

Marion County Metrics for Quality of Life and Community Assessment





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Dear Fellow Indianapolis Residents,

Indianapolis is where we live; raise our families, work and are proud to call home. The mixture of historic and new neighborhoods reflects a diverse and thriving community. The same is true for our business sector. We are fortunate to have employers who are invested in the city and who play a vital role in ensuring Indianapolis continues to thrive.

While we cherish our home, there are steps that must be taken to improve our health, safety and quality of life. That is why the Marion County Public Health Department supports the Indy Indicators project. The data and resources available at indyindicators.iupui.edu are invaluable to those who seek to impact our community. The data lets us know where we stand today, how we compare to our peer communities and will aid in identifying priorities. Users also can find a set of best practices to assist in program development.

This report features key data found on the website and highlights our strengths and areas in need of improvement. The information is intended to support a community dialogue, goal setting and collaboration.

Indianapolis can accomplish any goal when we work together. We appreciate you taking time to review the report and to visit the website. We are grateful to all who work to improve our city and those who will join our future efforts.

Sincerely,

Virginia A. Caine, M.D.
Director

Community Assessment

A community assessment is vital to understanding the context in which we live. It is a snapshot that allows communities to evaluate the effectiveness of programs, determine strengths and challenges and potentially assist in the allocation of resources. While this report is not a set of recommendations, it can provide valuable measurements to those who impact public policy and work to improve our communities. Using measures of demographics, health, the economy, and social and physical environments, a community assessment serves as a barometer determining our quality of life.

Demographics

Marion County and the Indianapolis MSA both experienced growth in population between the 2000 and 2010  census. A growing population indicates a place where people want, and can afford, to live. This measure is particularly telling during a period when other major Midwest cities experienced population decline, such as Chicago and Detroit. Another positive measure is the continued diversification of Marion County.  Although the population of Marion County is more than 60 percent white, there has been growth in the black and Asian communities, and those who identify as Hispanic or Latino. Marion County also saw growth in foreign born populations.  A community that can foster greater diversity stands to benefit from the cultural richness and educational opportunities diversity brings.

Health

There are numerous measures of health that are used throughout this assessment. Marion County has improved recently in the decrease in the percentage of people who smoke  and an increase in the percentage of adults (50+) who have had a colorectal screening.  These measures are important because they indicate residents are making healthy choices. However, Marion County still faces significant challenges in fighting obesity  and diabetes , both of which have risen steadily and have serious long-term cost.

Economy

The recent recession has taken its toll on many communities in the United States; Marion County is no exception. Household incomes fell considerably from 2006-2010  and Marion County faces serious challenges in improving educational attainment.  Still, Marion County experienced a reduction in cost-burdened homeowners with a mortgage  and a reduction in the residential vacancy rate.  Despite the severity of the recession, there was no change in the percentage of household receiving food stamps/SNAP. 

Social and Physical Environment

The quality of the environment, both physical and civic, and the accessibility of amenities also can indicate quality of life. Marion County has increased the number of licensed child care centers. Another measure of quality of life is the mean travel time to work. Residents of Marion County experienced no change in their mean travel time to work.  This measure indicates that while transportation conditions are not worsening, they are also not improving. Yet, Marion County faces a challenge in fostering civic engagement as voter turnout continues to decline.  With greater civic engagement, residents are more invested in and responsible for their community.

Legend

-  indicates the metric moved in a positive direction.
-  indicates the metric moved in a negative direction.
-  indicates the trend was unchanged.

Quality of Life

We all want a good quality of life for ourselves and for our communities. We each may have different perspectives on what that means: good job, good schools, good health, drivable roads, walkable cities. But how do we know if we "have it"? How do we know if the quality of life in our communities, is as good, or better, than other places? And if it isn't stacking up, how would we know that?

The Indy Indicators project is all about measuring and engaging people in the Quality of Life in Central Indiana. It uses the nickname of the region's largest city, but it spans central Indiana from Terre Haute to Richmond and from Bloomington to Lafayette to Muncie. It focuses on KEY indicators – those indicators that are deemed by many experts to be the ones that make the difference in a community's quality of life.

This report focuses on Marion County. The first section provides basic demographic data and provides a baseline for analysis. From there the emphasis shifts to the topics often connected to quality of life: health, economics, physical and social environments, and civic engagement. Within each of these topics there are data for Marion County as well as data for comparable geographies. Depending on the source of the data, there will be data for the Indianapolis MSA, the State of Indiana, Healthy People 2020 or peer counties nationwide. Supporting indicators are also available and provide additional insight into conditions in Marion County and show if conditions are changing over time.

The Indy Indicators project and this report would not be possible without the support of the Marion County Public Health Department.

For additional information on the project please visit the Indy Indicators website at <http://indyindicators.iupui.edu>

Sponsors

The primary sponsors of this project are the Marion County Public Health Department and Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis.



Prevent. Promote. Protect.



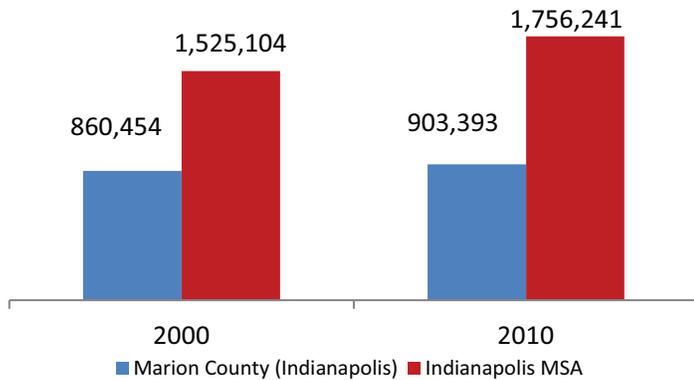
Producers

Leadership and support for this project is provided by these three IUPUI research centers:



