

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

***Near Eastside
Neighborhood***

Indianapolis, IN

Final Report: Comparing 2007 to 2010+

June 4, 2014



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Introduction

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Sustainable Communities Initiative 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 update is intended to help local funders, civic and neighborhood leaders, and LISC staff monitor change coinciding with GINI and similar initiatives succeeding it 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 original 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 related to the neighborhood's quality of life, they do refer to items many residents believe are important. The charts reference the beginning of the GINI investment (2007), as well as several years preceding that point to show trends leading up to this year, and the three years after (as data are available) to show change in quality of life since the investment began.

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 have not been 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 definitions below are used to describe the neighborhood and comparison areas. See the map on p. 4 for a county-level display and the Appendix for a more detailed map outlining the boundaries of these areas in addition to the official neighborhood boundaries.

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

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 3545.00, 3547.00, and 3548.00)

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. For the purposes of this update report, it is important to note that one of these comparison tracts has changed due to revised census boundaries. In 2010, Tract 3511.00 was renamed 3905.00, with its boundaries expanded to include a local cemetery, golf course, and approximately 1/8 square mile of single-family housing. (For most data: Tracts 3224.00, 3511.00, and 3601.01 are used. For 2010 age, race, and ethnicity, Tracts 3224.00, 3601.01, and 3905.00 are used. This makes it appear as though the comparison area may have changed in demographic composition more than it actually did.)

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 attempts to quantify changes during the years of the GINI initiative (2007 to 2010). Community improvement efforts continue in each GINI neighborhood, however, the completion of GINI represents an appropriate milestone at which to consider progress in each neighborhood. We do not expect to see changes in every aspect observed here, and we recognize that the initial three-year period may not be sufficient to show measurable improvements in the community. It should also be noted that although we indicate 2007 as a baseline, many programs may have been in the works before this date including some unrelated to the GINI effort. The report also includes trends leading up to 2007 to depict how the neighborhood was doing before local planning efforts 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 programs are 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:

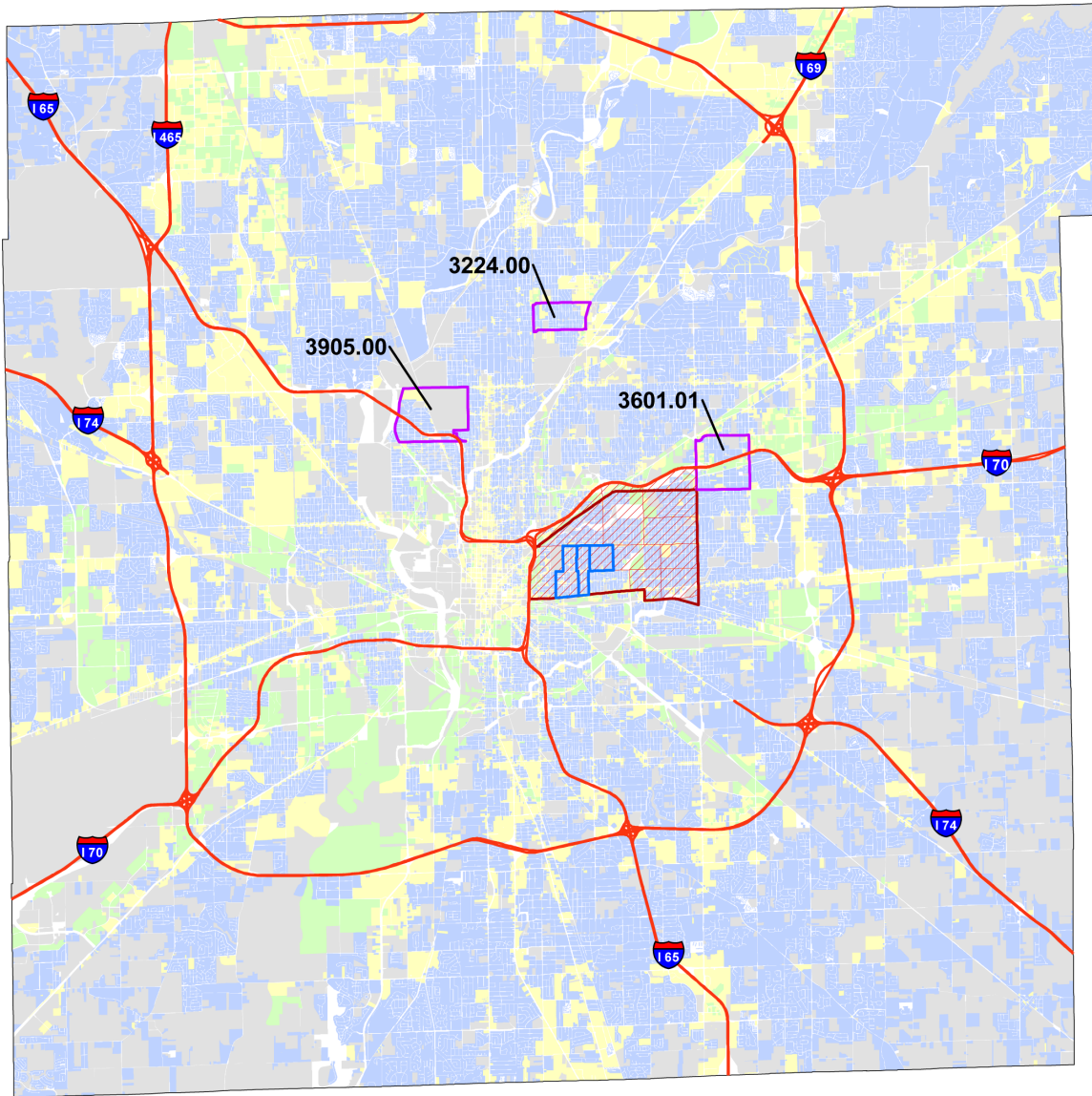
- Housing and Real Estate
- Income and Wealth
- Economy and Workforce
- Community Quality and Safety
- Education
- Health

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

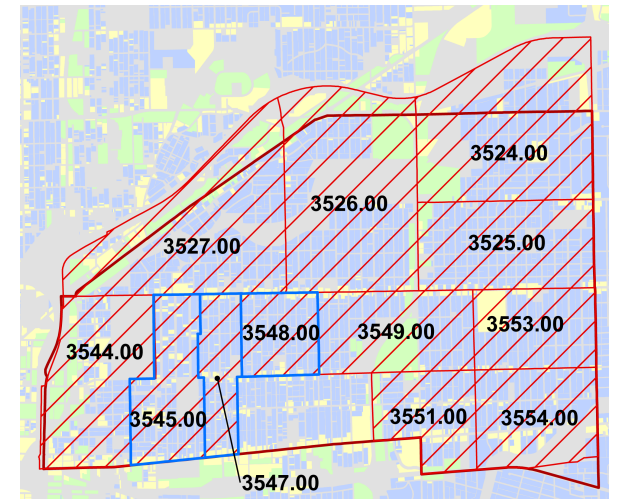
**3-year Trend in Single-Unit Property Median Sales Price, 3-year Trend in Two-to-Three Family Property Median Sales Price, and 2-year Trend in Robberies per 1,000 Persons

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

Overview

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 28,500 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.

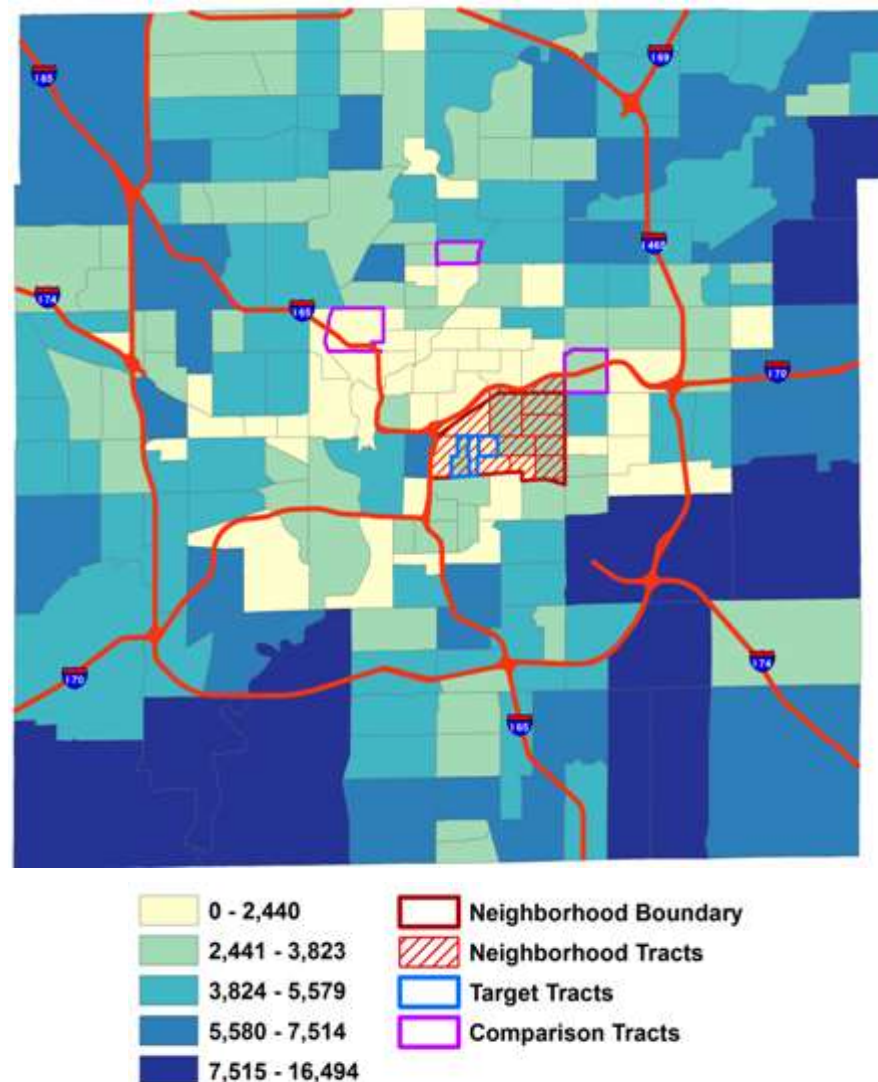
Population Change

	Marion County	Near Eastside	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts
2000	860,454	35,797	7,869	8,144
2010	903,393	28,542	5,584	7,431
% Change	5%	-20%	-29%	-9%

Age and Gender

The 2010 age pyramids on page 7 show the population distribution by age and gender. When compared to those in the previous report using 2000 U.S. Census data (not shown), these figures illustrate how the age structure of the community has changed due to residents entering and leaving the area, in addition to the natural aging among all residents. The age pyramids of the Near Eastside and its target tracts continue to show that there are far more children and middle-aged residents than those who are in retirement age (65 and over). The most significant change from 2000 to 2010 is the increasingly large disproportionate percentage of males over females in the target tracts for people in their 20s to 60s. The gender imbalance in these age groups is present in the pyramid for the entire Near East neighborhood, but is much more pronounced in the target areas. There are 547 more males than females ages 20-64 in the target area, an imbalance not seen in 2000. This could be explained by that fact that in 2008, the Near Eastside (ZIP code 46201) had the county's highest number of prisoners, 563, released into the population, and 84% of them were male (Justice Mapping Center). The base of the pyramid (the younger population groups) shrunk for both the Near East and target tracts, indicating a future period of population decline. However, the under age 5 group grew in both areas beyond any other age group which would indicate future growth. Other notable changes include relatively smaller numbers of middle-aged adults (ages 35-44) in the Near Eastside compared to other adults and a decrease in the numbers of school-age children in the target tracts. In the comparison tracts, the population age 25 to 29 grew significantly since 2000, but this could be due to the change in a census tract boundary rather than true change in population for that area. Overall, the population decreased 20% in the Near Eastside and 29% in the target tracts since 2000.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2010



Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

Overview Continued

Race and Ethnicity

The Near Eastside neighborhood and Marion County continue to have similar racial compositions and have experienced similar changes. Both have seen significant decreases in the percentage of white residents (dropping from 69% in 2000 to 58% in 2010 in the neighborhood). The proportion of African Americans in the neighborhood increased from 23% to 29%, whereas Marion County increased from 24% to 27%. Both the Near Eastside and target tracts continue to show a relatively high percentage of Hispanics (12% and 15%, respectively) compared to the county (9%). However, the percentage-point increase when comparing to 2000 was greatest in Marion County (4% to 9%).

*Family Structure**

In 2010, the proportion of Near Eastside residents who are married continues to be below that of Marion County (36% and 44%, respectively). Since the 2000 census, this figure in the neighborhood has declined at about the same rate as that of the county. The percentage of divorced residents changed little over the past decade and is lower in the Near Eastside (11%) compared to the county (13%). The share of households in the neighborhood with children (31%) is similar to the county (32%). In 2000, these numbers were 35% for the neighborhood and 34% in the county.

Income

The Near Eastside, target tracts, and comparison tracts all have median family incomes (MFIs) \$21,000 to \$26,000 lower than the county's (\$54,442 in 2009). All of the areas except the comparison tracts experienced an increase in MFI between the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2009 American Community Survey 5-year average, however, the gap between the Near Eastside and Marion County is widening. In 2000, the Near Eastside MFI was \$19,306 less than the county's, but the 2005-2009 data indicate a wider \$26,236 difference between the two. Currently, MFI in those tracts is less than half that of the county. Even though the MFIs are increasing in most cases, all of the areas are actually poorer than they were in 2000. For example, the county's MFI increased from \$49,387 in 2000 to \$54,442 in the 2005-09 estimate. However, based on the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' calculation, the 2000 MFI in 2009's dollars (taking into account inflation) would be \$61,529. Comparing that number to the 2009 MFI shows that incomes are dropping on the whole.

Nearly one out of every two people in the target tracts (46.8%) are in poverty, and one out of every three (33.3%) in the Near Eastside are in poverty. This is more than double the county's poverty rate of 16.6%. (Based on 2005-2009 5-year averages.)

Educational Attainment

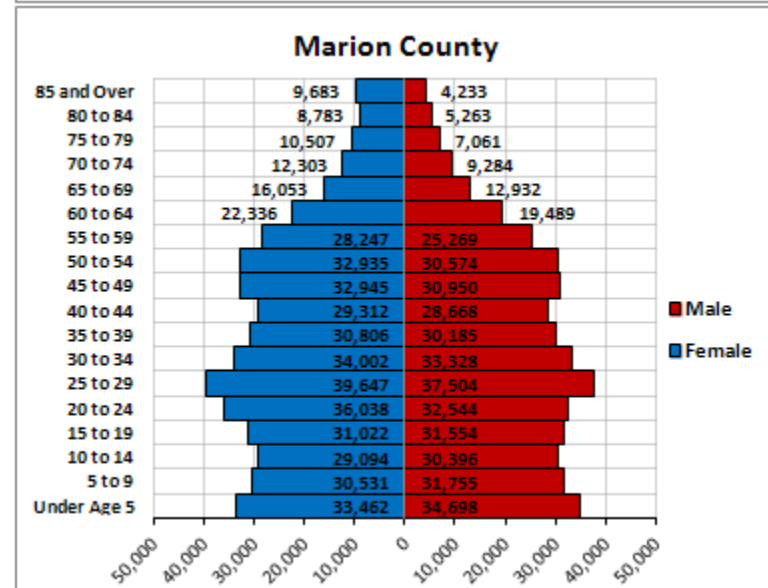
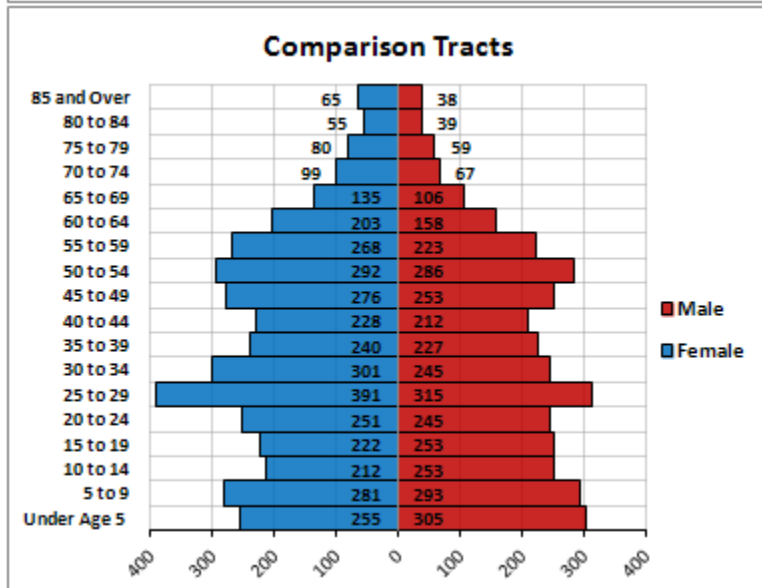
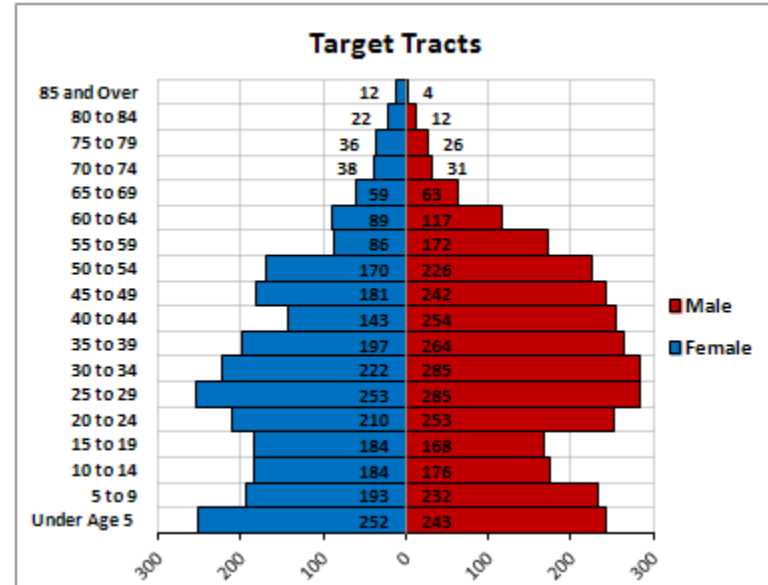
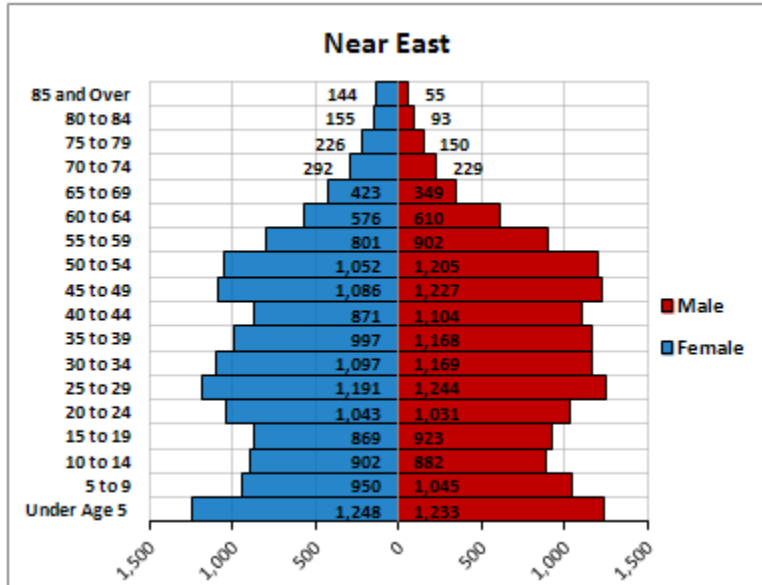
Residents of the Near Eastside are less educated than Marion County residents in general, however the gap is slowly narrowing because the percent of residents without a high school diploma in the neighborhood and target tracts has decreased more than in the county. Whereas previously 34% of Near Eastside residents did not have a diploma, currently 30% are in that category (still nearly double the Marion County rate of 16%). That percent dropped from 41 to 36% in the target tracts. More residents are getting credentialed with an increase from 15% to 19% with college degrees between 2000 to 2009 in the Near Eastside and from 17% to 22% in the target tracts. The county experienced a three percentage-point increase to 34% during this time.

* Updated 4/2014 to correct data error.

Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010; American Community Survey 5-year Averages (2005-2009)

General Demographics

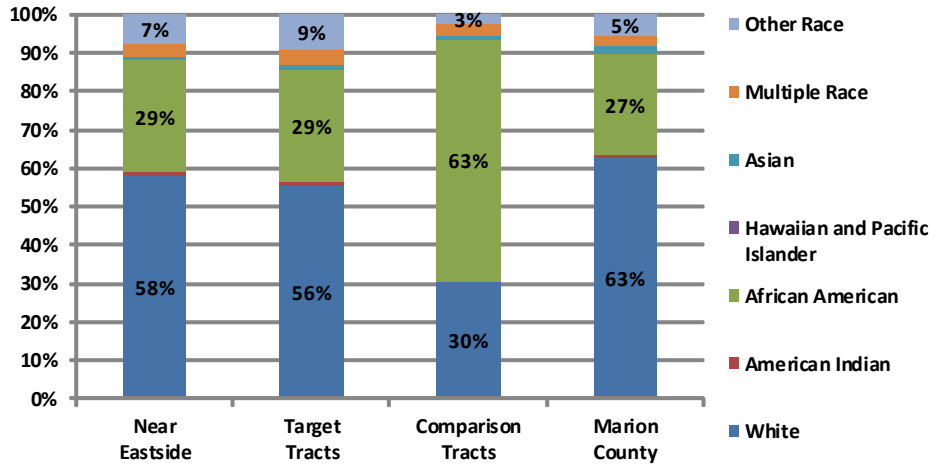
Age Pyramids



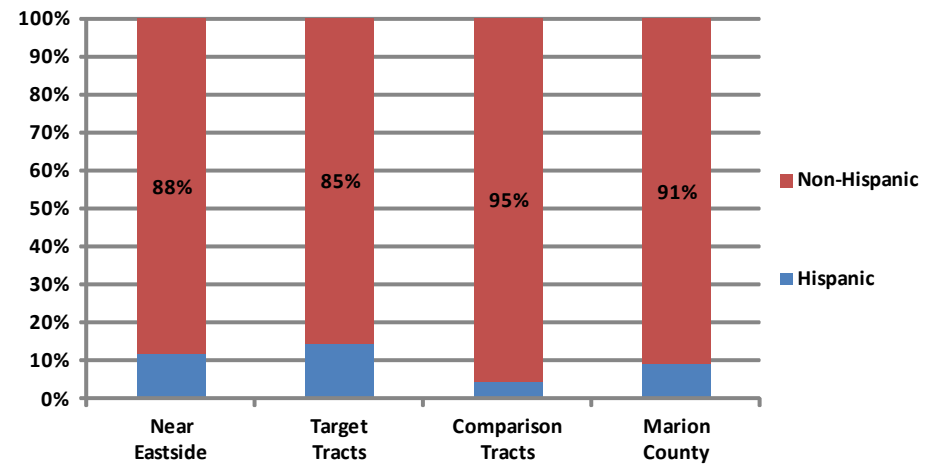
Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2010)

General Demographics

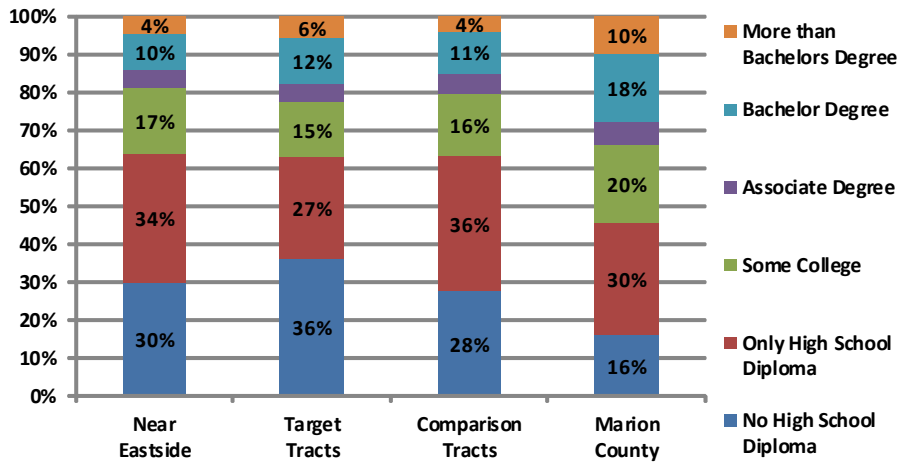
Race



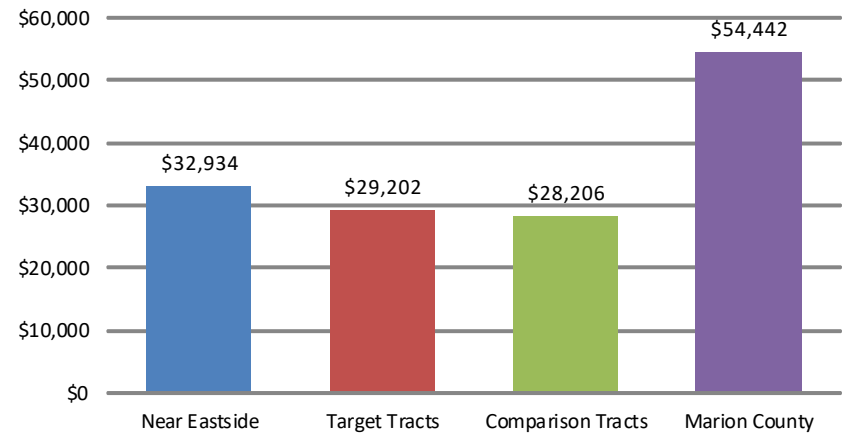
Ethnicity



Educational Attainment



Median Family Income



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

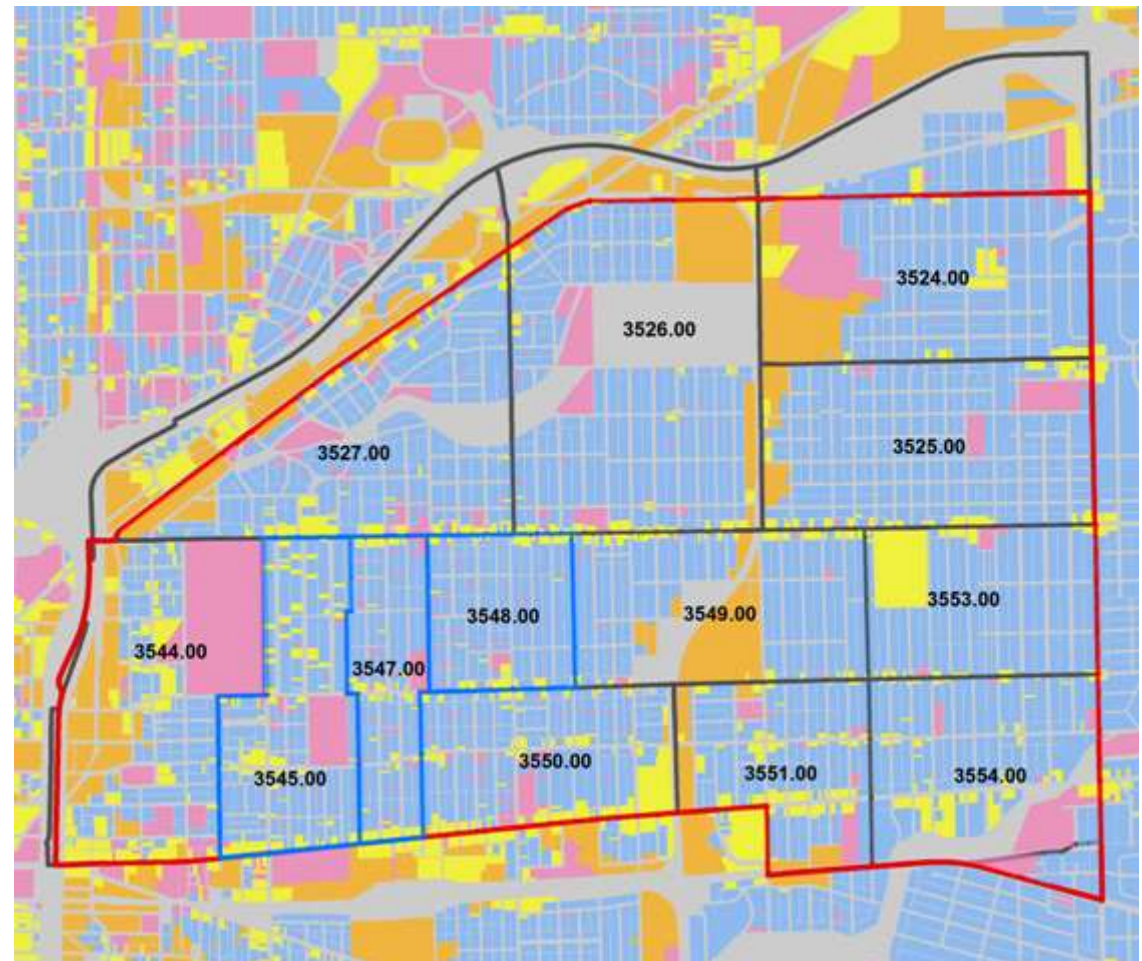
Overview

The Near Eastside community is 64% residential and 10% commercial (see land use map on the right), which has not changed significantly since 2007.

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

- Prior to the 2011-2013 period, the Near Eastside and its target tracts had a slightly faster pace of residential property sales than Marion County. Now the sales in the county are outpacing the other areas.
- The median sales price of single-family homes continues to be \$77,000 lower than Marion County.
- At 11%, the Near Eastside and the target tracts have the second highest foreclosure rate in Marion County.
- High cost home mortgage loans represent only 2% of the loans in the neighborhood, compared to almost 40% in 2007.
- Eighteen percent of home loans in the neighborhood and target area are investor loans (down from 43% in 2007) compared to 5% in Marion County.
- The Near Eastside and its target tracts continue to have a significantly higher percentage of long-term residential vacancies than Marion County.
- New construction and demolitions both increased significantly between 2010 and 2012, reflecting the adoption of the neighborhood for the living legacy project of the 2012 Super Bowl.
- In 2010, 15% of all demolition permits issued in Marion County were for properties located in the Near Eastside.

2010 Land Use by Parcel



Land Use

 Agricultural	 Neighborhood Boundary
 Commercial	 Neighborhood Tracts
 Governmental	 Target Tracts
 Industrial	
 Park District	
 Residential	
 Other	

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

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

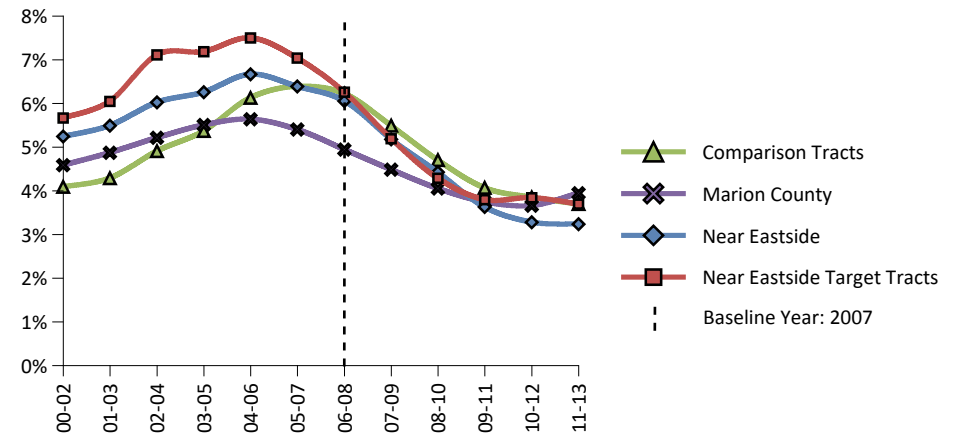
The national housing-market slump slowed the pace of single-family residential sales across the board, though sales are starting to increase very slightly. While the pace of residential sales in 2006-2008 was about 1 to 1.5 percentage points higher in the Near Eastside, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts than it is in Marion County, the pace of sales in those areas now is below the county's pace. The percent of properties in the Near Eastside that sold dropped about 2.8 percentage points from 6% to 3.2% from the 3-year period of 2006-2008 to 2011-2013. It dropped about 2.6 points in the target tracts to 3.7% in 2011-2013.

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 \$77,000 and \$67,000, respectively. Sale prices continued to decline after the housing market bust in 2007 and 2008, but have begun to rebound since. From the 3-year period of 2006-2008 to the periods of 2011-2013, the median sales price in Marion County increased from \$97,500 to \$99,900. It declined slightly in the Near Eastside from \$22,900 to \$22,000, but increased in the target tracts from \$17,500 to \$32,000.

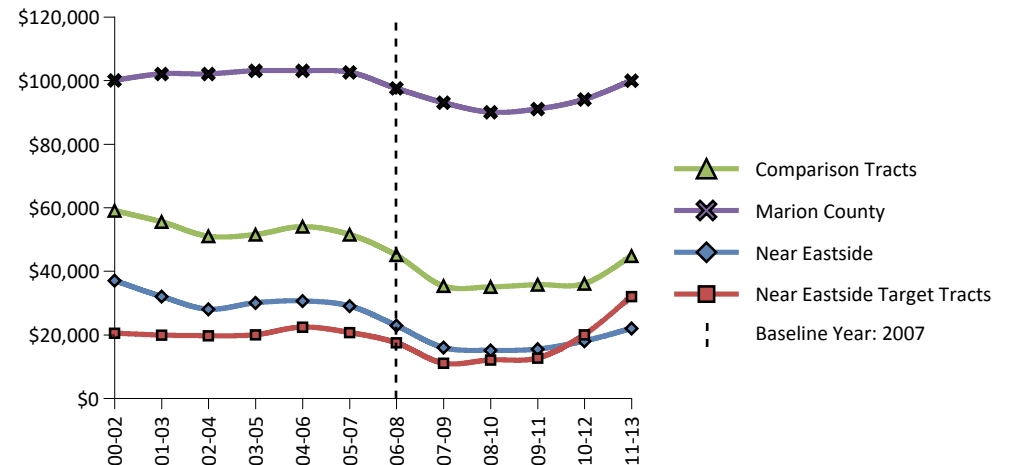
Single Family Residential Properties Sold

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



Median Sales Prices of Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(3-Year Rolling Average)



Source: Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

Housing and Real Estate

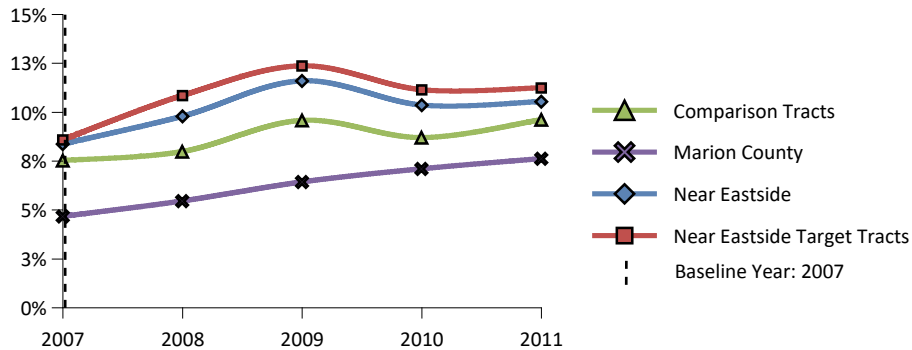
Foreclosures A foreclosure is the legal process by which a borrower in default on a mortgage is deprived of his interest in the mortgaged property. These properties are usually sold for an amount much lower than the actual market value, impacting average sales price in the neighborhood. The statistics 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 5.5% in June 2011, up from 4.9% in March 2010 (Urban Institute, foreclosure-response.org). This rate has remained stable since late 2010, while some metropolitan areas with the highest rates at the peak of the foreclosure crisis have experienced significant declines. Locally, improvements in the housing economy are not as apparent. The foreclosure rate in Marion County has risen steadily since 2007 to 7.6% in 2011. The Near Eastside continues to have the highest foreclosure rate in Marion County; rates for the neighborhood and its target tracts are still double the national average, both at 11%. Ten percent of all foreclosures in Marion County are in the Near Eastside. Since 2007, the rate in these two areas has increased, except for a slight drop in 2010 (see chart below).

Mortgages in Foreclosure

(As % of All Mortgages)



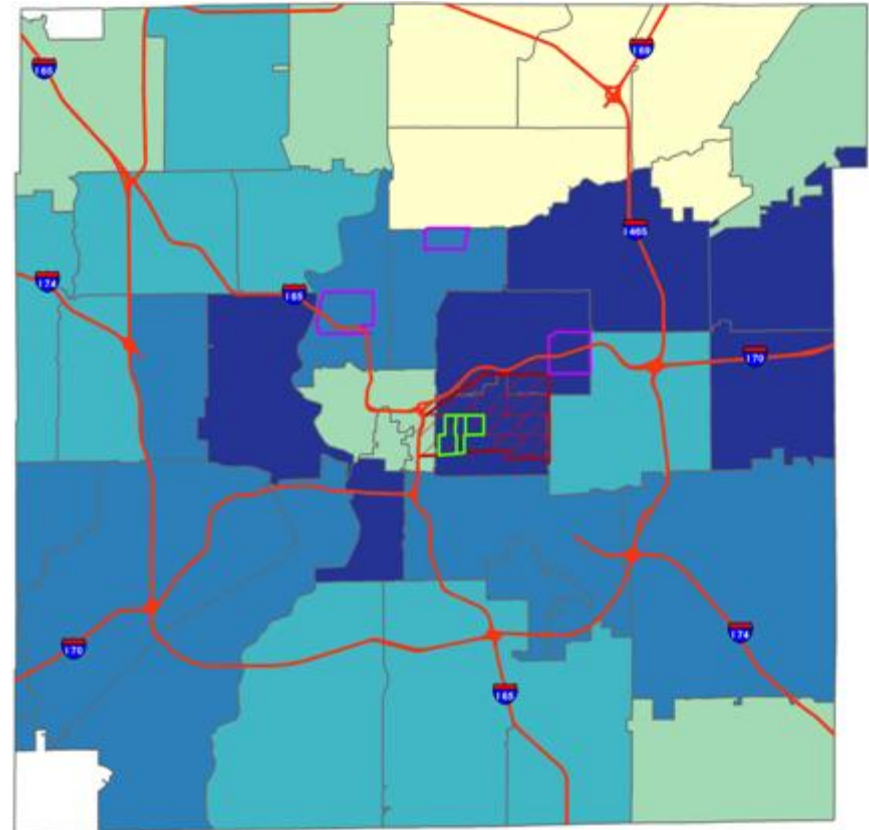
About the Data:

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. Most of the data used throughout this report are summarized by census tract. The data on this page, use ZIP Code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not nest within any other types of boundaries. The following ZIP codes were used to define Near Eastside: 46201, 46202, 46218; Target Tracts: 46201; and Comparison Tracts: 46205, 46208, 46218.

*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.

Source: *LPS Applied Analytics, analyzed by LISC Research and Assessment

Percentage of Mortgages in Foreclosure by ZIP Code, March 2011



Housing and Real Estate

Mortgage Types and Residential 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 high-cost loans led to the eventual housing market collapse experienced across the nation, with some neighborhoods harder hit than others. Another economic indicator based in neighborhood housing data is the rate of investor loans. Non-owner-occupied mortgages can give an indication of the projected housing market; higher rates generally represent increased confidence that the market will be good in that neighborhood. Prevalence of these types of loans can also indicate absentee landlords. For the purposes of this report, we interpret an increasing rate of investor loans as a positive economic indicator for the neighborhood. Finally, high vacancy rates negatively impact the safety of neighborhoods, neighborhood perceptions, and surrounding property values.

Interpreting the Data:

High-cost loans: The prevalence of high-cost loans has continued to plummet in Indianapolis because of significant changes in lending practices following the housing crisis. In 2007, nearly half (42%) of all loans in the target tracts and 38% in the Near Eastside were high-cost loans compared to only 12% for Marion County. This rate dropped so substantially from 2007 to 2010 in the Near Eastside and its target tracts that in 2010 it was on par with the county's 2%.

Investor loans: Investor loans as a percentage of all home loans have continued to drop in all areas. Since 2007, the target tracts outpaced all of the other areas, then its rate dropped to match the neighborhood's at 18%. Between 2007 and 2010, investor loans fell between 23 and 25 percentage points in the Near Eastside, the target tracts, and comparison tracts, compared to a drop of only 10 points in the county. Rates have been relatively stable in Marion County over the past decade, so the gap between the neighborhood and the county has fallen by half, from 26 percentage points in 2007 to 13 points in 2010.

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 2010) than Marion County (7%). The vacancy rate in all areas has remained relatively steady since March 2008, with the exception of a slight decrease in September 2008 and an uptick in the comparison tracts in September 2010.

About the Data:

High cost loans have interest rates 3 percentage points above comparable Treasury rates for first liens and 5 points above for junior liens. Loans originated after Oct. 1, 2009 have interest rates 1.5 percentage points above Freddie Mac's estimated APR for first liens and 3.5 points for junior liens.

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.

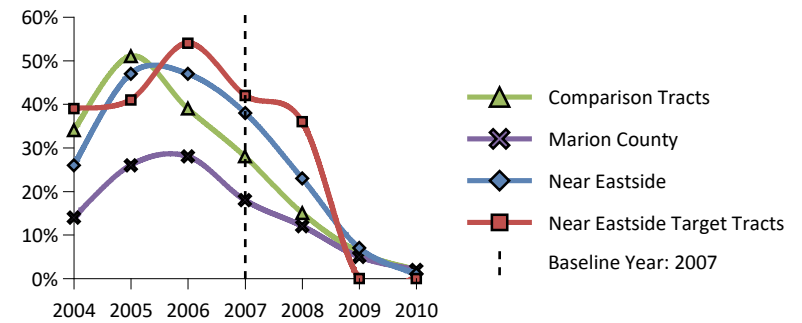
Vacancy is determined by the US Postal Service based on no mail delivery for more than 3 months.

Data Sources:

- Loan Data – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and LISC Research Assessment
- Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

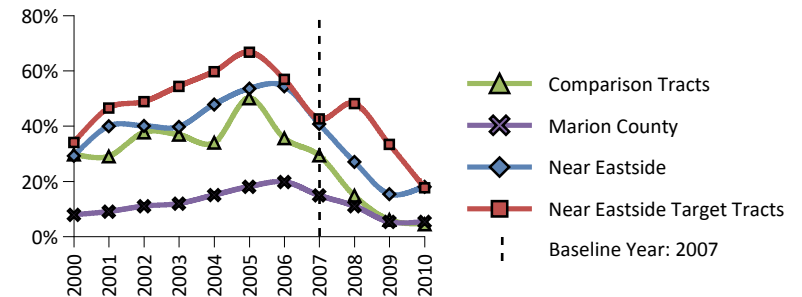
High Cost Home Mortgage Loans to Owner-Occupants - First Liens

(As % of All Loans)



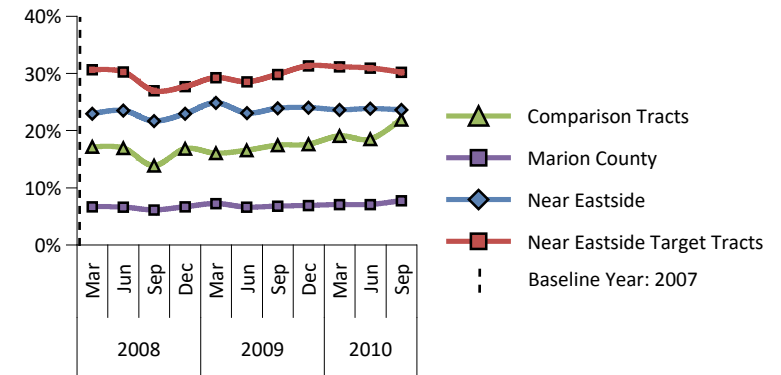
Investor Home Loans

(As % of All Home Loans)



Long-Term Residential Vacancies

(Percent Residential Addresses that are Vacant More Than 3 Months)



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 both.

Interpreting the Data:

New construction residential building permits:

Prior to 2010, new construction activity had nearly halted in the Near Eastside. There were 11 permits in 2003, but only 3 in 2007 and none in 2009. The spike in 2010 and later reflects the efforts poured into the neighborhood after it was adopted as the area for the living legacy project of the 2012 Super Bowl held in Indianapolis. Between 2010 and 2012, there were 38 permits for new construction in the neighborhood, 30 of which were in the target tracts.

