**LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative
Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report**

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Indianapolis, IN

Baseline Report: May 2011

SAVI
Information for Communities

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective.®

LISC
Helping neighbors build communities

Table of Contents

Introduction

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Sustainable Communities Initiatives supports community-driven efforts to revitalize neighborhoods through comprehensive community development. In 2006, Indianapolis launched the Great Indy Neighborhoods Initiative (GINI) to promote healthy communities through comprehensive quality of life planning and development. This effort has resulted in several programs and targeted investments in six demonstration sites throughout the city. This report is intended to help local funders, civic and neighborhood leaders, and LISC staff monitor change in these areas of concentrated investment by providing local data and indicators about the quality of life in the Near Eastside, one of the six demonstration neighborhoods.

The graphs and maps used in this report are based on the best-available information from local and national sources. Although these indicators do not show everything about the neighborhood's quality of life, they do refer to items many residents believe are important.

In order to monitor change in the Near Eastside, we identified a group of comparison tracts elsewhere in the county that measured similarly to the Near Eastside on several key indicators* and trends** but are not part of GINI or any other significant development efforts. This report compares the targeted area within the Near Eastside to its comparison tracts (see map on the next page) with the assumption that the investment in the targeted area will result in improvements that will not be seen in the comparison area.

For the purpose of this report, the following definitions are used to describe the neighborhood and comparison areas (see map on p. 4):

Near Eastside – the census tracts that make up the entire Near Eastside neighborhood. (Tracts 3554.00, 3553.00, 3551.00, 3549.00, 3548.00, 3547.00, 3545.00, 3544.00, 3527.00, 3526.00, 3525.00, and 3524.00)

Target Tracts – the census tracts within Near Eastside that represents the area receiving the most investment and is the area being monitored for change. (Tracts 3548.00, 3547.00, and 3545.00)

Comparison Tracts – the census tracts outside of the Near Eastside neighborhood used for comparison against the "Target Tracts." The assumption is that the "target" tracts will show improvement over the "comparison" tracts over time. (Tracts 3224.00, 3511.00, and 3601.01)

Marion County – the entire county is used as a relative measure to show how the target neighborhood compares to the larger area in which it resides.

This report uses 2007 as a baseline since many of the programs began in that year. However, many programs may have been in the works before this start date, including some that were not related to the GINI effort. The report includes the trends leading up to 2007 to depict how the neighborhood was doing before this local planning effort began (e.g., Has the neighborhood been prey to the housing market bust? Has it been experiencing economic growth? Has neighborhood safety been declining?). These trends are important to consider when determining whether a program is positively impacting a neighborhood.

This report is organized by the following quality of life categories, beginning with an overview of the neighborhood and its residents:

- Housing and Real Estate
- Community Quality and Safety
- Income and Wealth
- Education
- Economy and Workforce
- Health

Additional neighborhood maps not referenced in the text are included in the appendix.

*Single-Unit Property Median Sales, Two-to-Three Family Property Median Sales, Robberies per 1,000 Persons, % Racial and Ethnic Minorities, % Owner-Occupied Properties, Median Family Income, and Crude Birth Rate
**3-year Trend in Single-Unit Property Median Sales Price, 3-year Trend in Two-to-Three Family Property Median Sales Price, and 2-year Trend in Robberies per 1,000 Persons

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective

Introduction
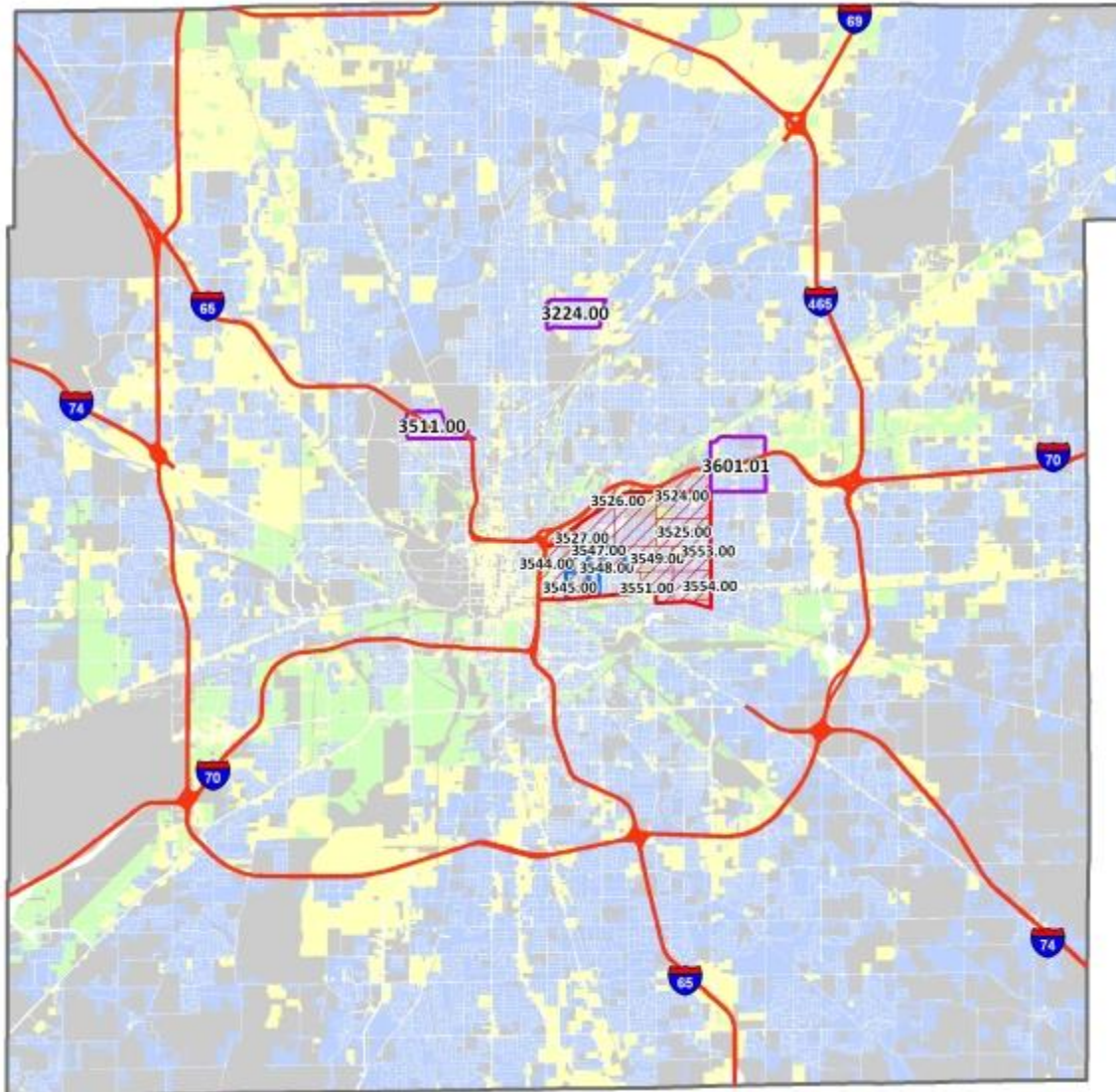
Near Eastside Monitoring Area and Land Use

- Neighborhood Boundary
- Neighborhood Census Tracts
- Target Census Tracts
- Comparison Census Tracts

Parcel Classification

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Other
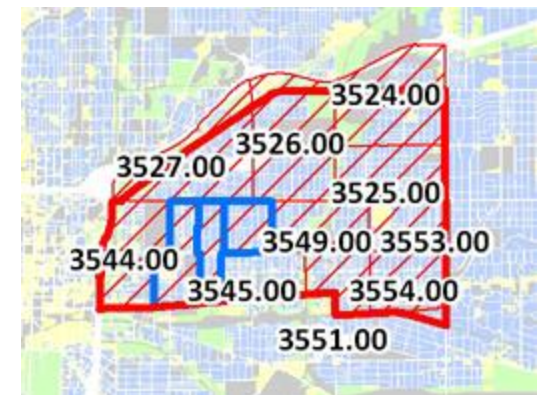
Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

Located just east of downtown Indianapolis, the Near Eastside is bordered by Massachusetts Avenue and 21st Street to the north, the Conrail tracks to the south, Emerson Avenue to the East, and I-65 to the west. The Near Eastside comprises 20 different neighborhoods with 40,000 residents who actively seek to preserve the historic character and cultural diversity of the area. Its combination of green space, businesses, homes, and schools makes it a geographically convenient place to live, work, and play.

Age and Gender

The age pyramids on page 6 show the population distribution by age and gender. These graphs illustrate the expected population growth or decline and provide a sense of the age-related trends in the community (e.g., is the population aging?). Combined with other demographics, they also give insight into the types of services a community may need in the coming years. The age pyramids of the Near Eastside and its target tracts show that they are young, growing communities with a much larger number of children than residents who are in retirement age (65 and over). These areas have a much smaller proportion of people in the 55+ age categories than the comparison area and the county.

Family Structure

A little less than half (40%) of the population in Near Eastside is married and 17% divorced, compared with Marion County's 49.2% and 13.2%. Of the households in the Near Eastside, 35% have children, compared with 33.6% in Marion County.

Race and Ethnicity

The Near Eastside neighborhood and Marion County have similar racial compositions. White residents constitute 69% of the Near Eastside's population and 70% of Marion County's. Of the Near Eastside's residents, 23% are African American, compared with 24% in Marion County. The African American population is slightly larger in the target tracts (28%). In the Near Eastside, and especially the target tracts, at 9% and 14% respectively, Hispanics constitute a relatively high percentage of the population compared to Marion County's 4%.

Income

The Near Eastside and its comparison tracts have similar median family incomes (MFIs) that are significantly lower than the County's (by almost $20,000). The target tracts have the lowest MFI ($26,390). See page 7. One out of every 4 people in the Near Eastside is in poverty (24%), which is very high compared to 1 out of 9 for Marion County (11.1%).

Educational Attainment*

Residents of the Near Eastside are less educated than Marion County residents in general. Thirty-four percent (24%) of its residents do not have a high school diploma, which is nearly double the rate of Marion County (18%). Only 34% of residents have at least some college education, compared to 52% for the county and 36% for its peer comparison tracts.

Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000); *Updated 4/3/2014 to correct data error.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2000

Total Population		
☐ 0 - 2,440	▭	Near Eastside Boundary
☐ 2,441 - 3,823	▨	Near Eastside Tracts
☐ 3,824 - 5,579	▭	Near Eastside Target Tracts
☐ 5,580 - 7,514	▭	Comparison Tracts
☐ 7,515 - 14,087		

General Demographics

Age Pyramids

Near Eastside

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	237	82
80 to 84	268	136
75 to 79	435	251
70 to 74	490	373
65 to 69	543	438
60 to 64	585	562
55 to 59	731	647
50 to 54	989	925
45 to 49	1,223	1,424
40 to 44	1,637	1,560
35 to 39	1,694	1,781
30 to 34	1,517	1,716
25 to 29	1,679	1,720
20 to 24	1,510	1,446
15 to 19	1,347	1,394
10 to 14	1,472	1,480
5 to 9	1,586	1,711
Under Age 5	1,681	2,054

Target Tracts

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	32	12
80 to 84	46	22
75 to 79	58	41
70 to 74	95	66
65 to 69	86	74
60 to 64	99	94
55 to 59	119	122
50 to 54	184	157
45 to 49	231	284
40 to 44	339	312
35 to 39	355	344
30 to 34	331	357
25 to 29	391	361
20 to 24	324	302
15 to 19	315	293
10 to 14	353	355
5 to 9	317	357
Under Age 5	307	406

Comparison Tracts

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	76	46
80 to 84	71	52
75 to 79	124	59
70 to 74	123	97
65 to 69	147	120
60 to 64	165	134
55 to 59	158	137
50 to 54	218	201
45 to 49	271	257
40 to 44	344	297
35 to 39	357	349
30 to 34	287	326
25 to 29	337	331
20 to 24	341	253
15 to 19	271	275
10 to 14	276	293
5 to 9	337	360
Under Age 5	323	405

Marion County

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	8,497	3,016
80 to 84	8,689	4,469
75 to 79	12,597	8,118
70 to 74	14,046	10,104
65 to 69	14,528	11,470
60 to 64	15,935	13,491
55 to 59	18,996	16,770
50 to 54	25,849	23,542
45 to 49	30,646	28,955
40 to 44	35,251	34,119
35 to 39	36,459	35,775
30 to 34	34,100	34,746
25 to 29	36,623	36,143
20 to 24	32,401	30,410
15 to 19	28,509	29,056
10 to 14	29,497	30,900
5 to 9	30,817	32,290
Under Age 5	31,016	38,840

Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000)

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective.™

General Demographics

Race

- Other Race
- Multiple Race
- Asian
- Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
- African American
- American Indian
- Caucasian

Near Eastside: 69%, 23%
Target Tract: 61%, 28%
Comparision Tract: 33%, 63%
Marion County: 70%, 24%

Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Near Eastside: 91%
Target Tracts: 86%
Comparison Tracts: 98%
Marion County: 96%

Educational Attainment*

- More than Bachelor
- Bachelor Degree
- Associate Degree
- Some College
- High School Diploma
- No High School Diploma

NEAST: 34%, 32%, 19%, 7%, 3%
Target Tracts: 41%, 26%, 16%, 8%, 4%
Comparison Tracts: 30%, 34%, 19%, 9%, 3%
Marion County: 18%, 30%, 21%, 17%, 9%

*Updated 4/3/2014 to correct data error

Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000)

Median Family Income

Near Eastside: $32,555
Target Tracts: $26,390
Comparison Tracts: $30,081
Marion County: $49,387

Note: This chart was updated to weighted medians in 2012.
Except for Marion County, weighted medians are used to approximate the median family income. Weighted medians are based on the medians of the census tracts that make up each area.
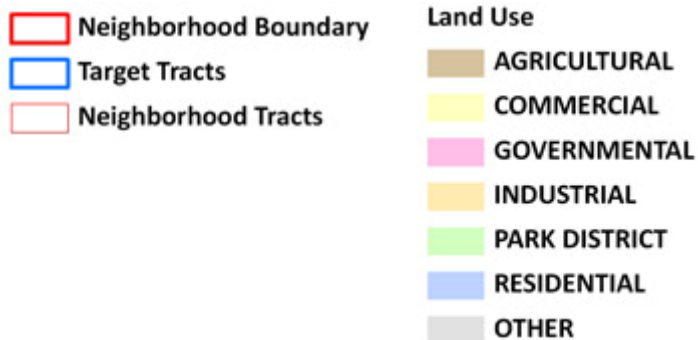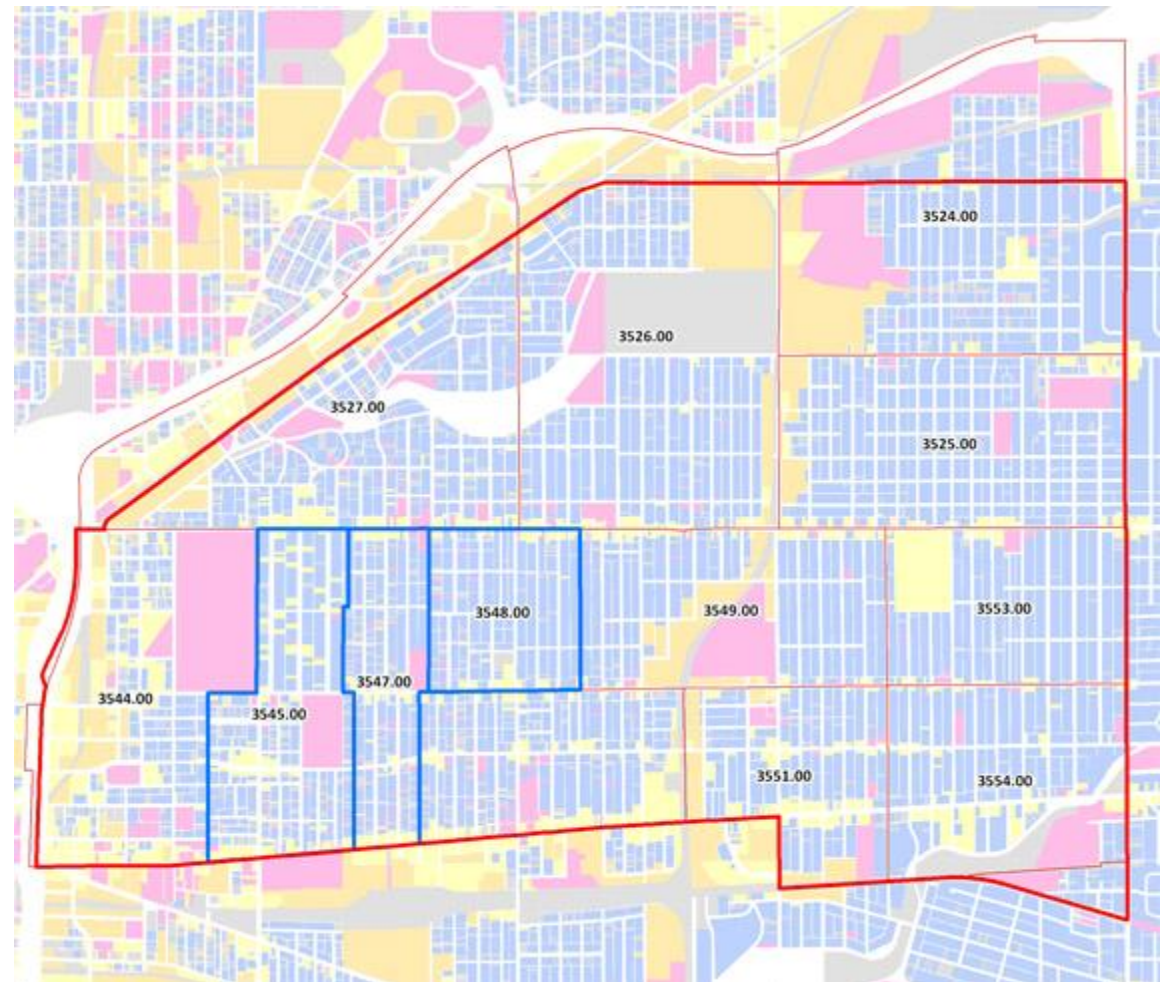
Housing and Real Estate

Overview

The Near Eastside community is 66% residential and 10% commercial (see land use map below).

Below is a summary of the housing and real estate market in the Near Eastside:

- The Near Eastside and its target tracts have a faster pace of residential property sales than Marion County.

- The median sales price of single-family homes is significantly lower than Marion County.

- The Near Eastside has the highest foreclosure rate in Marion County.

- The Near Eastside, the target tracts, and the comparison tracts have more high cost home mortgage loans than Marion County.

- The percent of investor home loans is much higher in the Near Eastside and its target tracts than it is in Marion County.

- The Near Eastside and its target tracts have a significantly higher percentage of long-term residential vacancies than Marion County.

- The Near Eastside, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts have very little new construction activity.

- Ten percent of all demolition permits in Marion County were issued for properties in the Near Eastside.

2008 Land Use by Parcel

Land Use
- AGRICULTURAL
- COMMERCIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- PARK DISTRICT
- RESIDENTIAL
- OTHER

Neighborhood Boundary
Target Tracts
Neighborhood Tracts

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Local Government and Finance

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Housing and Real Estate

Pace and Price of Residential Property Sales

Housing is a basic need and impacts the quality of life of individuals and residents in a community. The housing market reflects economic shifts, as well as the quality of residential property in a neighborhood. Rising residential sales prices relative to other neighborhoods can imply that neighborhood quality is improving.

Interpreting the Data:

Pace of Sales

The national housing-market slump has slowed the pace of single-family residential sales areas across the board. The pace of residential sales, however, is slightly higher in the Near Eastside, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts than it is in Marion County.

Price of Sales

The median sales price of single-family residential properties in the Near Eastside and its target tracts are significantly lower than Marion County's by nearly $80,000. Between 2000 and 2005, the target tracts' median sales price has hovered around $20,000. All of the areas have experienced a drop the past 5 years

About the Data:

Sales data were obtained from the Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors (MIBOR)'s Multiple Listing Service (MLS) database and represent sales transactions. MIBOR is the professional association that represents central Indiana's REALTORS®. MIBOR estimates that its MLS database contains 80% of all housing sales in their service area, which means that about 20% of residential sales are not included in the data reported here.

Foreclosures are included in the calculation of the median sales prices of single family residential properties sold.
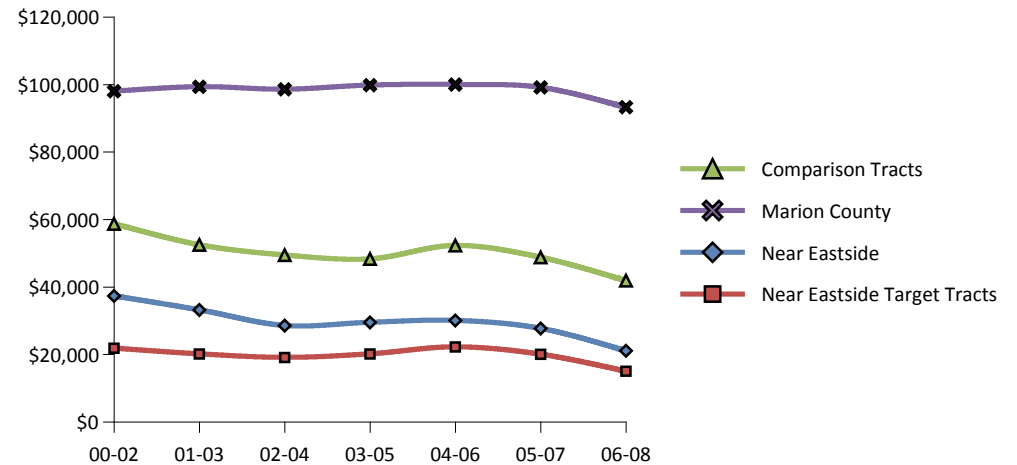
Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(As % of Residential Properties - 3-Year Rolling Average)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts
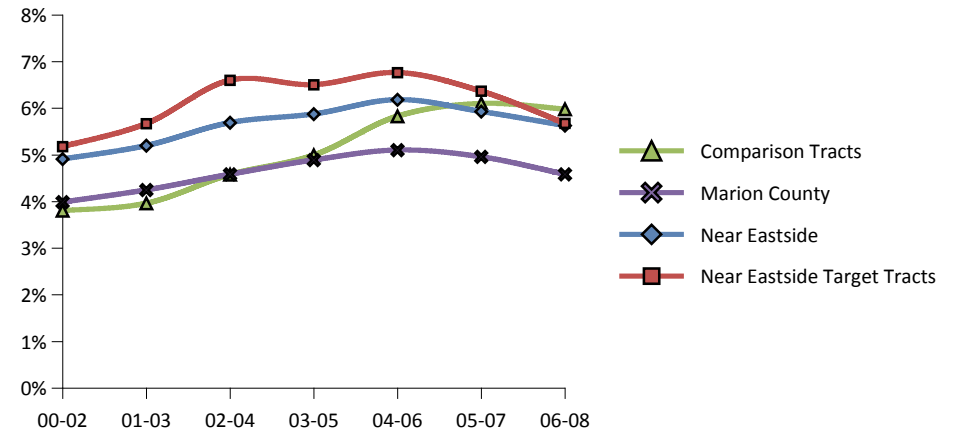
Median Sales Prices of Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(3-Year Rolling Average)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Source: Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective

Housing and Real Estate

Foreclosures

A foreclosure is the legal process by which a borrower in default on a mortgage is deprived of his interest in the mortgaged property. These properties are usually sold for an amount much lower than the actual market value, impacting average sales price in the neighborhood. The statistics on this page show mortgages that are in the process of foreclosure.

