

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

***Near Westside
Neighborhood***

Indianapolis, IN

Baseline Report: May 2011

With Revisions: June 2014



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3	COMMUNITY QUALITY AND SAFETY	20-28
MAP OF NEIGHBORHOOD LOCATION	4	OVERVIEW	20
GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS	5-7	ALL PART 1 CRIMES	21
OVERVIEW	5	ALL PART 1 CRIMES BY TYPE	22
AGE	6	VIOLENT CRIMES	23
RACE, ETHNICITY, EDUCATION, AND INCOME.....	7	PROPERTY CRIMES	24
HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE	8-12	JUVENILE CHARGES: SEVERITY OF OFFENSE.....	25
OVERVIEW	8	JUVENILE CHARGES: TYPE OF OFFENSE.....	26
PACE AND PRICE	9	JUVENILE CHARGES: TOP OFFENSES	27
FORECLOSURES	10	JUVENILE CHARGES: DEMOGRAPHICS.....	28
MORTGAGES AND VACANCIES.....	11	EDUCATION	29-32
CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITIONS	12	OVERVIEW	29
INCOME AND WEALTH	13-15	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.....	30
OVERVIEW.....	13	ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.....	31
RESIDENT INCOME	14-15	SCHOOL FREE LUNCH	32
ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE	16-19	HEALTH	33-35
OVERVIEW.....	16	OVERVIEW	33
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT.....	17-18	BIRTHS	34-35
LOCAL JOB MARKET	19	APPENDIX	
		DATA SOURCES	
		NEIGHBORHOOD MAPS	
		NEIGHBORHOOD CENSUS TRACTS	
		NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES	
		SIDEWALKS	
		POINTS OF INTEREST	
		HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES	

Introduction

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

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

In order to monitor change in the Near Westside, we identified a group of comparison census tracts elsewhere in the county that measured similarly to the Near Westside on several key indicators* and trends** but are not part of GINI or any other significant development efforts. This report compares the targeted area within the Near Westside to its comparison areas (see map, page 4) with the assumption that the investment in the targeted area will result in improvements that will not be seen in the comparison area.

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

Near Westside – the census tracts that make up the entire Near Westside neighborhood. (Tracts 3564.00, 3416.00, 3415.00, 3414.00, 3412.00, 3411.00, 3406.00)

Near Westside Target Tracts – the census tracts within Near Westside that represents the area receiving the most investment and is the area being monitored for change. (Tracts 3416.00, 3414.00, 3412.00)

Comparison Tracts – the census tract outside of the Near Westside neighborhood used for comparison against the “Near Westside Target Tracts.” The assumption is that the “target” tract will show improvement over the “comparison” tract over time. (Tracts 3576.00, 3803.00, 3309.00)

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

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

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

- Housing and Real Estate
- 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 Person

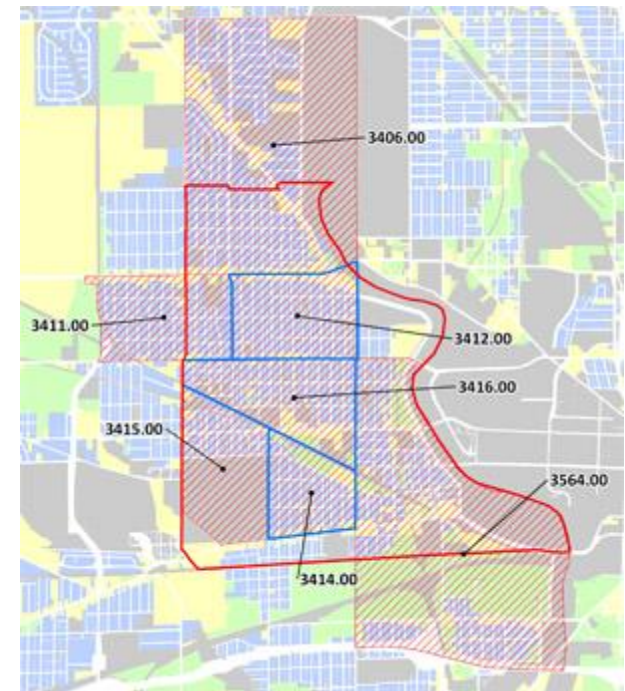
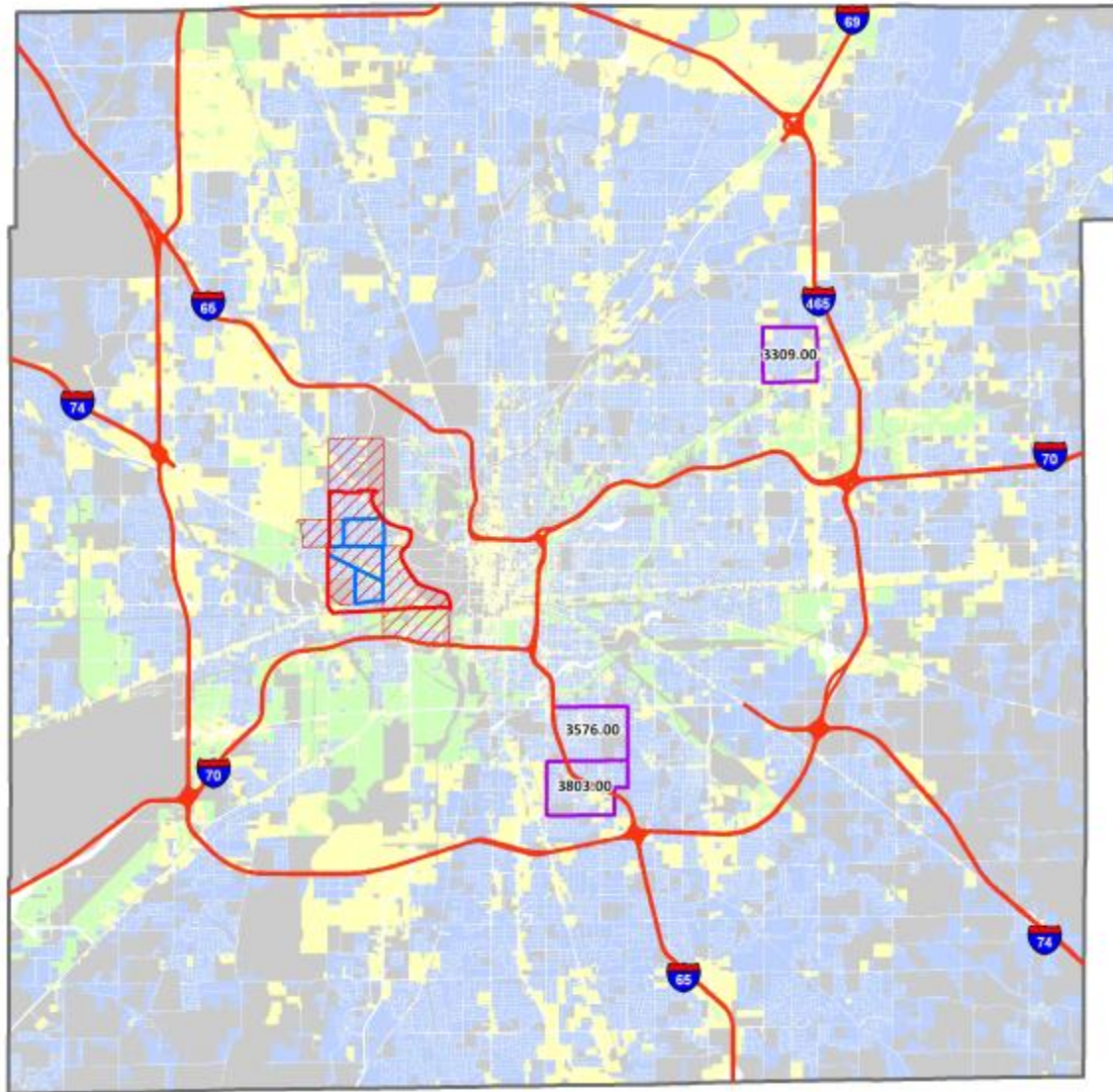
Introduction

Near Westside 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

The Near Westside Indianapolis neighborhood is an area just west of downtown Indianapolis. The area is home to 14,517 residents who reside in five distinct neighborhoods—the Westside, We Care, Hawthorne, Haughville, and Stringtown. The Near Westside is defined by 21st Street on the north, Tibbs Avenue on the west, the White River on the east and a small wedge of homes between West Washington Street and the railroad tracks on the south. The area is racially diverse, with Hispanic residents comprising the newest wave of immigrants.

Age and Gender

The age pyramids on page 6 show the population distribution by age and gender. These graphs give insight into the expected population growth or decline and provide a sense of the age-related trends in the community (e.g., is the population aging?). Combined with other demographics, they give insight into the types of services a community may need in the coming years. The age pyramids of the Near Westside and its target and comparison tracts show that they are young, growing communities. The largest number of adults is between 35-39 years of age; the population numbers begin to decrease noticeably for residents who are 44 and older. The largest number of children in the Near Westside and its target tracts is between 10-14. In the comparison area, there are significantly fewer males than there are females in all categories except for under age 5.

Family Structure

In the Near Westside, 37% of the population is married and 15% is divorced; 39% of the adult population has never been married. In the Near Westside, 39% of the households have children compared to Marion County with 34%. In the Near Westside, there are fewer households of single parents with children than married couples with families.

Race and Ethnicity

The Near Westside is more racially and ethnically diverse than the county and comparison tracts. Forty-six percent of the population is African American and 48% is white compared to Marion County with 24% African American and 70% white. This ratio is even higher in the target tracts with 58% and 34%, respectively. The Hispanic population makes up a larger portion of the population in the target tracts (9%) and the neighborhood (8%) than the county (4%) and the comparison tracts (2%). The target tracts are in the 90th percentile of census tracts for highest percentage of Hispanic population. See page 7.

Income

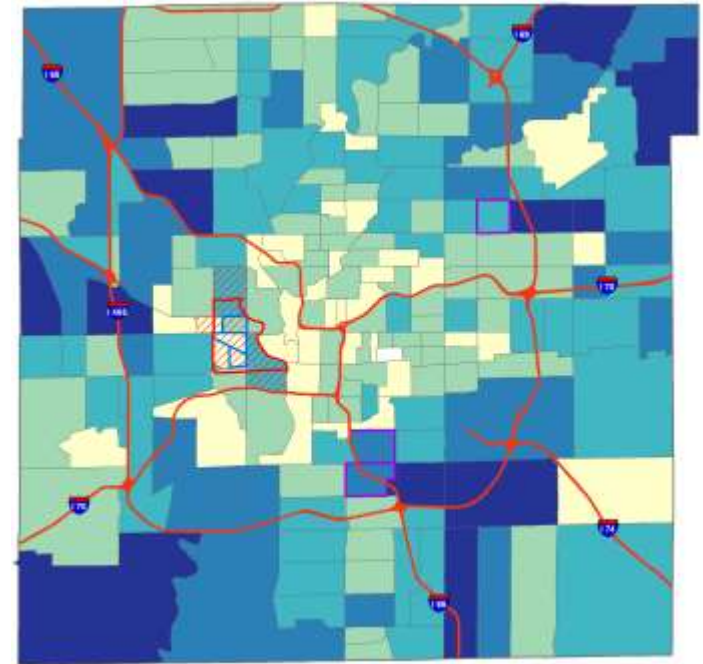
The median family income (MFI) of the Near Westside and the target and comparison tracts is significantly lower than the County's. The target tract's MFI is 40%(*) lower than the County's, and the neighborhood is about 35% lower. The poverty rate for Marion County is 11.1%, compared to 18.5% for the Near Westside.

Educational Attainment*

The Near Westside and its target and comparison tracts each have twice as many adults who have no high school diploma (36%, 36%, and 31% respectively) than the County with 18%. Less than 30% of the population in the same three areas has any college experience, compared to 52% in Marion County. See page 7.

*Updated 6/4/2014 to correct data error.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2000



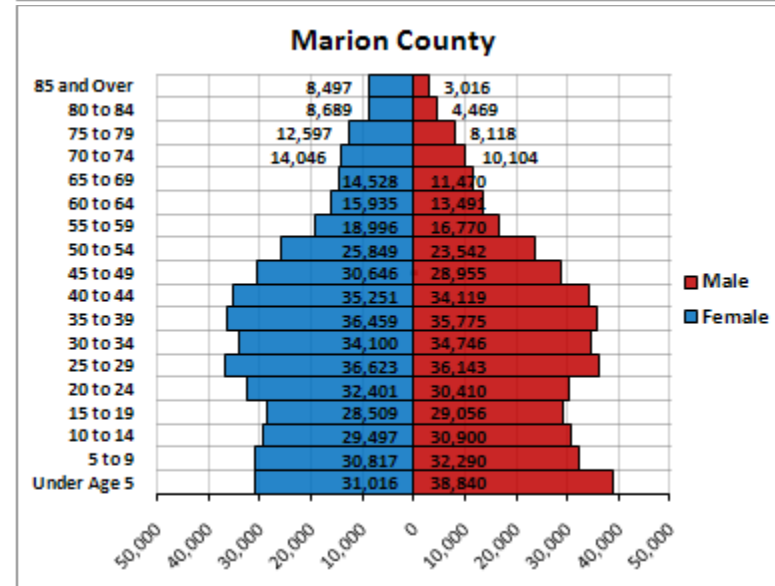
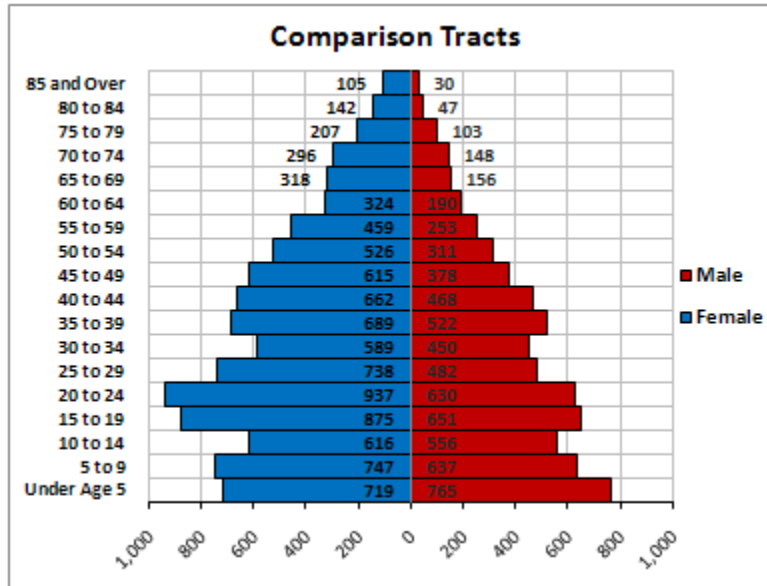
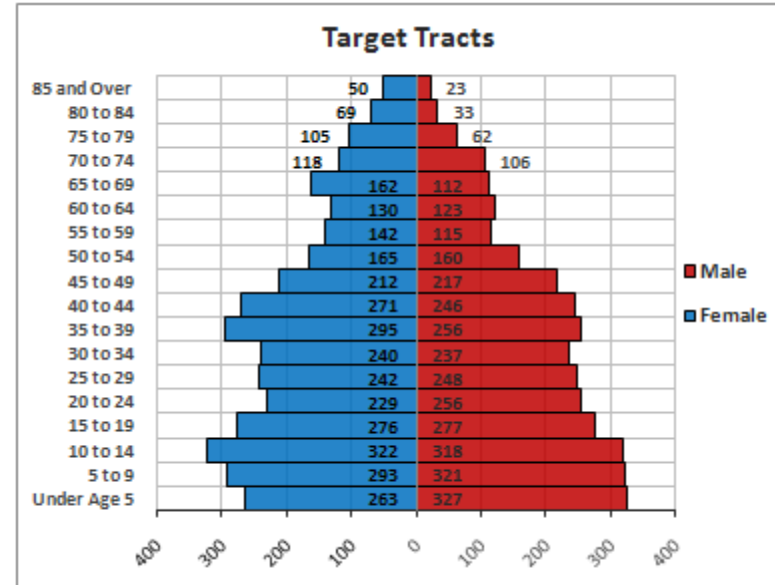
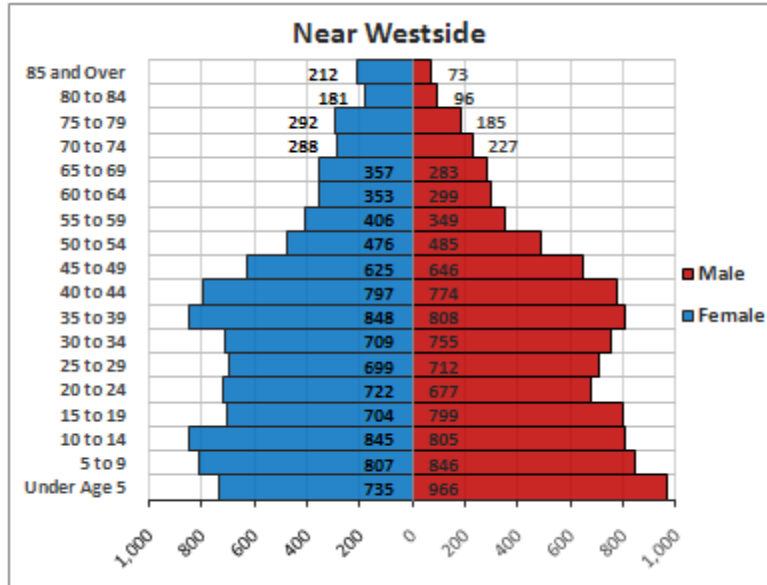
Total Population



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

General Demographics

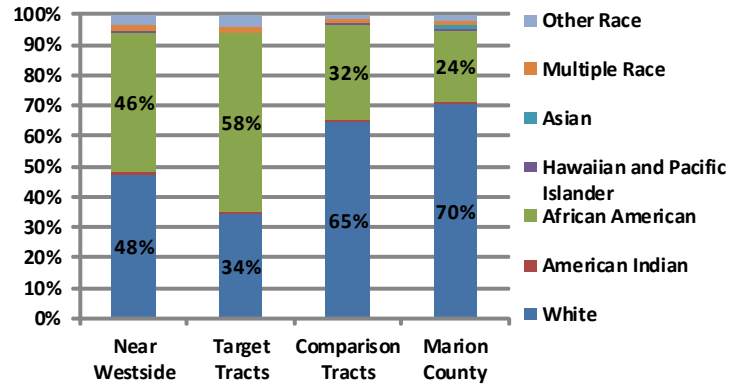
Age Pyramids



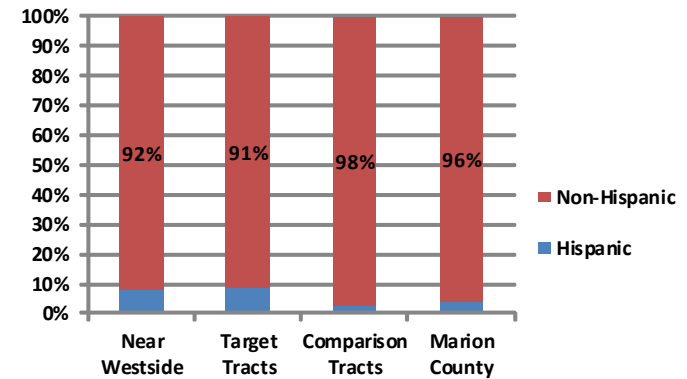
Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000)

General Demographics

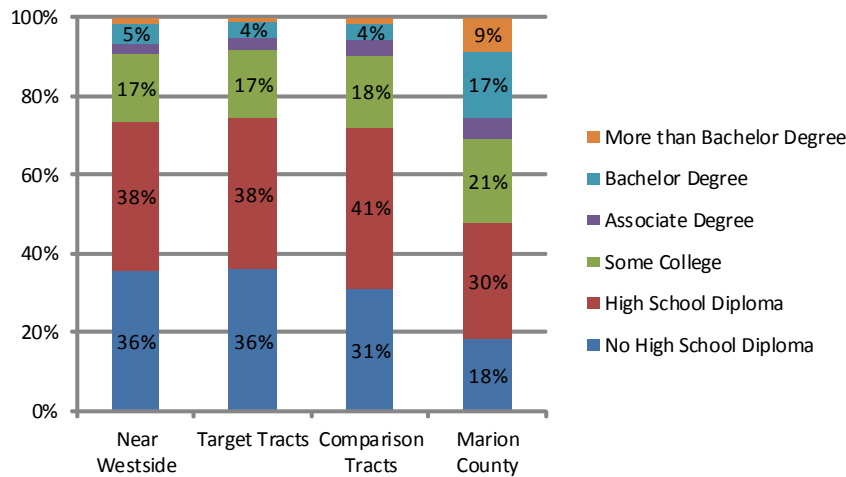
Race



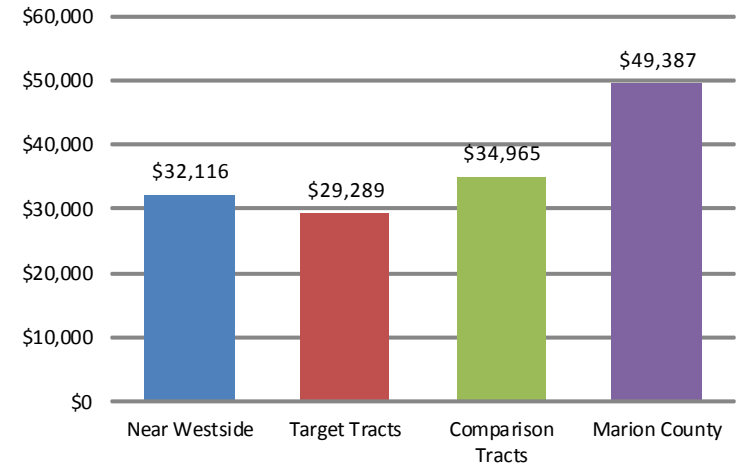
Ethnicity



Educational Attainment*



Median Family Income



Note: This chart was updated to weighted medians in 2012.