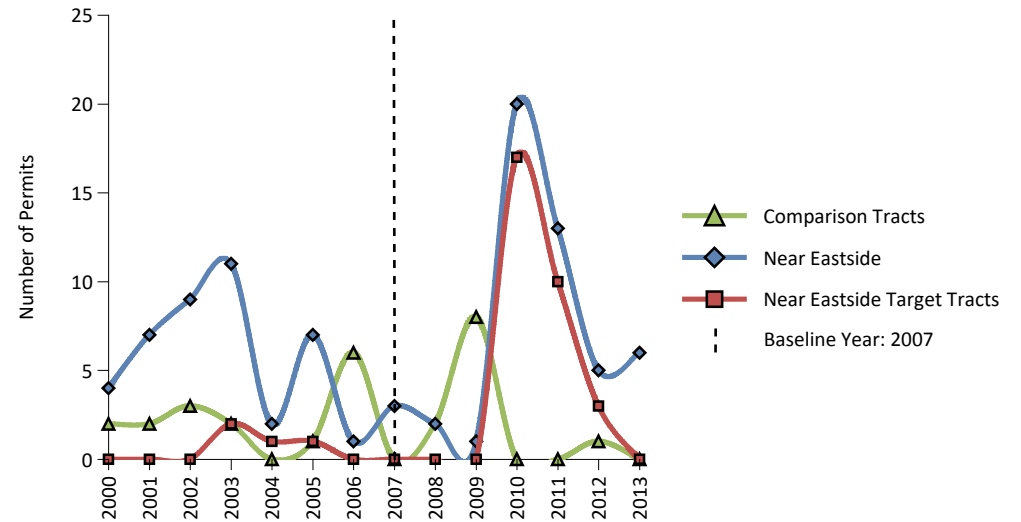
Demolition permits:

At the same time, there was an increase in demolitions, also reflecting improvement effort in the area during this time. From 2010 to 2012, there were 186 demolition permits issued in the Near Eastside, and 62 of them were in the target tracts. Demolitions reached a 13-year high in 2010 with 81 permits in the Near Eastside (31 of them in the target tracts), which is 15% of all permits that were issued in the county that year.

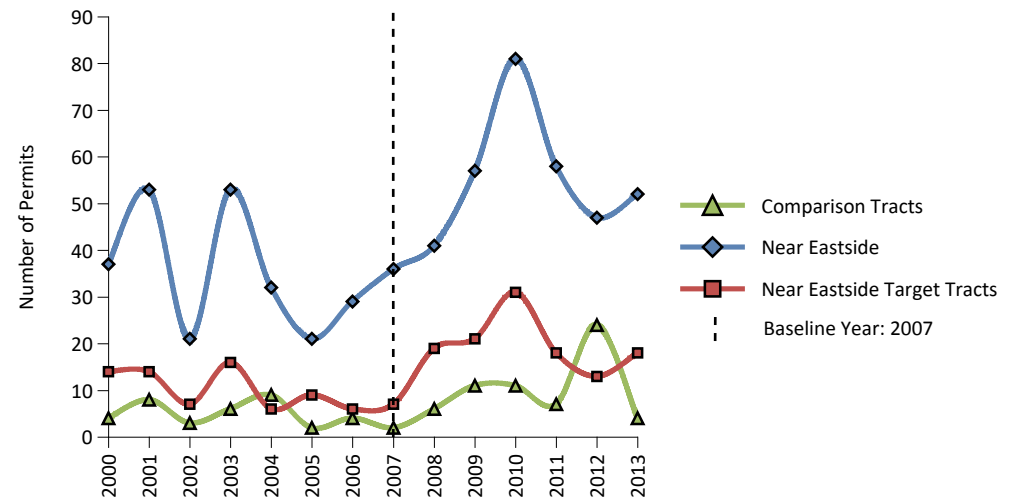
About the Data:

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

New Construction Residential Building Permits



Demolition Permits Issued to Residential Properties



Source: SAVI and Department of Metropolitan Development

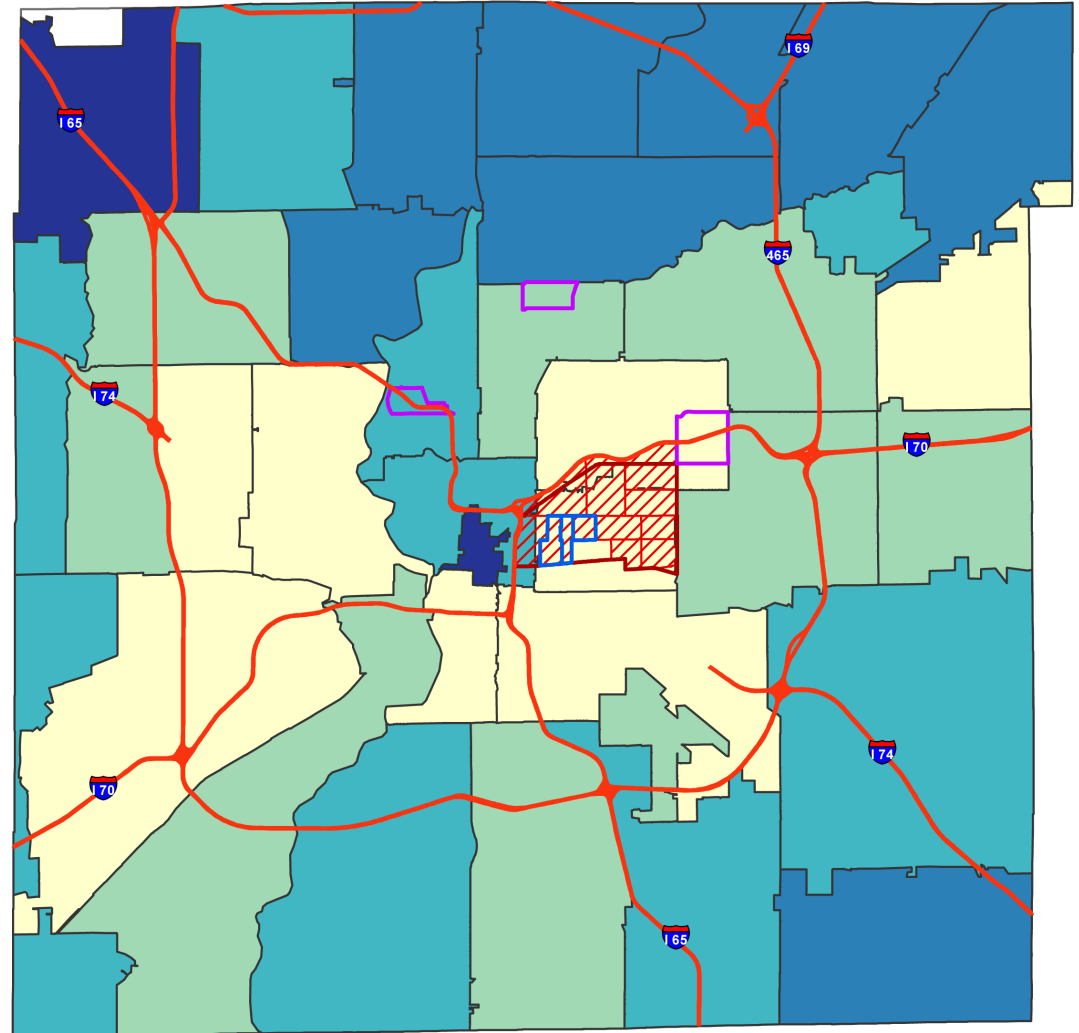
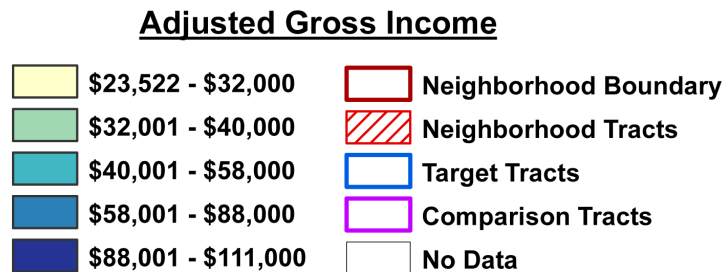
Income and Wealth

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 and comparison tract residents have some of the lowest incomes in Marion County.

As seen in our previous report, the map at the right shows the target tracts as having the lowest reported incomes in the county, based on federal income tax returns. According to this measure, few sections of the county show significant change in income levels since our baseline report. When comparing the map presented here to that of the previous report, most changes reflect decreases in adjusted gross income. Decreases were seen in the comparison tract in southern Washington Township, the northeastern corner of the county (Geist area), as well as neighborhoods along the western border of the county.

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return by ZIP Code in 2008



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

Income and Wealth

Adjusted Gross Income

Trends in community income levels can be described in several ways. On this page, we display changes in adjusted gross income (AGI) in two different ways. First, we show average AGI per person as indicated on filed tax returns each year over the past decade. In the second chart, we show the trend of the combined AGI of all the residents in the area. This later chart uses an index to show change in income from year to year relative to 2002 levels for each geographic area. The index value represents the percent change since 2002; a value of 110 means the incomes increased 10% since 2002, and a value of 90 means the incomes decreased 10% since 2002. Because one chart reports per-person income and the other is based on the combined income of all residents, the rate of change revealed in the two charts may not align.

The charts to the right, based on AGI as derived from federal income tax returns, continue to show the Near Eastside, its target tracts, and comparison tracts as having income levels well below that of the county. The 2008 AGI of the target tracts (\$25,703) was 45% lower than the county's \$46,712. The dip in 2007 is the result of the Economic Stimulus Package of 2008, which provided an additional tax payment for filers on their 2007 taxes. This resulted in a higher than usual number of filers, especially by people with annual incomes of less than \$10,000, which explains why the dip in the data is more pronounced in the low income neighborhoods shown here compared to the county. More filers with lower incomes reduce the average gross income per return. Excluding the 2007 anomaly, the chart shows increasing incomes overall with a slight drop in 2008.

The bottom chart shows change in adjusted gross income of all residents in the neighborhood (not per person income) relative to 2002 levels. Numbers above 100 reflect an increase since 2002, and numbers below 100 represent a decrease. The spike in incomes in 2007 also is related to the Economic Stimulus Package. More people reported income, which contributed to the neighborhood's total. Again, since many of the new filers were in the under-\$10,000 annual income category, the spike is less pronounced in the low-income communities than the county as a whole. Excluding this 2007 anomaly, the AGI has increased only slightly over 2002 levels.

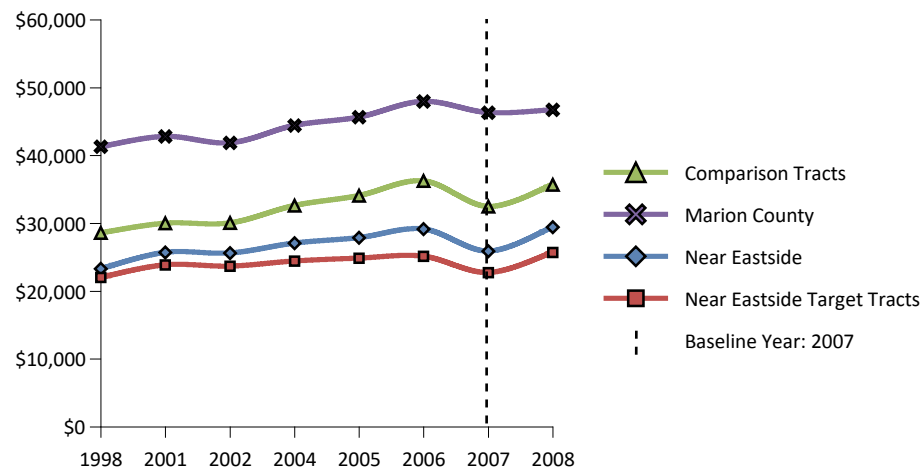
About the Data:

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

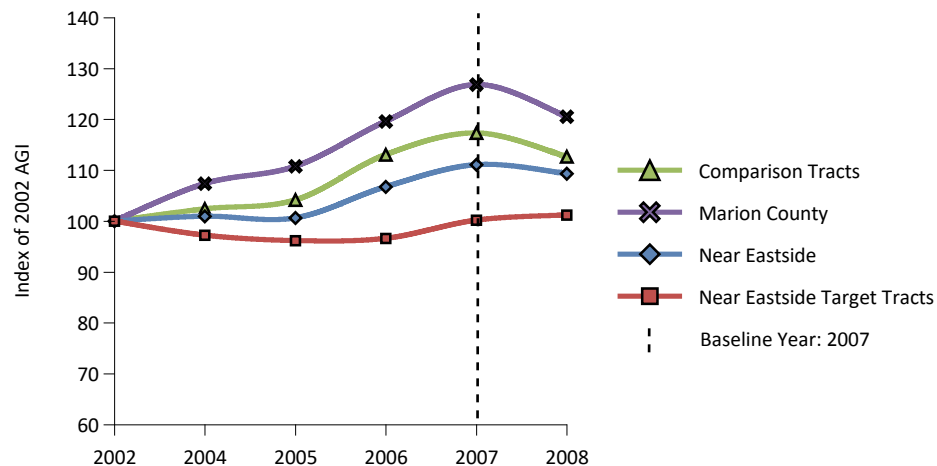
Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. AGI is based on ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Near Eastside: 46201, 46202, 46218; Target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

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

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return



Index of Adjusted Gross Income



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 \$3,333 per month from 2002 to 2009.

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

Interpreting the Data:

The earnings index chart at the top right shows varying rates of those employed earning at the Self-Sufficiency Standard across the different geographies. When the line drops below 100 the number of employed residents decreased; when the line goes above 100, the number has increased. The most recent data show the number of such earners decreasing in the county and, after an increase in 2008, sharply declining in the comparison tracts as well. These patterns contrast with those seen in the Near Eastside and its target tracts, where the rate of self-sufficient earners initially declined after our baseline report but returned to baseline levels in 2009.

The monthly earning level chart on the lower right shows that 23% of residents in the Near Eastside and 21% in the target tracts earned more than \$3,333 per month in 2009, well below Marion County's rate of 34%. Although the percentage of employed residents earning at the self-sufficiency level increased slightly (up from 19% and 20% in 2007), the majority of people in all four areas continue to be 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 \$1,250 and \$3,333 a month.

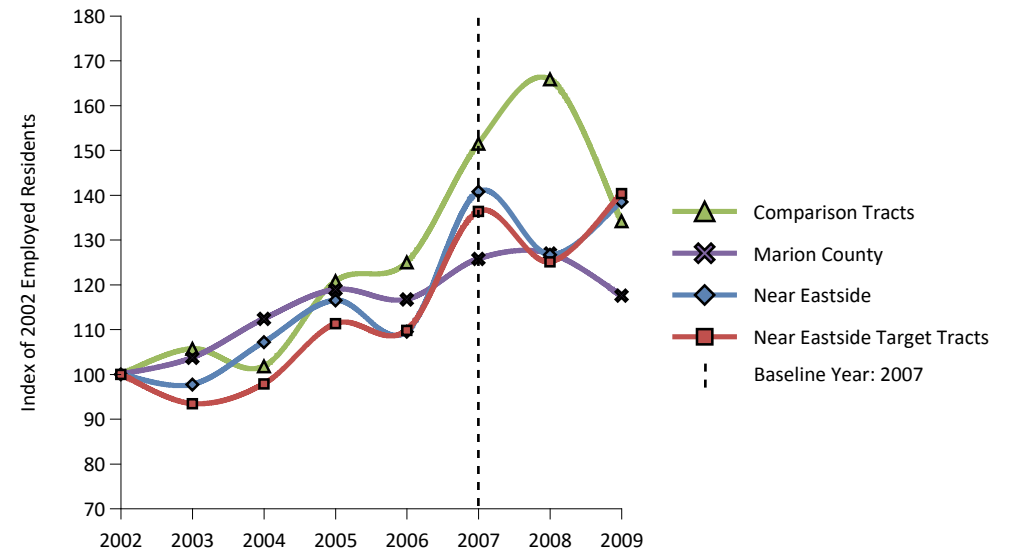
About the Data:

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

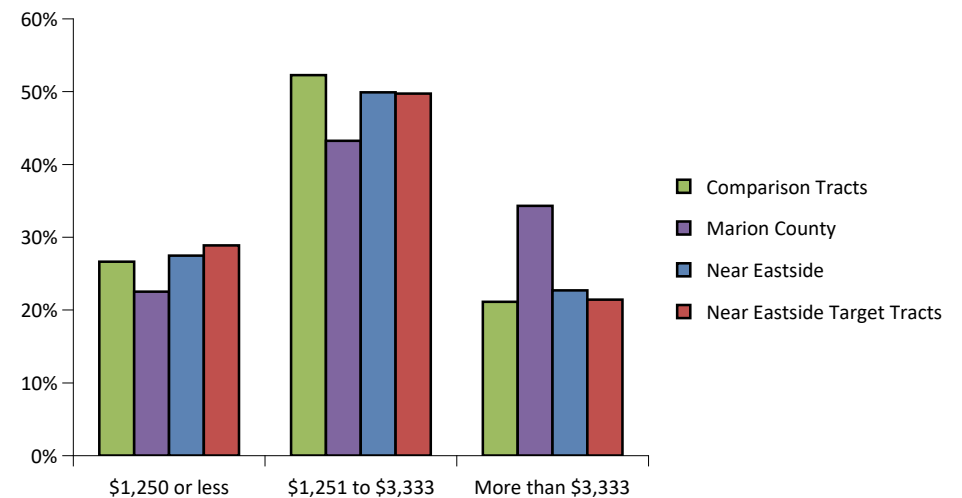
Data Source: Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

Employed Residents Earnings Index

(Employed Residents Earning More Than \$3,333 per Month, Indexed to 2002)



Percent Employed Residents by Monthly Earning Level, 2009



Income and Wealth

Resident Income: Mortgage Applications

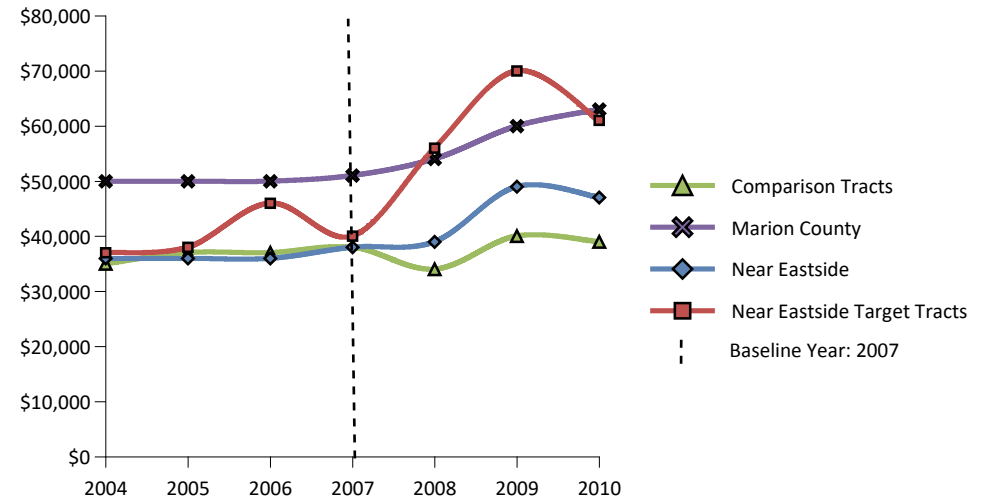
Another measure of the resident income is the income figure reported on home loan applications by owners who will occupy the home. Home purchases by owners who will live in the home represent investment in the neighborhood by its residents. The change in the median income of borrowers of owner-occupied properties over time reflects shifts in the income levels of residents. As discussed below, it may also reflect changes in the mortgage industry itself.

Interpreting the Data:

The median income of borrowers fluctuated very little from 2004 to 2007. Beginning in 2007, median incomes increased steadily in the county by nearly 25% in 2010, from \$51,000 to \$63,000. Increases were also seen in the neighborhood and target tracts, increasing by 53% from \$40,000 to \$61,000 in the latter. This trend may seem surprising when taking into account the overall effects of the recession on income and employment. Other data suggest that the recession's specific relationship to the mortgage market, in which high-risk mortgages declined dramatically and lending requirements were revised, may explain these figures. Between 2004 and 2009, the number of new owner-occupied mortgages for the Near Eastside decreased from 107 to 24. During the same time, as indicated on page 12, the number of high-cost loans reduced from 90 to 7. This indicates that the low-income borrowers (who are most likely to have higher-cost loans) likely existed the housing market while at the same time there was an uptick in interest by more high-income home buyers.

Median Income of First Lien Mortgage Borrowers

(Owner-occupied Properties)



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)

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. More than one in four residents in the Near Eastside neighborhood have no high school diploma, and only 19% of the adult population has an associate’s degree or higher. The map at right shows the Near Eastside’s unemployment rate, and the data in this section show that its unemployment rate has increased in the past decade. One census tract in the neighborhood, Tract 3551.00 in the Sherman/Washington area, had the fourth highest unemployment rate in the entire county at 34.1%, double from 16.8% in 2000. Compared to 2000 data shown in our baseline report, the most striking change is that unemployment levels have risen almost without exception across Marion County as a result of the recession that began in 2007-08. Marion County’s unemployment level is 9.3% (Source: American Community Survey 2005-2009 5 Year Averages). Only a few sections of the Near Eastside had unemployment greater than 11% in 2000, but the update shows a majority of the neighborhood reports rates above that level. The target tracts and areas immediately surrounding the neighborhood have traditionally experienced high unemployment and continue to do so, although figures shown on the following page indicate the area job loss has had relatively less impact in the target tracts compared to comparison tracts and the county.

Unemployment Rate

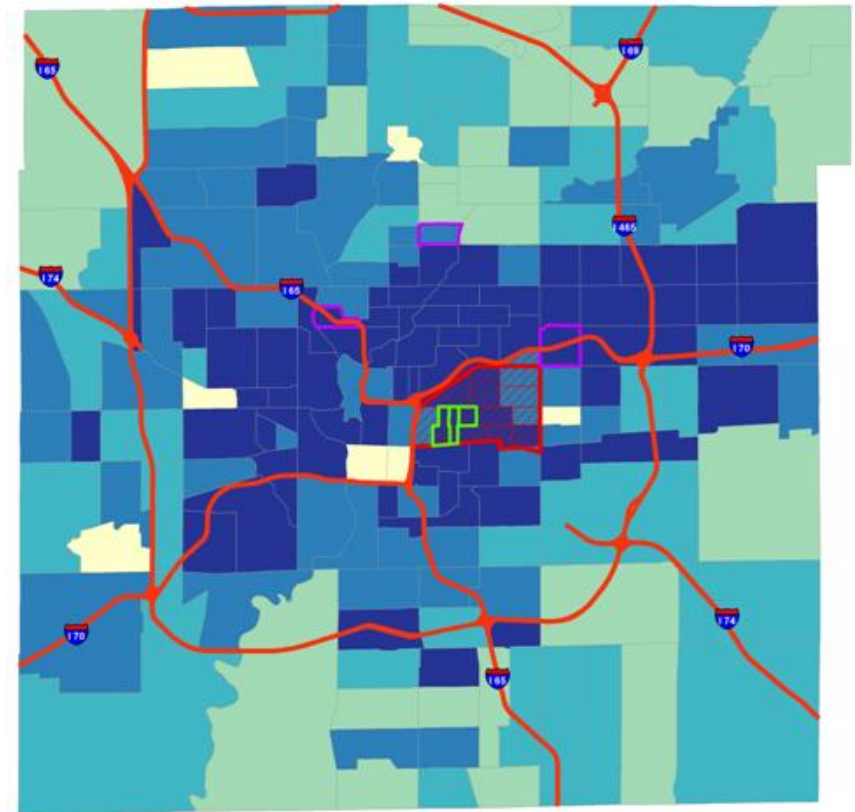
	Marion County	Near Eastside	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts
2000	5.4%	9.8%	12.3%	11.3%
2009*	9.3%	16.4%	20.7%	26.4%

Data available since our baseline report indicate the following trends:

- The number of employed Near Eastside residents is decreasing, although the rate of job loss among residents of the target tracts is slowing significantly.
- Most residents are employed in the following three sectors: health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food. “Accommodation and food” replaced “administration and support” in the top three categories since 2008.
- The number of jobs located in the Near Eastside and the target tracts continues to decrease relative to 2002 levels, but at a slower rate.
- The leading types of jobs in the local market are manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and education.
- Business vacancy rates are stabilizing in the neighborhood, with a recent decrease in the target tracts.