Interpreting the Data:

In the 100 largest metropolitan areas nationwide, the average share of all home mortgages that were in foreclosure was 4.9% in March 2010 (Urban Institute, foreclosure-response.org). The Near Eastside has the highest foreclosure rate in Marion County; rates for the neighborhood and its target tracts are more than double the national average at 11.1% and 10.4%, respectively. The rates for Marion County and the comparison area are holding steady at 7.1% and 8.7%.

Mortgages in Foreclosures

(As % of All Mortgages)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts
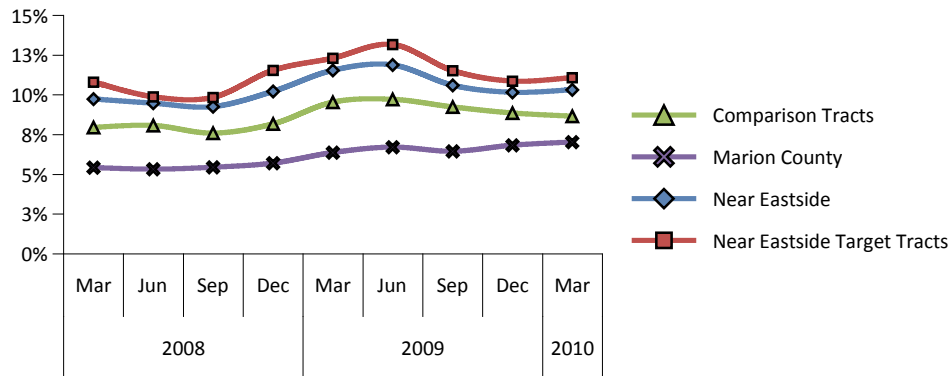
About the Data:

These data are restricted to first-lien mortgages only. Foreclosures include pre-foreclosures filings and loans where banks have begun the foreclosure process, but have not sold the property to another owner. Real estate-owned properties (REOs) are not included in this analysis.

*LPS Applied Analytics increased the number of servicers they collect data from in mid-2009, which could partially explain the increase from that point forward.

Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. The data on this page, however, are by ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Near Eastside: 46201, 46202, 46218; Target Tracts: 46201; and Comparison Tracts: 46205, 46208, 46218.

Percentage of Mortgages in Foreclosure by ZIP Code, March 2010

Legend:
- 3% - 4%
- 5% - 6%
- 7% - 8%
- 9% - 10%
- 11%
- No Data
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Neighborhood Tracts
- Target Tracts
- Comparison Tracts
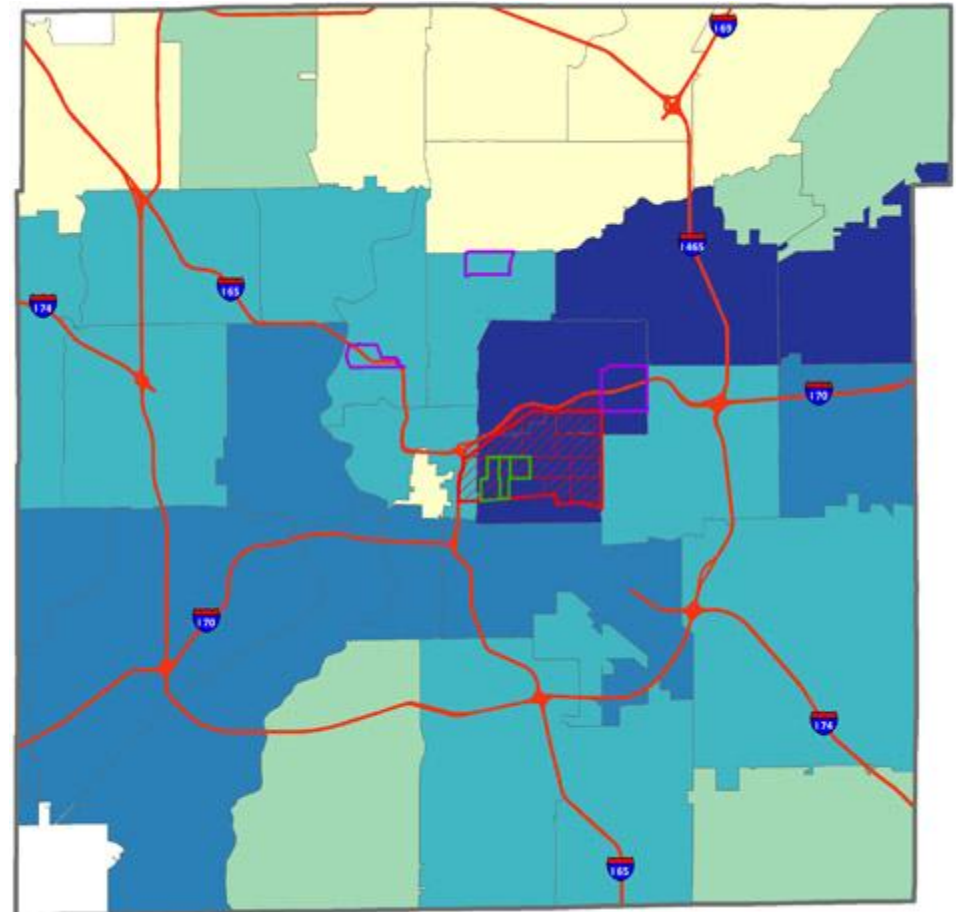
Source: LPS Applied Analytics, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Housing and Real Estate

Mortgages and Vacancies

High-cost (or sub-prime) loans are made to borrowers with weak credit in order to compensate the lender for the high risk. A high number of sub-prime loans led to the eventual housing market bust experienced across the nation, with some neighborhoods harder hit than others. Investor loans give an indication of the projected housing market; higher investor percents represent increased confidence that the market will be good in that neighborhood and can indicate absentee landlords. Vacant properties, on the other hand, negatively impact the safety of neighborhoods, neighborhood perceptions, and surrounding property values.

Interpreting the Data:

High-cost loans:

While the percentage of high-cost mortgage loans dropped at least 10 percentage points in all areas from 2006 to 2008, the target tracts remained high at 36% in 2008, compared to Marion County's 12%. During the peak of sub-prime lending in 2006, the target tracts' percentage of high-cost mortgage loans was 54%, closely followed by the Near Eastside's at 49%.

Investor loans:

The Near Eastside's target tracts experienced a large increase of 29 percentage points in investor home loans from 2007 to 2008, and the Near East side overall had a smaller increase (15%). Marion County's percentage of investor loans remained steady at about 22% in 2008, while the comparison tracts climbed to 49%.

Long-term residential vacancies:

The Near Eastside and its target tracts have a much higher percentage of long-term residential vacancies (24% and 30%, respectively, as of September 2009) than Marion County (7%). The vacancy rate in all areas has remained steady since March 2008 with the exception of a slight decrease in September 2008.

About the Data:

High Cost loans, also known as sub-prime loans, are those with interest rates 3 percentage points higher than a benchmark rate for first mortgages, and 5 percentage points higher for second mortgages.

First Liens are the first mortgages taken on a property. The bank that holds this lien has first priority over any other mortgages taken on the property.

Vacancy is determined by the US Postal Service based on no mail delivery for more than 3 months.
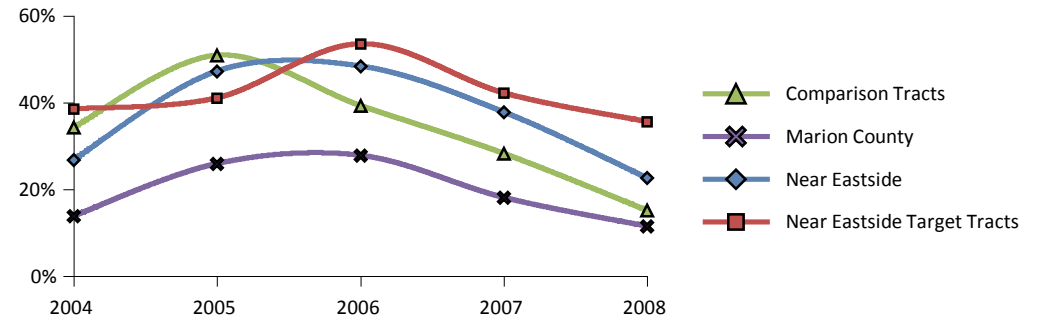
Data Sources:

Loan Data – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and LISC Research Assessment

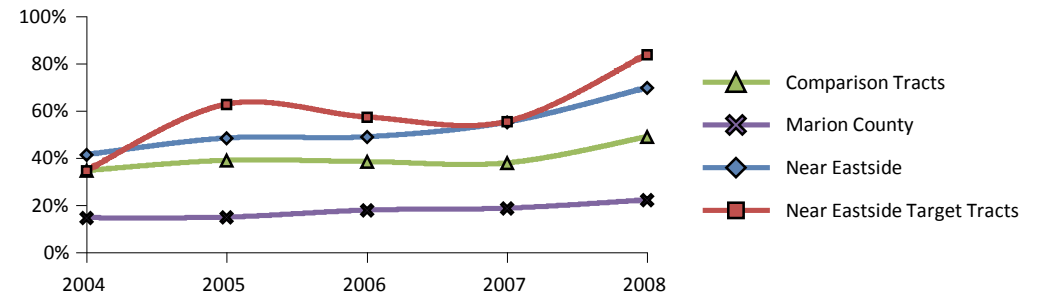Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

High Cost Home Mortgage Loans to Owner-Occupants - First Liens
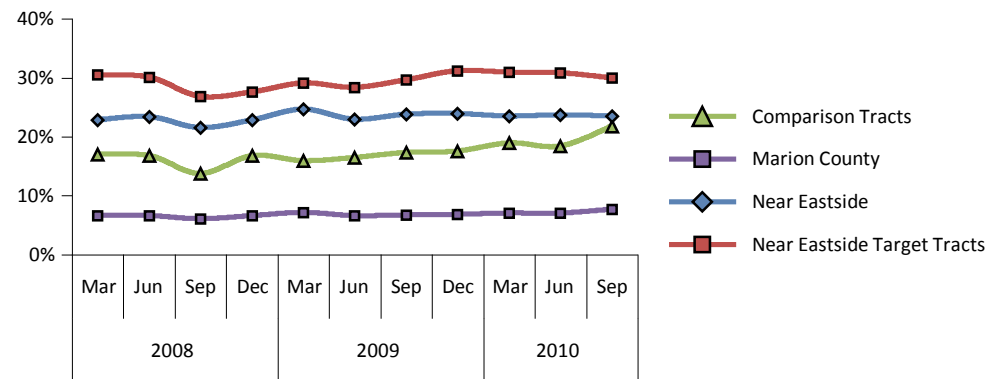(As % of All Owner Occupied First Lien Loans)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Near Eastside, Near Eastside Target Tracts

Investor Home Loans - First Liens
(As % of All First Lien Loans)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Near Eastside, Near Eastside Target Tracts

Long-Term Residential Vacancies
(Percent Residential Addresses that are Vacant More Than 3 Months)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Near Eastside, Near Eastside Target Tracts

Housing and Real Estate

Construction and Demolitions

Building permits for new construction indicate new development activity within a community and are a sign of vitality. Demolitions can be done to improve neighborhood safety or to make way for new development, or

Interpreting the Data:

New construction residential building permits:

Very few residential building permits were issued for new construction in the Near Eastside, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts between 2000 and 2007. Only 44 permits for new residential construction were issued in the neighborhood, four in the target tracts, and 16 in the comparison area during this entire eight year period. From 2001 to 2007, Marion County experienced a dramatic decline in new building permits (dropping 70% from 4,845 to 1,459) due to the housing market decline and suburban migration.
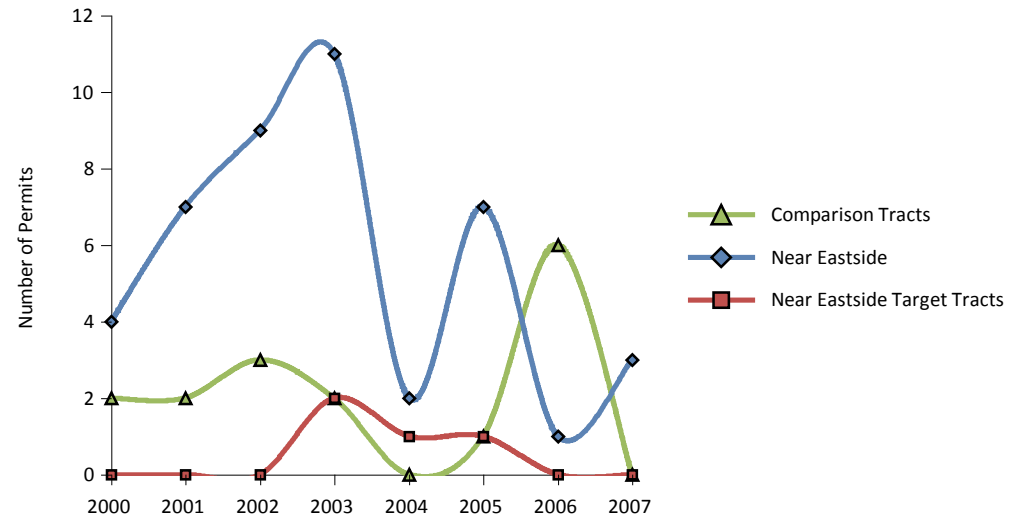
Demolition permits:

Ten percent of all the demolition permits issued in Marion County between 2000 and 2007 were issued for properties the Near Eastside neighborhood (282 out of 2,890). There were far more demolitions than new construction permits in the Near Eastside neighborhood (282 demos compared to 44 new construction), the target tracts (79 compared to 4), and the comparison tracts (38 compared to 16). This is a stark contrast to Marion County with its 289 demolitions permits compared to 25,519 permits for new construction. The number of demolition permits in Marion County decreased 30% from 473 in 2003 to 327 in 2007 but remained fairly consistent from year to year in the other areas.
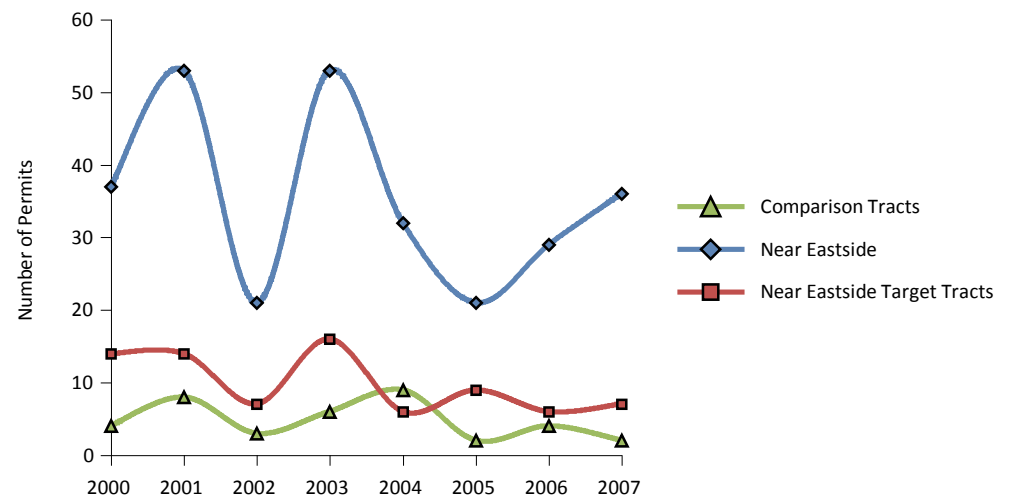
About the Data:

The percentage is calculated by taking the number of residential permits divided by the number of residential parcels.

New Residential Building Permits

Demolition Permits Issued to Residential Properties

Source: SAVI and Department of Metropolitan Development

SAVI

The Polis Center
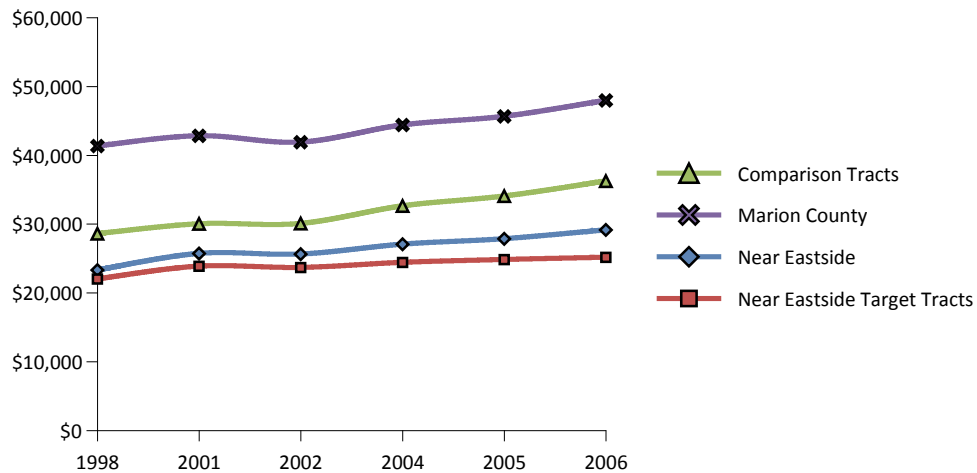*We bring things into perspective*

Income and Wealth

Overview

The income and wealth of a community's residents indicate economic self-sufficiency, defined as the ability to support oneself and family without additional subsidies. The Near Eastside's and the comparison tracts' residents have some of the lowest incomes in Marion County.

The map at the right shows the target tracts as having the lowest reported incomes in the county, based on federal income tax returns. The chart below shows a sizable income margin between Marion County as a whole and the Near Eastside, its target tracts, and its comparison tracts. Incomes in the neighborhood and comparison tracts increased at a slower rate than the county between 2001 and 2006. During this time, the target tracts' adjusted gross income (AGI) increased only slightly from $23,844 in 2001 to $25,141 in 2006. Marion County's AGI increased from $41,310 to $47,948 during that same time.

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return by ZIP Code in 2006

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return

- △ Comparison Tracts
- ✕ Marion County
- ◆ Near Eastside
- ☐ Near Eastside Target Tracts

Adjusted Gross Income

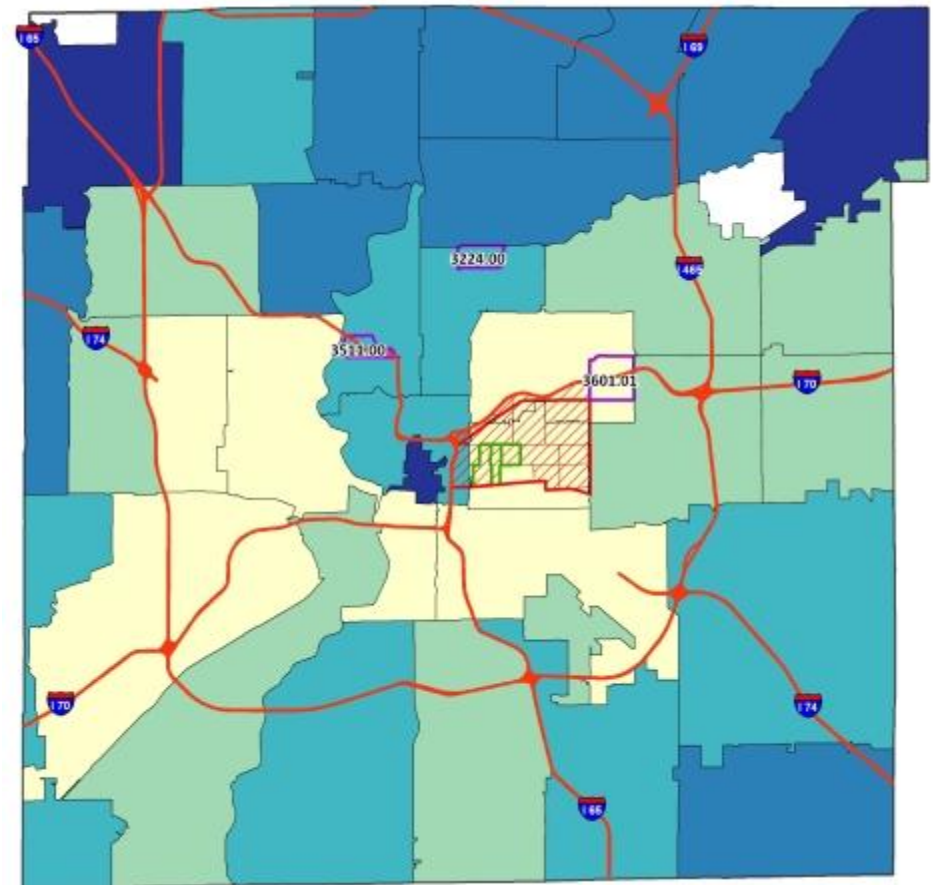|	
$23,000 - $32,000	Neighborhood Boundary
$32,001 - $40,000	Neighborhood Tracts
$40,001 - $58,000	Target Tracts
$58,001 - $88,000	Comparison Tracts
$88,001 - $133,000	
No Data	

About the Data:

Adjusted Gross Income is the total personal income minus allowable deductions.

Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. AGI is based on ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Near Eastside: 46201, 46202, 46218; Target Tracts: 46201; and Comparison Tracts: 46205, 46208, 46218.

Data Source: Internal Revenue Service Tax Statistics, LISC Research and Assessment

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective.

Income and Wealth

Resident Income

The 2009 Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates how much money working adults require to meet their basic needs without subsidies of any kind. In Marion County, a family of four (two adults and two school-age children) would need $3,639 per month per adult, or $43,664 annually per household, to meet its basic needs. A couple with no children would need $2,366 per adult monthly or $28,392 annually. A single parent with one pre-schooler would need $2,906 monthly or $34,875 annually (Source: Indiana Institute for Working Families).

The earnings index shows the relative change in the number of employed residents earning more than $3,400 per month from 2002 to 2008.