Except for Marion County, weighted medians are used to approximate the median family income. Weighted medians are based on the medians of the census tracts that make up each area.

Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000); *Updated 6/4/14 to correct error.

Housing and Real Estate

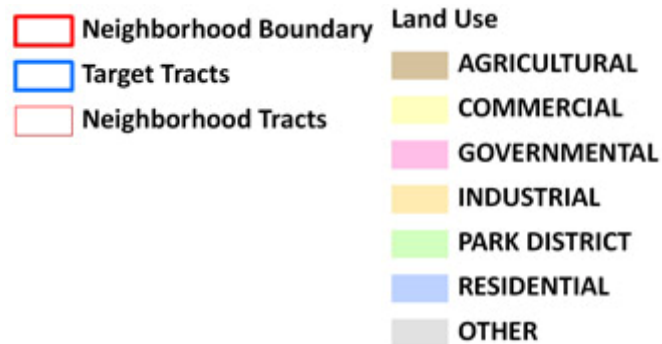
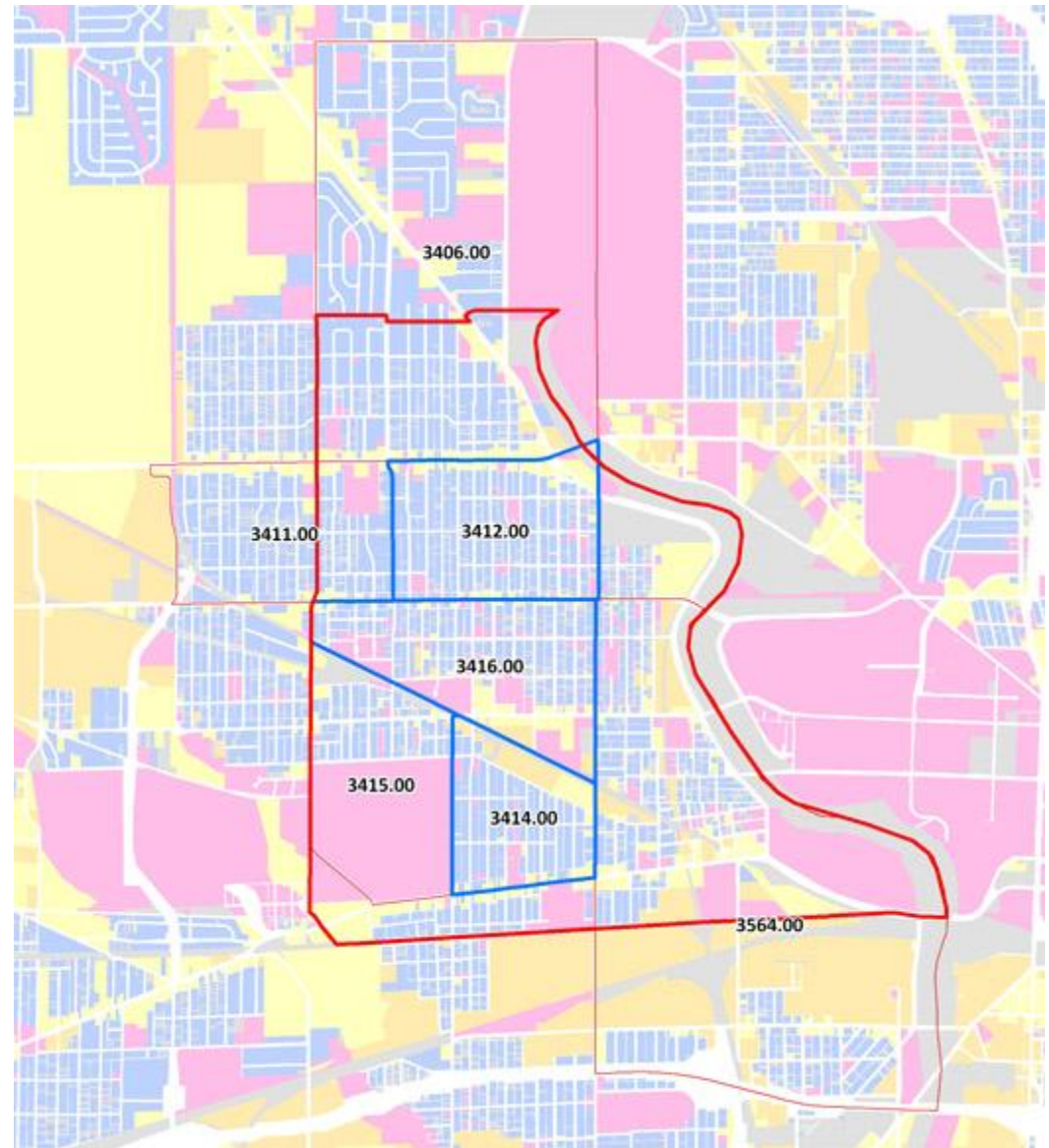
Overview

The Near Westside Neighborhood is 51% residential, 12% commercial, 5% industrial, and 32% other (see land-use map on the right).

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

- The pace of single-family residential-property sales in the Near Westside was similar to that of its comparison tracts and Marion County.
- The median sales price of single-family residential properties in the Near Westside and its target tracts is more than \$75,000 lower than that of Marion County. The median sales price for the comparison tracts is nearly double the median sales prices for the Near Westside and its target tracts.
- The Near Westside and its target tract have been much more affected by the foreclosure crisis than the county and comparison tracts.
- In 2006, 3 out of every 4 loans in the target area were sub-prime loans. The percentage dropped considerably in 2008 but is still three times the county's.
- 86% all home loans in the Near Westside target tracts (75% for the entire neighborhood) were made to investors, which was more than double what it was three years prior.
- The Near Westside target tracts have one of the highest long-term residential vacancy rates in the county at nearly 25% in September 2009.
- The number of new residential building permits issued in the Near Westside and its tracts came to a grinding halt in 2006 with 1 permit. Activity increased in 2007 with 13 new permits in the neighborhood (11 in the target tracts).

Land Use



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

Interpreting the Data:

Pace of Sales:

The pace of single-family residential-property sales has decreased across the board, reflecting the national housing-market slump. In 2008, the Near Westside and its target tracts were right on par with its comparison tract and Marion County for the percent of residential properties that sold during the year, all between 3.7 and 4%. All areas followed a similar pattern: they peaked around 2006 but have declined since.

Price of Sales:

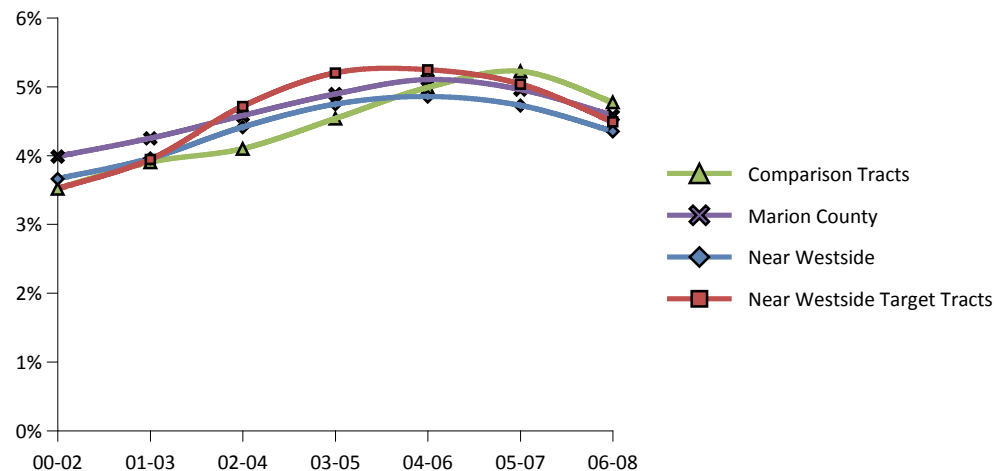
The median sales price of single-family residential properties in the Near Westside and its target tracts is significantly lower than Marion County's (by over \$75,000). In fact, two of the target tracts are in the bottom five census tracts in the entire county for lowest average sales price in 2008. Two-thirds of the sales in that year in the Near Westside are identified as bank-owned at the time of the sale, a signal of foreclosed sales, which is typically sells well below market value. The median sales price for the comparison tracts is nearly double the median sales prices for the Near Westside and its target tracts.

About the Data:

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

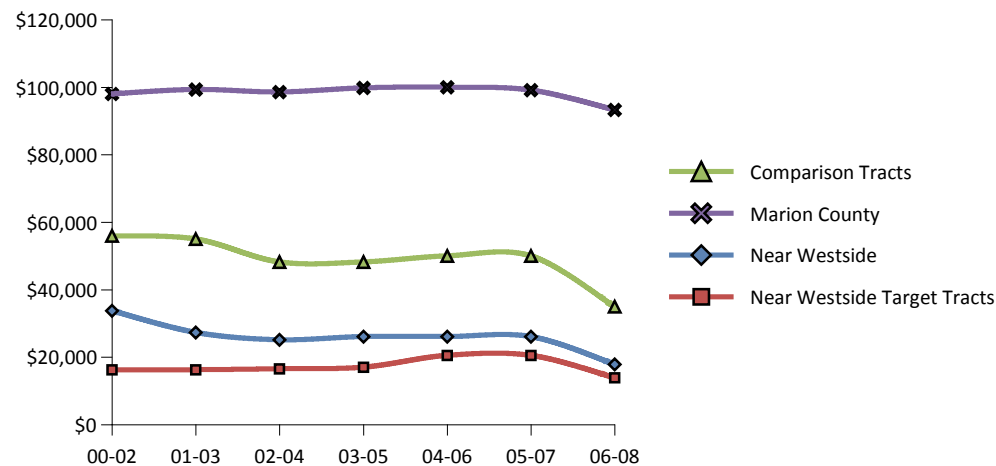
Single Family Residential Properties Sold

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



Median Sales Price of Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(3-Year Rolling Average)



Source: Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

Housing and Real Estate

Foreclosures

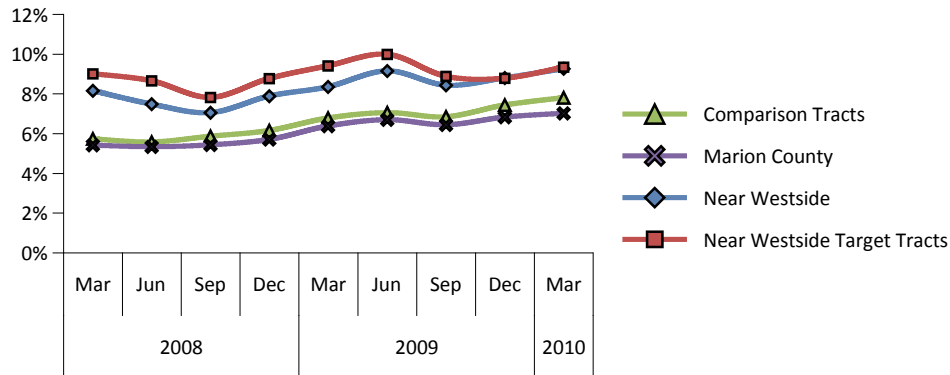
A foreclosure is the legal process by which a borrower in default on a mortgage is deprived of his interest in the mortgaged property. These properties are usually sold for an amount much lower than the actual market value, impacting average sales price in the neighborhood. The statistics on this page 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 4.9% in March 2010 (Urban Institute, foreclosure-response.org). In Marion County the rate was 7.1%. The Near Westside and its target tracts are both higher than the county at 9.3% and 9.4%, respectively. There has been a slight increase across the board the past two years.

Mortgages in Foreclosures

(As % of Mortgages)



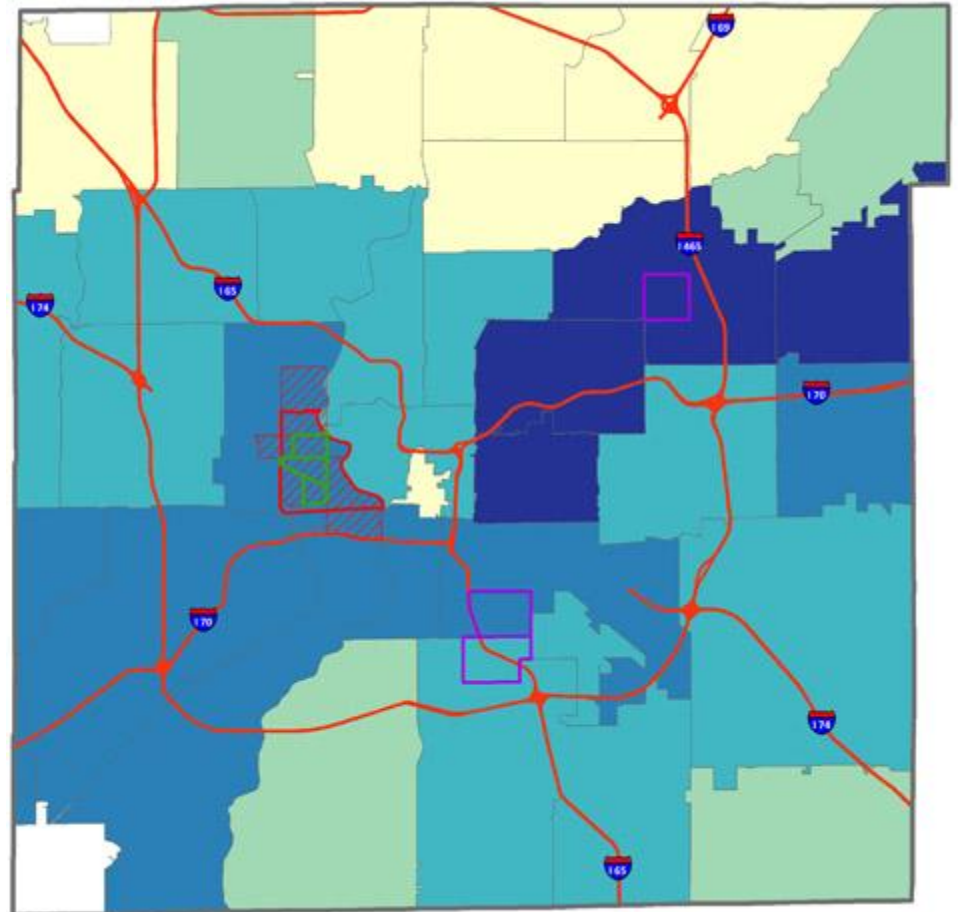
About the Data:

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.

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

Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. The data on this page, however, are by ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Near Westside: 46221, 46222; Target Tracts: 46222; and Comparison Tracts: 46203, 46226, 46227, 46237.

Percentage of Mortgages in Foreclosure by ZIP Code, March 2010



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

Housing and Real Estate

Mortgages and Vacancies

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

Interpreting the Data:

High-cost loans:

All four areas compared in the top chart follow the national trend, where sub-prime lending peaked around 2006 and rapidly declined thereafter. At the peak in 2006, 3 out of every 4 loans in the target area were sub-prime loans, which is over two and a half times the county's percentage (28%). That percentage dropped significantly in 2008 in the Near Westside and its target tracts to 34% and 38%, respectively, which is three times the county's percentage (11%). The comparison tracts peaked at 57% in 2005 and dropped to 24% in 2008.

Investor loans:

In 2008, 86% all home loans in the Near Westside target tracts (75% for the entire neighborhood) were made to investors, which was more than double what it was three years prior. Marion County showed a slow and steady increase of 5 percentage points in investor loans from 2004-2008 to 22%. The comparison tracts charted just above Marion County until 2008 when it ended equal to Marion County.

Long-term residential vacancies:

The Near Westside target tracts have the highest long-term residential vacancy rate of the areas compared here at nearly 25% in September 2009. Census tract 3416.00 is has the 15th highest rate in the county at 28%, and 3412.00 has the 21st highest rate at 24%. The Near Westside rate is at 18%. Marion County and the comparison tracts are less than one-third the rate of the target tracts at about 7% vacancy.

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

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

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

Data Sources:

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

Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

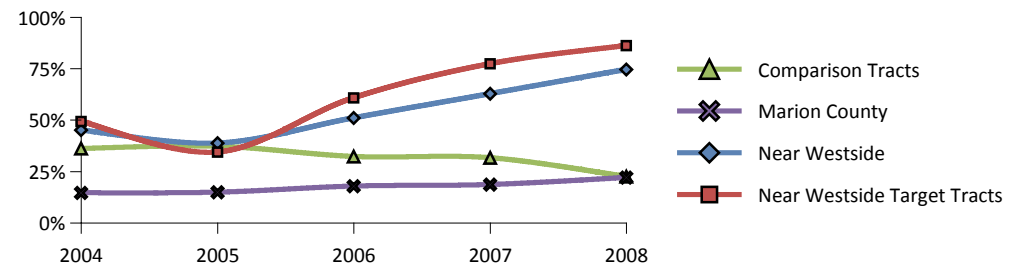
High Cost Home Mortgage Loans to Owner-Occupants - First Liens

(As % of All Loans)



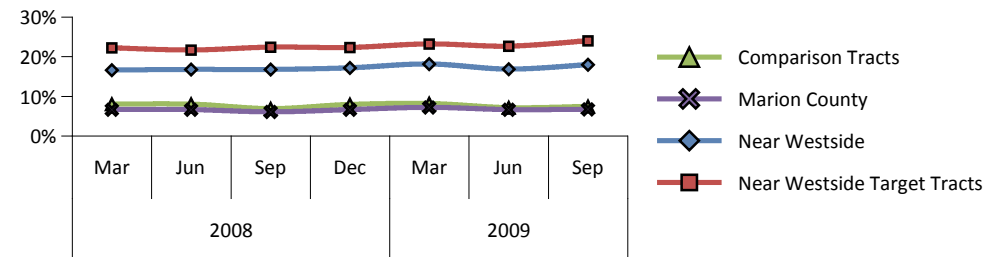
Investor Home Loans - First Liens

(As % of All First Lien Loans)



Long-Term Residential Vacancies

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



Housing and Real Estate

Construction and Demolitions

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

Interpreting the Data:

New residential building permits:
The number of new residential building permits issued in Marion County dropped 70% from 4,845 in 2001 to 1,459 in 2007. Building-permit activity in the Near Westside and its target and comparison tracts is much lower than in Marion County but did increase slightly from 2006 to 2007. In 2006 there was only 1 permit issued for the entire Near Westside, and it was in the target tract. In 2007 there were 13 issued for the neighborhood and 11 in the target tracts. There were 30 building permits issued in 2007 in the comparison tracts, compared to a low of 6 in 2003.