Demographics

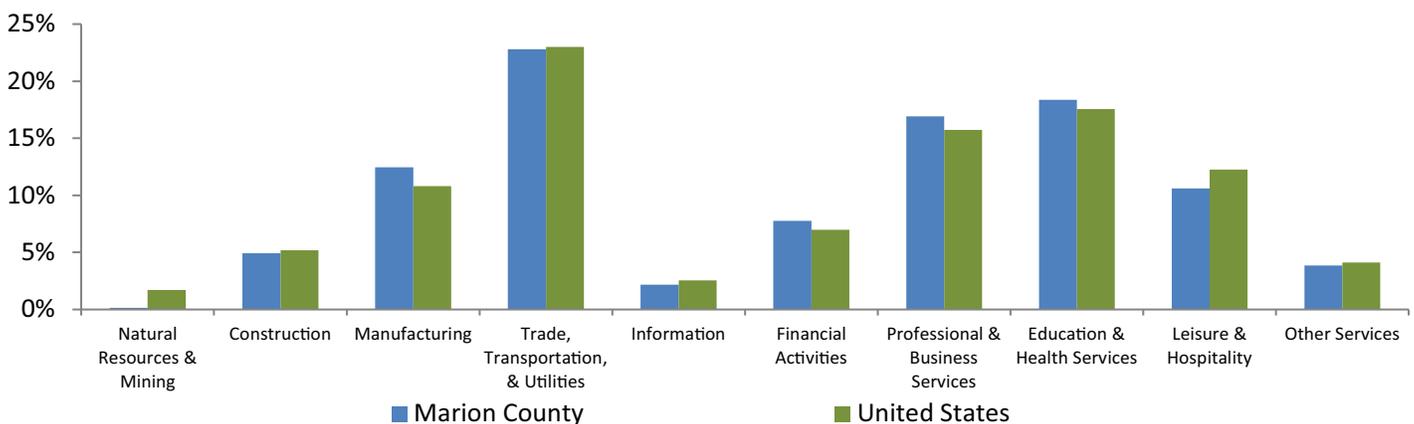
Population Growth (2000-2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Census; Indiana Business Research Center

Marion County and the Indianapolis MSA¹ have experienced healthy population growth during the last 10 years. Marion County is home to Indianapolis, which is the second largest city in the Midwest (after Chicago) and the second largest state capital (after Phoenix). In 2010, the population of Marion County passed 900,000 and the Indianapolis MSA population reached 1.76 million. Much of the recent growth is attributed to the sustained development in Hamilton County, particularly the city of Carmel, and Hendricks County.

Employment by Industry (2010)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Location Quotient Calculator, 2010

To find the economic drivers in the local economy, we can compare employment in local industries and employment at the national level. Compared to the national economy, Indianapolis has a larger share of its employed workers in manufacturing (percentage of employed workers is 1.15 times that of the national economy); financial activities (1.11); professional and business services (1.08); and education and health services (1.05). Put simply, these industries that employ a greater share of the workforce than the national economy are likely to export goods and services and bring wealth into the community.

¹Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of: Brown, Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Putnam, and Shelby counties.

Diversity in Marion County (2000 & 2010)

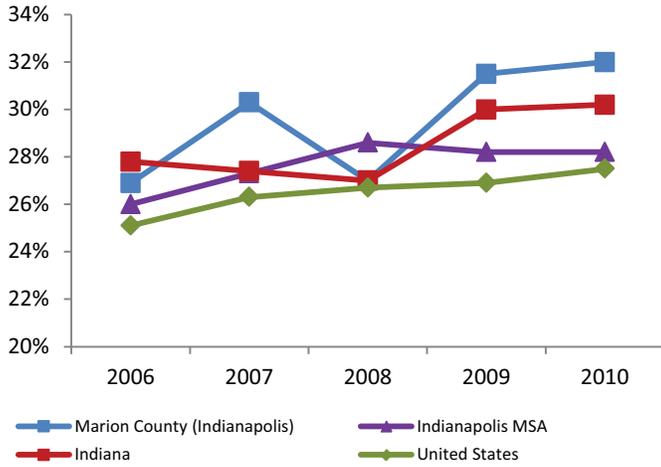
Ethnicity in Marion County	2000	2010
White	70.5%	62.7%
African-American	24.2%	26.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	1.4%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
Two or more races	1.6%	2.8%
Identify as Hispanic or Latino	3.9%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census

As Marion County's population grows, it cultivates greater diversity. Though still predominantly white, Marion County experienced a decrease in the white population from 2000-2010, while black and Asian populations increased as proportions of the total population. American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, while accounting for less than one percent of the population, either saw growth in population or sustained numbers. The number of people who identify as Hispanic or Latino increased significantly from 3.9 percent in 2000 to 9.3 percent in 2010.

Health

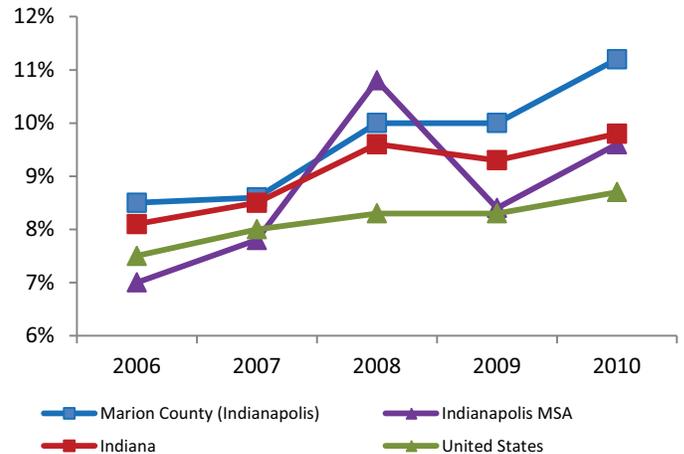
Percent of Adults who are Obese (2006-2010)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2006-2010

The CDC defines a person who is obese as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 percent or higher. In 2010, the obesity rate for Marion County reached 32 percent, while the national rate was lower at 27.5 percent. Obesity along with smoking, physical inactivity and improper diet are risk factors that contribute to type 2 diabetes.