The percent of residents by monthly earning level gives an indication of self-sufficiency.

Interpreting the Data:

The number of residents earning over $3,400 per month has been increasing the past few years as shown in the earnings index chart at the top right. This chart shows the relative change in the number of residents earning over $3,400 per month from 2002 to 2008. When the line drops below 100 the number of residents decreased; when the line goes above 100, the number has increased. This number rose dramatically for the comparison tracts, particularly from 2006 to 2008. In contrast, the Near Eastside and its target tracts experienced a significant rise and fall during the same time period; in 2008, each was nearly equal to Marion County's earnings index. Marion County's earnings index increased at a steady pace from 2002 to 2008, with a slight decrease in 2006.

The monthly earning level chart on the lower right shows that 18.6% of residents in the Near Eastside and 20% in its target tracts earned more than $3,400 per month in 2008, well below Marion County's rate of 34%. The majority of people in all four geographies are in the bottom two earning categories, which is not enough to cover the basic needs of a family of four ($3,639 per month per adult). Most residents in all areas earned between $1,201 and $3,400 a month.
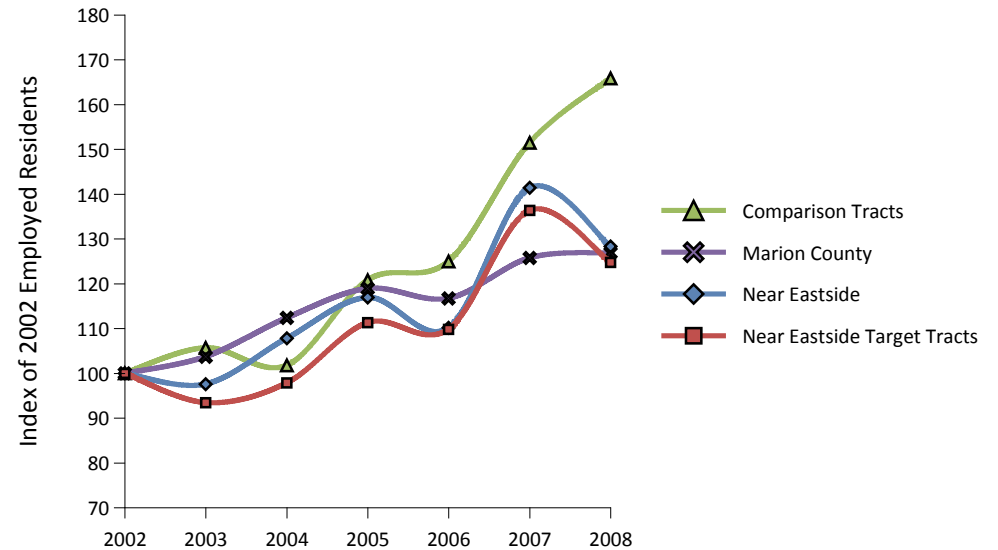
About the Data:

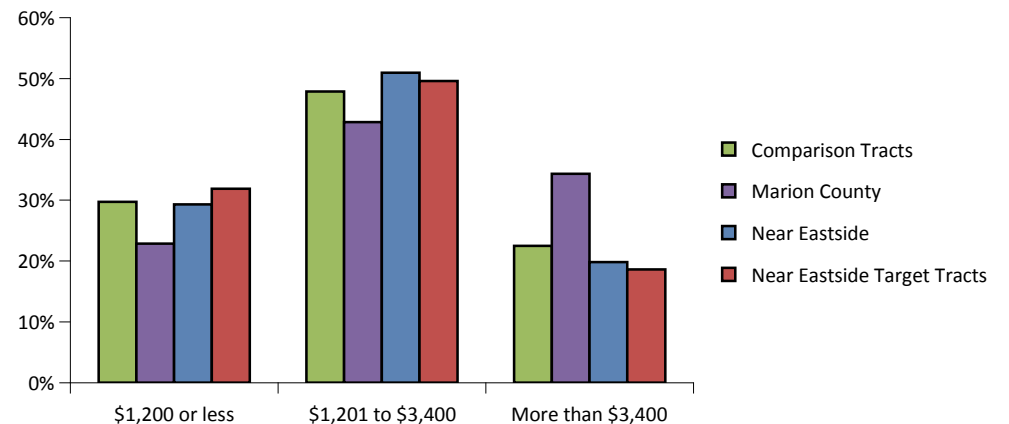The data reflect employment of residents living in the Near Eastside neighborhood.

Data Source: Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

Employed Residents Earnings Index
(Employed Residents Earning More Than $3,400 per Month, Indexed to 2002)

Percent Employed Residents by Monthly Earning Level, 2008

Income and Wealth

Resident Income

Another measure of the resident income is the income figure reported on home loan applications by owners who will occupy the home. Home purchases by owners who will live in the home represent investment in the neighborhood by its residents. The change in the median income of borrowers of owner-occupied properties over time reflects shifts in the income levels of residents.

Interpreting the Data:

The median income of borrowers fluctuated very little from 2004 to 2007 in the Near Eastside, its comparison area, and Marion County. In 2004, the median income of borrowers in the Near Eastside was $36,000, and in its comparison area, $35,000. In 2007, the median income was $38,000 for both. The median income of borrowers in Marion County increased from $50,000 to $51,000 from 2004 to 2007. In the target tracts, the median rose to $46,000 in 2006 but dropped to $40,000 in 2007. This increase may be the result of small numbers rather than an actual trend.
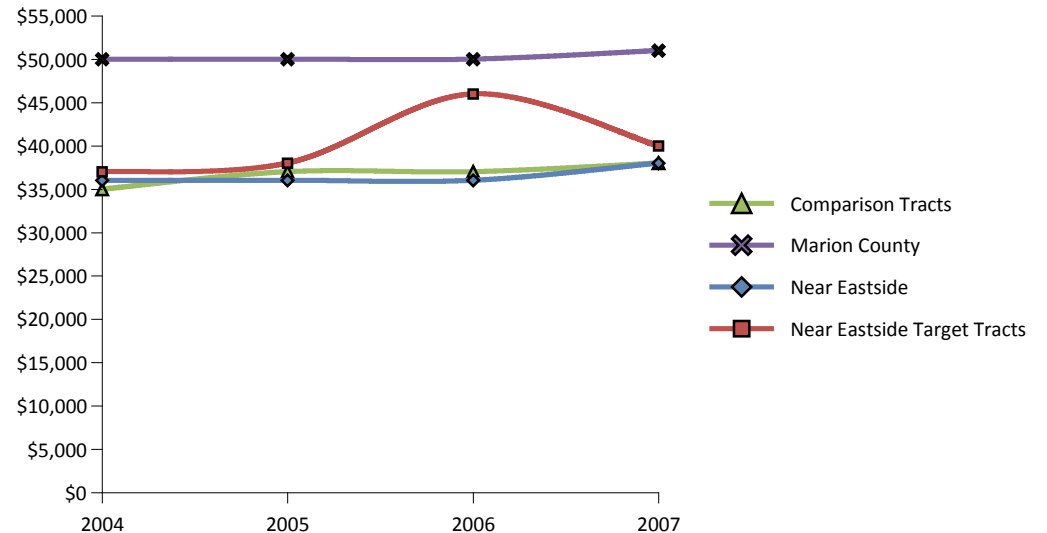
About the Data:

A "first lien" is the first and primary mortgage taken on a home.

Data Source: SAVI and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)

Median Income of First Lien Mortgage Borrowers

(Owner-occupied Properties)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective.™
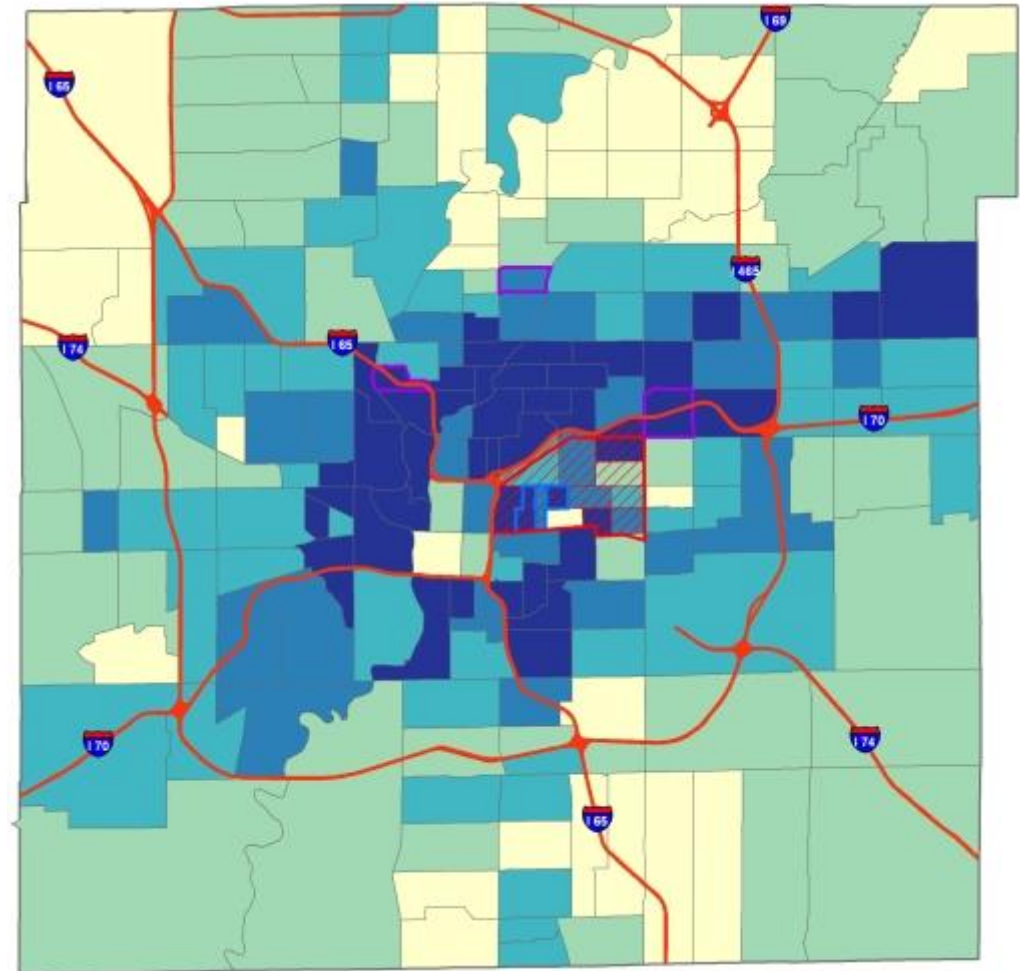
Economy and Workforce

Overview

A skilled or educated workforce means more economic potential and stability for the neighborhood. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. One-third of the residents (24%) in the Near Eastside neighborhood have no high school diploma, and less than one-sixth (14%) of the adult population in the Near Eastside has an associate's degree or higher.* The map at right shows the Near Eastside's unemployment rate in 2000, and the data in this section show that its unemployment rate has increased in the past decade. The data do not yet show how the recession of the late 2000s is impacting residents in neighborhoods, but the toll on Marion County can be seen in the nearly doubled unemployment rate from June 2008 to June 2010 – 5.5% and 10.2%, respectively (Data Source: STATS Indiana using Bureau of Labor Statistics).
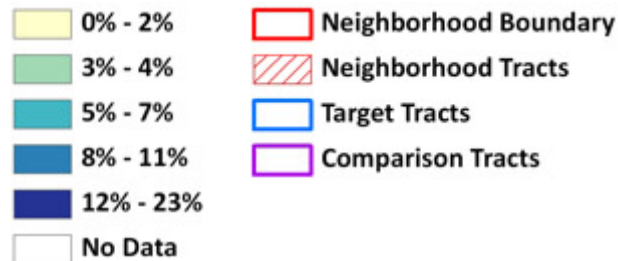
In general, the data indicate the following trends:

• The number of Near Eastside residents employed is decreasing.

• Most residents are employed in retail trade, health care and social assistance, and administration and support sectors.

• The number of jobs located in the Near Eastside and the target tracts has decreased since 2002.

• The leading types of jobs in the local market are manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.

• Business vacancy rates are increasing, following the trend in the comparison areas and nationally.

Unemployment by Census Tract, 2000

Unemployed Population Age 16 and Over as % of Labor Force 16 and Over

0% - 2%		Neighborhood Boundary
3% - 4%		Neighborhood Tracts
5% - 7%		Target Tracts
8% - 11%		Comparison Tracts
12% - 23%		
No Data		

*Updated 4/3/2014 to correct data error

Source: SAVI and US Census (2000)

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective.®

Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment

Are residents employed, and has that changed over time? If so, what types of industries are they working in? Employment is a major determinant of economic self-sufficiency. According to the US Census, the unemployment rate for the Near Eastside in 2000 was 9.79%, much higher than Marion County's 5.4% (Source: US Census, 2000).
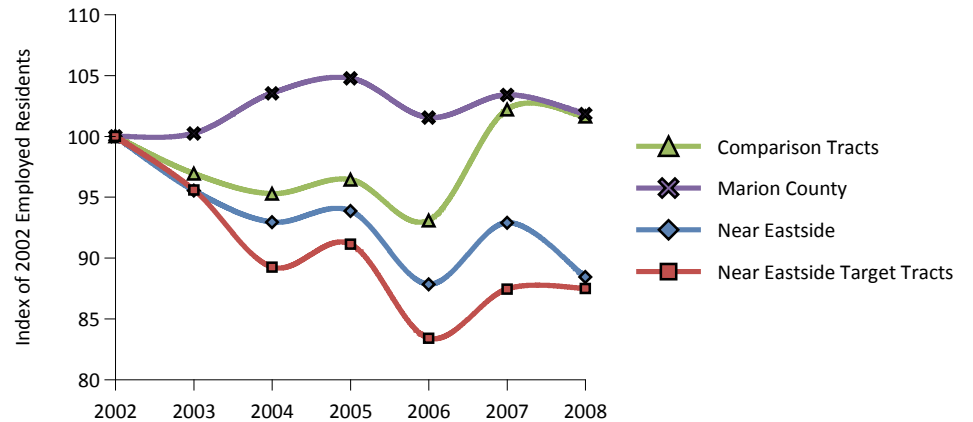
Interpreting the Data:

The number of Near Eastside residents employed has continued to decrease since the 2000 Census, and the gap between the Near Eastside and Marion County is widening with the Near Eastside well below the county. Employment in Marion County and the comparison tracts, on the other hand, has been holding steady or increasing during this time period.

Most of the Near Eastside's residents are employed in the retail trade, health care and social assistance, and administration and support sectors. The chart at the lower right shows that, overall, employment has been decreasing from 2002 to 2008. The largest number of Near Eastside residents was employed in retail trade during this period, but the other sectors have fluctuated and retreated from year to year. Manufacturing experienced a steep decline from 2002 to 2008, but health care rose from fifth position in 2002 to second position in 2008.
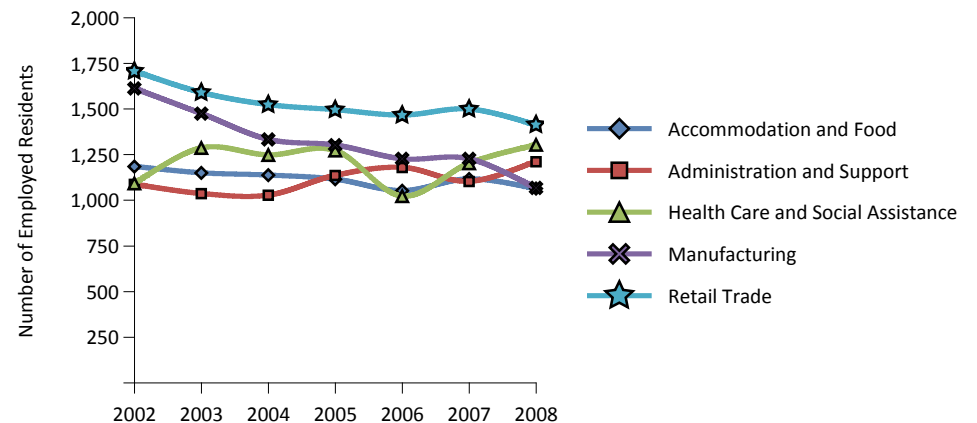
Number of Employed Residents of Near Eastside by Industry Sector, 2008

Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents

(Indexed to Year 2002)

Employed Residents in Near Eastside by Industry

(2-Year Rolling Average)

About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Near Eastside neighborhood.
Source: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, and LISC Research and Assessment

Economy and Workforce
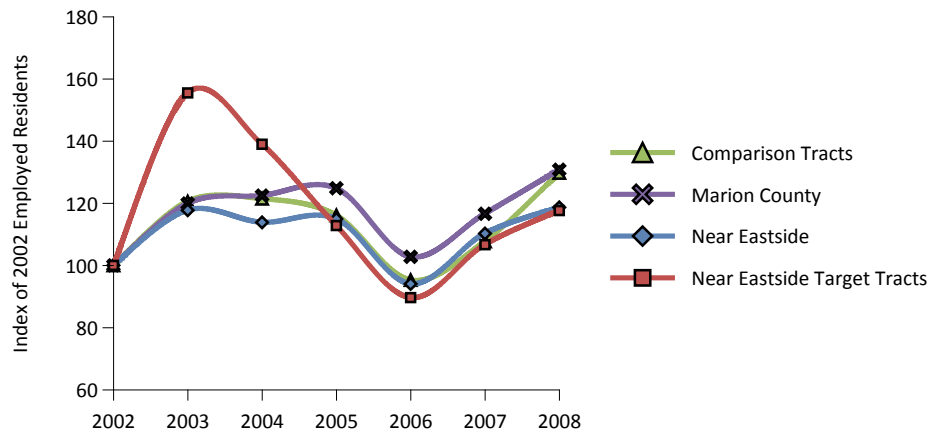
Resident Employment: Top 3 Industries

Health care was one of the few sectors that saw a growth in employment in the Indianapolis area in 2008. The health care industry is the single largest industry for jobs in the Indianapolis Metro Area, employing 13.6% of all workers. The number of jobs in health care and social assistance increased by 5.1%, reflecting national trends of an aging population and increased technology in health care (Source: STATS Indiana, using Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data).

Interpreting the Data:

These charts show the relative change in the number of neighborhood residents employed in the health care and social assistance, retail trade, and administration and support sectors compared to comparison tracts and the county from 2002 to 2008. When the line drops below 100, the industry has lost employees; when the line goes above 100, the industry has grown. These charts indicate a decrease in the retail trade sector and an increase in both the health and the administration and support sectors from 2002 to 2008. Health care saw a clear rise in employed residents from 2006 to 2008 in all areas, reflecting the regional trend. Marion County's employment numbers in the administration and support sectors grew from 2003 to 2008, but the target tracks lost employees in this sector during most of this time period and rebounded in 2008.
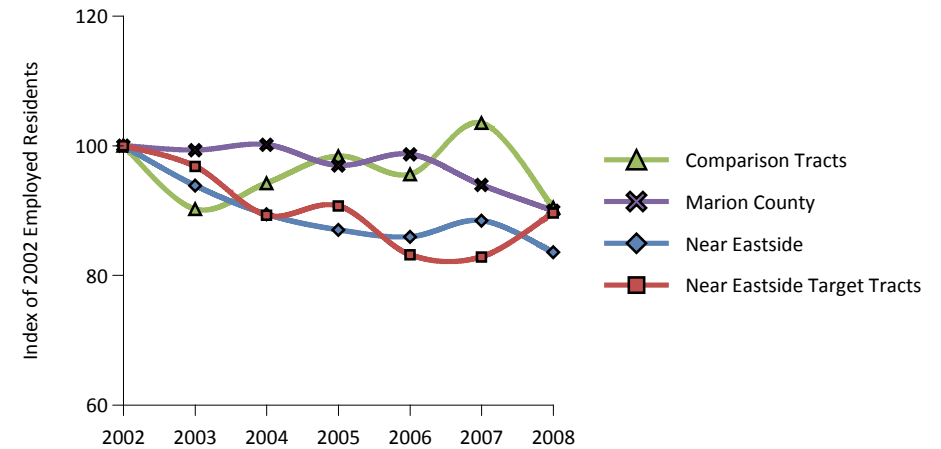
Retail Trade

(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Retail Trade, Indexed to 2002)

Health Care and Social Assistance

(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Health Care and Social Assistance, Indexed to 2002)

Administration and Support

(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Administration and Support, Indexed to 2002)

About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Near Eastside neighborhood.