Source: SAVI and US Census American Community Survey 5-year Averages (2005-2009)

Unemployment by Census Tract, 2005 - 2009



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



* This U.S. Census American Community Survey estimate is considered unreliable because the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. However, the decrease in resident employment and other data shown in this report suggest that this trend is reasonable.

Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment

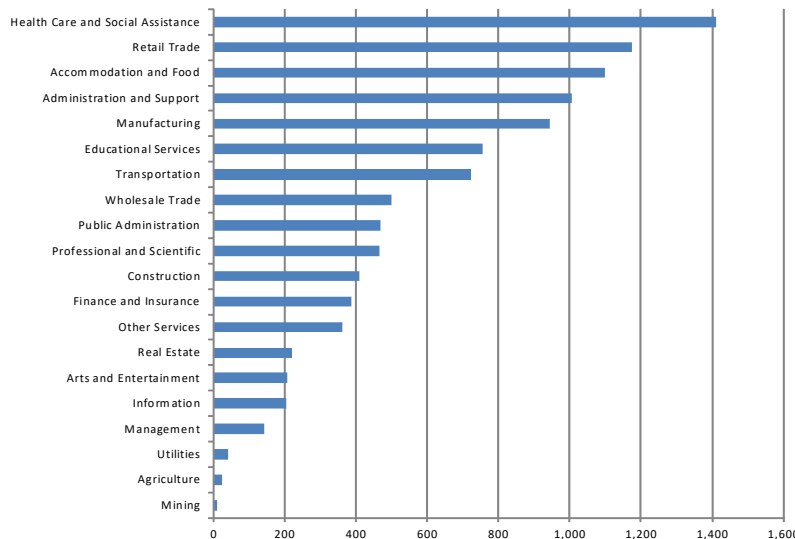
Are residents employed, and has that changed over time? If so, in what types of industries are they working? Employment is a major determinant of economic self-sufficiency. According to the US Census, one in five residents (20.7%) in the Near Eastside target tracts in 2009 were unemployed (up from 12.3% in 2000). The Near Eastside as a whole increased from 9.8% in 2000 to 16.4% in 2009. Both rates are much higher than Marion County's 9.3% (up from 5.4%) (Source: US Census ACS, 2005-2009 5-year estimates).

Interpreting the Data:

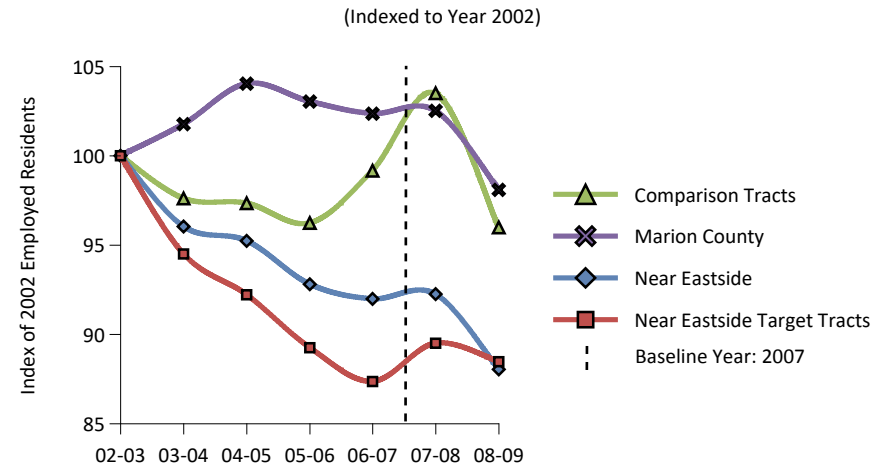
All four areas follow the national unemployment trend, which reflects the 2007-2008 recession. The number of Near Eastside residents employed decreased each year since the 2000 census. County-level employment numbers were stable or marginally growing prior to the recession, but began to decline in 2007. The comparison tracts also seemed to be faring better than the neighborhood leading into 2009, but then sharply turned course with employment losses equal in magnitude to that of the Near Eastside in 2009.

Most of the Near Eastside's residents are employed in the following three sectors: health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food. Employment in several sectors has shown signs of the recession with stagnation or decreases. In the Near Eastside, the number of residents employed in manufacturing dropped steadily 32% from 1,707 in 2003 to 1,294 in 2009. Retail also has declined steadily (a 24% drop between 2003 and 2009). However, residents employed in health care and social assistance, a staple of the county's job market, appear to be increasing steadily despite the recession; health care and social assistance became the leading source of jobs in the Near Eastside for the first time in 2009.

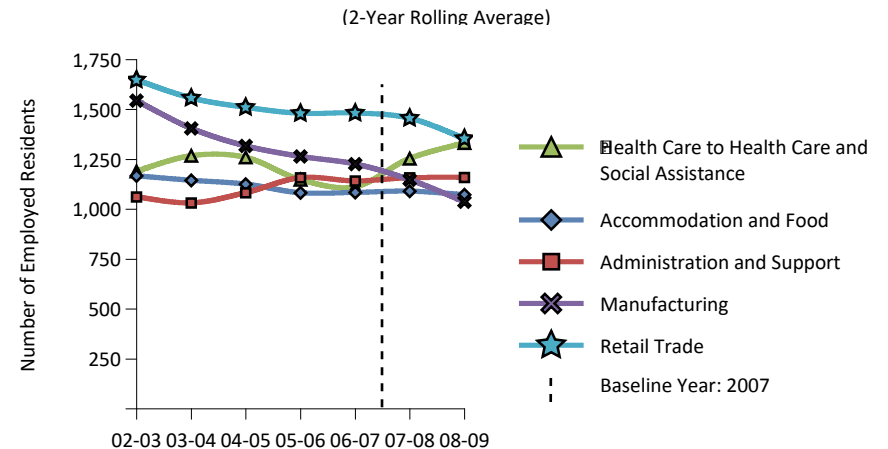
Number of Employed Residents of Near Eastside by Industry Sector, 2009



Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents



Employed Residents in Near Eastside by Industry



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

Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment: Top 3 Industries

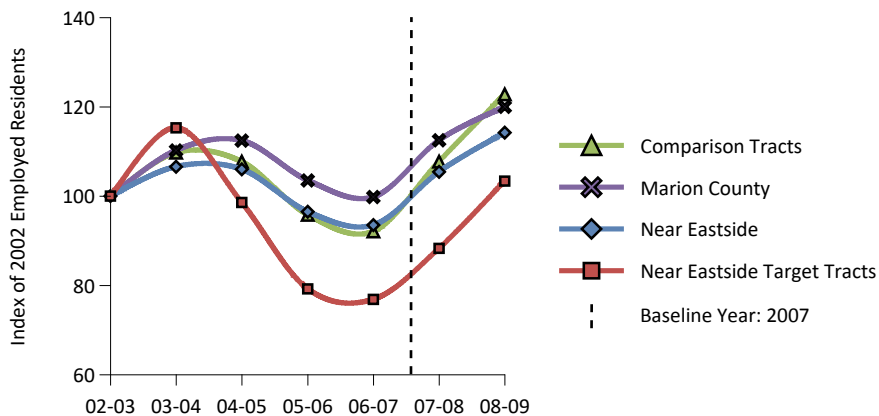
These charts show the relative change in the number of neighborhood residents employed in the health care and social assistance, retail trade, and administration and support sectors compared to comparison tracts and the county from 2002 to 2009. When the line drops below 100, the industry has lost employees; when the line goes above 100, the industry has grown. The industries presented on this page do not reflect the top three largest employers by number of employees according to 2009 data; they reflect the top three at the time of our baseline report. Therefore we do not report in detail here on changes in employment in the accommodation and food industry, currently the third largest source of employment in the Near Eastside.

Interpreting the Data:

Health care and social assistance continued to experience growth in employment as previously reported and is the largest industry for jobs in the neighborhood and city-wide. Since our baseline report, rates of growth in this sector have been similar in all areas, with the comparison tracts experiencing a steeper increase than in previous years. While it remains second in the Near Eastside, employment in the retail trade sector continued to decrease below the 2002 levels in the Near Eastside, target tracts, and the county, with the comparison tracts declining as well since our baseline report, prior to which they experienced growth. Employment in the administration and support sector increased over the last decade until the 2008-2009 reporting year, although, except for the target tracts, it remains above the 2002 levels.

Health Care and Social Assistance

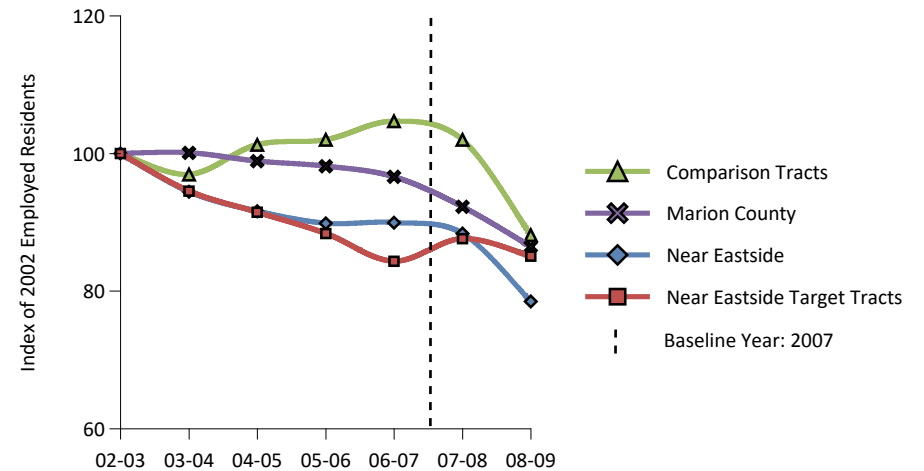
(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Health Care, Indexed to 2002-2003)



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

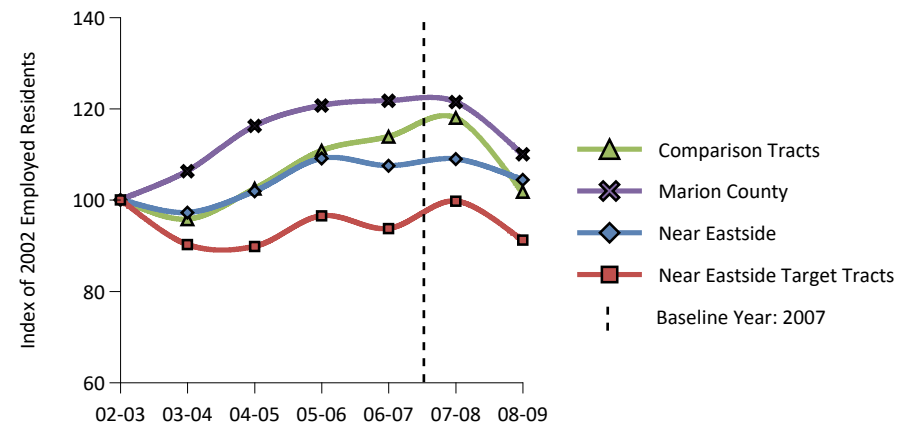
Retail Trade

(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Retail Trade, Indexed to 2002-2003)



Administration and Support

(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Administration and Support, Indexed to 2002-2003)



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

Economy and Workforce

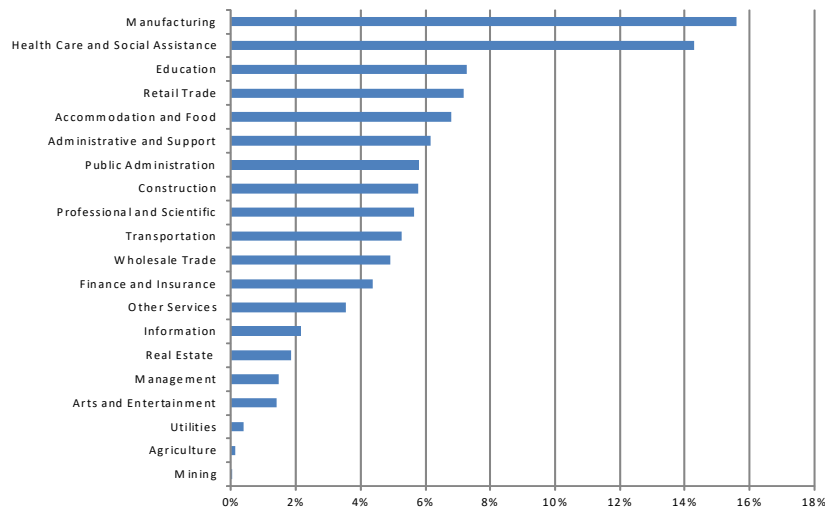
Local Job Market The number of jobs available in and near a neighborhood represents access to employment for its residents and indicates the strength of the local economy. The types of jobs available describe the nature of the businesses in the community. The business address vacancy rate signifies the economic strength or vulnerability of a community in addition to other potential types of social implications like local support of area business and neighborhood identity.

Interpreting the Data:

The number of jobs available in the local job market continued to decline in the Near Eastside and its target tracts as noted in the baseline report, however, current data indicate the rate of decline is slowing. Marion County and the comparison tracts remained stable, with the number of jobs available near 2002 levels. Manufacturing continues to make up the same proportion of the job market, whereas health care and social assistance represents an increasing share of jobs. The role of retail has changed, making up 12.5% of area jobs in 2008 and only 7% the following year. When comparing the chart below to the types of jobs held by area residents (p. 19), we continue to see signs that jobs held by Near Eastside residents do not directly reflect jobs offered in their neighborhood: manufacturing is currently only the 5th most common source of employment for residents and education is 6th.

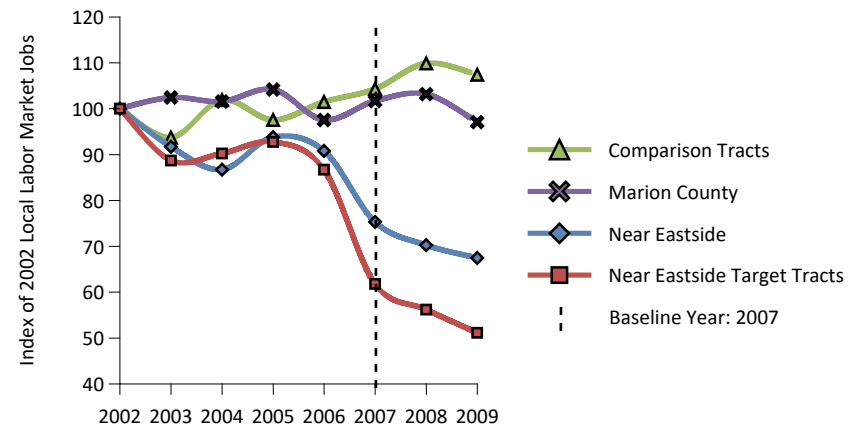
Just over one out of four business addresses in the Near Eastside neighborhood had been vacant for more than 3 months in September 2010, slightly higher than the rate the previous year. Business vacancies in Marion County have also remained stable recently, between 10% and 12% since the third quarter of 2009. Most recent data points to a sharp decline in vacant business addresses in the target tracts, which after rising to levels 10 percentage points above the comparison tracts in June 2010, narrowed that gap significantly a few months later at 21% while in the same period vacancies in the comparison tracts increased to 18%.

Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2009



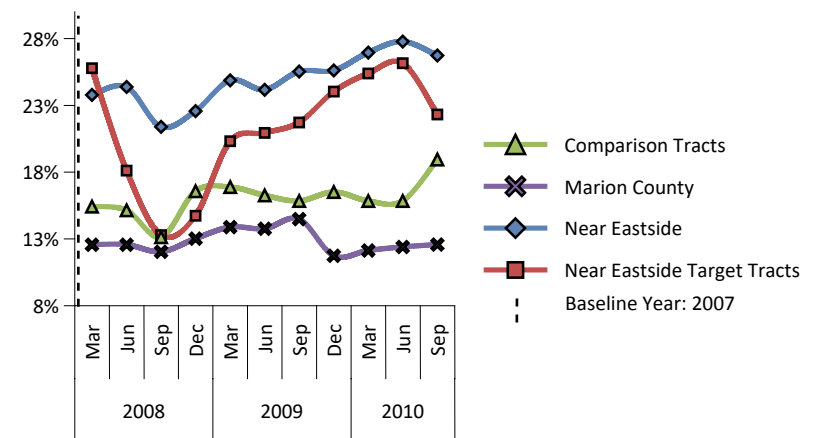
Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market

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



Business Address 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 Near Eastside neighborhood.

Data Sources: Labor Market Data: 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. Local changes in crime levels, especially over short periods of time, can be tricky to describe accurately and are often subject to misinterpretation. In the following pages, we discuss crime statistics in the Near Eastside as captured over the three-year period following the baseline report.

Number of Crimes:

- The total number of reported crimes in the Near Eastside and target tracts in 2012 was 204 per 1,000 residents and 217 per 1,000 residents, respectively. Overall, crime rates have increased since 2007.

Types of Crimes:

- The largest percentage of the crimes reported in the Near Eastside continues to be assaults (35%), followed by larcenies (26%).
- Of the crimes in the Near Eastside neighborhood, 22% are residential burglaries.
- Violent crime rates for both the Near Eastside and the target tracts are more than double or triple the rates reported for the entire IMPD service area.
- Property crime rates improved in the target tracts and Near Eastside from 2007 to 2012.
- The most common juvenile charges are battery, disorderly conduct, and resisting law enforcement.

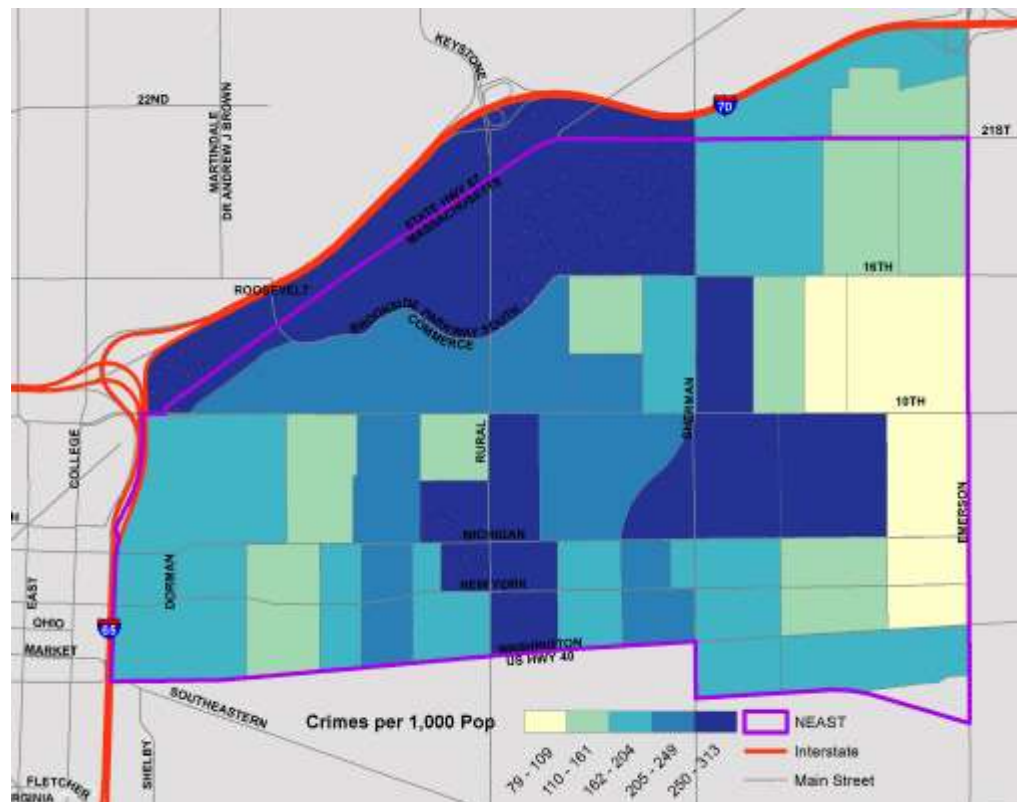
Who is committing crimes? For the Near Eastside juvenile offenders ages 6-18 compared to the entire Near Eastside youth population ages 6-18, data show:

- Age: 64% of juvenile offenders are 15 to 18; 30% of the general youth population is 15 to 18.
- Race: 68% of juvenile offenders are African American; 40% of the general youth population is African American.
- Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male; 51% of the general youth population is male.

Where are crimes committed?

- The highest concentrations of crime continue to appear in the western half of the neighborhood. Areas near Michigan and Rural streets, in Englewood, TEAR, and RMS10, currently experience the highest overall crime rates in the neighborhood, while the easternmost sections of the neighborhood, including Little Flower and Emerson Heights, have lower crime rates.

Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults per 1,000 People by 2010 Block Group, 2012



Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

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:

Current data continues to show that the Near Eastside and its target tracts have a higher crime rate than Marion County and the comparison tracts. Part 1 crimes had started to decline between 2007 and 2010 but increased again and by 2012 had surpassed the 2007 numbers. In the Near Eastside, rates dropped 9% from 193 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 175 in 2010 but then increased 17% to 204 in 2012. The rate in the target tracts dropped 21% from 227 in 2007 to 179 in 2010 and then increased 21% to 217 in 2012. There were over 5,550 crimes in the Near Eastside in 2012 and over 1,100 in the target tracts.

The table at the lower right compares the types of crimes committed – crimes against property versus crimes against persons. The Near Eastside and its target tracts continue to have proportionally more violent crimes than the comparison tracts and IMPD (currently 42%, 50%, 38%, and 35%). This proportion increased six percentage points since 2008 (not shown) in the target tracts and remained nearly the same in the Near Eastside and IMPD. The following three pages drill into more detail about property and violent crimes.

About the Data:

Uses a straightline population calculation from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report data used 2000 population as the denominator.

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 jurisdiction 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.