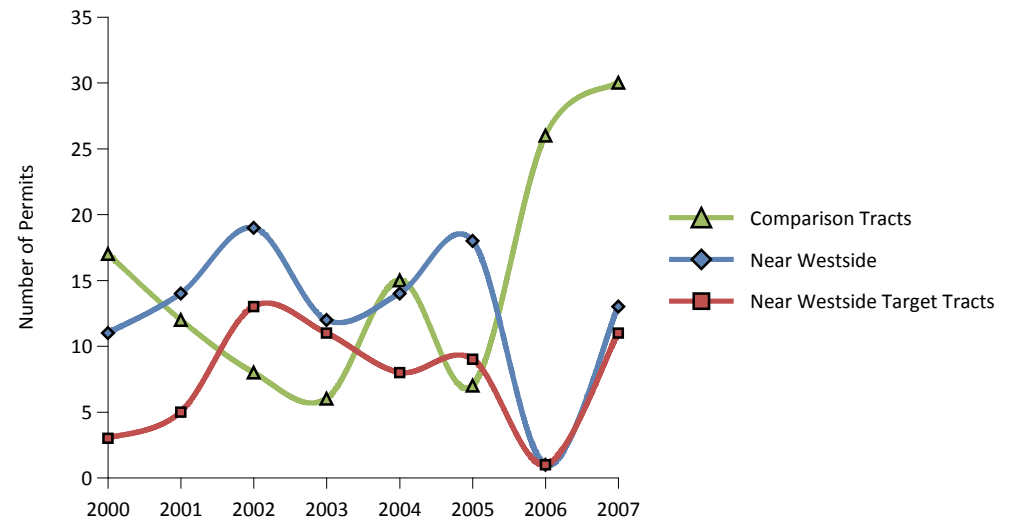
Demolition Permits:

The number of demolition permits issued has decreased overall. The most dramatic activity in the number of permits was in the comparison tracts. From a low of 3 permits issued in 2000, that number increased to 44 in 2003 and 2004 and fell to 9 in 2007. Activity in Marion County has remained the most steady, with a low of 295 in 2005 and a high of 473 in 2003; there were 327 in 2007. In the Near Westside, there were 20 demolition permits issued in 2002 and 9 issued in 2007. In the target tracts, 10 permits were issued in 2004 and 2005 and 4 issued in 2007.

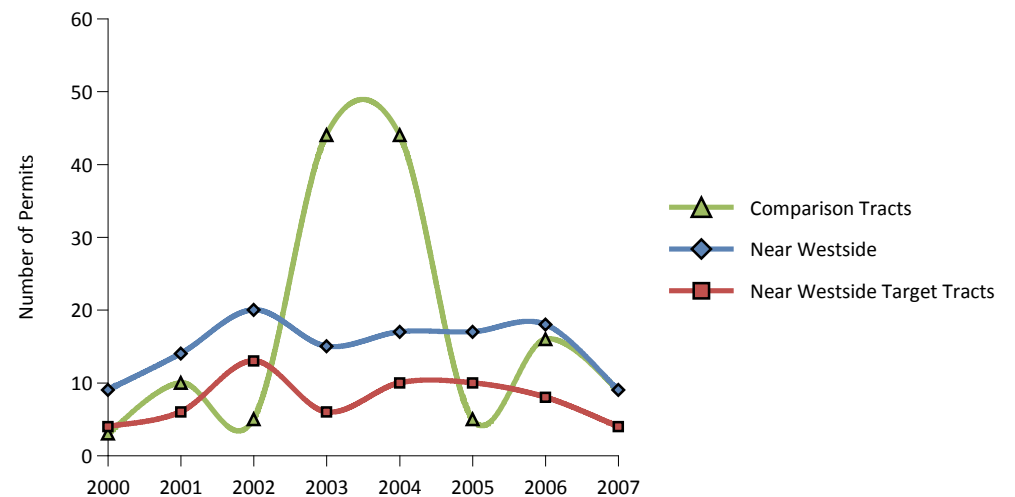
About the Data:

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

New Residential Building Permits



Demolition Permits Issued to Residential Properties



Source: SAVI and Department of Metropolitan Development

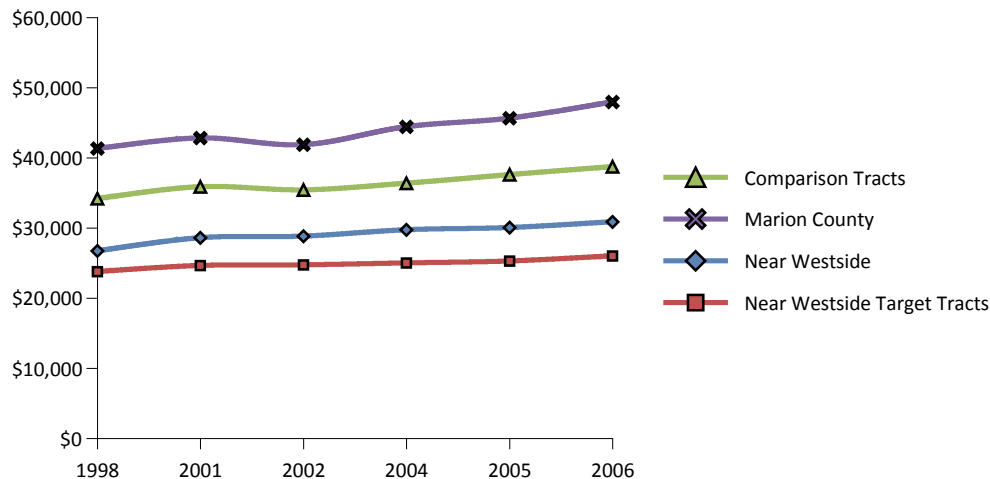
Income and Wealth

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 Westside's residents have lower-than-average incomes compared to the county and its comparison area.

The map at the right shows the Near Westside as having some of the lowest reported incomes in the county, based on federal income tax returns. The chart below shows a sizable margin between the Near Westside (\$30,865 in 2006) and the County (\$47,948), and the neighborhood residents' incomes are rising at a slower rate than the county. Over time, the incomes of all areas have been impacted by the economic recession of the early 2000s and as a result, rose slowly between 1999 and 2006. The data are not yet available to determine if the Near Westside's incomes have been impacted by the economic recession of the late 2000s, which resulted in the housing bubble burst.

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return



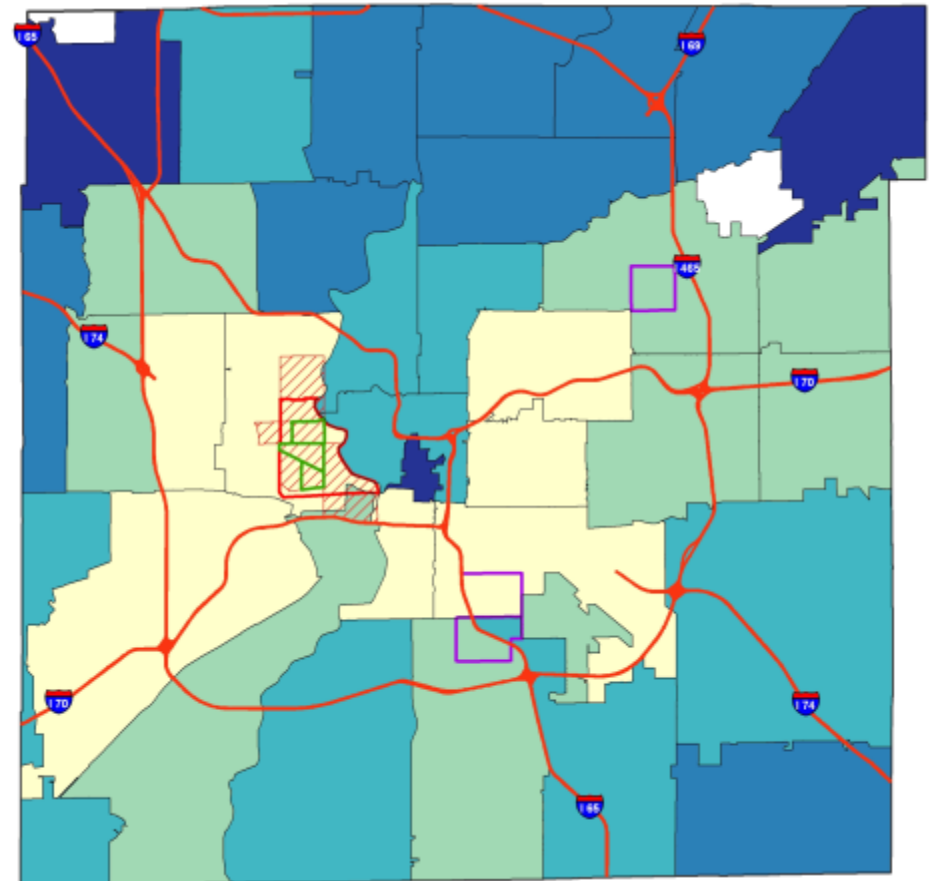
About the Data:

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 Westside: 46221, 46222; Target Tracts: 46222; and Comparison Tracts: 46203, 46226, 46227, 46237.

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

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



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 \$3,400 per month from 2002 to 2008.

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

Interpreting the Data:

The chart on the right shows the relative change in the number of residents earning over \$3,400 per month from 2002 to 2008. When the line drops below 100 the number of residents decreased; when the line goes above 100, the number has increased. All of the geographies show an increasing trend in the number of residents earning over \$3,400 per month since 2002 (by about 30% during this time period) based on the top chart. The Near Westside and its target tracts had risen faster than the comparison chart and the County in 2007 but lost this ground in 2008.

The monthly earning level chart at the bottom shows the percentage of residents earning \$3,400 or more is much higher in the county as a whole than the neighborhood, target, and comparison tracts. The largest percentage of employed residents in all four areas are earning between \$1,201 and \$3,400—on average, not sufficient to cover the basic needs of a family of four.

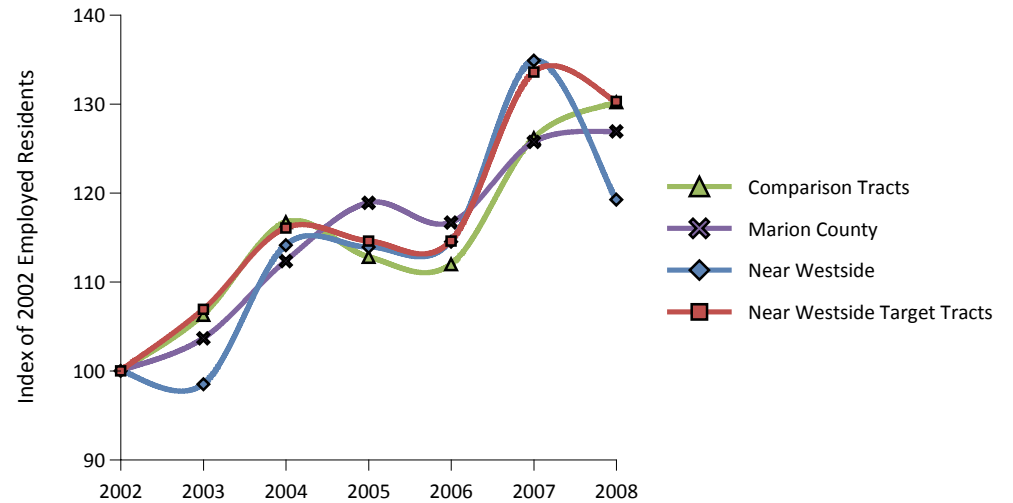
About the Data:

The data reflect employment of residents living in the West Indianapolis neighborhood.

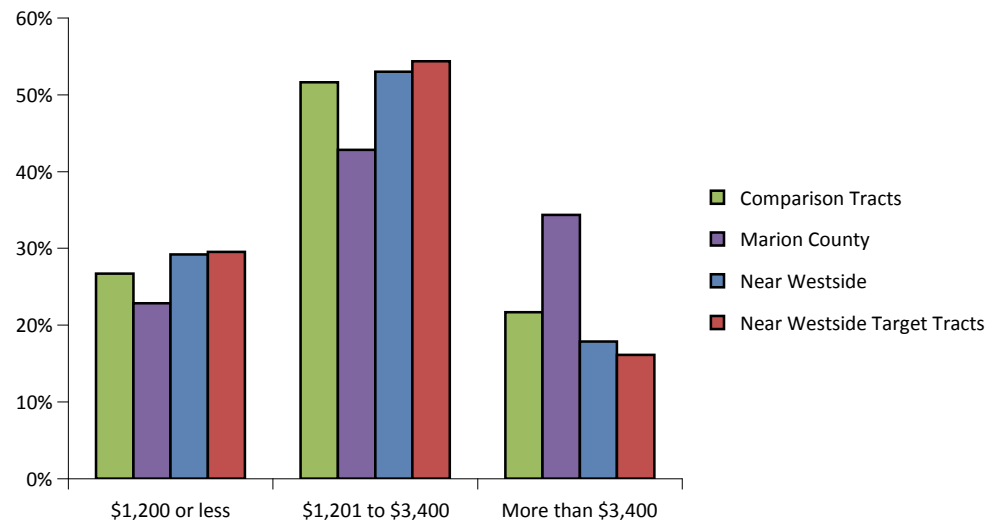
Data Source: Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

Employed Residents Earnings Index

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



Percent Employed Residents by Monthly Earning Level, 2008



Income and Wealth

Resident Income

Another measure of resident income is the 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 types of residents.

Interpreting the Data:

Even though the pattern fluctuates over time, the median income of borrowers of owner-occupied properties in Near Westside and its target tracts are consistently more than \$15,000 below the county. From 2006 to 2007, the median income of borrowers in the Near Westside and its target tracts rose \$36,000 and \$34,000, respectively, while the comparison tracts' incomes declined slightly to \$33,000.

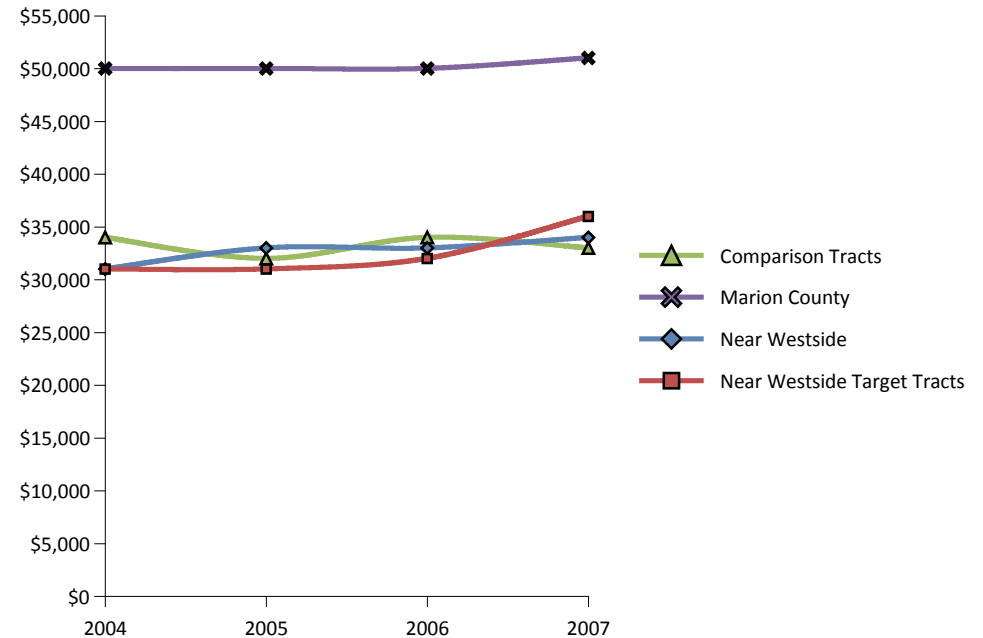
About the Data:

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

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

Median Income of First Lien Mortgage Borrowers

(Owner-Occupied Properties)



Economy and Workforce

Overview

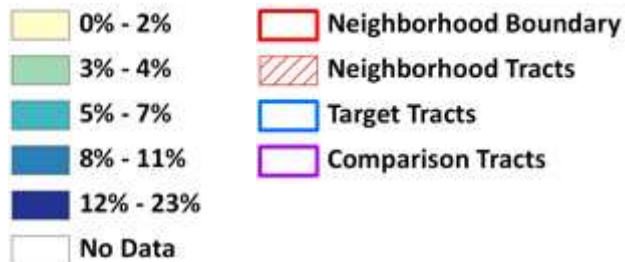
As seen in the education section, the educational attainment levels of adults in the Near Westside are lower than those in Marion County—1 of 3 adults in the Near Westside does not have a high school diploma. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. More education equates to higher incomes, and a skilled workforce means more economic potential and stability for the neighborhood.

The map at right shows the high unemployment rate in 2000 in the Near Westside. The data do not yet show how the late 2000s recession is impacting residents in neighborhoods, but the toll on Marion County is reflected in the nearly doubled unemployment rate from June 2008 to June 2010 (5.5% and 10.2%, respectively) (Data Source: STATS Indiana using Bureau of Labor Statistics data).

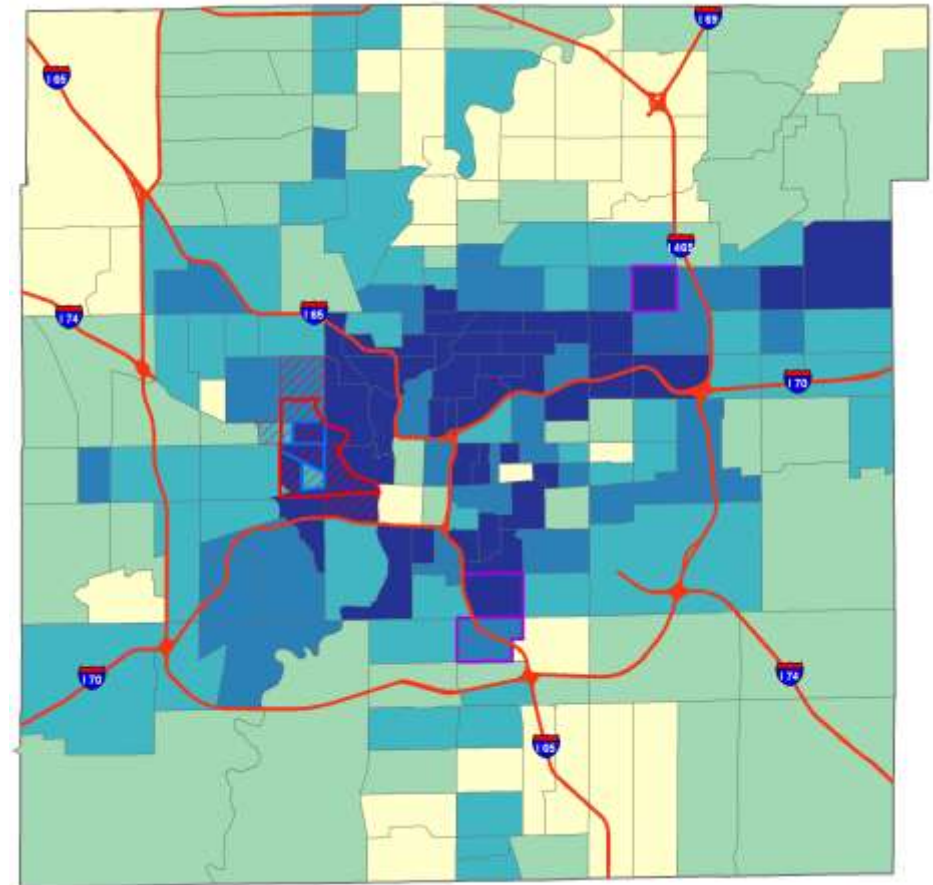
In general, the data indicate the following trends:

- The number of Near Westside residents employed is decreasing.
- The leading industries for resident employment are retail, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing.
- The leading types of jobs in the local market include education, health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and construction.
- The number of jobs in the target tracts' labor market has decreased dramatically since 2002.
- In the third quarter of 2009, 1 out of 5 businesses in the target tracts had been vacant for more than 3 months.

