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

Southeast Neighborhood

Indianapolis, IN

Baseline Report: December 2011

With Revisions: June 2014

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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 of quality of life in one of the six demonstration neighborhoods, Southeast.

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.

To monitor change in Southeast, we identified a comparison neighborhood elsewhere in the county that measured similarly to Southeast on several key indicators* and trends** but is not part of GINI or any other significant development efforts. This report compares the targeted area within Southeast to its comparison areas (see map on p. 4) 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):

Southeast – the census tracts that make up the entire Southeast neighborhood. (Tracts 3578.00, 3573.00, 3572.00, 3571.00, 3570.00, 3569.00, 3562.00, 3559.00, 3557.00, 3556.00)

Southeast Target Tracts – the census tracts within Southeast that represents the area receiving the most investment and is the area being monitored for change. (Tracts 3570.00, 3569.00, 3559.00)

Comparison Tracts – the census tract outside of the Southeast neighborhood used for comparison against the "Southeast Target Tracts." The assumption is that the "target" tract will show improvement over the "comparison" tract over time. (Tracts 3555.00, 3512.00, 3576.00)

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 because many of the programs began in that year. Many programs, however, 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

• Income and Wealth

• Economy and Workforce

• Community Quality and Safety

• Education

• 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

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Introduction

Southeast Monitoring Area and Land Use
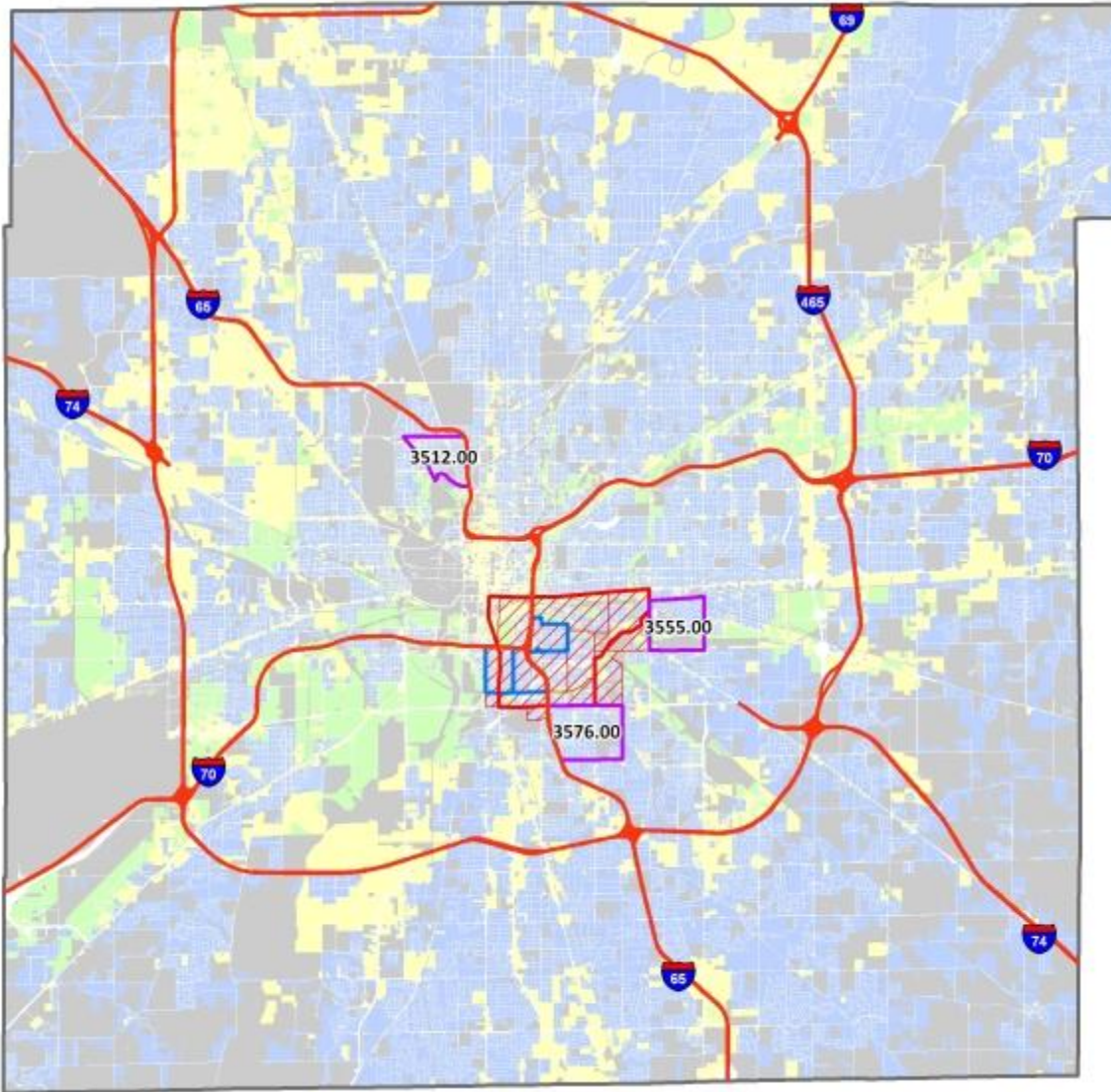
- ▢ Neighborhood Boundary
- ▨ Neighborhood Census Tracts
- ▢ Target Census Tracts
- ▢ Comparison Census Tracts

Parcel Classification

- ▨ Industrial
- ▨ Commercial
- ▨ Residential
- ▨ Other

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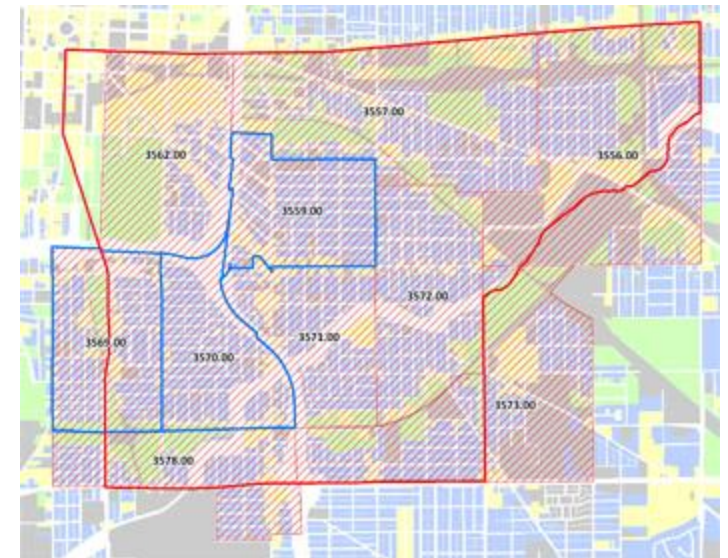
Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

Home to nearly 25,000 people, the Southeast neighborhood encompasses six downtown neighborhoods—Bates Hendricks, Fletcher Place, Fountain Square, Fountain Square South, Southeast Community Organization, and Irish Hill. The area is bordered by Washington Street on the north, Raymond Street on the south, Sherman Drive and Keystone Avenue on the east, and Madison Avenue on the West.

Age and Gender

The age pyramids on page 6 show the population distribution by age and gender. These graphs give insight into 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 give insight into the types of services a community may need in the coming years. The age pyramids of Southeast show young, growing communities. The unusually large base of the target tracts' pyramid indicates high birth rates and a growing population. The largest number of adults in Southeast is between 25-34 years of age. The largest number of children is under 5 years of age. In both Marion County and the comparison tracts, females outnumber the males in most age categories, but in Southeast, there are significantly more males, especially those in their 20s and 30s.

Family Structure

In Southeast, 43% of the population is married and 16% is divorced; 34% has never been married, and 6% is widowed. Of households in Southeast, 38% have children; in Marion County, 34% of the households have children. In Southeast Indianapolis, there are fewer households of single parents with children than married couples with families.

Race and Ethnicity

In Southeast, 81% of the population is white, compared to 70% in the comparison tracts and Marion County. The target tracts are even less diverse with 88% whites. The largest African-American population is in the comparison tracts (27%), followed by Marion County (24%), Southeast (13%), and the target tracts (5%). The Hispanic population is 8% of the residents in Southeast, 7% in the target tracts, 4% in the comparison tracts and Marion County. See page 7.

Income

The median family income (MFI) of Southeast and its target and comparison tracts is nearly $20,000 lower than Marion County's. See page 7. The poverty rate in Southeast is 24%, which is double Marion County's poverty rate of 11%.

Educational Attainment*

Over 40% of the adult population in Southeast and its target tracts have no high school diploma (45% and 47%, respectively). In Marion County, this percentage is 18%; it is 36% for the comparison tracts. Fewer Southeast residents are attaining higher education than Marion County --in Marion County, 31% of adults have an associate's degree or higher. In Southeast, 8% of adults have an associate's degree or higher; in the target tracts, the percentage is 7%. See page 7.

*Updated 6/2014 to correct error.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2000

Total Population		
0 - 2,440	Neighborhood Boundary	
2,441 - 3,823	Neighborhood Tracts	
3,824 - 5,579	Target Tracts	
5,580 - 7,514	Comparison Tracts	
7,515 - 14,087		

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

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General Demographics

Age Pyramids

Southeast

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	171	77
80 to 84	217	101
75 to 79	327	200
70 to 74	418	300
65 to 69	452	358
60 to 64	437	460
55 to 59	555	487
50 to 54	689	707
45 to 49	819	960
40 to 44	1,004	1,368
35 to 39	1,072	1,514
30 to 34	1,109	1,552
25 to 29	1,171	1,490
20 to 24	1,064	1,533
15 to 19	935	1,239
10 to 14	1,001	1,121
5 to 9	1,074	1,196
Under Age 5	1,168	1,467

Target Tracts

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	42	19
80 to 84	62	39
75 to 79	98	56
70 to 74	134	101
65 to 69	162	125
60 to 64	139	159
55 to 59	162	149
50 to 54	232	208
45 to 49	291	302
40 to 44	335	434
35 to 39	385	452
30 to 34	352	419
25 to 29	407	388
20 to 24	361	377
15 to 19	332	346
10 to 14	377	403
5 to 9	392	440
Under Age 5	451	539

Comparison Tracts

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	150	45
80 to 84	177	77
75 to 79	268	121
70 to 74	334	176
65 to 69	282	182
60 to 64	292	207
55 to 59	333	235
50 to 54	329	292
45 to 49	435	359
40 to 44	511	542
35 to 39	513	465
30 to 34	439	506
25 to 29	489	469
20 to 24	394	465
15 to 19	367	465
10 to 14	454	507
5 to 9	482	552
Under Age 5	478	628

Marion County

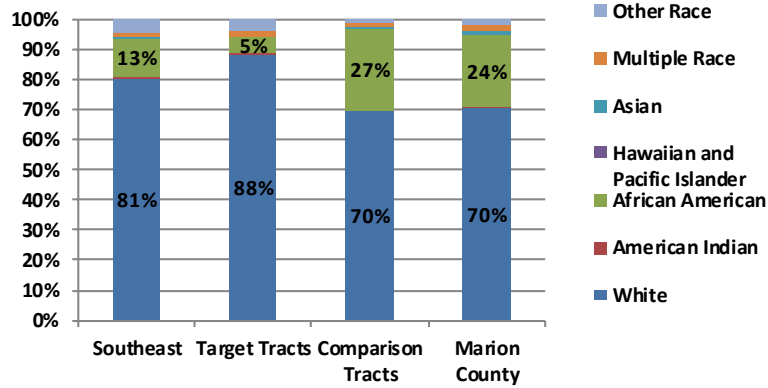| Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	8,497	3,016
80 to 84	8,689	4,469
75 to 79	12,597	8,118
70 to 74	14,046	10,104
65 to 69	14,528	11,470
60 to 64	15,935	13,491
55 to 59	18,996	16,770
50 to 54	25,849	23,542
45 to 49	30,646	28,955
40 to 44	35,251	34,119
35 to 39	36,459	35,775
30 to 34	34,100	34,746
25 to 29	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)

General Demographics

Race

Legend:
- Other Race
- Multiple Race
- Asian
- Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
- African American
- American Indian
- White

Data labels:
- Southeast: 81% White, 13% African American
- Target Tracts: 88% White, 5% African American
- Comparison Tracts: 70% White, 27% African American
- Marion County: 70% White, 24% African American

Ethnicity

Legend:
- Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Data labels:
- Southeast: 92%
- Target Tracts: 93%
- Comparison Tracts: 96%
- Marion County: 96%

Educational Attainment*

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

Data labels:
- SEND: 45% No High School Diploma, 34% High School Diploma, 13% Some College
- Target Tracts: 47% No High School Diploma, 34% High School Diploma, 12% Some College
- Comparison Tracts: 36% No High School Diploma, 40% High School Diploma, 15% Some College
- Marion County: 18% No High School Diploma, 30% High School Diploma, 21% Some College, 17% Bachelor Degree

Median Family Income

Data labels:
- Southeast: $29,501
- Target Tracts: $29,919
- Comparison Tracts: $32,826
- Marion County: $49,387

* Updated 6/2014 to correct data error

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

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.
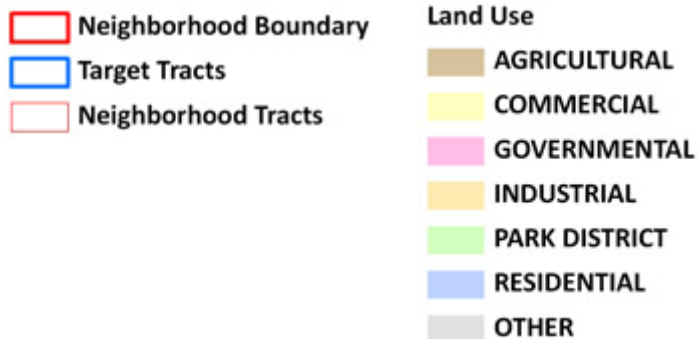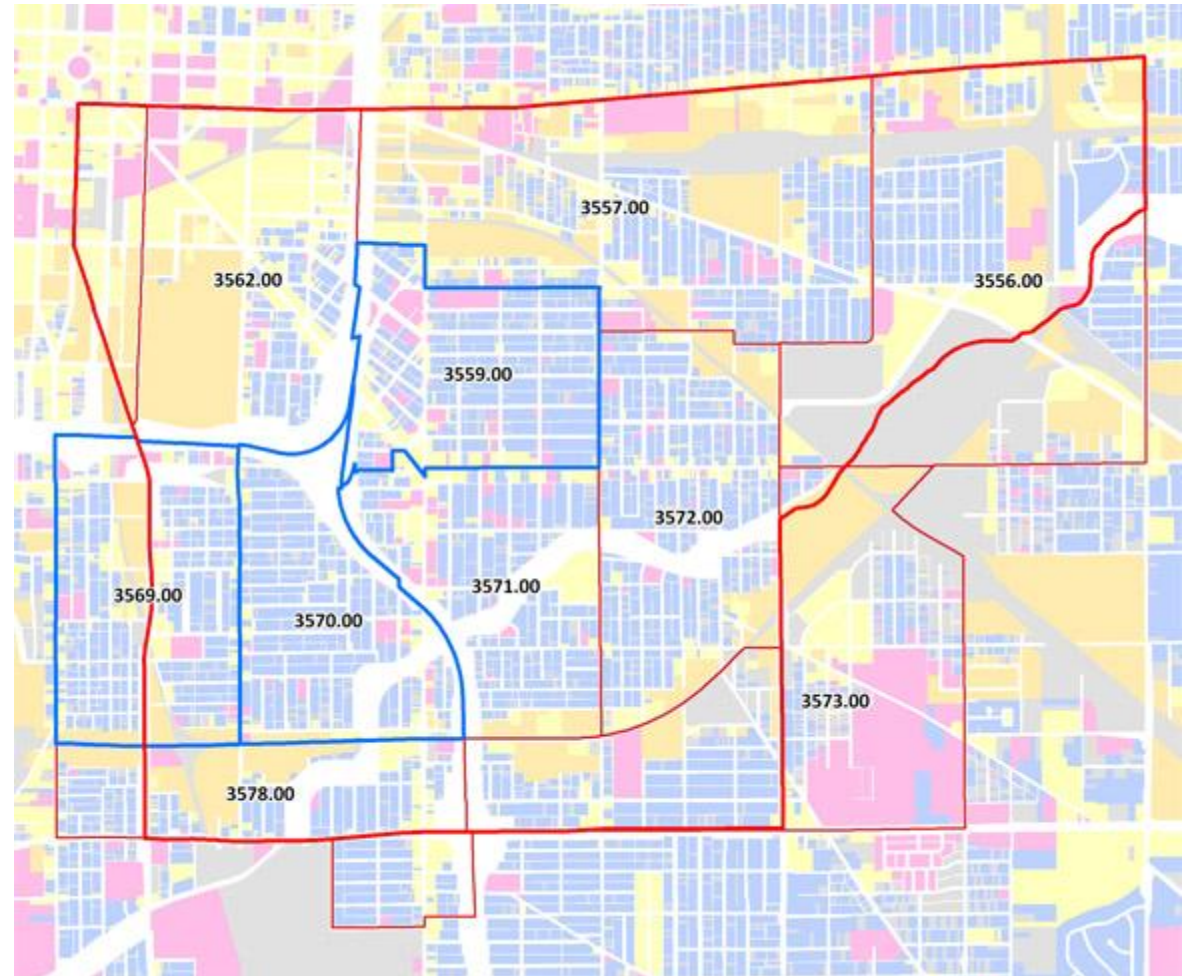
Housing and Real Estate

Overview

Southeast is 48% residential, 19% industrial, 18% other (governmental, park district, etc.), and 16% commercial (see land use map on the right).

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

- The percentage of single-family residential-properties that sold was about 4%, 2006-2008, in Southeast, its target and comparison tracts, and Marion County.

- The median price of residential-property sales is much lower in Southeast than Marion County.

- Southeast and its target tracts have a higher foreclosure rate than the county.

- Sub-prime lending peaked in the comparison tracts at nearly 60%; in Southeast and its target tracts, the peak was above 40%.

- Investor rates are lower in Marion County than they are in Southeast and its target and comparison tracts.

- Nearly 1 in 5 businesses in Southeast target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2009.

- New building permit activity in Southeast remained low throughout the decade.

- Seven percent of all demolition permits issued in the county from 2000 to 2007 were in Southeast neighborhood.

Land Use

Legend:
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Target Tracts
- Neighborhood Tracts

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

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

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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 and housing quality of a neighborhood. Rising sales prices relative to other neighborhoods can mean neighborhood quality is improving.

Interpreting the Data:

Pace of Sales:
The pace of single-family residential-property sales has decreased across the board since 2006, reflecting the national housing-market slump. The pace of sales in all four areas averages near 4% from 2006 to 2008. All areas followed a similar pattern: they peaked during 2004-2006 and declined from 2005-2008.

Price of Sales:
The median sales price of single-family residential properties in Southeast and its target tracts is only 20% of Marion County's median of $100,000. The median sales price for Southeast and its target tracts in 2006-2008 was below $20,000; the median sales price in the comparison tracts was about $10,000 more. Over half of the sales in the target tracts are identified as bank-owned at the time of the sale, a signal of foreclosed sales, which typically sell well below market value and likely have an effect on the median sales price in the neighborhood.

About the Data:

Sales figures report all types of sales, including foreclosured sales. 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.
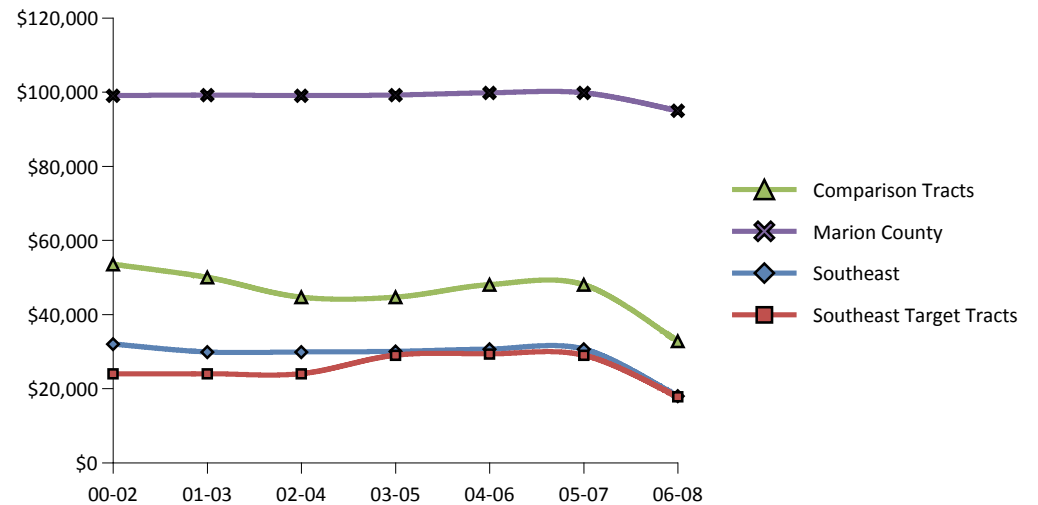
Single Family Residential Properties Sold

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

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Southeast, Southeast Target Tracts
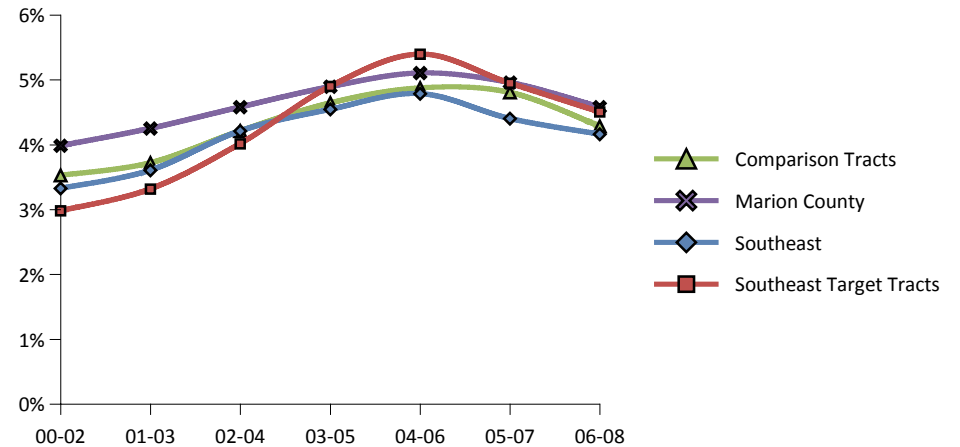
Median Sales Prices of Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(3-Year Rolling Average)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Southeast, Southeast Target Tracts

Source: Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

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Housing and Real Estate

Foreclosures

A foreclosure is the legal process by which a borrower in default on a mortgage is deprived of his interested 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). In Marion County the rate was 7.1%. Southeast, its target tracts, and the comparison are all between 9.6% and 9.7%. All of the areas follow a similar trend, with a slight increase across the board the past two years.

Mortgages in Foreclosure
(As % of All Mortgages)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
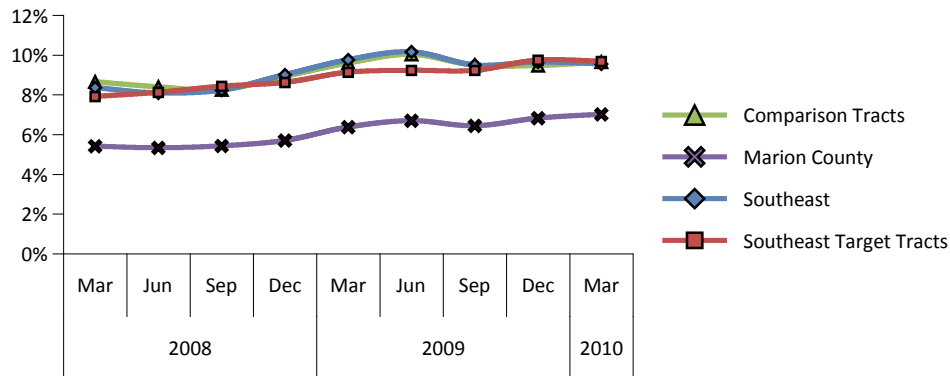
About the Data:

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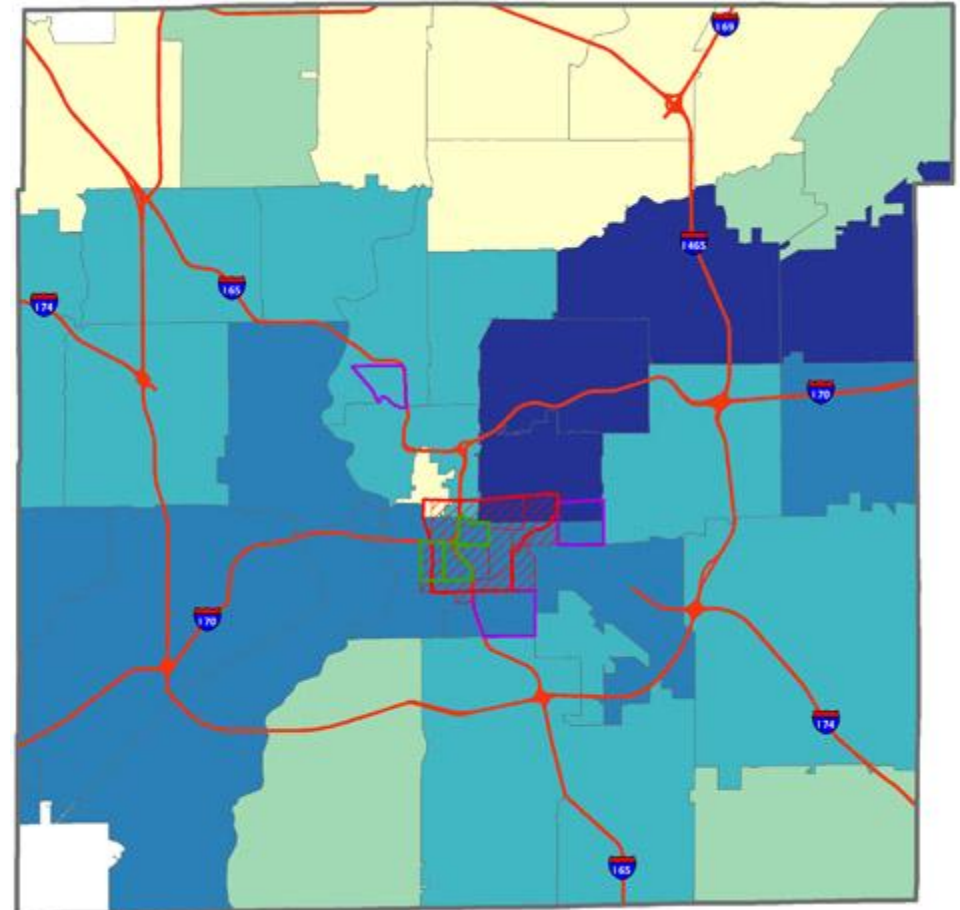
Source: LPS Applied Analytics, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

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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 speculation 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:

The county, Southeast, and its comparison tracts follow the national trend, where sub-prime lending peaked in 2006; the peak for the target tracts was in 2007. In Marion County, the peak was about 28%; for Southeast and its target tracts, the peak was above 40%. Sub-prime lending peaked in the comparison tracts at 62%.

Investor loans:

Marion County showed a slow and steady increase of 5 percentage points in investor loans from 2004-2008. Southeast and its target and comparison tracts also showed a slow and steady increase, but investor loans are a higher percentage of all first lien loans in these areas than the county. Investor loans in Marion County were about 22% in 2008; the percentage was higher for Southeast (51%) and its target (59%) and comparison tracts (41%).

Long-term residential vacancies:

Nearly 1 in 5 businesses in Southeast target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2009. Its 20% vacancy is 13 percentage points higher than the county. The vacancy rates for Southeast (17%) and its comparison tracts (13%) followed. Vacancy rates in Marion County remained stable at around 7% in 2008 and 2009. Business vacancies are addressed in the economy section of this report.

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.
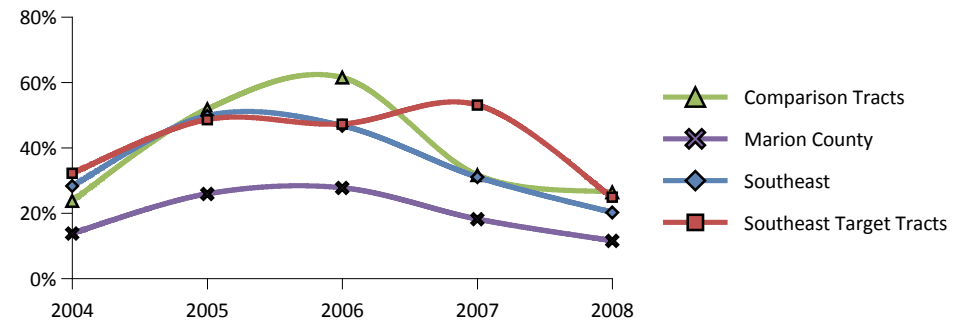
Data Sources:

Loan Data – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and LISC Research and Assessment

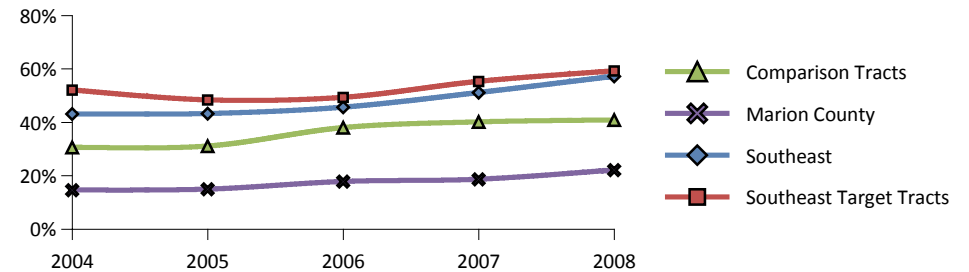Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

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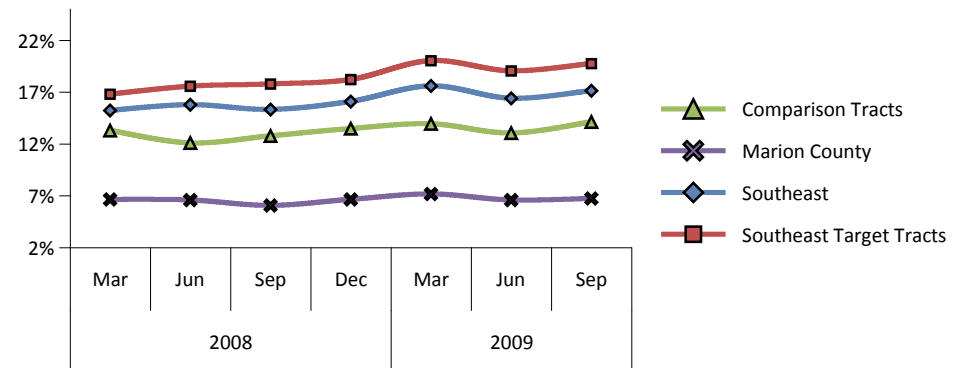(As % of All Loans)

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Southeast, Southeast Target Tracts

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

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Southeast, Southeast Target Tracts

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

Legend: Comparison Tracts, Marion County, Southeast, Southeast Target Tracts

Housing and Real Estate

Construction and Demolitions

New building permits 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 both.

Interpreting the Data:

New Residential Building Permits:

The number of new residential building permits issued in Marion County dropped dramatically from 4,845 in 2001 to 1,459 in 2007. Building-permit activity in the comparison tracts jumped from 9 in 2000 to a high of 47 in 2006; in 2007, 32 building permits were issued. Percentage-wise, the number of building permits for Southeast and its target tracts chart about the same through the decade. In real numbers for 2007, there were 16 building permits issued in Southeast and 3 issued in the target tracts.
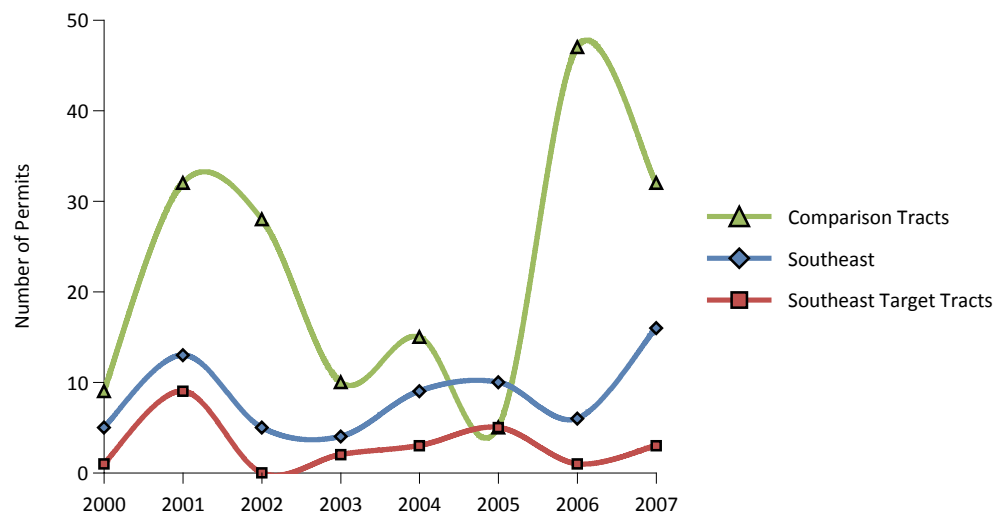
Demolition Permits:

Seven percent of all demolition permits issued in the county from 2000 to 2007 were in Southeast neighborhood. Permit activity in Marion County remained the steadiest, with a low of 295 in 2005 and a high of 473 in 2003; there were 327 in 2007. Permit activity has been the most volatile in the comparison tracts, with a high of 65 permits in 2003 and a low of 9 in 2005. The percent of all properties issued demolition permits in Southeast and its target tracts charted about the same through the decade. The number increased slightly from 2006-2007 (20 to 26) in Southeast and remained steady (8) in the target tracts. The percent of properties with demolition permits in Southeast and its target and comparison tracts was above that of Marion County.
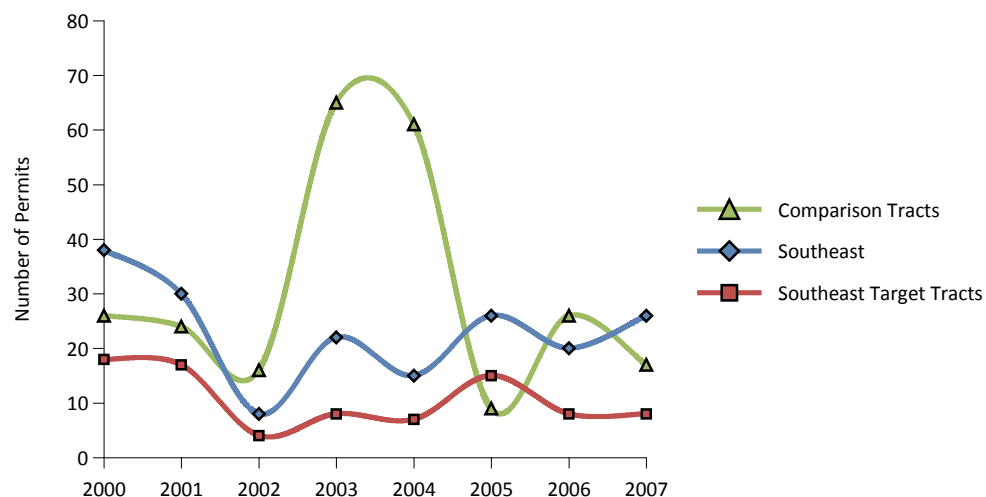
About the Data:

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

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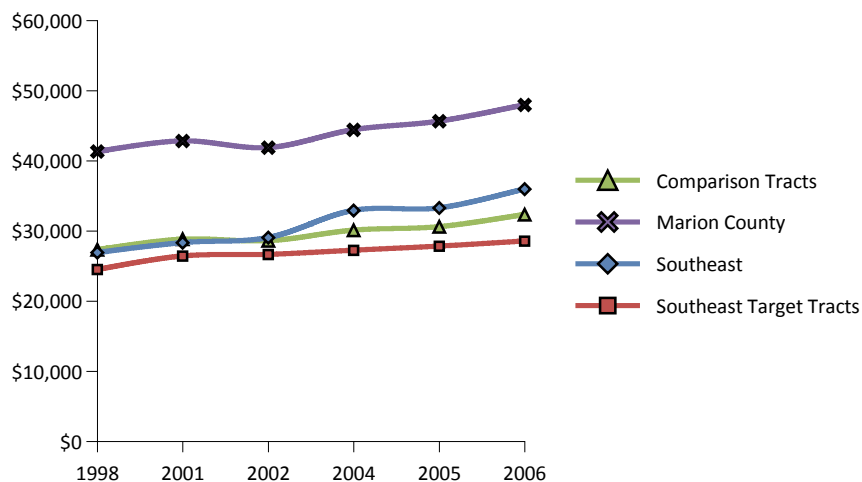*We bring things into perspective*™

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. Southeast residents have lower-than-average incomes compared to the county.

The map at the right shows Southeast as having one of the lowest reported incomes in the county, based on federal income tax returns. The chart below shows a sizable margin between Marion County and the other three areas (Southeast, its target and comparison tracts). Over time, incomes in Southeast have been impacted by the economic recession of the early 2000s. Southeast incomes, however, have increased at a greater rate than the incomes of its target and comparison tracts but at a rate less than that of Marion County. The data are not yet available to determine if Southeast incomes have been impacted by the economic recession of the late 2000s that resulted in the housing bubble burst.

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

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

Adjusted Gross Income

- $23,000 - $32,000
- $32,001 - $40,000
- $40,001 - $58,000
- $58,001 - $88,000
- $88,001 - $133,000
- No Data

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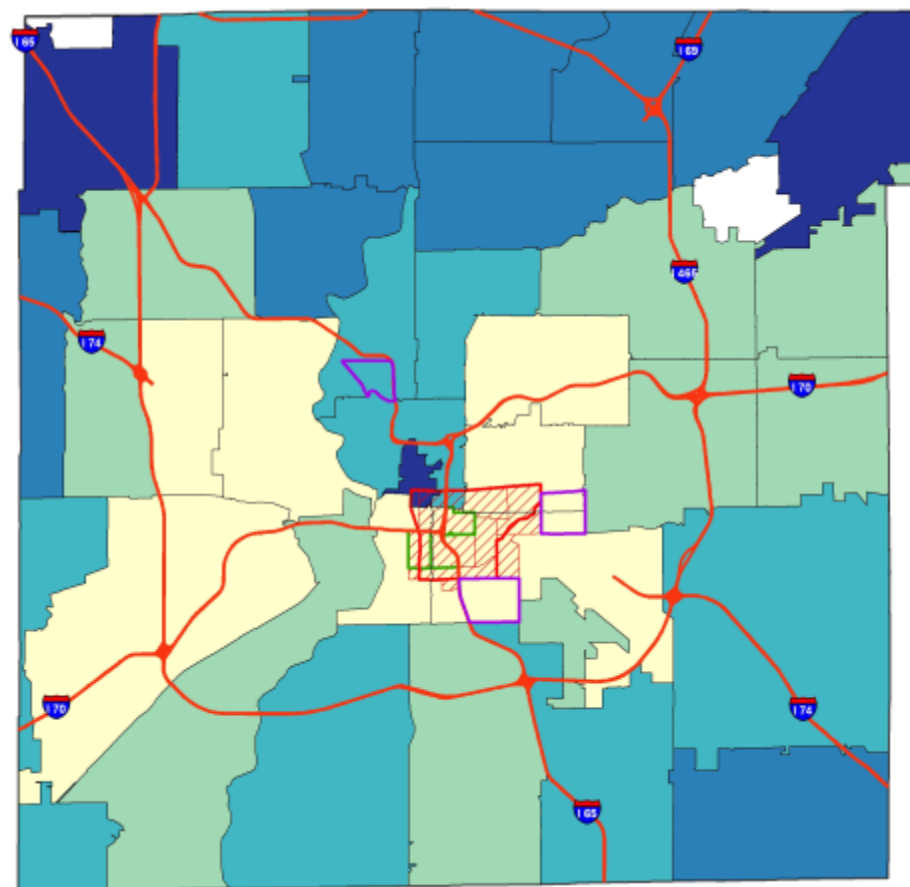- Target Tracts
- Comparison Tracts

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 Southeast: 46201, 46202, 46203, 46204, 46225; Target Tracts: 46203, 46225; and Comparison Tracts: 46201, 46203, 46208.

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

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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 number of employed residents earning more than $3,400 per month, as well as that number's relative change over time from the year 2002 to 2008.

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

Interpreting the Data:

The chart on the right 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. All of the areas show an increasing trend in the number of employed residents earning over $3,400 per month. From 2003 to 2008, the target tracts had a faster and larger increase in those earning $3,400 per month during this time period than the other areas. The number in this category for the neighborhood as a whole also grew faster than Marion County and the comparison tracts during this time period.

The monthly earning level chart shows the largest percentage of employed residents in Southeast and its target tracts earning $3,400 or less—on average, not sufficient to cover the basic expenses of a family of four. A majority of residents in all areas are earning between $1,201 and $3,400.
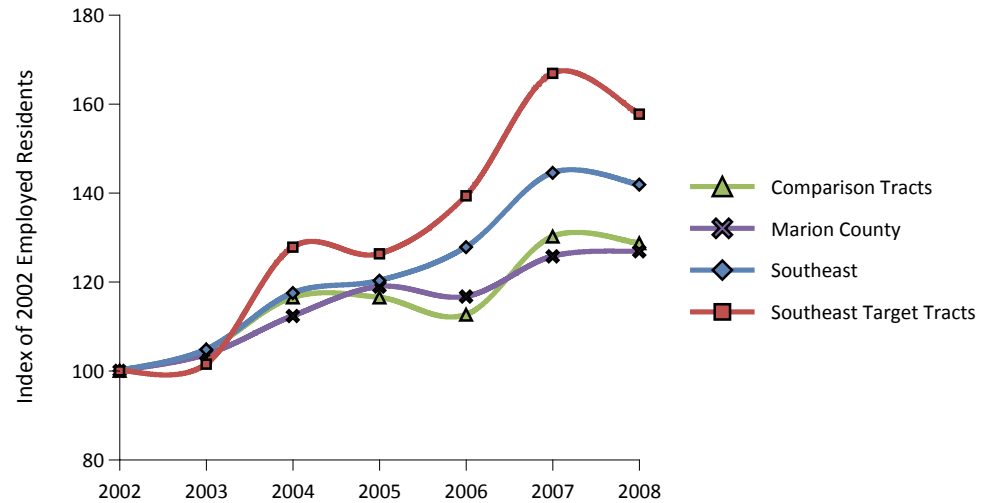
About the Data:

The data reflect employment of residents living in the Southeast 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

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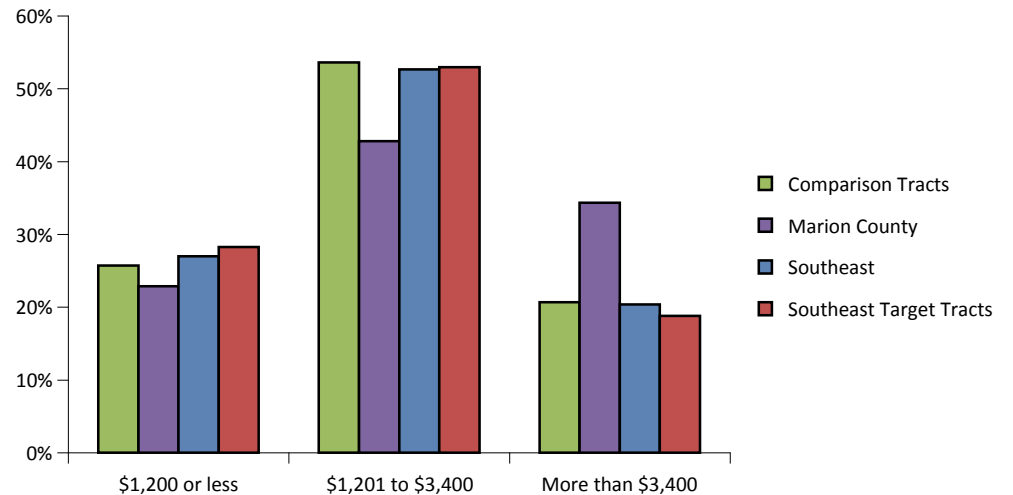
Income and Wealth

Resident Income

Another measure of 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 the shifts in the income-types of residents.

Interpreting the Data:

The median income of borrowers in Southeast target tracts is about $20,000 below the median income of borrowers in the county. In the target tracts, this difference is $15,000. From 2004 to 2007, the median income of borrowers in Southeast increased by nearly $10,000, while the county and other areas fluctuated little.
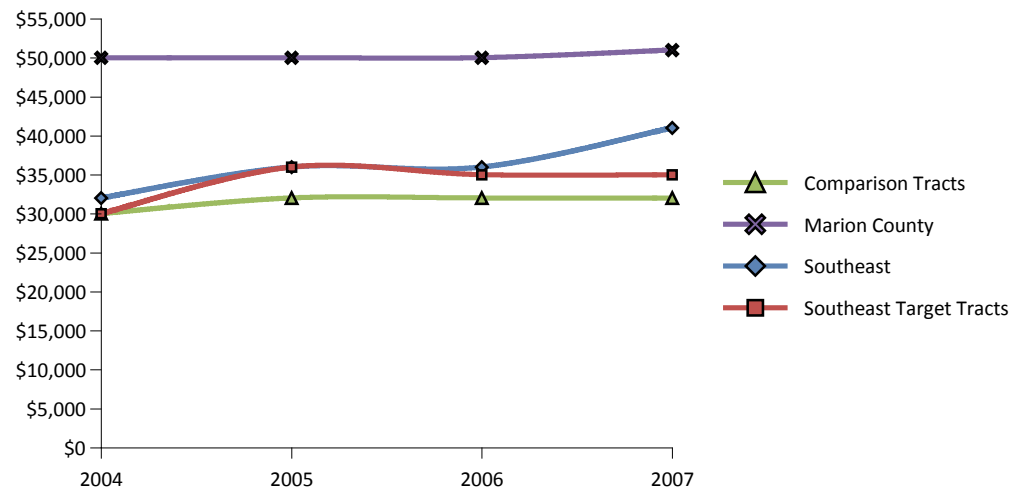
Median Income of First Lien Mortgage Borrowers

(Owner-occupied Properties)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

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)

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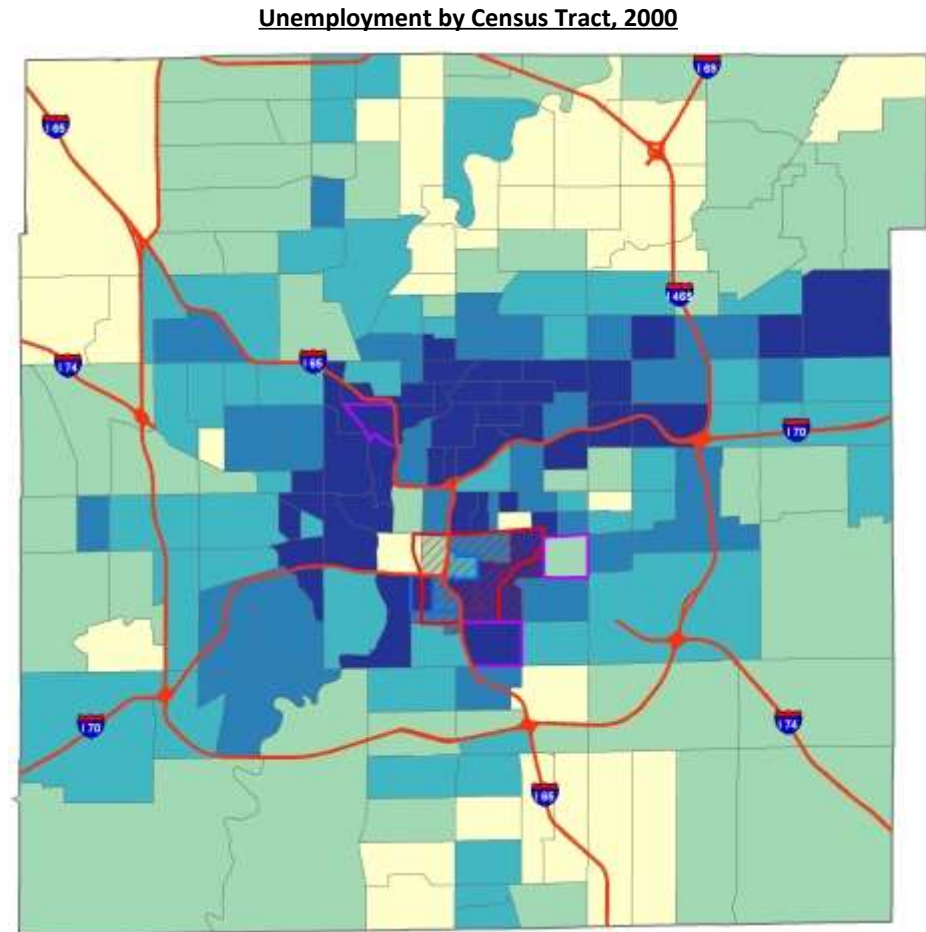
Economy and Workforce

Overview

As seen in the education section, the educational attainment levels of adults in Southeast are lower than those in Marion County—43% of the neighborhood's adult population does not have a high school diploma. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. More education equates to higher incomes, and a skilled workforce means more economic potential and stability for the neighborhood.

The map at right shows Southeast's high unemployment rate in 2000. The data do not yet show how the late 2000s recession 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 data).

In general, the data indicate the following trends:

• The unemployment rate in Southeast is high (11.43% in 2000).

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

• The number of local-area jobs around Southeast has fluctuated but was about the same in 2002 and 2008.

• The leading types of jobs in the local market include the public administration, finance and insurance, and professional and scientific industries.
• Business vacancy rates are increasing, following the trend in the county and nationally.

Unemployment by Census Tract, 2000

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

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

Source: SAVI and US Census (2000)

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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 Southeast in 2000 was a very high 11.43%, more than double Marion County's rate of 5.4%.

Interpreting the Data:

The number of Southeast residents employed has continued to decrease since the 2000 census, and the gap between Southeast and Marion County is widening.

Most Southeast residents are employed in the retail trade, manufacturing, health care and social assistance, accommodation and food, and administration and support sectors. The chart at the lower right shows that while the top three industries have held their positions, health care and social assistance, and administration and support have been jockeying for position. Manufacturing and retail trade have decreased, following the national trend.

Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents
(Indexed to Year 2002)

Number of Employed Residents of Southeast by Industry Sector, 2008

Employed Residents in Southeast by Industry
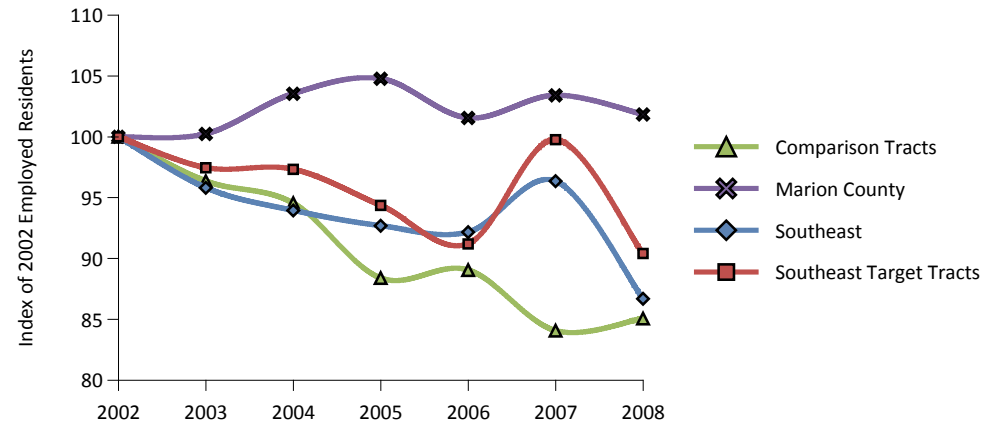(2-Year Rolling Average)

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

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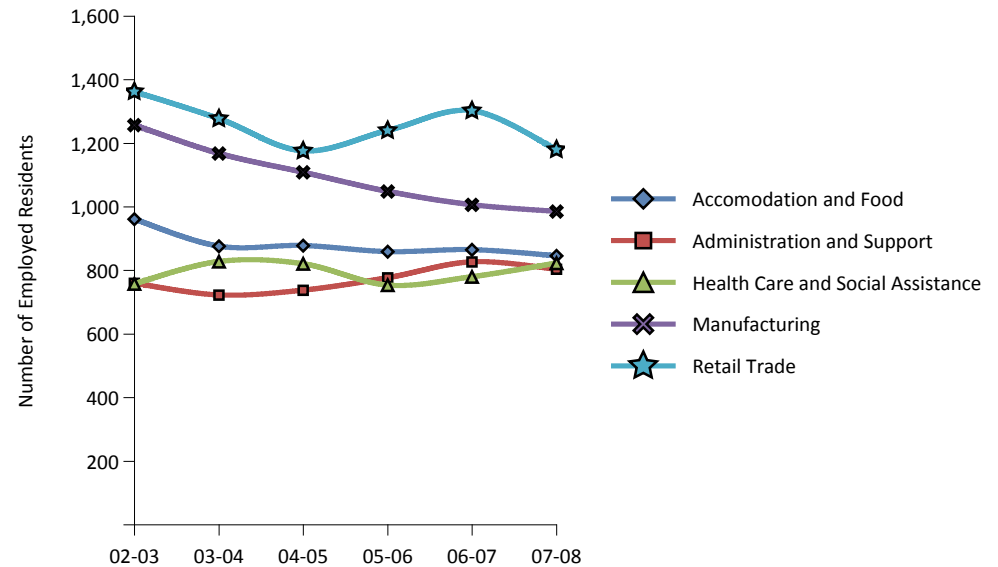
Economy and Workforce

Resident Emplyoment: 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 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:

Most Southeast residents are employed in the retail trade, manufacturing, and health care and social assistance sectors. These charts show the relative change in the number of residents employed in each of these sectors from 2002 to 2008, compared to its target and comparison tracts and the county. When the line drops below 100, the industry has lost employees, and when the line goes above 100, the industry has grown. The charts show a decrease across the board in the retail trade and manufacturing but increases in health care and social assistance.
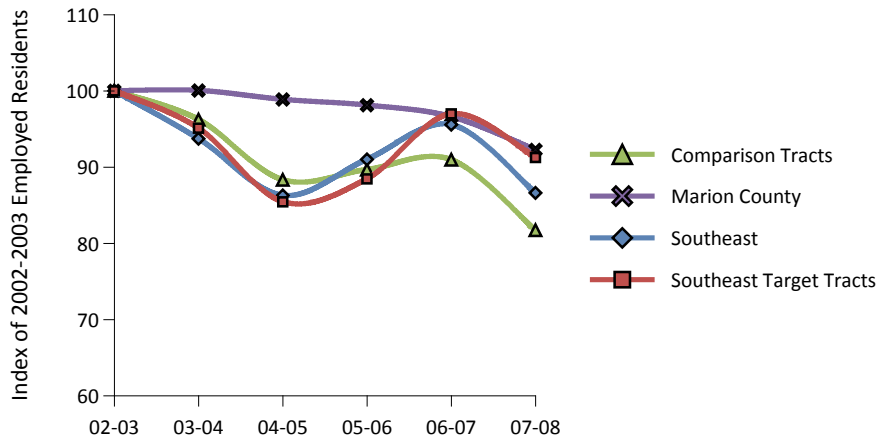
Manufacturing

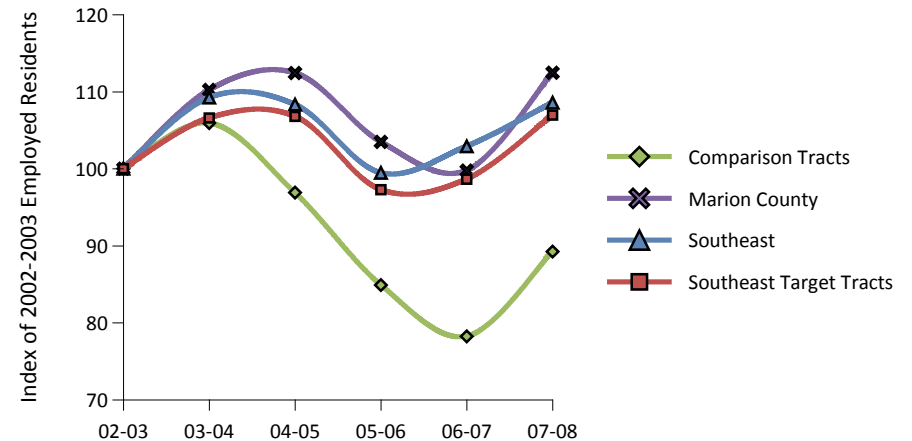(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Manufacturing, Indexed to 2002)
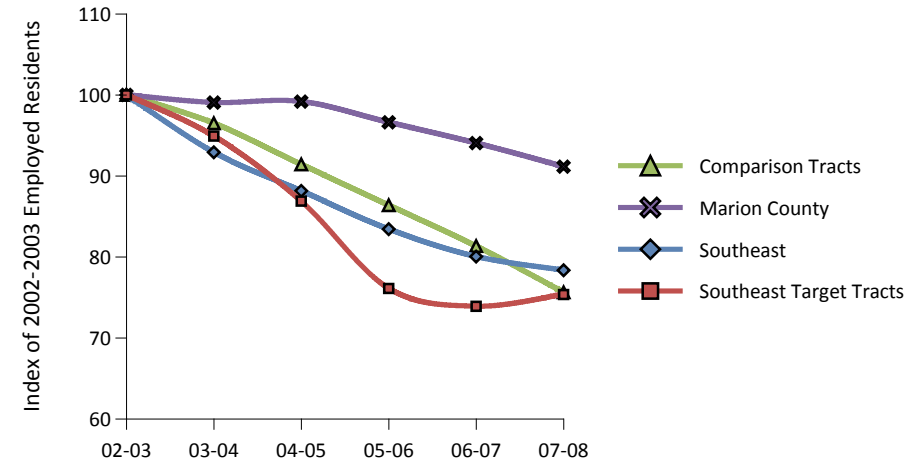
Retail Trade

(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, Indexed to 2002)

About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Southeast 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 the neighborhood represents access to employment for its residents and indicates the strength of the economy. The types of jobs available describe the nature of the businesses in the community. The business vacancy rate signifies economic strength of the community.
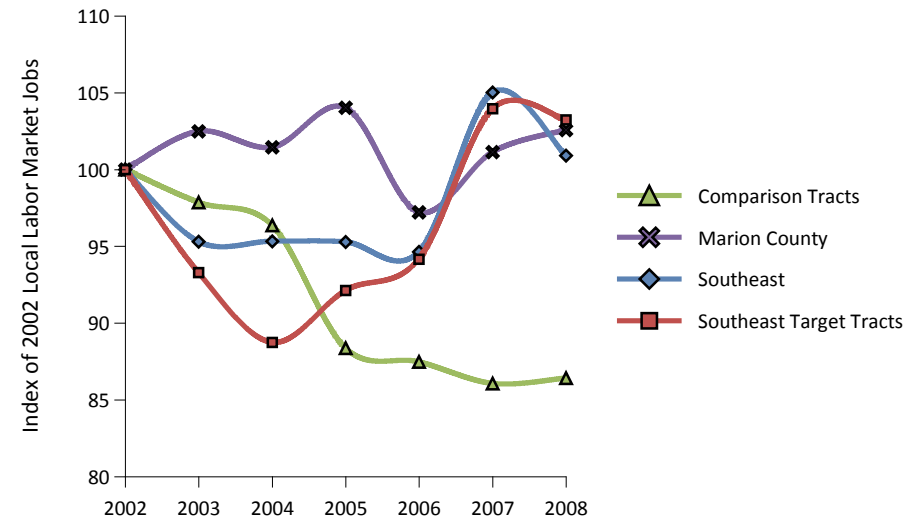
Interpreting the Data:

The number of jobs in the neighborhood's job market was the same in Southeast in 2002 and 2008 but fluctuated between those years. Marion County has held steady, but the comparison tracts decreased dramatically between 2002 and 2008.

With the exception of retail trade and accommodation and food, the leading sectors of the local job market differ from the leading sectors in which residents are employed. The other leaders in local jobs include the public administration, finance and insurance, and professional and scientific industries.

Eighteen percent of all business addresses in the target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2009. That compares to 16% in Southeast and 14% in Marion County. Long-term business vacancy rates increase across the board from 2008 to 2009.

Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market

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

Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2008

Business Vacancies

(Percent of business addresses vacant more than 3 months)
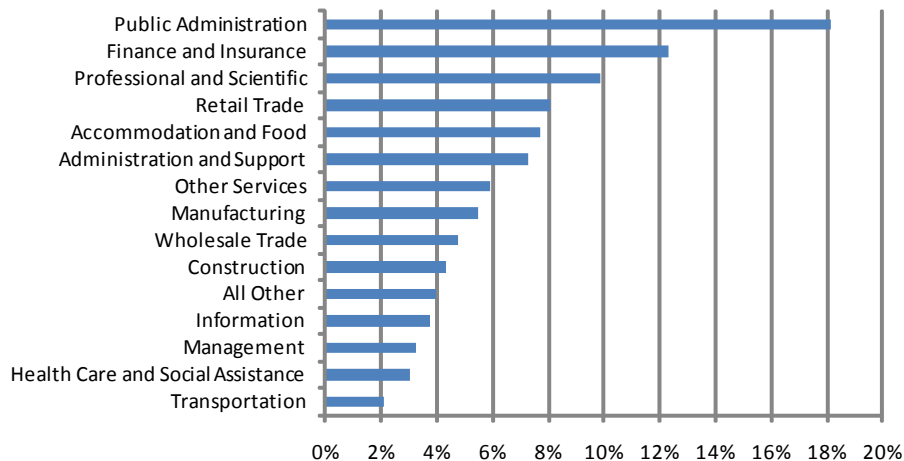
About the Data: The data reflect jobs within 1 mile of the census tracts in the Southeast neighborhood.

Data Sources: Labor Market Data: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment   Business Vacancies: USPS Vacant Address Data

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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. Overall, Southeast is less safe than the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) service area.

Number of Crimes:

• In 2008, Southeast had 138 Part 1 crimes per 1,000 residents (compared to the IMPD service area's 61 per thousand). The target tracts had 80 per 1,000 and the comparison tracts had 72.

Types of Crimes:

• The majority of the crimes reported in Southeast are property-related crimes rather than crimes committed against a person. These include residential burglaries (15%), business burglaries (3%), larcenies (31%), robberies (5%), and vehicle thefts (12%).

• Assaults, however, still constitute a significant portion of the crimes (33%). The more serious crimes of rape (1%) and homicide (0%) are not a major threat to safety in Southeast.
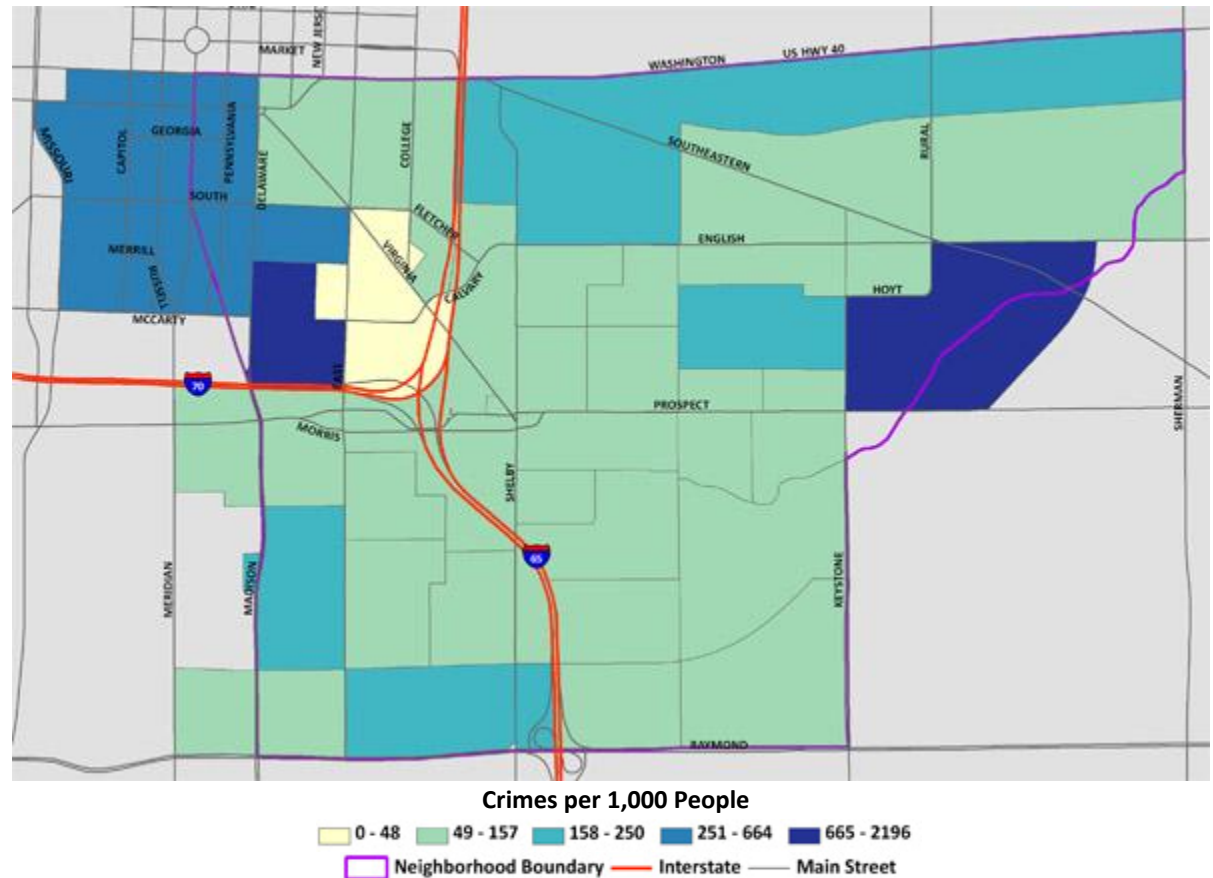
Who is committing crimes? This is what the data show about Southeast' juvenile offenders ages 6-18 compared to the entire Southeast youth population ages 6-18:

• Age: 71% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 30% of the general youth population in the same category.

• Race: 60% of juvenile offenders are White, compared to 81% of the general youth population.

• Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male, compared to 54% of the general youth population.

Where are crimes committed?

• Within Southeast, the most crimes are occurring in the northwest part of the neighborhood closest to downtown (assaults are the biggest threat in this area) and in the eastern part of the neighborhood between English and Prospect.

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

Crimes per 1,000 People

0 - 48 | 49 - 157 | 158 - 250 | 251 - 664 | 665 - 2196
Neighborhood Boundary — Interstate — Main Street

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

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 IMPD service area and the comparison tracts..

Interpreting the Data:

As shown in the graph, the crimes and simple assault rate in Southeast and its target tracts is higher than that of the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) and IMPD service areas. One tract on the east side of the neighborhood, 3556.00, had the 7th highest crime rate in the IMPD area in 2008 (191 crimes per 1,000 residents). The crime rate in all four has been increasing gradually since the beginning of the decade, but in 2008 the trend reversed in Southeast and dropped from 148 crimes per 1,000 residents to 138, and the target tracts showed even more improvement dropping its rate from 148 to 129 crimes per 1,000 residents. The crime rate in the comparison area, however, continued its incline.

The table at the lower right compares the types of crimes committed—crimes against property versus crimes against persons. In 2008, property crimes represented about 60% of the crime activity in all of the areas except in IMPD where it was slightly higher at 66%. 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.
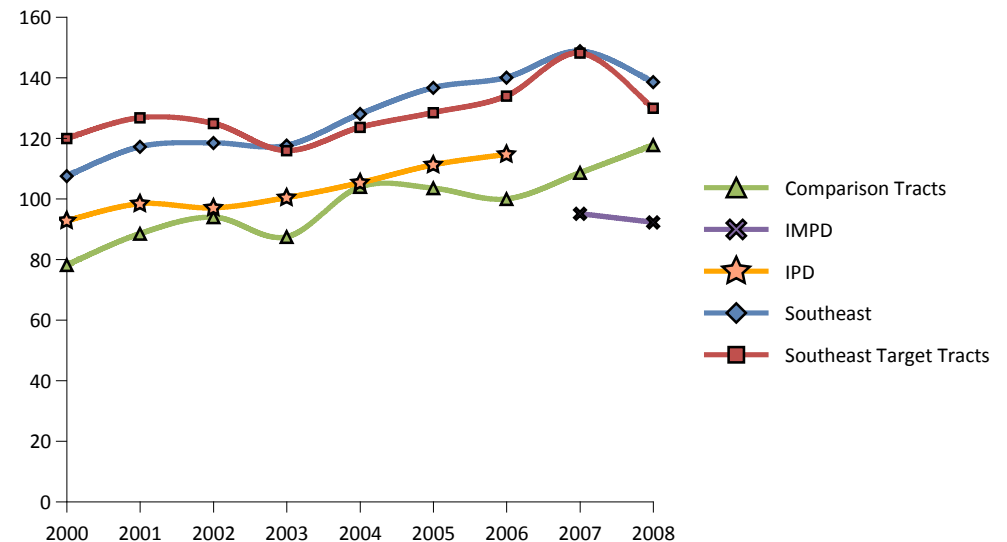
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

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

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

	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	84	80	72	61
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	55	50	46	31
Total* All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults	138	130	118	92

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept   *Totals may be off due to rounding.

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 Southeast.

Interpreting the Data:

The pie chart shows:

• The majority of the reported crimes are assaults (33%), followed by larcenies (31%).*

• Vehicle thefts (12%) make up almost as much of the Part 1 crimes as residential burglaries (15%).

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 - Southeast
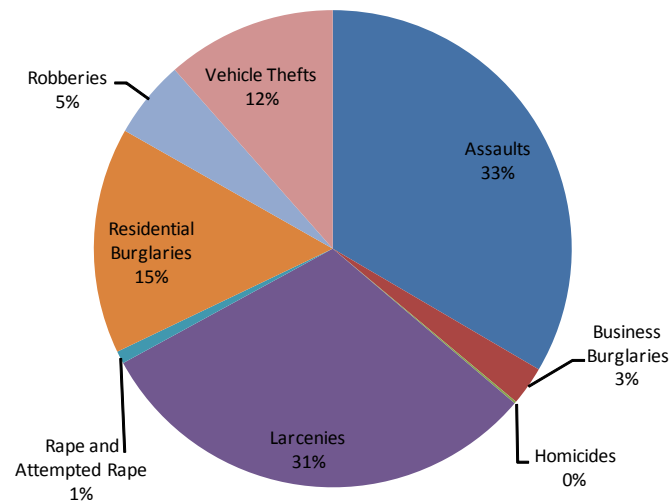
About the Data:

* Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI)
Larceny: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another or attempts to do these acts are included in the definition. This crime category includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth, in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI).

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

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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, Southeast and its target and comparison tracts have higher violent crime rates than the IMPD service area. The charts on this page focus on two types of violent crimes: robberies and assaults.

Robberies: The rate of robberies per 1,000 residents in Southeast is slightly higher than the IMPD service area. The robbery rate in most of the census tracts in the neighborhood is relatively low. However, the tract in the far eastside of the neighborhood, 3556.00 had the highest robbery rate in the entire IMPD service area in 2008, 21 robberies per 1,000 residents, driving up the rate for the neighborhood. The robbery rate in all areas fluctuated from 2000 to 2008, but overall the rate is increasing.

Assaults: The assault rate in Southeast and the comparison areas is higher than the IMPD area. The northwest part of the Southeast neighborhood, census tract 3562.00, had the 5th highest assault rate in the IMPD area in 2008 with 69 assaults per 1,000 residents. There were 215 assaults in 2008 in that tract alone, making up 70% of the crimes in that tract. The assault rate remained fairly stable in the neighborhood from 2000 to 2008, with a surge in 2007 that appears to be an anomaly. The comparison area's rate increased from 31 to 39 assaults per thousand residents between 2006 and 2008.
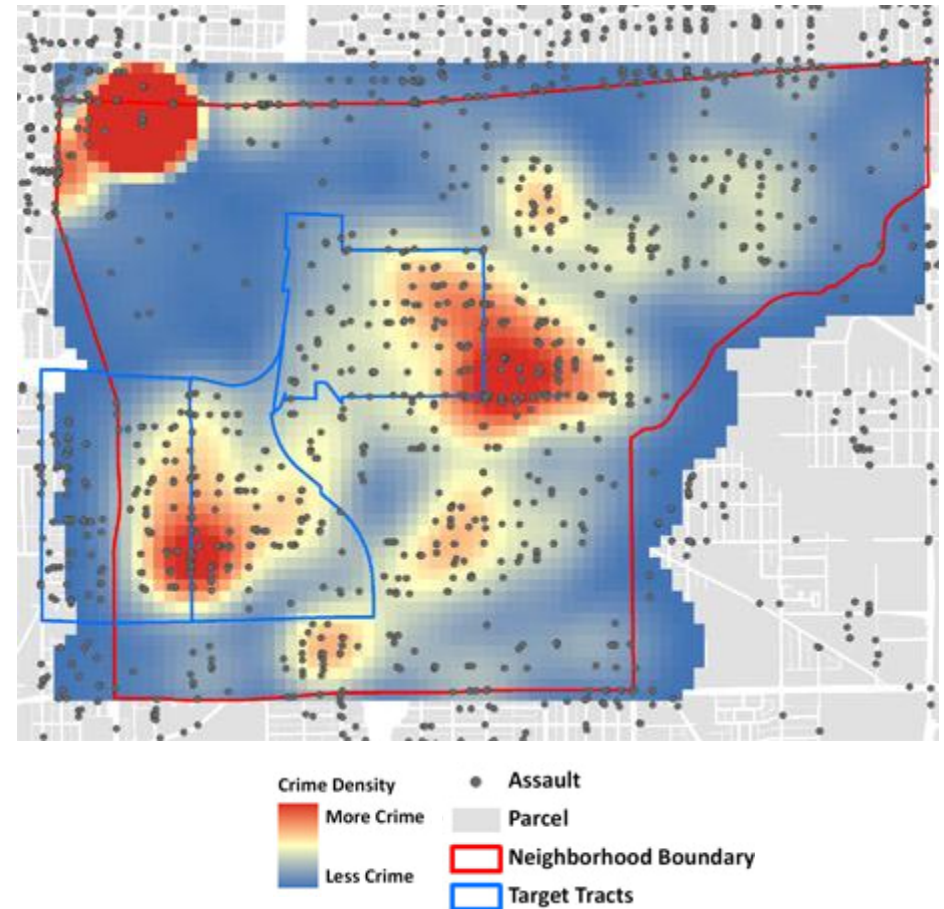
About the Data:

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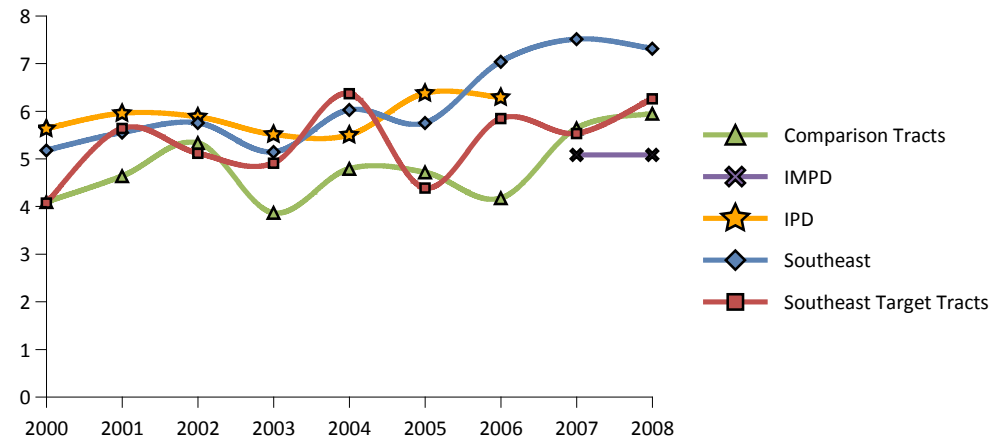
In 2007, the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) merged with the Marion County Sheriff's Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). The new area is much larger but more suburban with lower crime rates, so rates for IPD and IMPD are reported separately.

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)

- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

Assaults
(Per 1,000 People)

- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Southeast
- Southeast 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 Southeast, 15% of crimes are residential burglaries, and 3% are business burglaries (see pie chart on page 22). The property crime rate in Southeast is about 23 points higher than the IMPD area. It increased from 2003 to 2006 and, like other crime categories for this neighborhood, the rate began to drop from its peak in 2006 at 92 property crimes per thousand residents to 84 per thousand in 2008. In the target tracts, the rate dropped from 86 per thousand in 2007 to 80 in 2008. The comparison tracts have been increasing gradually through the decade from 45 per thousand residents in 2000 to 71 per thousand in 2008.

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
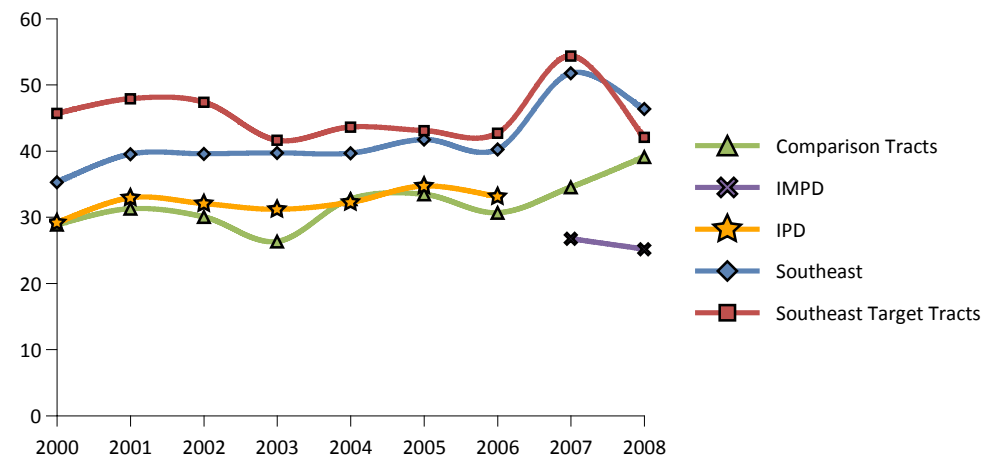
IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Property Crimes
(Per 1,000 People)
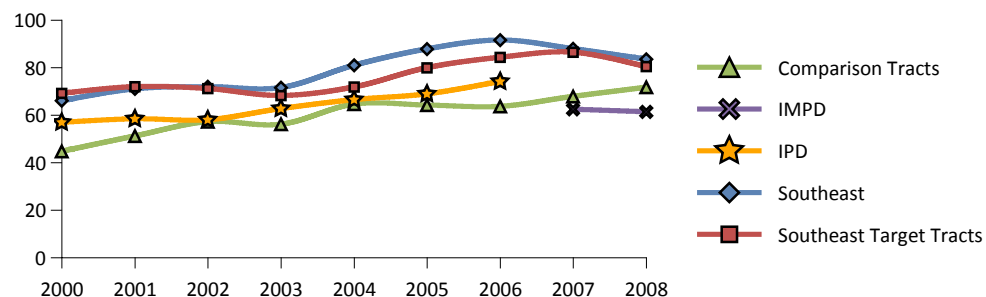
- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

All Burglaries
(Per 1,000 People)

- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

Business Burglaries
(Per 1,000 People)

- Comparison Tracts
- IMPD
- IPD
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
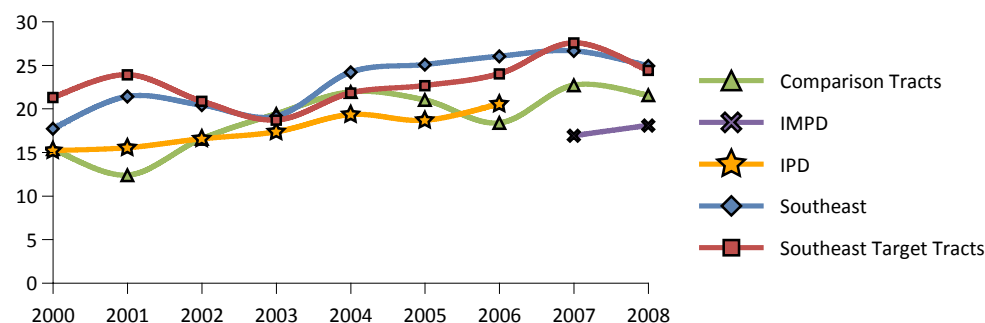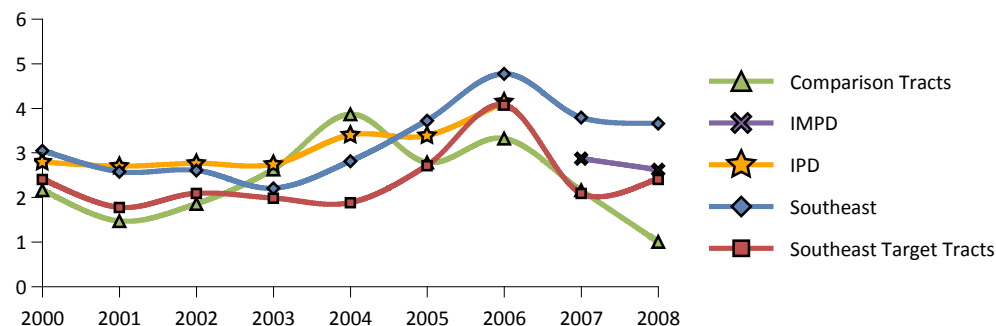
Community Quality and Safety

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 those individuals that have been caught and charged with a crime.

Interpreting the Data:

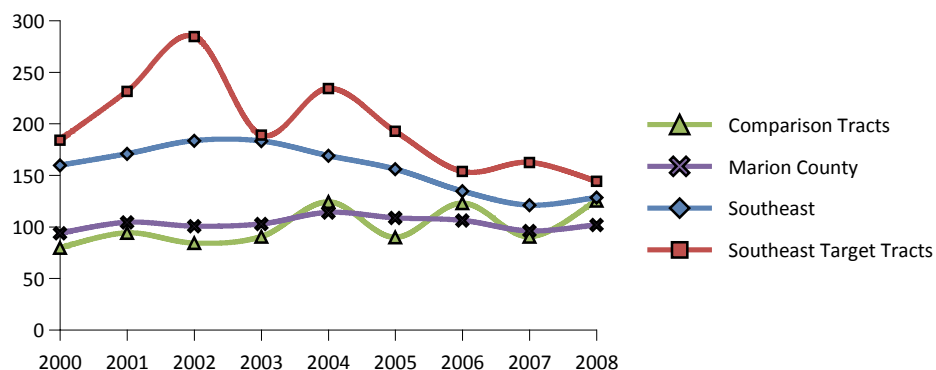Overall juvenile offense charge rates remained relatively stable in Marion County and the comparison tracts between the years of 2000 and 2008. Both areas ended this time period with a rate of one charge for every 10 youths ages 6-18. The neighborhood showed a gradual decline in juvenile crime over these years, from 160 to 126 charges per 1,000. The Southeast target tracts showed more fluctuation, peaking well above the other areas in 2002 at 280 per 1,000, then ending the period still with the highest rate, but more closely matching the other areas.

The pie charts below show the severity of the charges. All of the geographies have a similar breakdown of juvenile offenses, with misdemeanor charges ranging from 47 to 49%, felony charges ranging from 29 to 33%, status offenses ranging from 12 to 15%, and warrant arrest charges ranging from 6 to 8%.

Total Juvenile Offense Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

Juvenile Charges by Severity of Offense, 2008

Southeast

29% / 8% / 15% / 48%

Target Tracts

30% / 6% / 15% / 49%

Comparison Tracts

31% / 7% / 15% / 47%

Marion County

33% / 7% / 12% / 48%

Legend:
- Juvenile Felony Charges
- Juvenile Misdemeanor Charges
- Juvenile Status Charges
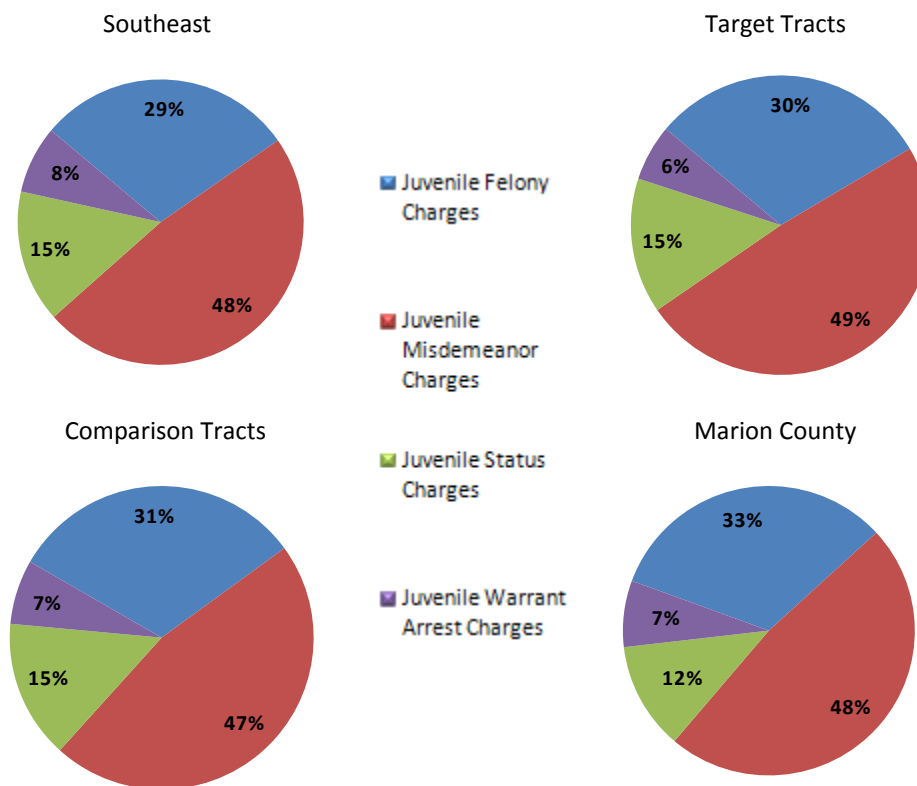- Juvenile Warrant Arrest Charges

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 reports of crimes only (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.

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. Status offenses are applied only to children and youth because of their status as minors.

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

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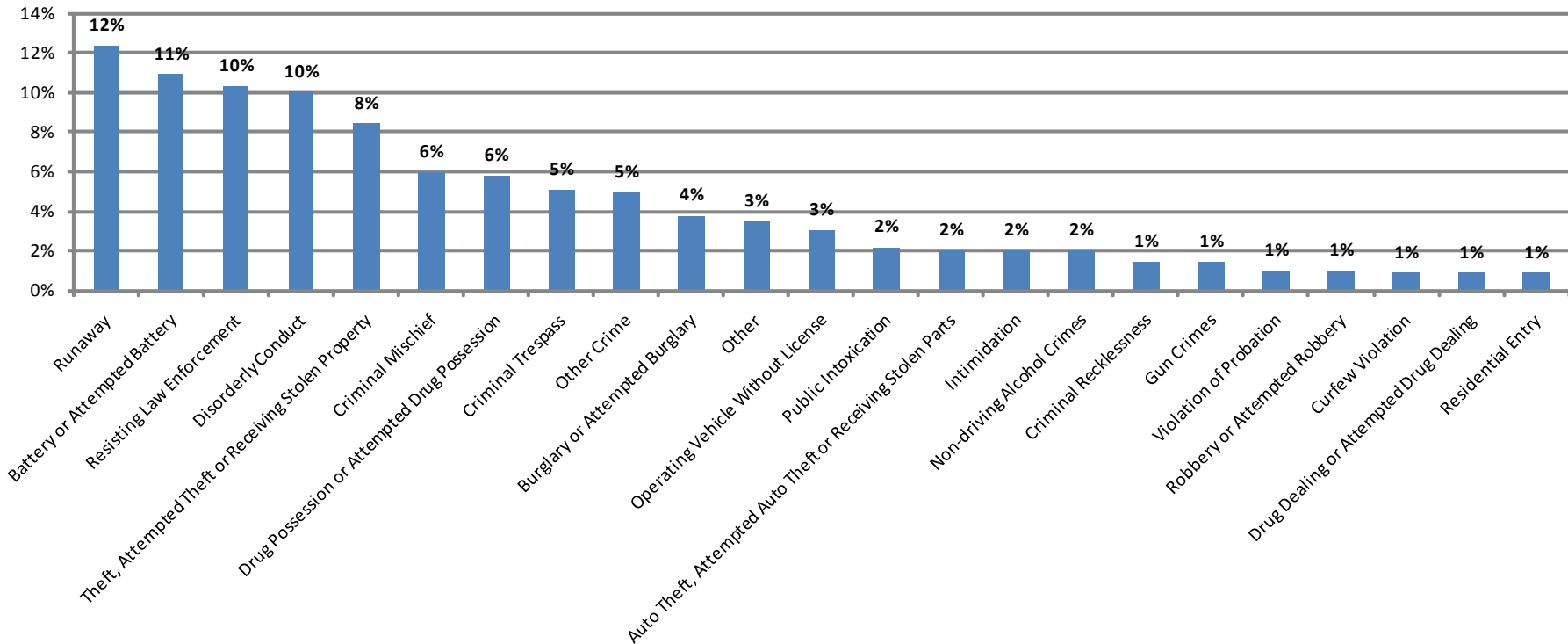
Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top four juvenile offenses in Southeast are runaway (12%), battery or attempted battery (11%), resisting law enforcement (10%), and disorderly conduct (10%). The graphs on the next page take a closer look at three of the four categories.

Juvenile Charges by Type, 2008

(Total Charges = 230)

Southeast

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 reports of crimes only (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 Offenses

Aside from runaway, the top juvenile offenses in Southeast are battery or attempted battery (11%), resisting law enforcement (10%), and disorderly conduct (10%).

Interpreting the Data:

The charts on this page depict changes in the rates of the top juvenile offenses in Southeast between the years of 2000 and 2008. In the neighborhood, the comparison tracts, and Marion County, rates of juvenile battery charges remained relatively stable throughout this time period. The Southeast target tracts fluctuated more, peaking in 2002 near 45 charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18, then declining to levels near the other three areas (about 15 per 1,000).

Resisting law enforcement rates also remained stable for all areas through 2006, at which point the neighborhood and target tracts showed an increase in these charges. In 2008, Southeast showed a rate of 16 per 1,000, over twice that of the county.

Rates of juvenile disorderly conduct charges showed more variation. The neighborhood peaked at 40 per 1,000 in 2002, similar to the pattern seen for juvenile battery charges. By 2008, all four areas showed similar rate between 5 and 15 charges per 1,000.

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 reports of crimes only (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

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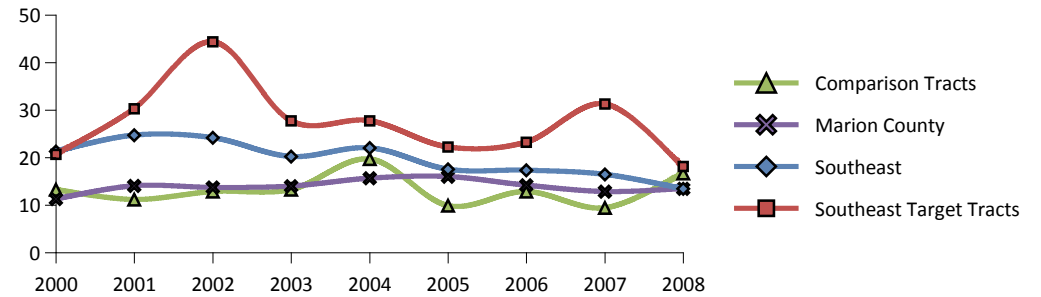
Juvenile Resisting Law Enforcement Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

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

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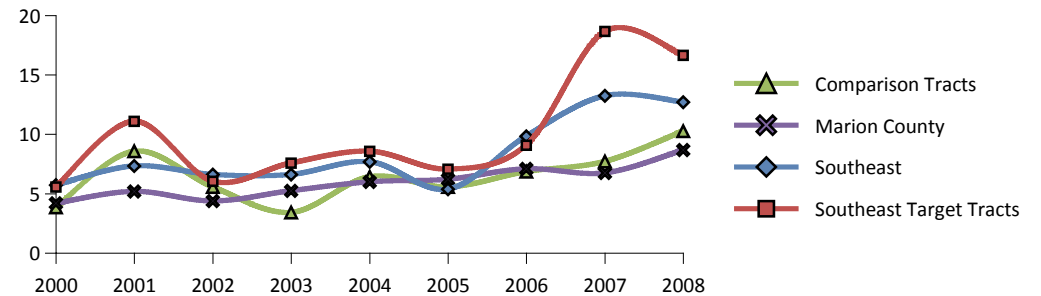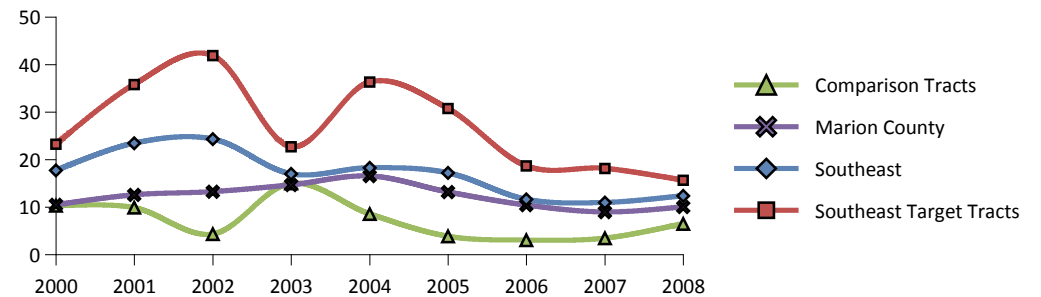
Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Demographics

Knowing who is committing the crimes can help design appropriately targeted interventions.

Interpreting the Data:

Who is committing crimes? This is what the data show about Southeast' juvenile offenders (age 6-18) compared to the entire Southeast youth population (age 6-18):

- Age: 71% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 30% of the general youth population in the same category.
- Race: 60% of juvenile offenders are white, compared to 81% of the general youth population.
- Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male, compared to 54% of the general youth population.

How does Southeast compare to the County and the comparison tracts?

- Age: Juvenile offenders in the entire Southeast neighborhood are similar to the county. In the target tracts, however, more of the offenders are in the younger 12 to 14 age group than Marion County (31% compared to 26%).
- Race: The County and the comparison tracts have a lower percentage (70%) of whites of all ages than Southeast and its target tracts (81% and 88%, respectively). White juveniles are charged with a higher portion of the crimes in Southeast and its target tracts (60% and 65%, respectively), but African-American juveniles are charged with a larger portion in the County and comparison tracts (61% and 48%, respectively). A larger number of crimes (7%) are charged to Hispanic juveniles in the Southeast neighborhood than in the target tracts (3%) or comparison tracts (3%).
- Gender: A smaller portion of the offenders in Marion County are male (73%) than in the other areas, which range from 77 to 79%.

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
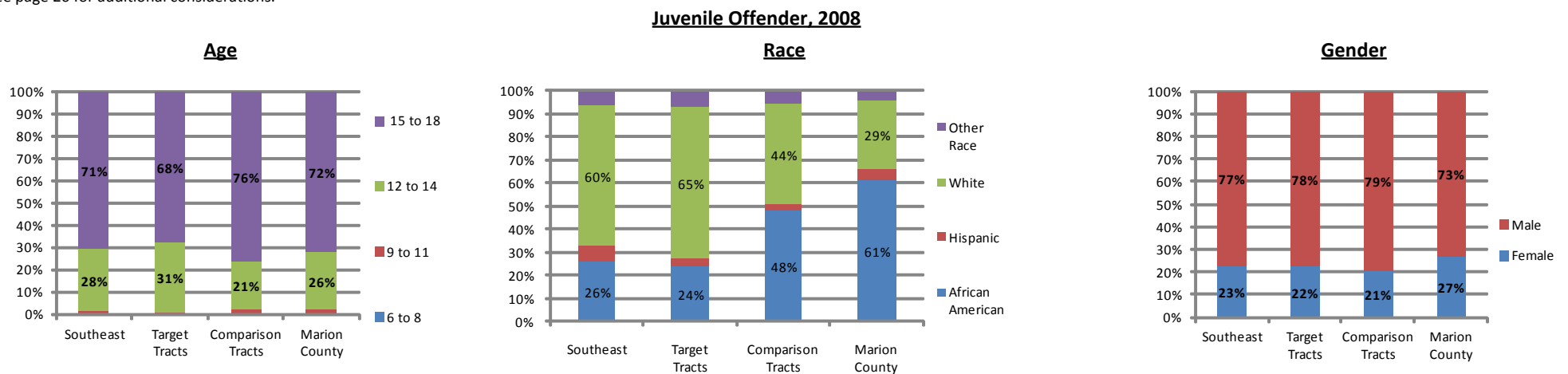
Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court
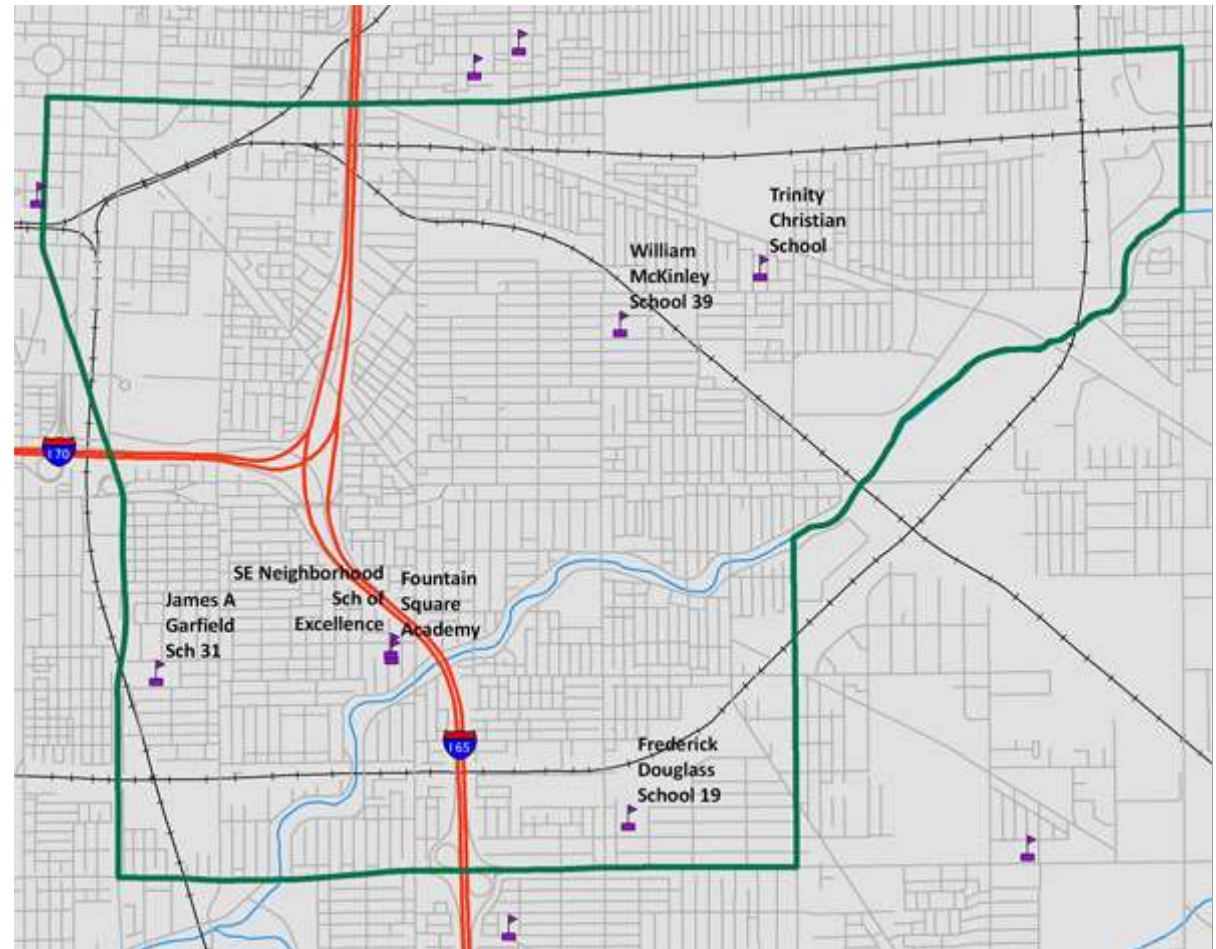
Education

Overview

Adults in Southeast have much lower education levels than Marion County, and students in schools in this neighborhood are largely underperforming compared to students across the state. Nearly one out of every two adults (45%) in Southeast and its target tracts has no high school diploma; the percentage is almost triple Marion County's 18%. Only 8% of Southeast residents have an associate degree or higher.(*)

Of the six schools in this neighborhood, two are public charter schools, one is a private religious school, and three are in the Indianapolis Public School District. Of these schools, ISTEP scores indicate the following:

• Third graders in William McKinley School 39 and James A Garfield School 31 performed at or above the state level. Third graders at Frederick Douglas and SE Neighborhood School of Excellence are both well below the state.

• Sixth graders in Southeast schools are performing under the state level.

• Even though Fountain Square Academy's tenth graders performed beneath the public school tenth graders in the state, their ISTEP scores have made huge improvements.

More than 60% of students in Southeast and its target tracts were eligible for free lunch in 2000; this rate increased to more than 76% in 2007.

Southeast Schools

Legend:
- School
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Water
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream or River

* Updated 6/2014 to correct error.

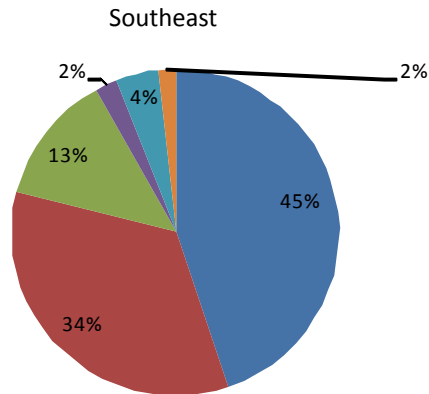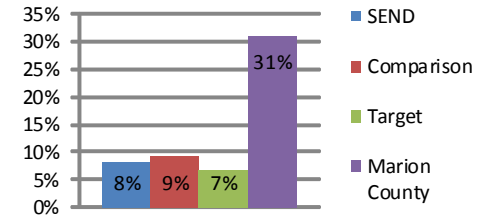Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Education

Educational Attainment*

Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. The educational attainment levels of adults in Southeast and the comparison area are much lower than those in Marion County. In Southeast, 45% of the adult population has no high school diploma compared to 18% in Marion County; the percentage rate is even higher in the target tracts (47%). Seven of the 10 census tracts that make up Southeast are in the top 20 tracts in the county for highest percent of residents with no diploma. The tract with the second highest percentage in the county is one of the target tracts, 3559.00. The third and fifth highest tracts are in Southeast as well (3572.00 and 3571.00, respectively). Very few residents in Southeast have a college education – 8% of the adult population has an associate degree or higher compared to 31% in Marion County.

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

Category	%
SEND	8%
Comparison	9%
Target	7%
Marion County	31%

Southeast

- 45%
- 34%
- 13%
- 2%
- 4%
- 2%

Target Tracts

- 47%
- 34%
- 12%
- 2%
- 4%
- 1%

Comparison Tracts

- 36%
- 40%
- 15%
- 4%
- 3%
- 1%

Marion County

- 18%
- 30%
- 21%
- 6%
- 17%
- 9%

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
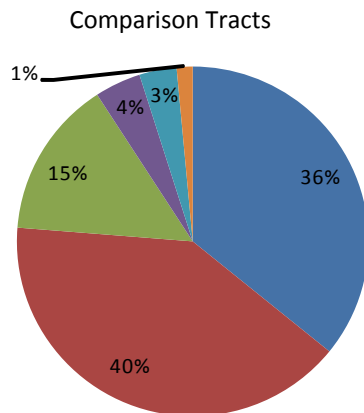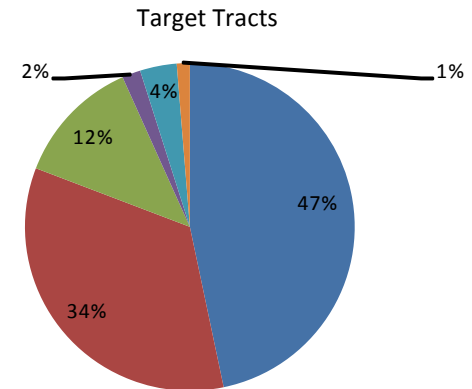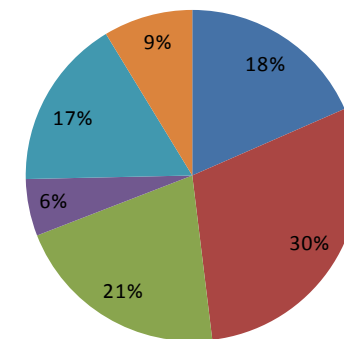
* Page updated 6/2014 to correct data error

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

Education

Academic Performance

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 the public schools in Southeast to the results of all public schools in Indiana in the same grade level.

Interpreting the Data:

When compared with the public schools in the state, nearly all of the third, sixth, and tenth graders attending schools in Southeast underperformed during 1999 to 2009 based on ISTEP results. However, third graders in William McKinley School 39 and James A Garfield School 31 either matched or exceeded the state's level most of the time. Third graders at Frederick Douglas and SE Neighborhood School of Excellence are both well below the state.

Sixth graders in Southeast schools are performing under the state level as well. The percent of students passing the ISTEP standards at Frederick Douglas School 19 is improving from 37% in 2007 to 51% in 2009.

Even though Fountain Square Academy's tenth graders performed beneath the public school tenth graders in the state, their ISTEP scores have made huge improvements jumping from less than 10% passing ISTEP in 2006 to 41% passing in 2009. This school has a small number of 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).

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

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.

Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 3
(As % of All Enrolled 3rd Grade Students)

Legend:
- Frederick Douglass School 19
- James A Garfield Sch 31
- SE Neighborhood Sch of Excellence
- William McKinley School 39
- State (Public Schools)
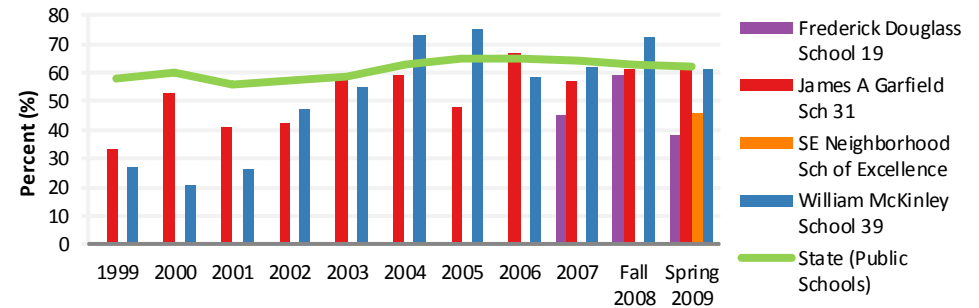
Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 6
(As % of All Enrolled 6th Grade Students)

Legend:
- Frederick Douglass Sch 19
- James A Garfield Sch 31
- Fountain Square Academy
- SE Neighborhood Sch of Excellence
- William McKinley Sch 39
- State (Public Schools)

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

Legend:
- Fountain Square Academy
- State (Public Schools)

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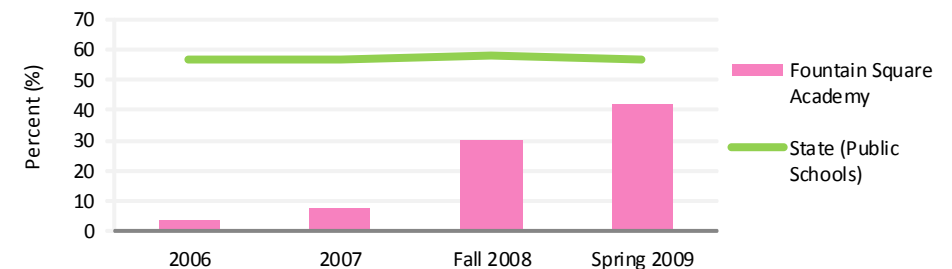
Education

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:

The percent of students eligible for the free-lunch program continues to grow in all four areas. The percent in Southeast and its target tracts are nearly identical and well above the county's percent. In Marion County, eligibility for the lunch program increased from 32% in 2000 to 45% in 2007; participation in the comparison tracts was similar to that of Marion County at 37% in 2000 and 51% in 2007. More than 60% of students in Southeast and its target tracts were eligible for the free lunch program in 2000; this rate increased to 76% in 2007.

The bottom chart shows that free-lunch eligibility fluctuates from year-to-year, but overall the eligibility is high in all of the schools. The fluctuation of the percent may reflect the high mobility rate; we likely are not tracking the same students from year to year in the 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)

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.
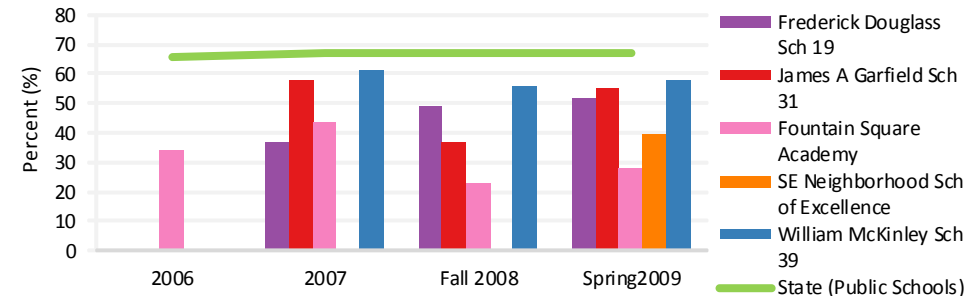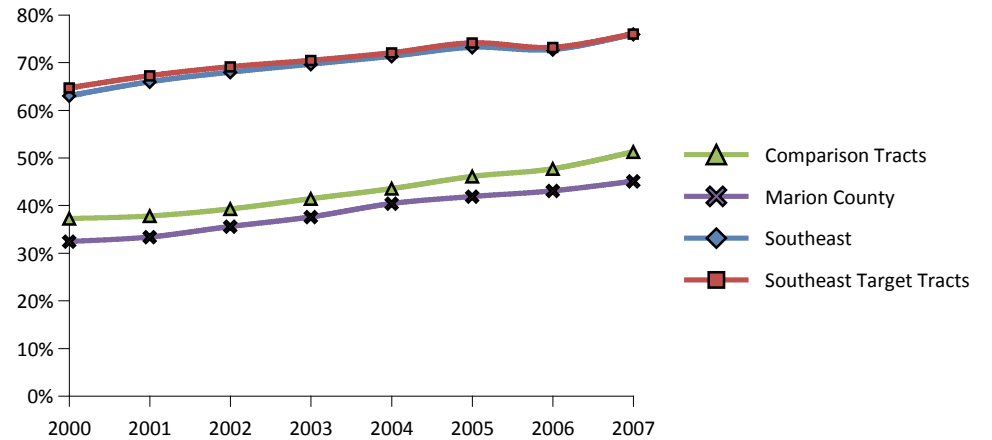
Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program

(As % of All Enrolled Students)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts

Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program by Southeast Schools

(As % of All Enrolled Students)

- Frederick Douglass School 19
- James A Garfield Sch 31
- SE Neighborhood Sch of Excellence
- William McKinley School 39

Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

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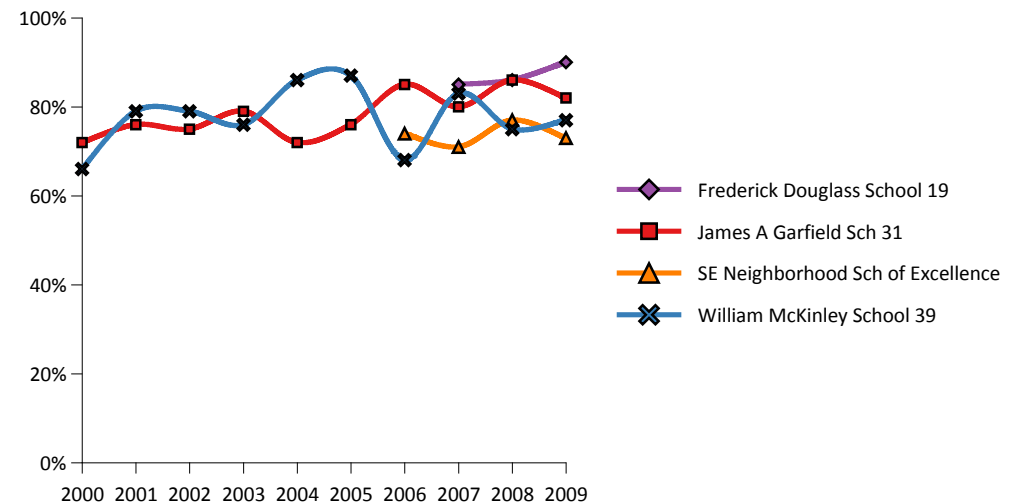
Health

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 its peer tracts and Marion County, Southeast has:

- A birth rate similar to the County's (see map at right)

- A slightly higher percentage of premature births

- A percentage of low-weight births similar to the county's but higher than the comparison tracts'

- A higher percentage of teen births

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. Infant mortality is one of the leading indicators used to gauge the health of a community.

Birth Rate by Census Tract, 2008

Live Births per 1,000 Population

- 0.00 - 8.01
- 8.02 - 13.02
- 13.03 - 18.13
- 18.14 - 26.06
- 26.07 - 44.35

▢ Neighborhood Boundary
▨ Neighborhood Tracts
▢ Target Tracts
▢ Comparison Tracts

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

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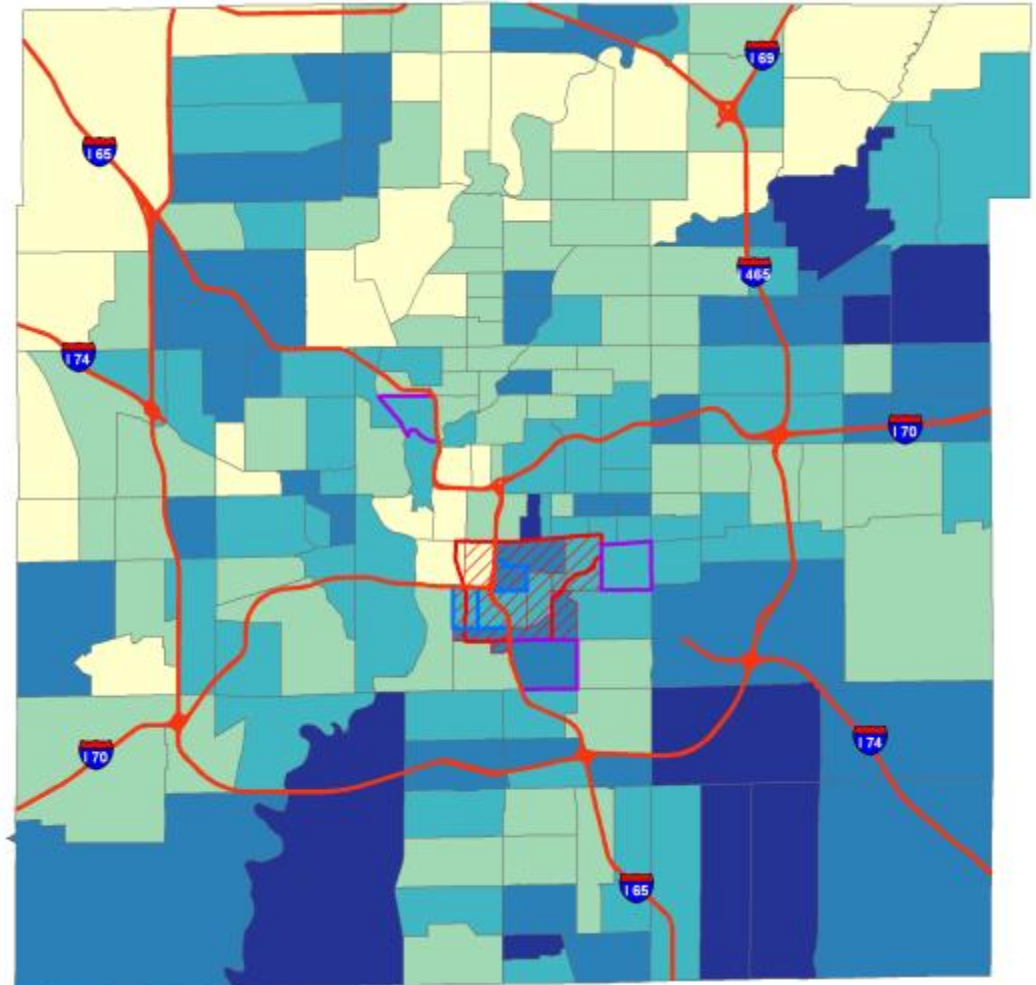
Health

Births

The overall birth rate of a community relates to the community's rate of growth. 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:

Southeast' birth rate (16 births per 1,000 residents in 2008) has remained fairly stable during this decade. The national birth rate trend shows a peak in 2007-2008 followed by a downward trend at the onset of the late 2000s recession. None of the areas follow this national pattern. The birth rate in the county, neighborhood, and target tracts has been slowly dropping since 2000. The rate for the target tracts dropped from 22.1 in 2000 to 17.2 in 2008. The birth rate in the comparison tracts increased during that time.

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. The 3-year rolling average for all four communities is above that percentage. In fact, all of the areas have seen an increase in the percent of births that are premature with the greatest increase in the target tracts, which went from 7.6% in 2004 to 14.5% in 2008. During the 3-year period from 2006 to 2008, Southeast averaged the highest premature birth percentage (14%), followed by its target tracts (13%). The comparison tracts had the lowest average during this period (11%).

About the Data:

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.

Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
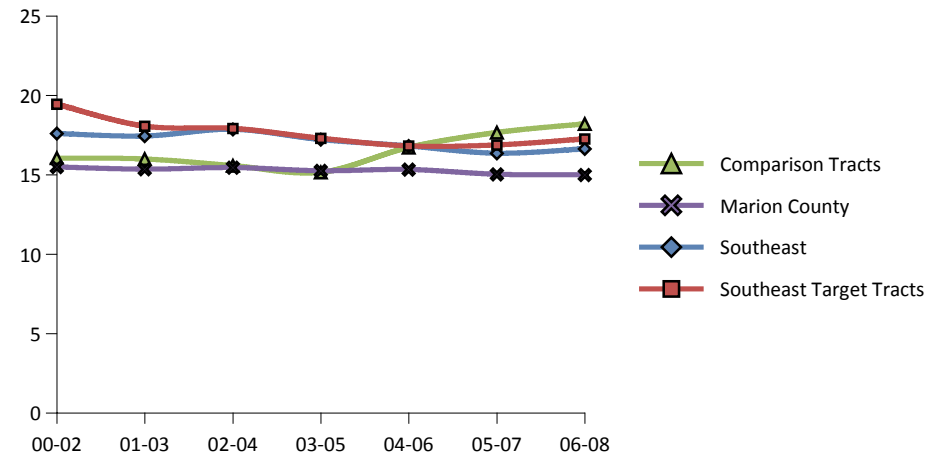
Premature Births
(As % of All Births - 3-Year Rolling Average)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
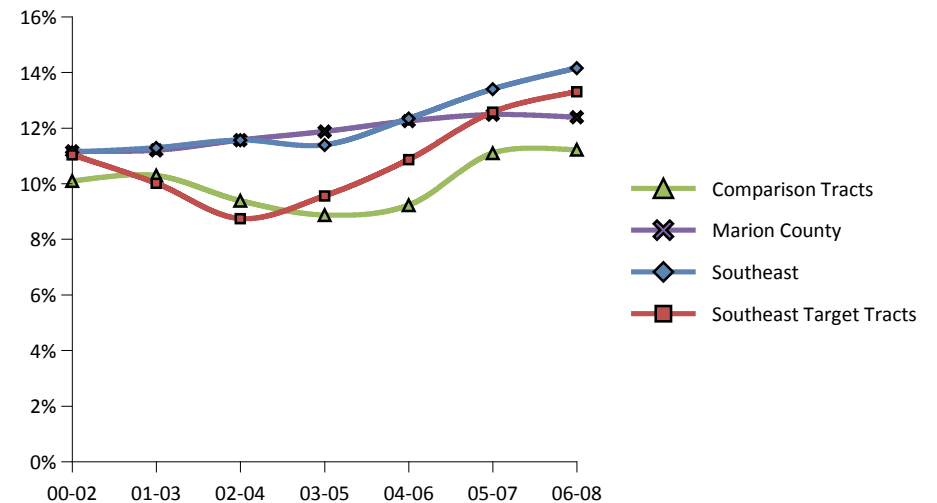
Health

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:

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. Southeast, its comparison tracts, the target tracts, and the County have been consistently higher than that since 2000. All areas except the comparison tracts experienced an increase in at-risk birth during the time period 2000 to 2008. Marion County slowly increased from 8.75% in 2000 to 10% in 2008, and Southeast increased from 8% in 2000 to 12% in 2008.

Teen births decreased in Southeast and its target tracts from 2000 to 20008, following the national trend. However, the percentage of teen births in Southeast, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts was much higher than Marion County during this time period. In 2008, the target tracts' teen birth percentage rate was 12%, and Marion County's was 8.5%.

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.

Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

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

— Comparison Tracts
— Marion County
— Southeast
— Southeast Target Tracts
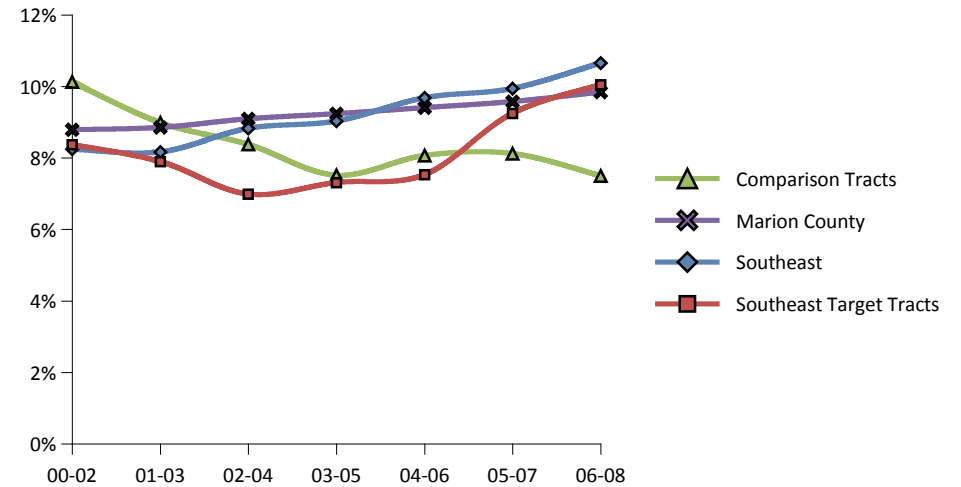
Births to Teen Mothers Age 15-18

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

— Comparison Tracts
— Marion County
— Southeast
— Southeast Target Tracts
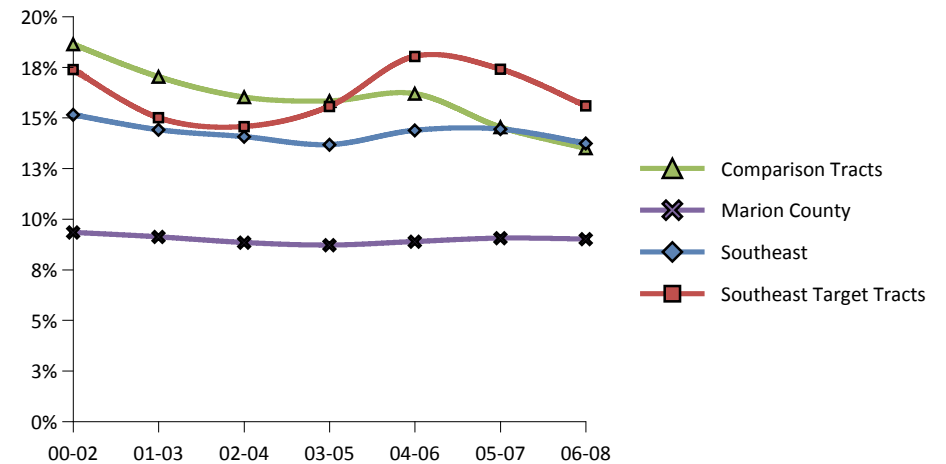
Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative
Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report

Southeast Neighborhood

Appendix

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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
Demographic Data from the US Census Bureau		X	X	X						
Education Data from the Indiana 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.

Southeast Neighborhood

Census Tracts

Neighborhood Census Tracts

- 3556.00
- 3557.00
- 3559.00
- 3562.00
- 3569.00
- 3570.00
- 3571.00
- 3572.00
- 3573.00
- 3578.00

Neighborhood Main Tracts

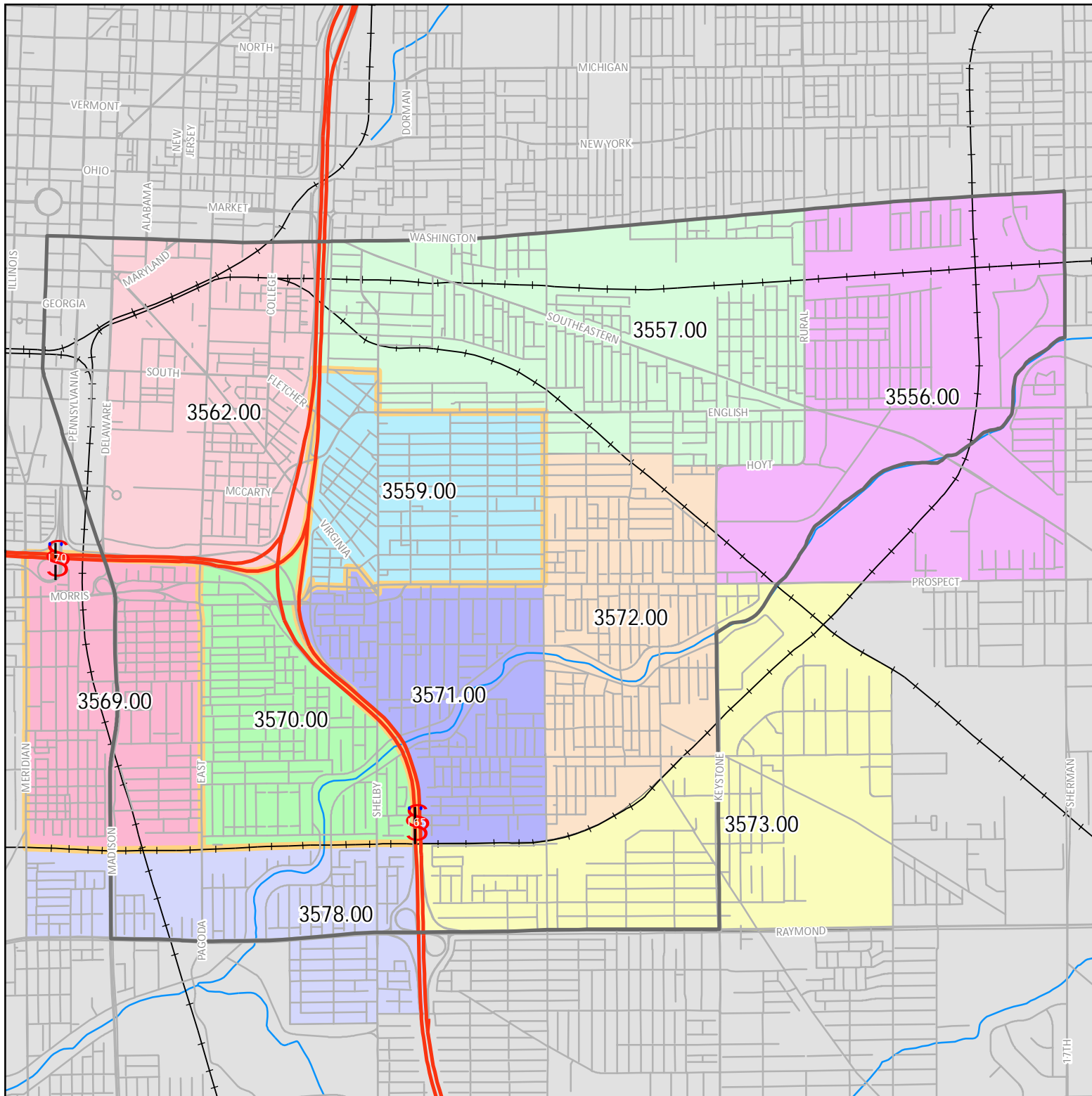Southeast Boundary

Interstate

Road

Railroad

Stream or River

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 09, 2010

Southeast Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

IRISH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

SOUTH EAST COMMUNITY ORGANZATION (SECO)

FOUNTAIN SQUARE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

BATES-HENDRICKS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE SOUTH ASSOCIATION

Legend
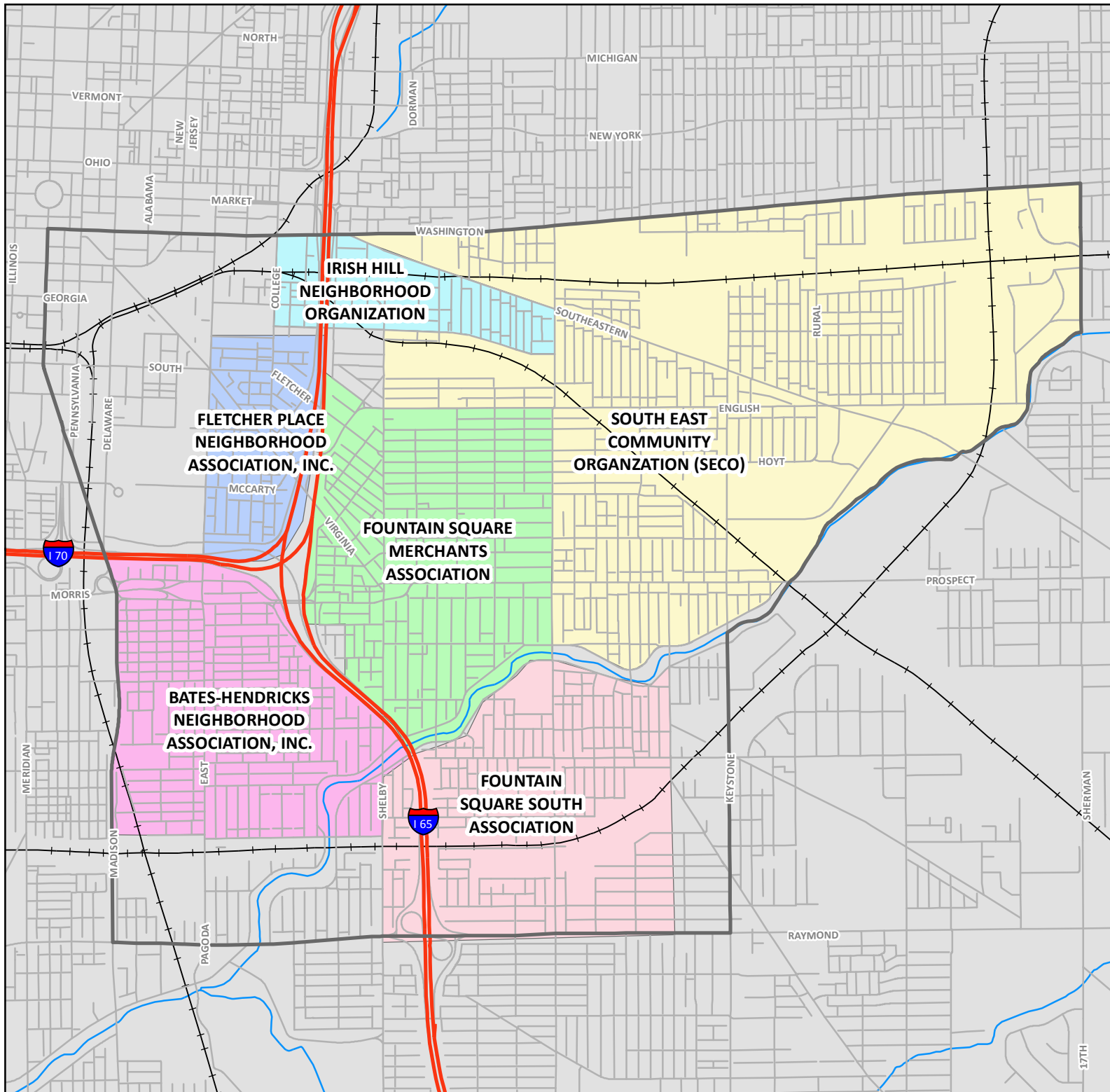
- Southeast Boundary
- BATES-HENDRICKS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- FOUNTAIN SQUARE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
- FOUNTAIN SQUARE SOUTH ASSOCIATION
- GARFIELD PARK-SOUTH NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION INC.
- IRISH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION
- SOUTH EAST COMMUNITY ORGANZATION (SECO)
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream or River

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System

SAVI

**Created by The Polis Center
on October 26, 2011**

Southeast
Neighborhood
Sidewalks

— Sidewalk
— Interstate
— Road
—+—+— Railroad
— Stream or River
▭ Southeast Boundary

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 09, 2010

Southeast Neighborhood

Points of Interest

m Educational Insitution/School

⚢ Daycare

Bank

H Library

! Place of Worship

— Interstate

— Road

+—+ Railroad

— Stream or River

▨ Park

▭ Southeast Boundary

N

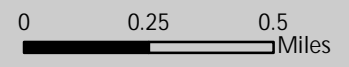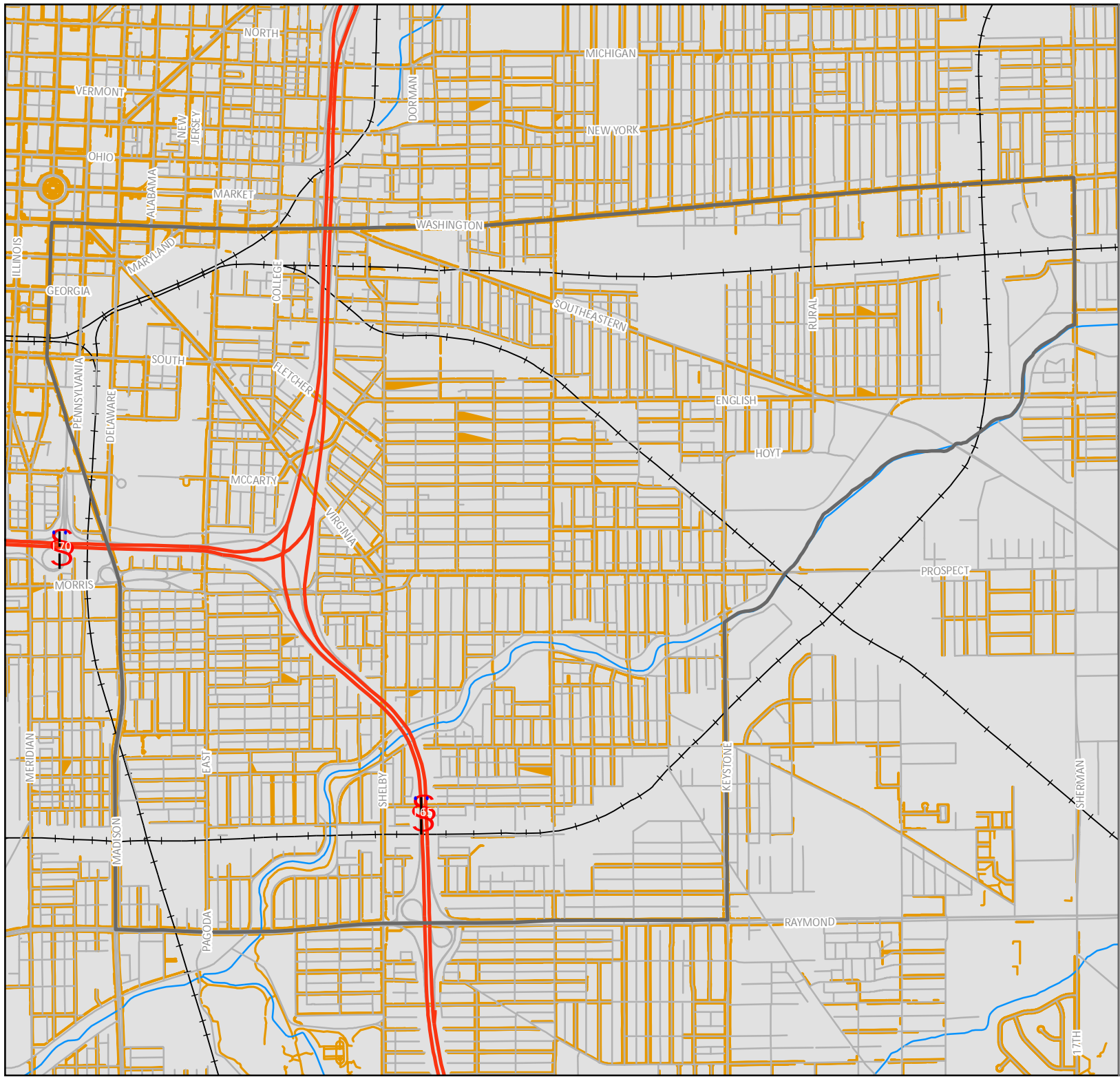0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

Created by The Polis Center
on June 09, 2010

SAVI

American Legion Mall
Veteran's Memorial Plaza
Indiana War Memorial
University Park
Monument Circle
City Market Plaza
Presidential Place
Highland Park
Woodruff Place Esplinades
Beville Park
Willard Park
Nobel Place
Kelly Park
Hendricks Park
Edna Balz Lacy Park
Hot Shot Tot Lot
Stacy Park
Finch Park
Porter Playfield
Clayton & LaSalle Park
Christian Park
Pride Park
Ringgold Park
Greenway - Pleasant Run
Orange Park
Sexson Park
Sandorf Park
Bethel Park
Garfield Park
Greenway - Pleasant Run

NORTH
VERMONT
MARKET
WASHINGTON
GEORGIA
SOUTH
ILLINOIS
OHIO
ALABAMA
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE
COLLEGE
FLETCHER
VIRGINIA
EAST
MERIDIAN
MADISON
PAGODA
SHELBY
KEYSTONE
MICHIGAN
NEW YORK
DORMAN
SOUTHEASTERN
ENGLISH
HOYT
RURAL
PROSPECT
SHERMAN
17TH
RAYMOND
MORRIS

Southeast Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
1	FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL 19
2	JAMES A GARFIELD SCH 31
3	FOUNTAIN SQUARE ACADEMY
4	SE NEIGHBORHOOD SCH OF EXCELLENCE
5	WILLIAM MCKINLEY SCHOOL 39
6	TRINITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
1	HORIZON CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL & CHILDCARE CENTRAL
2	IN GOD'S ARMS CHILDCARE MINISTRY
3	GUARDIAN ANGEL CHILD CARE
4	SMALL SMALL WORLD DAY CARE CENTER
5	EAST STREET STATION, LILLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTR

Banks

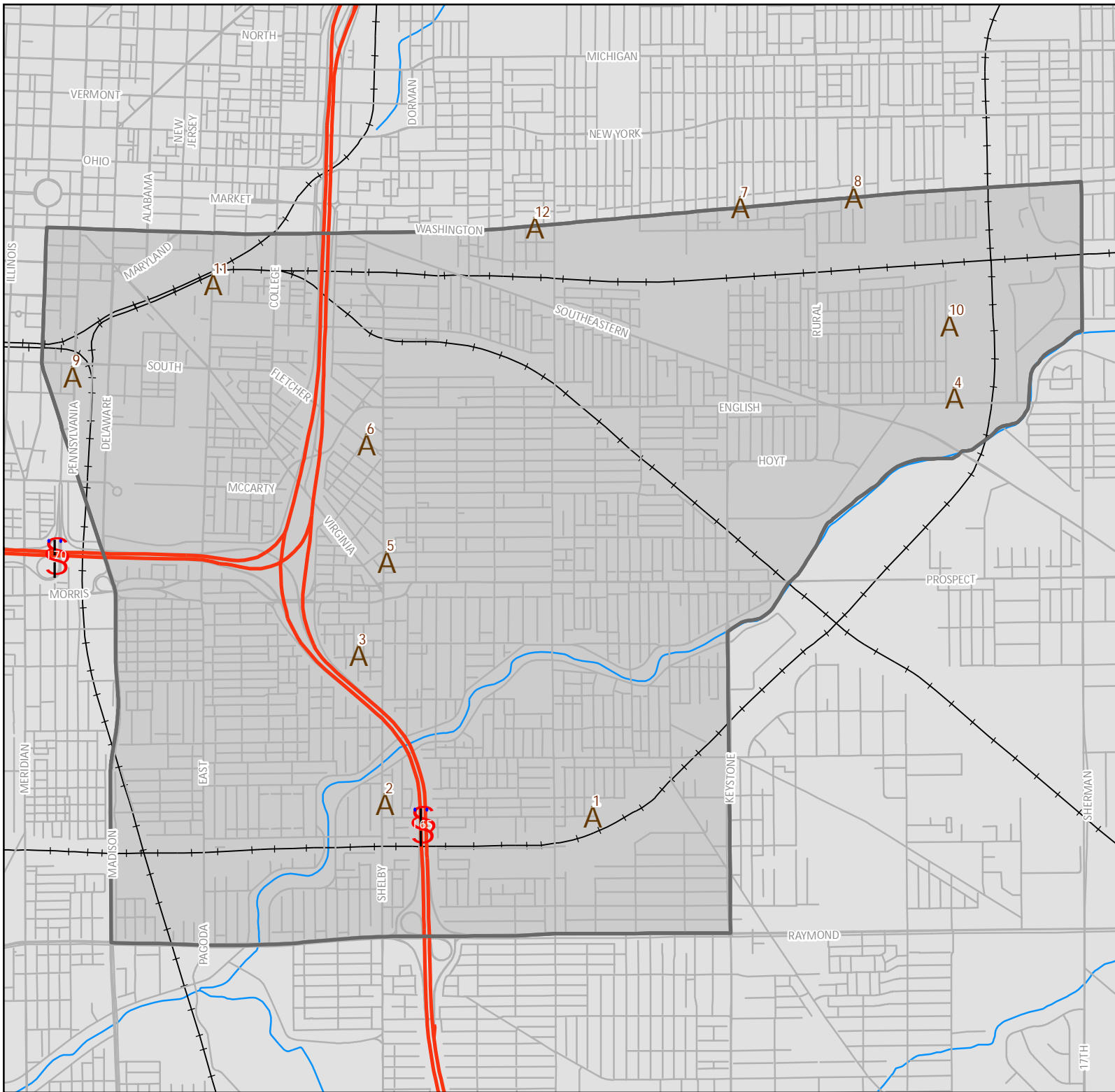| NUMBER	NAME
1	REGIONS BANK MADISON AVENUE BRANCH
2	NATIONAL CITY BANK FOUNTAIN SQUARE BRANCH
3	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SOUTHEASTERN AVENUE BRANCH

Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
1	FOUNTAIN SQUARE

Places of Worship

NUMBER	NAME
1	GARFIELD PARK UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
2	EAST STREET CHURCH OF CHRIST
3	JUDSON BAPTIST CHURCH
4	WESLEYAN CHRISTIAN CHURCH
5	ST. MARK TEMPLE AME ZION
6	MT. PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH
7	BETHANY TEMPLE APOSTOLIC
8	HORIZON CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, CENTRAL
9	CHRIST'S OPEN DOOR BAPTIST CHURCH
10	IGLESIA LA NUEVA ESPERANZA
11	FOUNTAIN SQUARE CORPS. & COMMUNITY CENTER
12	THE SALVATION ARMY- FOUNTAIN SQUARE CORPS CMTY CTR
13	CENTRAL WESLEYAN CHURCH
14	EMMAUS LUTHERAN CHURCH
15	EMMAUS LUTHERAN CHURCH (LATINO)
16	MORRIS STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
17	THE CHURCH WITHIN
18	ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
19	KING'S HOUSE OF PRAYER
20	PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF PROMISE
21	NEW BIRTH MINISTRIES
22	GRACE CHURCH
23	IMMANUEL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
24	FOUNTAIN SQUARE CHURCH OF CHRIST
25	ST. PATRICK CATHOLIC CHURCH
26	JUBILEE FULL GOSPEL CHURCH
27	FOUNTAIN SQUARE PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH
28	VICTORY MEMORIAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
29	GREATER ST. JAMES MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
30	CALVARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
31	HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC CHURCH
32	FLETCHER PLACE CHURCH
33	UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INT'L INDIANA DISTRICT
34	CALVARY TABERNACLE
35	IGLESIA PENETECOSTAL UNIDA EL CALVARIO
36	TRINITY FELLOWSHIP CHURCH OF GOD
37	SHEPHERD COMMUNITY CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Southeast Neighborhood

Hazardous Waste Sites

Legend

Á Browfield

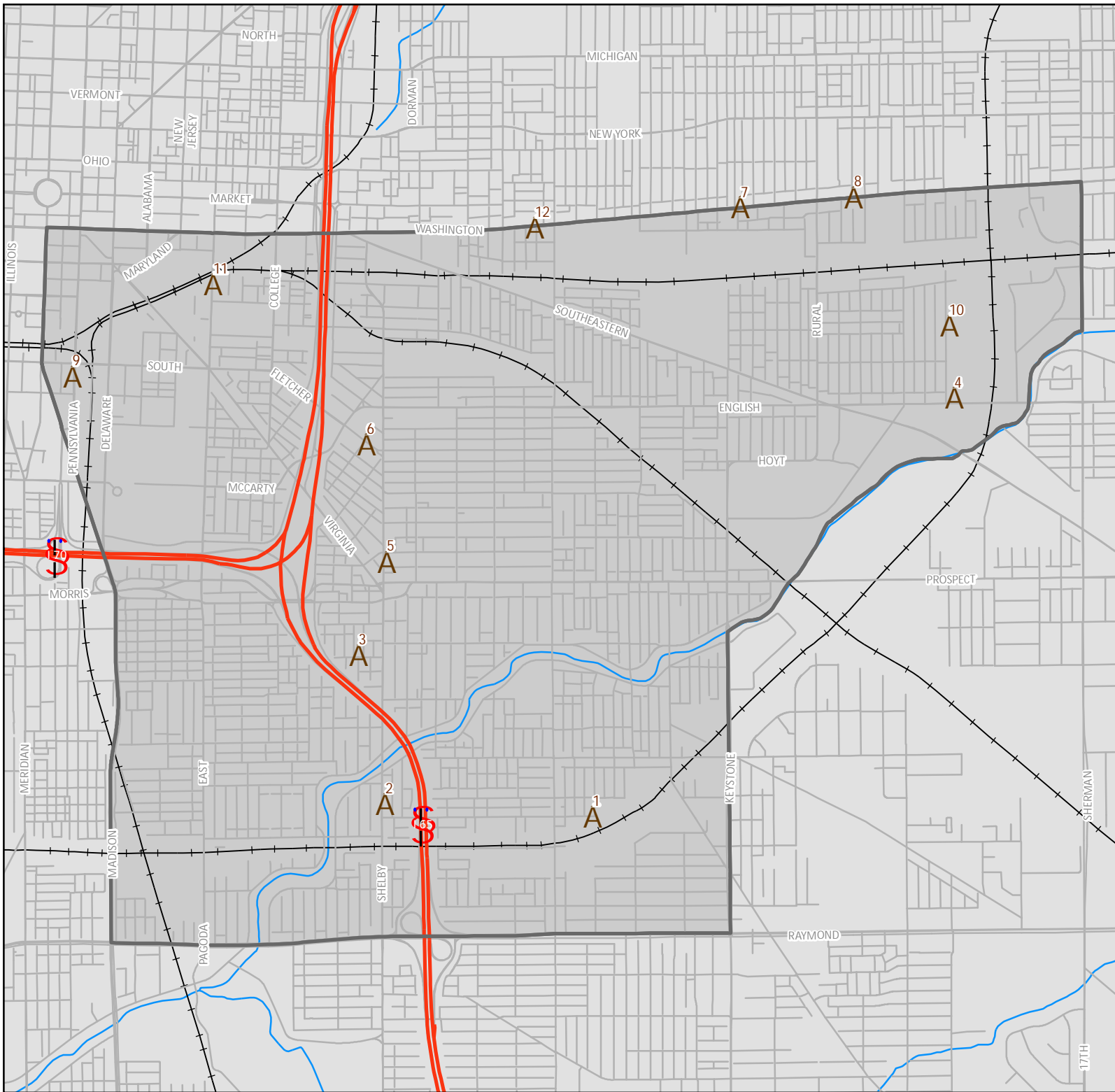Interstate

Road

Railroad

Stream or River

Southeast Boundary

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

Source : SAVI Community
Information System

SAVI

Created by The Polis Center
on June 09, 2010

VERMONT

NORTH

MICHIGAN

OHIO

NEW JERSEY

ALABAMA

MARYLAND

MARKET

NEW YORK

DORMAN

WASHINGTON

Á 12

Á 7

Á 8

Á 11

COLLEGE

SOUTHEASTERN

RURAL

Á 10

SOUTH

FLETCHER

Á 9

DELAWARE

PENNSYLVANIA

ENGLISH

Á 4

Á 6

HOYT

MCCARTY

VIRGINIA

Á 5

PROSPECT

MORRIS

Á 3

MERIDIAN

EAST

Á 2

Á 1

KEYSTONE

SHERMAN

MADISON

SHELBY

RAYMOND

PAGODA

17TH

Southeast Neighborhood

Hazardous Waste Sites

Legend

- Á Browfield
- ▬▬ Interstate
- ▬▬ Road
- ┼┼┼ Railroad
- ▬▬ Stream or River
- ▭ Southeast Boundary

N

0   0.25   0.5 Miles

SAVI

Southeast Neighborhood Brownfields – Hazardous Waste Sites

Brownfields

NUMBER	NAME
1	M-METAL CO.
2	1821-1849 S SHELBY ST (CLEM'S MARKET)
3	SE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT
4	SEAL PRODUCTS CORP.
5	FOUNTAIN SQUARE THEATRE BUILDING
6	1029 FLETCHER
7	R.M. CHERRY COMPANY
8	2913 WSHINGTON
9	MITCHUM-SCHAEFER
10	TITAN PROPERTY
11	TOWN HOMES & RETAIL BLDG. PROPOSED
12	HORNER ELECTRIC

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