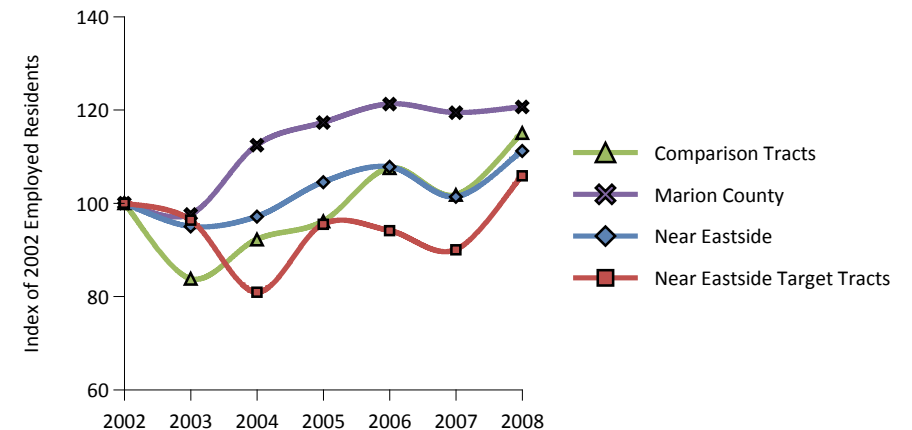Source: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, and LISC Research and Assessment
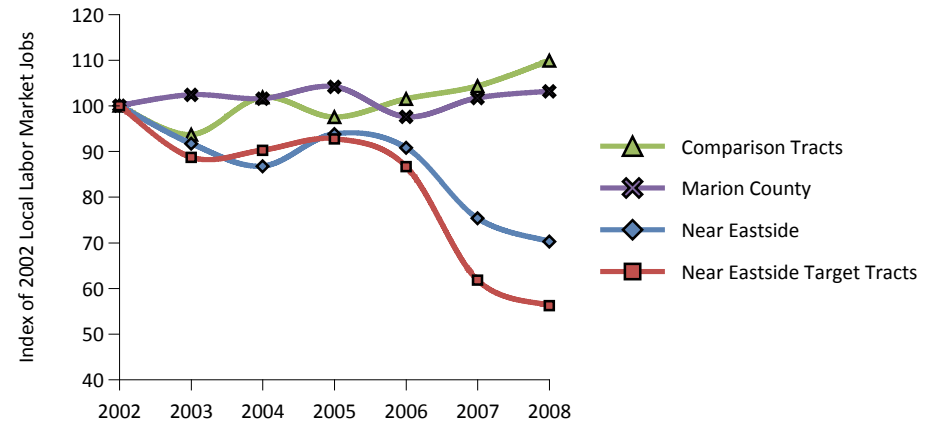
Economy and Workforce

Local Job Market

The number of jobs available in and near a neighborhood represents access to employment for its residents and indicates the strength of the local economy. The types of jobs available describe the nature of the businesses in the community. The business vacancy rate signifies the economic strength or vulnerability of a community.
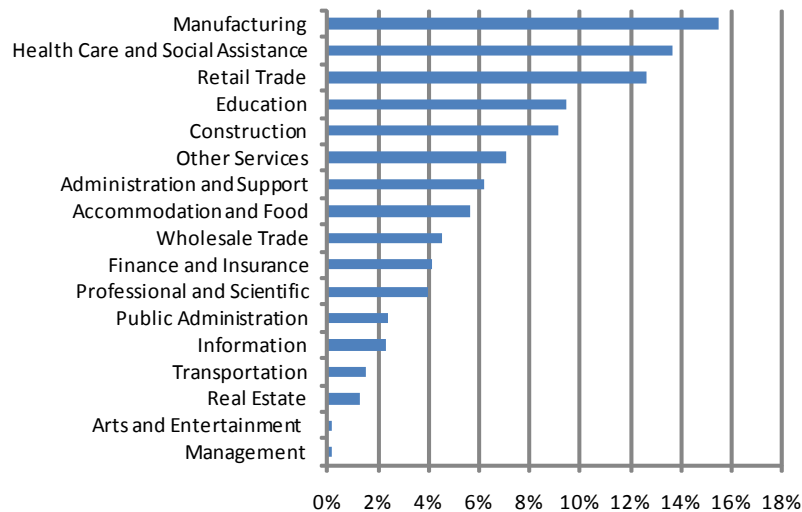
Interpreting the Data:

The number of jobs available in the local job market plummeted from 2006 to 2008 in the Near Eastside and its target tracts reflecting steady business closings in the area. Marion County held steady from 2002 to 2008, and the comparison tracts increased during the same time period. The five leading sectors in the Near Eastside's local job market differ from the five leading sectors in which residents are employed. Although manufacturing is the top industry in the local job market, retail trade is the industry in which most Near Eastside residents are employed. Health care and social assistance, however, is the second largest sector in the number of residents employed and in the local labor market. Education and construction made the top five sectors in the local job market but not resident employment.

One out of four businesses in the Near Eastside neighborhood had been vacant for more than 3 months in September 2009. From March 2008 to September 2009, business vacancy rates increased in the Near Eastside and its target tracts, a trend consistent with the decrease in local area jobs. Marion County had a much lower vacancy rate (14%) and has seen a smaller increase. The comparison tracts' vacancy rate hovers around 16%.

Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market
(Index of Change in Number of Local Area Jobs, Indexed to 2002)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2008

Industries (top to bottom):
Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Education, Construction, Other Services, Administration and Support, Accommodation and Food, Wholesale Trade, Finance and Insurance, Professional and Scientific, Public Administration, Information, Transportation, Real Estate, Arts and Entertainment, Management

Business Vacancies
(Percent of business addresses vacant more than 3 months)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts
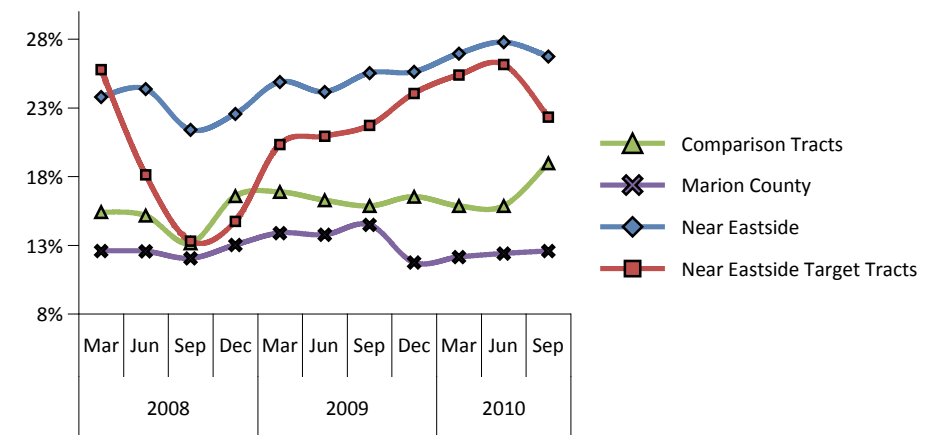
About the Data: The data reflect jobs within 1 mile of the census tracts in the Near Eastside neighborhood.
Data Sources: Labor Market Data: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment   Business Vacancies: USPS Vacant Address Data

Community Quality and Safety

Overview

Community safety is an important aspect of assessing neighborhood quality. Crime levels are a key indicator of neighborhood stability and are the primary measures used in this section of the report.

All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults per 1,000 People by Blockgroup, 2008

Number of Crimes:

• In 2008, there were 151 reported crimes per 1,000 residents in the Near Eastside, compared to 92 in the IMPD jurisdiction. There were 97 reported crimes per 1,000 residents in the comparison area, and 146 in the target area.

Types of Crimes:

• The majority of the crimes reported in the Near Eastside are assaults, followed closely by larcenies.

• Of the crimes in the Near Eastside neighborhood, 16% are residential burglaries.

• The proportion of vehicle thefts is high relative to other areas in the IMPD area. Five of the 12 census tracts in the Near Eastside are in the top 15% of all census tracts in the IMPD area for highest percent of vehicle theft.
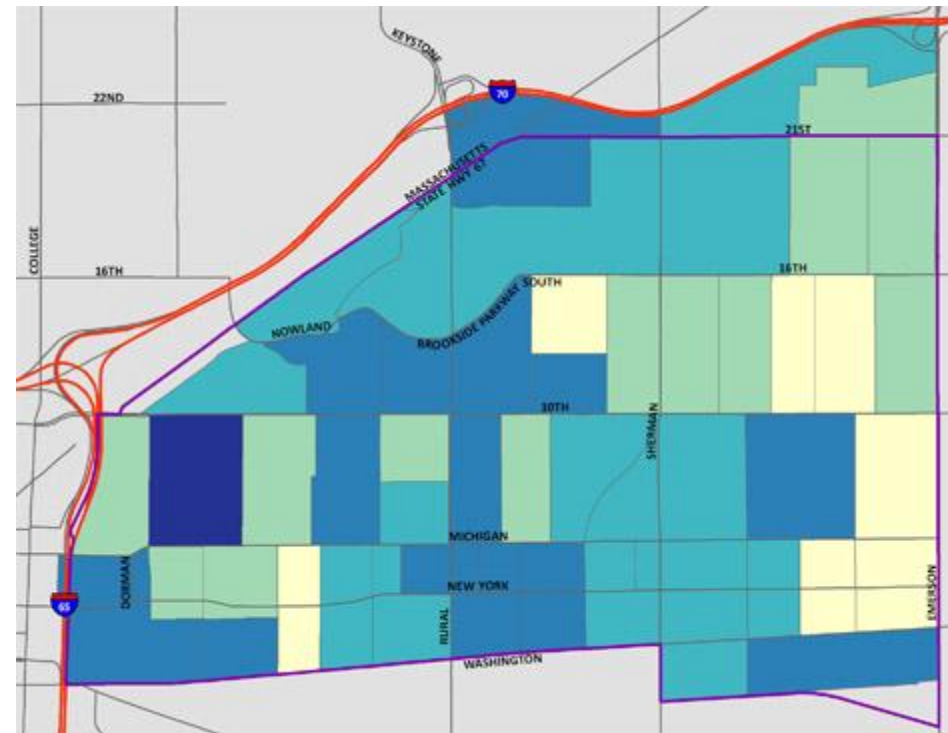
Who is committing crimes? For the Near Eastside juvenile offenders ages 6-18 compared to the entire Near Eastside youth population ages 6-18, data show:

• Age: 70% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 28% of the general youth population.

• Race: 76% of juvenile offenders are African American, compared to 32% of the general youth population.

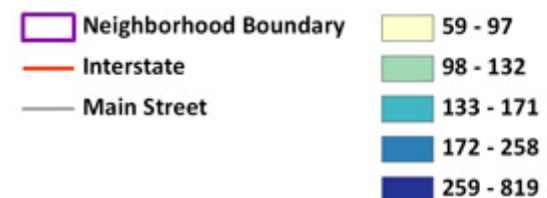• Gender: 73% of juvenile offenders are male; 43% of the general youth population is male.

Where are crimes committed?

• Within the Near Eastside, crimes are clustering in the Woodruff Place area, near Arsenal Tech High School, and near the intersection of 10th Street and Rural Street.

Crimes per 1,000 People

Neighborhood Boundary	59 - 97
Interstate	98 - 132
Main Street	133 - 171
	172 - 258
	259 - 819

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Community Quality and Safety

All Part 1 Crimes

Part 1 Crimes, as defined by the FBI, include criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and rape. These statistics give an overall sense for the amount and type of criminal activity occurring within the neighborhood compared to the county and comparison tracts.

Interpreting the Data:

As shown in the graph, the Near Eastside and its target tracts have a higher crime rate than Marion County and the comparison tracts. The crime rate in both areas peaked in 2006 with 141 crimes per 1,000 residents in the Near Eastside and 154 in the target tracts followed by a drop in 2007 and 2008 to 112 and 116 respectively, about 20% higher than the crime rate reported for IMPD and the comparison tracts.

The table at the lower right compares the types of crimes committed – crimes against property versus crimes against persons. The Near Eastside neighborhood, the target tracts, and the comparison tracts have proportionally more violent crimes than IMPD (42%, 44%, 39%, and 34%, respectively). The following three pages drill into more detail about property and violent crimes.

About the Data:

Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and assault.

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The crime statistics included here are part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which are based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

It is important to note that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department uses the hierarchy rule when classifying the data. This means that when an incident involves multiple "Part 1" reports, only the most serious crime is reported. Motor vehicle theft is an exception to this rule.

In 2007, the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) merged with the Marion County Sheriff's Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). The new area is much larger but more suburban with lower crime rates, so rates for IPD and IMPD are reported separately.

Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.
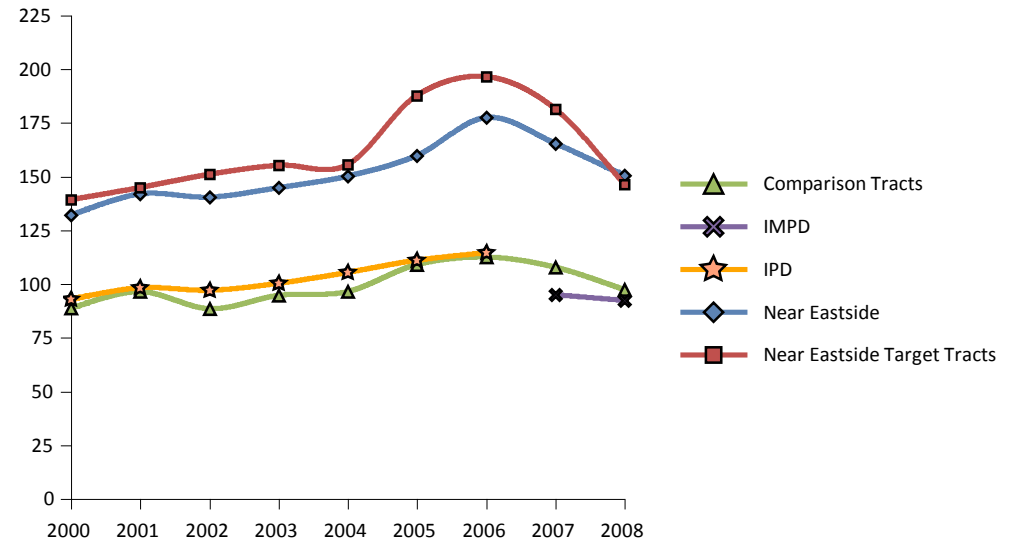
IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults
(Per 1,000 People)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, IMPD, IPD, Near Eastside, Near Eastside Target Tracts

Part 1 Crime Reports, 2008
(Crimes Per 1,000 People)

	Near Eastside	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	87	82	60	61
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	64	64	38	31
Total All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults	151	146	97	92

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Community Quality and Safety

All Part 1 Crimes by Type

Looking at the types of crimes in more detail reveals the specific nature and location of the criminal activity in the Near Eastside.

Interpreting the Data:

The pie chart shows:

• The majority of the crimes reported in the Near Eastside are assaults* (34%), followed closely by larcenies (29%).

• Although the number of assaults is high, the number of more severe crimes against persons (rape, attempted rape, and homicide) is low (1%).

• Of the crimes committed in the Near Eastside, 16% are residential burglaries and 2% are business burglaries.

• The proportion of vehicle thefts is high relative to other areas in the county. Five of the 12 census tracts in the Near Eastside are in the top 15% of all census tracts in the county for highest percent of vehicle theft.

The map focuses on the largest crime category, assaults. The red hot spots show where the crime density is greatest, with each dot representing the location of an assault.
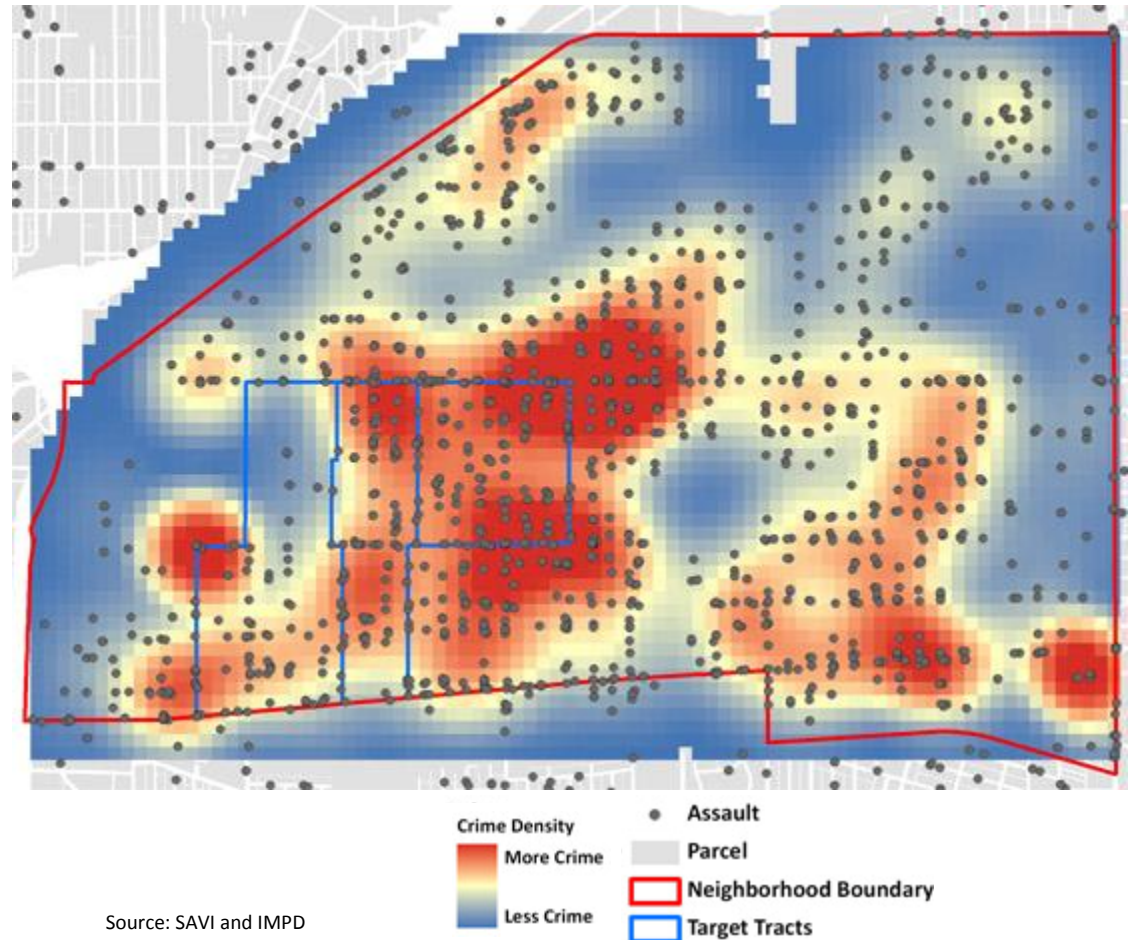
Assaults, 2008

All Part 1 Crimes by Type, 2008
Near Eastside
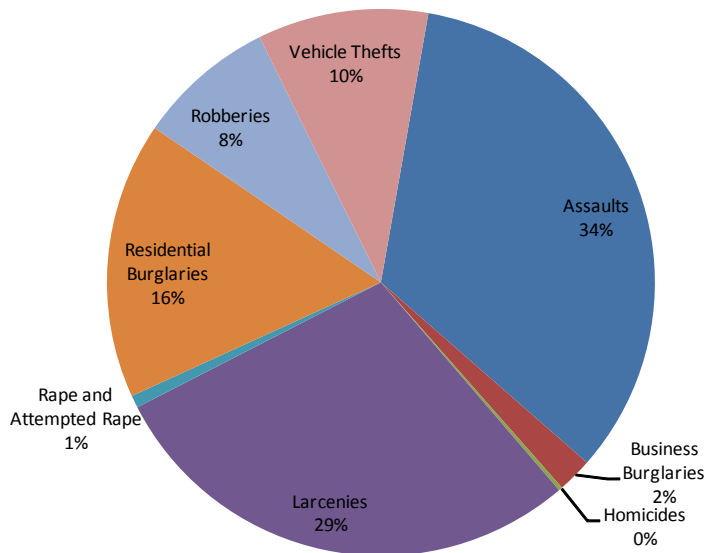
About the Data:

*Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI).

Source: SAVI and IMPD

Crime Density
- More Crime
- Less Crime

Assault
Parcel
Neighborhood Boundary
Target Tracts

Community Quality and Safety

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. These types of crimes seriously undermine the public sense of safety and physical well-being. Robberies are considered to be a bellwether of public safety and constitute one of the best indicators to monitor neighborhood trends.

Interpreting the Data:

As indicated in the table on page 21, the Near Eastside, the target tracts, and comparison tracts have higher violent crime rates than IMPD. The charts on this page focus on two types of violent crimes: robberies and assaults.

Robberies:

Eight percent of crimes in the Near Eastside are robberies, compared to 5% in IMPD. However, there were 12 robberies per 1,000 residents in the neighborhood and 13 in target area, which is more than double the rates for IMPD (5 per 1,000) and the comparison area (6) in 2008. In 2007, the target area's rate was triple those of IMPD.

Assaults:

Similarly, there were 50 assaults per 1,000 residents in the Near Eastside and 49 in its target tracts; in IMPD, there were only 25. The rate has remained fairly consistent throughout the decade for all areas except the comparison area, which is decreasing.

About the Data:

Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI)

The crime statistics included here are part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which are based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

It is important to note that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department uses the hierarchy rule when classifying the data. This means that when an incident involves multiple "Part 1" reports, only the most serious crime is reported. Motor vehicle theft is an exception to this rule.

In 2007, the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) merged with the Marion County Sheriff's Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). The new area is much larger but more suburban with lower crime rates, so rates for IPD and IMPD are reported separately.
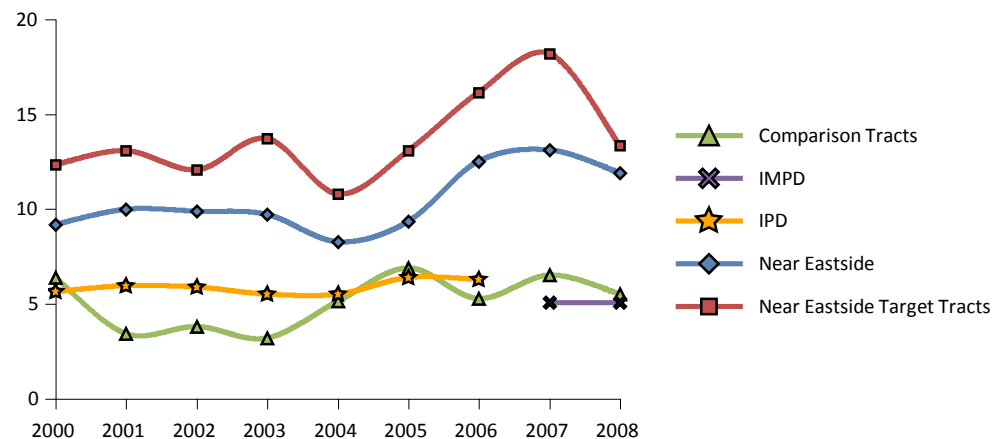
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

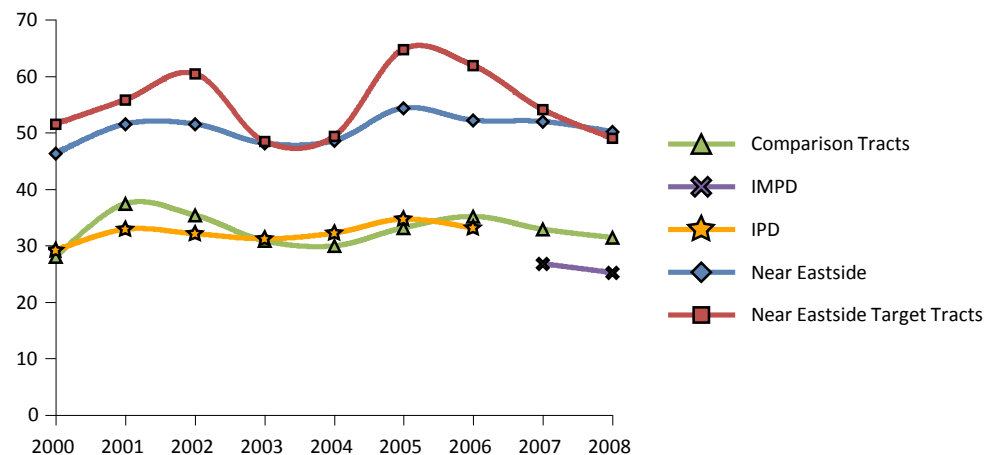IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Robberies
(Per 1,000 People)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Assaults
(Per 1,000 People)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Community Quality and Safety

Property Crimes

Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims (Source: FBI).

Burglary is the unlawful entry into a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary.

Interpreting the Data:

In 2008, the number of property crimes and burglaries per 1,000 residents was higher in the Near Eastside and its target area than it was in IMPD's service area and the comparison area. However, these two Near Eastside areas are seeing the greatest decrease; the property crime rate dropped from 111 per 1,000 residents in 2006 to 87 in 2008 in the Near Eastside and dropped from 107 to 71 in the target area. There is a similar trend for burglaries. All areas had similar business burglary rates in 2008, ranging from 2 to 3 per 1,000 residents.