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



Unemployment by Census Tract, 2000



Source: SAVI and US Census (2000)

Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment

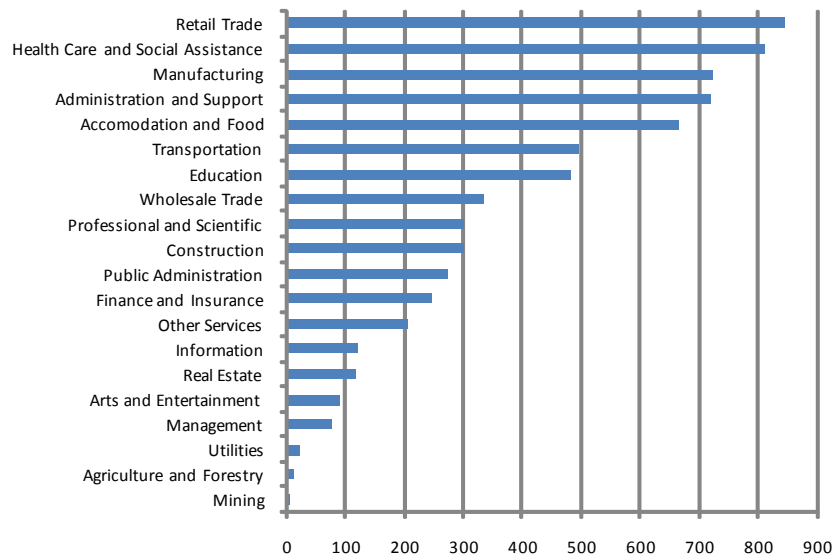
Are residents employed, and has that changed over time? If so, what types of industries are they working in? Employment is a major determinant of economic self-sufficiency. According to the US Census, the unemployment rate for the Near Westside in 2000 was 9.1% and for the target tracts it was 10.2%; the unemployment rate in Marion County was 5.4%.

Interpreting the Data:

The number of Near Westside residents employed has decreased since the 2000 census, and the gap between the Near Westside and Marion County is widening.

Most of the Near Westside residents are employed in the retail, health care and social assistance, manufacturing, administrative and support, and accommodation and food sectors. The chart at the lower right shows that retail has consistently been the top employing industry, although the number employed in that industry dipped in the middle of the decade. The number of residents employed in manufacturing has continually decreased since 2002, and the number employed in healthcare has fluctuated.

Number of Employed Residents of Near Westside by Industry Sector, 2008

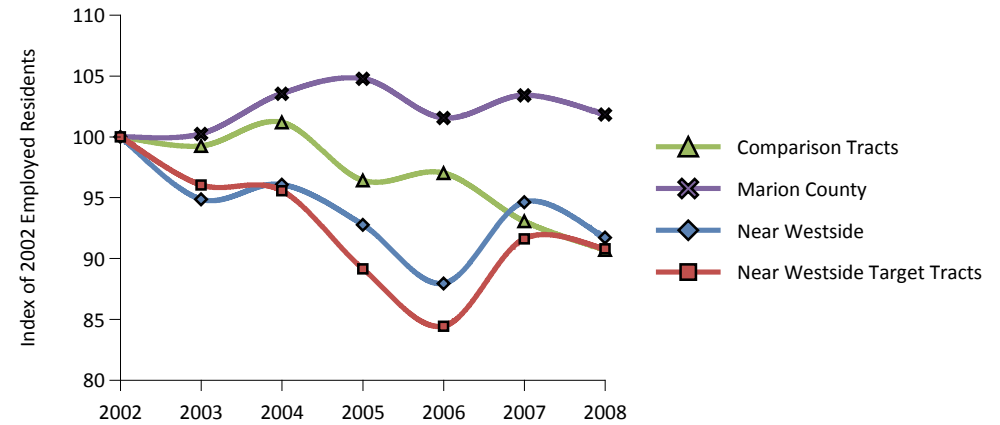


About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Near Westside neighborhood.

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

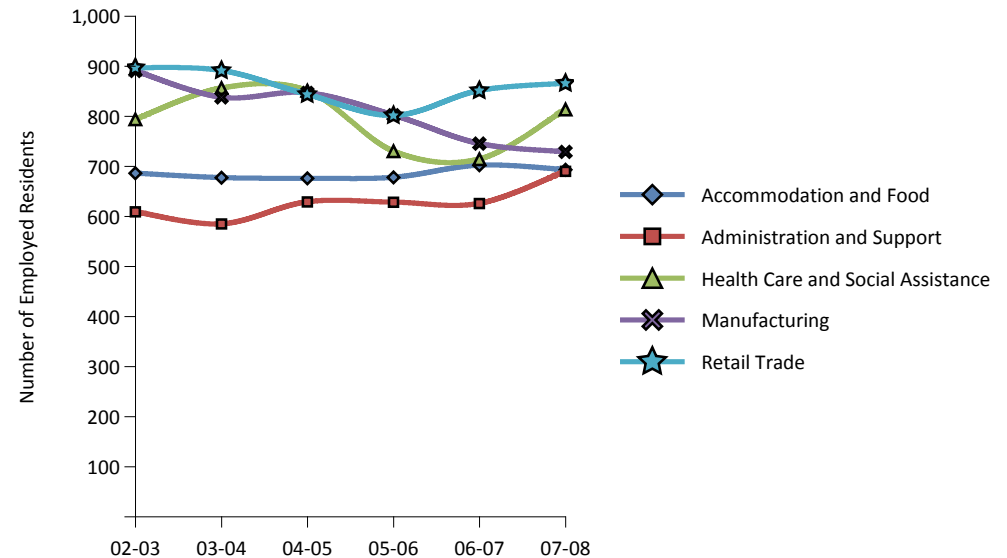
Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents

(Indexed to Year 2002)



Employed Residents in Near Westside by Industry

(2-Year Rolling Average)



Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment: Top 3 Industries

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

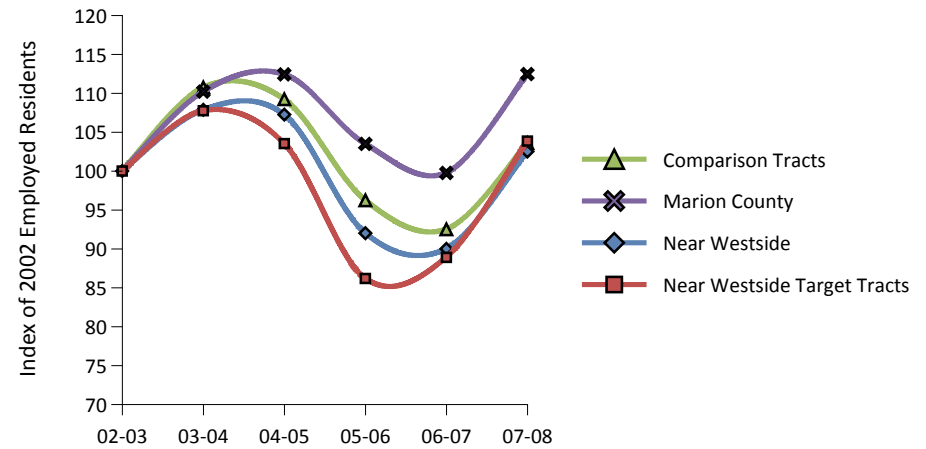
Interpreting the Data:

Most Near Westside residents are employed in retail, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing sectors. The charts on this page show the relative change in the number of neighborhood residents employed in each of these sectors from 2002 to 2008 for the Near Westside, its target and comparison tracts, and Marion County. When the line drops below 100, the industry has lost employees, and when the line goes above 100, the industry has grown. Employment numbers are on the rise in health care and social assistance, with Marion County leading the way. All four areas have shown a dramatic increase in health care and social assistance employment numbers since a continual

The number of neighborhood residents employed in manufacturing jobs is decreasing at a much faster rate in the target tracts than all other areas, followed by Near Westside and the comparison tracts. There has been an increase in the number of Near Westside and target tracts residents employed in the retail trade following a drop in 2005. Employment in retail trade for residents of the comparison tracts and Marion County follows a similar decline.

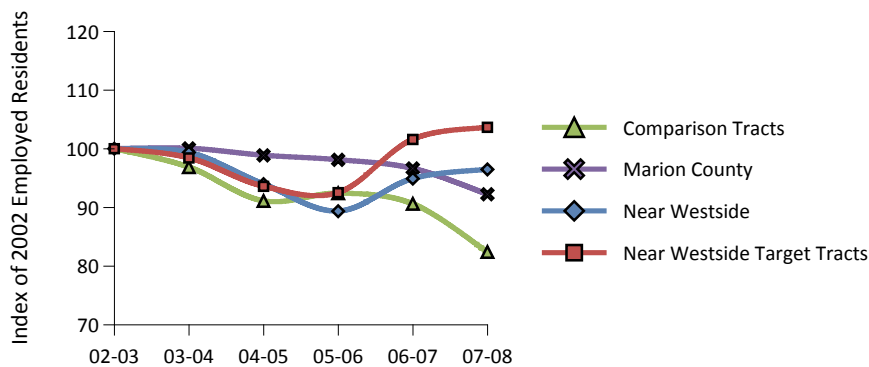
Health Care and Social Assistance

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



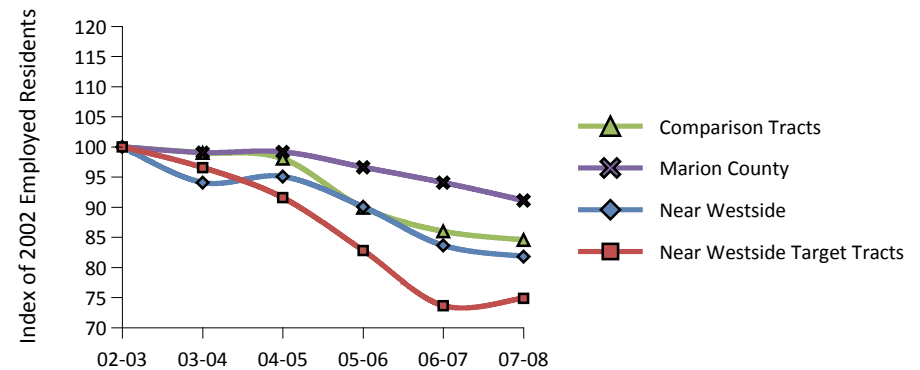
Retail Trade

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



Manufacturing

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



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

Economy and Workforce

Local Job Market

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

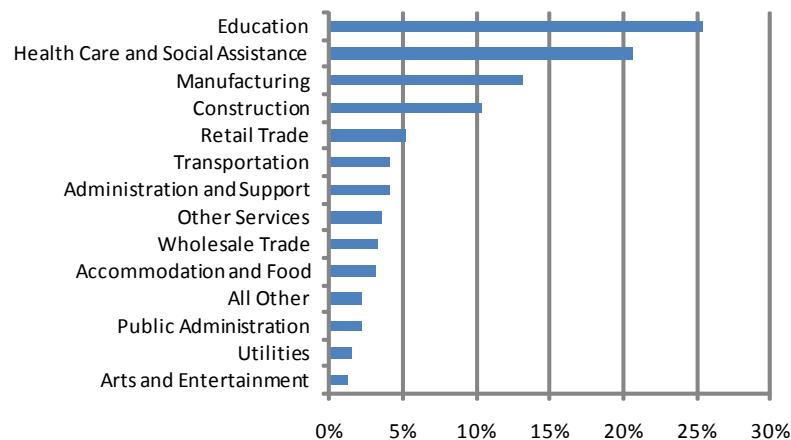
Interpreting the Data:

The number of jobs in the neighborhood's job market has decreased dramatically in the Near Westside target tracts since 2002. The most volatile activity has been in the Near Westside, where the number of local jobs increased from 2002 to 2005, dipped in 2006, and recovered in 2008. The local job markets for the comparison tracts and Marion County remained fairly stable with a slight increase from 2006 to 2008.

Three of the leading sectors in the local job market also top the list of sectors in which residents are employed: retail, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing. Education and construction round out the top five leading industries in the local job market.

In the third quarter of 2009, 1 out of 5 businesses (23%) in the target tracts had been vacant for more than 3 months. The comparison tracts had the lowest long-term business vacancy rate; that rate, however, increased from 10% in early 2008 to nearly 14% in September 2009. Eighteen percent of businesses in the Near Westside were vacant for more than 3 months, up from 16%, and 7% of businesses in the comparison tracts and Marion County were vacant that long.

Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2008



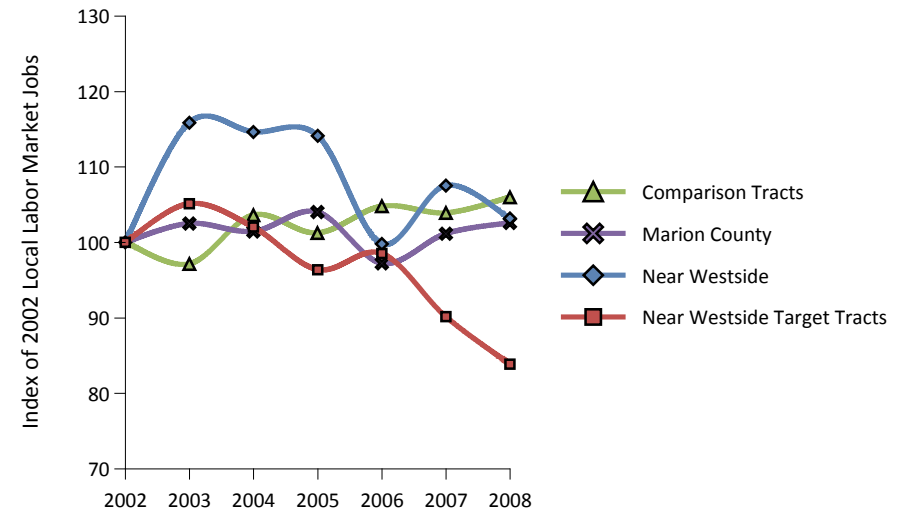
About the Data: The data reflect jobs within 1 mile of the census tracts in the Near Westside neighborhood.

Data Sources: Labor Market Data: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

Business Vacancies: USPS Vacant Address Data

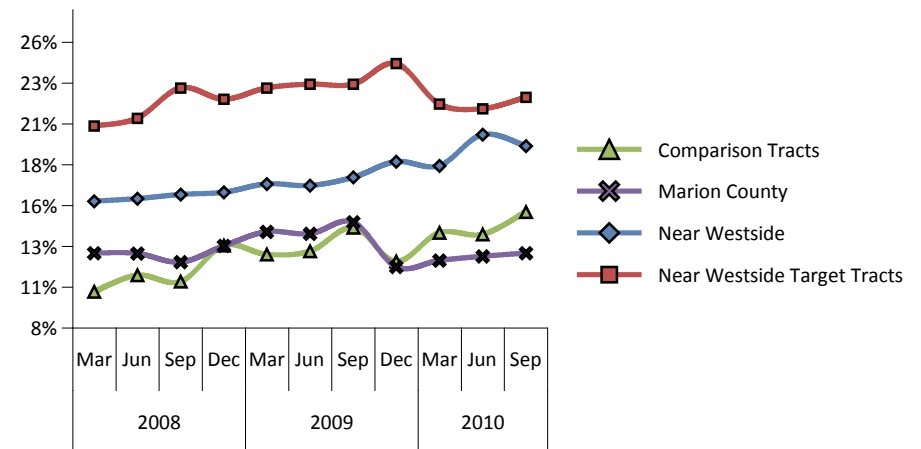
Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market

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



Business Vacancies

(Percent of Business Addresses Vacant More than 3 Months)



Community Quality and Safety

Overview

Community safety is an important aspect of assessing neighborhood quality. Crime levels are a key indicator of neighborhood stability and are the primary measures used in this section of the report. Overall, the Near Westside Indianapolis is less safe than the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) service area.

Number of Crimes:

- In 2008, the Near Westside had 127 reported Part 1 crimes per 1,000 residents, compared to 92 per 1,000 in the IMPD service area.

Types of Crimes:

- The majority of the crimes reported in the Near Westside are property-related rather than committed against a person. However, the violent crime rate in the Near Westside target tracts is double IMPD's.
- Of all reported crimes, 33% are assaults, 31% are larcenies, and 18% are residential burglaries.

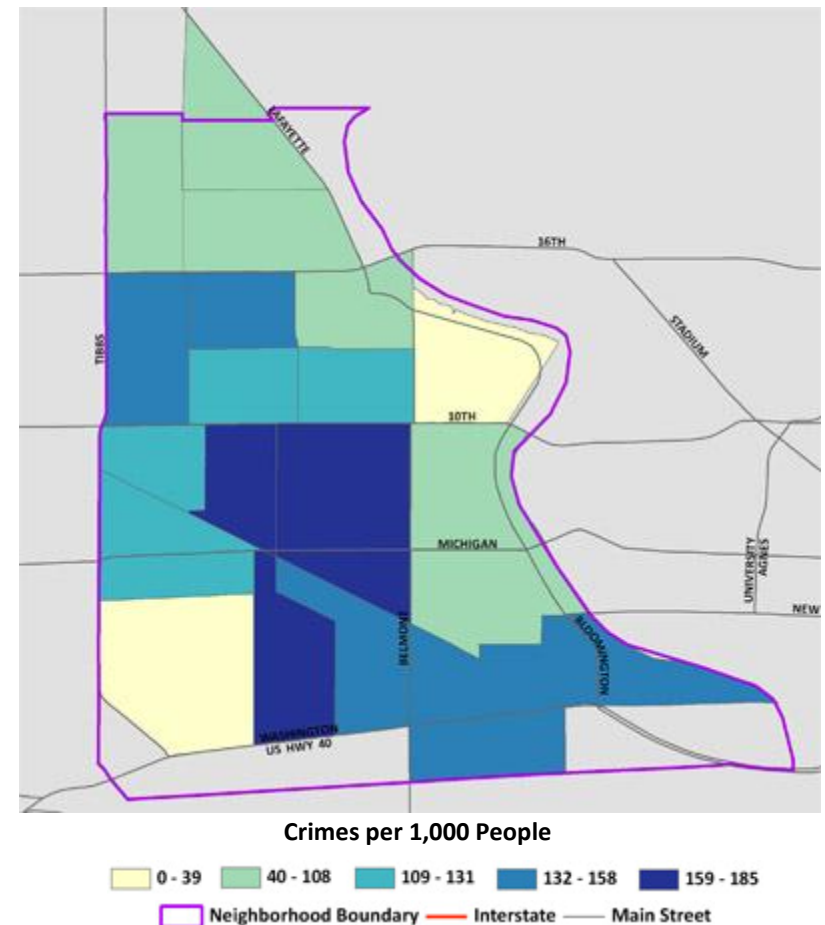
Who is committing crimes? This is what the data show about Near Westside juvenile offenders ages 6-18 compared to the entire Near Westside youth population ages 6-18:

- Age: 67% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 30% of the general youth population that falls in the same category.
- Race: 60% of juvenile offenders are African American, compared to 56% of the general youth population.
- Gender: 70% of juvenile offenders are male, compared to 51% of the general youth population.