Percent of Population with Diabetes (2006-2010)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2006-2010

Diabetes continues to be a challenge for Marion County. In the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System annual survey, the percentage of people diagnosed with diabetes has steadily increased. In Marion County, from 2006-2010, the percent of the population who had diabetes increased from 9 to 11 percent while the national rate only increased from 8 to 9 percent.

Hospitalization Average Length of Stay (Days) (2010)

Geography	Diabetes	COPD	Asthma
Marion County	5.7	4.2	2.9
Indianapolis MSA	5.7	4.2	2.9
Indiana	4.9	4.2	3.1
National	5.1	5.1	3.4

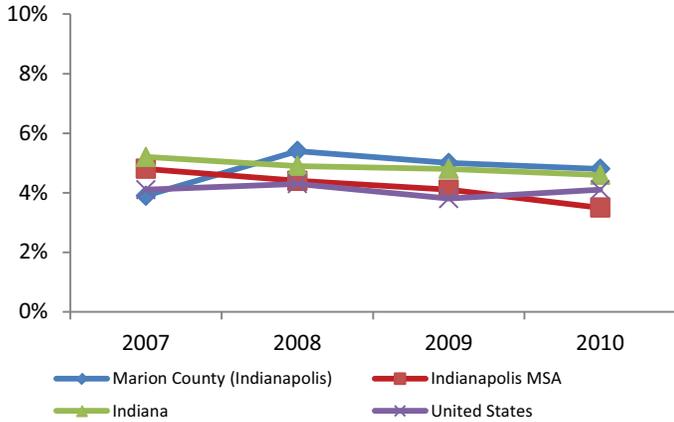
Source: Indiana State Department of Health. Hospital Discharge Data, 2010

Note: ICD-9-CM Codes used
 Diabetes: 25000,25010,25022,25030,25040,25052,25060,25070,25080,25090
 Asthma: 49300,49301,49311,49320,49321,49390,49391
 COPD: 4911,49120,49121,4918,4919,4920,4928

The table above shows the average length of stay in the hospital per disease. Length of stay can serve as a proxy measure for frequency and cost of hospital visits. Average days spent in the hospital for COPD and asthma were similar across geographies in Indiana. The noticeable difference is in average length of stay for diabetes. Patients, on average, spend nearly a day more in the hospital in Marion County and the MSA as compared to the state. Greater access to and concentration of specialized care in the metropolitan area may explain this difference. The national average is provided simply for comparison and may contain more ICD-9-CM codes than for the measures across Indiana.

Health

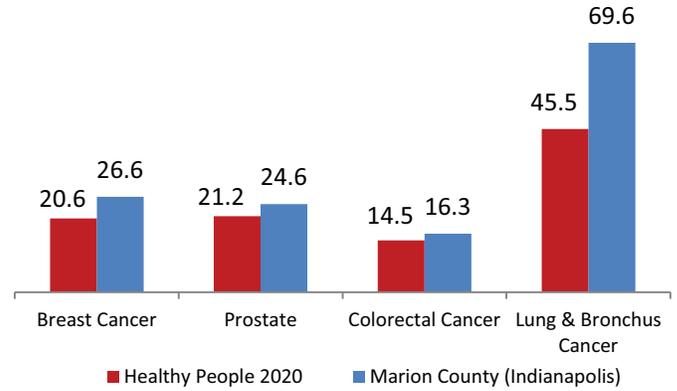
Percent of Population with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease (2007-2010)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2007-2010

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Indiana. Contributing factors of heart disease are physical inactivity, poor diet, smoking and obesity. While the Marion County rate is still higher than the state and national rates, it has declined for the past two years. Addressing these contributing factors will not only help the rate decline further but also help build a healthier community.

Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 (2008)



Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), on CDC WONDER, 2008; HealthyPeople.gov

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Indiana. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in Indiana. The mortality rate for lung and bronchus cancer is above the Healthy People 2020 goal. The good news is that while smoking rates in Marion County are still high, they have begun to decrease. As smoking rates continue to decline, so too will the mortality rate.

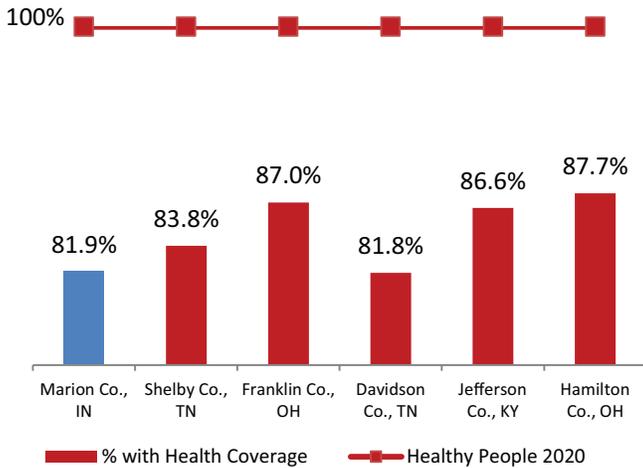
Supporting Indicators of Quality of Life

INDICATOR	TREND	LATEST DATA MEASUREMENT	MOST RECENT PREVIOUS MEASUREMENT
Percentage of adults who are physically inactive (2008) ¹	✖	26.9%	26.5%
Individuals reporting good health or better (2010) ²	=	82.1%	82.2%
Adults who are current smokers (2010) ²	✖	23.6%	26.2%
Adults who engage in binge drinking (2010) ²	✖	15.5%	10.4%
Visiting a dentist at least once in a year (2010) ²	★	69.4%	72.9%
Women (18+) receiving a pap test (2010) ²	✖	84.0%	86.5%

Source: ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Diabetes Surveillance System, 2008. ²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2008-2010

Health

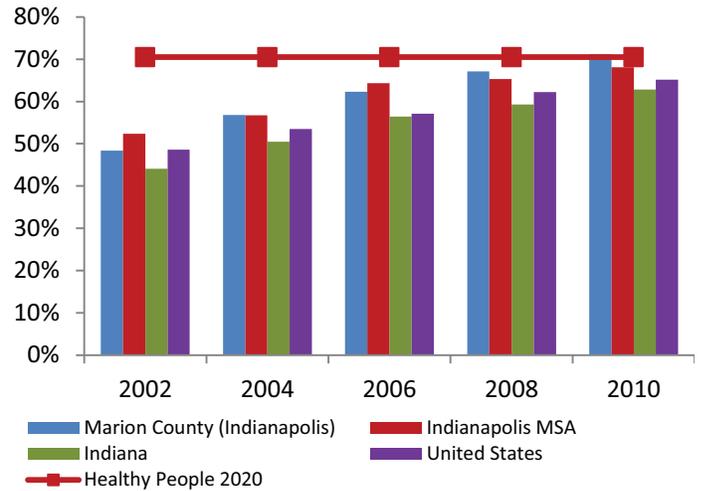
Percent of Population with Health Coverage (2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Access to health care is an important measure as those with coverage are more likely to seek medical attention and preventative care. People without health insurance are more likely to rely on more costly emergency room services for their health care. Marion County trails peer counties in other states and falls below the Healthy People 2020 objective of 100 percent coverage.

Percent of Adults Age 50+ that have had a Colorectal Screening (2002-2010)



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2002-2010; HealthyPeople.gov

Preventative screenings such as sigmoidoscopies and colonoscopies are crucial to early detection and treatment of colorectal cancer. In 2010, Marion County surpassed the Healthy People 2020 target for the percent of adults age 50+ who have received sigmoidoscopies or colonoscopies. This rate exceeds the MSA, state and national rates and continues a positive upward trend.

Supporting Indicators of Quality of Life

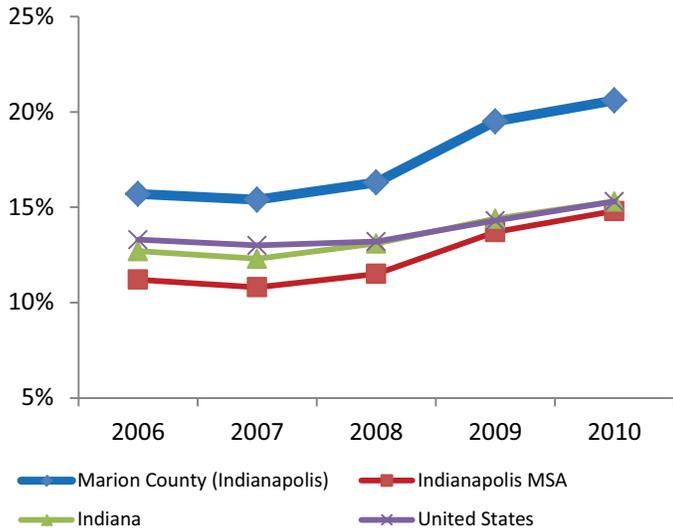
INDICATOR	TREND	LATEST DATA MEASUREMENT	MOST RECENT PREVIOUS MEASUREMENT
Children without health coverage (2010) ¹	▬	9.5%	9.4%
Population eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (2009) ²	★	24.5%	23.7%
Men (40+) who have had a prostate cancer screening (2010) ²	✘	56.3%	58.6%
Individuals with a disability (2010) ¹	★	12.4%	12.7%
Infant mortality rate (2008) ³	★	8.2/1,000	9.1/1,000
Percent of expectant mothers receiving prenatal care (2007) ⁴	*	60.6%	72.0%

Sources: ¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2010 American Community Survey; ²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2007-2010; ³United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), on CDC WONDER On-line Database 2007-2008; ⁴Indiana State Department of Health, HHOSC, Maternal and Child Health, and Children's Special Health Care Services, 2006-2007

*Cannot definitively assign a directional value due to change in data collection methods.

Economy

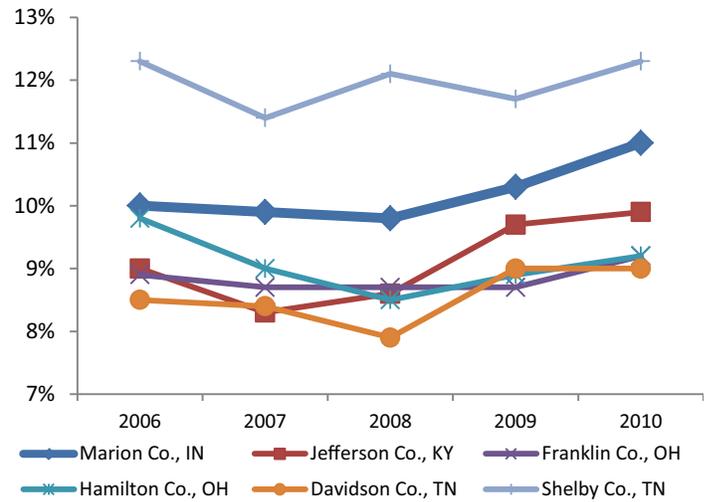
Poverty Rate (2006-2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

According to the 2010 American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, more than 15 percent of the U.S. population now lives below the poverty line. The poverty rates for the Indianapolis MSA and Indiana have risen with the national average; however, Marion County's poverty rate continues to reach levels never before seen. With more than 20 percent of the population (or 1 in 5 people) below the poverty line, the long-term effects on neighborhoods, communities, and vulnerable groups such as children are unknown.

Percent Female Head of Household with Own Children Under 18 (2006-2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

During the last five years, Marion County has outpaced its peer cities in growth among households with children led solely by a female householder (10 percent increase); among those same cities it is tied for the second highest rate of households led by a single female. Research shows that these households are at higher risk of poverty than households with two earners.

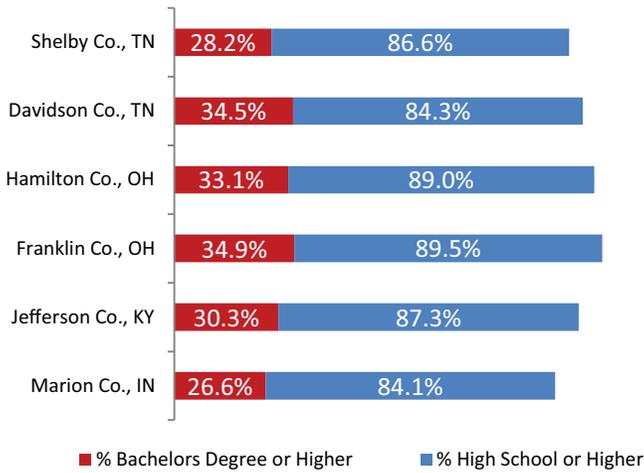
Supporting Indicators of Quality of Life

INDICATOR	TREND	LATEST DATA MEASUREMENT	MOST RECENT PREVIOUS MEASUREMENT
Family poverty rate (2010)	✗	16.3%	15.4%
Children (under 18) below poverty level (2010)	✗	30.8%	28.5%
Individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (2010)	✗	4.7%	3.0%
Households receiving food stamps/SNAP assistance (2010)	▬	14.3%	14.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2010 American Community Survey

Economics

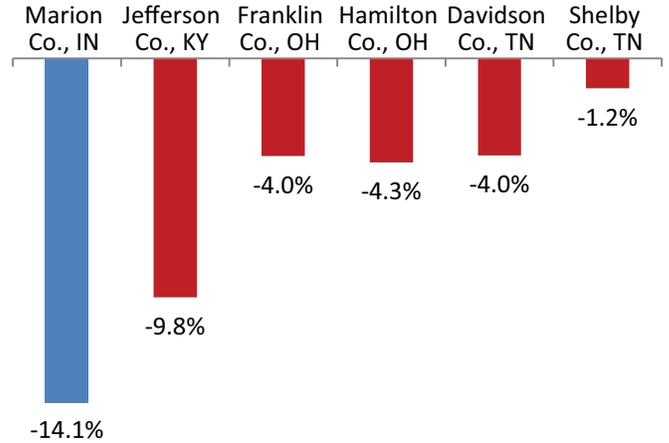
Educational Attainment (2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Marion County has room to improve in comparison to its peer counties in terms of educational attainment. Of the eight counties included, Marion County is sixth in terms of percent with a *Bachelor's Degree or Higher* (26.6 percent) and is last in percent with a *High School Degree or Higher*. While Marion County is experiencing challenges in comparison to its peer counties, educational attainment for the Indianapolis MSA (not shown) exceeds both the state and nation on both metrics.

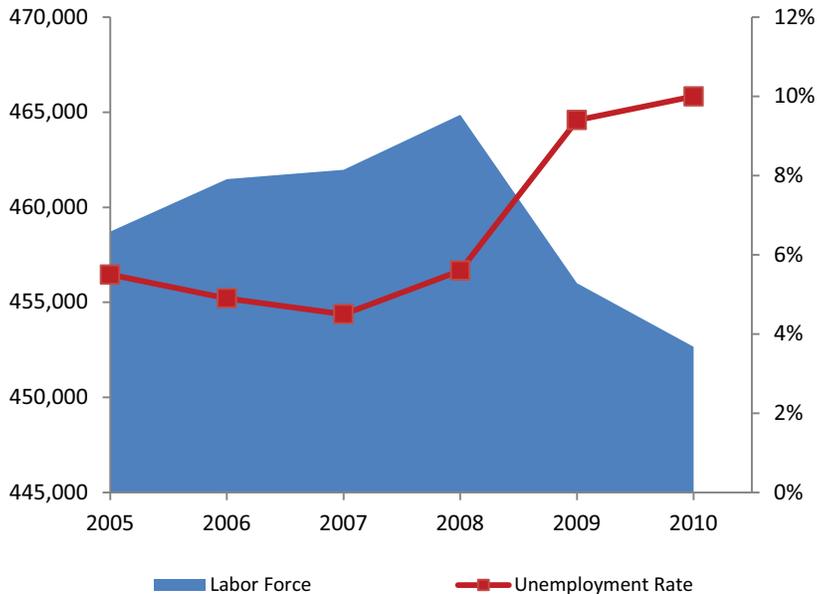
Change in Median Household Income (2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Marion County has seen a substantial decrease in real earnings during the past five years. While all of its peer counties lost income, the drop in Marion County from \$45,371 to \$38,959 (2010 dollars) represented the greatest drop among peer counties. Some of the decrease in median household income can be attributed to the national recession; however, the rate of decrease in Marion County when compared to other counties is cause for concern.

Marion County Labor Force and Unemployment Rates (2005-2010)

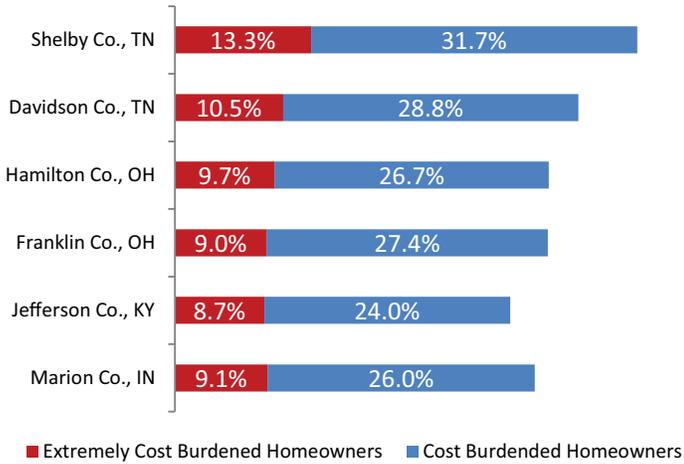


Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Develop, 2010 Hoosiers by the Numbers

The annual unemployment rate has increased considerably during the past six years. This local trend mirrors a national trend; however, it has been somewhat more pronounced locally as Marion County was in a better position than its peer counties in 2005. Perhaps of greater concern is the significant shrinkage of the labor force in Marion County; the downsizing of the labor market could suggest that a substantial number of residents have given up looking for work during the poor economy, which means the actual rate of unemployment could be much greater than what is shown.

Economics

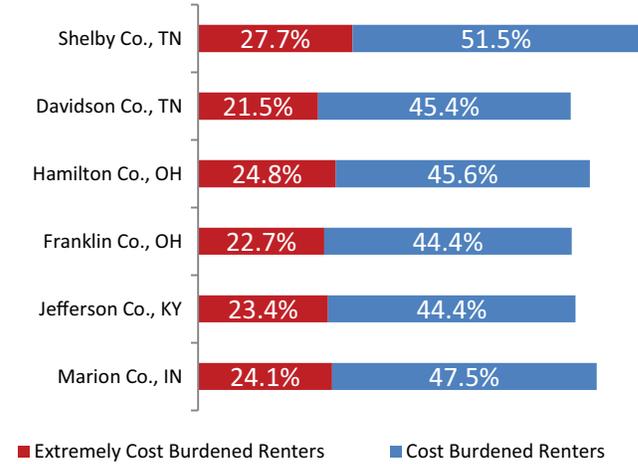
Cost-Burdened Homeowners (2009)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey; TRF Policy Map

A little more than one in four (26 percent) homeowners in Marion County is considered to be cost burdened with housing costs in excess of 30 percent of household income. Nearly one in 11 (nine percent) are extremely cost burdened with housing costs in excess of 50 percent of household income. On both of these measures, Marion County fares well in comparison to peer counties on the county's low cost of living, supply of available housing units and diverse economic base. These likely contribute to its relatively low level of cost burdened households.

Cost-Burdened Renters (2009)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey; TRF Policy Map

Nearly one in two renters in Marion County are paying a lease that is considered to be a cost burden to their household, and nearly one in four are extremely cost burdened. While these figures are not substantially different from Marion County's peer counties, there is cause for concern with regard to the burden that housing costs are posing to Marion County renters. The cost burden of housing may prevent families from moving up the ladder of economic self-sufficiency as it decreases a household's ability to save or invest in its future through education or entrepreneurship.

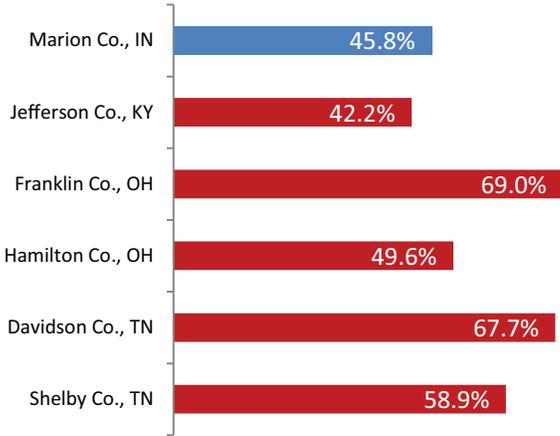
Supporting Indicators of Quality of Life

INDICATOR	TREND	LATEST DATA MEASUREMENT	MOST RECENT PREVIOUS MEASUREMENT
Per capita income (2010) ¹	✖	\$22,170	\$23,207
Students eligible for free/reduced lunch (2010) (public, non-charter schools) ²	✖	60.7%	58.8%
Cost-burdened homeowners (with a mortgage) ¹	★	30.3%	31.8%
Median housing value (owner-occupied) (2010) ¹	✖	\$118,200	\$120,900
Residential vacancy rate (2010) ¹	★	15.0%	15.3%

Sources: ¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2010 American Community Survey; ²Indiana Youth Institute, Indiana Department of Education, Free and Reduced Lunch, 2010

Social and Physical Environment

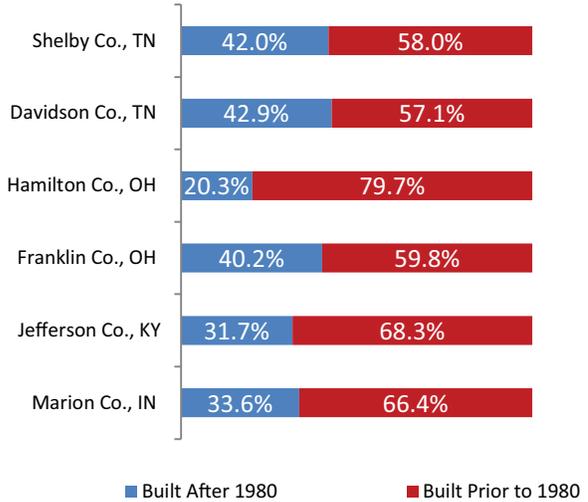
Percent of Days When Air Quality was Good (2010)



Source: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2010 Air Quality Index Report

Air quality is a critical environmental measure that affects everyone. According to the World Health Organization, some of the health concerns associated with poor air quality are respiratory infections, heart disease, and lung cancer. Poor air quality is particularly harmful to children. Marion County falls near the bottom of similar counties for days when the air quality was good. Air quality is a public health concern because it impacts other factors contributing to overall health, such as frequency of exercise.

Age of Housing Stock: Lead in Household (2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Housing stock built prior to 1980 is a common measure used to assess the likelihood of lead paint in households (EPA). Units built after 1980 are presumed to be lead-free due to the ban on the sale of lead paint in 1978. Some units built prior to 1980 will have had any lead paint concerns remediated, but the age of housing stock offers a convenient proxy for the scale of the issue of lead in homes. Marion County ranks in the middle of its peer counties however, with 66.4 percent of its housing units built prior to 1980, lead in households could continue to be an issue.