About the Data:

The crime statistics included here are part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which are based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body.

It is important to note that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department uses the hierarchy rule when classifying the data. This means that when an incident involves multiple "Part 1" reports, only the most serious crime is reported. Motor vehicle theft is an exception to this rule.

In 2007, the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) merged with the Marion County Sheriff's Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). The new area is much larger but more suburban with lower crime rates, so rates for IPD and IMPD are reported separately.

Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.
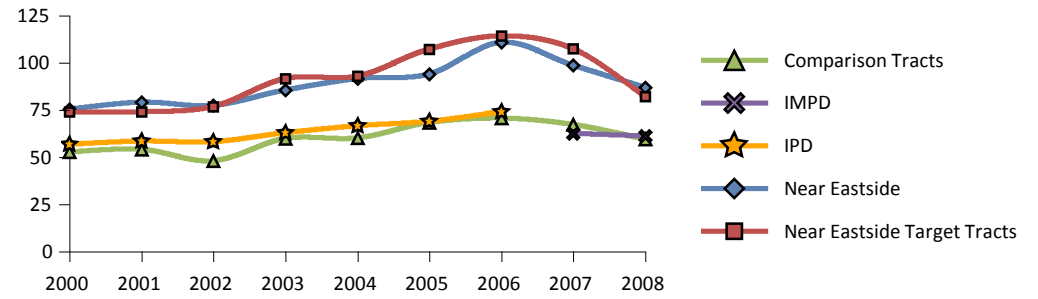
IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department
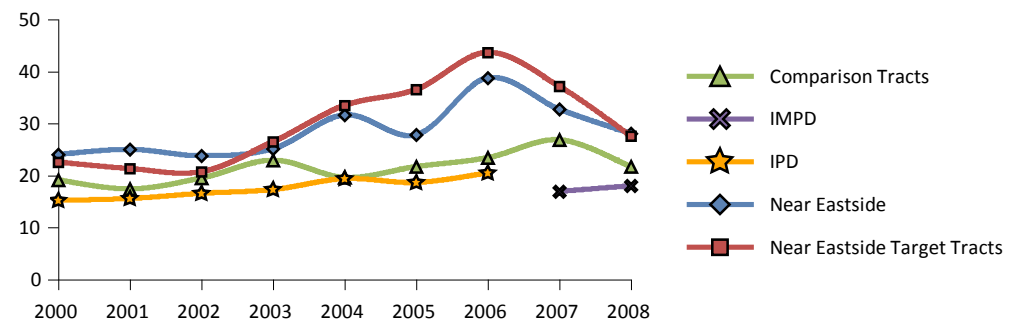
Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept
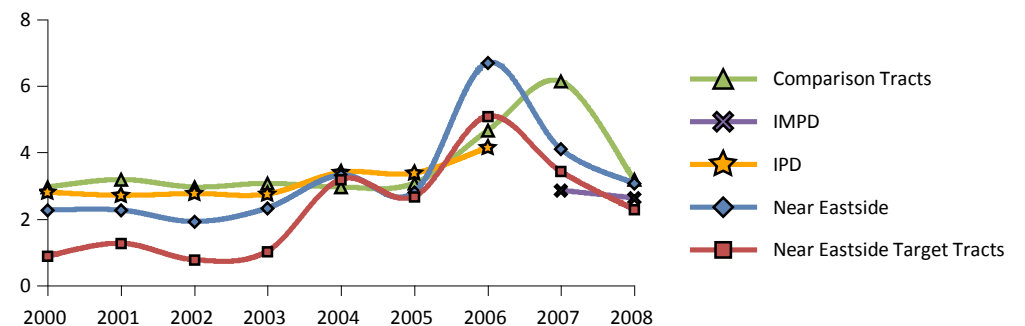
Property Crimes
(Per 1,000 People)

All Burglaries
(Per 1,000 People)

Business Burglaries
(Per 1,000 People)

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Severity of Offense

The young people represent the future generation of this community. Criminal activity at an early age, if not dealt with, becomes a bigger community problem as these children mature into adulthood. Juvenile charges represent incidents of individuals who have been caught and charged with a crime.

Interpreting the Data:

Between 2000 and 2008, overall rates of juvenile offense charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18 have consistently shown to be highest in the Near Eastside neighborhood, followed by the target tracts, the county, and the comparison tracts. Rates in Marion County and the comparison tracts have remained relatively stable over this period, ending with 99 and 70 charges per 1,000 youth, respectively. After some decline from peaks in 2006, the neighborhood juvenile charge rate ended at nearly double those rates, at 180 per 1,000. The target tracts showed significant improvement, from a peak in 2006 at 210 per 1,000, to a rate near that of the county in 2008.

The pie charts below show the severity of the charges that were filed. In all areas, the majority of juvenile charges were misdemeanor charges, followed by felony charges, juvenile status charges, and juvenile warrant arrest charges.

The target tracts have a higher percentage of juvenile status charges and fewer misdemeanor charges than the Near Eastside. The target tracts and the Near Eastside neighborhood have higher percentages of juvenile misdemeanor charges than Marion County and the comparison tracts. The county and the comparison tracts have higher rates of juvenile felony charges.

Total Juvenile Offense Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

Comparison Tracts
Marion County
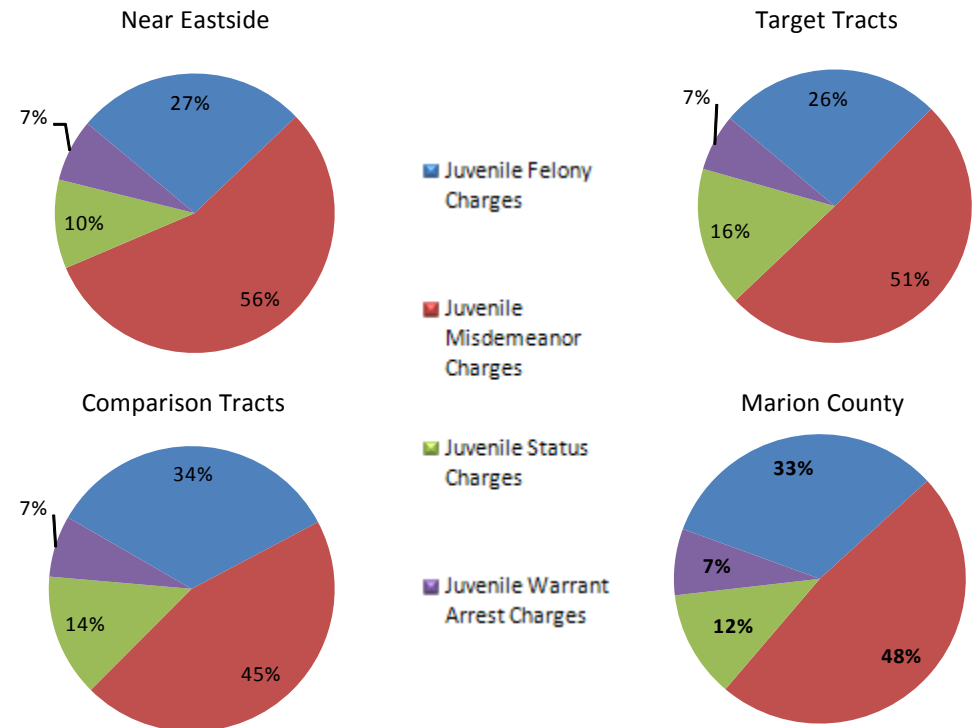Near Eastside
Near Eastside Target Tracts
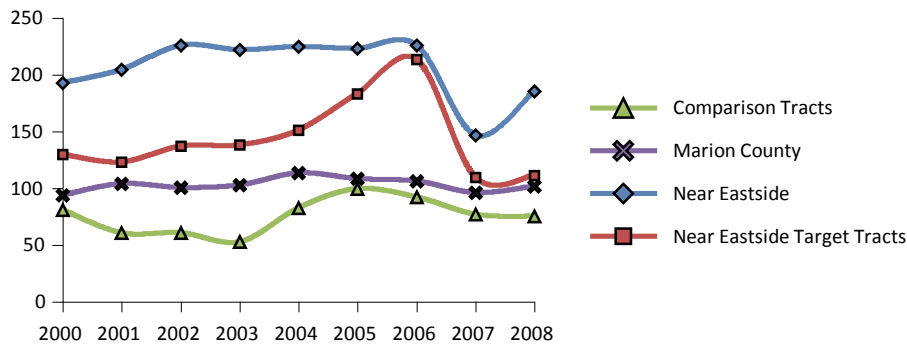
About the Data:

Misdemeanor charges are considered lesser crimes for which an offender may be sentenced to probation or county detention; felony charges include violent crimes and sex offenses.

Status offenses are noncriminal juvenile offenses such as truancy, running away from home, possessing alcohol or cigarettes, and violating curfew.

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Juvenile Charges by Severity of Offense, 2008

Near Eastside

27%
7%
10%
56%

Target Tracts

7%
26%
16%
51%

Comparison Tracts

34%
7%
14%
45%

Marion County

33%
7%
12%
48%

Juvenile Felony Charges

Juvenile Misdemeanor Charges

Juvenile Status Charges

Juvenile Warrant Arrest Charges

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top three juvenile offenses in the Near Eastside are disorderly conduct (16%), resisting law enforcement (15%), and battery or attempted battery (13%). The graphs on the next page take a closer look at each of these categories.

Juvenile Charges by Type, 2008
(Total Charges = 1,164)

Near Eastside
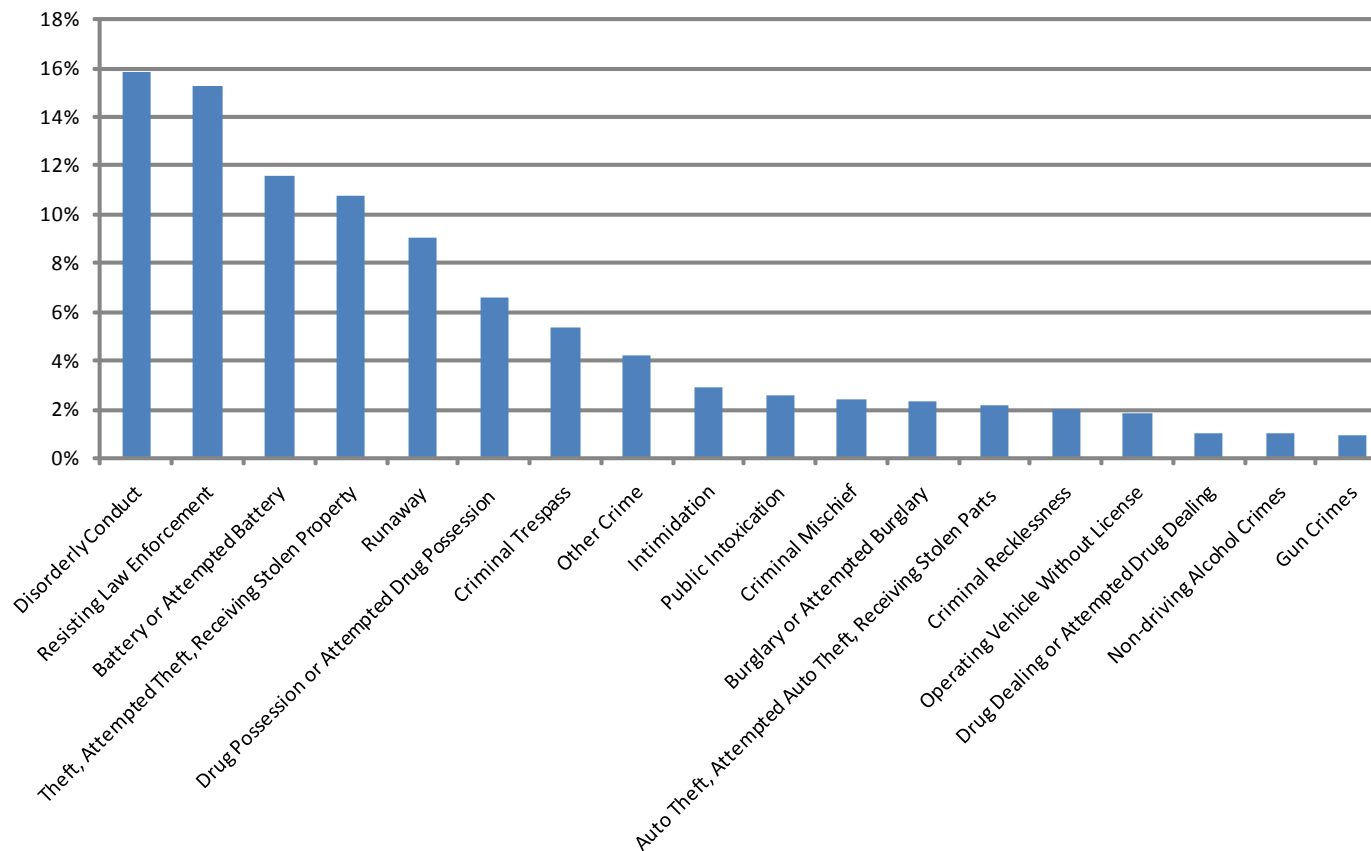
About the Data:

These statistics report the number of charges of crimes and are not reconciled to reflect actual convictions. These charges may or may not lead to convictions. The Uniform Crime Report data includes only reports of crimes (before anyone is charged with or convicted of a crime), and for this reason the juvenile charges should not be compared with uniform crime report data.

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Top 3 Offenses

Juvenile Disorderly Conduct Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
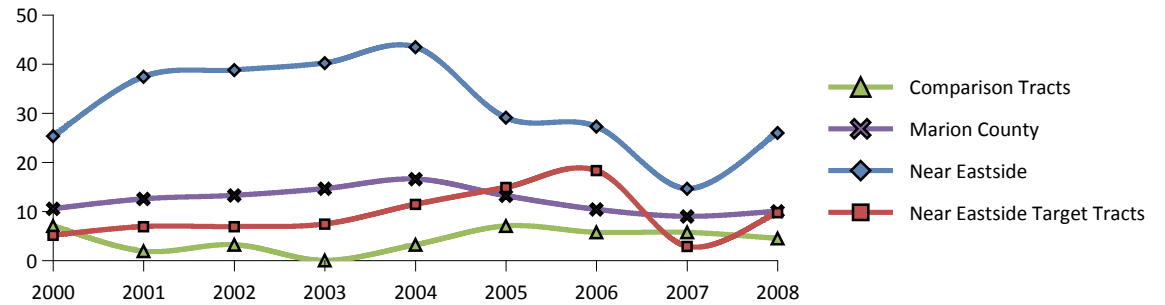- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Interpreting the Data:

Rates for all of the top three offenses are higher in the Near Eastside than the other three areas. The rate of disorderly conduct charges in the Near Eastside peaked at 44 per 1,000 juveniles in 2004 and dropped to 25 per 1,000 in 2008, 2 ½ times the rates of the target tracts and Marion County. Between 2000 and 2008, the rate for resisting law enforcement charges increased in the Near Eastside from 11 per 1,000 juveniles to 25 while the other areas showed little change. The rate of battery or attempted battery charges in the neighborhood has decreased from 37 per 1,000 in 2002 to 20 in 2008. The rate for the other areas, while variable year to year, remained at about the same percentage at the beginning and end of the decade.

Juvenile Resisting Law Enforcement Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

About the Data:

These statistics report the number of charges of crimes and are not reconciled to reflect actual convictions. These charges may or may not lead to convictions. The Uniform Crime Report data includes only reports of crimes (before anyone is charged with or convicted of a crime), and for this reason the juvenile charges should not be compared with uniform crime report data.
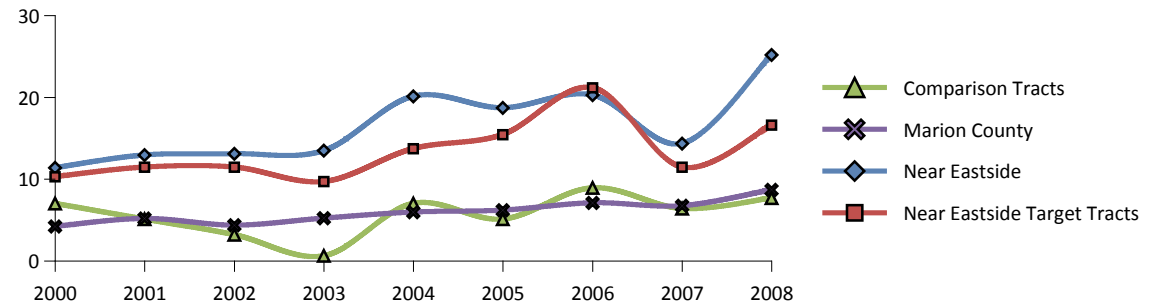
Juvenile Battery or Attempted Battery Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)
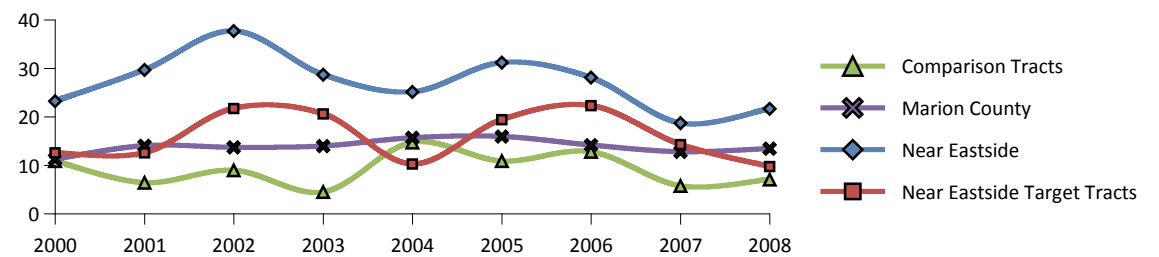
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Demographics

Knowing who is committing crimes in a community can aid in the design of appropriately targeted interventions.

Interpreting the Data:

Who is committing crimes? For the Near Eastside juvenile offenders ages 6-18 compared to the entire Near Eastside youth population ages 6-18, data show:

- • Age: 70% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 28% of the general youth population in the same category.
- • Race: 76% of juvenile offenders are African American, compared to 32% of the general youth population.
- • Gender: 73% of juvenile offenders are male; 43% of the general youth population is male.

According to the data, the largest group of juvenile offenders in the Near Eastside has the following characteristics: they are between the ages of 15 and 18; they are African American; and they are male. Although this is also true in the other areas, whites comprise 29% of the juvenile offenders in Marion County, yet make up only 19% and 15% in the Near Eastside and its target tracts, respectively.

How does the Near Eastside compare to the county and its comparison area?

- • The Near Eastside, its target tracts, and Marion County have larger populations of juvenile offenders aged 12 to 14 (27%, 28%, and 26%, respectively) than the comparison tracts (19%).

- • In the comparison tracts, a larger number (81%, compared to 70% in the Near Eastside) of juvenile offenders aged 15-18 is committing crimes.

- • In the Near Eastside, 19% of juvenile offenders are white; in the comparison tracts, they comprise only 4%.

- • Of juvenile offenders in the comparison tracts, 91% are African American, compared to 81% in the target tracts.

- • The number of Hispanics committing crimes is no greater than 5% in all areas.

- • In the Near Eastside and Marion County, females comprise 27% of the juvenile offenders; they make up 24% and 22% in the target tracts and comparison area.

About the Data:

"Hispanic" is treated as a race in the juvenile charge data. It is treated as an ethnicity in the general demographics data, which means that an individual can indicate that they are White and of Hispanic ethnicity. Comparing race composition in the two datasets is acceptable for understanding the large race groups generally, but caution should be used when analyzing the data in detail.