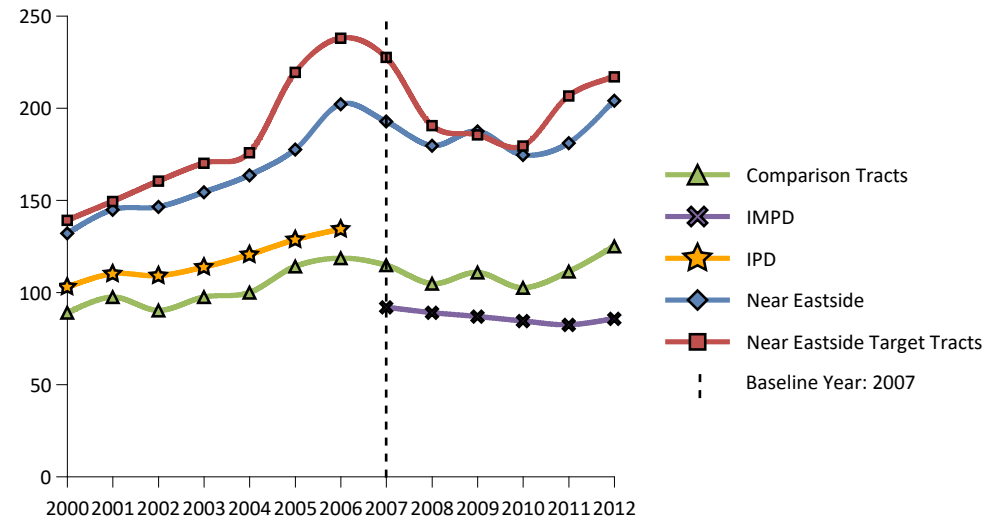
IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults

(Per 1,000 People)



Part 1 Crime Reports, 2012

(Crimes Per 1,000 People)

	Near Eastside	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	118	108	78	55
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	86	109	47	30
Total All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults	204	217	125	86

Totals may be off due to rounding.

Community Quality and Safety

All 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. The changes discussed below are between 2008 and 2010 data.

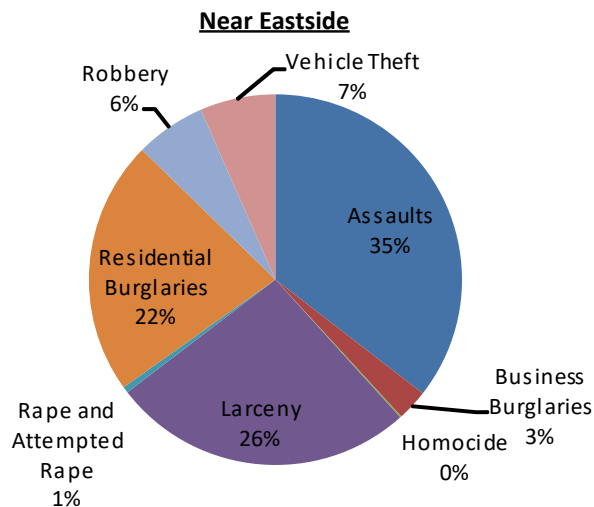
Interpreting the Data:

The pie chart shows:

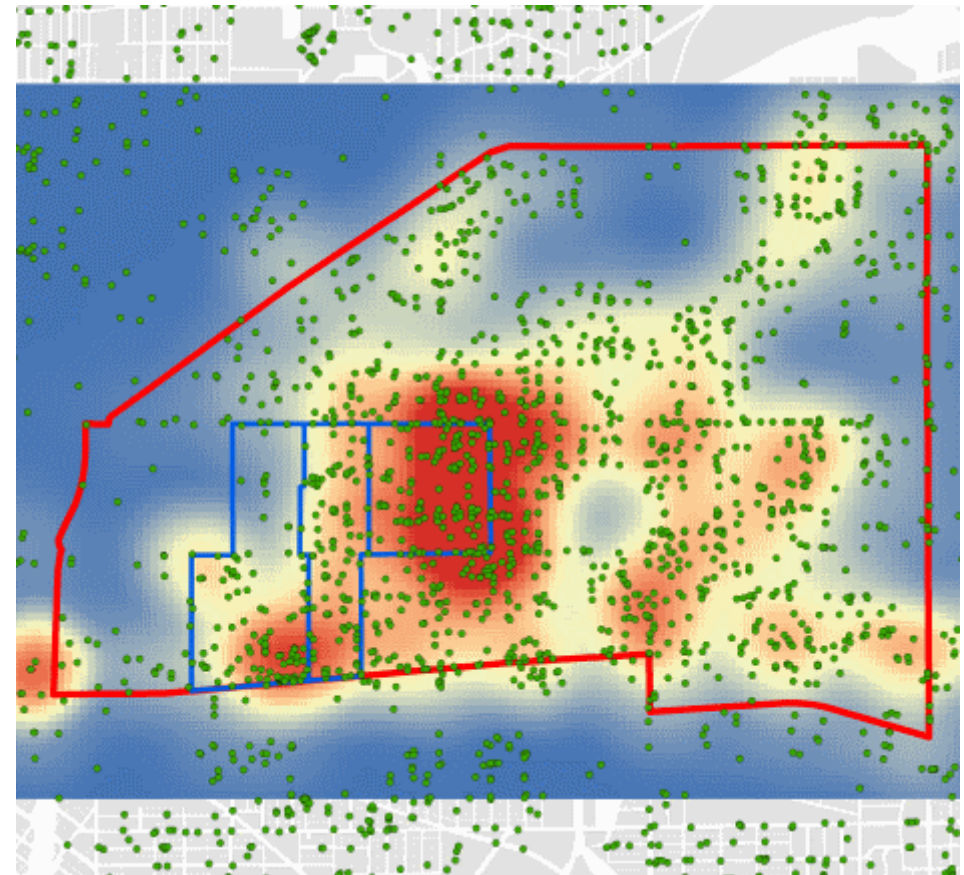
- Assaults* (35%) and larcenies (26%) continue to be most prevalent Part 1 crimes in the Near Eastside.
- More severe crimes against persons (rape, attempted rape, and homicide) continue to account for only 1% of crimes in the neighborhood.
- Since 2008: residential burglaries represent slightly higher proportions of area crimes in 2010 (+4 percentage points), while vehicle thefts, robberies, and business burglaries comprise slightly fewer of total crimes (-3, -2, -1 percentage points, respectively).

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. Noticeable changes in the patterns shown here since the baseline report include a decrease in density of assaults in most of the target tracts (except the eastern edge of the target area), a decrease in the northwest corner of the neighborhood adjacent to the interstate, and an overall decrease in the footprint of areas with very high assault rates.

All Part 1 Crimes by Type, 2012



Assaults, 2012



About the Data:

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

Source: SAVI and IMPD

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:

Both the Near Eastside and its target tracts continue to show violent crime rates that are more than double or triple the rates reported for the IMPD service area (86 and 109 crimes per 1,000 residents compared to 30) (page 23). The charges on this page focus on two types of violent crimes: robberies and assaults.

Robberies:

Robbery rates in the Near Eastside and especially its target tracts have improved slightly, dropping from 15 robberies per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 12 in 2012 in the Near Eastside and from 23 to 13 in the target tracts. However, the 2012 rates still are roughly two to three times those of the comparison tracts and IMPD service area (about 6 and 4 per 1,000, respectively).

Assaults:

Assault rates, on the other hand, have increased in the neighborhood while dropping slightly in the IMPD service area. The rate increased 35% in the target tracts from 68 per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 92 in 2012 and increased 20% in the neighborhood to 72 per 1,000.

About the Data:

Uses a straightline calculation of population from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

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.

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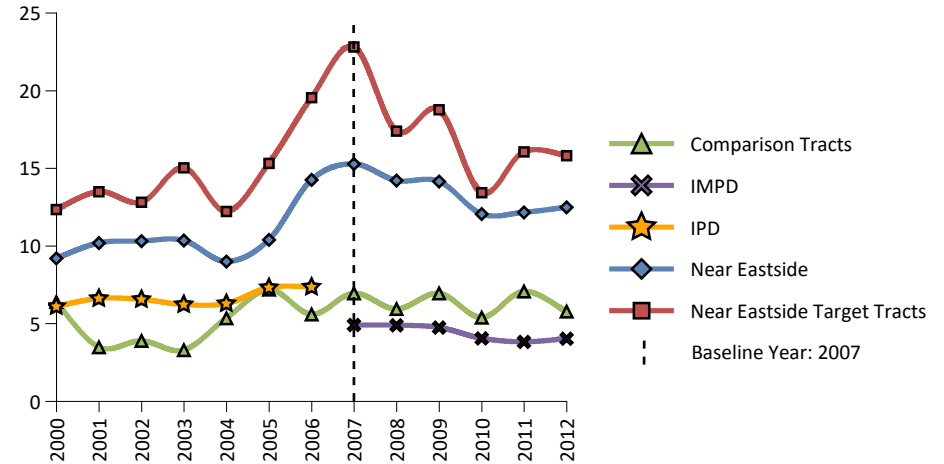
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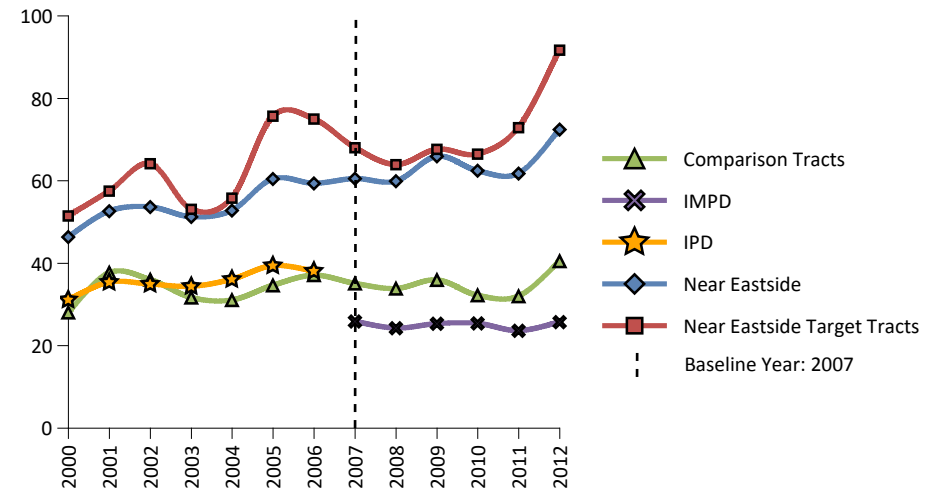
Robberies

(Per 1,000 People)



Assaults

(Per 1,000 People)



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:

The property crime rate improved from 135 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 107 in 2012 in the target tract rates and from 115 to 118 in the Near Eastside, which is higher than in the comparison tracts and IMPD service area (78 and 55). In 2007 and 2012, burglaries occurred in the neighborhood and target tracts at over three times the rate of the IMPD service area. Business burglary rates had been low, consistent with the low percentage of commercial real estate in the neighborhood, dropping in the neighborhood and target tracts to near the county's rate in 2010 before increase again in 2011 and 2012.

About the Data:

Uses a straightline calculation of population from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

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.

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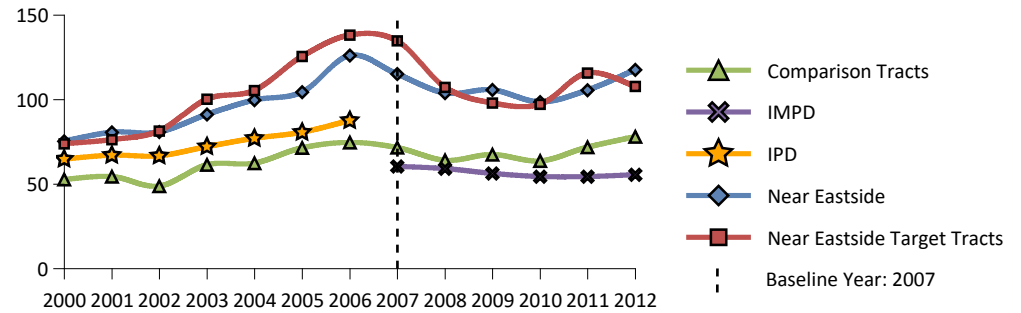
IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

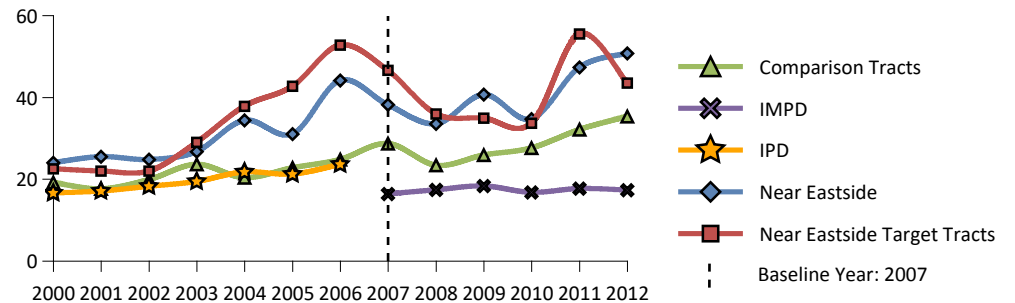
Property Crimes

(Per 1,000 People)



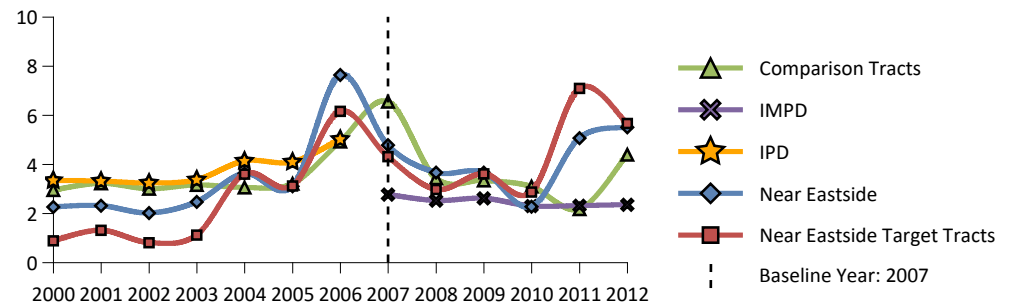
All Burglaries

(Per 1,000 People)



Business Burglaries

(Per 1,000 People)



Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Overview

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 who have been caught and charged with a crime.

Interpreting the Data:

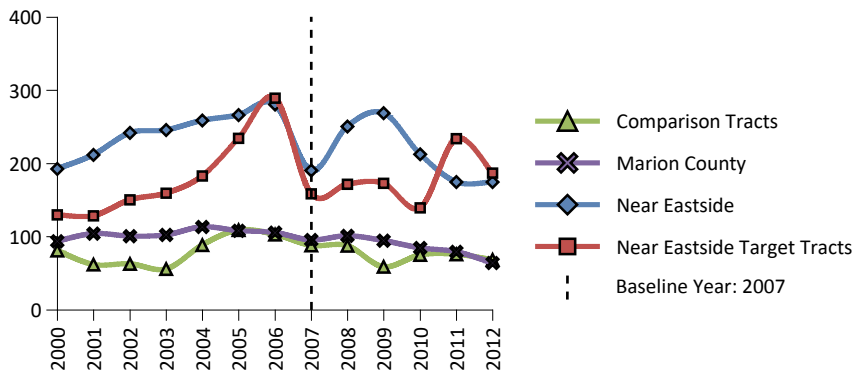
Beginning in 2000, overall rates of juvenile offense charges per 1,000 youths have consistently shown to be highest in the Near Eastside neighborhood and target tract. Both reached their highest points in the past decade in 2006, at 281 and 289 offenses per 1,000 youths, respectively. Since that time, the rate in the neighborhood dropped to 175 charges per 1,000 in 2012 and the rate in the target tracts dropped to 187. The comparison area and county rates continued to drop slightly to 69 and 64 per 1,000, respectively, in 2012.

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.

Misdemeanor charges continue to make up the highest proportion of juvenile charges in the Near Eastside and its target tracts. The greatest changes in the target tracts include an increase in the proportion of charges that are misdemeanors from 51% to 54% and an increase in the proportion that are felonies from 26% to 34%. Since the baseline report, the county showed a 7-point increase in the proportion of charges that are misdemeanors and a drop in warrant arrest charges.

Total Juvenile Offense Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



About the Data:

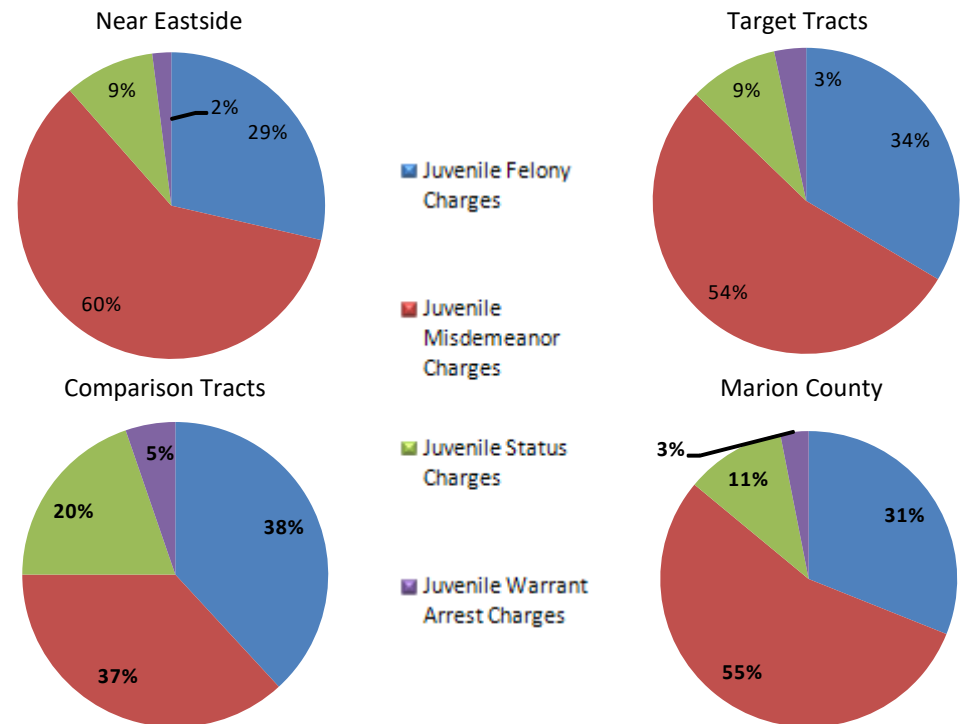
Charges per 1,000 uses a straightline population calculation from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report data used only 2000 population as the denominator.

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, 2012



Community Quality and Safety

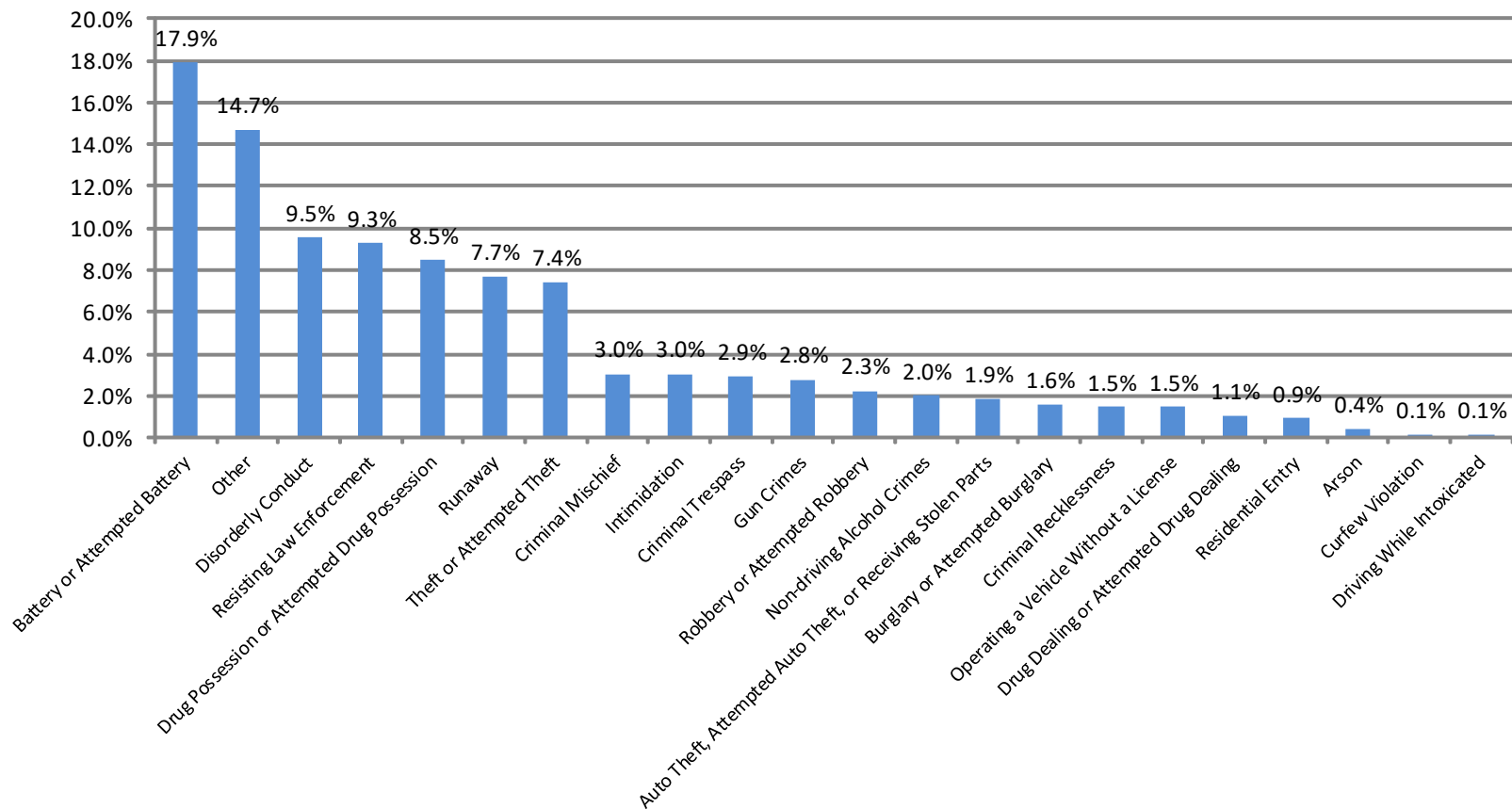
Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top three juvenile offenses in the Near Eastside are battery or attempted battery (18%), disorderly conduct (9.5%), and resisting law enforcement (9.3%). These are the same top three as reported in the baseline report using 2008 data, except battery was third instead of the most common. The graphs on the following page take a look at these three categories and their progress in recent years.

Juvenile Charges by Type, 2012

(Total Charges = 755)

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: Historically Common Offenses

Interpreting the Data:

Disorderly Conduct:

Rates for disorderly conduct charges continue to be higher in the Near Eastside than the other three areas. Rates in the Near Eastside were at 17 charges per 1,000 youth in 2012, down from 19 in 2007 and from 35 per 1,000 in 2008. The rates dropped in the target tracts from 15 per 1,000 in 2008 to 13 in 2012, closer to the county's rate of 7 per 1,000.

Resisting Law Enforcement:

The same pattern occurs for resisting law enforcement, with the 2012 Near Eastside rate triple the county's at 16 charges per 1,000 youth compared to 5 for the county. At 13 charges per 1,000 youth, the target tract rate was more than double the county's but down from 26 in 2008.

Battery or Attempted Battery:

The neighborhood battery or attempted battery rate of 31 per 1,000 youths is triple the county's rate of 10 per 1,000 in 2012 and is a significant increase from 24 in 2007. The rate in the target tracts was at 29 per 1,000 in 2012 compared to 21 in 2007.

About the Data:

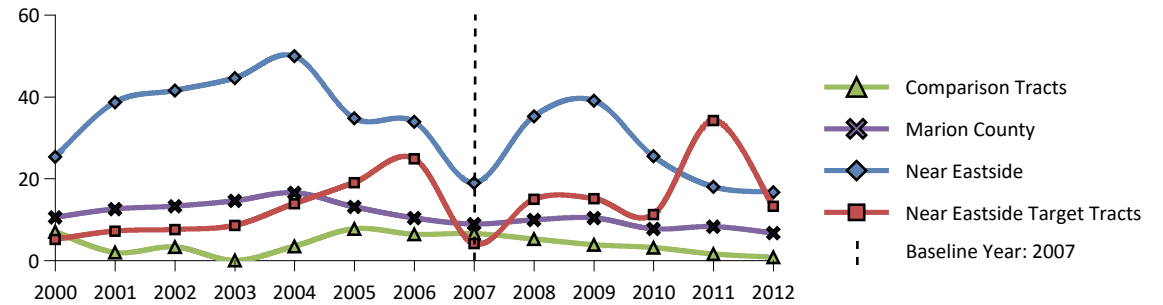
Uses a straightline population calculation from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report data used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

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

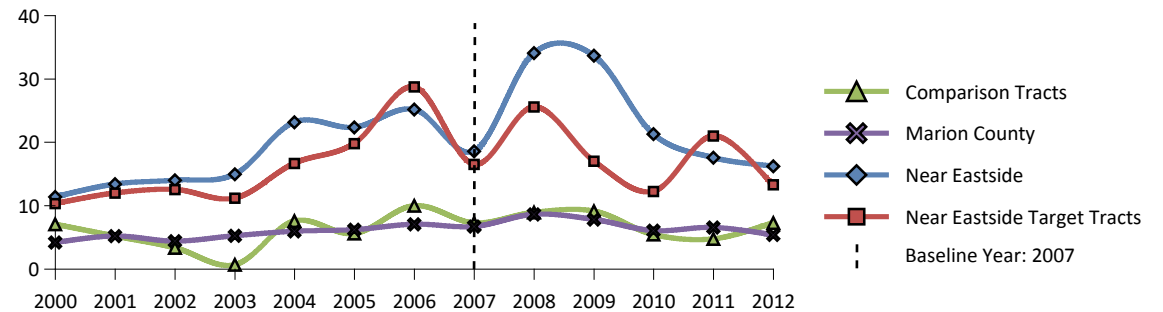
Juvenile Disorderly Conduct Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



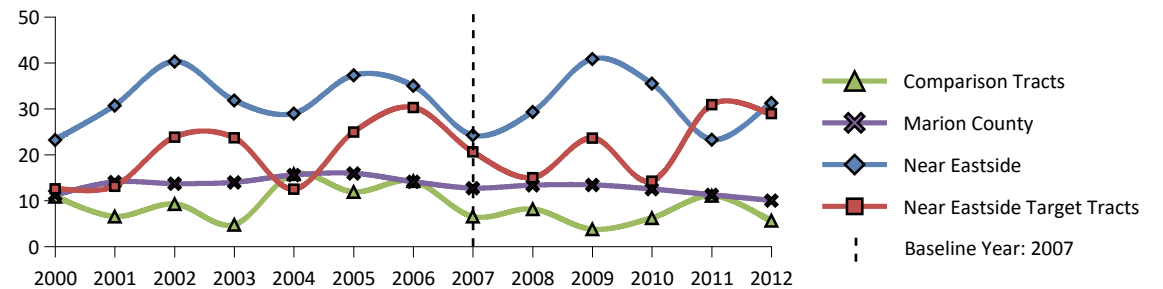
Juvenile Resisting Law Enforcement Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



Juvenile Battery or Attempted Battery Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



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: 64% of juvenile offenders are 15 to 18; 30% of the general youth population is 15 to 18.
- Race: 68% of juvenile offenders are African American; 40% of the general youth population is African American.
- Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male; 51% of the general youth population is male.

The largest group of juvenile offenders in the Near Eastside continues to have the following characteristics: they are between the ages of 15 and 18, they are African American, and they are male. Notable changes since the baseline report include the shift in the age of offenders to a younger demographic. In the target tracts in particular, 28% of offenders were aged 12 to 14 in 2008, but that grew to 47% in 2012 while the percent in the 15 to 18 age group dropped. The gender distribution remained about the same during this time period, but the race distribution shifted. In 2008, 76% of the offenders in the Near Eastside and 81% in target tracts were African American compared to 68% and 67%, respectively, in 2012. Both the other race and white race proportions increased.

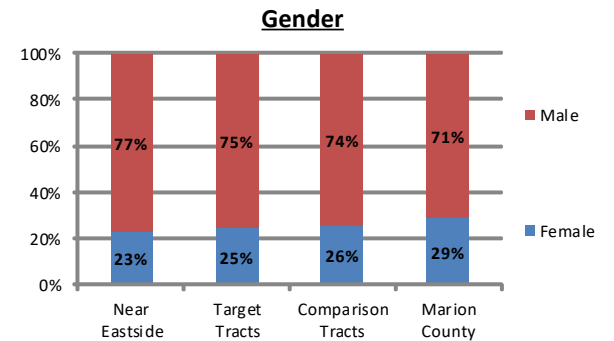
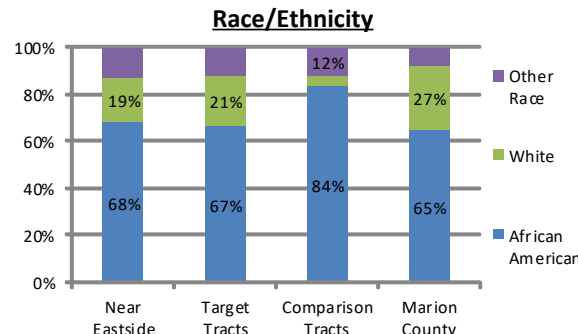
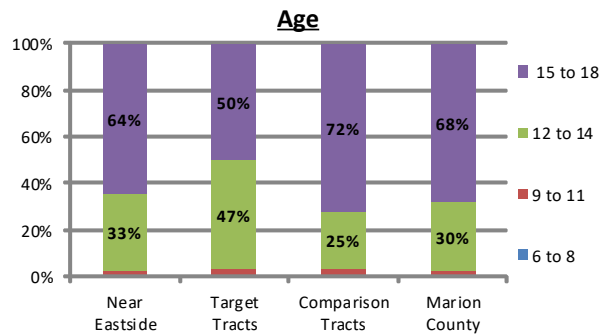
How does the Near Eastside compare to the county and its comparison area?

- Offenders are younger in the target tracts. The proportion of offenders that are age 12 to 14 in the target tracts is 22% higher than the comparison tracts and 17% higher than the county.
- In the Near Eastside and target tracts, a smaller portion of juvenile offenders are white than in Marion County: 19% in the neighborhood compared to 27% in the county.
- The proportion of juvenile offenders that are of “other race” grew and is higher in the neighborhood (13%) and target tracts (12%) than the county (8%).
- The proportion of offenders that are African American is similar in the neighborhood and county.
- Males make up a larger proportion of offenders in the neighborhood than the county – 77% compared to 71%.

About the Data:

In our baseline reports, “Hispanic” was treated as a race in the juvenile charge data. Standards for reporting demographics as found in the census, and in the General Demographics section here, categorize “Hispanic” as an ethnicity, of which individuals can be any race. Beginning in 2009, juvenile charge data has been undergoing a transition from “Hispanic” treated as a race to a separate indicator reporting whether or not an individual is Hispanic, independent of race. Therefore we do not include “Hispanic” in this report during this data management transition. Future reports will describe juvenile demographics with Hispanic ethnicity as a separate chart, as in the General Demographics section.

Juvenile Offender, 2012



Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Education

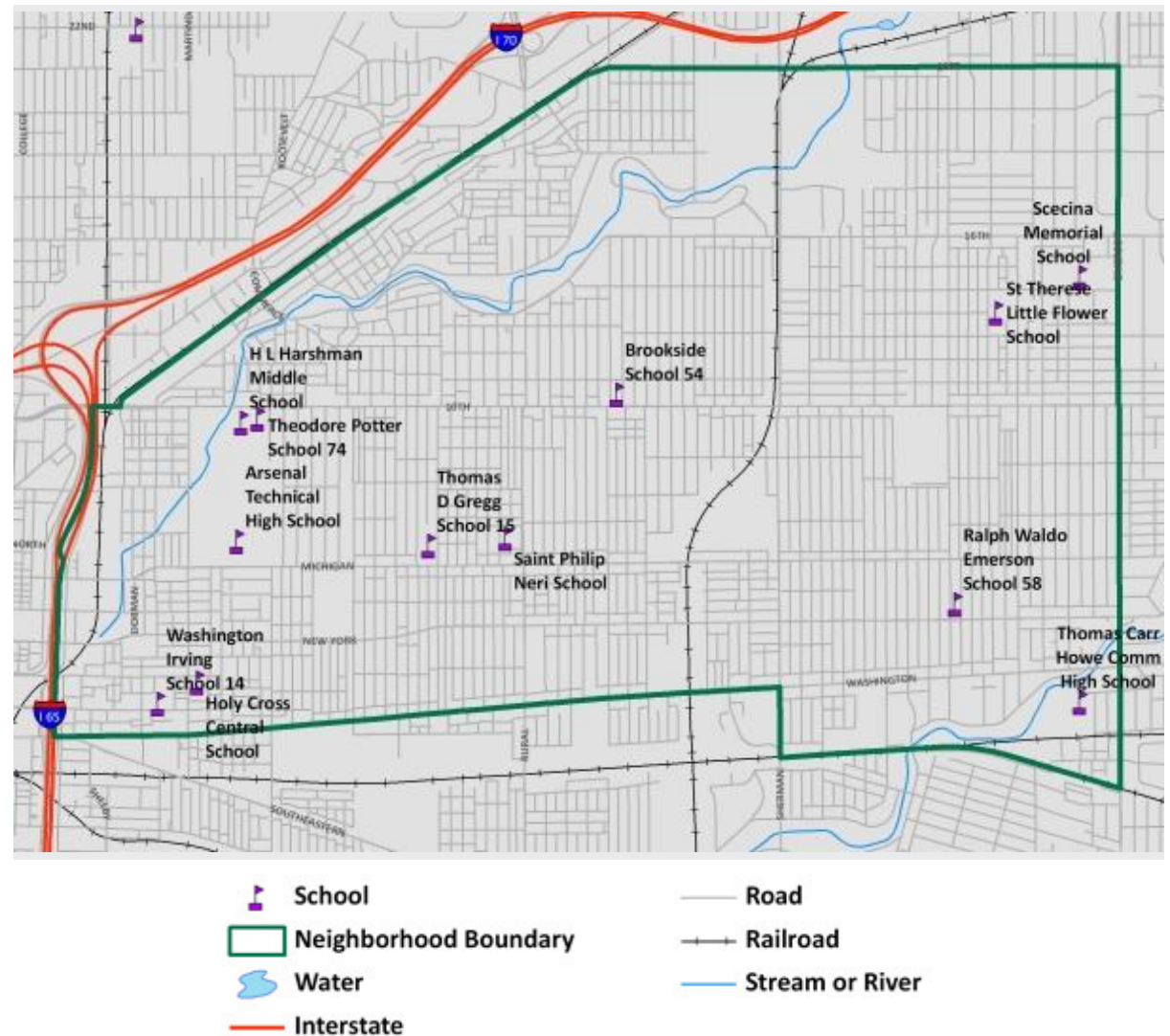
Overview

Educational attainment and academic success overall is improving in the Near Eastside neighborhood. More than one in four residents (30%) in the Near Eastside neighborhood have no high school diploma. While still double the county's 16%, this is down from 34% in 2000. The Near Eastside is located in the Indianapolis Public Schools District. 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 Near Eastside third graders are under-performing compared to third graders in Indiana. With few exceptions, all eight Near Eastside elementary schools that reported data tested below the state average for 1999 to 2013 for Grade 3. State averages have steadily increased since 2008, and about half of the area schools consistently followed this trend through 2011. The passing rate in the other four of the eight schools declined from 2007 to 2013.
- Most Near Eastside sixth graders also underperform. Of the 9 Near Eastside schools that reported data for Grade 6 math and English, 6 charted below the state public school passing rate for math and English from 1999 to 2013. A bilingual magnet, Theodore Potter School 74, has continued to be among the top performing Near Eastside schools in sixth-grade testing with a passing rate of 93% in 2013. Five of nine schools improved from 2007 to 2013.
- Previous reports found tenth graders at two of the three Near Eastside high schools consistently had passing rates in math and English of half or less that of the state. Previously reported testing procedures (ISTEP+) are no longer used at this grade, therefore no updates after 2009 are available.

In Marion County, the percent of families with children eligible for the free lunch program increased from 25% in 2007 to 32% in 2012. Eligibility increased in the Near Eastside from 49% to 64% at a rate much faster than the county and dropped in the target tracts slightly from 69% to 68% for this same time period.

Near Eastside Schools



Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Education

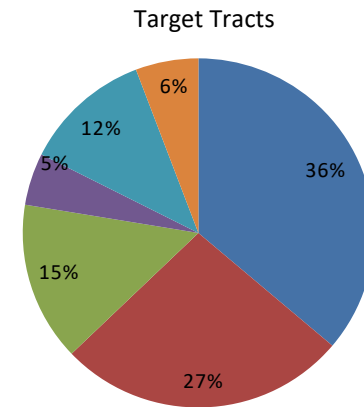
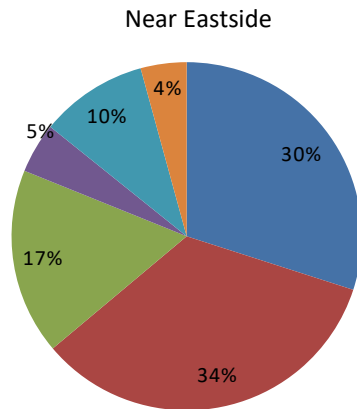
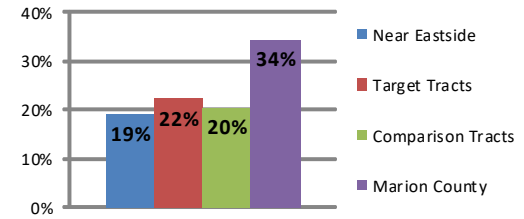
Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of adults in the Near Eastside neighborhood is improving but continues to be lower than Marion County. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty.

Improvements in several measures of attainment have been much more pronounced in the neighborhood and target tracts compared to the county and comparison tracts. The percentage of adults with at least an associate degree increased five percentage points in both the Near Eastside (from 14% in 2000 to 19% in 2009) and the target tracts (from 17% in 2000 to 22% in 2009). The greatest disparity between the neighborhood and Marion County in attainment levels continues to be the percent of adults without a high school diploma (30% –nearly double Marion County’s 16%), although this has improved from 34% in 2000. The target tracts also improved from 41% of residents without a high school diploma in 2000 to 36% in 2009.

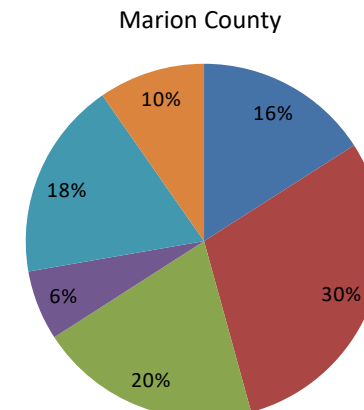
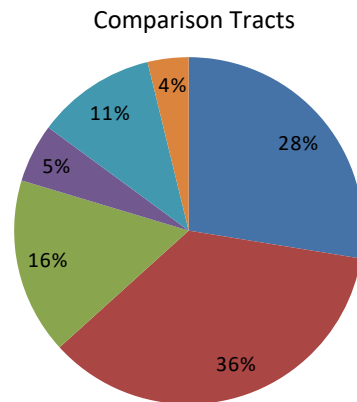
Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher

(As % of Adults 25 and Over)



Educational Attainment, 2005-2009

- 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



Source: SAVI and American Community Survey 5-Year Averages (2005-2009)

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 and 6. 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 Near Eastside schools’ third graders are under-performing compared to third graders in Indiana. The state-wide results show passing rates near 65% in 2007 with a steady improvement beginning in fall 2008 ending near 76% in 2013. Since 2007, four of the eight area schools with third grade have reported lower passing rates (see chart to the top right), with some as low as half that of the state. Only 1 out of 3 third graders at Ralph Waldo Emerson and Thomas D Gregg schools passed. However, the other four schools (shown in the lower right chart) have improved significantly, in line with the state-level trend of improvement. Theodore Potter School 74 increased from 44% passing in 2007 to 85% in 2013, Brookside School 54 increased from 35% to 53%, St. Therese Little Flower School increased from 67% to 70%, and Saint Phillip Neri improved from 10% passing to 59%.

One of the schools mentioned above, Theodore Potter School 74, has received national attention in recent years as a successful magnet program focusing on Spanish language immersion. Admission and continued enrollment at the school is based on students’ performance and efforts to participate fully in the program, in addition to parent involvement. Grade 3 ISTEP passing rates for School 74 were 85% in 2011, far above other area public schools and the state average.

About the Data:

Years in the charts reflect the spring of the school year (e.g., 1999 is the 1998-1999 school year). It is important to note that the date of ISTEP+ testing was changed from fall to spring beginning in the 2008-2009 school year. Due to the change roll-out, testing was administered in both the fall and spring semesters of this year. The two semesters are labeled here for clarity.

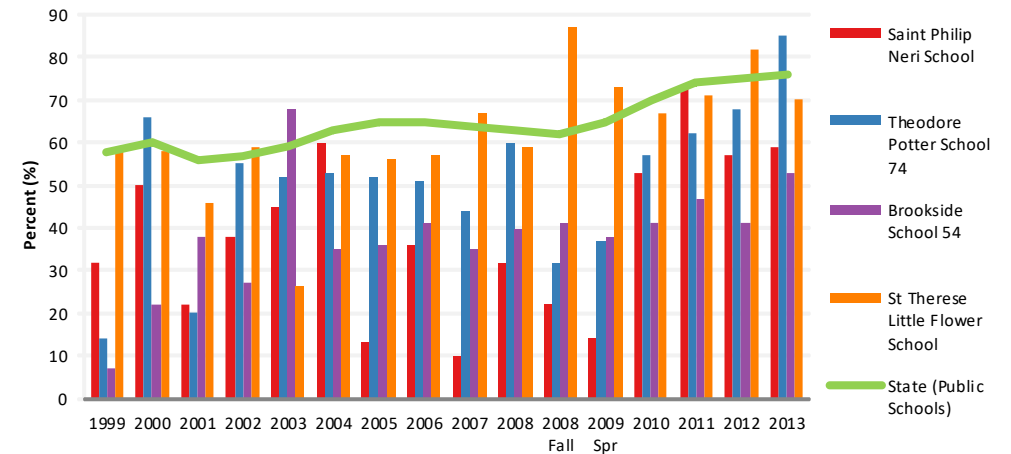
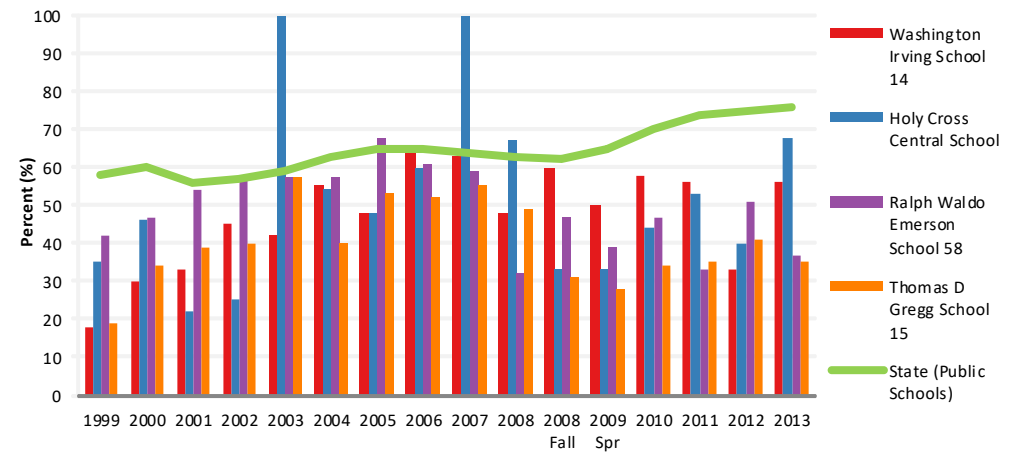
It is not typical to see results showing 100% of students passing the ISTEP standards. Holy Cross experienced this in 2003 and 2007, and in both instances the number of students was very low (9 and 12, respectively).

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

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 3

(As % of All Enrolled 3rd Grade Students)



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 that pass the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3 and 6. 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:

Overall from 2007 to 2013, there have been several improvements in the percentage of sixth graders passing ISTEP. The most significant improvements were seen at Saint Philip Neri School, which improved from 30% passing in 2007 to 62% passing in 2013, Theodore Potter School 74 (58% to 93%), and St. Therese Little Flower (65% to 85%). Holy Cross Central School improved from 56% passing in 2008 to 81% in 2013. The percent passing dropped at four schools from 2007 to 2013: Thomas D. Gregg School 15 (41% to 37%), Washington Irving School 14 (64% to 35%), Ralph Waldo Emerson School 58 (56% to 34%), and Brookside School 54 (46% to 42%). In 2010, passing rates at Theodore Potter School 74, St. Therese Little Flower, and Holy Cross Central School (93%, 85%, and 81%, respectively) were higher than any other area school and the state average.

About the Data:

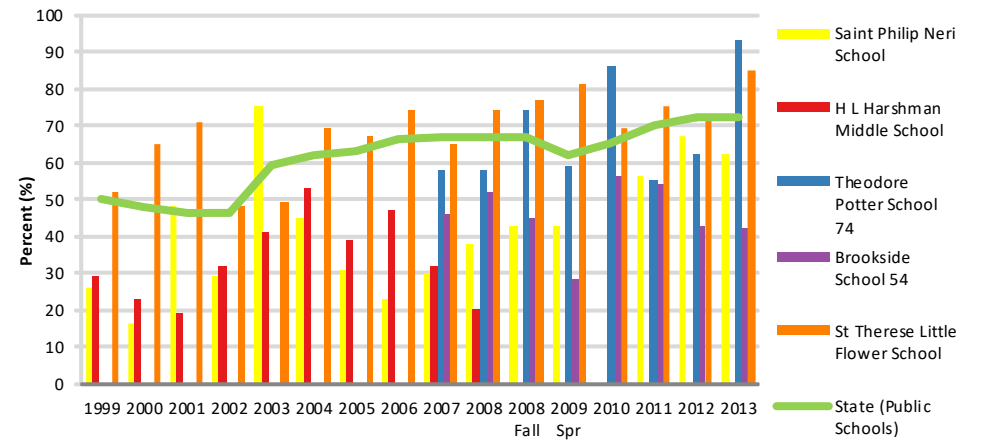
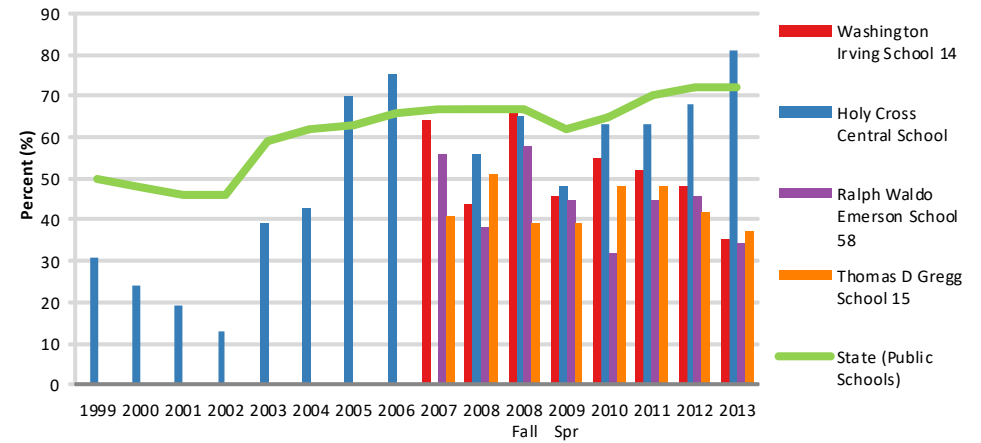
The years in the charts reflect the spring of the school year (e.g., 1999 is the 1998-1999 school year). It is important to note that the date of ISTEP+ testing was changed from fall to spring beginning in the 2008-2009 school year. Due to the change roll-out, testing was administered in both the fall and spring semesters of this year. The two semesters are labeled here for clarity.

Several schools in Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) have closed or restructured to add or drop grades, which explains 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.

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

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



Education

Academic Performance – Grade 10

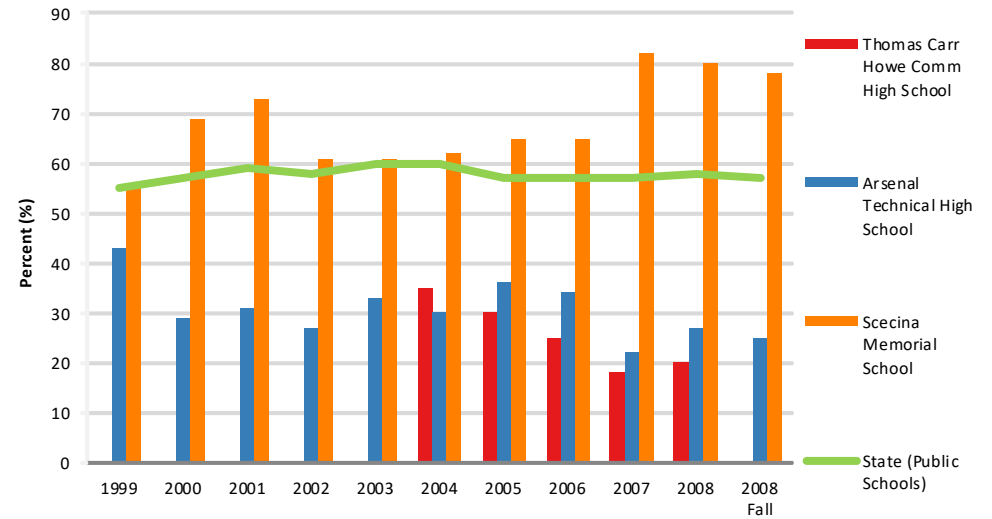
Indiana Statewide Testing for Progress-Plus (ISTEP+) is Indiana’s standardized test for measuring what students know and are able to do at each grade level in core academic subjects. This report update focuses on the percentage of students that pass the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3 and 6. Prior to the 2009-2010 school year, students in grade 10 also completed ISTEP testing, and results were included in our previous reports. Changes in state law led to the restructuring of graduation requirements, and 2008-2009 was the final year tenth graders completed testing as we formerly reported it; therefore, no additional years appear in this report. The charts on the right display the same results as in the previous report, comparing passing rates 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 underperformed when compared to the public schools in Indiana, and the percent passing ISTEPs at both schools decreased in the final six years of monitoring. At Thomas Carr Howe, the percent dropped from 35% in 2004 to 20% in fall 2008 with a low of 18% in 2007. Arsenal Technical’s passing rates ranged from a high of 43% in 1999 to a low of 22% in 2007. Scecina consistently outperformed the public schools in Indiana by about 30 percentage points during the last three years of monitoring, 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

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 adequate 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 families with children eligible for the free-lunch program continues to grow in the neighborhood and county but has started to decline in the target tracts. The percent eligible in the Near Eastside and its target tracts are both well above the county's percent. In Marion County, the percent of families with children eligible for the free lunch program increased from 25% in 2007 to 32% in 2012. Eligibility increased in the Near Eastside from 49% to 64% at a rate much faster than the county and dropped in the target tracts slightly from 69% to 68% for this same time period. The target tracts peaked at 76% in 2010.

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. The percent eligible decreased in two schools from the 2006-07 school year to the 2013-2014 school year: it dropped from 89% to 88% at Brookside School 54 and Thomas D Gregg School 15. The percent eligible increased at two schools during this time: it increased from 80% to 92% at Saint Philip Neri School and from 78% to 81% at Theodore Potter School 74.

It is important to note the distinction that the top chart reports families with eligible children as reported by the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, whereas the bottom chart reports eligible students as reported by the Indiana Department of Education.

About the School Free Lunch Program:

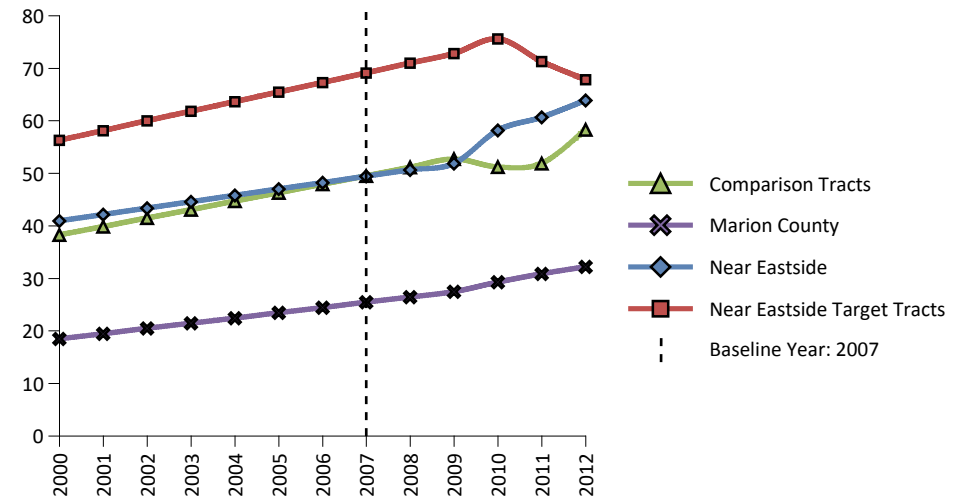
The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in over 101,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Any child at a participating school 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.

Free lunch eligibility calculations based on straight-line projections from 2000 to 2009 and annual population numbers thereafter. All calculations are based on families with children that fall below 130% of the federal poverty level which is the typical standard for free lunch eligibility.

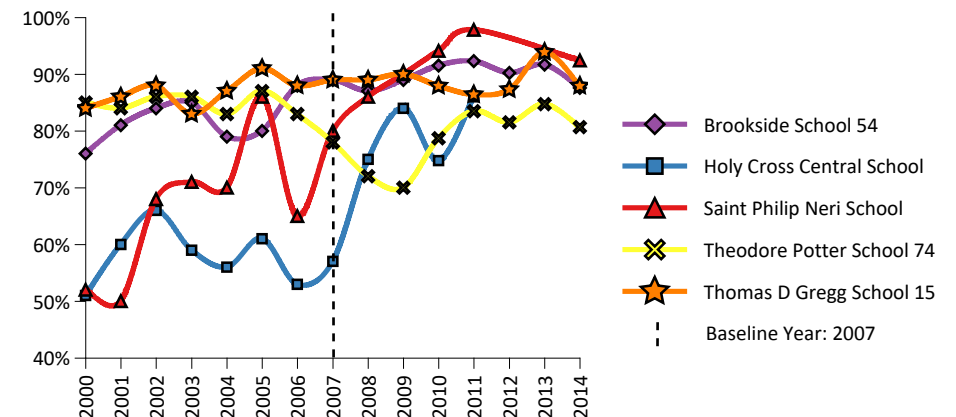
Estimated Families with Children Eligible for School Free Lunch Program

(As % of Families with Children)



Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program by School

(As % of All Enrolled Students)



Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Health

Overview

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

Based on the indicators presented, the following changes can be noted when looking at progress of the Near Eastside and its target tracts since the baseline report (in this section, the 2006-08 rolling average represents the baseline year):

- The birth rate has trended significantly downward for the neighborhood and target tracts when compared to the comparison tracts and the county.
- The percentage of premature births has increased in target tracts, while it has remained stable or declined in other areas.
- The percentage of low-weight births has increased in all areas, although that increase has been more prominent in the target tracts.
- The percentage of births to teens has declined in all areas, with the biggest improvements in the Near Eastside and target tracts.

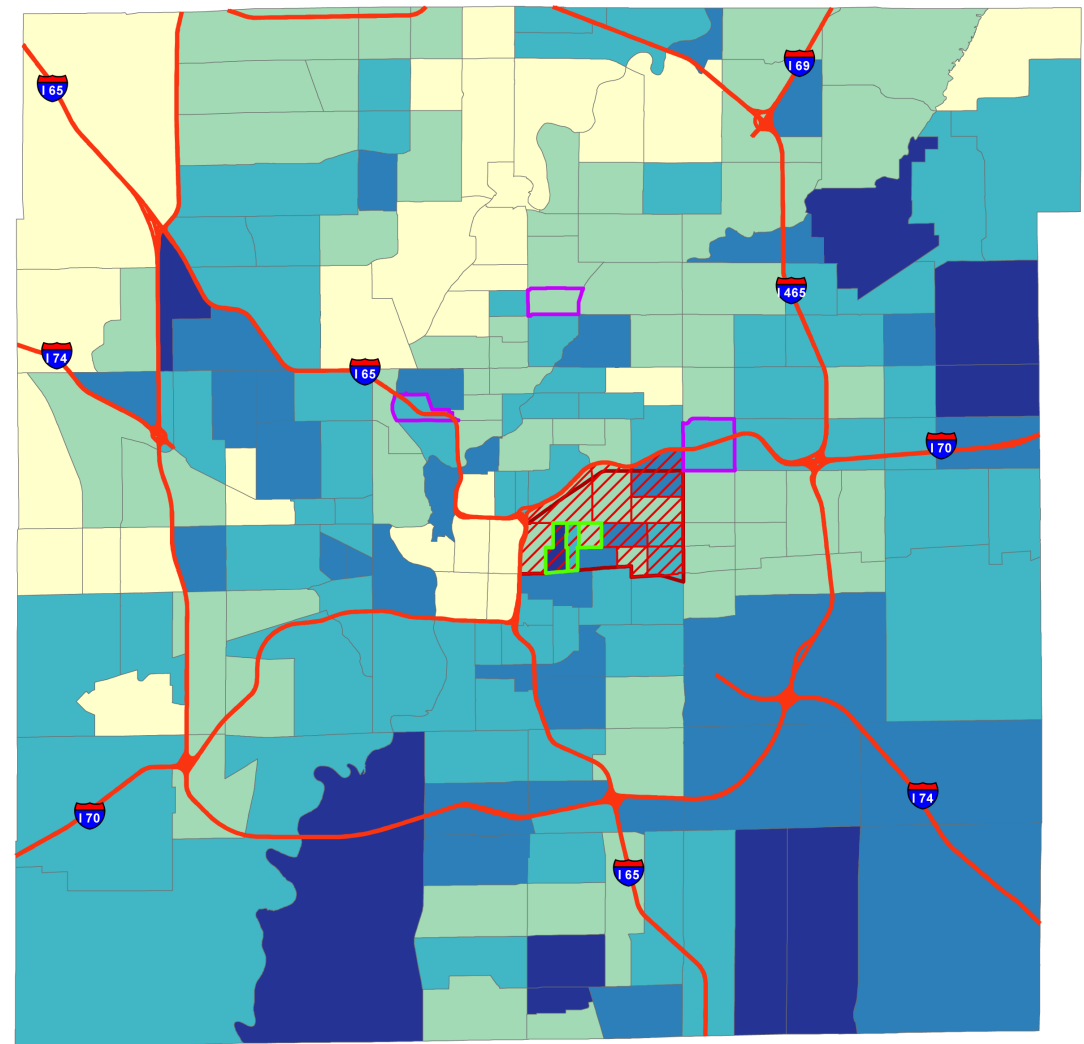
In sum, the results of these indicators are rather mixed when trying to gauge progress in the neighborhood since our baseline reports. However, improvements in teen births and the overall birth rate are the most striking changes during this period.

Infant mortality also is a leading indicator 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 and are therefore excluded.

Live Births per 1,000 Population



Birth Rate by Census Tract, 2010



Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD)

Health

Births

The overall birth rate of a community relates to the community's rate of growth. Premature (or preterm) 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:

Of all the health indicators in this report, the birth rate reveals the most striking change in the Near Eastside. Beginning around 2006-07, the neighborhood and its target tracts began to show a marked decline in birth rate, a pattern that continued through 2010. Births in the target tracts peaked at 28 per 1,000 in the 2005-07 3-year average, declining to 23 per 1,000 in the 2008-10 period. This pattern continues to match the national trend, which showed a peak around 2007-08, followed by a decline with the onset of the recession, which began in 2007. The overall neighborhood rate has also shown a stable rate from 2000-02 through 2008-10, dropping only slightly from 20 births to 19 births per 1,000. The county showed a slight drop over this time to 14 per 1,000 in 2008-2010. The birth rate in the comparison tracts has been much more varied, declining through approximately 2006, then increasing again through the 2008-10 period to around 18 per 1,000.

Premature Births:

The CDC's Healthy People 2010 goal was 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 were consistently above that target. The Near Eastside average percentage rate increased slightly throughout most of decade, from 12.5% to 14.1%. The target tracts had improved from 15.5% to 11% but since the 2006-08 reporting period has increased to 13.3%. Marion County has remained relatively steady near 13%. The striking increase in the comparison tracts from 13% in 2000-2002 to 17% in 2006-2008 showed a sharp decline since the baseline reporting period and currently is at 12%.

About the Data:

Birth rate uses a straightline population calculation from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report data used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

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.

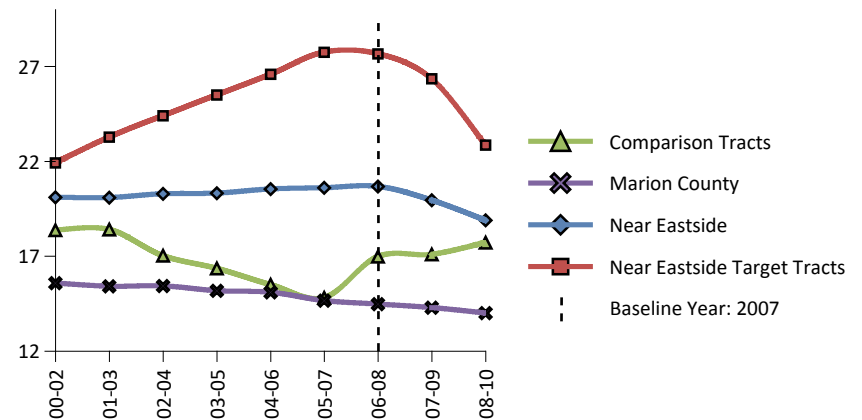
Premature, or preterm, births are those infants born before 37 weeks of completed gestation based on clinical estimate of gestational age.

Because the number of preterm 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.

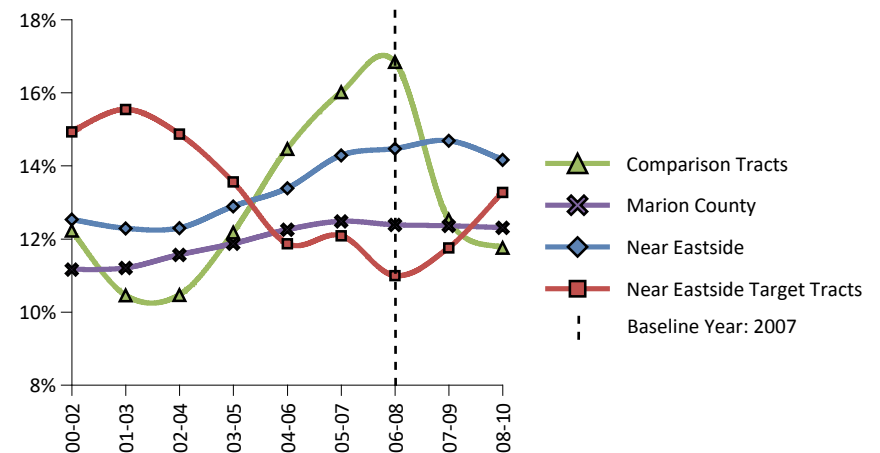
The 95% confidence intervals are fairly wide for a few of the years listed below. These fell within reasonable limits, but caution should be used when interpreting the trends for these years:

- 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)



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



Source: SAVI and Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD)

Health

Births

Low birth weight has a significant correlation to infant mortality and long-term health problems, and is an indication of several risk factors including young age of mother at birth, smoking, and alcohol use. Teen births are also an informative health indicator: children born to teenage mothers are more likely to be born early, 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 was to reduce the percent of births that are low-weight to 5% or less by 2010.

All observed areas currently show about twice the CDC target rate of low-weight births as of the 2008-10 reporting period. Rates have stayed relatively stable since our baseline report, each showing slight increases. The Near Eastside target tracts have shown the most notable change, increasing from 9% in the 2006-08 average to 11.6% in the most recent data, close to the county's rate of 10.3%.

Teen Births:

The Near Eastside continues to experience a higher percentage of teen births than Marion County by nearly 3 points (12% vs. 9%). However, since the baseline report, all areas have shown a decline in such births. The Near Eastside and its target tracts have shown the most prominent decline (from 13% to 9% in the target tracts). This decline has been less prominent in the comparison tracts.

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.

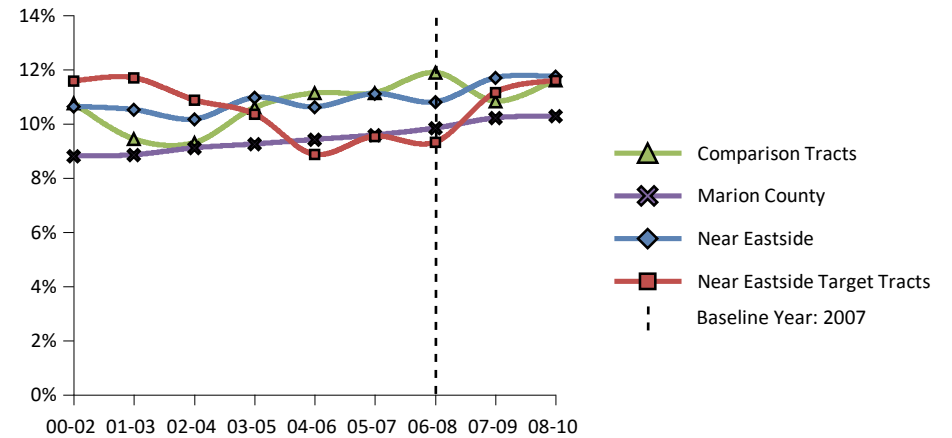
The 95% confidence intervals are fairly wide for a few of the years listed below. All of these fell within reasonable limits, but caution should be used when interpreting the trends for those years.

- 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 Public Health Department (MCPHD)

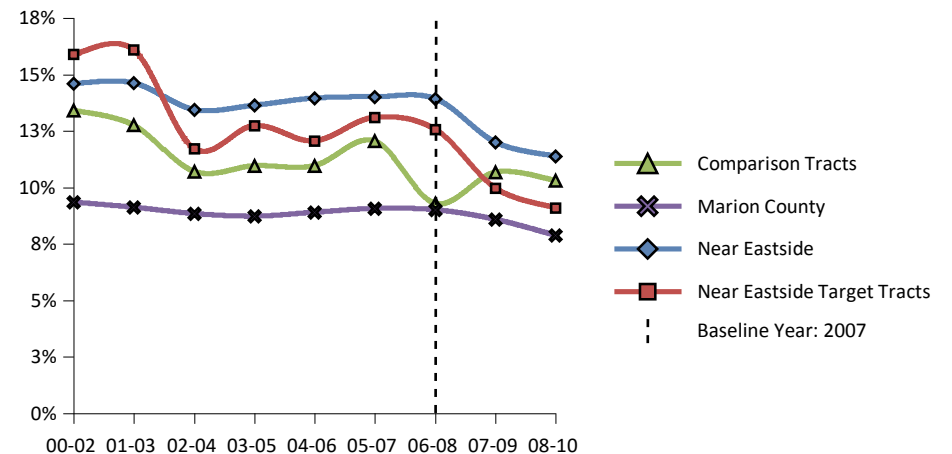
Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

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



Births to Teen Mothers Age 15-18

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



**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	Block Group	Census Tract	Township	School Corp	School	Census Neighborhood	Indy Neighborhood	ZIP Code	Police Jurisdiction
Demographic 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.

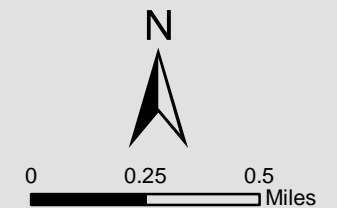
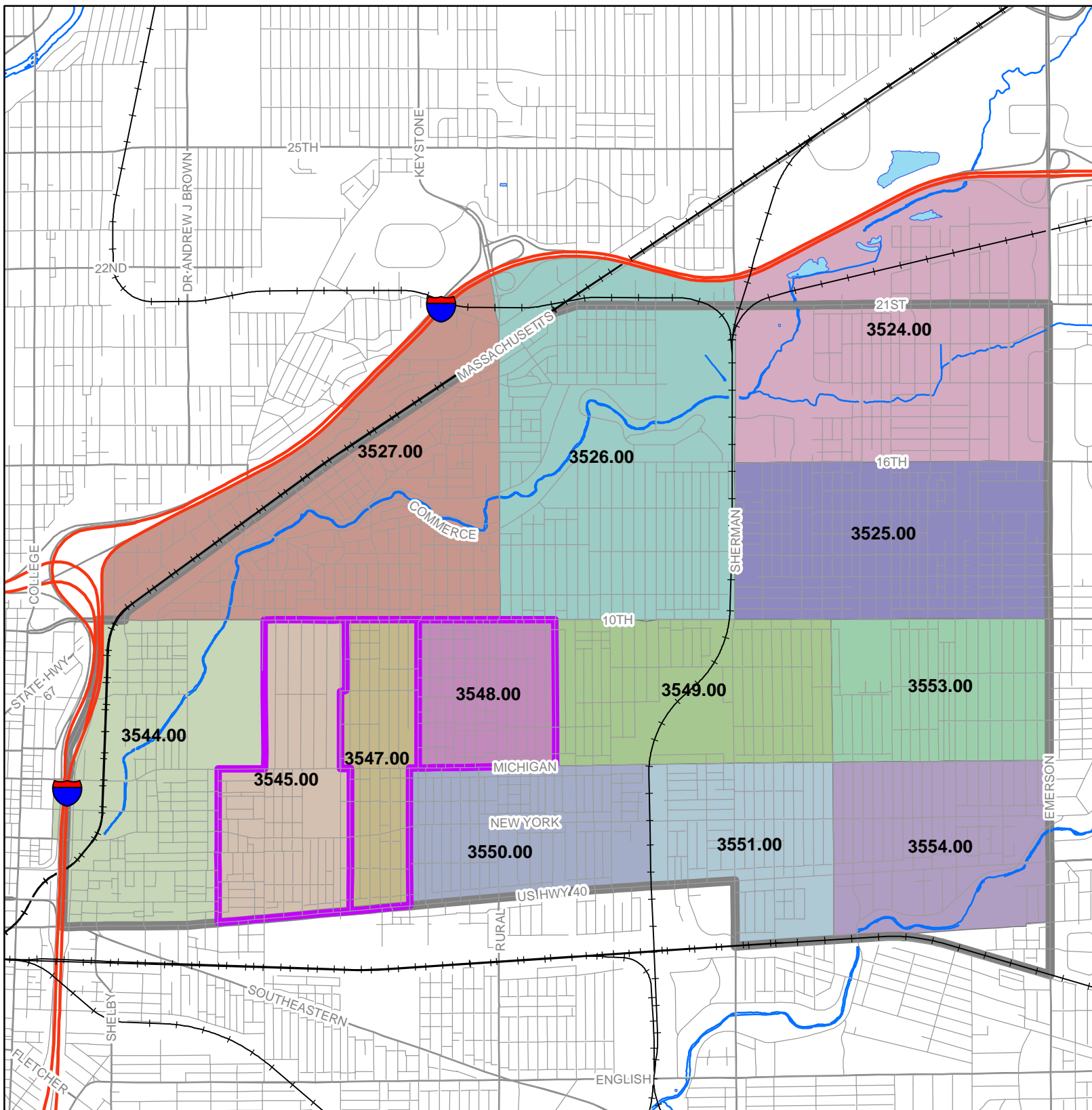
To learn more about the data used in this report please contact Michelle Derr at 317.278.3780.

Near Eastside Neighborhood

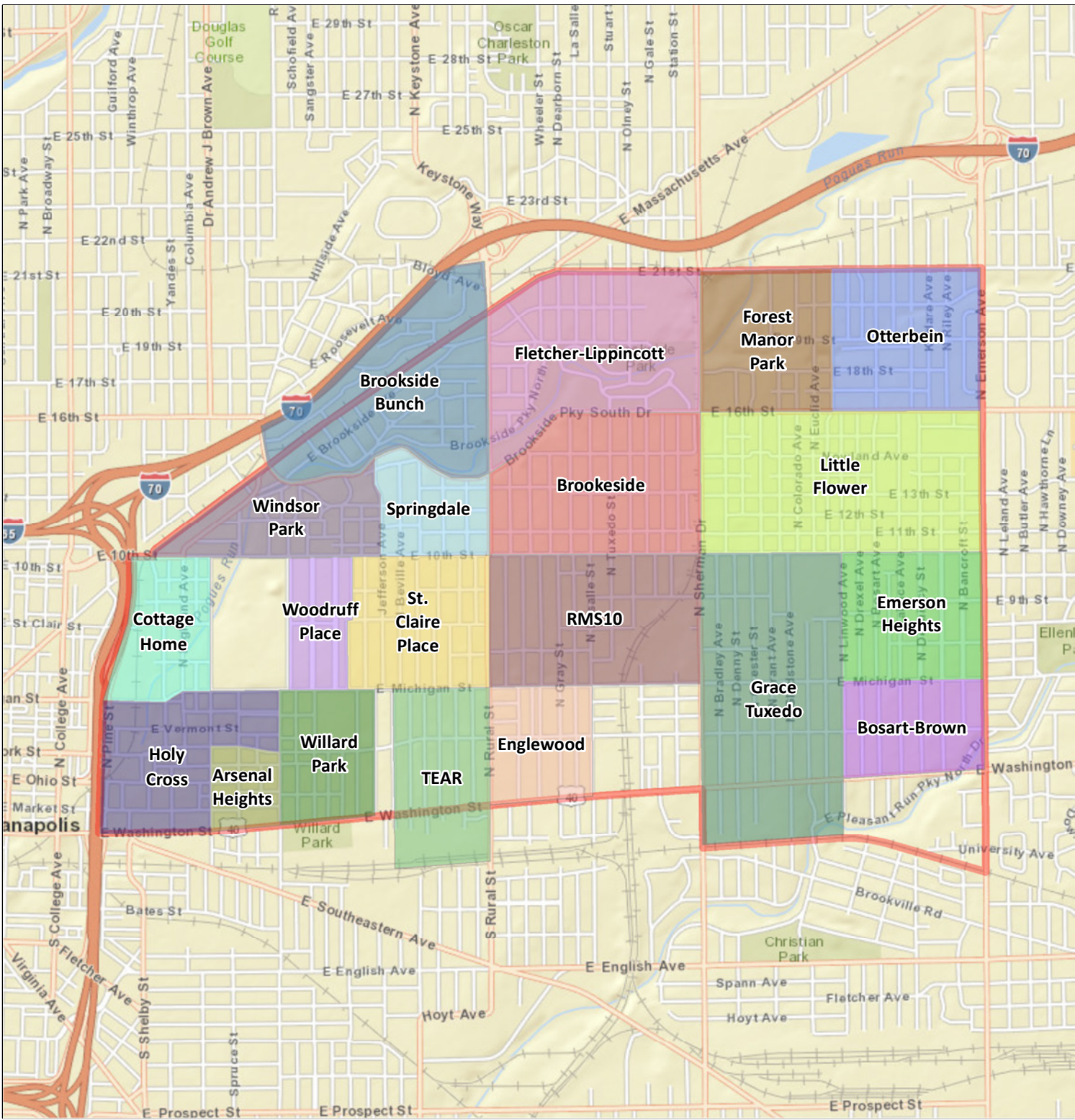
2000 and 2010 Census Tracts

Census Tract

- 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
- Target Tract
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Lake or River
- Railroad
- Street
- Stream

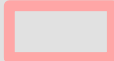


Source: SAVI Community Information System
 Created by The Polis Center
 On June 5, 2014




Near Eastside Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

 Near East Boundary



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

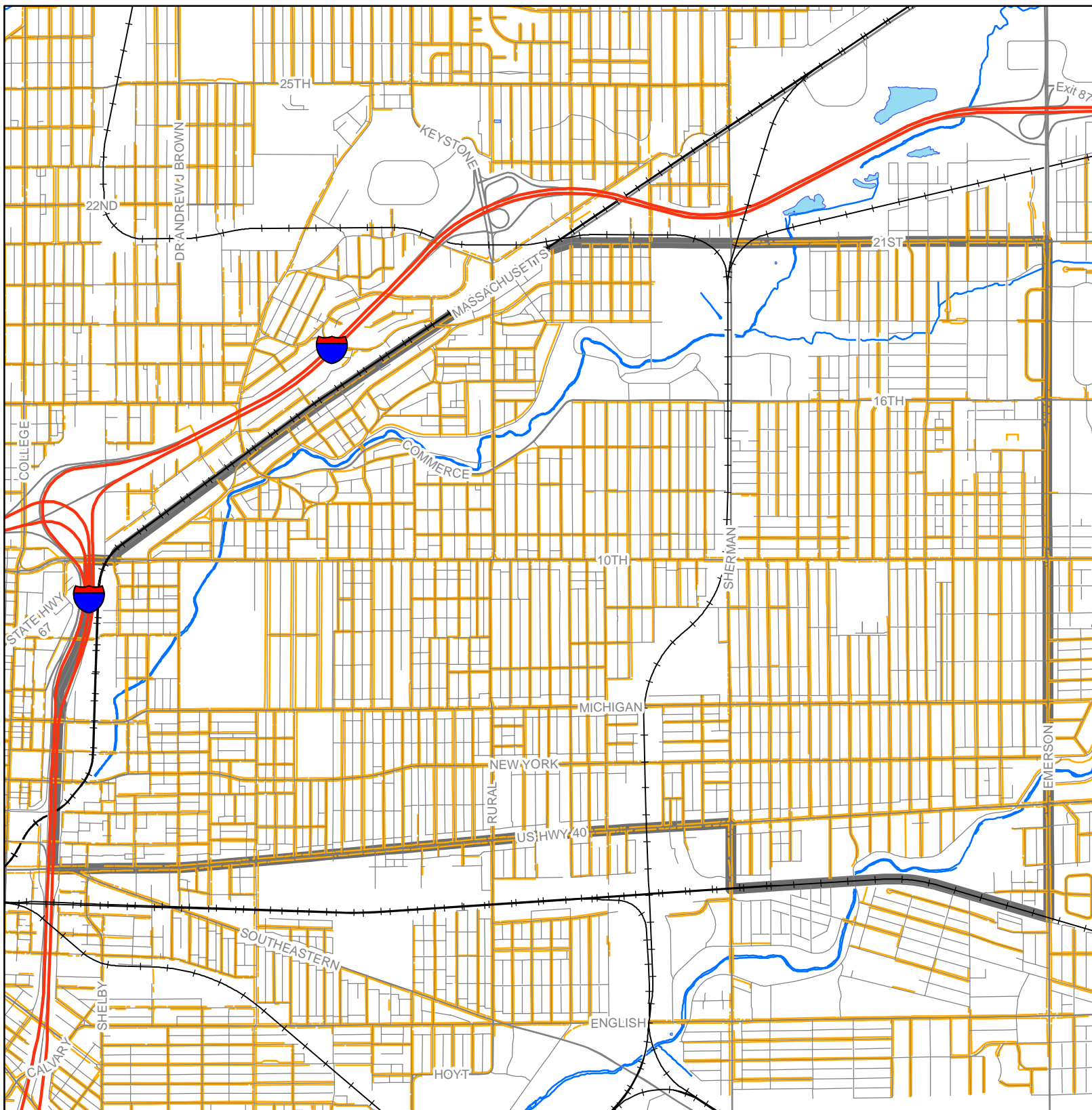








Source: Near East Side Community Organization (NESCO)



Near Eastside Neighborhood

Sidewalks and Crosswalks



-  Sidewalk/Crosswalk
-  Railroad
-  Street
-  Stream
-  Lake or River
-  Near Eastside Boundary



0 0.25 0.5 Miles
















Source: SAVI Community Information System and Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization

Created by The Polis Center
On May 2, 2014

Near Eastside Neighborhood

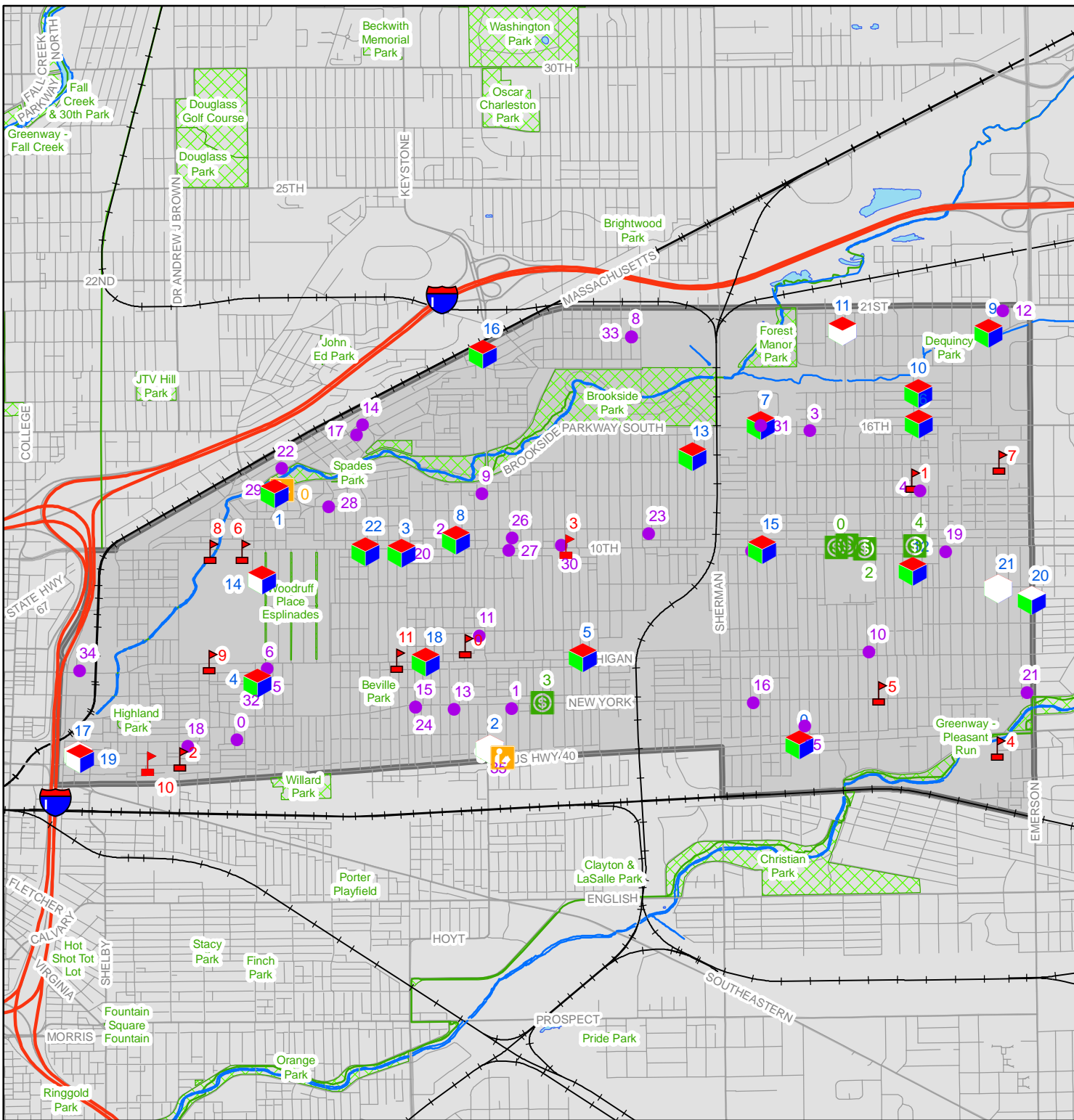
Points of Interest

-  Place of Worship
-  Educational Institute/School
-  Bank
-  Library
-  Day Care
-  Stream
-  Railroad
-  Greenway
-  Interstate
-  Lake or River
-  Park
-  Street
-  Neighborhood Boundary



Source: SAVI Community Information System

Created by The Polis Center
On May 2, 2014



Near Eastside Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
0	Saint Philip Neri School
1	St Therese Little Flower School
2	Holy Cross Central School
3	Brookside School 54
4	Thomas Carr Howe Comm High School
5	Ralph Waldo Emerson School 58
6	Theodore Potter School 74
7	Scecina Memorial School
8	H L Harshman Middle School
9	Arsenal Technical High School
10	Washington Irving School 14
11	Thomas D Gregg School 15

Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
0	Shepherd Community Academy Child Care Ministry
1	Unity in His Hands Ministry
2	Daystar Cchildcare
3	Little Dove Daycare Registered Ministry
4	Westminster Preschool
5	WMM CWC Child Care Ministry
6	Harmony House Christian Child Care
7	Pride Academy
8	St. Peter - Head Start
9	Smiley Childcare
10	Smiley Childcare, Inc.
11	Why We Honor Youth
12	Cookies Child Care
13	Mia's Daycare
14	Kiddin' Around Downtown
15	Loves n' Need Day Care
16	Kiddie Kollege
17	A.L. Campus Kids, LLC
18	Love and Happiness

19	Campus Kids
20	Debra A Belles
21	KD's Daycare
22	Apples and Oranges Inc

Banks

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

Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
0	Spades Park
1	East Washington

Places of Worship

NUMBER	NAME
0	Hope Center Ministries
1	St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church
2	St. Peter's Lutheran Church
3	Church of the Nazarene
4	Little Flower (St. Therese of the Infant Jesus)
5	Westminster Presbyterian Church
6	Woodruff Place Baptist Church
7	Zion Unity Missionary Baptist Church
8	Love Fellowship
9	New Beginning Apostolic Church
10	Linwood Christian Church
11	St. Philip Neri Catholic Church
12	Otterbein United Methodist Church
13	Greater New Jerusalem Temple of Truth












www.savi.org

14	Greater Shepherd Missionary Baptist Church
15	Family Bible Church
16	Fellowship Baptist Church
17	Freedom Temple Church of God in Christ
18	Church of the Holy Cross
19	Wallace Street Evangelical Church
20	East Tenth Street United Methodist Church
21	Emerson Avenue Baptist Church
22	Brookside Church of Christ
23	Brookside Community Church
24	Family Bible Baptist Church
25	Tuxedo Park Baptist Church
26	Centenary Christian Church
27	Victory Inner City Ministries
28	Indy First Church
29	Christian Unity Missionary Baptist
30	Neighborhood Fellowship
31	Judah Ministries, Inc
32	Westminster Neighborhood Ministries
33	Holy Trinity Community Church
34	Foundation of Truth Worship Center
35	Englewood Christian Church

Near Eastside Neighborhood

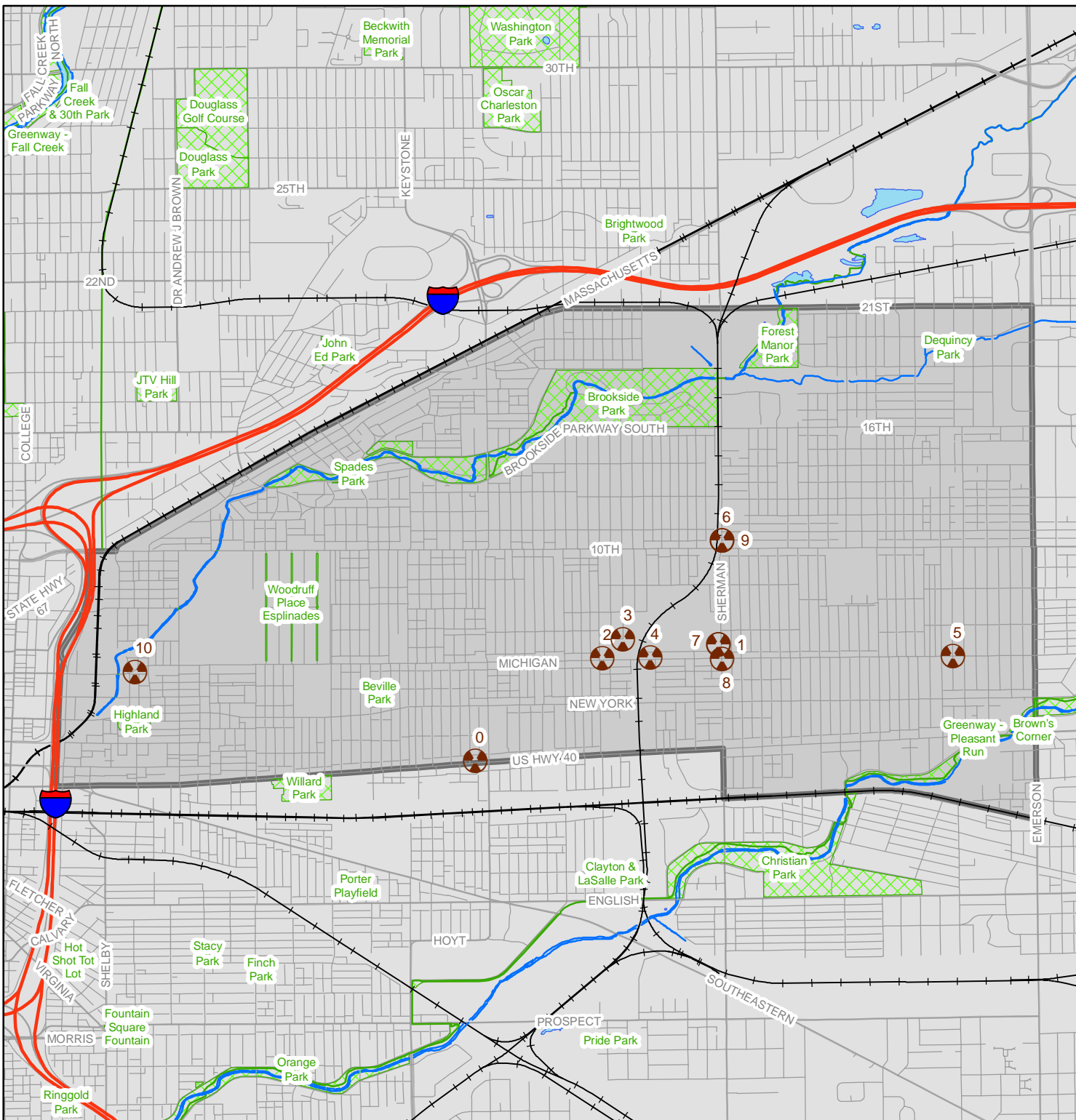
Brownfields

-  Brownfield
-  Stream
-  Railroad
-  Greenway
-  Interstate
-  Lake or River
-  Park
-  Street
-  Neighborhood Boundary



Source: SAVI Community Information System

Created by The Polis Center
On May 2, 2014



Near Eastside Brownfields – Details

Brownfields

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