Traffic Crashes Indianapolis MSA Counties (2010)

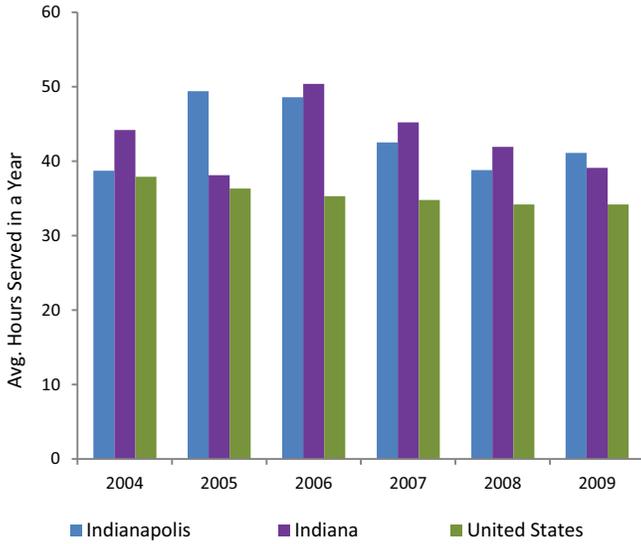
County	Total Crashes	Total Fatalities	Alcohol Crashes	Alcohol Fatalities	Speed Crashes	Speed Fatalities
Boone County	1,802	7	45	3	194	1
Brown County	517	2	12	0	70	0
Hamilton County	6,671	19	139	5	400	7
Hancock County	1,441	8	37	0	122	2
Hendricks County	3,476	11	76	0	372	3
Johnson County	2,986	9	75	0	276	1
Marion County	27,519	73	591	25	2,208	16
Morgan County	1,532	3	24	0	124	0
Putnam County	832	2	16	0	70	0
Shelby County	1,112	16	20	0	183	4

Source: Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System (ARIES), as of March 1, 2011. Prepared by the IU Public Policy Institute.

Traffic accidents are costly both in terms of the damage to vehicles and property and in terms of injuries to individual persons and lost wages. A closer look at the types and frequencies of crashes in the Indianapolis MSA in 2010, shows that the largest volume of crashes occur in Marion County, which is not unexpected.

Social and Physical Environment

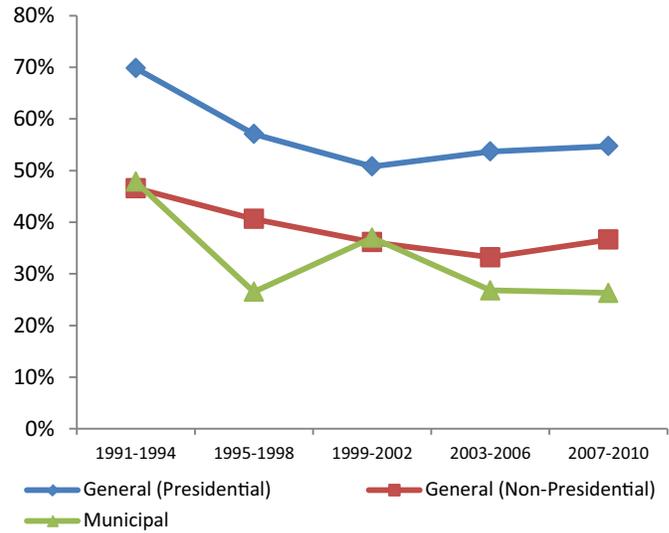
Volunteer Hours Per Resident (2004-2009)



Source: *Volunteering in America, 2004-2009*

Data from the Corporation for National & Community Service show that Indianapolis residents (the nearest proxy for Marion County as a whole) are giving their time for the provision of the social good. In 2009, Indianapolis residents averaged more than 41 hours per resident in volunteering, compared with only 34.2 nationally. For the first time in four years, Indianapolis surpassed the state in average hours spent volunteering. However, the hours spent volunteering are down approximately 10 percent from the 2005 high.

Marion County Voter Turnout (1991-2010)



Source: City of Indianapolis, Office of the Clerk, Election Information: 1991-2010.

A healthy community is one that is civically engaged and promotes participation in the electoral process. Voter turnout is an important measure because it shows the willingness of the population to collectively make choices for the well-being of the community. Marion County has seen a decline in voter turnout for the general election (presidential and non-presidential) and the municipal elections. Down from a high of 70 percent in the early 1990s, recent voter participation only exceeds 50 percent for the general presidential elections.

Supporting Indicators of Quality of Life

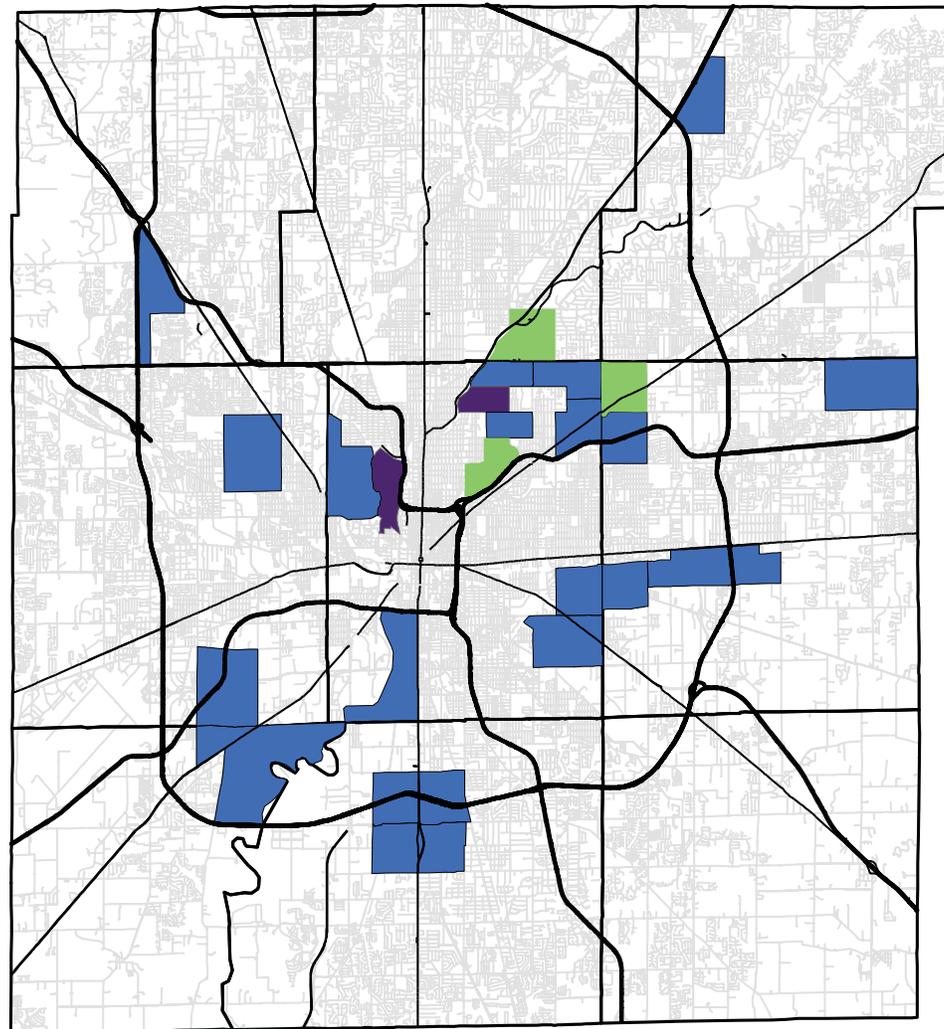
INDICATOR	TREND	LATEST DATA MEASUREMENT	MOST RECENT PREVIOUS MEASUREMENT
Traffic crashes (2010) ¹	✘	27,519	26,434
Driving alone to work (2010) ²	✘	83.0%	82.6%
Mean travel time to work (2010) ²	★	22.2 minutes	22.5 minutes
Number of licensed child care centers (2012) ³	★	123	113
Foreign born population (2010) ²	★	8.9%	7.6%

Source: ¹Indiana State Police (ARIES), as of March 1, 2011. Prepared by the IU Public Policy Institute.; ²U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2010 American Community Survey; ³Indiana Department of Family and Social Services, Division of Family Resources, Marion County Monthly Management Report: February, 2012.

Food Deserts

Access to fresh fruits and vegetables is important to maintaining a healthy diet and lifestyle. As the map below shows there are several areas in Marion County that do not have full service grocery stores nearby. Food Deserts are defined as low income census tracts where a substantial percentage of residents have low access to a supermarket or a large grocery store. A low income census tract has a poverty rate of at least 20 percent. People living more than 1 mile from a full service grocery store are defined as having low access.

Percent of Population in Marion County Food Desert Census Tracts Having Both Low Income and Low Access to Full Service Grocery Stores



0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Percent of Population

- Less than 20%
- 20% - 40%
- Greater than 40%

Healthy People 2020 Indicators

INDICATOR	HP 2020 GOAL	MARION COUNTY	PREVIOUS DATA MEASUREMENT	STATUS
Adults who are current smokers ¹	12.0%	23.6% (2010)	26.2% (2009)	 Target Not Met
Adults engaging in binge drinking during past 30 days ¹	24.3%	15.5% (2010)	10.4% (2009)	 Target Met
Infant deaths (within one year) ²	6.0 per 1,000 live births	8.2 per 1,000 live births (2008)	9.1 per 1,000 live births (2007)	 Target Not Met
Preterm births ³	11.4%	9.4% (2007)	11.6% (2006)	 Target Met
Adults who receive a colorectal screening ¹	70.5%	71.2% (2010)	67.1% (2008)	 Target Met
Woman 40+ receiving mammograms ¹	81.1%	72.5% (2010)	77.1% (2008)	 Target Not Met
Unintentional Injury Deaths ²	36.0 per 100,000	36.2 per 100,000 (2008)	31.5 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Not Met
Homicides ²	5.5 per 100,000	12.7 per 100,000 (2008)	13.0 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Not Met
Motor vehicle crash related deaths ²	12.4 per 100,000	12.8 per 100,000 (2008)	10.9 per 100,000 (2006)	 Target Not Met
Reduce the diabetes death rate ²	65.8 per 100,000	16.7 per 100,000 (2008)	21.7 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Met
Reduce overall cancer death rate ²	160.6 per 100,000	203.5 per 100,000 (2008)	202.8 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Not Met
Reduce lung cancer death rate ²	45.5 per 100,000	69.6 per 100,000	71.2 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Not Met
Reduce the breast cancer death rate (Females) ²	20.6 per 100,000	26.6 per 100,000 (2008)	28.2 per 100,000 (2007)	 Target Not Met

Healthy People was developed by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as a national initiative of benchmarks and objectives. *Healthy People 1990* was the nation's first set of health objectives. Since then, the report has continued on a decennial basis with the latest version, *Healthy People 2020*, containing almost 600 objectives and 1,200 measures aimed at improving health in the United States. Included are thirteen indicators for Marion County showing current measures and recent trends.

Source: ¹Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*, 2008-2010; ²United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), on CDC WONDER, 2007-2008. ³Indiana State Department of Health, Maternal and Child Health, 2006-2007; ⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2010 American Community Survey.

County Health Rankings (Marion County, IN)

Factors	2011 Rank	2010 Rank	Indicator
Health outcomes	77	80	★
Health factors	89	87	✘
Smoking	57	58	★
Diet & exercise	66	24	✘
Alcohol use	19	31	★
Unsafe sex	92	92	▬
Access to care	13	8	✘
Quality of care	35	21	✘
Education	80	58	✘
Employment	22	29	★
Income	82	87	★
Family & social support	90	92	★
Community safety	91	91	▬
Air quality	92	92	▬
Built environment	14	56	★

Source: *County Health Rankings*. 2010-2011 Indiana data.

County Health Rankings is the major focus of a collaborative research project developed by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health (MATCH) project is a way to motivate and assist state and local health departments to “develop broad-based solutions with others in their community so all resident can be healthy.” The rankings measure health outcomes and health factors for counties in each of the 50 states.

In Indiana, Marion County ranks as high as #13 (Access to Care) and as low as #92 (Air Quality). Of the 15 factors measured, Marion County’s ranking improved in seven of the measures while remaining unchanged in three. While these measures do indicate some success in improving public health, they also highlight significant challenges. Still, these rankings provide a valuable benchmark for progress that can help focus attention to particular public health challenges.