Juvenile Offender, 2008
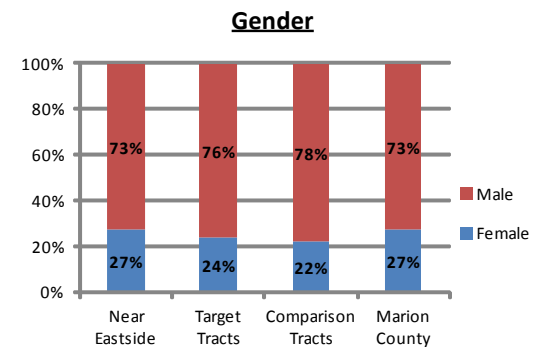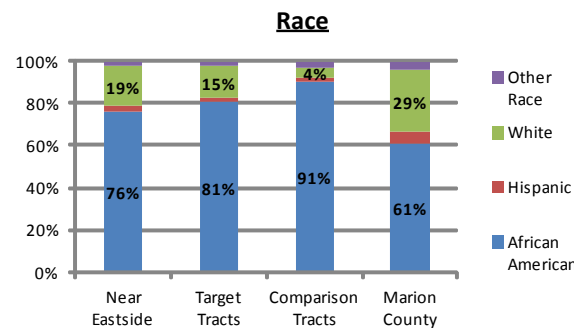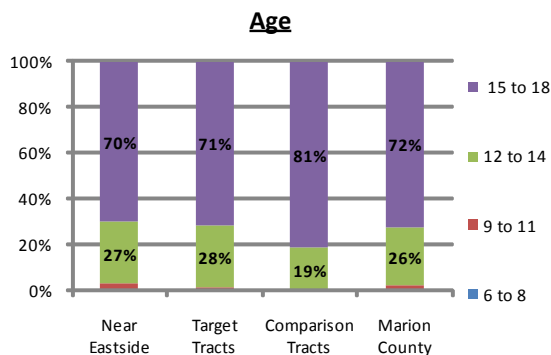
Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Education

Overview

Near Eastside Schools

One-third of the residents (34%) in the Near Eastside neighborhood have no high school diploma, compared with 18% in Marion County.* The Near Eastside is located in the Indianapolis Public Schools District, which serves 33,277 students. Academically, most of the Near Eastside schools perform poorly compared with public schools across the State, based on Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress-Plus (ISTEP+) results.
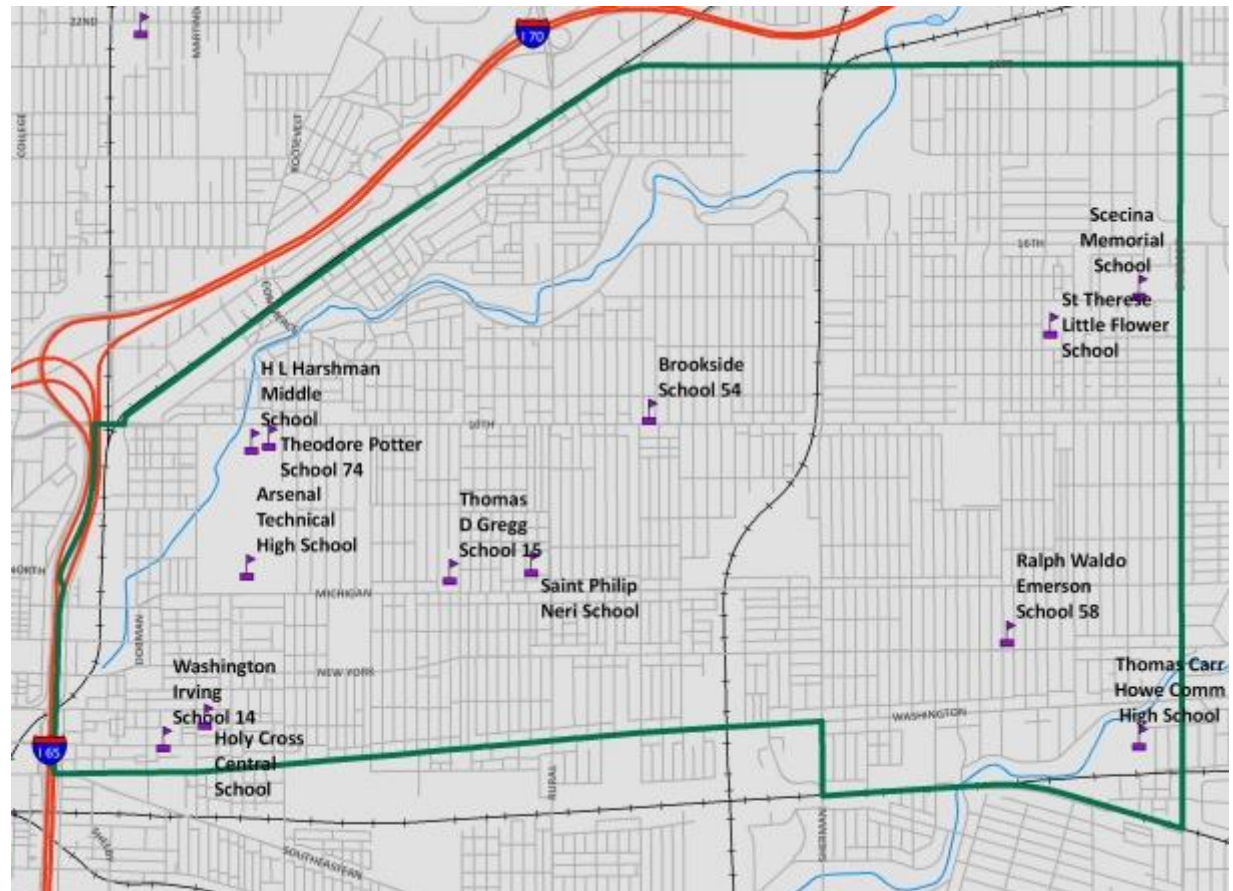
• Most of the Near Eastside schools' third graders are under-performing, compared to third graders in Indiana. The passing rate for math and English for State public schools was between 62 and 67% from 1999 to 2009. With few exceptions, all eight Near Eastside elementary schools that reported data charted below that 62-67% range for 1999 to 2009 for Grade 3.

• Near Eastside sixth graders also underperform. Of the 10 Near Eastside schools that reported data for Grade 6 math and English, 7 of them charted below the State public school passing rate for math and English from 1999 to 2009. Of those 10 schools, 1 consistently charted above the State public school passing rate of 47% (2002) to 68% (2009).

• The same holds true for Near Eastside tenth graders. Of the three Near Eastside schools that reported data for tenth graders, two charted well below the State public school passing rate of 55-60% for math and English, Grade 10, 1999 to 2009. One consistently charted above the State public school passing rate.

The ISTEP results show a disparity between students receiving free or reduced-cost lunch versus those paying for lunch. In 2008, 43% of student eligible for free and reduced lunch at Thomas D Gregg School passed the ISTEP compared to 67% paying for lunch. Three out of four students (78%) in schools in the Near Eastside are eligible for free lunch, much higher than the comparison area (58%) and Marion County (45%). This increased from 65% in 2000.

*Updated 4/3/2014 to correct data error.

Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

School	Road
Neighborhood Boundary	Railroad
Water	Stream or River
Interstate	

SAVI

The Polis Center
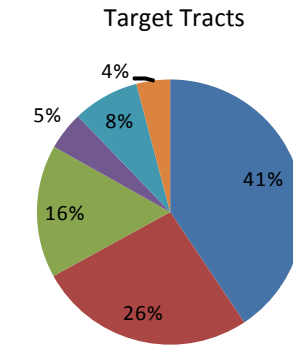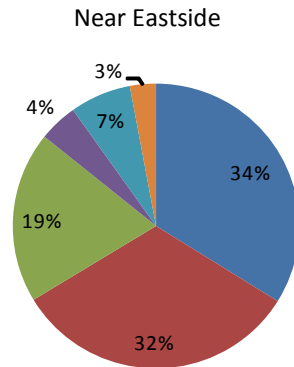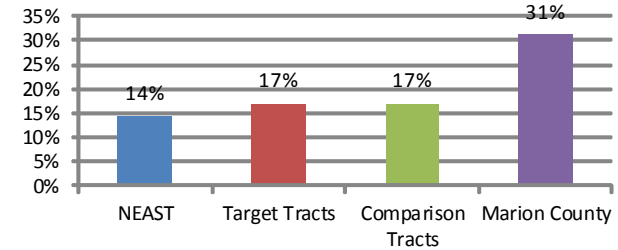*We bring things into perspective.*

Education

Educational Attainment*

The educational attainment levels of adults in the Near Eastside neighborhood are much lower than those of Marion County. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty.

The greatest disparity is the percent of adults in the Near Eastside and its target tracts without a high school diploma (34% and 41% respectively – more than double Marion County's percent at 18%). Less than one-sixth (14%) of the adult population in the Near Eastside has an associate degree or higher, about half Marion County's rate of 31%. At 17%, attainment of higher education is low in the target tracts and comparison tracts as well.

Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher
(As % of Adults 25 and Over)

	NEAST	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	Marion County
	14%	17%	17%	31%

Near Eastside

34%
32%
19%
4%
7%
3%

Target Tracts

41%
26%
16%
5%
8%
4%

Educational Attainment, 2000

- Population with No High School Diploma
- Population with Only High School Diploma
- Population with Some College
- Population with Associate Degree
- Population with Bachelor
- Population with more than Bachelor

Comparison Tracts

30%
34%
19%
5%
9%
3%

Marion County

18%
30%
21%
6%
17%
9%
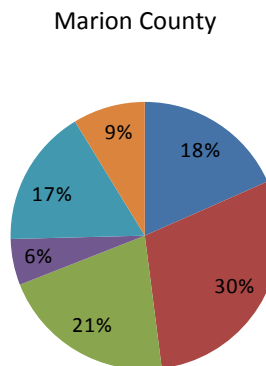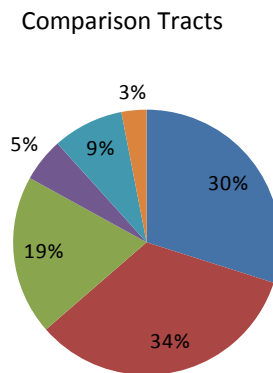
*Page updated 4/3/2014 to correct data error

Source: SAVI and U.S. Census (2000)

Education

Academic Performance: Grade 3

Indiana Statewide Testing for Progress-Plus (ISTEP+) is Indiana's standardized test for measuring what students know and are able to do at each grade level in core academic subjects. This report focuses on the percentage of students passing the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3, 6, and 10. The charts on the right compare the results of 3rd graders in selected public and private schools in the Near Eastside to the results of all 3rd graders in public schools in Indiana.

Interpreting the Data:

Most of the Near Eastside schools' third graders are under-performing, compared to third graders in Indiana. The state-wide results show a stable passing rate between 62% and 67% the past six years, but the Near Eastside schools' passing rates were lower (and often decreasing) during this same time, with the exception of Holy Cross and St. Therese. For example, Theodore Potter School had a passing rate of just over 50% from 2002-2006 and dropped to 32% in 2009. St. Philip Neri School's passing rate has dropped considerably since 2004, from a high of 60% to 22% in 2009. Brookside School 54 had a relatively high passing rate in 2003 (68%), and it hovered around 40% during 2006, 2008, and 2009. Thomas D. Gregg School's scores hovered around or above 50% during 2003 and 2005-2008, but its rate lowered to 31% in 2009.

In contrast to these low passing rates, St. Therese Little Flower School's third-grade passing rate ranged from 58% in 1999 and 2000 to 87% in 2009. Its passing rate dropped below 50% only two years (2001 and 2003) during the ten years, 1999 to 2009. Washington Irving School 14 was near the state results the past four years.

About the Data:

The years in the charts reflect the spring of the school year (e.g., 1999 is the 1998-1999 school year).

It is not typical to see results showing 100% of students passing the ISTEP standards. Holy Cross experienced this in 2003 and 2007, and in both instances the number of students was very low (9 and 12, respectively).

Many IPS schools have extremely high mobility rates, which have an impact on educational outcomes.

Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 3
(As % of All Enrolled 3rd Grade Students)
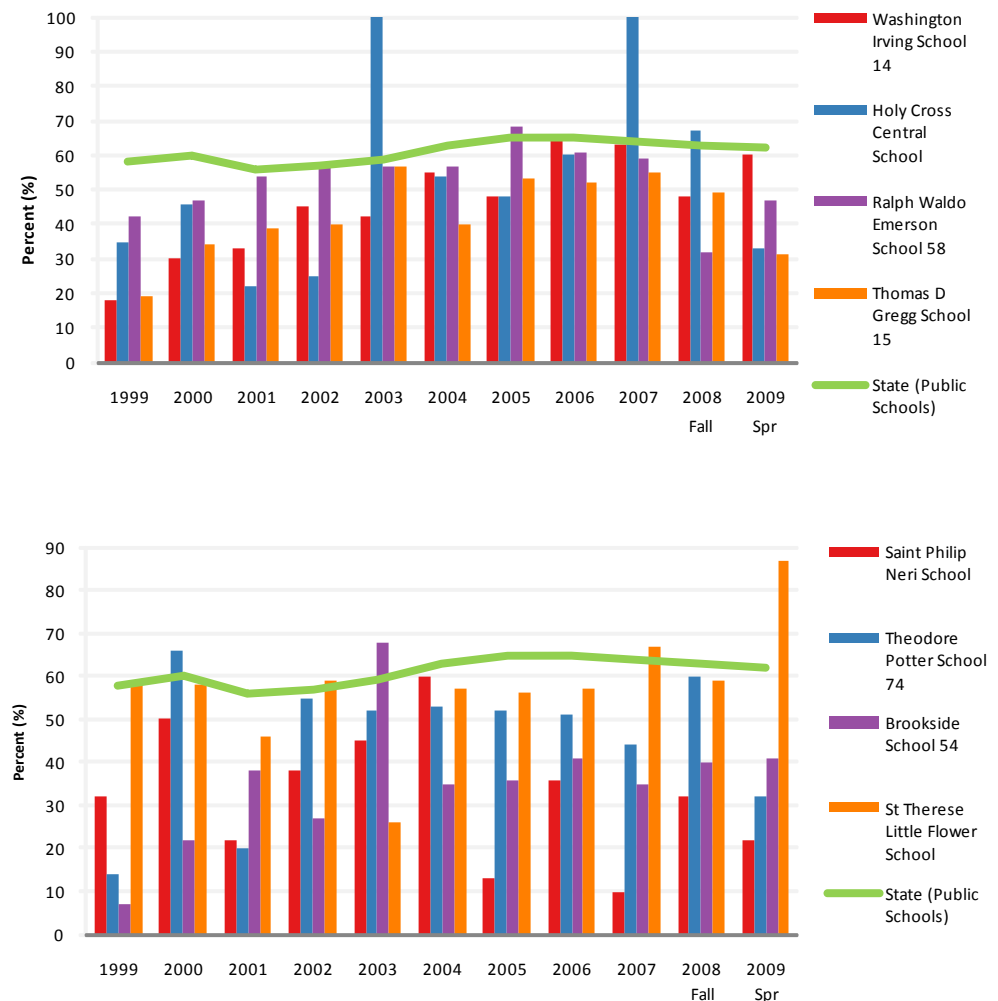
Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Education

Academic Performance: Grade 6

Indiana Statewide Testing for Progress-Plus (ISTEP+) is Indiana's standardized test for measuring what students know and are able to do at each grade level in core academic subjects. This report focuses on the percentage of students passing the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3, 6, and 10. The charts on the right compare the results of 6th graders in selected public and private schools in the Near Eastside to the results of all 6th graders in public schools in Indiana.

Interpreting the Data:

Like the third graders, sixth graders at St. Therese Little Flower School outperform the other schools. In fact, the passing rate for St. Therese is generally higher than the public schools' average rate in Indiana from 1999-2009; in 2009, its passing rate was 77%. Similarly, Holy Cross Central School's scores increased during this same ten-year period and outperformed the public schools in Indiana in 2005 and 2006. Sixth graders started attending Theodore Potter in 2007, and the percent of students passing ISTEP has been increasing since then from 58% 2007 to 74% in 2009.

In contrast, H.L. Harshman and Thomas Carr Howe Community High School's passing rates did not improve. In 2009, Thomas Carr Howe's rate was 15%, down from 41% in 2006. H.L. Harshman's rate was over 50% in 2004; in 2008, it dropped to 20%. Both schools have been restructured during this time.

About the Data:

The years in the charts reflect the spring of the school year (e.g., 1999 is the 1998-1999 school year).

Several schools in Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) have closed or restructured to add or drop grades explaining the missing years for some schools in the charts. Many IPS schools have extremely high mobility rates, which have an impact on educational outcomes.

Some schools in the neighborhood are not included when data are not available from Indiana Department of Education.

Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 6
(As % of All Enrolled 6th Grade Students)

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™
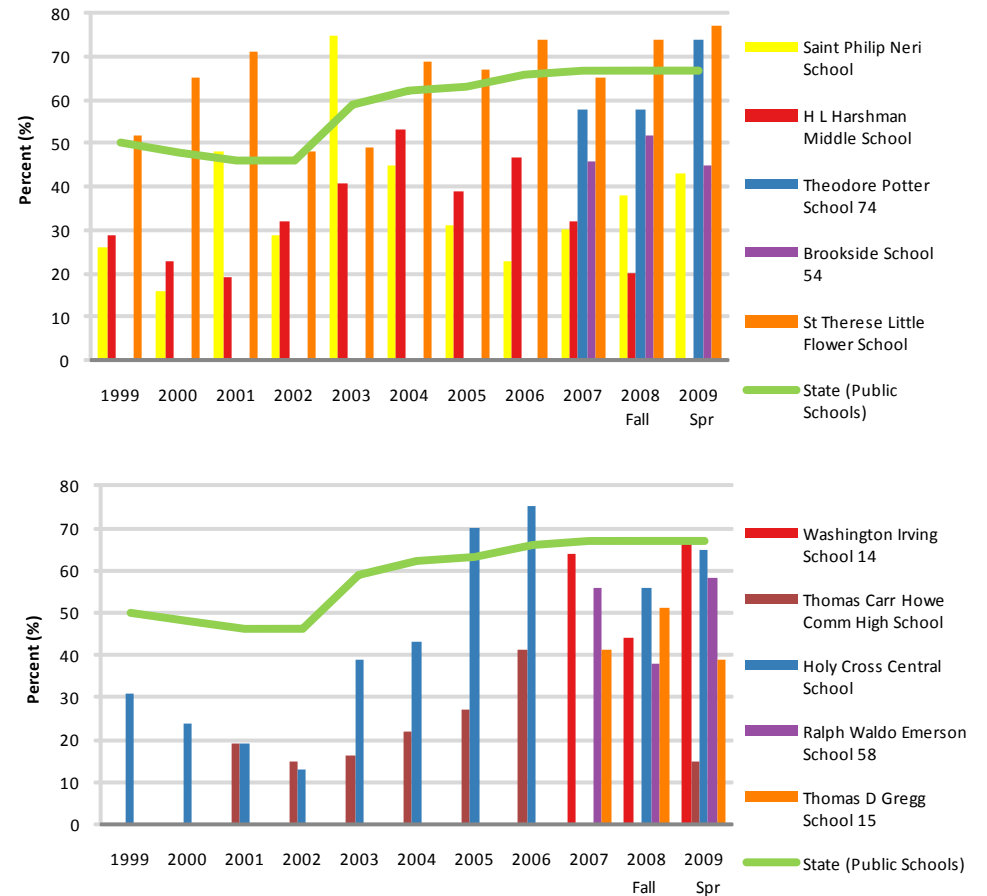
Education

### Academic Performance: Grade 10

Indiana Statewide Testing for Progress-Plus (ISTEP+) is Indiana's standardized test for measuring what students know and are able to do at each grade level in core academic subjects. This report focuses on the percentage of students passing the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3, 6, and 10. The charts on the right compare the results of 10th graders at selected public and private schools in the Near Eastside to the results of all public school 10th graders in Indiana.

Interpreting the Data:

Thomas Carr Howe Community High School and Arsenal Technical School tenth graders are underperforming when compared to the public schools in Indiana, and the percent passing ISTEPS at both schools has been decreasing the past six years. At Thomas Carr Howe, the percent dropped from 35% in 2004 to 20% in 2009 with a low of 18% in 2007. Arsenal Technical's passing rates range from a high of 43% in 1999 to a low of 22% in 2007. Scecina consistently outperforms the public schools in Indiana by about 30 percentage points the last three years, with passing percentages ranging from a low of 55% in 1999 to a high of 82% in 2007.

Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 10
(As % of All Enrolled 10th Grade Students)
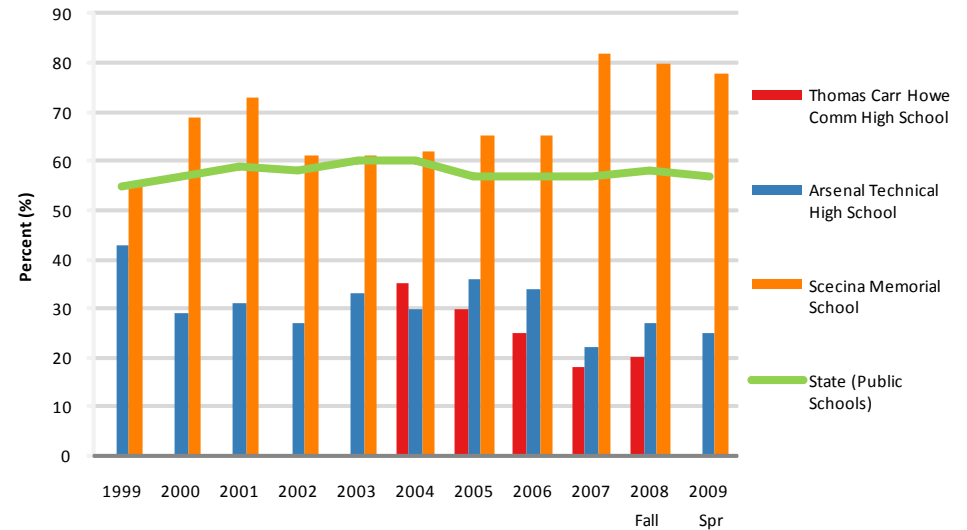
About the Data:

The years in the charts reflect the spring of the school year (e.g., 1999 is the 1998-1999 school year).

Many IPS schools have extremely high mobility rates, which have an impact on educational outcomes.

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective

Education

School Free Lunch

The percentage of students participating in the School Lunch Program is an indicator of student poverty and its concentration in public schools. Research has documented that children from low-income families are more likely than others to go without necessary food, less likely to be in good preschool programs, more likely to be retained in grade, and more likely to drop out of school. The School Lunch Program provides low-income children with access to nutrition and in turn promotes learning readiness and healthy eating habits (Source: Kids' Well-being Indicator Warehouse).

Interpreting the Data:

There is a disparity in the ISTEP results between students eligible for free or reduced lunch versus those paying for lunch. In 2008, 48% of student eligible for free and reduced lunch in Indiana passed the ISTEP compared to 74% paying for lunch. At Thomas Gregg, these figures are 43% and 67%, respectively, and students at Theodore Potter go against this trend with 60% and 52%, respectively.
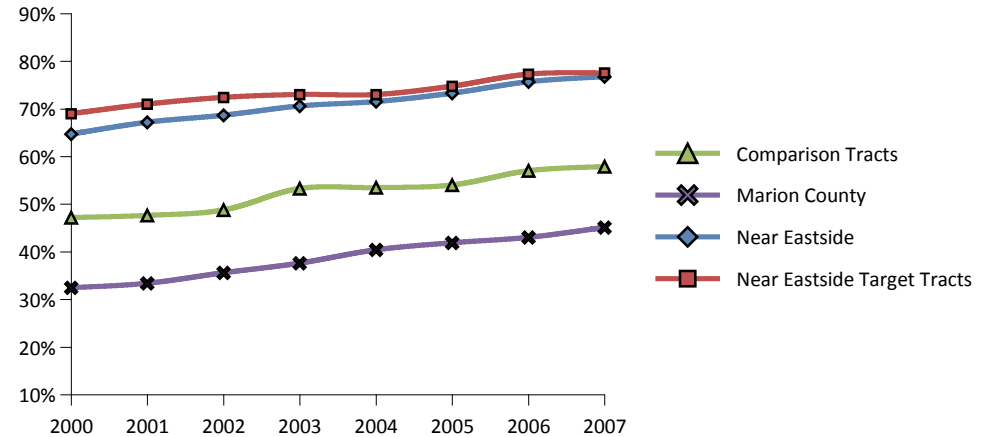
This raises concern for the steadily increasing trend across the board of students eligible for free lunch shown in the chart at the upper right. Three out of four students (78%) in schools in the Near Eastside are eligible for free lunch, much higher than the comparison area (58%) and Marion County (45%). This reflects the high poverty rate in the neighborhood (24%) and target area (32%) compared to the comparison tracts (20.7%) and the county (11%). The percent eligible in all four areas have been increasing since 2000, with the largest increases in Marion County and the target tract. The chart at the bottom shows student eligibility for each of the schools located in the Near Eastside neighborhood. The percents are increasing in both public and private schools.