Where are crimes committed?

- Within the Near Westside, the crimes are clustering in the west central and south central parts of the neighborhood.

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



Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Community Quality and Safety

All Part 1 Crimes

Part 1 Crimes, as defined by the FBI, include criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and rape.

When comparing the entire Near Westside neighborhood and its target tract to the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) and IMPD service areas and the comparison tracts, there are remarkable differences when it comes to the type and amount of crimes that are reported.

Interpreting the Data:

The Near Westside and its target tracts are experiencing a much higher overall crime rate than the comparison tracts and the IPD and IMPD service areas. As the graph shows, the crime rate has been increasing across the board from 2003 to 2007 with the sharpest increase in the target tracts, which have some of the highest crimes rates in the county (2 of the 3 target tracts are in the top 20 census tracts for highest crime rate in the county). In 2008, the violent crime rate in the target tracts (62 crimes per 1,000 residents) was double that of the IMPD area and comparison tracts. And it appears things are not getting better in this area; the rate decreased in 2008 in all other areas except the target tracts.

The following three pages drill into more detail about property and violent crimes.

About the Data:

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

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

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

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

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

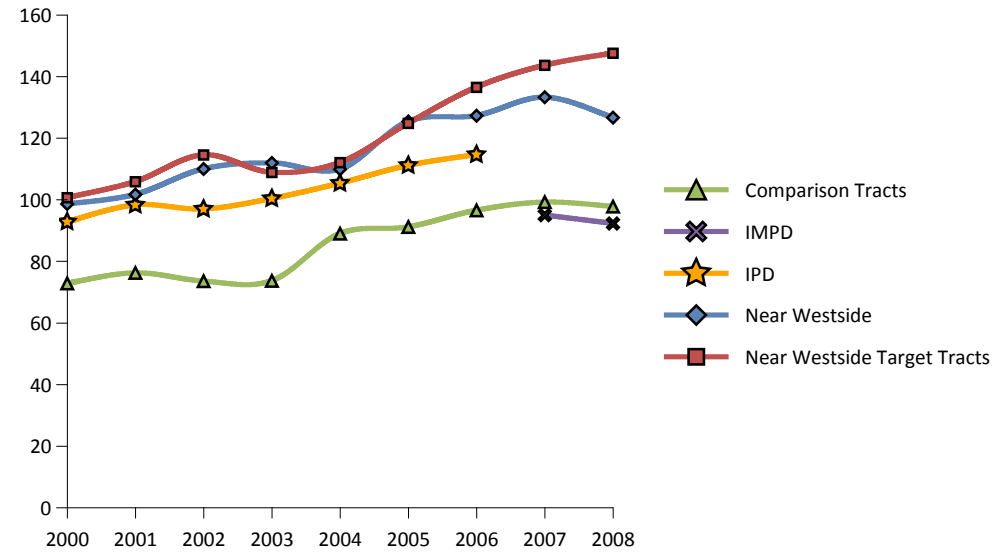
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults

(Per 1,000 People)



Part 1 Crime Reports, 2008

(Crimes Per 1,000 People)

	Near Westside	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	77	86	64	61
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	49	62	33	31
Total* All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults	127	148	98	92

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

*Totals may be off due to rounding.

Community Quality and Safety

All Part 1 Crimes by Type

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

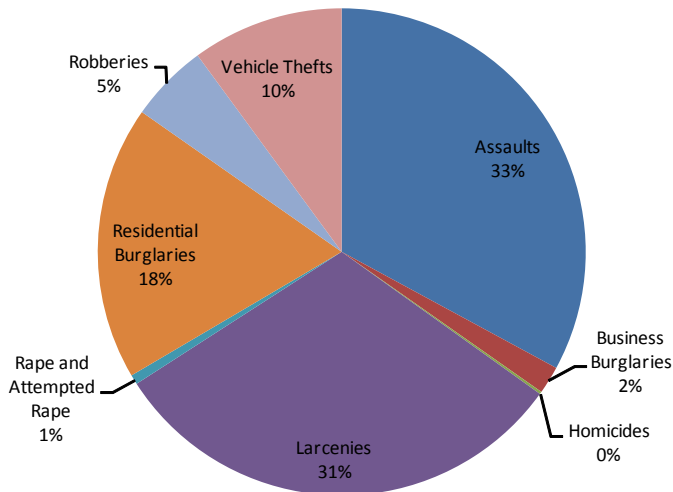
Interpreting the Data:

The pie chart shows:

- Assaults* comprise 33% of the crimes in the Near Westside, followed by closely by larcenies (31%).**
- Residential burglaries and business burglaries together make up one-fifth of the crimes in the Near Westside.

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.

All Part 1 Crimes by Type, 2008 - Near Westside

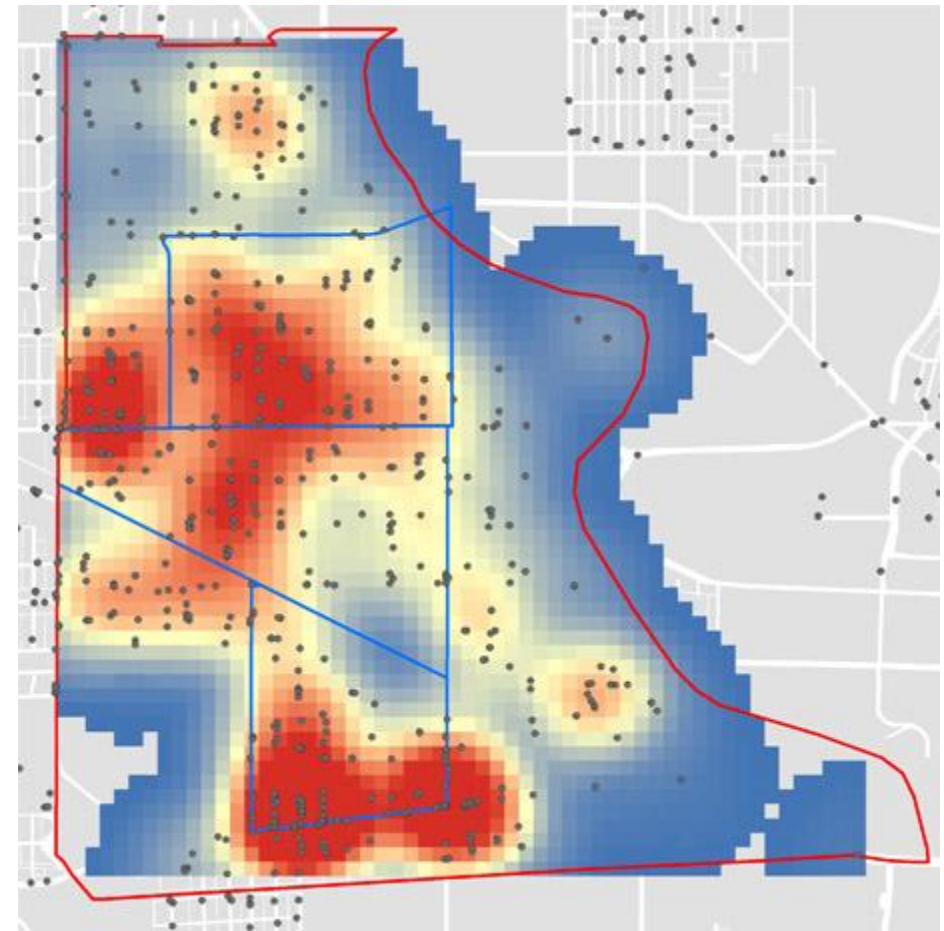


About the Data:

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

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

Assaults, 2008



Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Community Quality and Safety

Violent Crimes

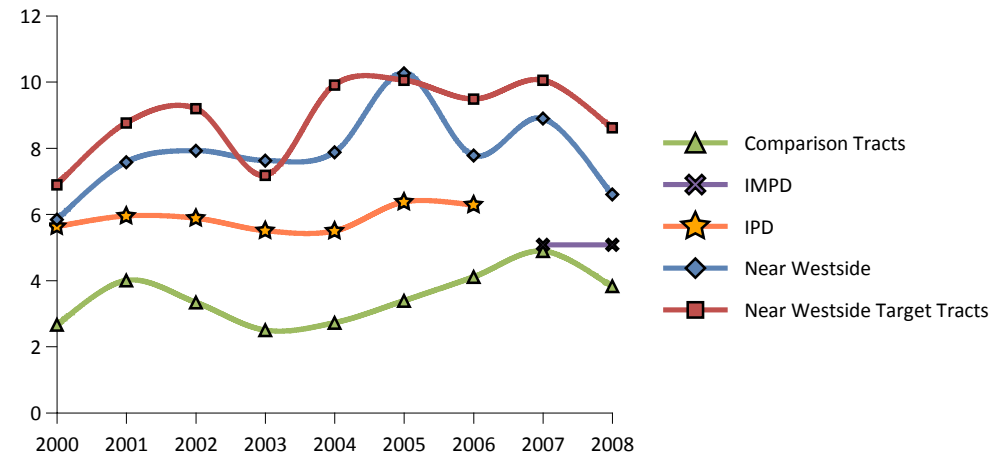
Violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. These types of crimes seriously undermine the public sense of safety and physical well-being. Robberies are considered to be a bellwether of public safety and constitute one of the best indicators to monitor neighborhood trends.

Interpreting the Data:

The Near Westside and its target tracts have a higher robbery rate than the comparison tracts and the IMPD service area. The number of robberies per thousand in the Near Westside peaked in 2005 at 10 per 1,000 residents and dropped to 7 per 1,000 in 2008. The comparison area's rate climbed at a steady rate until 2008. Out of the measured areas, the Near Westside target tracts had the highest number of robberies and assaults per thousand in 2008 with 9 robberies per thousand residents and 52 assaults per thousand. The rate of assaults rose in all the areas except IMPD from 2007 to 2008, with the largest jump in the target tracts from 40 to 52 assaults per thousand residents.

Robberies

(Per 1,000 People)



About the Data:

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

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

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

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

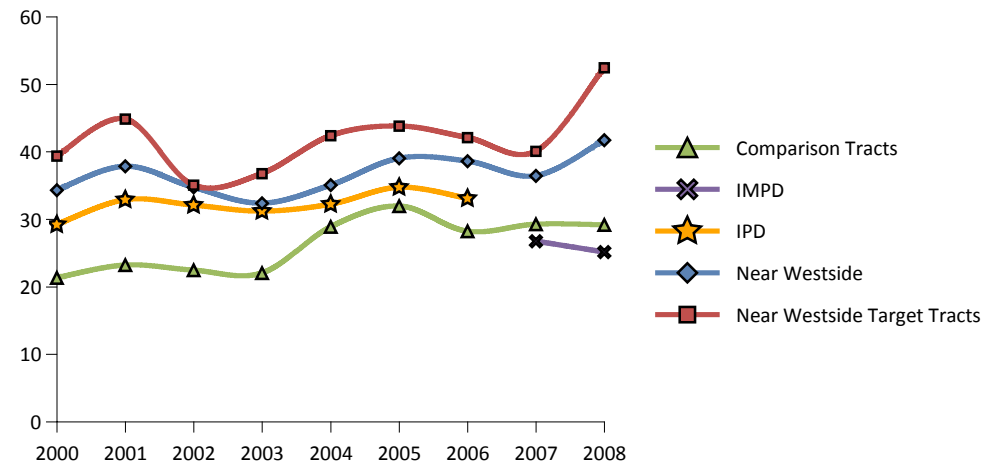
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

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:

As noted in the table on page 21, property crimes are a significant crime issue in the Near Westside. Eighteen percent of all reported crimes are residential burglaries, and 2% are business burglaries. The charts here show how those figures compare to the target and comparison tracts and the IPD and IMPD service areas. All of the areas have seen an increase in the overall property crime rate since 2000 with the Near Westside and its target tracts pulling ahead from 2006 on.

The target tracts had the highest rate of all burglaries for the years 2006 and 2008. In 2006, the Near Westside and its target tracts experienced an increase in business burglaries. By 2008, they had fallen and were on par with the IMPD service area.

About the Data:

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

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

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

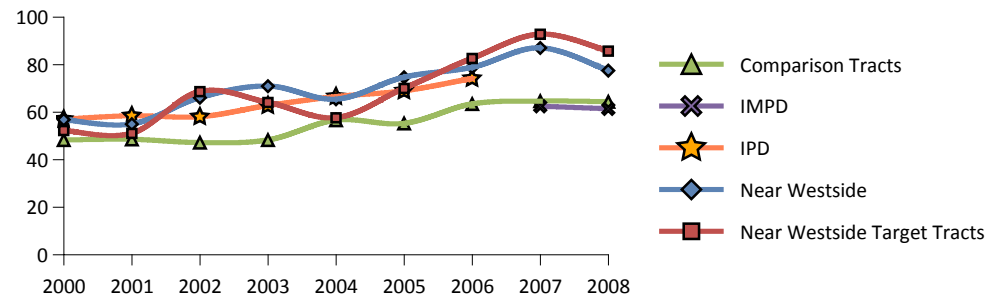
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department Jurisdiction
 IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Jurisdiction

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

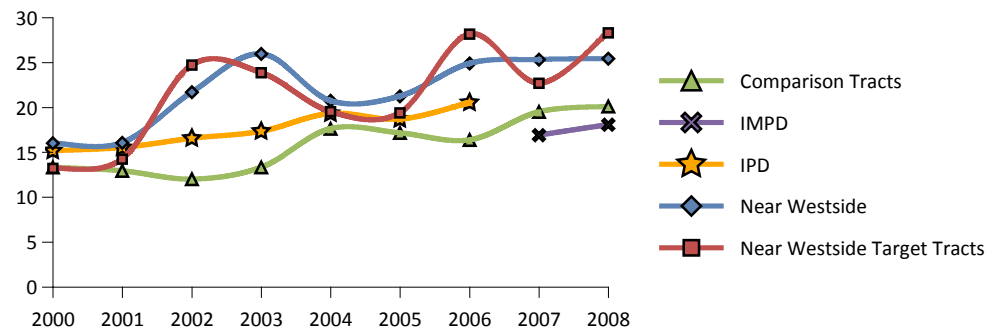
Property Crimes

(Per 1,000 People)



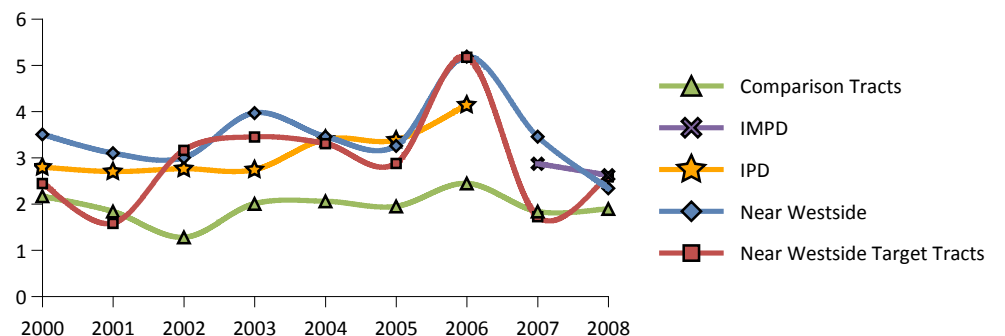
All Burglaries

(Per 1,000 People)



Business Burglaries

(Per 1,000 People)



Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Severity of Offense

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

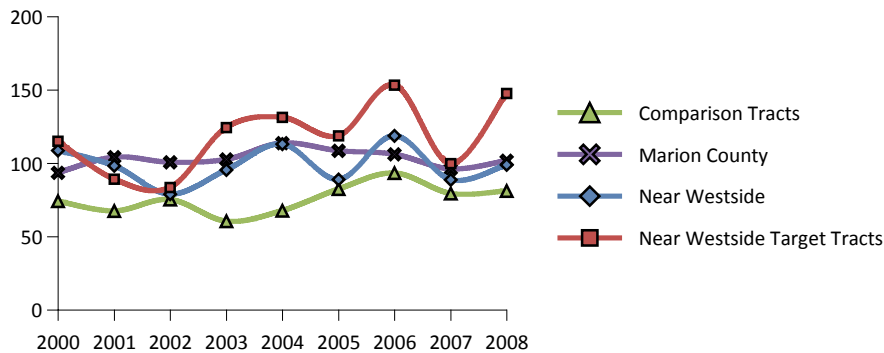
Interpreting the Data:

Overall rates of juvenile offense charges were fairly stable between 2000 and 2008 for all areas. The most variation was seen in the Near Westside target tracts, which ended this time period with the highest rate of 125 charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18.

The pie charts below show the severity of the juvenile charges. The number one type of juvenile charge in all areas is misdemeanor charges, followed by felony charges. The Near Westside and its target tracts both have a higher proportion of status offenses than the county (21% for Near Westside, 19% for the target tracts, and 12% for Marion County). Overall, Marion County and the comparison tracts have higher rates of the more severe offenses.

Total Juvenile Offense Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



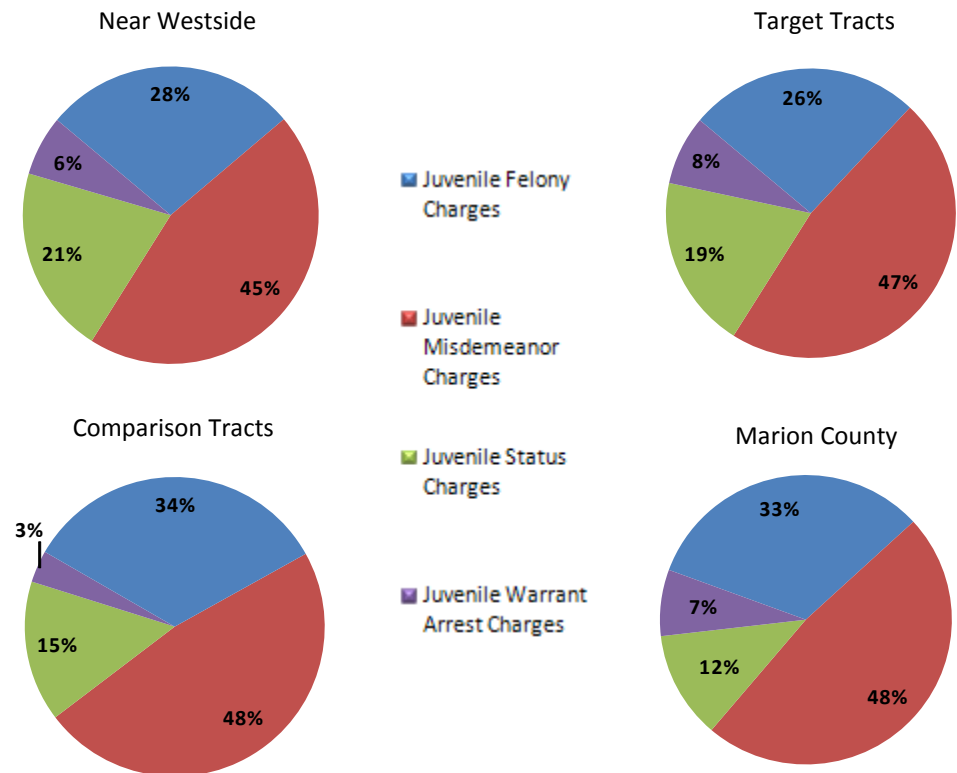
About the Data:

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

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

Status offenses are noncriminal juvenile offenses such as truancy, running away from home, possessing alcohol or cigarettes, and violating curfew. Status offenses are applied only to children and youth because of their status as minors.

Juvenile Charges by Severity of Offense, 2008



Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Community Quality and Safety

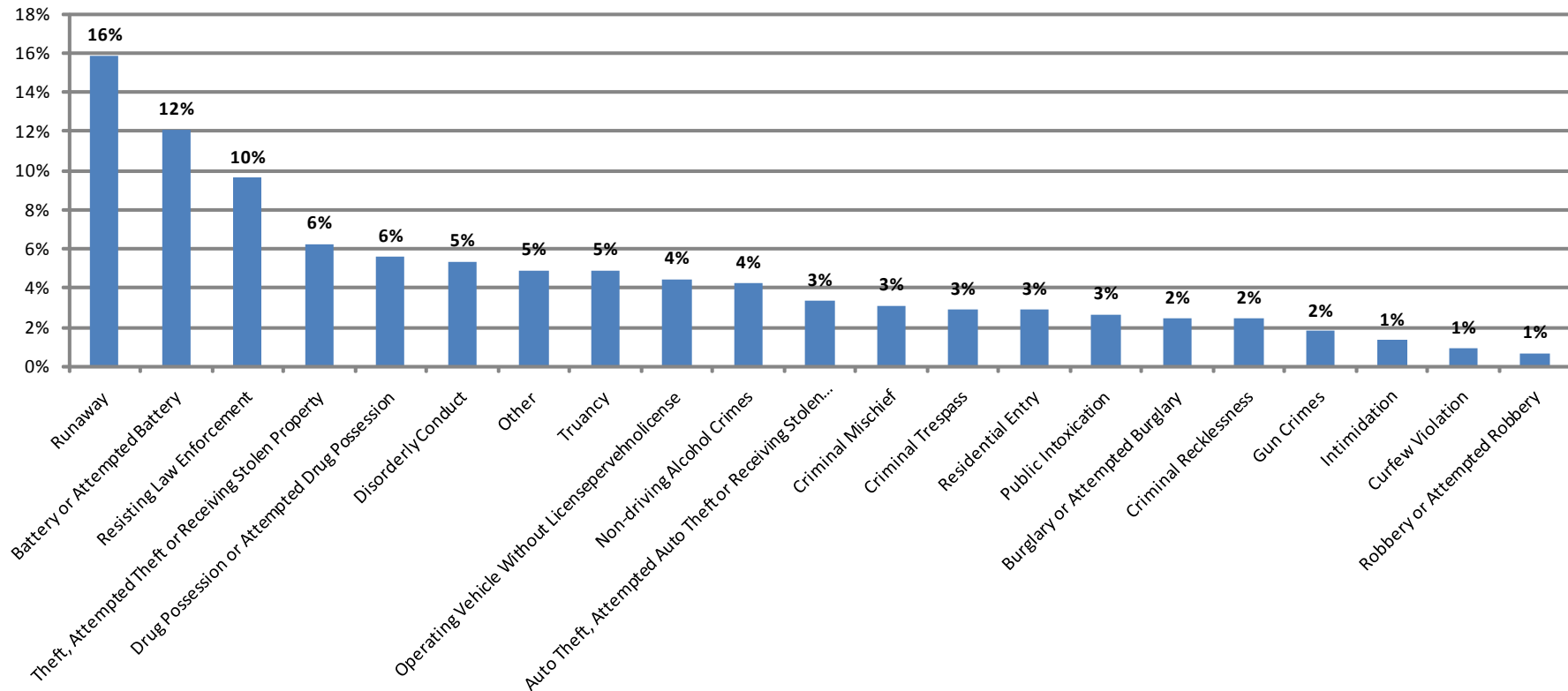
Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top four juvenile offenses in the Near Westside are runaway (16%); battery or attempted battery (12%); resisting law enforcement (10%); theft, attempted theft or receiving stolen property (6%). The graphs on the next page take a closer look at all but runaway rates.

Juvenile Charges by Type, 2008

(Total Charges = 200)

Near Westside



About the Data:

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

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Top Offenses

As shown in the bar chart on the previous page, the top four juvenile offenses in the Near Westside are (in order) runaway (16%); battery or attempted battery (13%); resisting law enforcement (10%); and theft, attempted theft, or receiving stolen property charges (7%). It is important to note here that auto theft is categorized separately from general theft. In the Near Westside, auto theft, attempted auto theft or receiving stolen parts constitutes 3% of the juvenile charges. The graphs on the right take a closer look at three of the top four categories.

Interpreting the Data:

Rates of juvenile battery charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18 remained stable for the Near Westside, the comparison tracts, and the county between 2000 and 2008. At the end of this time period, each showed a rate of near 13 per 1,000. The target tracts showed much more variation, ranging from the lowest juvenile battery rate (4 per 1,000) among these areas in 2002 to the highest at 20 per 1,000 in 2008.

A similar pattern was seen for juvenile resisting law enforcement charges over the same time period. Both types of charges show a sharp increase in rates in the Near Westside target tracts between 2007 and 2008. In 2008, there were 17 resisting law enforcement charges for every 1,000 juveniles, about twice the county rate, and over 4 times the rate in the comparison tracts.

While the Near Westside leads in the types of juveniles mentioned above, 2008 rates of juvenile theft charges are slightly better in the neighborhood and its target tracts compared to those of the county and comparison tracts. The neighborhood rate, at 6 per 1,000, was less than half that of the county at around 15 per 1,000.

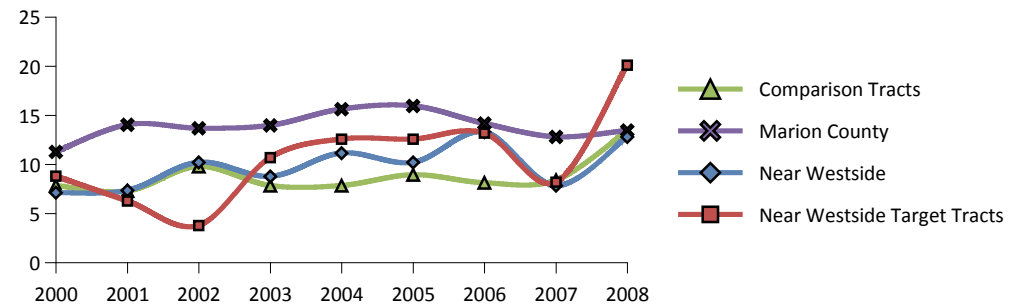
About the Data:

These statistics report the number of charges of crimes and are not reconciled to reflect actual convictions. These charges may or may not lead to convictions. The Uniform Crime Report data includes 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

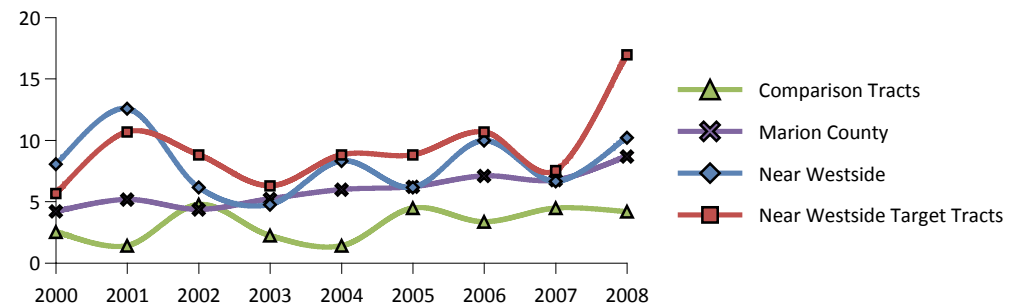
Juvenile Battery or Attempted Battery Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



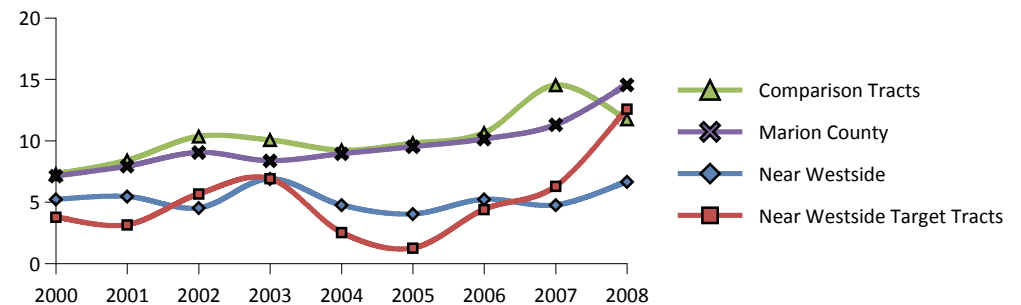
Juvenile Resisting Law Enforcement Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



Juvenile Charges of Theft, Attempted Theft or Receiving Stolen Property

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Demographics

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

Interpreting the Data:

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

- Age: 67% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 30% of the general youth population that falls in the same category.
- Race: 60% of juvenile offenders are African American, compared to 56% of the general youth population.
- Gender: 70% of juvenile offenders are male, compared to 51% of the general youth population.

How does the Near Westside compare to the county and the comparison area?

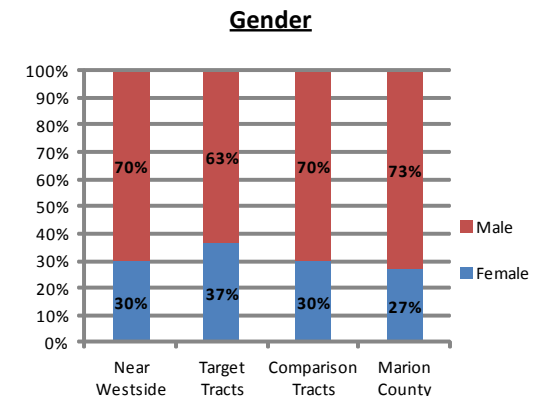
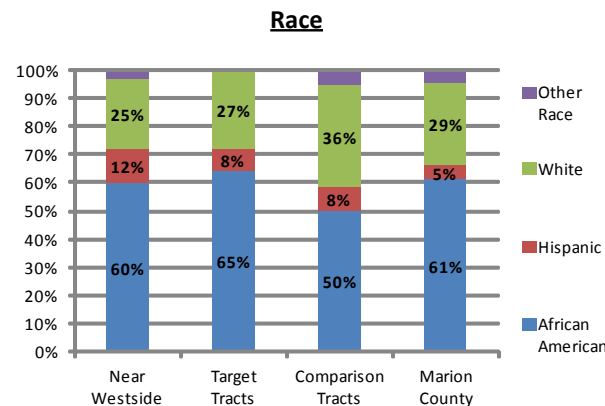
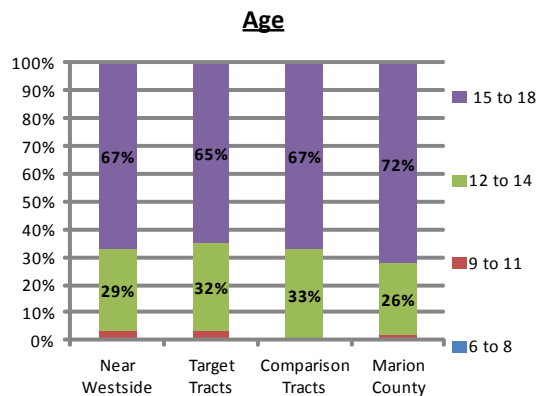
- Age: The Near Westside, its target area, and the comparison area are all similar: 65 to 67% of the juvenile offenders charged are aged 15 to 18, compared to 72% in Marion County. In Marion County, the 12 to 14 age group is 3% to 7% lower than the other areas, making up the difference.
- Race: The Near Westside and its target tracts differ from Marion County in racial composition (58% are African American in the target tracts, and 24% are African American in Marion County). The percent of juveniles charged with crimes that are African American, however, is similar in these areas (60% in the Near Westside, 65% in the target tracts, and 61% in Marion County; the rate in the comparison tracts is 50%). The variation in the Hispanic group is interesting. Although the Near Westside and its target tracts have a similar percent of Hispanics in their populations (approximately 10%), fewer crimes are charged to Hispanics in the target tracts (8%) than in the Near Westside (12%).
- Gender: Male juvenile offenders are charged with a majority of the crimes in the Near Westside (70%) and the target tracts (63%). However, the proportion of female offenders is larger in the target tract than the count, 10 percentage points higher.

About the Data:

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

See page 26 for additional considerations.

Juvenile Offender, 2008



Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

Education

Overview

Adults in the Near Westside Neighborhood have much lower education levels than Marion County, and students in schools in this neighborhood are largely underperforming compared to students across the state. One out of every three adults (36%) in the Near Westside and its target tracts has no high school diploma; the percentage is double Marion County's 18%. Only 9% of neighborhood residents have an associate degree or higher compared to 32% in the county. (*)

Six of the seven schools in this neighborhood have data available from Indiana Department of Education. Four are in the Indianapolis Public School District and two are Catholic schools. (In 2009, St. Anthony Catholic School applied for and was granted charter status for the 2010-2011 school year and will have to change its name.) Of the six schools:

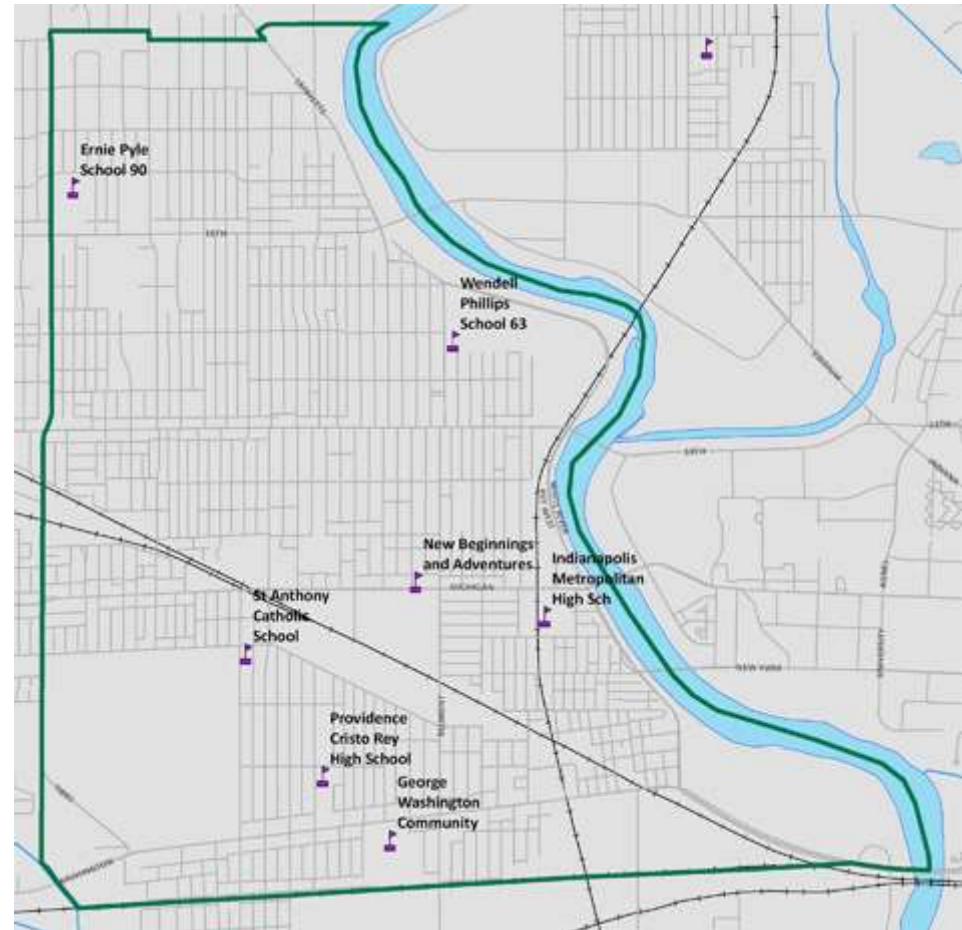
- Third graders in Ernie Pyle School 90 consistently outperformed St. Anthony Catholic School and Wendell Phillips School 63 in math and English. All three schools, however, underperformed third graders in public schools in the State.
- Sixth graders at Ernie Pyle School 90 were at or above the performance of the sixth graders in public schools in the State from 2007 to 2009. Sixth graders at other schools consistently underperformed the public school sixth graders in the State.
- Tenth graders at all of the schools in the neighborhood underperformed tenth graders in public schools in the State.
- More than 60% of students in the Near Westside and its target tracts were eligible for the free lunch program in 2000; this rate increased to more than 70% in 2007. Of the selected schools, St. Anthony Catholic School's student eligibility percentage is the highest at 96%.

About the Data:

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.

* Updated 6/4/2014 to correct data error.

Near Westside Schools



Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Education

Educational Attainment

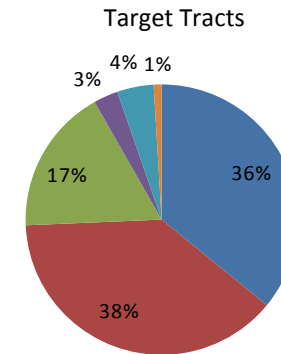
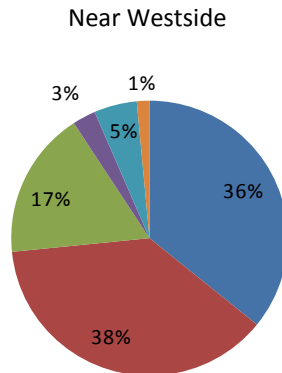
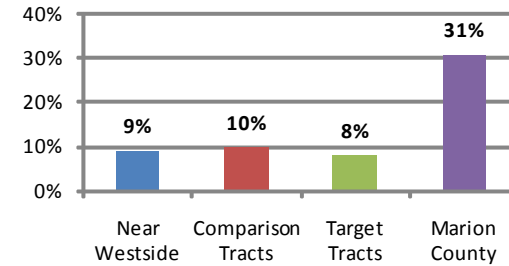
Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. The educational attainment levels of adults in the Near Westside are much lower than those in Marion County.

Interpreting the Data:*

One out of every three adults (36%) in the Near Westside and its target tracts has no high school diploma; the percentage is double Marion County's 18%. Residents in the Near Westside and comparison area are not attaining as much college experience as Marion County residents -- in the Near Westside and target tracts, only 9% of the adult population has an associate degree or higher compared to 10% in the comparison tracts and 32% in the county.

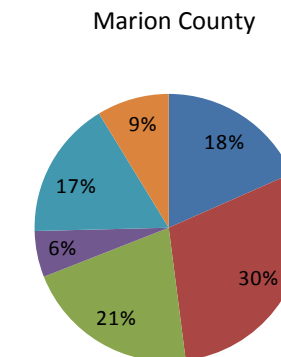
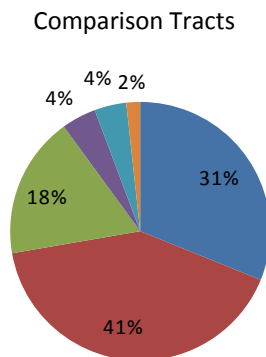
Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher

(As % of Adults 25 and Over)



Educational Attainment, 2000

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



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

*Updated 6/4/2014 to correct data error

Education

Academic Performance

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

Interpreting the Data:

With the exception of 2001, third graders in Ernie Pyle School 90 consistently outperformed St. Anthony Catholic School and Wendell Phillips School 63 in math and English. All three schools, however, underperformed third graders in public schools in the State. In 2003 and 2007, Ernie Pyle third grade performance came close to matching third grade performance in public schools in the State. By 2009, however, Ernie Pyle performance was at 42%, compared to 62% for third graders in public schools in the State. The scores for St. Anthony Catholic School and Wendell Phillips also were well below those of the State.

Sixth graders at Ernie Pyle School 90 were at or above the performance of the sixth graders in public schools in the State from 2007 to 2009. Sixth graders at the other schools—St. Anthony Catholic School, George Washington Community School, and Wendell Phillips School 63—consistently underperformed the public school sixth graders in the State. Of these schools, only Wendell Phillips achieved a performance rate of more than 40% (in 2008).

For the data available for the tenth grades of George Washington Community School, Providence Cristo Rey High School, and Indianapolis Metropolitan High School, all schools underperformed compared to tenth graders in public schools in the State. George Washington’s 34% in 2004 and Cristo Rey’s 38% in 2009 came closest to the State averages of 57%-60% from 2004-2009. The number of George Washington’s students who pass the standards has been decreasing since tenth graders started attending the community school in 2004. The demographic composition of this school has changed during this time as well. For example, the number of tenth graders has dropped 35% from its peak of 1,168 students in 2005, and the proportion of students that are Hispanic has increased from 21% in 2004 to 30% in 2009.

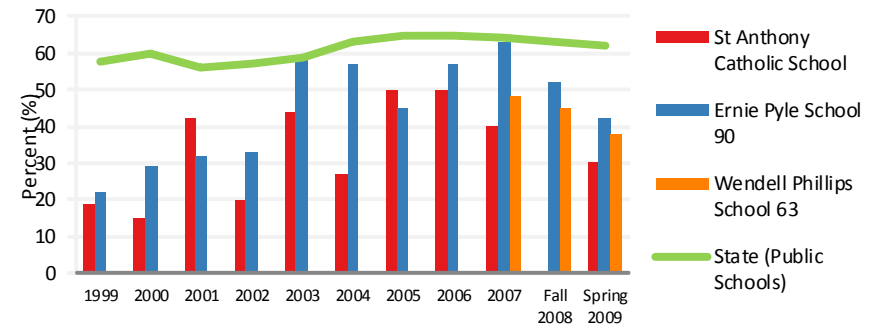
About the Data:

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

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

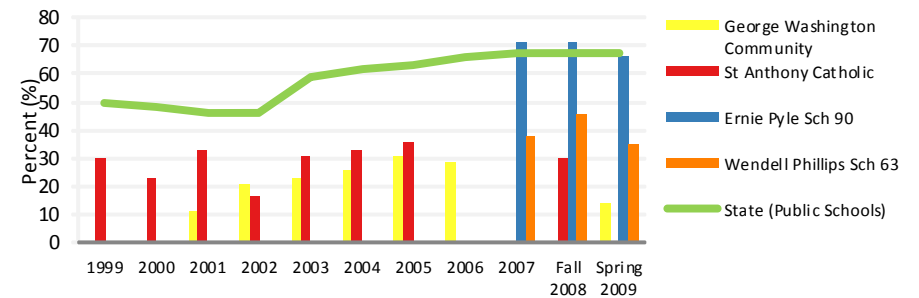
Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 3

(As % of All Enrolled 3rd Grade Students)



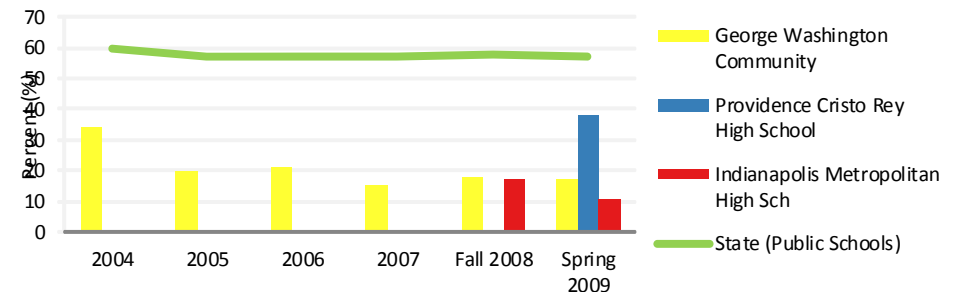
Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 6

(As % of All Enrolled 6th Grade Students)



Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 10

(As % of All Enrolled 10th Grade Students)



Education

School Free Lunch

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

Interpreting the Data:

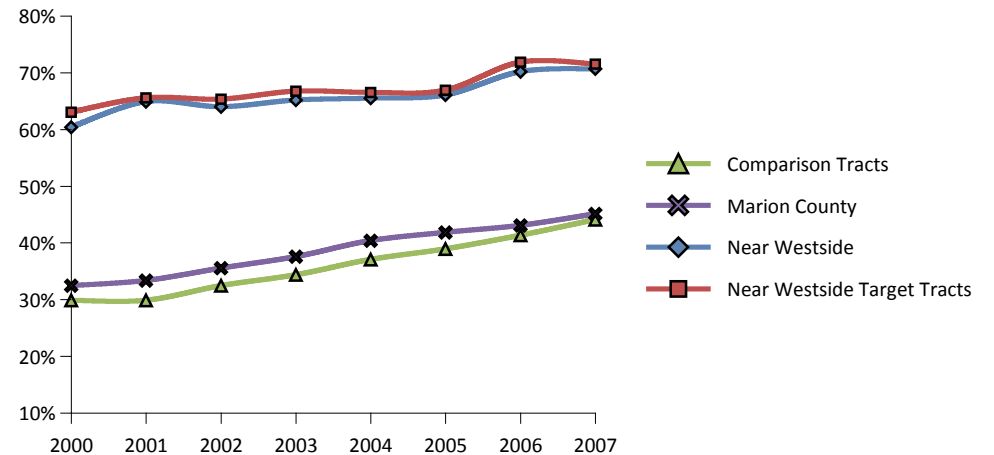
Seven out of ten students at schools in the Near Westside and its target tracts are eligible for the free lunch program, a number that has been on the rise the entire decade, increasing over ten percentage points. In Marion County and the comparison tracts, 4 in 10 students are eligible, with an increase of 15 percentage points from 2000 to 2007 in these areas. Of the selected schools, St. Anthony Catholic School's student participation in the lunch program is the highest at 96%, followed by Wendell Phillips School 63 (88%) and Ernie Pyle School 90 (70%). The percent of students eligible at St. Anthony's has increased at a fast rate from 40% in 2006 to 96% in 2009.

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)

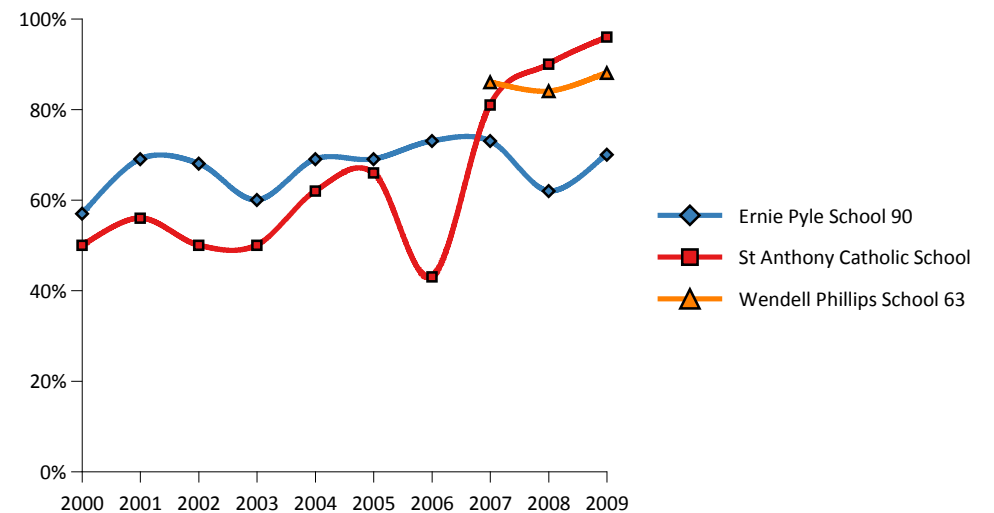
Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program

(As % of All Enrolled Students)



Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program by Near Westside Schools

(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, and poor birth-related outcomes relate to developmental issues, increased health issues, and long-term success. This report focuses on birth-related outcomes.

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

- A higher birth rate (see map at right)
- A higher percentage of premature births
- A higher percentage of teen births than the count
- A higher percentage of low-weight births than the comparison tracts and similar percentage to the county's

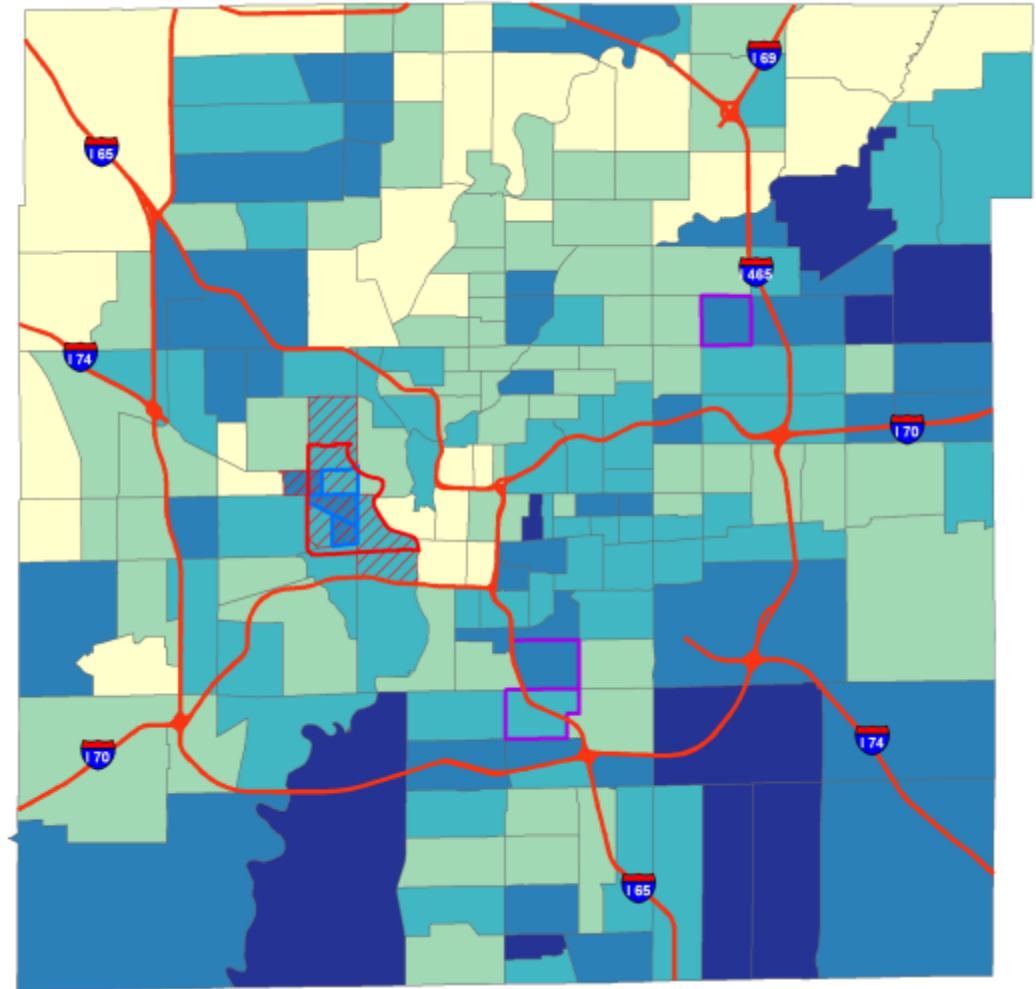
The target tracts have been successfully reducing teen pregnancies and low-weight births.

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

Live Births per 1,000 Population



Birth Rate by Census Tract, 2008



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

Health

Births

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

Interpreting the Data:

Birth Rate:

The Near Westside and its target tract have a higher birth rate than the county with 18 and 17 births per 1,000 residents, respectively, in 2008 and the past few years. The comparison tract increased from 15.3 to 17.4 births per 1,000 residents from 2003 to 2008. The national birth-rate trend shows a peak in 2007-2008, followed by a downward trend at the onset of the late 2000s recession. The county consistently has been around 15 births per 1,000 residents.

Premature Births:

The CDC's Healthy People 2010 goal is to reduce the percent of premature births to 7.6% of all births or lower. All of the 3-year rolling averages for the four communities are above that percentage. The Near Westside's rolling average rose from 12.1% in 2003-2005 to 14.1% in 2005-2007 but leveled off in 2006-2008 at above 14.6%. The target tracts experienced a decline from 14.8% in 2001-2003 to 12.2% 2003-2005 but leveled off in the following years.

About the Data:

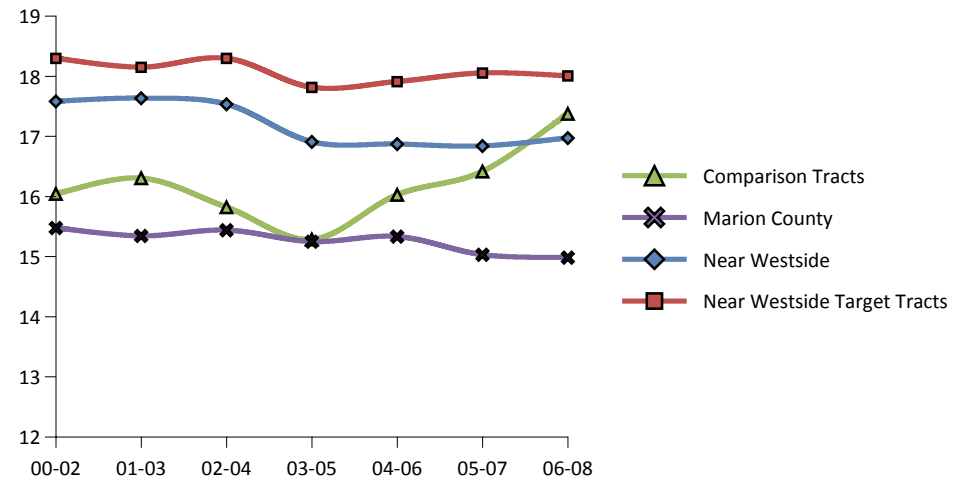
Premature, or pre-term, births are those infants born before 37 weeks of completed gestation based on clinical estimate of gestational age.

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

Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

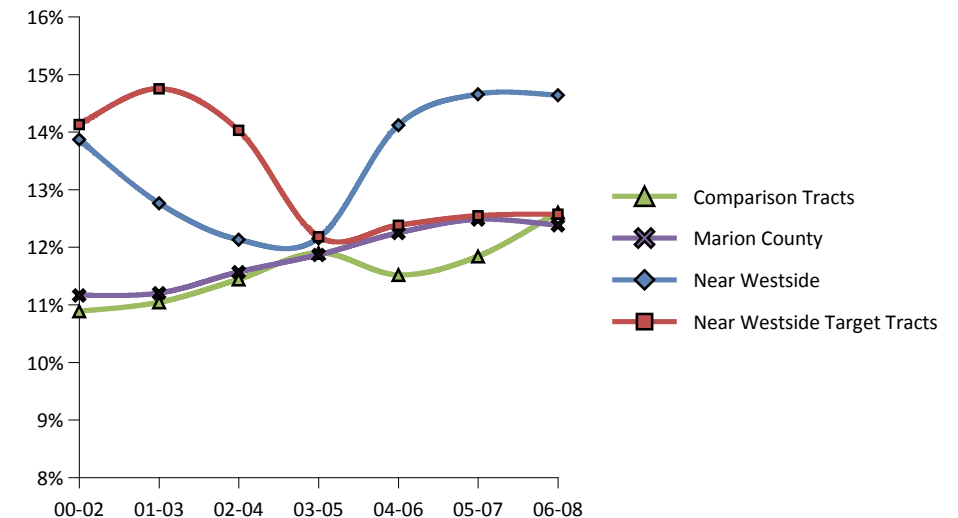
Birth Rate

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



Premature Births

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



Health

Births

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

Interpreting the Data:

A national goal set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as part of the Healthy People 2010 initiative is to reduce the percent of births that are low-weight to 5% or less by 2010. The Near Westside, its comparison tracts, its target tracts, and the county have been consistently higher than that since 2000. The most notable trend is the large decrease in the target tracts in the percent of births that are low weight, dropping from 13.6% in 2002-04 to 9.9% in 2006-2008, which corresponds to a drop in teen births shown in the bottom table. The comparison tracts similarly are reducing low weight births and teen pregnancies. Interestingly, three of the four areas shown have the same average of 9.9% low-weight births in 2009.

Teen births in most of the areas shown on the bottom chart are on par with the national decreasing trend overall. The Near Westside, its comparison area, and its target tracts have decreased at a rate faster than the county's.

About the Data:

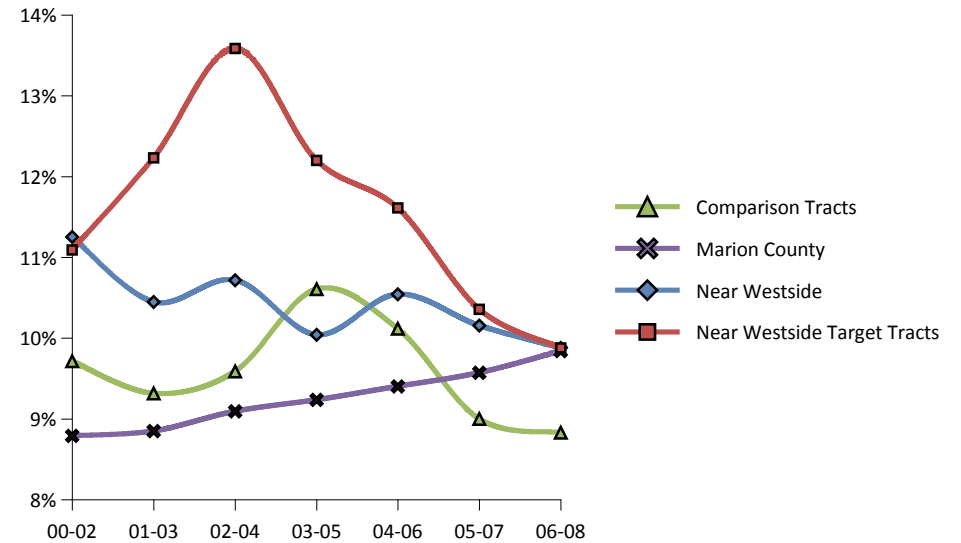
Low-weight births are those infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.). (Indiana State Department of Health)

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.

Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

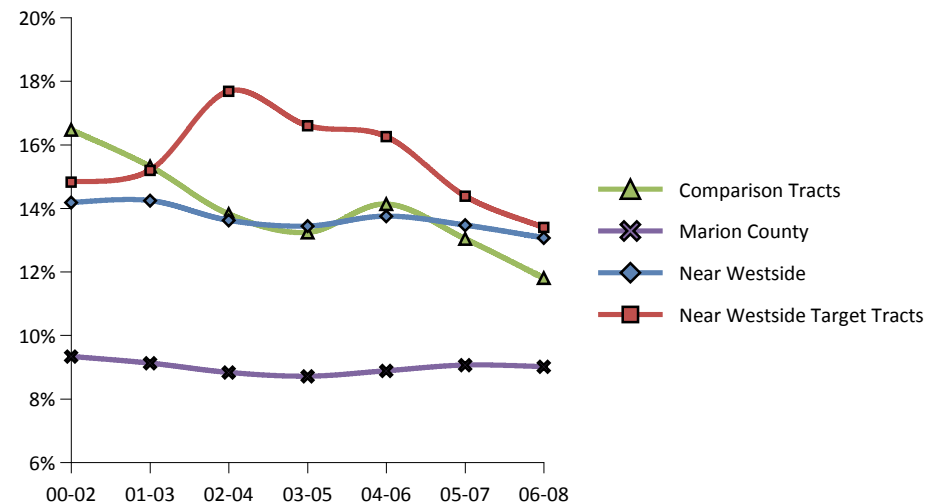
Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

(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 Westside
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.

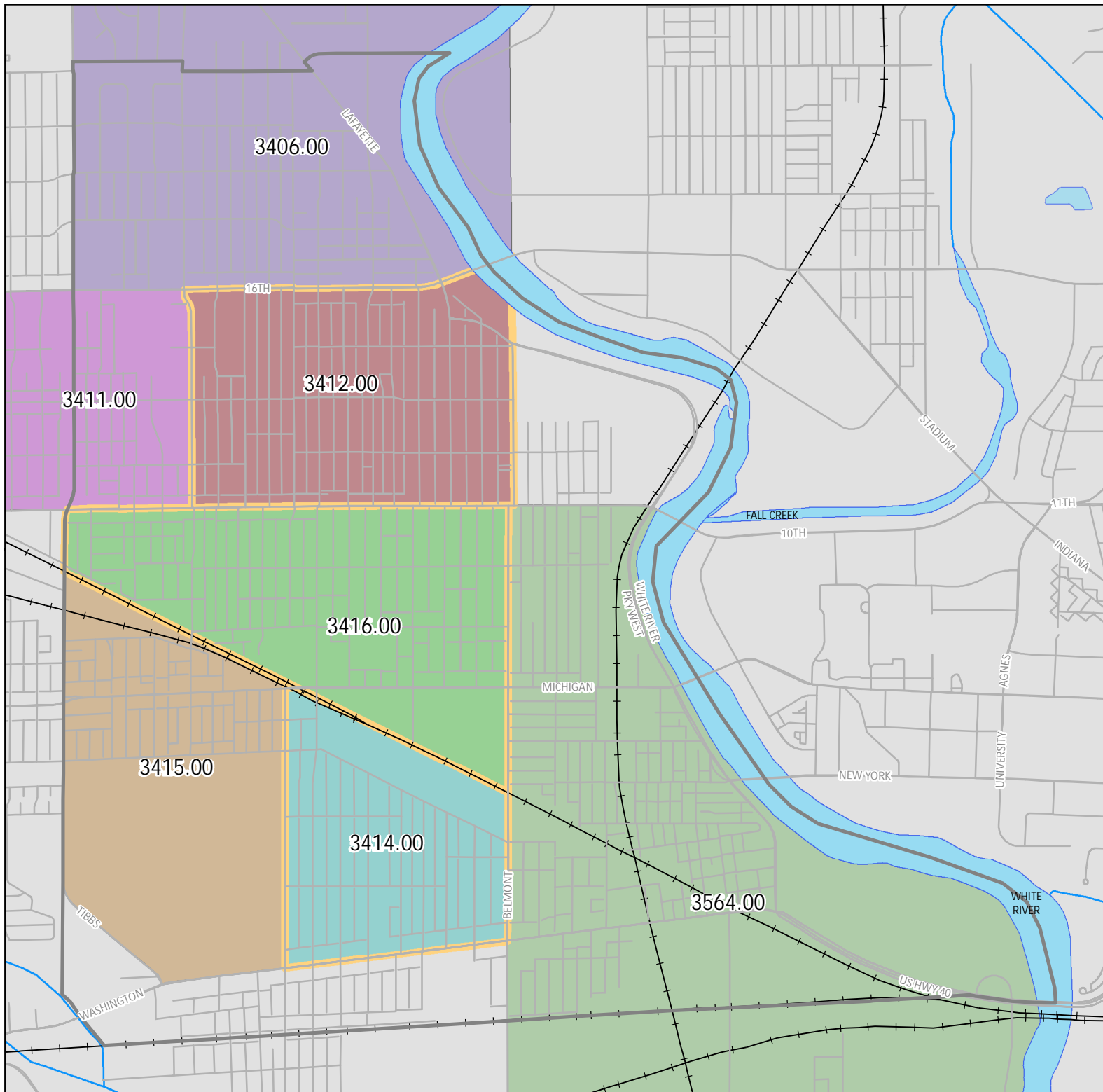
Data and Source	Parcel	Block Group	Census Tract	Township	School Corp	School	Census Neighborhood	Indy Neighborhood	ZIP Code	Police Jurisdiction
Demographic Data from the US Census Bureau		X	X	X						
Education Data from the Indiana Department of Education (IDoE)					X	X				
Home Mortgage Data from the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

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

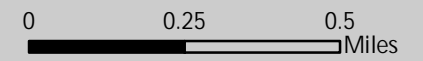
For more information about the analysis and findings in this report, please contact Sharon Kandris at skandris@iupui.edu or 317.278.2944.

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

Near Westside Neighborhood Census Tracts



- 3406.00
- 3411.00
- 3412.00
- 3414.00
- 3415.00
- 3416.00
- 3564.00
- Neighborhood Main Tract
- Near Westside Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Road
- Railroad











Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center
on June 08, 2010

Near Westside Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

-  HAUGHVILLE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
-  HAWTHORNE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
-  STRINGTOWN.ORG
-  WE CARE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
-  Near Westside Boundary
-  Lake
-  Stream or River
-  Road
-  Railroad

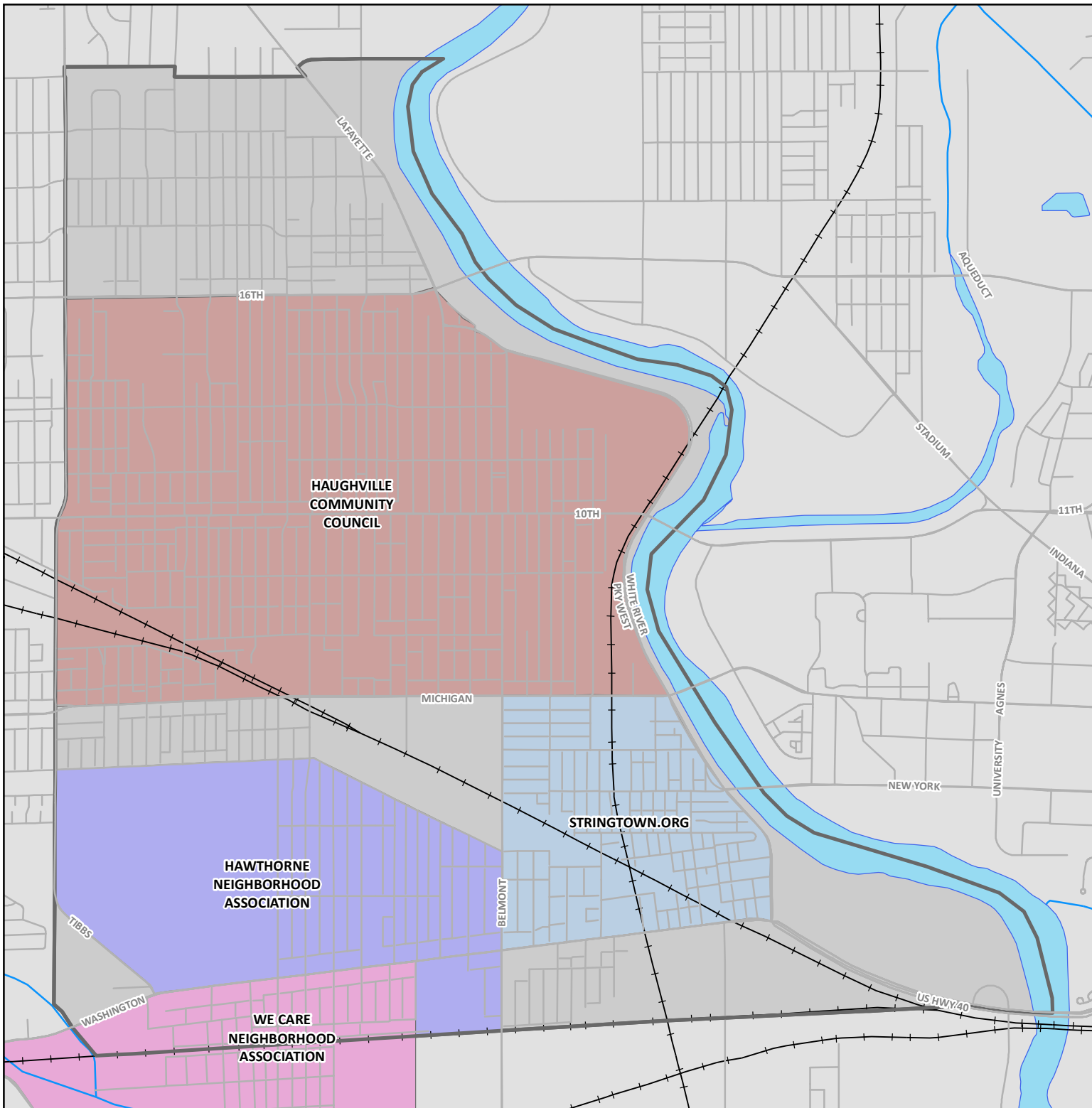


0 0.15 0.3 Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System and City of Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development



Created by The Polis Center on May 24, 2011

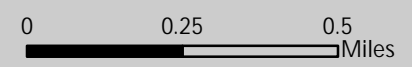


Near Westside Neighborhood

Sidewalks



- Sidewalk
- Near Westside Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Railroad
- Road



Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center on June 08, 2010

Near Westside Neighborhood

Points of Interest

- Educational Institution/School
- Daycare
- Bank
- Hospital
- Library
- Place of Worship
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream or River
- Lake
- Park
- Near Westside Boundary

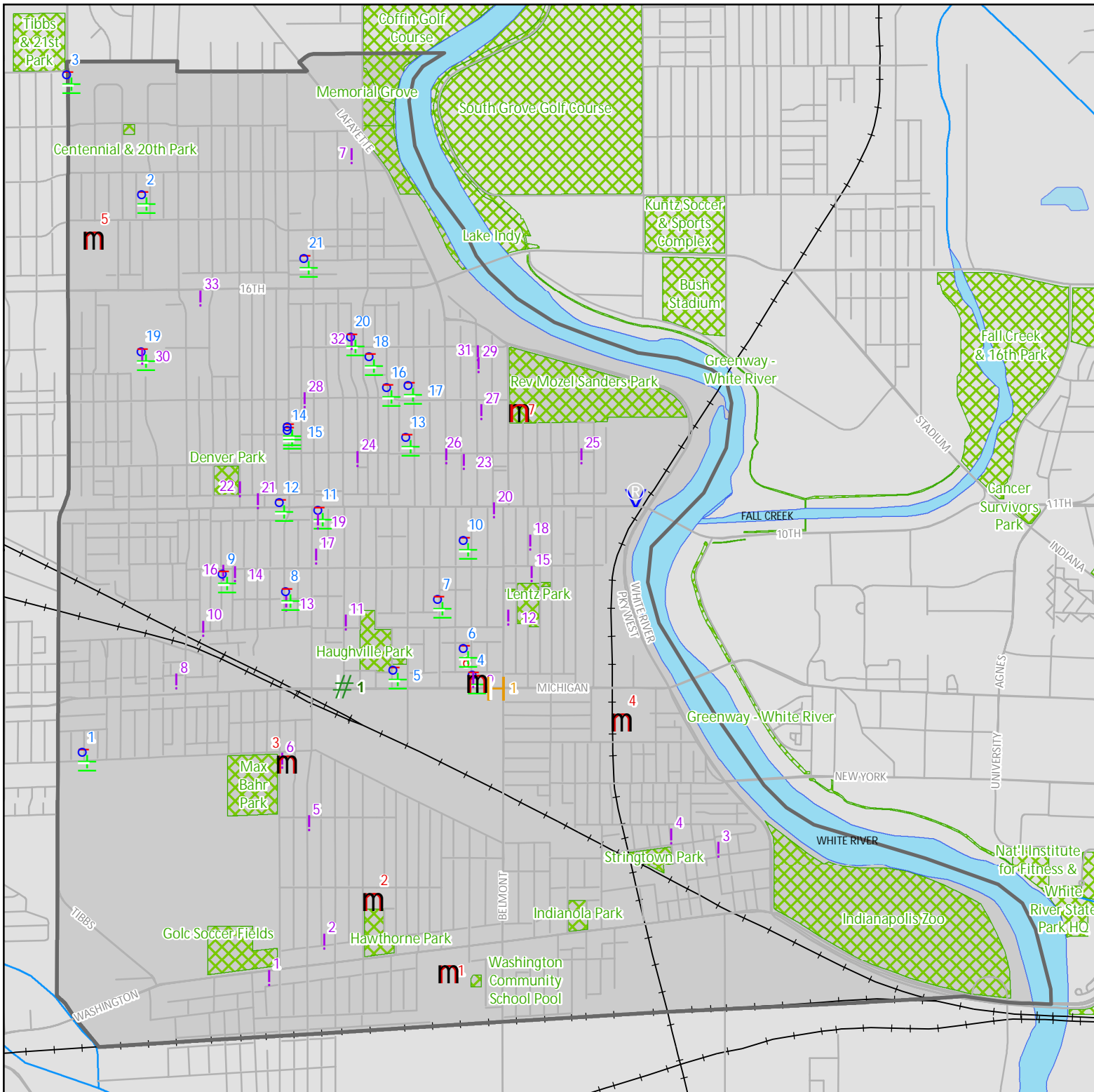


0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center on June 08, 2010



Near Westside Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
1	GEORGE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY
2	PROVIDENCE CRISTO REY HIGH SCHOOL
3	ST ANTHONY CATHOLIC SCHOOL
4	INDIANAPOLIS METROPOLITAN HIGH SCH
5	ERNIE PYLE SCHOOL 90
6	NEW BEGINNINGS AND ADVENTURES
7	WENDELL PHILLIPS SCHOOL 63

Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
1	THE CROSS WALK II
2	KINGZ PALACE
3	TINY TOTS DAY CARE
4	NEW BEGINNINGS
5	CHRISTAMORE HOUSE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTER
6	HUMBLE BEGINNINGS CHILDCARE
7	KAREN NALL
8	EDEN CHILD DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY
9	LITTLE DISCIPLES DAYCARE MINISTRY
10	WE R LITTLE PEOPLE #5
11	CHARITY CHURCH CHILD CARE MINISTRY
12	PRECIOUS LIL ANGELS HOME DAYCARE
13	JANGEE'S CHILD CARE
14	HUGS UNLIMITED CHILDCARE
15	ALICIA PENCE
16	EXCELLENT CHILD CARE
17	YOGI BEAR'S CHILD CARE
18	SCHOOL #75 - HEAD START
19	FRIENDSHIP CHRISTIAN ACADEMY & CHILD CARE MINISTRY
20	LIL SAINTS HOLISTIC DAYCARE MINISTRY
21	MS. T'S HOUSE, TOO

Banks

NUMBER	NAME
1	JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association West Michigan Street Branch

Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
1	HAUGHVILLE

Places of Worship

NUMBER	NAME
1	IGLESIA METODISTA VIDA NUEVA
2	WEST PARK CHRISTIAN CHURCH
3	PILGRIM CHAPEL WESLEYAN CHURCH
4	WESTSIDE UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
5	LEE TEMPLE CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
6	ST. ANTHONY CATHOLIC CHURCH
7	CHRISTWAY BAPTIST CHURCH
8	GREATER WHITE STONE CHURCH
9	CHRISTIAN FAITH MISSIONARY BAPTIST
10	CANAAN BAPTIST CHURCH
11	NEW DIRECTION WORSHIP CENTER
12	MOUNT VERNON COMMUNITY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
13	EDEN MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
14	WESTERN STAR BAPTIST CHURCH
15	WESTSIDE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
16	DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH
17	HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC CHURCH
18	LITTLE FLOCK PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
19	CHARITY CHURCH MINISTRY CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
20	CHRIST CHURCH HOLINESS
21	NEW FOUND FAITH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
22	GREATER FAITH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
23	CALDWELL CHAPEL AME ZION
24	NEW LIGHT MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
25	NEW DAY PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

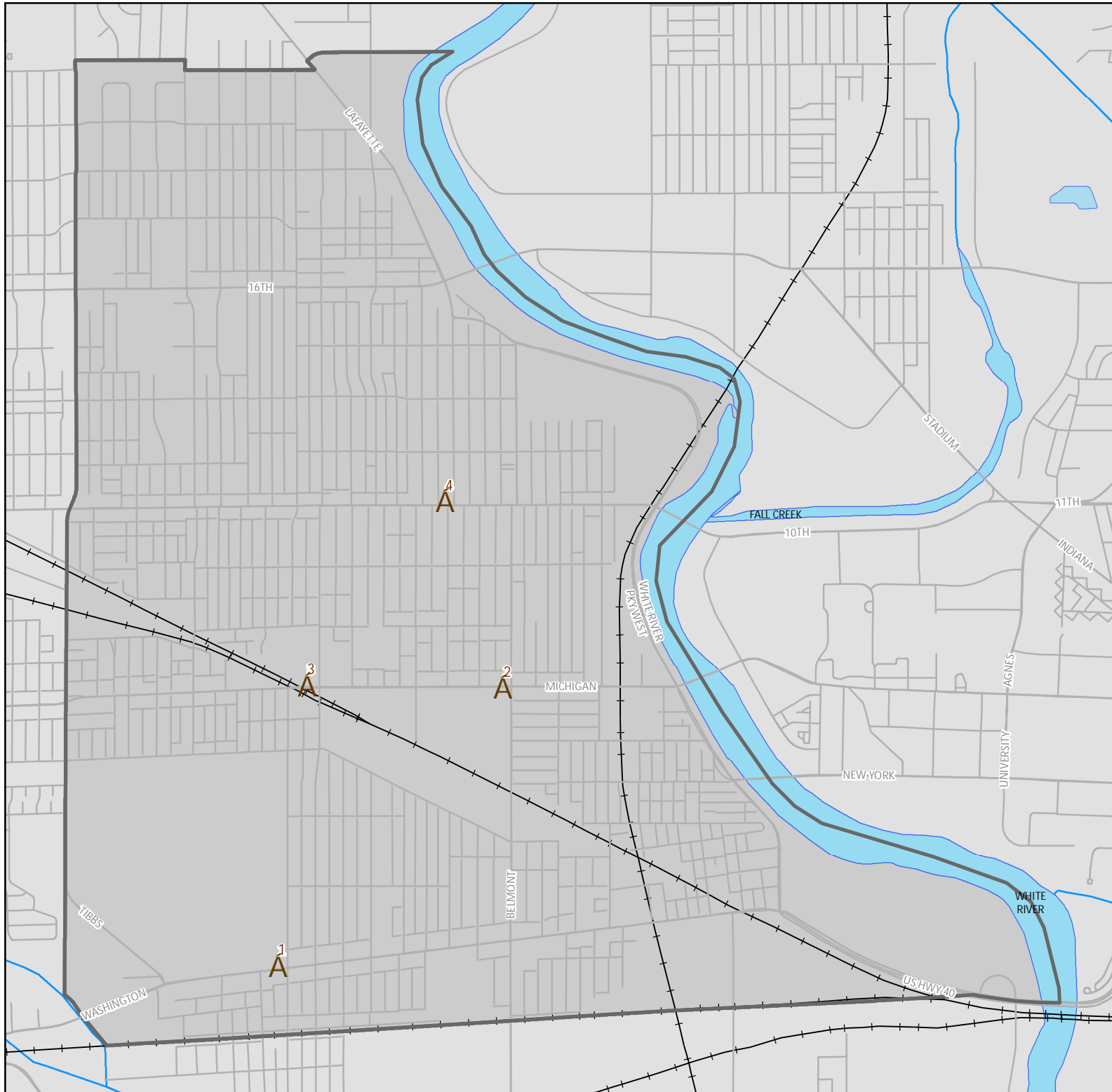
26	ETERNAL LIFE APOSTOLIC
27	ST. PAUL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
28	TRUE VICTORY CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
29	GETHSEMANE C.M.E. CHURCH
30	FRIENDSHIP MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
31	TRUE STONE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
32	FIRST SAMUEL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
33	CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD PGT [?]







Hospital

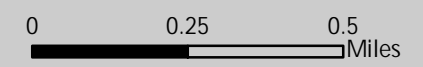
NUMBER	NAME
1	KINDRED HOSPITAL INDIANAPOLIS

Near Westside Neighborhood

Hazardous Waste Sites



-  Brownfield
-  Near Westside Boundary
-  Lake
-  Stream or River
-  Road
-  Railroad



Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center on June 08, 2010



Near Westside Neighborhood Brownfields – Hazardous Waste Sites

Brownfields

NUMBER	NAME
1	CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL
2	SHELL OIL FACILITY (F)
3	WEST MICHIGAN AND HOLMES
4	2308 WEST 10TH ST