About the School Free Lunch Program:

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in over 101,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the National School Lunch Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. (For the period July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, 130 percent of the poverty level is $28,665 for a family of four; 185 percent is $40,793.) (Source: US Department of Agriculture)
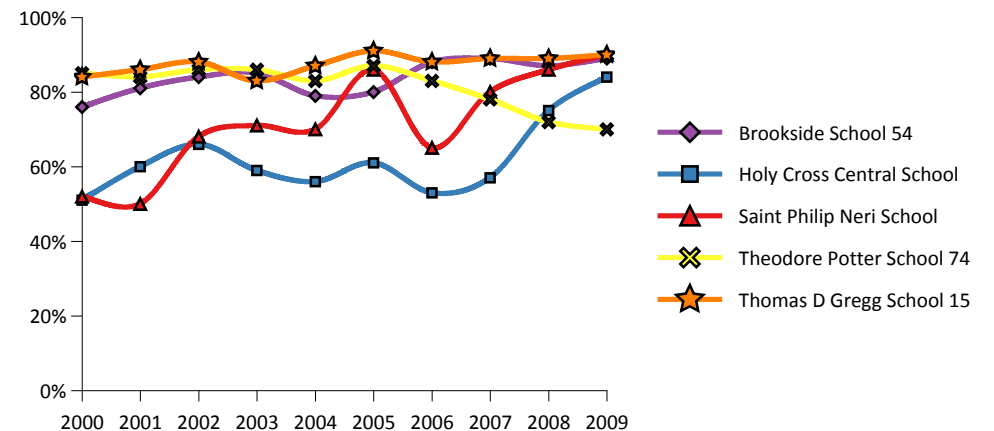
Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program
(As % of All Enrolled Students)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program by School
(As % of All Enrolled Students)

- Brookside School 54
- Holy Cross Central School
- Saint Philip Neri School
- Theodore Potter School 74
- Thomas D Gregg School 15
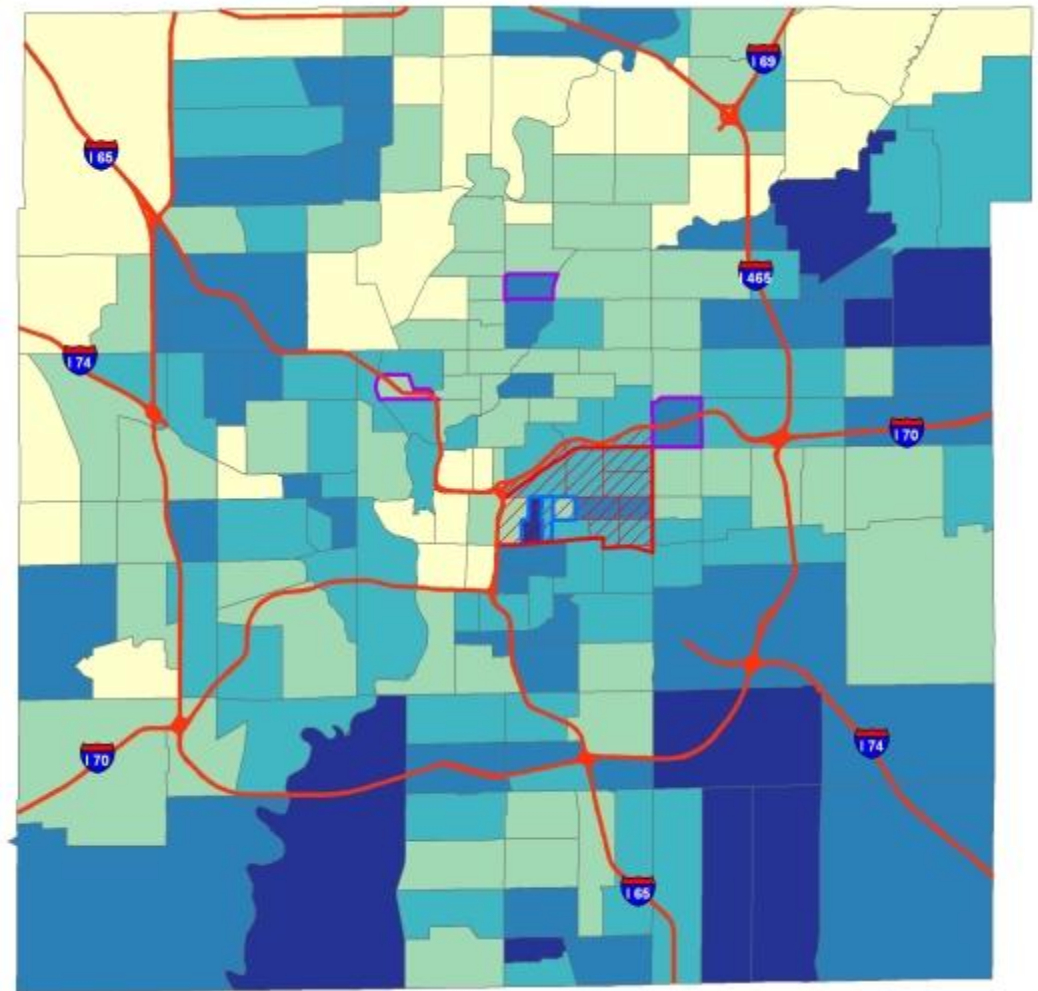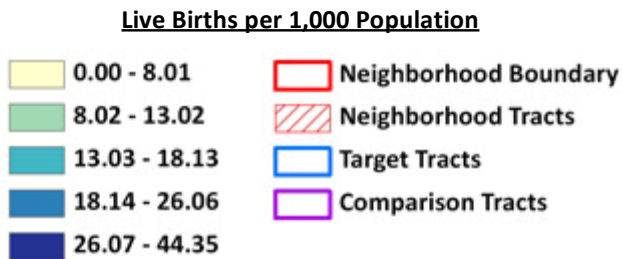
Health

Overview

The health of its residents indicates a community's general welfare. Poor health outcomes relate to poor academic achievement, and poor birth-related outcomes relate to developmental issues, increased health issues, and long-term success. This report focuses on birth-related outcomes.

Based on the indicators presented in this section, when compared to the comparison and target tracts and Marion County, the Near Eastside

  • A lower birth rate than its target tracts but a higher birth rate than its comparison tracts and Marion County (see map at right)

  • A lower percentage of premature births than its comparison tracts but a higher percentage than its target tracts and Marion County

  • A lower percentage of low-weight births than its comparison tracts but a higher percentage than the target tracts and Marion County

  • The highest percentage of births to teens

Infant mortality is one of the leading indicators used to gauge the health of a community. However, the number of infant deaths is so few that the infant mortality rates are too small to be reliable and meaningfully interpreted in this context.

Birth Rate by Census Tract, 2008

Live Births per 1,000 Population

0.00 - 8.01	Neighborhood Boundary
8.02 - 13.02	Neighborhood Tracts
13.03 - 18.13	Target Tracts
18.14 - 26.06	Comparison Tracts
26.07 - 44.35	

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department (MCHD)

Health

Births

The overall birth rate of a community relates to the community's rate of growth. Preterm (or premature) births are a serious health problem. Although most premature babies survive, they are at increased risk for many health-related problems and complications, including long-term disabilities.

Interpreting the Data:

Birth Rate:

The Near Eastside's birth rate (18 per 1,000 residents in 2008) shows a slight and steady decline (down from 20 per 1,000 in 2000) during this decade. This decline in the birth rate reflects the smaller groups of residents in their young reproductive years, as shown in the age pyramid on page 6. The national birth-rate trend shows a peak in 2007-2008 followed by a downward trend at the onset of the late 2000s recession; the target tracts follow a similar trend. The comparison tracts drops four births per 1,000 from 18 (2000-2002) to 14 (2005-2007) and then increases to 16 in 2006-2008. The County consistently has been around 15 births per 1,000 people throughout this decade.

Premature Births:

The CDC's Healthy People 2010 goal is to reduce the percent of premature births to 7.6% of all births or lower. All of the three-year rolling averages for the communities shown here are above that percentage. The Near Eastside average percentage rate increased slightly from 13% to 14% in this decade. The target tracts, on the other hand, decreased from 15% to 11%. Marion County has been relatively steady at around 11 to 12 percent during the decade. The comparison tracts showed the largest increase from 13% in 2000-2002 to 17% in 2006-2008.

About the Data:

The three-year rolling average refers to the average of the yearly percents for the three-year period. The labels at the bottom of each of these charts indicate years; for example "06-08" refers to 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Premature, or pre-term, births are those infants born before 37 weeks of completed gestation based on clinical estimate of gestational age.

Because the number of pre-term births is low and the total population of the neighborhood is fairly small, the rates are presented as three-year averages in order to improve the reliability and stability of the data. In instances where there are one or two births in a reported geography, the reported number is bumped to a value of '3' in order to protect confidentiality. This may result in a slight bias in the data.

The 95% confidence intervals are fairly wide for a few of the years listed below. All of these fell within reasonable limits, but caution should be used when interpreting the trends for these years:

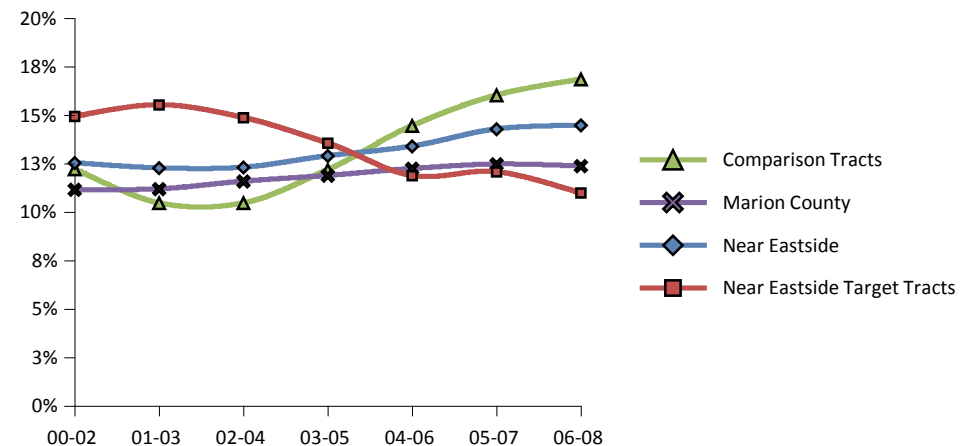o Premature births: Near Eastside's target tracts in 2002-2005; the comparison tracts in 2004-2006.

Birth Rate

(Per 1,000 People - 3-Year Rolling Average)

- △ Comparison Tracts
- ✕ Marion County
- ◆ Near Eastside
- ■ Near Eastside Target Tracts
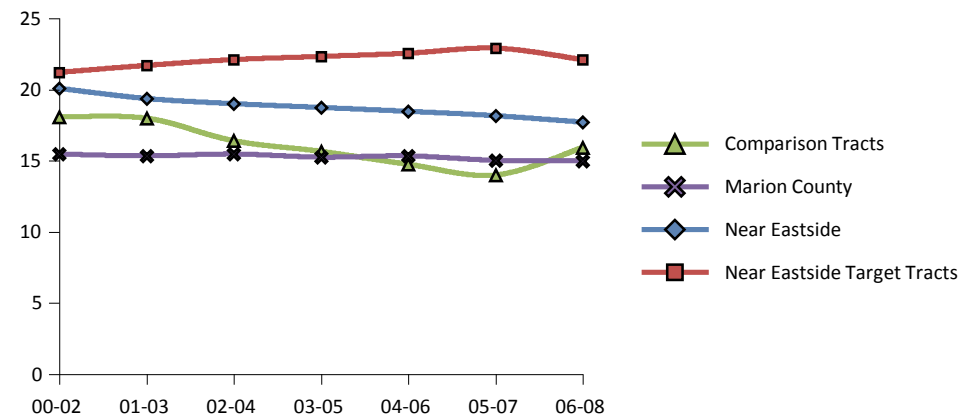
Premature Births

(As % of All Births - 3-Year Rolling Average)

- △ Comparison Tracts
- ✕ Marion County
- ◆ Near Eastside
- ■ Near Eastside Target Tracts

Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

SAVI

The Polis Center
We bring things into perspective™

Health

Births

Low birth weight is an indication of mother's exposure to risk factors such as smoking and alcohol use and most linked to infant mortality and long-term health outcomes. Children born to teenage mothers are more likely to be born early and have lower education levels, higher poverty levels, and poorer health outcomes.

Interpreting the Data:

Low-weight Births:

A national goal set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as part of the Healthy People 2010 initiative is to reduce the percent of births that are low-weight to 5% or less by 2010.

The Near Eastside, its comparison and target tracts, and Marion County have been consistently higher than that since 2000. Marion County's average percentage of low-weight births has gradually increased from 8.75% in 2000-2002 to 10% in 2006-08. The Near Eastside percentage rate has hovered around 11% during the decade. The percentage rate for the target tracts has dropped from nearly 12% in 2000-2002 to 9.3% in 2006-2008. Although there was a drop in the early part of the decade in the comparison tracts' percentage rate, it had increased to 12% by 2006-2008, well above the other areas.

Teen Births:

The Near Eastside and its target tracts have a higher percentage of teen births than Marion County. The Near Eastside has the highest percentage of teen births, and while there was a drop from 2000-02 to 2002-04, its percentage of births to teenage mothers hovered around 14% the rest of the decade. Teen births in the target tracts and the comparison tracts are decreasing, which is on par with the national trend. Both had large decreases from 2000-2002 to 2006-08: the comparison tracts' percentage fell from 13.4% to 9.3% to match Marion County's percentage; the target tracts' percentage dropped from

About the Data:

Low-weight births are those infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.) (Indiana State Department of Health).

Because the number of low-weight births and teen births are low and the total population of the neighborhood is fairly small, the rates are presented as three-year averages in order to improve the reliability and stability of the data. In instances where there are one or two births in a reported geography, the reported number is bumped to a value of '3' in order to protect confidentiality. This may result in a slight bias in the data.

The 95% confidence intervals are fairly wide for a few of the years listed below. All of these fell within reasonable limits, but caution should be used when interpreting the trends for those years.

  o Teen births: Near Eastside's comparison tracts in 2002-2004, 2003-2005, and 2004-2006; Near Eastside's target tracts in 2000-2002 and 2001-2003.

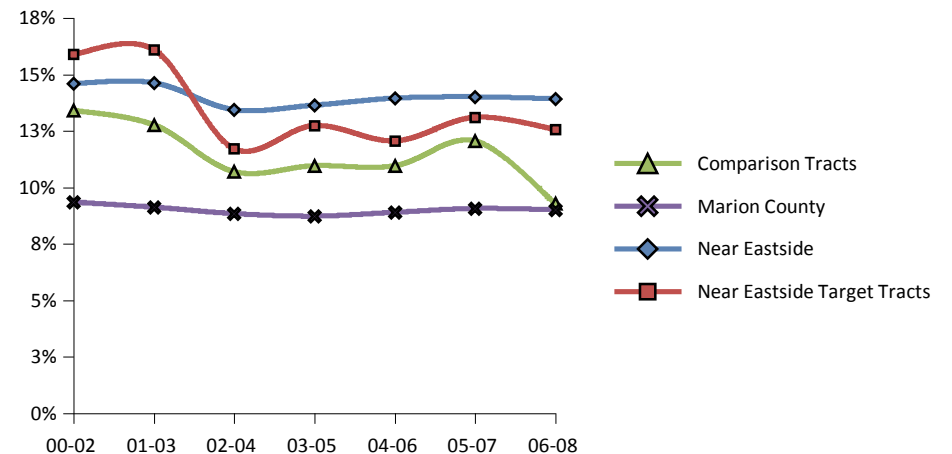Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

(As % of All Births - 3-Year Rolling Average)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts
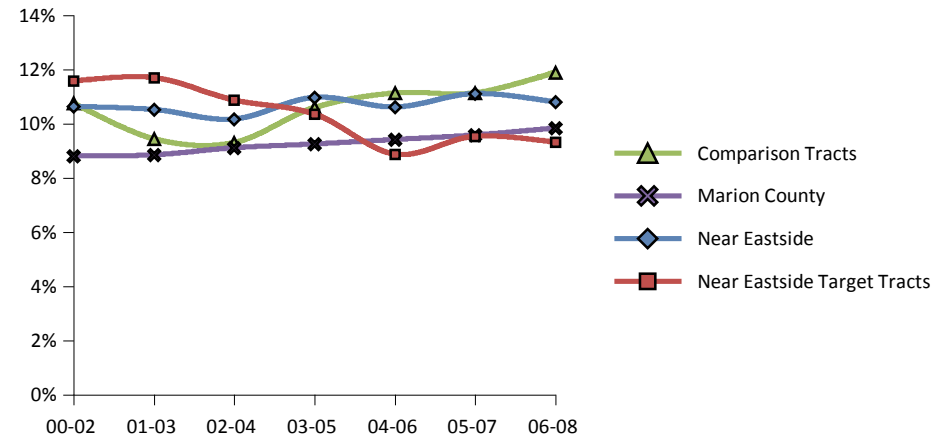
Births to Teen Mothers Age 15-18

(As % of All Births - 3-Year Rolling Average)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Near Eastside
- Near Eastside Target Tracts

LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Appendix

Appendix - Data Sources

The following table lists the data sources used to create the report and the geographic levels for which they are available.

Data and Source	Parcel	BlockGroup	Census Tract	Township	School Corp	School	Census Neighborhood	Indy Neighborhood	ZIP Code	Police Jurisdiction
Census Data from the 2000 U.S. Census		X	X	X						
Education Data from the Indiana State Department of Education (IDoE)					X	X				
Home Mortgage Data from the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA)			X							
Parcel-based Property Data from Indiana Department of Local Government and Finance (IDLGF)		X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Sales Data from Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS® (MIBOR)	X		X							
Building Permit Data from the Department of Metropolitan Development (DMD)	X		X							
Birth Data from the Marion County Health Department (MCHD)			X		X			X		
UCR Crime Data from Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD)		X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Employment Data from the Local Employment Dynamics Partnership & US Census Bureau									X	
Business Vacancy Data from the USPS's Administrative Data on Vacant Addresses			X							
Juvenile Offense Data from the Marion County Superior Court		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Income Data from the Internal Revenue Service Tax Statistics									X	

Comparison Neighborhoods   The comparison tract is expected to display similar characteristics to the target neighborhoods before and at the time of interventions. As detailed in the Comparison Analysis Plan, seven critical variables are used to determine neighborhoods that present the most similarities with the target tract.

For more information about the analysis and findings in this report, please contact Sharon Kandris at skandris@iupui.edu or 317.278.2944.
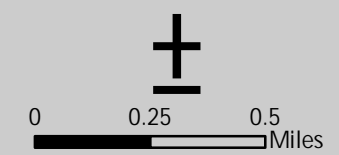
To learn more about the data used in this report please contact Michelle Derr at 317.278.3780.

Near Eastside Neighborhood

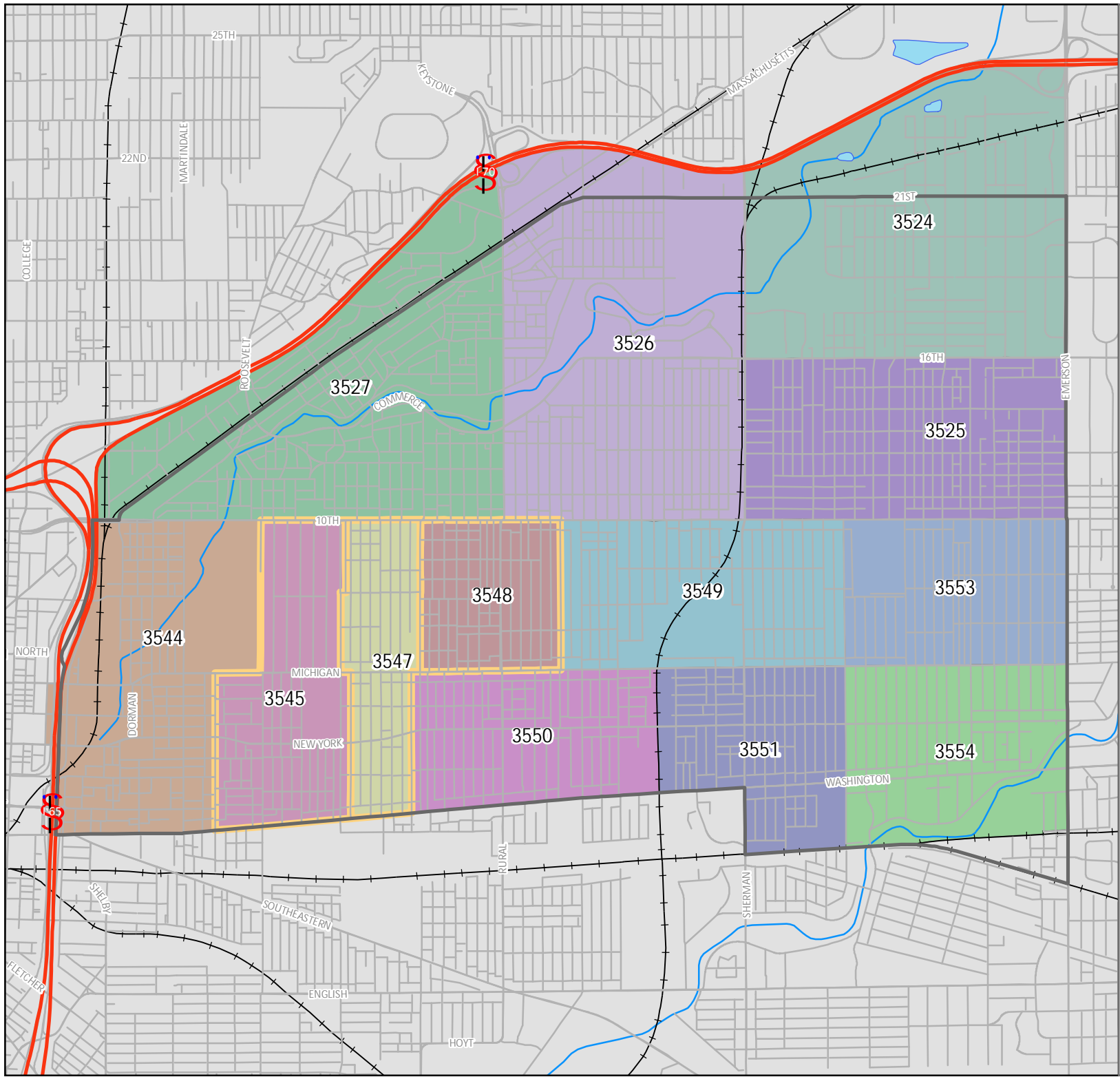## Census Tracts

Neighborhood Census Tracts

- 3524.00
- 3525.00
- 3526.00
- 3527.00
- 3544.00
- 3545.00
- 3547.00
- 3548.00
- 3549.00
- 3550.00
- 3551.00
- 3553.00
- 3554.00
- Neighborhood Main Tracts
- Near Eastside Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad

3524

3526

3525

3527

3544

3548

3547

3545

3550

3549

3553

3551

3554

0   0.25   0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 07, 2010

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

Near Northside

Martindale - Brightwood

Near Eastside

Downtown

Near Southeast

Legend
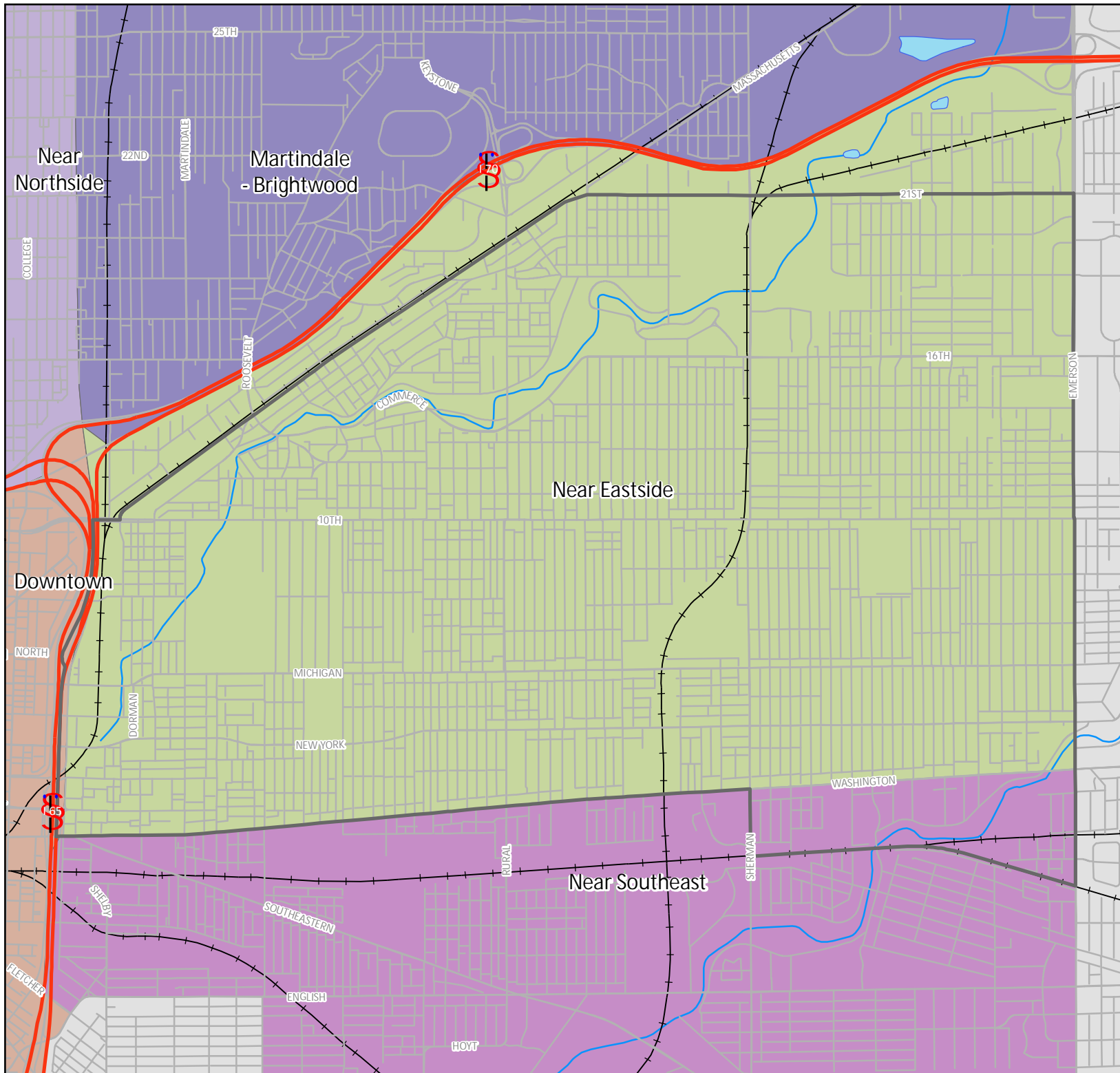
- Downtown
- Martindale - Brightwood
- Near Eastside
- Near Northside
- Near Southeast
- Near Eastside Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad

0   0.25   0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 07, 2010

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

- **NEAR EASTSIDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (NESCO)**
- **ST. CLAIR PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION**
- Near Eastside Boundary
- **Lake**
- **Stream or River**
- **Interstate**
- Road
- Railroad

N

0   0.25   0.5 Miles

SAVI

NEAR EASTSIDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (NESCO)

ST. CLAIR PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

25TH
KEYSTONE
MASSACHUSETTS
I 70
22ND
MARTINDALE
21ST
COLLEGE
16TH
EMERSON
ROOSEVELT
COMMERCE
10TH
MICHIGAN
DORMAN
NEW YORK
NORTH
I 65
WASHINGTON
RURAL
SHERMAN
SHELBY
SOUTHEASTERN
FLETCHER
ENGLISH
HOYT
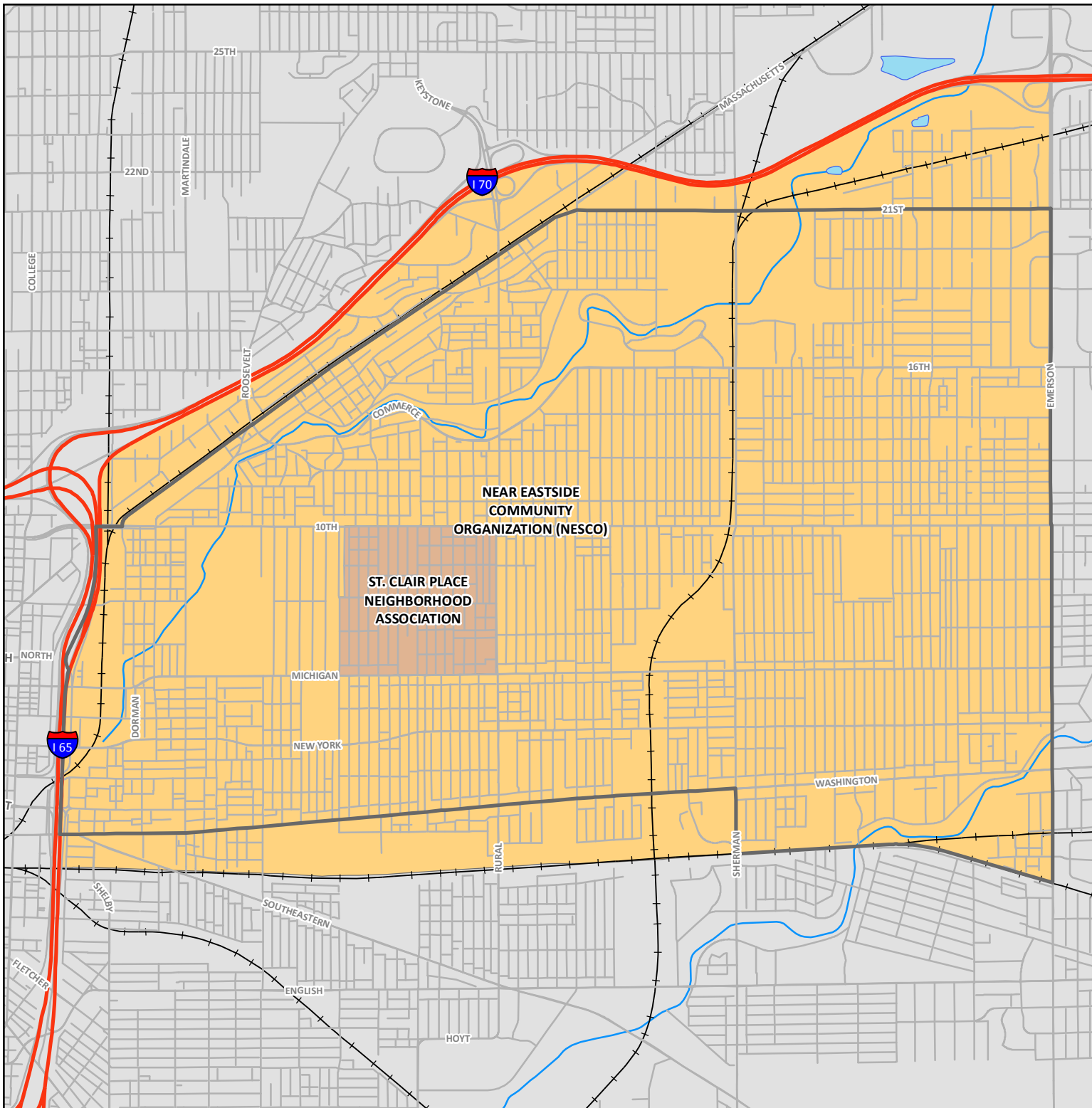
Near Eastside Neighborhood
Sidewalks
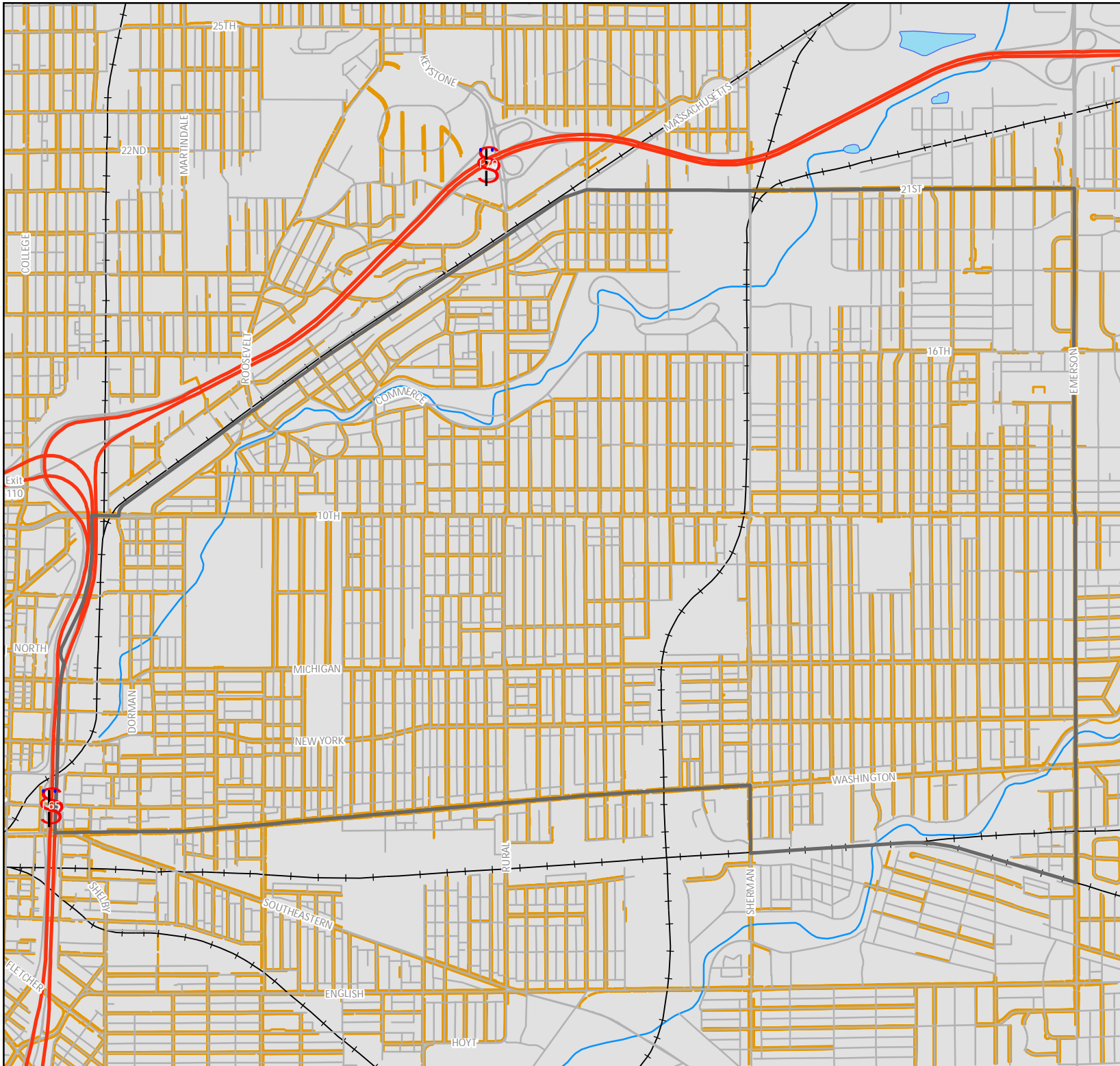
Legend:
- Sidewalk
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream River
- Lake
- Near Eastside Boundary
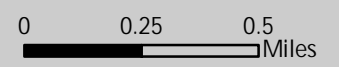
0   0.25   0.5
Miles

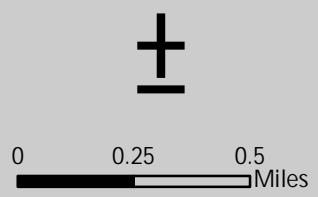Source : SAVI Community Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 07, 2010

25TH
KEYSTONE
MASSACHUSETTS
22ND
MARTINDALE
21ST
COLLEGE
ROOSEVELT
16TH
EMERSON
COMMERCE
Exit 110
10TH
NORTH
DORMAN
MICHIGAN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
RURAL
SHERMAN
SHELBY
SOUTHEASTERN
ENGLISH
HOYT
FLETCHER

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Points of Interest

Legend

Symbol	Description
m	Educational Institution/School
♀ ‡	Daycare
#	Bank
H	Library
!	Place of Worship
▬▬	Interstate
──	Road
─┼─	Railroad
──	Stream or River
▦	Lake
▧	Park
▭	Near Eastside Boundary

Source : SAVI Community Information System

0   0.25   0.5 Miles

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 07, 2010

Near Eastside Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
1	WASHINGTON IRVING SCHOOL 14
2	THOMAS CARR HOWE COMM HIGH SCHOOL
3	HOLY CROSS CENTRAL SCHOOL
4	RALPH WALDO EMERSON SCHOOL 58
5	THOMAS D GREGG SCHOOL 15
6	ARSENAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
7	SAINT PHILIP NERI SCHOOL
8	H L HARSHMAN MIDDLE SCHOOL
9	THEODORE POTTER SCHOOL 74
10	BROOKSIDE SCHOOL 54
11	ST THERESE LITTLE FLOWER SCHOOL
12	SCECINA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
1	CAMPUS KIDS
2	A.L. CAMPUS KIDS, LLC
3	DAYSTAR CHILDCARE
4	SILENT PRAYER CHRISTIAN DAYCARE II
5	CHILD CARE PLACE AT WOODRUFF PLACE
6	LOVE AND HAPPINESS
7	SILENT PRAYER DAYCARE
8	DEBRA A BELLES
9	KD'S DAYCARE
10	KIDDIN' AROUND DOWNTOWN
11	COOKIES CHILD CARE
12	LITTLE DOVE DAYCARE REGISTERED MINISTRY
13	THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE
14	THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE
15	John H. Boner Comm Ctr - Elder Alternative / Alzheimer's Program
16	ST. PETER - HEAD START
17	GOD'S LITTLE ONES OF FAITH
18	MIA'S DAYCARE

19	AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM
20	PRIDE ACADEMY
21	KASEY'S KARING KINGDOM

Banks

| NUMBER	NAME
1	JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association East New York Street Branch
2	Old National Bank Brookside/Kroger Branch
3	National City Bank Linwood Square Branch
4	JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association East Side Branch

Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
1	EAST WASHINGTON
2	SPADES PARK

Places of Worship

NUMBER	NAME
1	Holy Cross Catholic Church
2	Iglesia Bautista Corona De la Vida
3	Englewood Christian Church
4	Tuxedo Park Baptist Church
5	There Is Hope Christian Church
6	Greater New Jersusalem Temple of Truth
7	St. Matthew Lutheran Church
8	Fellowship Baptist Church
9	Grace United Methodist Church
10	Emerson Avenue Baptist Church
11	Westminster Neighborhood Ministries
12	Westminster Presbyterian Church
13	Woodruff Place Baptist Church
14	Family Bible Baptist Church
15	Charity Chapel General Baptist
16	God's Light House Missionary Baptist Church
17	Linwood Christian Church

18	St. Philip Neri Catholic Church
19	Indianapolis Community Alliance Church
20	Wallace Street Presbyterian Church
21	East Tenth Street United Methodist Church
22	Victory Inner City Ministries
23	Zion Unity Missionary Baptist Church
24	Neighborhood Fellowship
25	Brookside Community Church
26	St. Peter's Lutheran Church
27	Centenary Christian Church
28	First Free Methodist Church - Wabash Conf
29	Little Flower (St. Therese of the Infant Jesus)
30	Woodside United Methodist Church
31	Freedom Temple Church of God in Christ
32	Eastside Church of the Nazarene
33	Greater Shepherd Missionary Baptist Church
34	Judah Ministries, Inc
35	Church of Jesus Christ New Beginnings
36	The Sanctuary
37	Holy Trinity Community Church
38	Otterbein United Methodist Church

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Hazardous Waste Sites
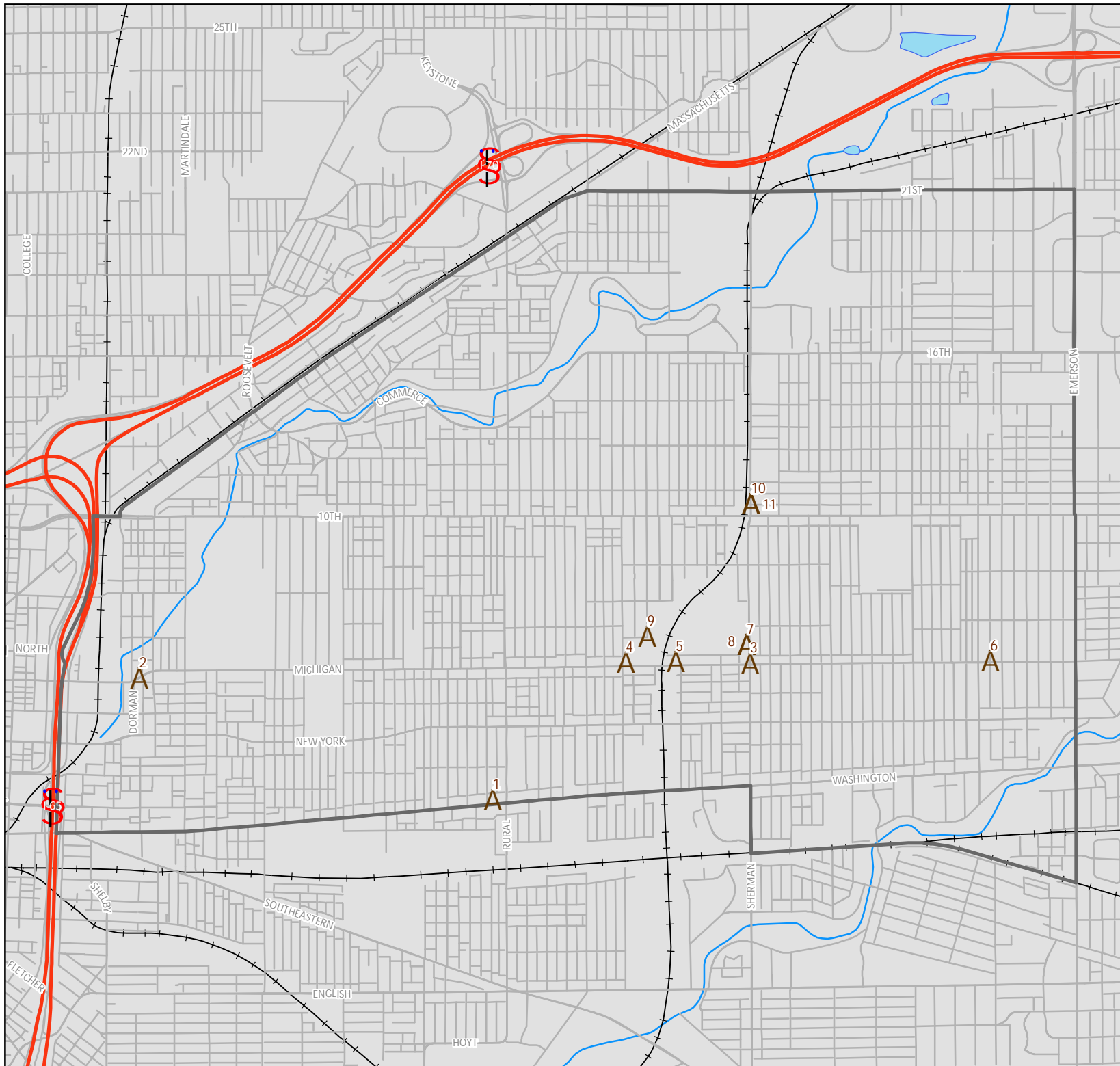
Á   Brownfield

⎯⎯ Interstate

⎯⎯ Roads

+⎯+ Railroad

⎯⎯ Stream or River

▮ Lake

▭ Near Eastside Boundary
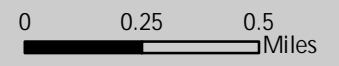
Source : SAVI Community
Information System

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Created by The Polis Center
on June 07, 2010

SAVI

Near Eastside Neighborhood Brownfields – Hazardous Waste Sites

Brownfields

NUMBER	NAME
1	VILLAGE PANTRY 520
2	Highland/Michigan Triangle
3	Sherman Park Parcel I
4	Sherman Park Parcel B
5	Sherman Park Parcel D
6	Sherman Park Parcel E
7	Sherman Park
8	Sherman Park Parcel H
9	Sherman Park Parcel C
10	Sherman Park Parcel F
11	Sherman Park Parcel G

Near Eastside Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

GREATER CITIZENS COALITION OF MARTINDALE-BRIGHTWOOD

I 70

BROOKSIDE BUNCH NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

SPRINGDALE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

BROOKSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

LITTLE FLOWER NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

COTTAGE HOME NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

WINDSOR PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

ST. CLAIR PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

WOODRUFF PLACE CIVIC LEAGUE, INC.

EMERSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

I 65

HOLY CROSS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

ARSENAL HEIGHTS CIVIC LEAGUE

ENGLEWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

BOSART-BROWN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

WILLARD PARK OF HOLY CROSS-WESTMINSTER

NEAR EASTSIDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (NESCO)

FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

Legend

- Road
- Lake
- Stream or River
- NEAR EASTSIDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (NESCO)
- ARSENAL HEIGHTS CIVIC LEAGUE
- BOSART-BROWN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
- BROOKSIDE BUNCH NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION
- BROOKSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- COTTAGE HOME NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- EMERSON AVENUE AREA CIVIC ALLIANCE, INC., THE
- EMERSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
- ENGLEWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- GREATER CITIZENS COALITION OF MARTINDALE-BRIGHTWOOD
- HOLY CROSS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- LITTLE FLOWER NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- SPRINGDALE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- ST. CLAIR PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- WILLARD PARK OF HOLY CROSS-WESTMINSTER
- WINDSOR PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- WOODRUFF PLACE CIVIC LEAGUE, INC.

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles