

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

***West Indianapolis  
Neighborhood***

***Indianapolis, IN***

**Baseline Report: May 2011**

(With Revisions June 2014)



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## Introduction

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

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

To monitor change in West Indianapolis, we identified a comparison neighborhood elsewhere in Marion County that measured similarly to West Indianapolis on several key indicators\* and trends\*\* but is not part of GINI or any other significant development efforts. This report compares the targeted area within West Indianapolis to its comparison area (located to the east of the neighborhood, southeast of downtown Indianapolis; (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):

West Indianapolis – the census tracts that make up the entire West Indianapolis neighborhood (Tracts 3581.00, 3426.00, and 3424.00).

West Indianapolis Target Tracts – the census tracts within the West Indianapolis neighborhood that represent the area receiving the most investment and is the area being monitored for change (Tracts 3581.00, 3426.00).

Comparison Tracts – the census tracts outside of the West Indianapolis neighborhood used for comparison against the “West Indianapolis Target Tracts.” The assumption is that the “target” tracts will show improvement over the “comparison” tracts over time (Tracts 3576.00, 3579.00).

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

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

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

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

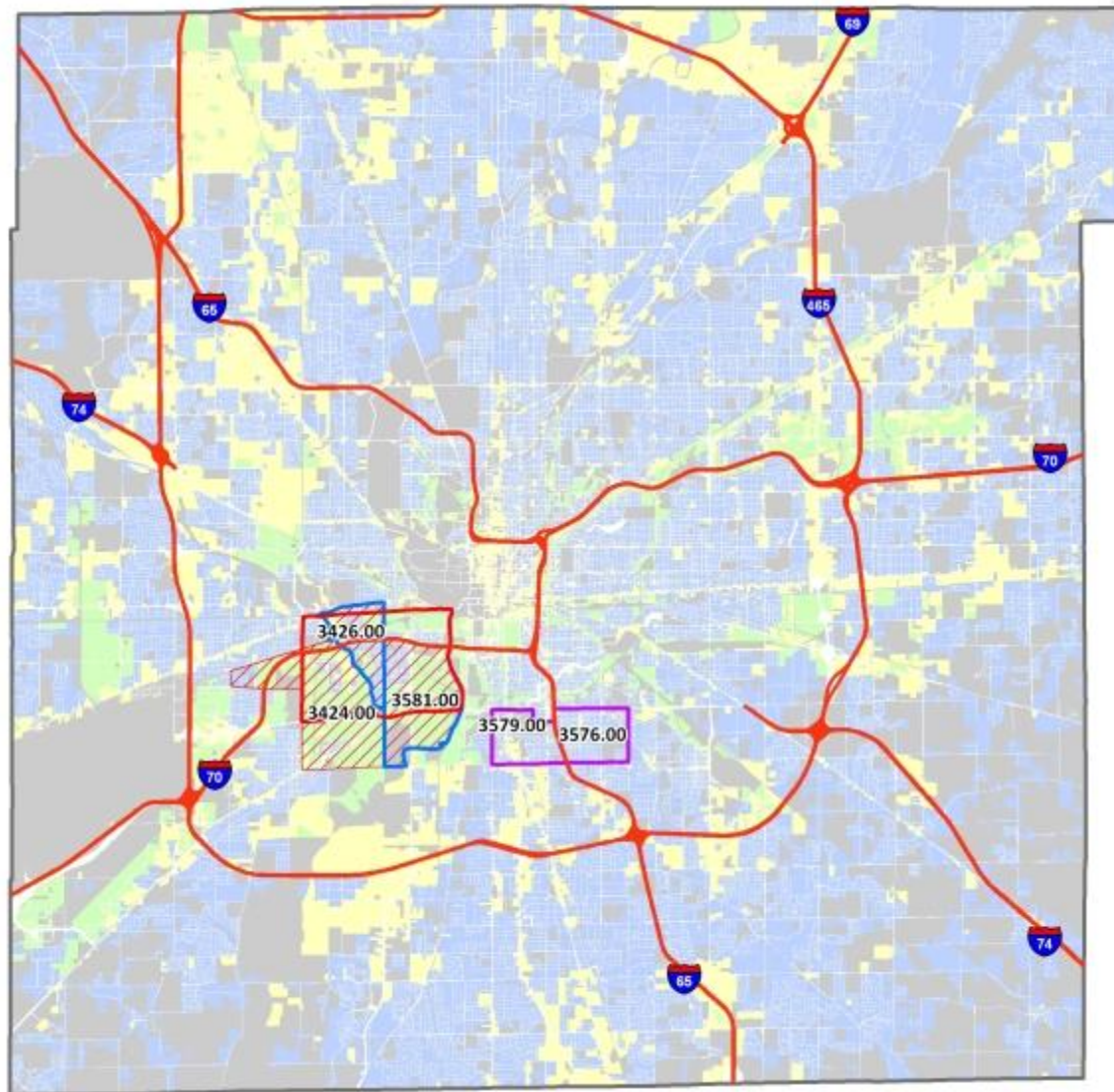
Additional neighborhood maps not referenced in the text are included in the appendix.









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

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

## Introduction

### West Indianapolis Neighborhood Monitoring Area and Land Use



-  Neighborhood Boundary
-  Neighborhood Census Tracts
-  Target Census Tract
-  Comparison Census Tract
- Parcel Classification
  -  Industrial
  -  Commercial
  -  Residential
  -  Other



### Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

West Indianapolis is an older, working-class neighborhood where residential living is mixed with heavy industry. West Indianapolis is on the near southwest side of the city center and is bound by the White River on the East, Raymond Street on the south, Holt Road on the west, and the Conrail railroad tracks on the north. The neighborhood is less diverse and has lower incomes and education attainment than Marion County.

#### Total Population by Census Tract, 2000

#### 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. West Indianapolis has a much larger proportion of middle-aged residents than the other areas. Its large base of young people indicates a growing population. West Indianapolis and its comparison area both more males than females in the working age years, perhaps due to the industry jobs in the area. Marion County on the other hand is more balanced.

#### Family Structure

Just under half (46%) of the population in West Indianapolis is married and 17% is divorced, compared to 49% and 13% in Marion County. West Indianapolis is about equal to Marion County in terms of households with children; 36% for West Indianapolis, 34% for Marion County.

#### Race and Ethnicity

West Indianapolis and its target and comparison tracts are predominantly white (91%, 90%, and 88%, respectively), compared to the County's 70%. West Indianapolis (4%) and its target (4%) and comparison (6%) tracts have a smaller African American population than Marion County (24%). The Hispanic population in West Indianapolis and its target and comparison tracts ranges from 5 to 8% of the population; it is 4% in Marion County (see page 7).

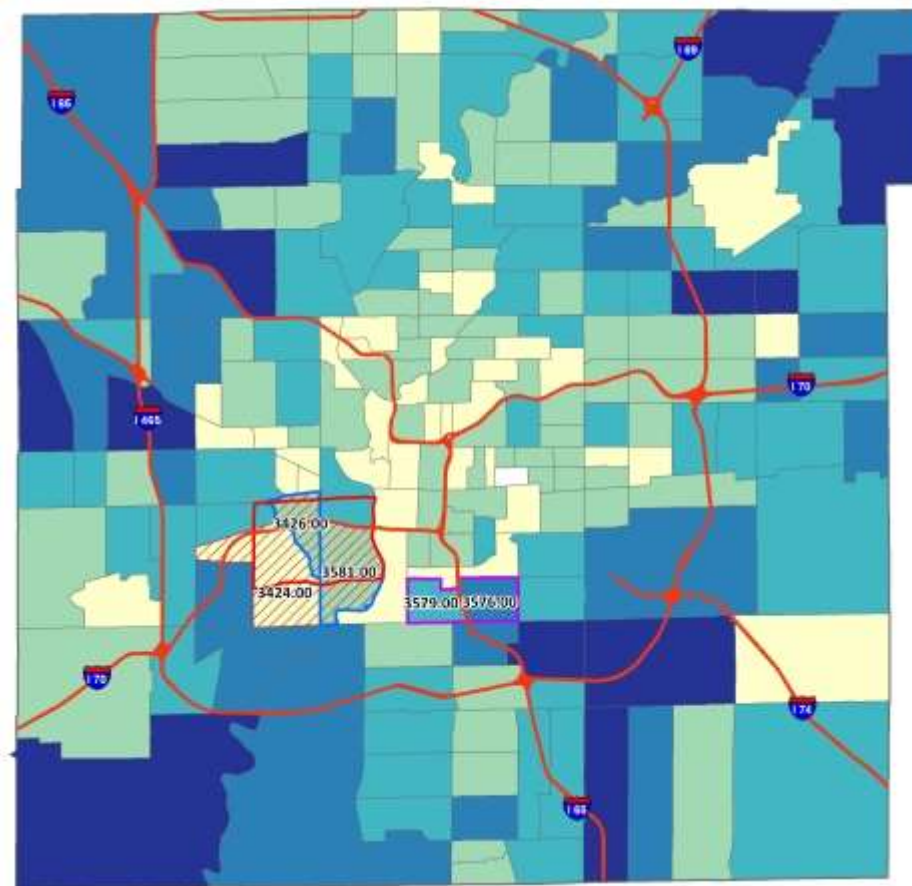
#### Income\*

The median family income of West Indianapolis is 32% lower than the county's, and the target tracts are 36% lower than the county's. The poverty rate for West Indianapolis (23%) is double the County's (11%). See page 7.

#### Educational Attainment\*

Educational attainment in West Indianapolis is low compared to the county. 44% of West Indianapolis residents (and 45% in the target tracts) have no high school diploma, which is almost triple Marion County's percentage (18%). Thirty percent of the residents in the comparison tracts have no high school diploma. In Marion County, 1 out of 2 residents have at least some college experience, but in West Indianapolis and its target tracts, only 1 in 5 residents do.

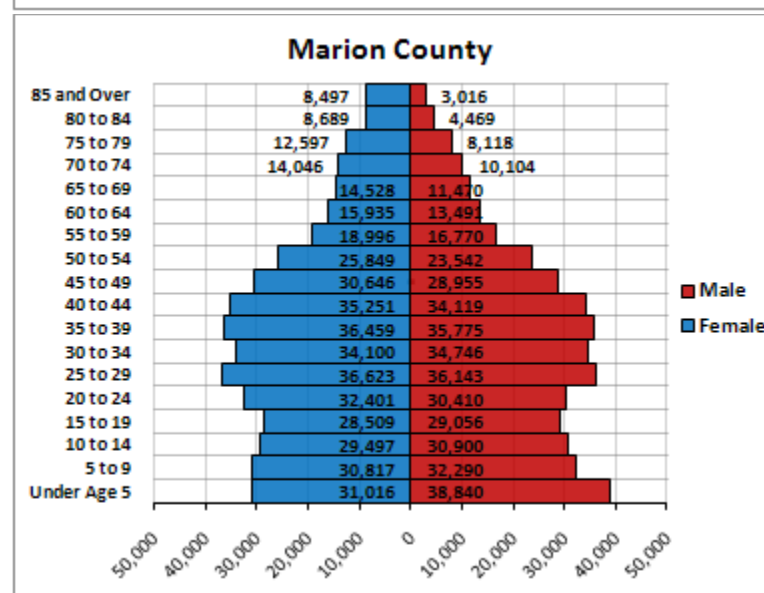
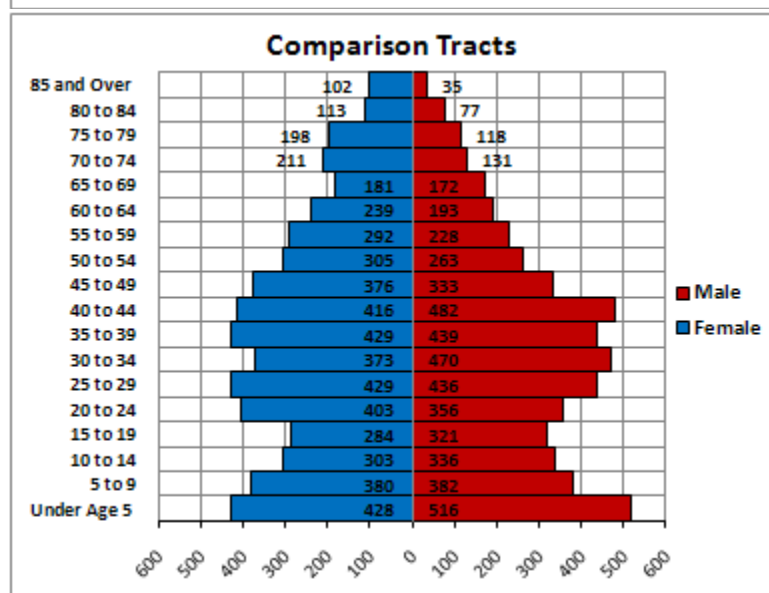
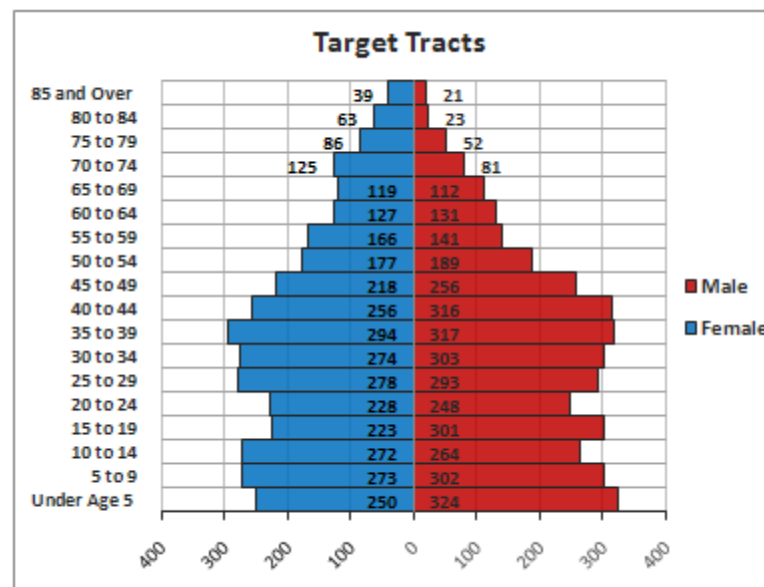
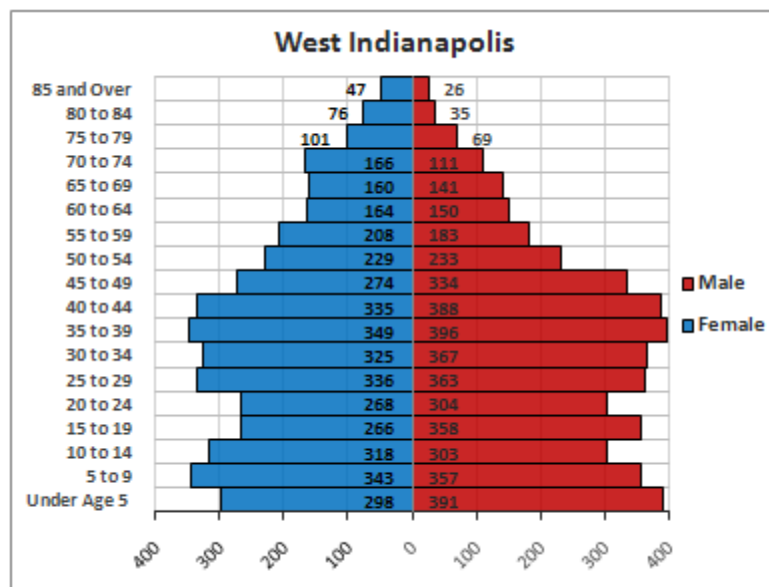
\* Updated 6/2014 to correct error.



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

## General Demographics

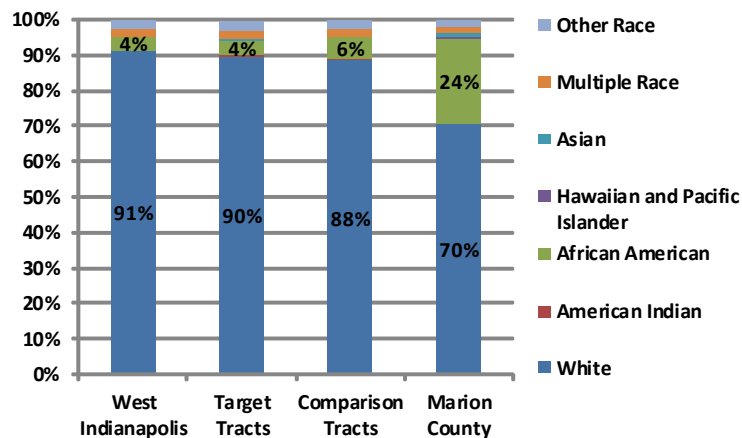
### Age Pyramids



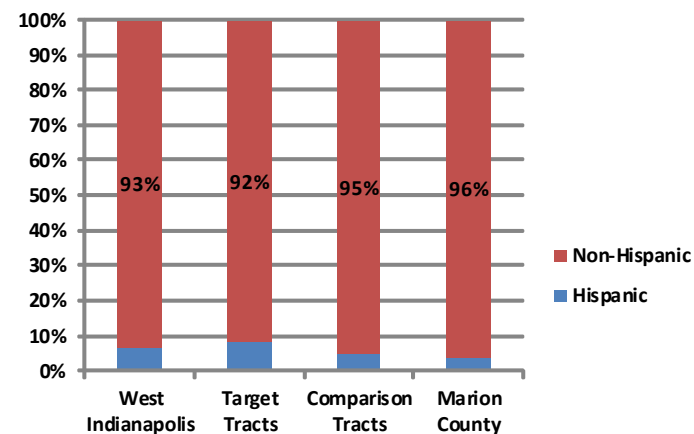
Source: SAVI Community Information System and U.S. Census (2000)

## General Demographics

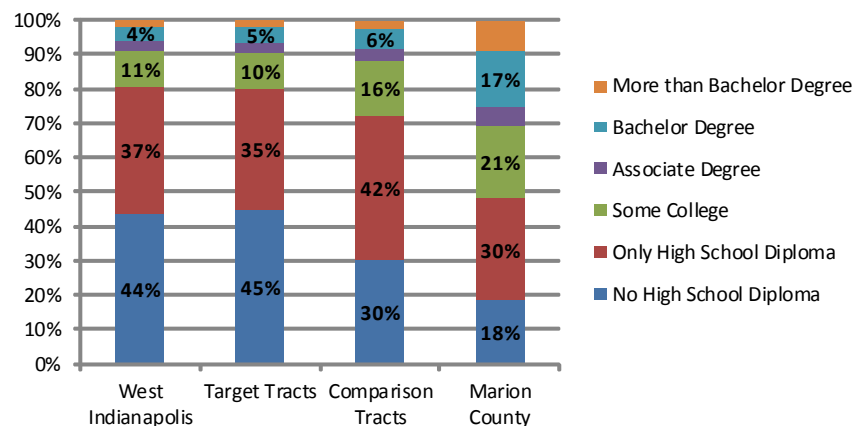
**Race**



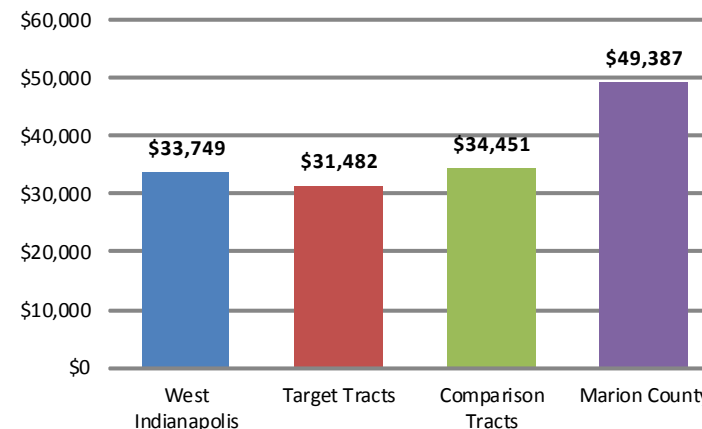
**Ethnicity**



**Educational Attainment\***



**Median Family Income**



\* Updated 6/2014 to correct data error

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)

## Housing and Real Estate

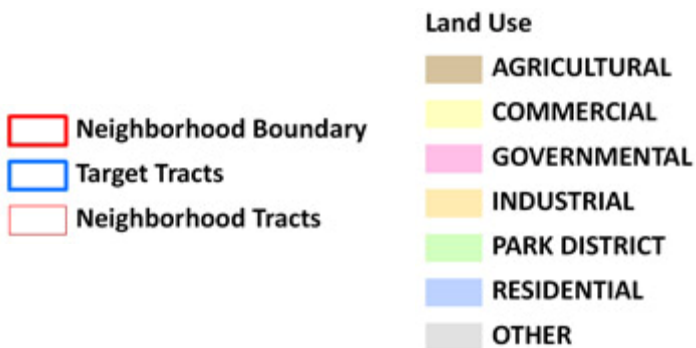
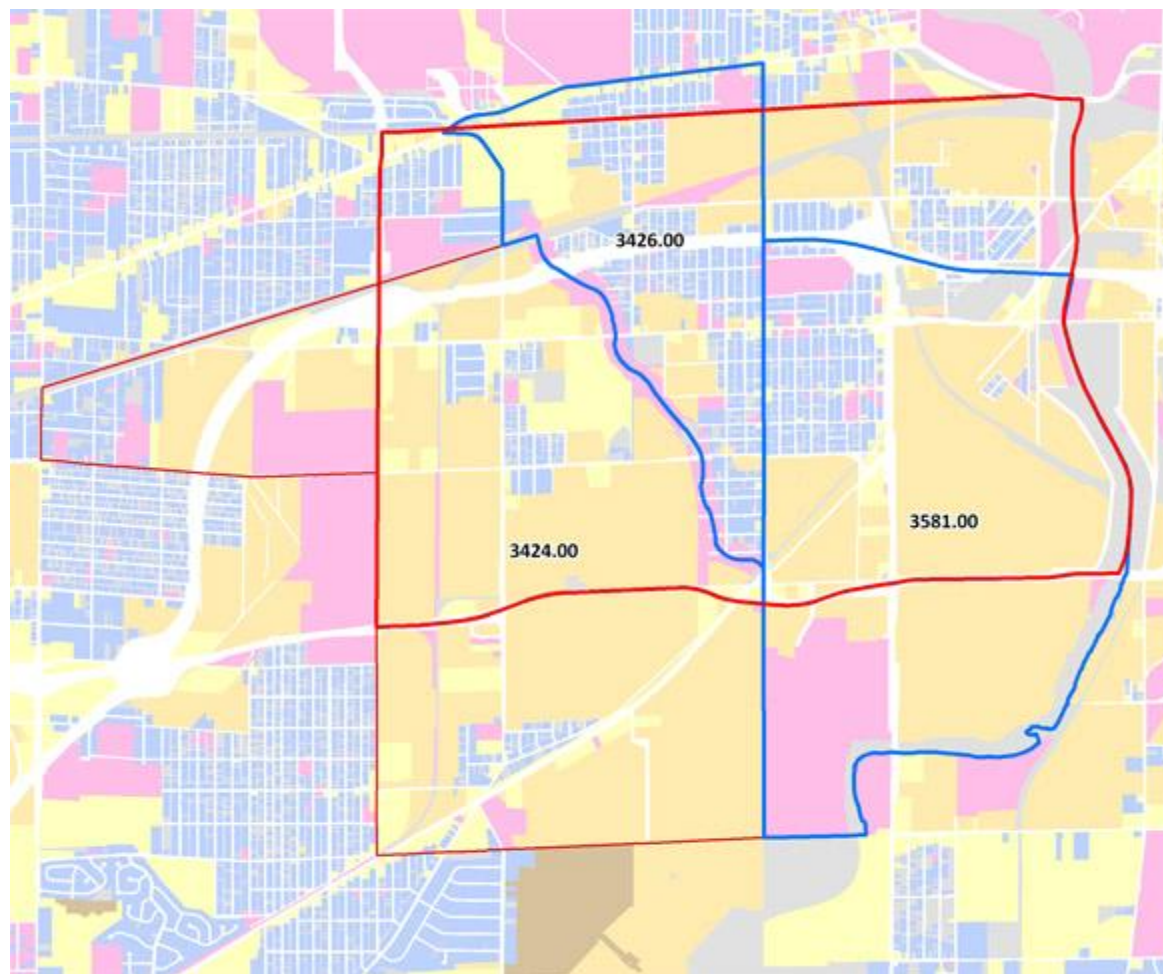
### Overview

The West Indianapolis Neighborhood is 20% residential, 11% commercial and 56% industrial (see land-use map on the right).

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

- The percentage of family residential properties in West Indianapolis and the target tracts that were sold is consistently below the percentage for Marion County and the comparison tracts, although that number is on the rise across the board.
- The median sales price of homes in West Indianapolis is about \$70,000 lower than the median in Marion County.
- The foreclosure rate was higher in West Indianapolis and the comparison areas than Marion County and the national rate.
- Sub-prime lending in West Indianapolis and the target tracts was more than double Marion County's percent. Three out of every four loans made in the target tracts in 2005 were sub-prime loans.
- The percent of home loans to investors in West Indianapolis decreased significantly from 60% in 2004 to 33% in 2008.
- The long-term residential vacancy rate in West Indianapolis was nearly double that of Marion County in March 2008 but continued to decline over the next 18 months while the vacancy rate in the county remained fairly steady.
- New residential building activity in West Indianapolis has been very low the past few years.
- 12% of all demolition permits in Marion County in 2006 were for properties located in West Indianapolis.

**2008 Land Use by Parcel**



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 since 2006, reflecting the national housing market slump. The percentage of family residential properties sold in West Indianapolis and the target tracts (3% in 2008) is below the percentage rate for Marion County and the comparison tracts (4% in 2008). The number of residential properties that sold in West Indianapolis and the target tracts dropped from 84 in 2006 to 63 in 2008.

##### Price of Sales

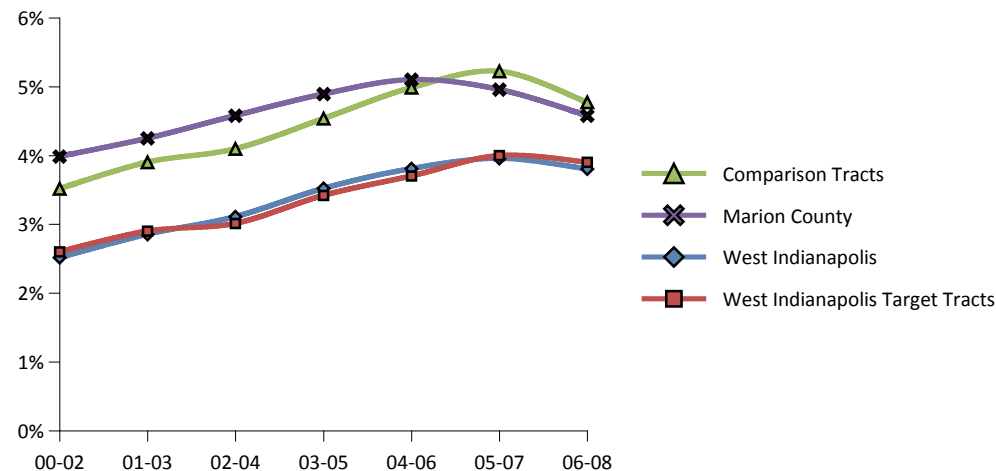
The median sales price of single-family residential properties in West Indianapolis was about \$70,000 below the median price in Marion County. All areas experienced a drop in median sales price; in Marion County the median dropped from nearly \$100,000 in 2006 to \$85,000 in 2008, in West Indianapolis it dropped from almost \$30,000 to \$10,000 in that same period.

#### 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.

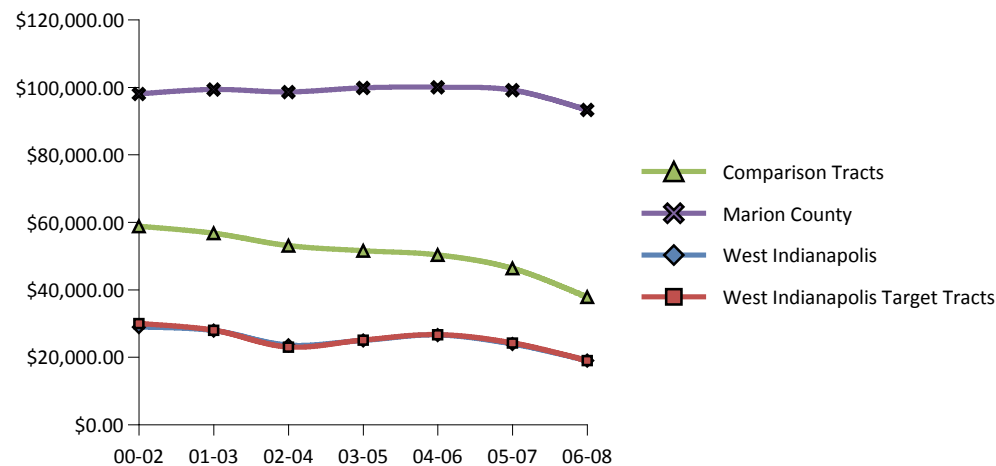
#### Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(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

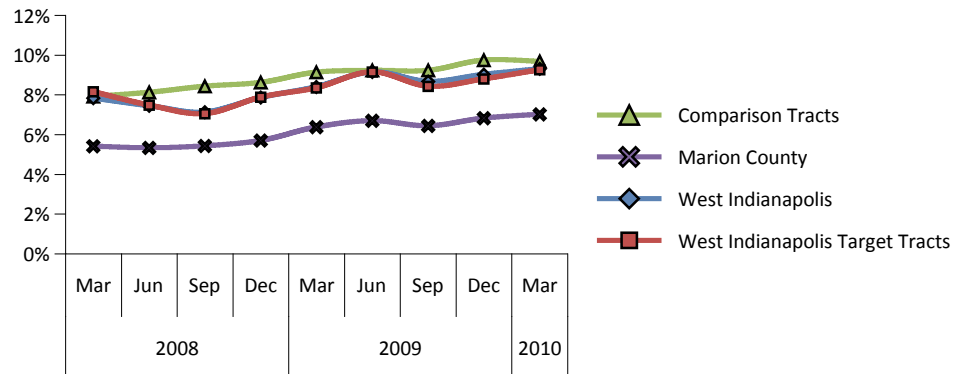
A foreclosure is the legal process by which a borrower in default on a mortgage is deprived of his interest in the mortgaged property. These properties are usually sold for an amount much lower than the actual market value, impacting average sales price in the neighborhood. The statistics on this page 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%. West Indianapolis, its target tracts, and the comparison are all between 9.4 and 9.7%. All of the areas follow a similar trend, with a slight increase across the board the past two years.

#### Mortgages in Foreclosures

(As % of Mortgages)



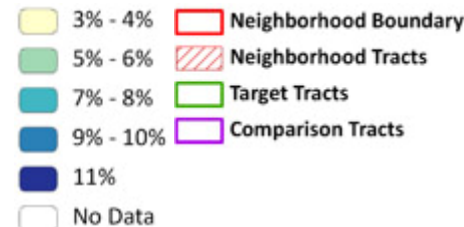
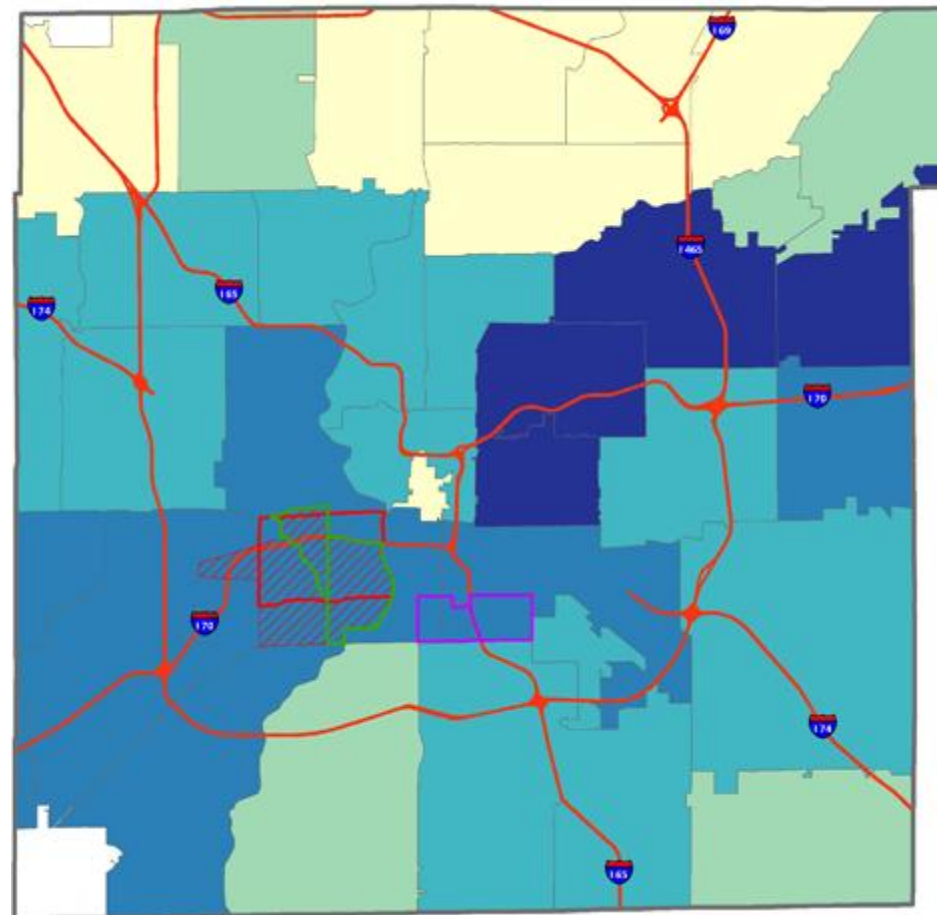
#### About the Data:

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 West Indianapolis: 46221, 46222, 46241; Target Tracts: 46221, 46222; and Comparison Tracts: 46203, 46225.

#### 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:

Marion County followed the national trend, where sub-prime lending peaked in 2006 at 28% and declined thereafter. Sub-prime lending in West Indianapolis and the target and comparison tracts peaked in 2005 and was more than double that of Marion County. Three out of every four loans made in the target tracts in 2005 were sub-prime loans (Tract 3426.00 had the 15th highest percent out 212 tracts in the entire county). The percent has decreased substantially since then to 43% in 2008, which was still more than triple Marion County's 11% in 2008. Tract 3426.00 jumped to 12th highest in the county in 2008. Sub-prime loans in the comparison tracts peaked in 2005-2006 at about 44%.

Investor loans:

Marion County showed a slow and steady increase of 5 percentage points from 2004 to 2008. The percentage in West Indianapolis target tracts, on the other hand, dropped significantly from 60% in 2004 to 29% in 2007 and went up to 33% in 2008. Investor home loans in West Indianapolis peaked in 2004 at 50% and dipped to 29% in 2008.

Long-term residential vacancies:

Unlike Marion County and the comparison tracts, vacancy rates are declining in West Indianapolis. The percent of addresses that were vacant in the target tracts in March 2008 (14%) was double the percent for Marion County, but that margin decreased as vacancy rates continued to drop to 11% in September 2009 in the target tracts and rates stayed consistent in the county. West Indianapolis rates dropped from 12.2% to 9.4% in the 18-month period.

About the Data:

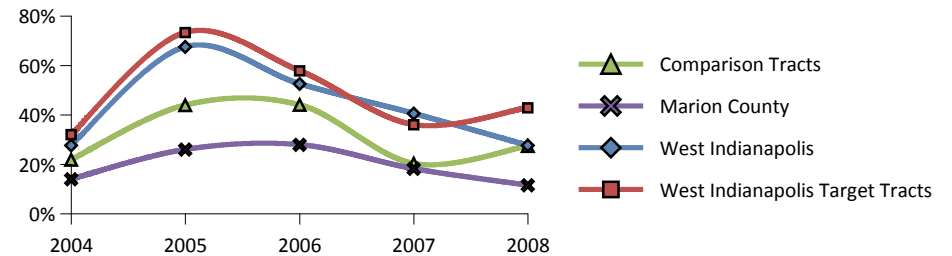
High Cost loans, also known as sub-prime loans, are those with interest rates 3 percentage points higher than a benchmark rate for first mortgages, and 5 percentage points higher for second mortgages.

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

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

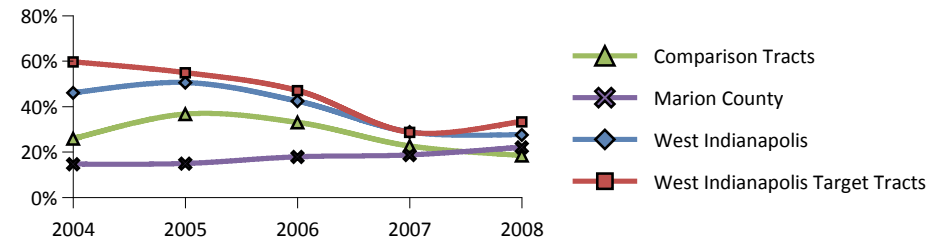
### High Cost Home Mortgage Loans to Owner-Occupants - First Liens

(As % of All Loans)



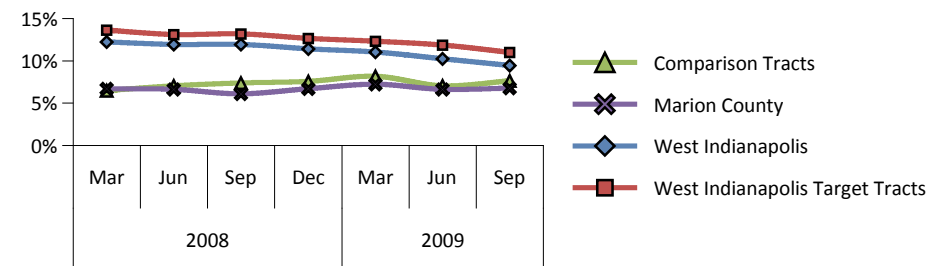
### Investor Home Loans - First Liens

(As % of All First Lien Loans)



### Long-Term Residential Vacancies

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



Data Sources:

Loan Data – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and LISC Research Assessment

Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

## Housing and Real Estate

### Construction and Demolitions:

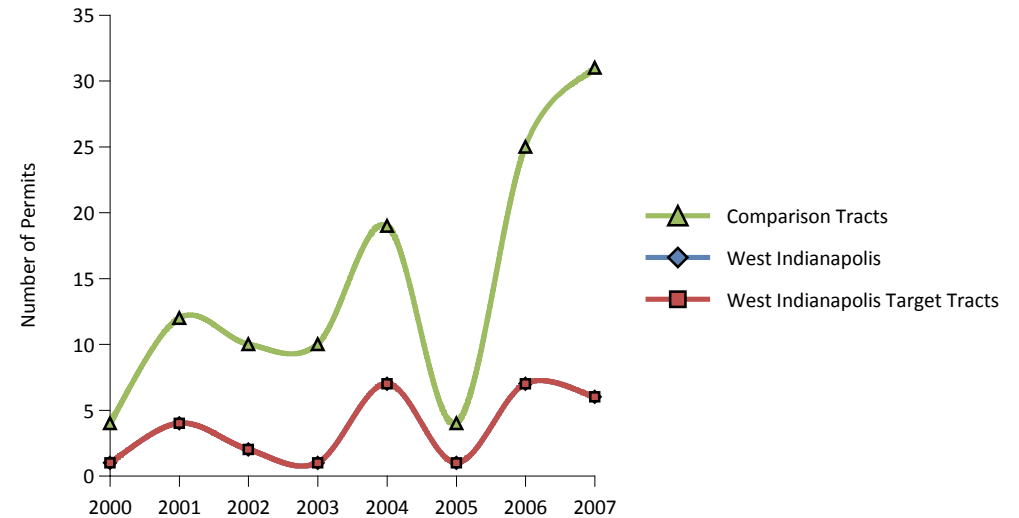
New building permits indicate new development activity within a community and are a sign of vitality. Demolitions can be done to improve neighborhood safety or to make way for new development, or both.

#### Interpreting the Data:

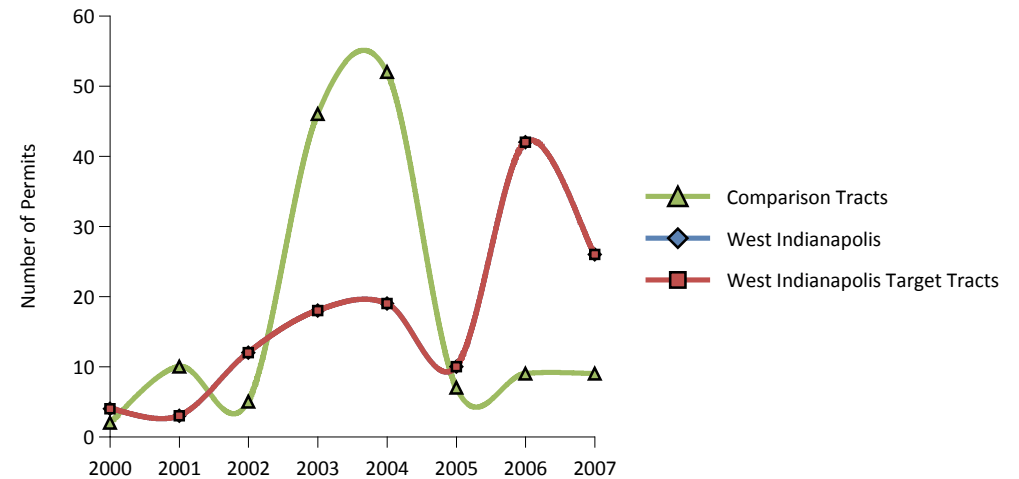
**New residential building permits:** The number of new residential building permits issued in Marion County dropped dramatically from 4,845 in 2001 to 1,459 in 2007. Building-permit activity in the neighborhood and target tracts has been consistently low, with fewer than 10 new construction permits per year between 2000 to 2007. There has been a little more activity in the comparison tracts, increasing from 4 permits in 2000 to 31 in 2007 (but only 4 in 2005).

**Demolition Permits:** Twelve percent of all demolitions in the county in 2006 were for properties located in West Indianapolis (11% were in the target tracts). Demolitions peaked in 2006 in that neighborhood at 45 permits (42 of them in the target tracts), which dropped to 27 in 2007. The comparison area had its greatest demo activity in 2003 and 2004 with 46 and 52 permits, respectively, which dropped to fewer than 10 the next three years.

#### New Residential Building Permits



#### Demolition Permits Issued to Residential Properties



About the Data:

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

Source: SAVI and Department of Metropolitan Development

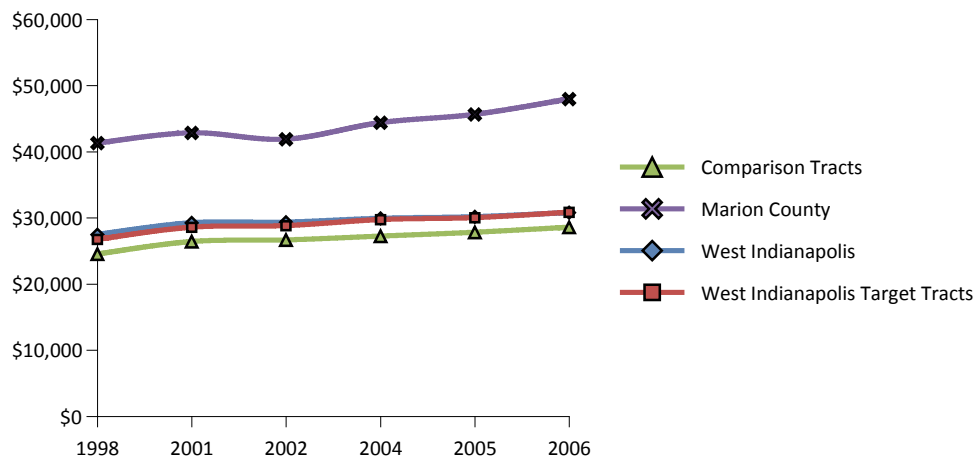
## Income and Wealth

### 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 incomes of West Indianapolis residents are low in comparison to those of residents of Marion County, and incomes in the comparison area even lower.

The map at the right shows income in the comparison areas as some of the lowest reported in the county. Incomes in West Indianapolis and its target and comparison tracts fall in the second lowest category. As shown in the chart below, the county's incomes have increased at a faster rate than West Indianapolis since 2002; incomes increased 15% in Marion County compared to 5% in West Indianapolis and 7% in the target and comparison tracts.

**Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return**



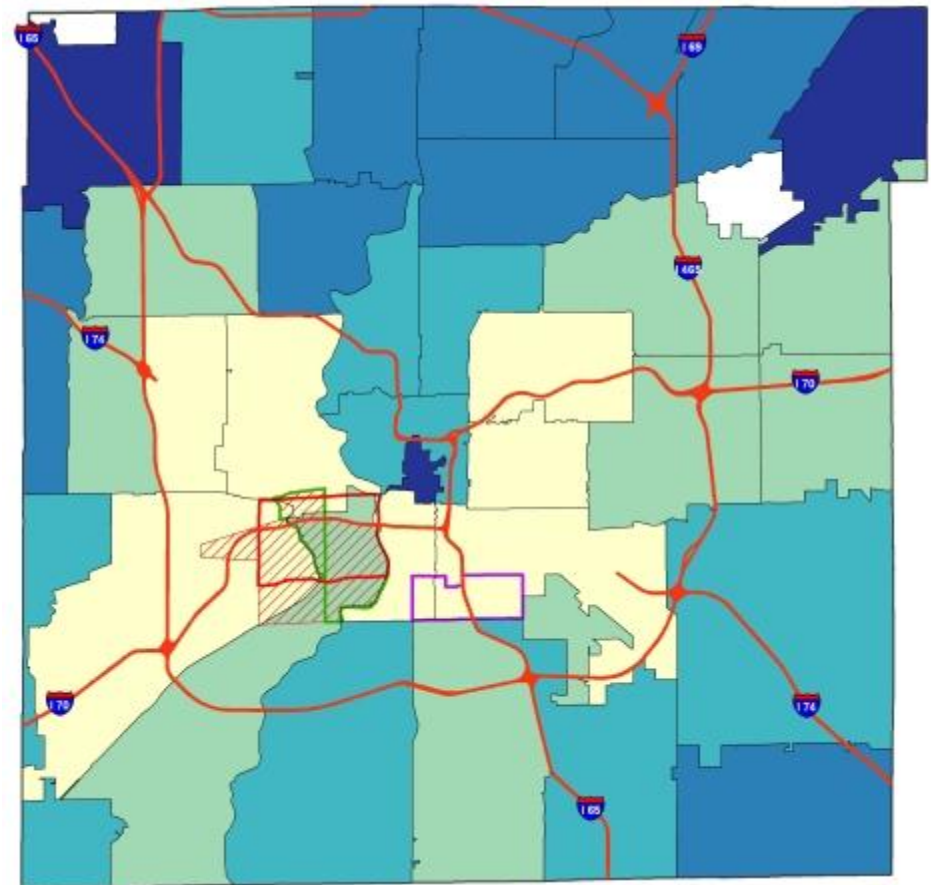
About the Data:

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 West Indianapolis: 46221, 46222, 46241; Target Tracts: 46221, 46222; and Comparison Tracts: 46203, 46225.

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:

For the most part, West Indianapolis and its target and comparison tracts and Marion County show an increasing trend in the number of residents earning more than \$3,400 a month. Marion County charts in between the target and comparison tracts.

The number of residents earning over \$3,400 per month has been increasing the past few years as shown in the earnings index chart at the top right (100 is the baseline value; numbers falling below 100 indicate a drop in the number residents earning over \$3,400 monthly, and an index value above 100 indicates an increase). This number rose dramatically for the target tracts from 2003 to 2007 by 40% and dropped in 2008. West Indianapolis leads in the earnings index with a steady increase into 2008. In contrast, the Marion County and the comparison tracts experienced a drop in 2006 but rebounded and gained some from 2007 to 2008.

The monthly earning level chart on the lower right shows that 20% of residents in West Indianapolis and 21% in its target tracts earned more than \$3,400 per month in 2008, well below Marion County's rate of 34%. The majority of people in all four geographies are in the bottom two earning categories, which is not enough to cover the basic needs of a family of four (\$3,639 per month per adult). Most residents in all areas earned between \$1,201 and \$3,400 a month.

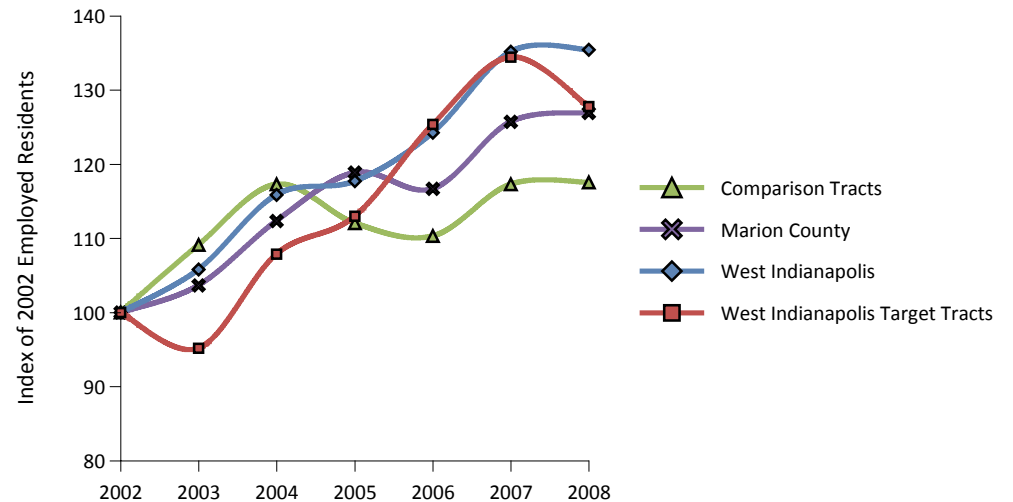
About the Data:

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

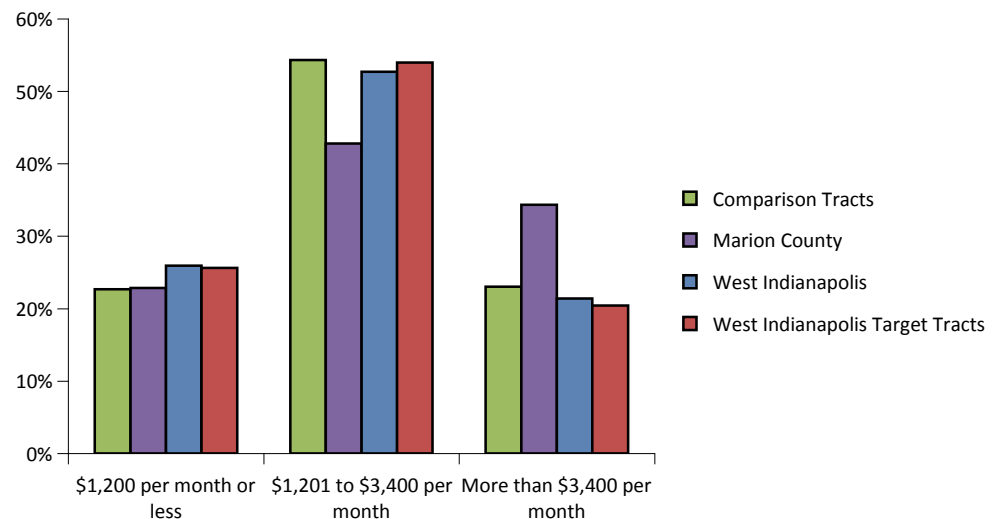
Data Source: Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

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

### Interpreting the Data:

The pattern for Marion County median income of first lien mortgages charts at a consistent rate of around \$50,000. In comparison, the median income of borrowers in West Indianapolis and its target and comparison tracts is \$20,000 below the median income of the County and has continually decreased from \$36,000 in 2006 to \$31,000 in 2007.

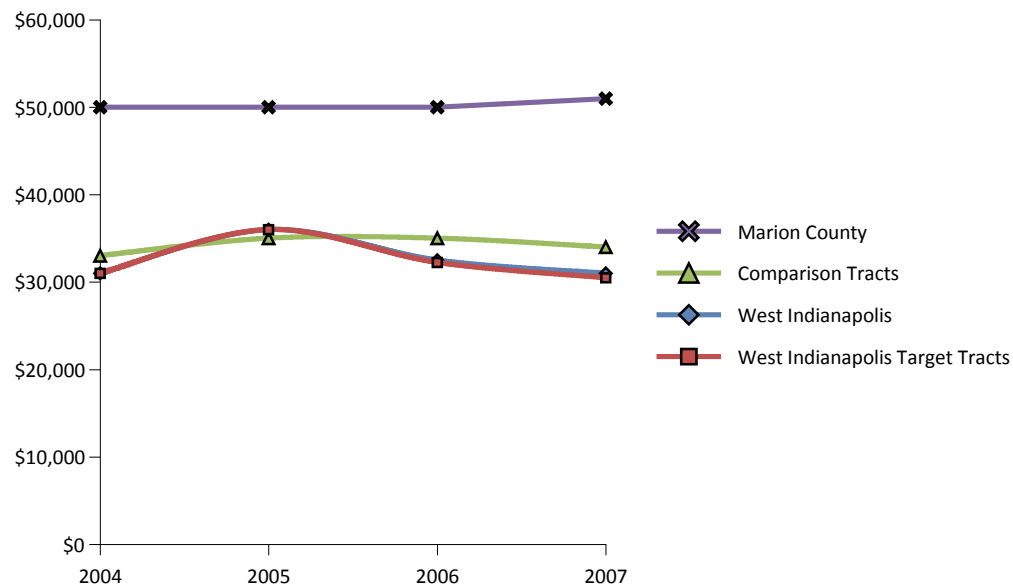
About the Data:

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

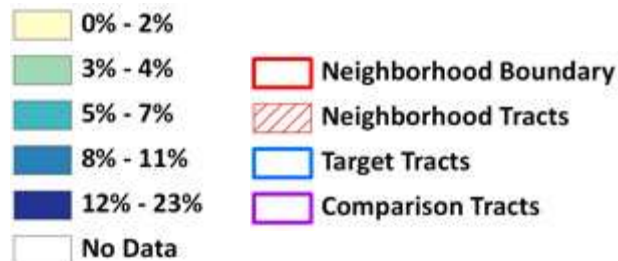
As seen in the demographics section, the educational-attainment levels of adults in West Indianapolis are lower than those in Marion County; 44% of the West Indianapolis adult population does not have a high school diploma, and only 1 in 5 residents have some college education. Low education levels can 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 for the entire county. The data do not yet show how the late 2000s recession is impacting residents in neighborhoods, but the toll on Marion County can be seen in the nearly doubled unemployment rate from June 2008 to June 2010 (5.5% and 10.2%, respectively) (Data Source: STATS Indiana using Bureau of Labor Statistics data).

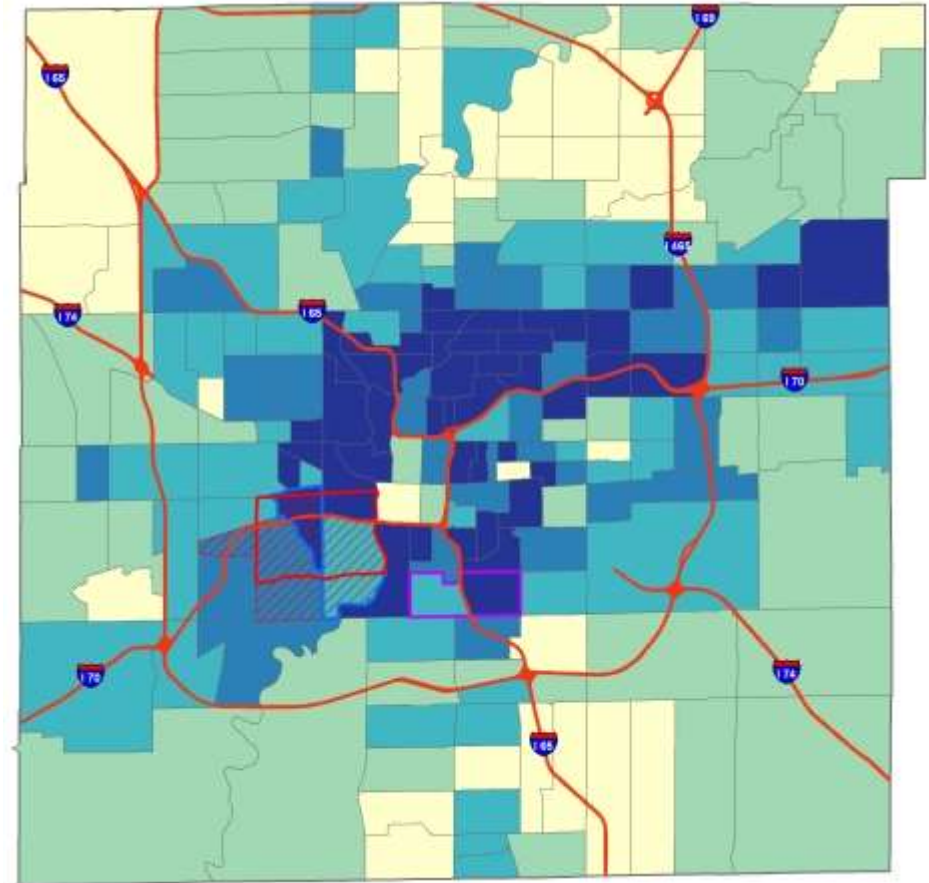
In general, the data indicate the following trends:

- The unemployment rate for West Indianapolis in 2000 was 8.7%, well above Marion County's 5.4%. Data in this report suggests that condition has worsened since 2000.
- The number of West Indianapolis residents employed has decreased since the 2000 census, and the gap between West Indianapolis and Marion County is widening.
- Most West Indianapolis residents are employed in the retail trade, manufacturing, and accommodation and food sectors.
- The leading type of jobs located in West Indianapolis is by far manufacturing with 70% of the jobs in this sector.
- 1 in 10 businesses in West Indianapolis and its target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2009, a rate lower than the county's.

### 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

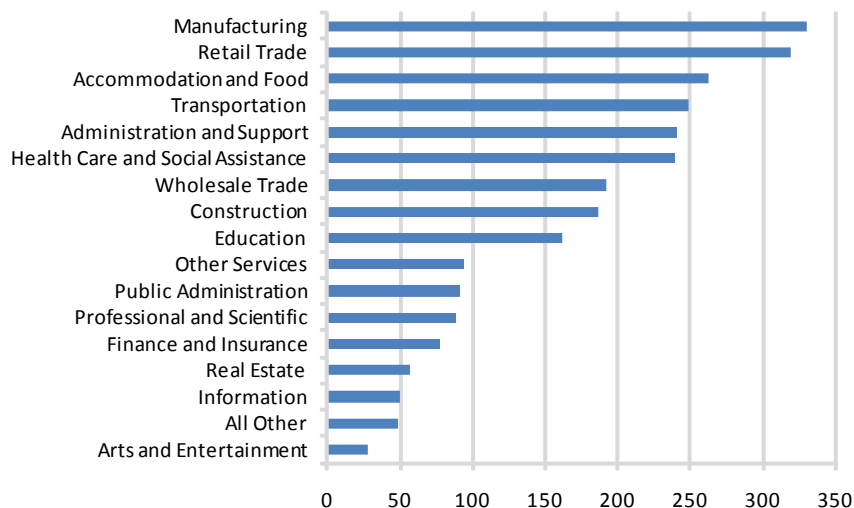
Are residents employed, and has that changed over time? If so, what types of industries are they working in? Employment is a major determinant of economic self-sufficiency. According to the US Census, the unemployment rate for West Indianapolis in 2000 was 8.7%, well above Marion County's 5.4%. Data on this page describe the impact of the economy on employment since 2000.

#### Interpreting the Data:

These charts show the relative change in the number of employed residents compared to its peer tracts and the county from 2002 to 2008. When the line drops below 100, the number of employed residents has dropped; when the line goes above 100, the number has grown. The number of residents in West Indianapolis, the target tracts, and comparison tracts that are employed has continued to decrease since the 2000 census, implying a much higher unemployment rate than reported in 2000. Marion County as a whole has been consistent throughout the decade.

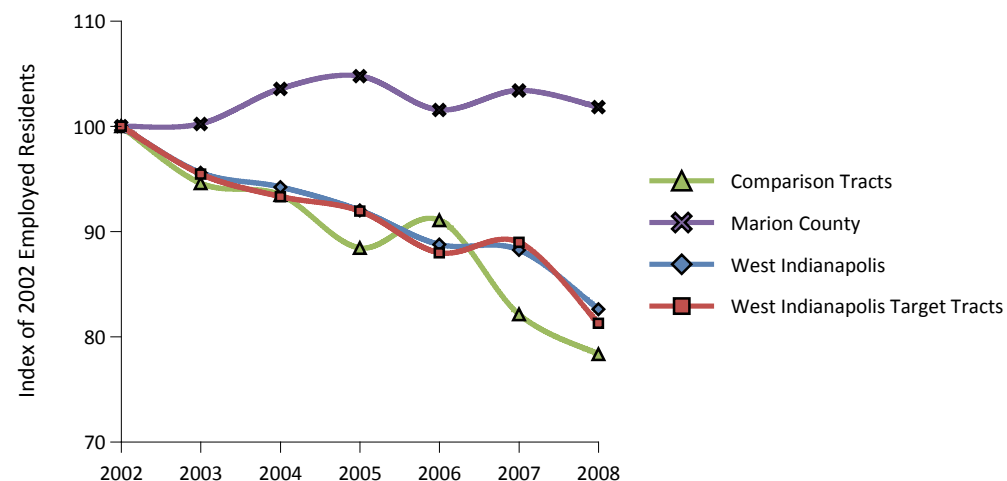
Most of West Indianapolis residents are employed in the manufacturing, retail trade, accommodation and food, transportation, administration and support, and health care and social assistance sectors. The chart at the lower right shows the change in the number of residents employed in each of these sectors. Manufacturing and retail employment has dropped by 162 and 125 residents, respectively, from 2002 to 2008. The transportation sector employment dropped by 50, and food sector by only 24. Employment in the administration and support sector increased by 50.

#### Number of Employed Residents of West Indianapolis by Industry Sector, 2008



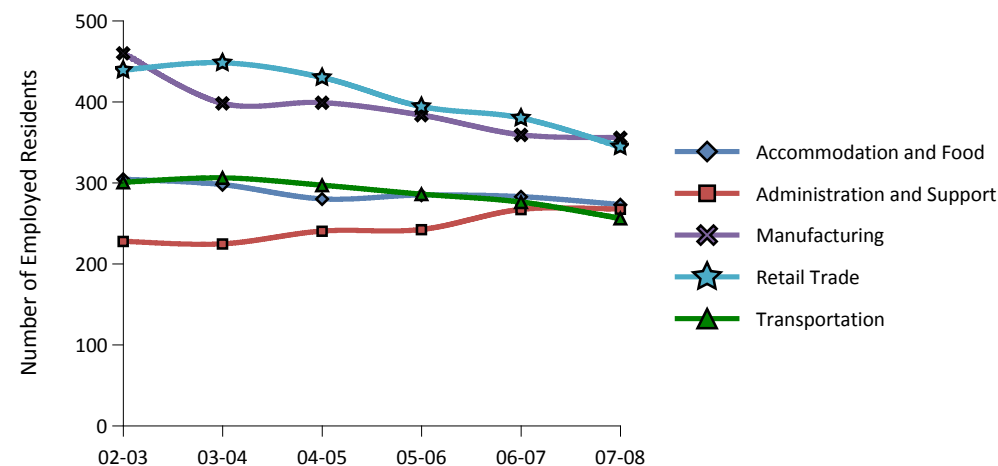
#### Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents

(Indexed to Year 2002)



#### Employed Residents in West Indianapolis by Industry

(2-Year Rolling Average)



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

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

## Economy and Workforce

### Resident Employment: Top 3 Industries

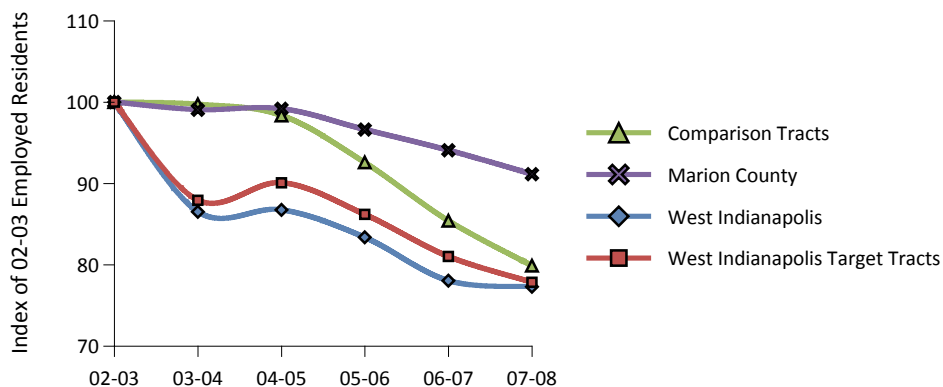
Health care was one of the few sectors that saw a growth in employment in the Indianapolis area in 2008. The health care industry is the single largest industry for jobs in the Indianapolis Metro Area, employing 13.6% of all workers. The number of jobs in health care increased by 5.1%, reflecting national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

#### Interpreting the Data:

These charts show the relative change in the number of neighborhood residents employed in the top three industries (manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food) compared to its peer tracts and the county from 2002 to 2008. When the line drops below 100, the industry has lost employees; when the line goes above 100, the industry has grown. For the most part, the charts show a decrease in employed residents across the board in the top three industries with the exception of the accommodation and food sector in Marion County. The number of West Indianapolis residents employed in these sectors is decreasing at a much faster rate than the county.

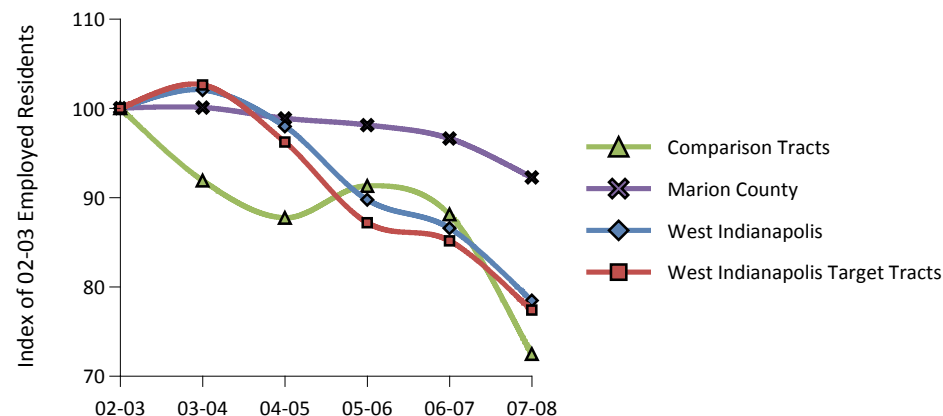
#### Manufacturing

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



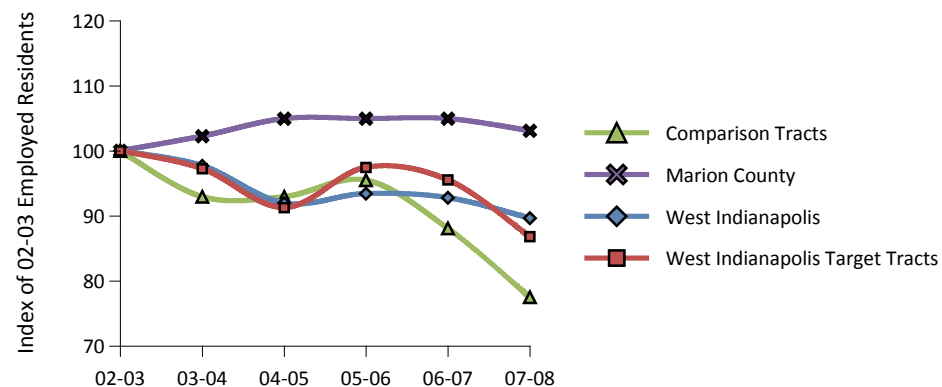
#### Retail Trade

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



#### Accommodation and Food

(Index of Change in Number of Accommodation and Food in Manufacturing, Indexed to 2002)



About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the West Indianapolis 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.

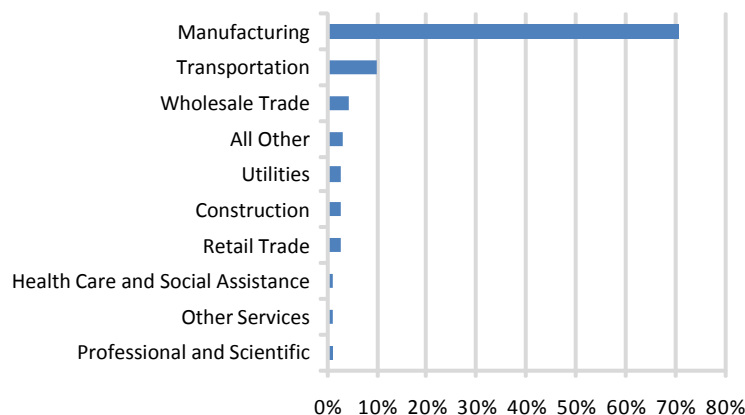
### Interpreting the Data:

The number of jobs in West Indianapolis, its target and comparison tracts, and Marion County job market has decreased since 2002, with the largest decrease between 2006 and 2007. There was a rebound in the comparison tracts and Marion County in 2007.

With 70% of the jobs, the leading sector of the local job market in which residents are employed is overwhelmingly manufacturing, which is not surprising given that more than half of the land in the neighborhood is industrial. Transportation and wholesale trade are a distant second and third with less than 10% of the jobs in each.

1 in 10 businesses in West Indianapolis and its target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2009, a rate lower than the county's. While Marion County's vacancy rate increased from 12.6% in March 2008 to 14.5% in September 2009, West Indianapolis business vacancy increased at a slower rate from 8.8 to 9.9%. The target tracts dropped from 12.3% to 10.7% during the same time.

### Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2008



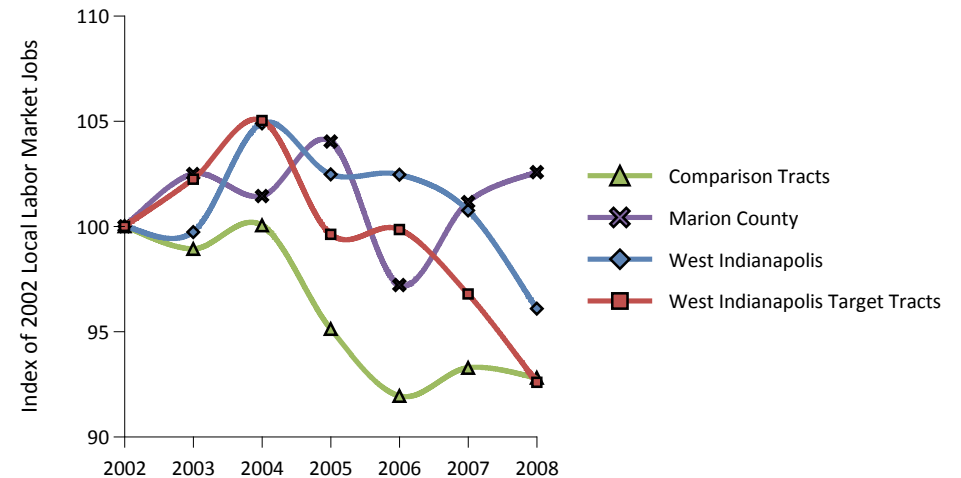
About the Data: The data reflect jobs within 1 mile of the census tracts in the West Indianapolis neighborhood.

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

Business Vacancies: USPS Vacant Address Data

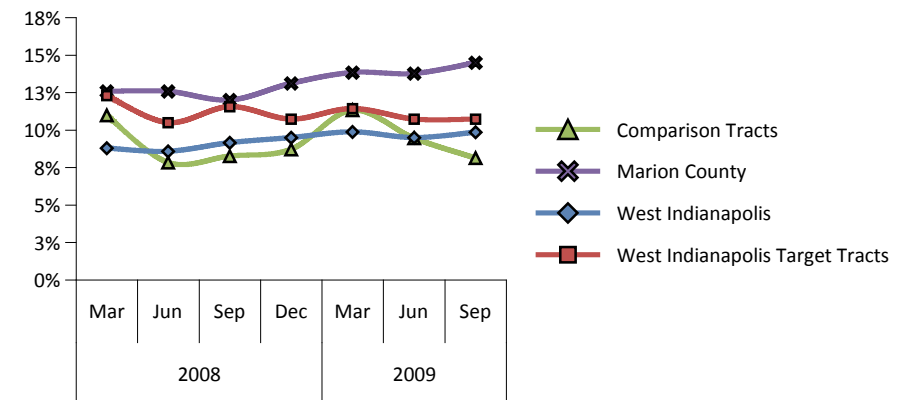
### Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market

(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. Based on these statistics, West Indianapolis is less safe than the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department service area as a whole.

#### Number of Crimes:

- Crime rates are higher in West Indianapolis. In 2008, it had 160 crimes per 1,000 persons, compared to Marion County's 92 per 1,000.

#### Types of Crimes:

- The majority of the crimes reported in West Indianapolis are property-related, including larcenies (33%), residential burglaries (15%), vehicle thefts (15%), and robberies (4%).
- Twenty-seven percent of all crimes in West Indianapolis are assaults.
- West Indianapolis has one of the highest vehicle theft rates in the county. Tract 3424.00 has the highest rate of all tracts in the entire county.

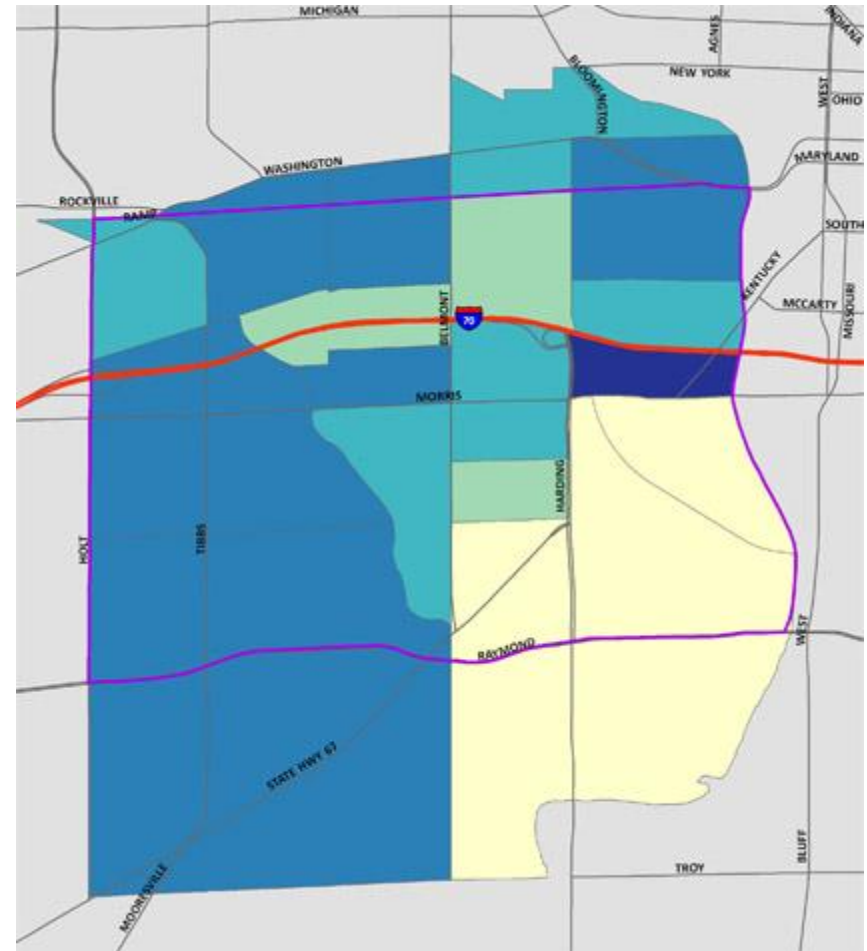
Who is committing crimes? This is what the data show about juvenile offenders in West Indianapolis ages 6-18 compared to the entire West Indianapolis youth population ages 6-18:

- Age: 67% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 29% of the general youth population that falls in the same category.
- Race: 78% of juvenile offenders are white, while 90% of the general youth population is white.
- Gender: 76% of juvenile offenders are male, but only 52% of the general youth population is male.

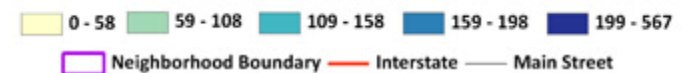
#### Where are crimes committed?

- Within West Indianapolis, the crimes are clustering in the western part of the neighborhood. There is pocket of high crime rates south of I-70 on the east side of the neighborhood in the area of the Eli Lilly campus. Larcenies, the largest crime category, cluster in the central and northeastern part of the neighborhood.

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



Crimes per 1,000 People



Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

## Community Quality and Safety

### All Part 1 Crimes

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

#### Interpreting the Data:

As shown in the graph on the right, West Indianapolis and its target tracts are experiencing a much higher overall crime rate than the IPD and IMPD service areas. At 199.3 crimes per 1,000 residents, census tract 3424.00, located on the east side of the neighborhood, has the sixth highest crime rate out of 190 tracts in the IMPD area. Tract 3426.00 to the north is 25th at 159.6 crimes per thousand.

The table at the bottom of the page shows that while the crime rate is highest in West Indianapolis, all four areas compared here have proportionately the same amount of property crimes compared to violent crimes. Property crimes make up 68% of all crimes in West Indianapolis, 67% in the target tracts, 70% in the comparison tracts, and 66% in the IMPD service area. 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.

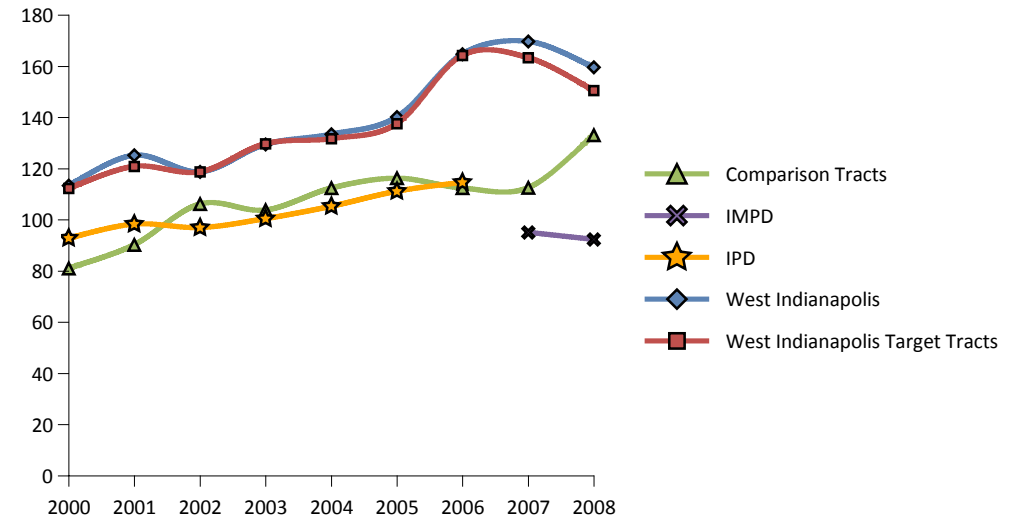
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

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)

	West Indianapolis	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	109	100	94	61
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	51	50	39	31
<b>Total All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>92</b>

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

## 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 West Indianapolis.

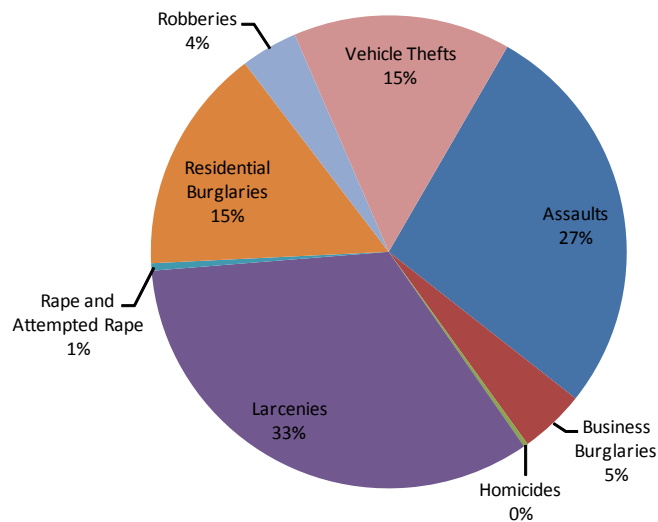
#### Interpreting the Data:

The pie chart shows:

- The largest portion (33%) of the reported crimes in West Indianapolis is larcenies.\*
- 27% of the reported crimes are assaults, 15% are residential burglaries, and 15% are vehicle thefts.

The map focuses on the largest crime category, larceny. The red hot spots show where the crime density is greatest, with each dot representing the location of a larceny.

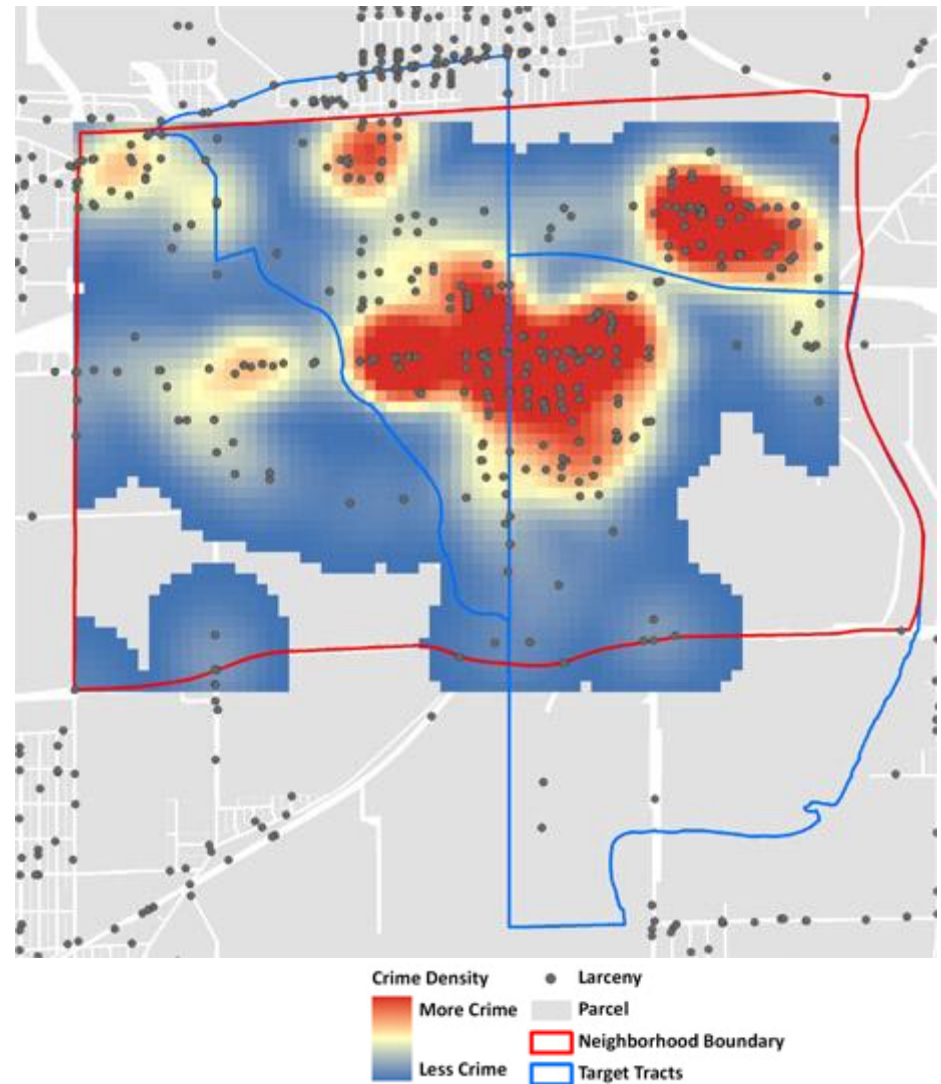
#### All Part 1 Crimes by Type, 2008 - West Indianapolis



About the Data:

\*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).

### Larcenies, 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:

##### Robberies:

At 6.4 robberies per thousand residents in 2008, West Indianapolis has a higher robbery rate than the comparison tracts (4.1 per thousand) and IMPD (5.1). The robbery rate increased across the board from 2000 to 2008 in all of the areas, with West Indianapolis experiencing the greatest increase during this time.

##### Assaults:

During the same time period, the number of assaults per thousand increased in all areas except IMPD. In West Indianapolis, the rate increased from 33.6 assaults per thousand residents in 2000 to 48 in 2007 and 43.6 in 2008. The rate in the comparison area increased from 30.7 in 2000 to 34.1 in 2008.

#### About the Data:

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

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

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

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

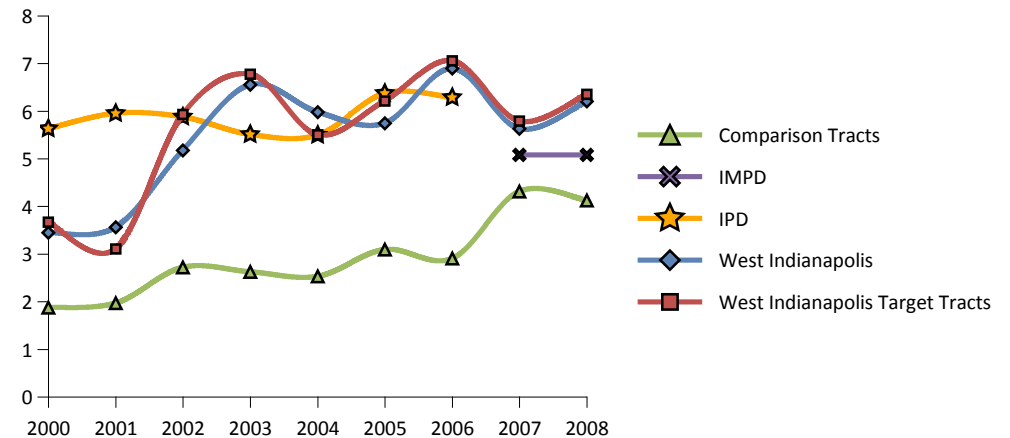
Figures do not include reports from Lawrence, Speedway, Beech Grove, or the Indianapolis Airport Authority jurisdictions.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

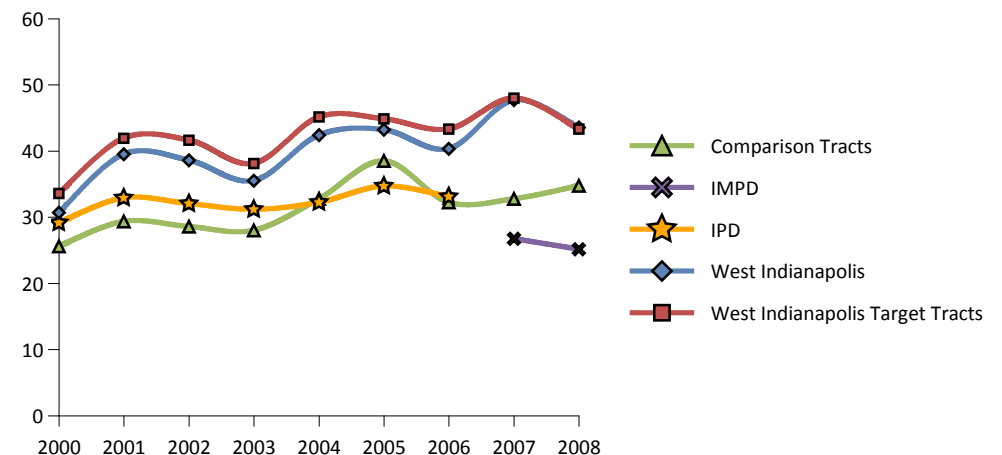
#### Robberies

(Per 1,000 People)



#### 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 on page 21, two-thirds of all crimes in West Indianapolis are property crimes. The property crime rate in West Indianapolis in 2008 (108.7 crimes per thousand residents) was nearly double the IMPD area's rate of 58.7 crimes per thousand, and the rate has been increasing since 2000. Fifteen percent of crimes in the neighborhood are residential burglaries, and 5% are business burglaries. The burglary rate also has been increasing throughout the decade from 21.4 burglaries per thousand in 2001 to 32 in 2008.

Not shown here but included in the property crime rate are vehicle thefts, which make up 15% of all crimes in this neighborhood. West Indianapolis has one of the highest vehicle theft rates in the county. Tract 3424.00 has the highest rate of all tracts with 37.1 vehicle thefts per thousand residents. In 2008, there were 206 vehicle thefts in this tract alone.

### 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.

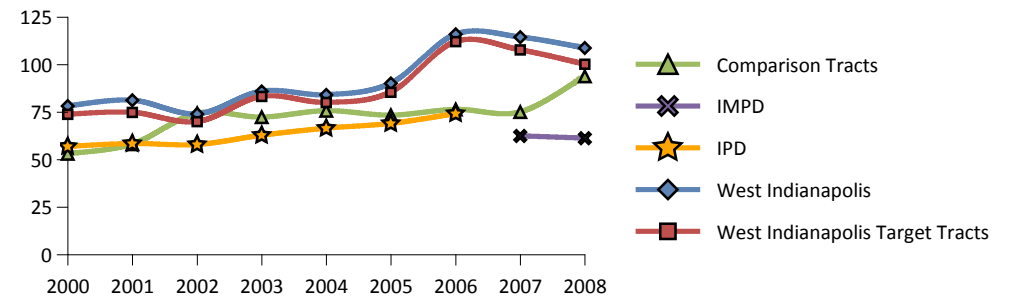
IPD = Indianapolis Police Department Jurisdiction

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Jurisdiction

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

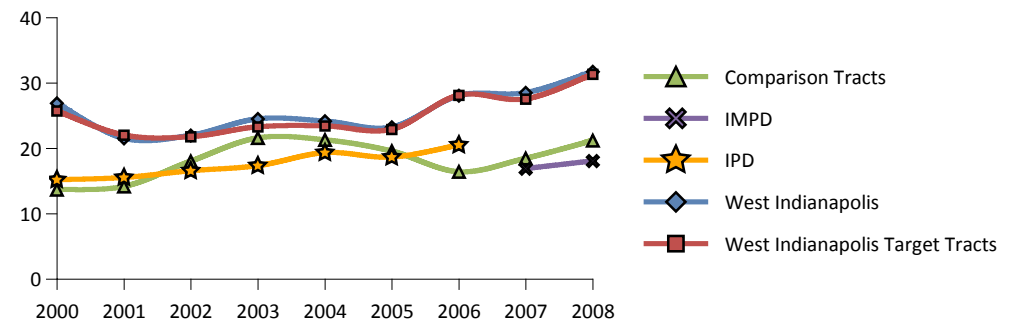
### Property Crimes

(Per 1,000 People)



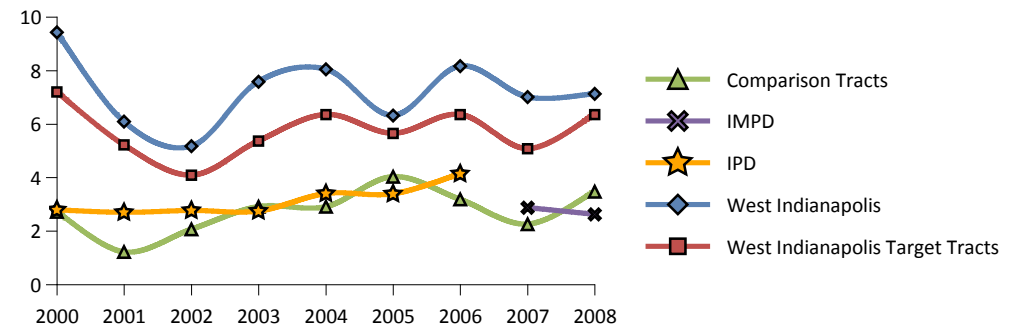
### All Burglaries

(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.

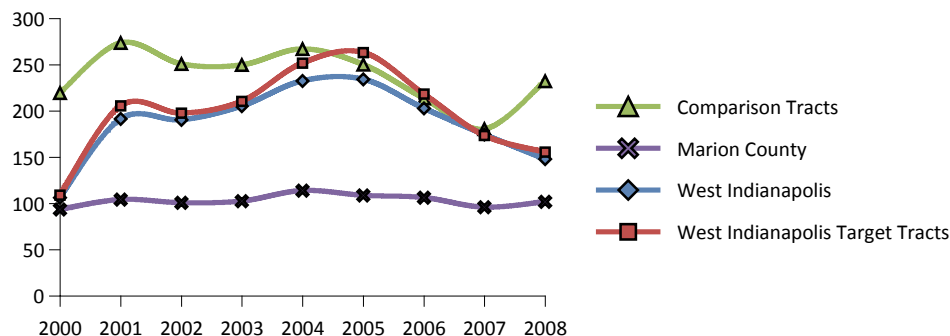
#### Interpreting the Data:

Rates of juvenile offense charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18 remained stable for the county throughout the monitoring period, at around 1 charge for every 10 juveniles. West Indianapolis, the target tracts, and comparison tracts showed varied between 2000 and 2008 and were significantly higher than the county rate for most of this time period. Each of these areas reported near 25 charges per 100 in 2005. In the following years, juvenile crime in West Indianapolis and target tracts declined to about 15 charges per 100 in 2008.

The pie charts below show the severity of the charges. The type of charges in West Indianapolis and the target tracts are similar to Marion County's, with 31 to 33% of the charges being felonies. West Indianapolis and the target tracts have a slightly higher percent of status charges. A much higher percentage of the charges in the comparison tracts (59%) are misdemeanor charges compared to the other three areas, which range from 47 to 48%.

#### Total Juvenile Offense Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



#### About the Data:

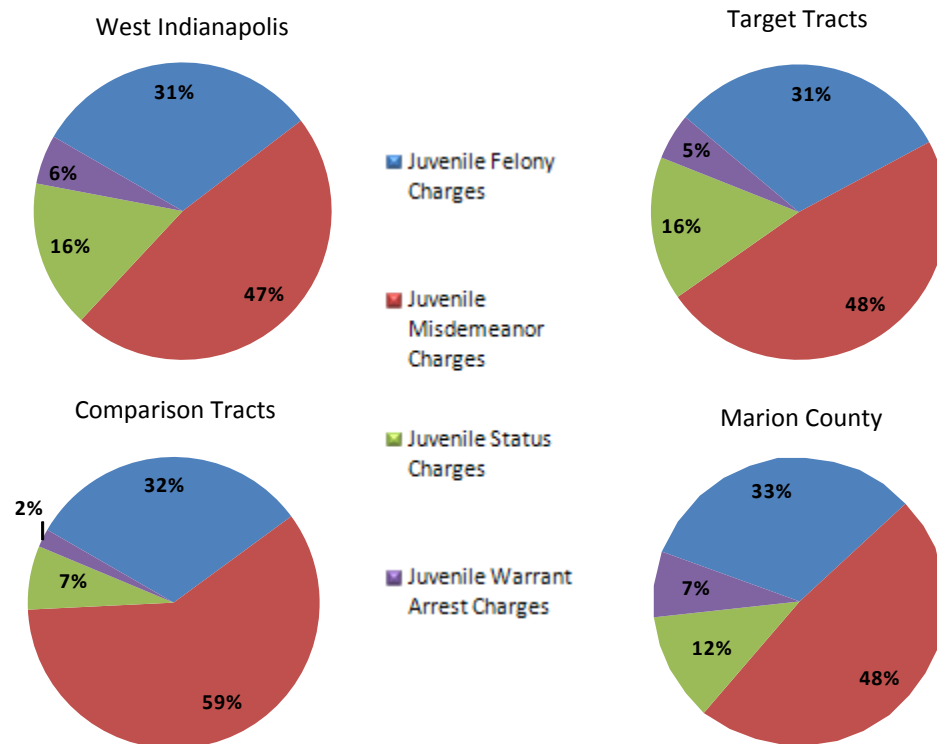
These statistics report the number of charges of crimes and are not reconciled to reflect actual convictions. These charges may or may not lead to convictions. The Uniform Crime Report data includes reports of crimes only (before anyone is charged with or convicted of a crime), and for this reason the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

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

#### Juvenile Charges by Severity of Offense, 2008



## Community Quality and Safety

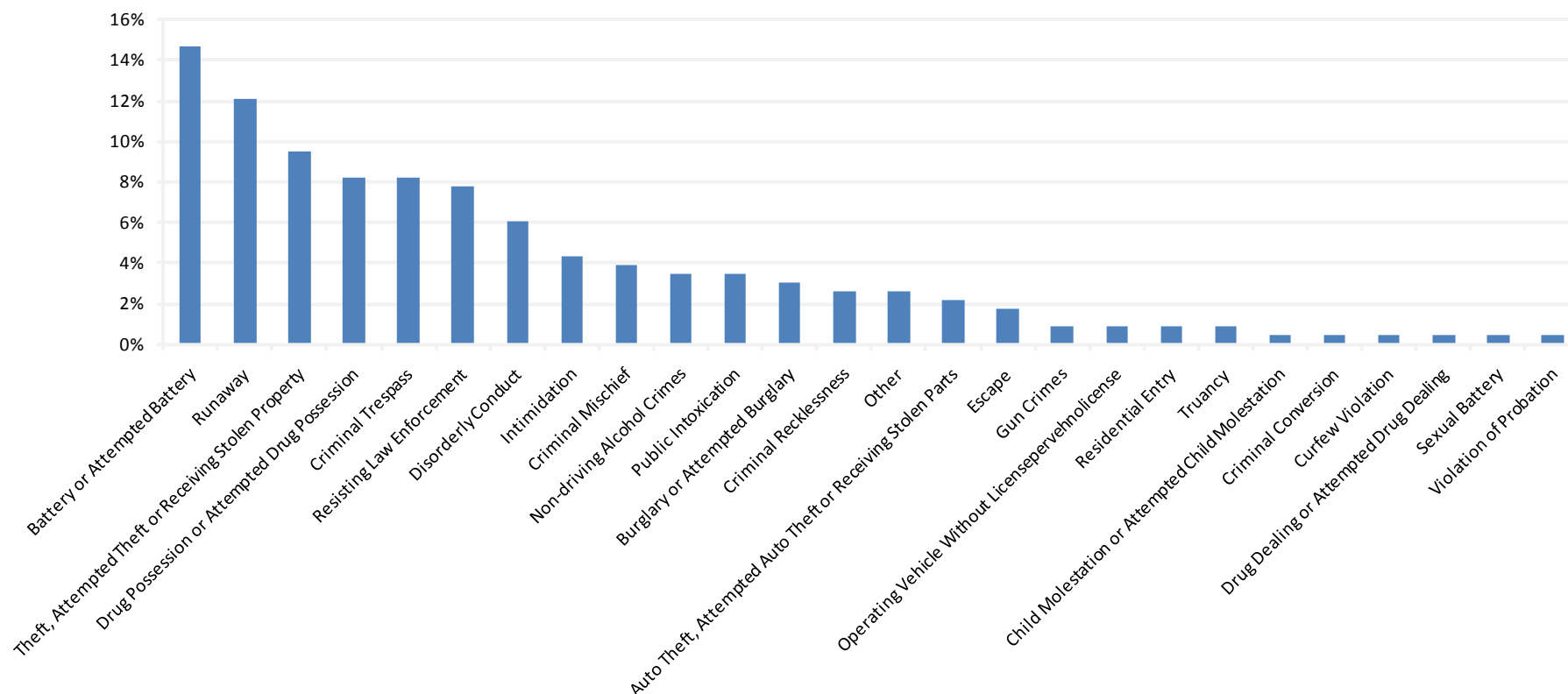
### Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top four juvenile offenses in West Indianapolis are battery or attempted battery (15%), runaway (12%), theft, attempted theft, or receiving stolen property (10%), and drug possession or attempted drug possession (8%). The graphs on the next page take a closer look at three of these four categories.

**Juvenile Charges by Type, 2008**

(Total Charges = 231)

West Indianapolis



#### About the Data:

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

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

## Community Quality and Safety

### Juvenile Charges: Top Offenses

#### Interpreting the Data:

The charts on this page depict changes in the rates of the top juvenile offenses in Southeast between the years of 2000 and 2008. The neighborhood, target tracts, and comparison tracts all showed a similar pattern of fluctuation in rates of juvenile battery charges, while the county remained stable. The first three areas peaked in 2005 between 40 and 55 charges per 1,000 youths ages 6-18. West Indianapolis and target tracts declined in following years to levels near the county, around 1 charge for every 50 juveniles.

Rates of juvenile theft charges remained stable for the neighborhood, target tracts, and the county, each with 2008 rates just above 1 charge for every 100 juveniles. The 2008 rate for the same crime in the comparison tract was over four times this level, ending a consistent increase in juvenile theft every year in this time period.

As seen with juvenile battery charges, rates of juvenile drug possession charges also fluctuated for the neighborhood, target, and comparison tracts, while remaining very stable at the county. Drug possession charges in 2008 were seen in the county at a rate of about 1 for every 200 juveniles, and in the neighborhood and target tracts, about 1 for every 100.

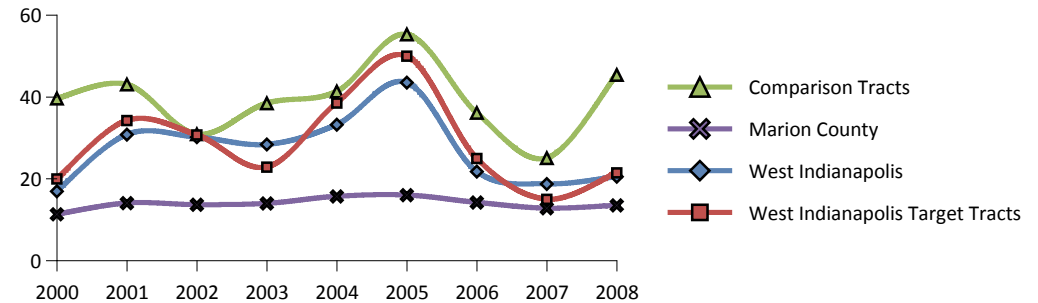
#### About the Data:

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

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

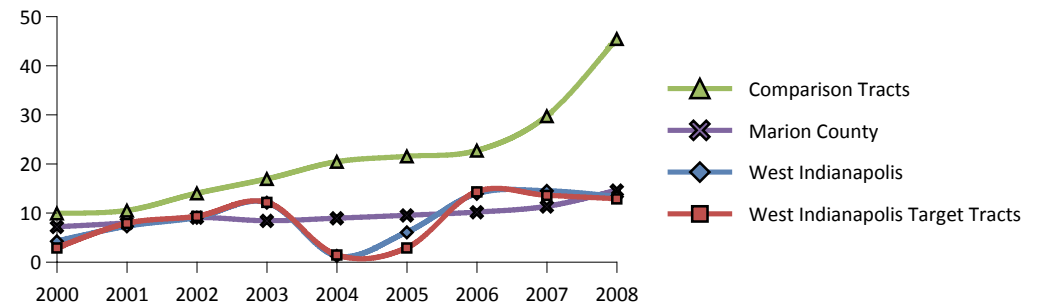
#### Juvenile Battery or Attempted Battery Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



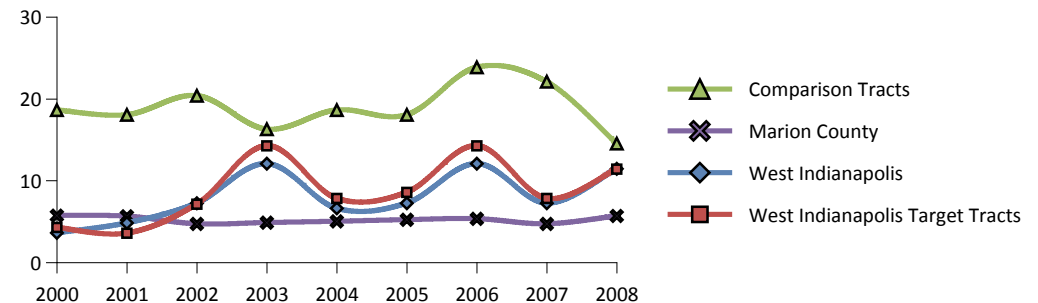
#### Juvenile Theft, Attempted Theft, or Receiving Stolen Property Charges

(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)



#### Juvenile Drug Possession or Attempted Drug Possession Charges

(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 juvenile offenders (age 6-18) in West Indianapolis compared to the entire West Indianapolis youth population (age 6-18):

- Age: 67% of juvenile offenders fall into the older age group of 15 to 18, compared to 29% of the general youth population that falls in the same category.
- Race: 78% of juvenile offenders are white, while 90% of the general youth population is White.
- Gender: 76% of juvenile offenders are male, but only 52% of the general youth population is male.

How does West Indianapolis compare to the county and the comparison area?

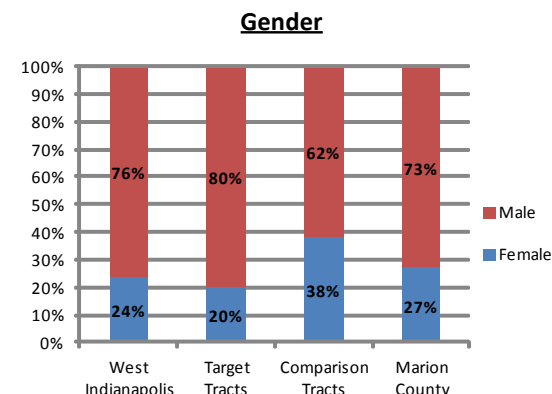
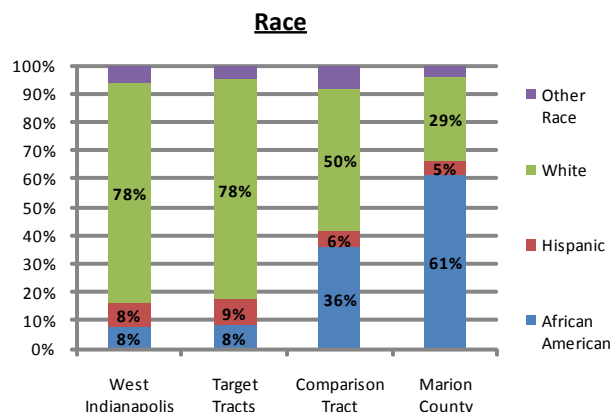
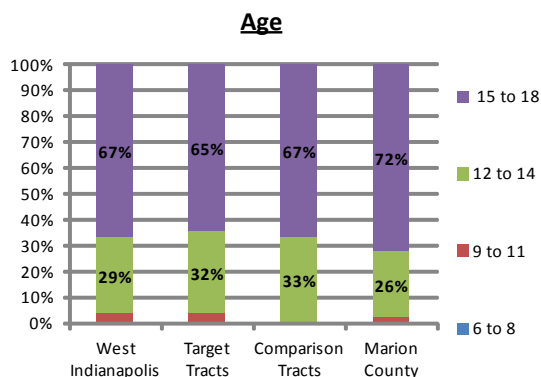
- Age: The most notable difference between the age groups occurs in the target tracts where 35% of the charges are to children under age 15 compared to Marion County where only 28% fall in this group.
- Race: West Indianapolis and its target tracts are predominantly white (91% and 90%, respectively), so it is not surprising that the majority of juvenile offenders in these areas are white. The data for the comparison tracts and Marion County, however, tell a different story. In the comparison area, 36% of the juveniles charged are African-American, yet only 6% of the total population in that area is African American. In Marion County, 61% of the juvenile offenders charged are African American, but only 24% of the entire population is black. Nine percent of juvenile offenders in the target tracts are Hispanic compared to 5% in Marion County.
- Gender: A larger portion of the offenders in West Indianapolis are males compared to the county and comparison tracts (24% compared to 38% and 27%, respectively).

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

Two out of every five adult residents in West Indianapolis (44%) have no high school diploma compared to the county's 1 in 5 (18%), and only 9% of neighborhood residents have an associate's degree or higher. West Indianapolis is located in the Indianapolis Public Schools District, which serves over 33,000 students. Academically, only one of the three schools with data available is performing at the state level, and the other two are performing poorly when compared with public schools across the state, based on achievement test results. (\*)

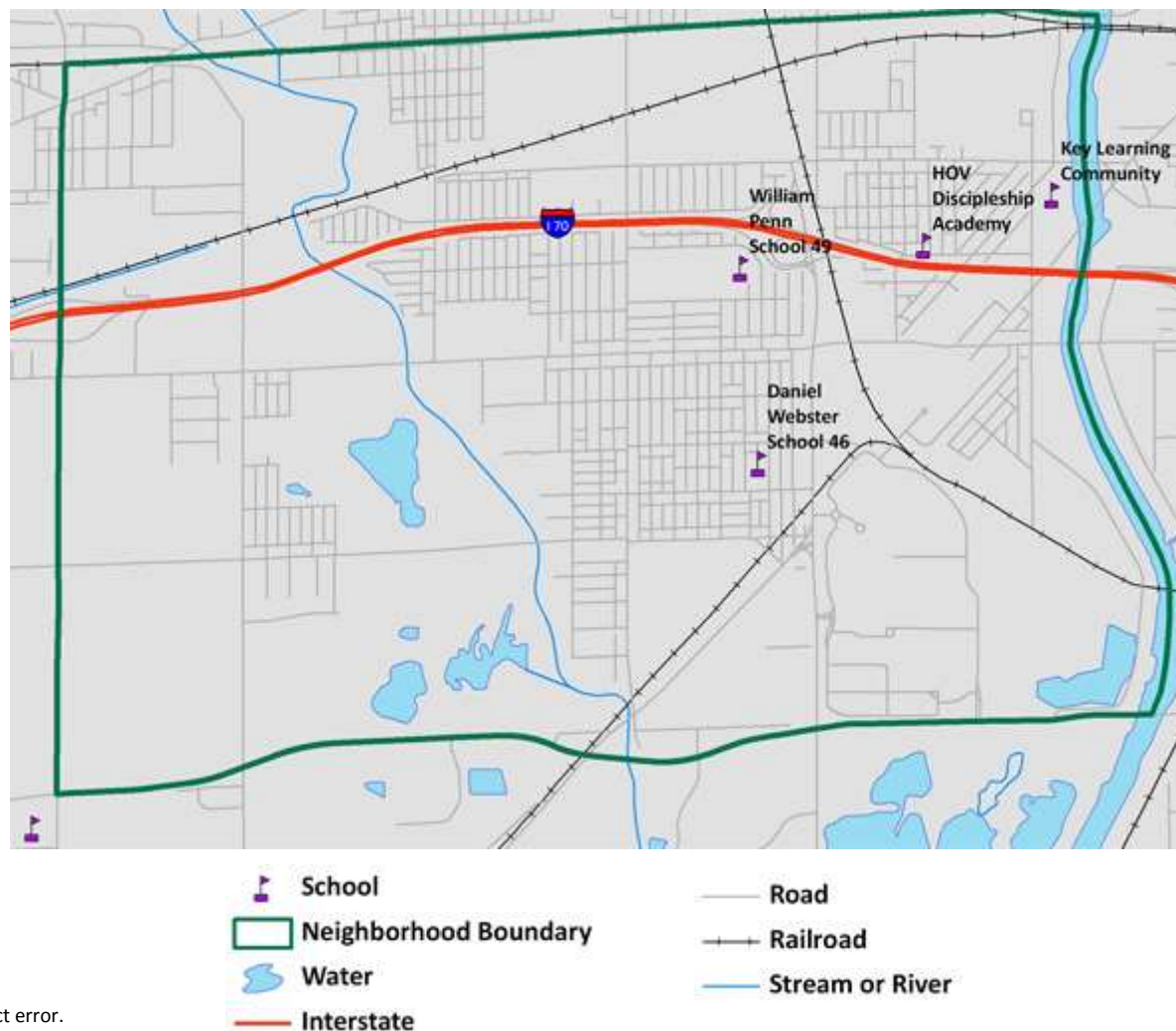
- Many third graders in West Indianapolis are performing at the level of third graders in the state. At Daniel Webster, for instance, 65% passed English and math standards in 2009. However, only 37% at Key Learning Community passed both standards.
- The same is true for sixth graders. Daniel Webster sixth graders performed at the state level from 2007 to 2009 with 71% passing the standards. However, only 38% at Key passed.
- Tenth graders in West Indianapolis are under-performing compared to the state. Only 15% of tenth graders at Key Learning Community passed both standards in 2008, a dramatic drop from 51% in 2007.

Eligibility for the free-lunch school program has increased in this decade. Forty-five percent (45%) of students in West Indianapolis and its comparison tracts were eligible for the free lunch program in 2000, which increased to 60% in 2007. William Penn's student eligibility for the lunch program is the highest, followed by Daniel Webster and Key Learning.

Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

\* Updated 6/2014 to correct error.

#### West Indianapolis Neighborhood Schools





## Education

### Educational Attainment\*

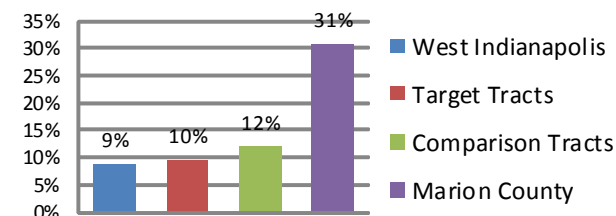
The educational-attainment levels of adults in West Indianapolis are lower than those in Marion County. Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty.

#### Interpreting the Data:

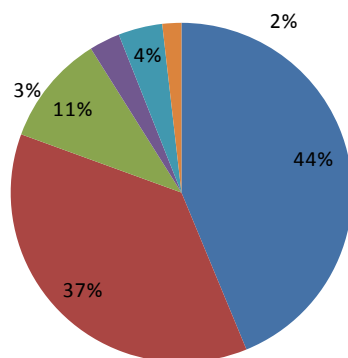
West Indianapolis residents are less educated than their peers in the comparison tracts and the county. Only 9% of adult residents have an associate's degree or higher; Marion County's percentage is more than three times that amount at 31%. Two out of every five adult residents in West Indianapolis (44%) have no high school diploma compared to the county's 18% and the comparison area's 30%.

### Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher

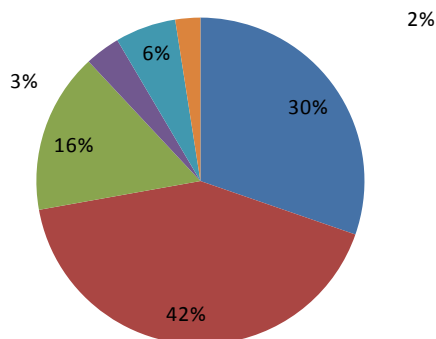
(As % of Adults 25 and Over)



West Indianapolis



Comparison Tracts



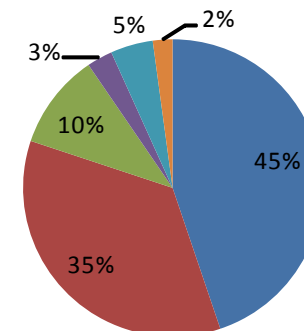
### Educational Attainment, 2000

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

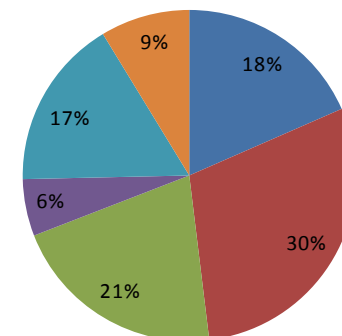
\* Page updated 6/2014 to correct data error

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

Target Tracts



Marion County



## 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 West Indianapolis to the results of all public schools in the State of Indiana in the same grade level.

#### Interpreting the Data:

Daniel Webster School 46 third graders consistently outperformed the two other selected West Indianapolis school third graders on math and English standards. Performance dropped from 77% passing both standards in 2005 to only 55% in 2008, dropping below the public-school third graders statewide. William Penn improved dramatically during the 11-year period from 25% passing in 1999 to 55% passing in 2009. Although Key Learning Community's passing rate dropped considerably from 45% in 2003 to 25% in 2006, it continually increased from 2006 to 37% in 2009.

With the exception of 2006, Daniel Webster sixth graders scored above public school sixth graders across the state at 70-71% from 2007 to 2009. Fewer than 1 out of 2 sixth graders (49%) at William Penn passed both standards in 2009, and even fewer than that at Key Learning Community (38%) passed both standards.

The Key Learning Community School is the only school serving grades 9 through 12 in West Indianapolis. The data show that the Key tenth graders performed well below the public school tenth graders in Indiana. Their best performance was in 2007 with 51% passing ISTEP standards, followed by their poorest performance the following year when with 15% passing. However, there were only 15 students in 2008, which may impact the dramatic drop during this time period.

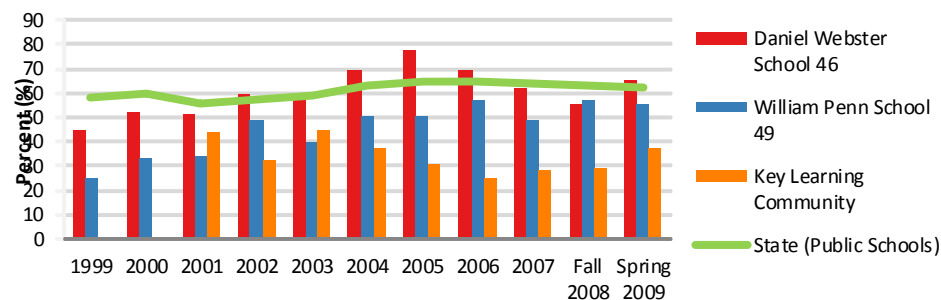
About the Data:

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

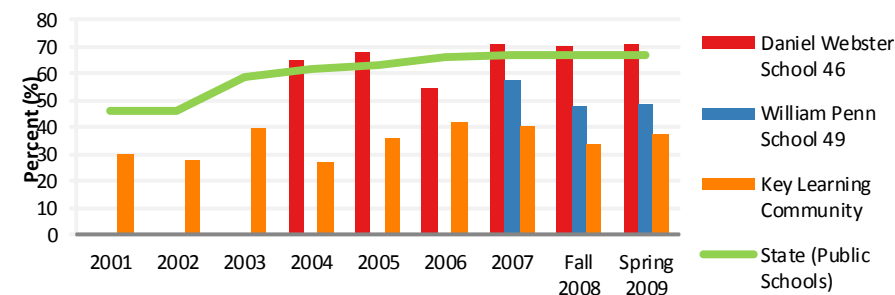
### Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 3

(As % of All Enrolled 3rd Grade Students)



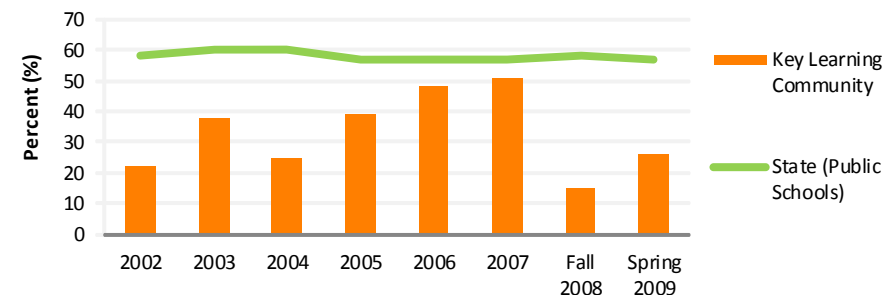
### Students Passing the ISTEP Math and English Standards, Grade 6

(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:

There is a disparity in the ISTEP results between students eligible for free or reduced lunch versus those paying for lunch, although the disparity is not as great as in some communities. The gap is the greatest at Key Learning Community. In 2008, 48% of student eligible for free and reduced lunch in Indiana passed the ISTEP compared to 74% paying for lunch. At Key, these figures are 27% and 44%, respectively, and results at William Penn go against this trend with 49% and 45%, respectively. The gap at Daniel Webster is small with 72% and 77%, respectively.

There is an increasing trend in eligibility for the free lunch program in all of the areas compared here. In Marion County, the percent of students eligible for the lunch program was 32% in 2000; it climbed to 45% in 2007. Percentage rates for the comparison tracts were about the same as those for Marion County (35% and 49%). Eligibility is higher, though, in West Indianapolis and its target tracts. Forty-five percent (45%) of students in West Indianapolis and its comparison tracts were eligible for the free lunch program in 2000, which increased to 60% in 2007.

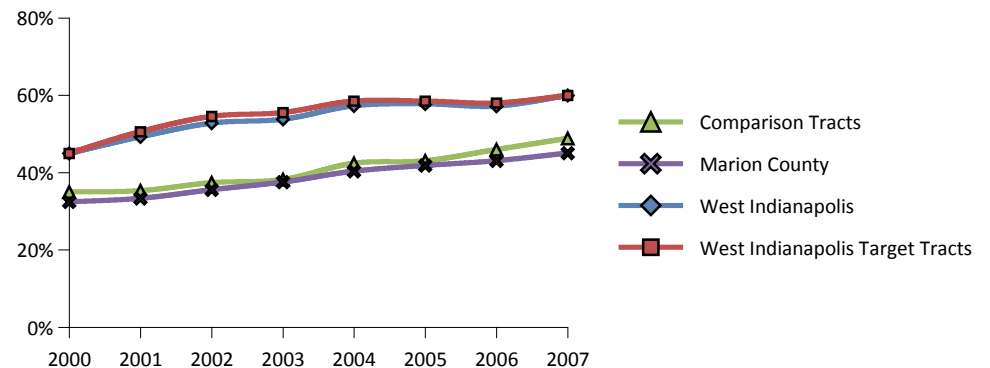
The bottom chart shows the eligibility by school for the free lunch program. Key Learning Community had the fewest eligible students, though it increased from 40% in 2003 to 52% in 2007 and shot up to 71% in 2009. William Penn had the greatest number of eligible students (74% in 2003 and 84% in 2009).

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)

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

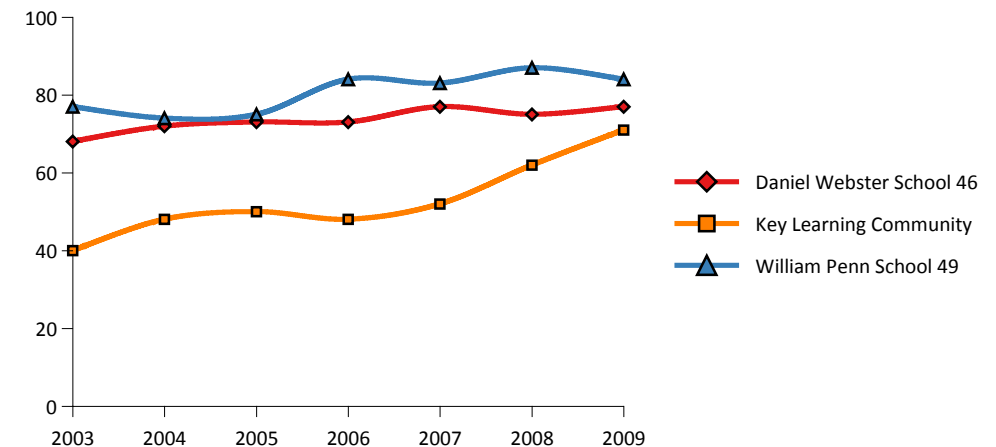
### Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program

(As % of All Enrolled Students)



### Students Eligible for School Free Lunch Program by West Indianapolis 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.

Recent reports have indicated that lung cancer and respiratory problems are growing concerns in West Indianapolis, possibly attributable to industrial pollution. According to a study conducted by the Indianapolis Star, residents living on the southwest side of Indianapolis suffered from much higher rates of lung cancer from 1998 to 2001. In addition, IPS School 49 currently has the highest incidence of asthma in the Indianapolis Public Schools system. The remainder of this report focuses on birth-related outcomes.

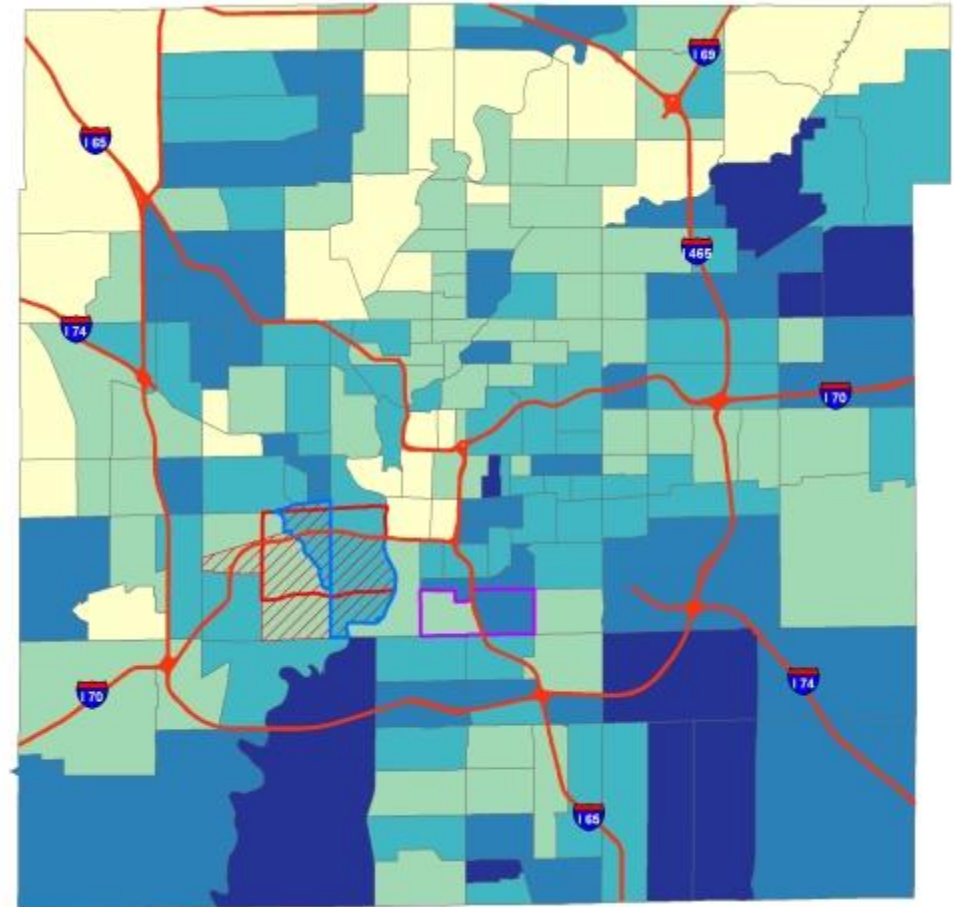
Based on the indicators presented in this section, when compared to the target and comparison tracts and Marion County, West Indianapolis has:

- A lower birth rate than the target and comparison tracts and a higher birth rate than Marion County.
- About the same percentage of premature births as the target tracts and Marion County and a lower percentage than the comparison tracts.
- About the same percentage of low-weight births as Marion County, a higher percentage than the target tracts, and a lower percentage than the comparison tracts.
- While the entire neighborhood has higher rates, Census Tract 3426.00 has one of the lowest percentages of low-weight births and premature births in the county.
- A higher percentage of births to teenage mothers than Marion County, and a lower percentage than the comparison tracts.

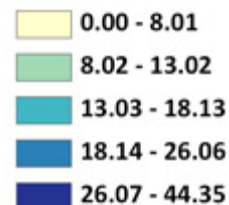
Infant mortality is one of the leading indicators used to gauge the health of a community; however, the number of infant deaths is so few that the infant mortality rates are too small to be reliable and meaningfully interpreted in this context.

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

**Birth Rate by Census Tract, 2008**



**Live Births per 1,000 Population**



## 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 birth rate for West Indianapolis and its target tracts (16 per 1,000 people for 2006-2008) has remained fairly stable and close to the county's rate (15 per 1,000) since it began to decline after 2005. The rate for the comparison tracts was the highest, peaking at 20 per 1,000 in 2003 and dropping nearly every year since to 16 per 1,000. The national birth-rate trend shows a peak in 2007-2008, followed by a downward trend at the onset of the late 2000s recession.

**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 areas compared here are above that percentage by as much as 5%. The target tracts combined percentage reached the lowest percentage in 2002-2004 at 8% but increased again to near 12%; however, one tract in the target area, 3426.00, had one of the lowest percentages in the entire county (20th lowest out of 212 census tracts). The comparison tracts reached the highest percentage in 2006-2008 at 12.6%. West Indianapolis, its target tracts, and Marion County were about equal in 2006-2008 at around 12%.

#### About the Data:

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

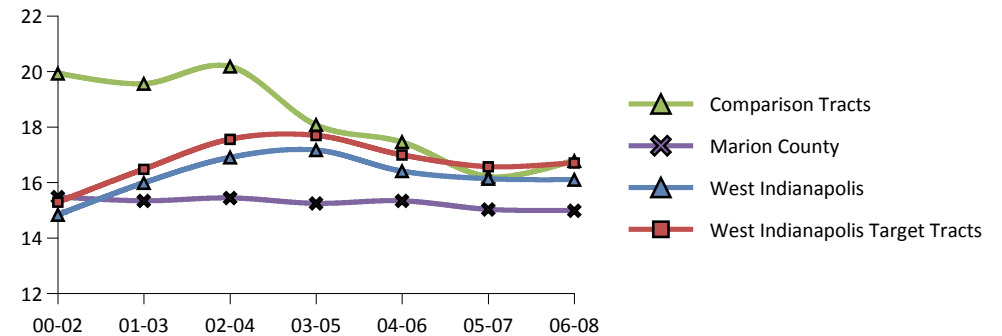
Premature, or pre-term, births are those infants born before 37 weeks of completed gestation based on clinical estimate of gestational age.

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

Source: SAVI and Marion County Health Department

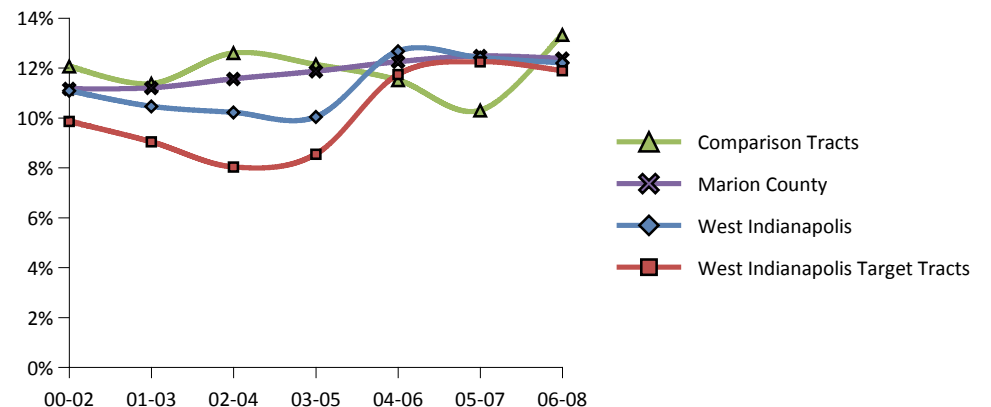
### Birth Rate

(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 most linked to infant mortality and long-term health outcomes. In many cases, children born to teenage mothers are more likely to be born early and have lower education levels, higher poverty levels, and poorer health outcomes.

### Interpreting the Data:

#### Low Weight Births:

A national goal set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as part of the Healthy People 2010 initiative is to reduce the percent of births that are low-weight to 5% or less by 2010. All of the areas compared here have been consistently higher than that since 2000. Marion County has slowly increased from 8.8% in 2000-2002 to nearly 10% in 2006-2008. West Indianapolis and its target tracts showed an improvement early in the decade; both of those areas also showed an increase since then, reaching 9.7% and 8.7%, respectively, in 2006-2008. However, census tract 3426.00 was in the bottom 15% of all census tracts in the county for one of the lowest percentages of low weight births. The comparison tracts showed a large increase from 7% in 2004-2006 to 11% in 2006-2008.

#### Teen Births:

Teen births in Marion County (on par with the national trend) are decreasing overall. Within West Indianapolis and its comparison area, however, the trend has been increasing over the decade, even though these areas are still below the county percentage of teen births.

#### About the Data:

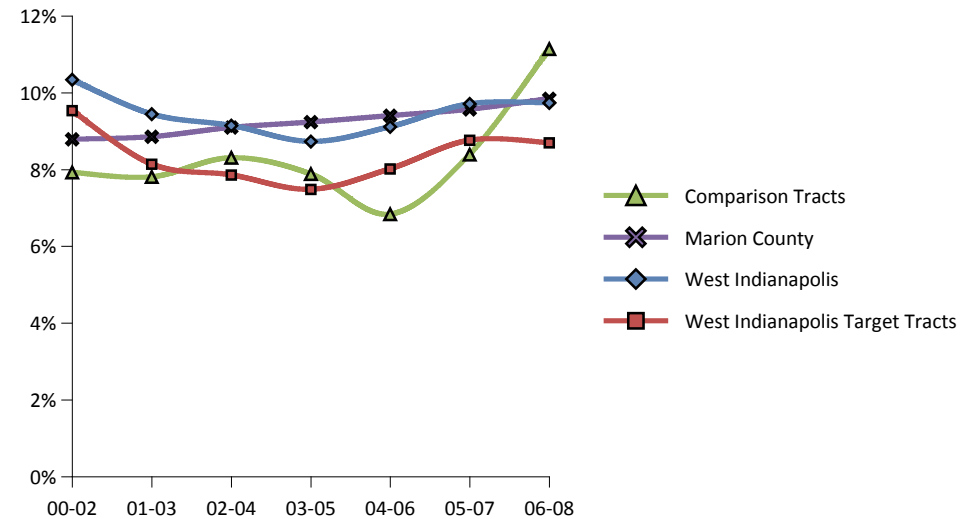
Low-weight births are those infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.) (Indiana State Department of Health).

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

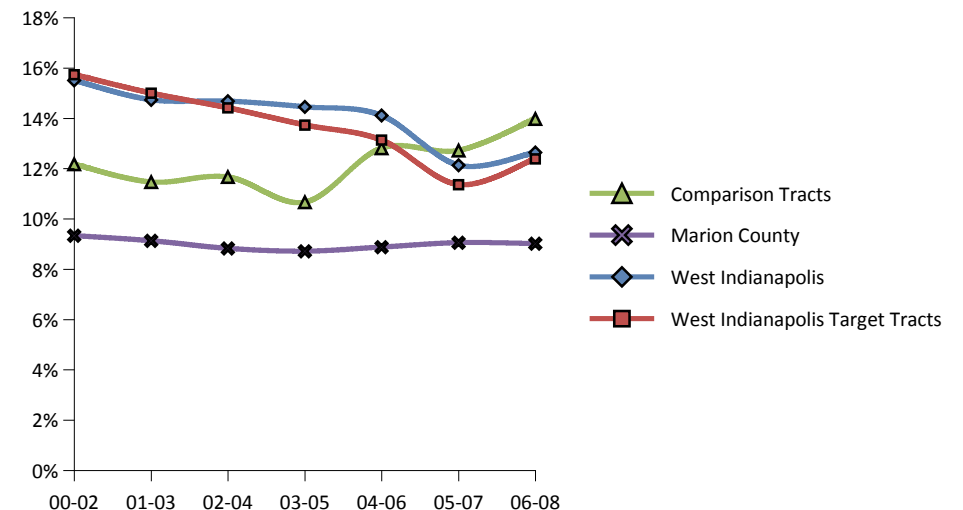
### Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

(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**

***West Indianapolis  
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

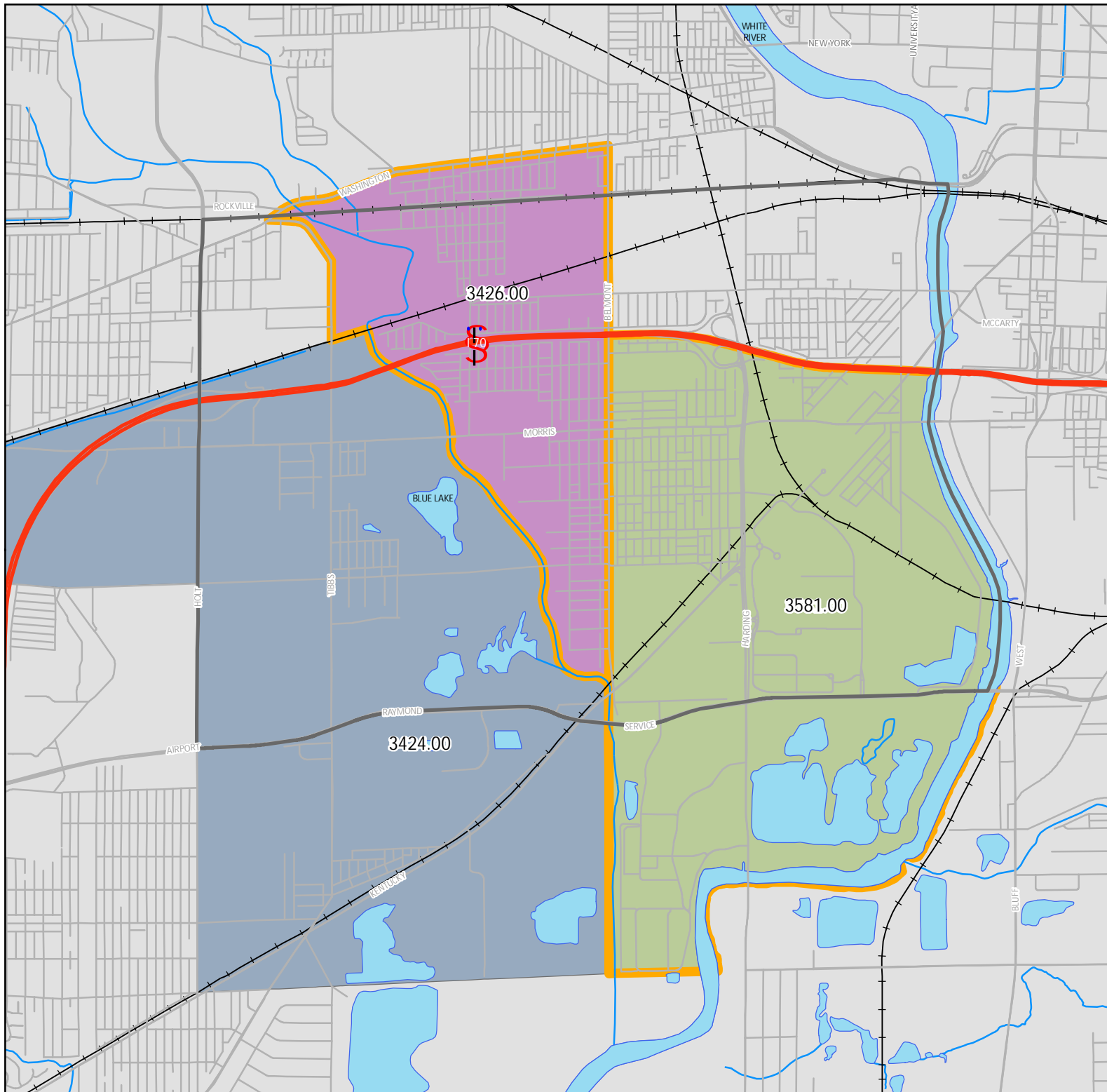
The comparison tract is expected to display similar characteristics to the target neighborhoods before and at the time of interventions. As detailed in the Comparison Analysis Plan, seven critical variables are used to determine neighborhoods that present the most similarities with the target tract.

For more information about the analysis and findings in this report, please contact Sharon Kandris at [skandris@iupui.edu](mailto: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.

# West Indianapolis Neighborhood

## Census Tracts



### Neighborhood Census Tracts

- 3424.00
- 3426.00
- 3581.00
- Neighborhood Main Tracts
- West Indianapolis Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

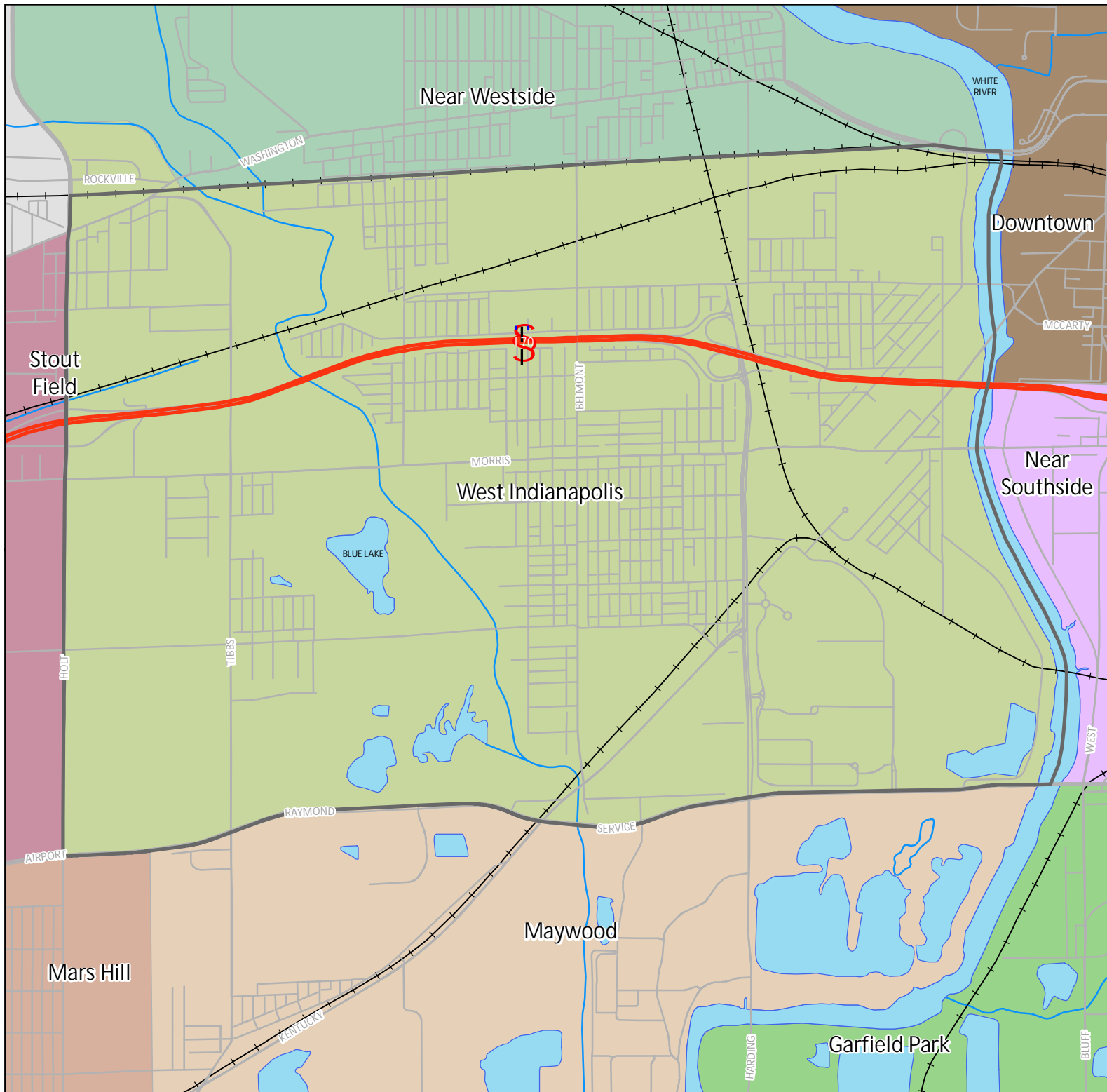
Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center  
on JUNE 15, 2010

# West Indianapolis Neighborhood

## Neighborhoods



- Downtown
- Garfield Park
- Mars Hill
- Maywood
- Near Southside
- Near Westside
- Stout Field
- West Indianapolis
- West Indianapolis Boundary
- Lake
- Stream or River
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System

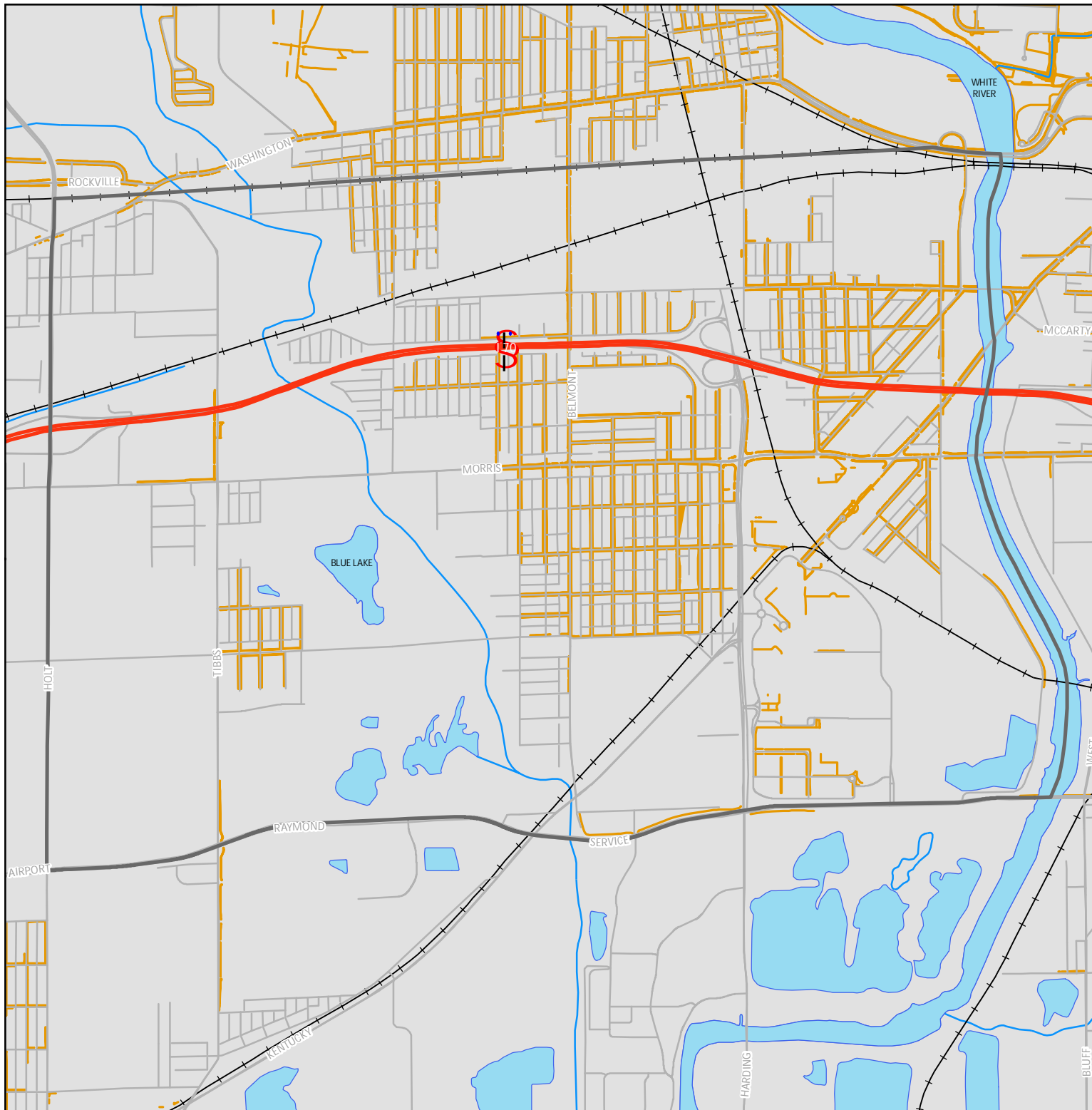


Created by The Polis Center  
on June 15, 2010



# West Indianapolis Neighborhood

## Sidewalks



- Sidewalk
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream or River
- Lake
- West Indianapolis Boundary

0 0.25 0.5  
Miles












Source : SAVI Community  
Information System



Created by The Polis Center  
on June 15, 2010

# West Indianapolis Neighborhood

## Points of Interest

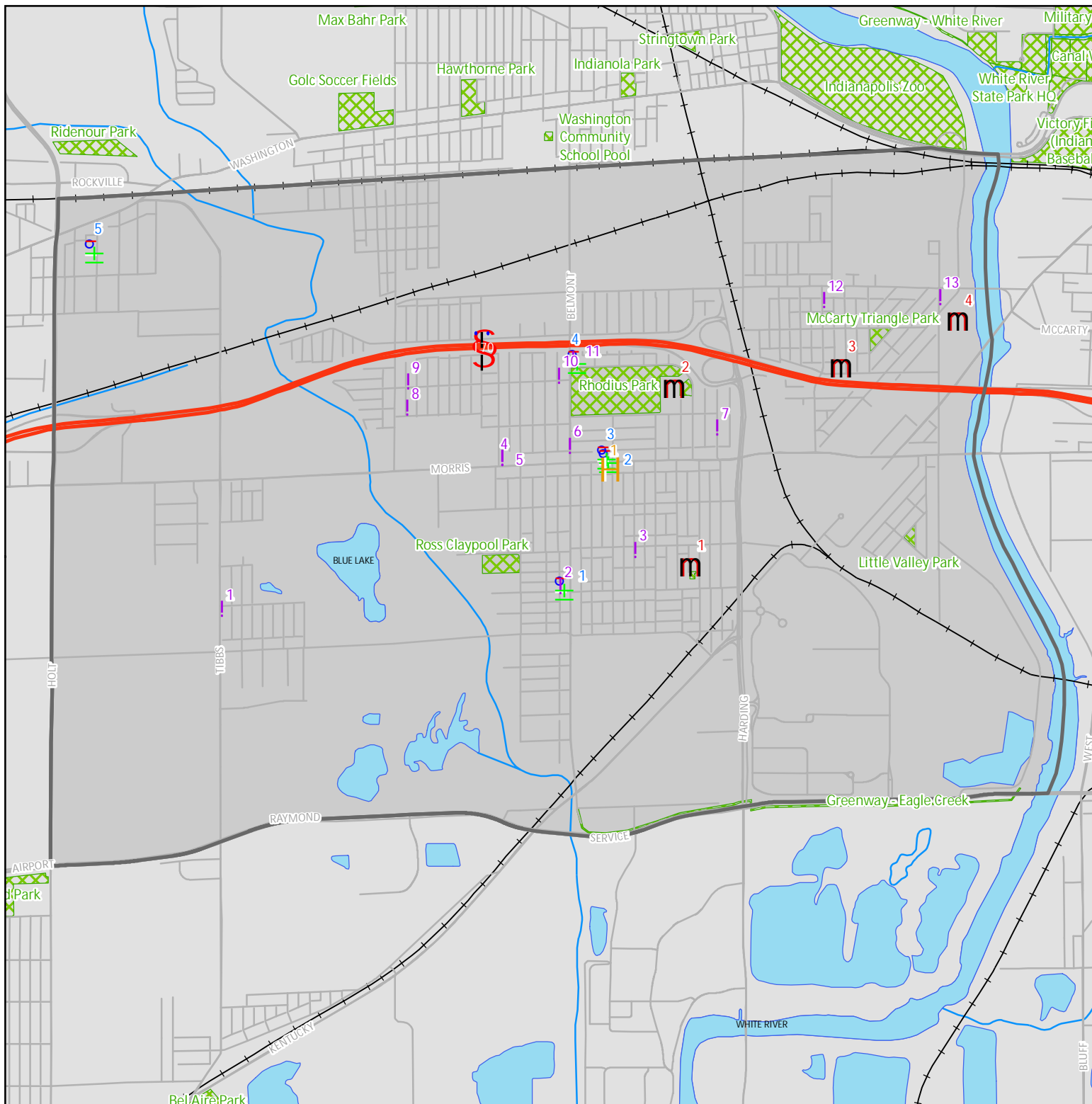
-  Educational Institution/School
-  Daycare
-  Library
-  Place of Worship
-  Interstate
-  Road
-  Railroad
-  Stream or River
-  Lake
-  Park
-  West Indianapolis Boundary

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center  
on JUNE 15, 2010



## West Indianapolis Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

### Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
1	DANIEL WEBSTER SCHOOL 46
2	WILLIAM PENN SCHOOL 49
3	HOV DISCIPLESHIP ACADEMY
4	KEY LEARNING COMMUNITY

### Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
1	DAYSTAR DAYCARE
2	MARY RIGG NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER - BEFORE-/AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM
3	SOUTHWEST - HEAD START
4	TINY BLESSINGS CHILDCARE
5	THE CROSS WALK

### Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
1	WEST INDIANAPOLIS

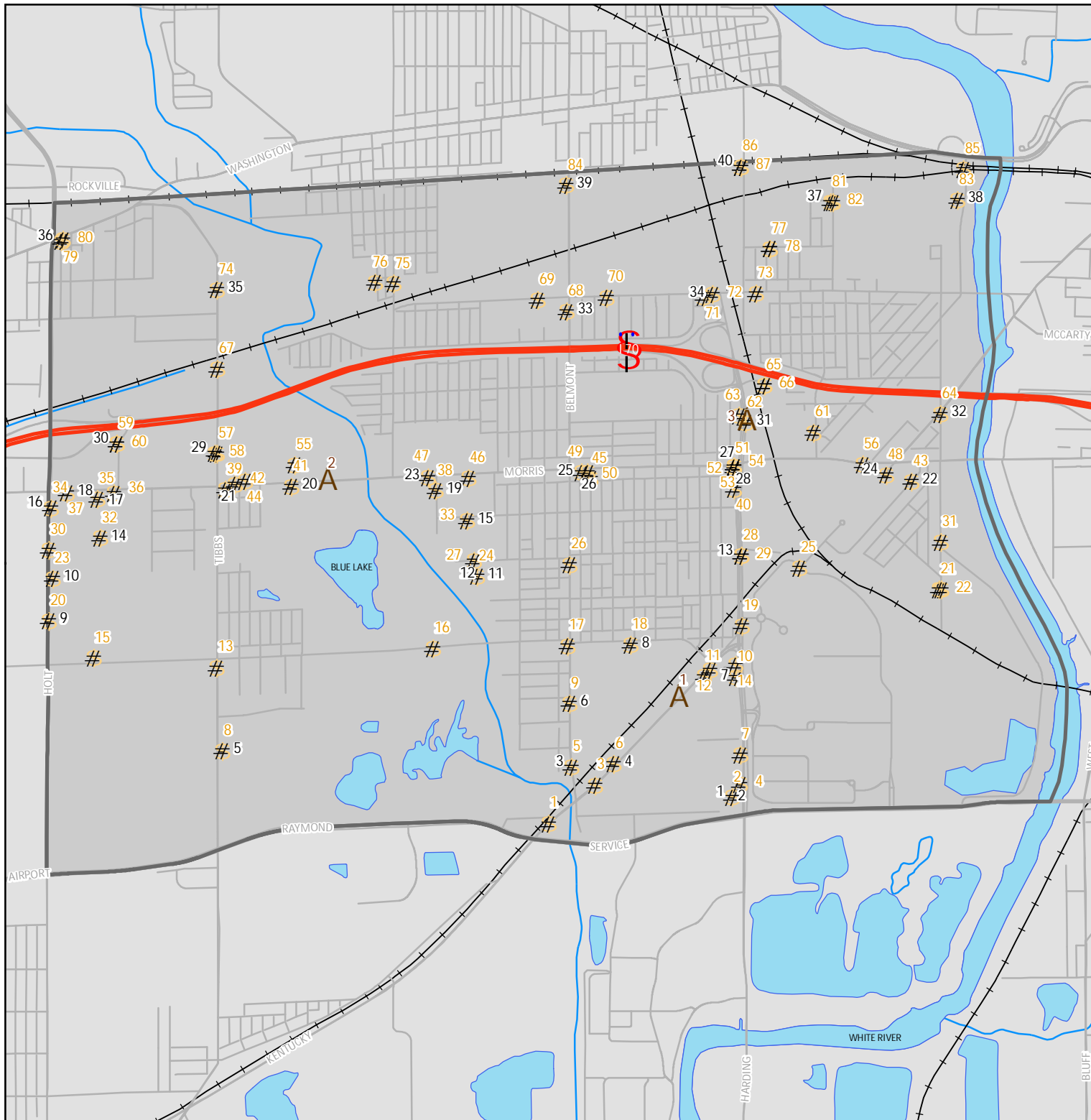
### Places of Worship

NUMBER	NAME
1	OAK PARK BAPTIST CHURCH
2	IGLESIA EBENEZER INC
3	UNION BAPTIST CHURCH
4	COMUNIDAD CRISTIANA
5	WEST MORRIS STREET FREE METHODIST CHURCH
6	WESTVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH
7	ST. ATHANASIUS BYZANTINE CATHOLIC CHURCH
8	FELLOWSHIP MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
9	FRIENDLY CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

<b>10</b>	FULL GOSPEL MISSIONARIES CHURCH
<b>11</b>	CORNERSTONE OF HOPE CHURCH
<b>12</b>	PRIMERA IGLESIA BAPTISTA HISPANA
<b>13</b>	THE BAPTIST CHURCH

# West Indianapolis Neighborhood

## Hazardous Waste Sites



- Ⓐ Brownfield
- # Underground Storage Tank
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank
- Interstate
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream or River
- Lake
- West Indianapolis Boundary

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source : SAVI Community Information System



Created by The Polis Center  
on June 15, 2010



## West Indianapolis Neighborhood Hazardous Waste Sites

### Brownfields

NUMBER	NAME
<b>1</b>	GENCOR FACILITY (F)
<b>2</b>	AERO INDUSTRIES
<b>3</b>	BRODY & BRODY

### Underground Storage Tanks

NUMBER	NAME
<b>1</b>	JOE'S JUNCTION
<b>2</b>	MACY TRUCKING
<b>3</b>	JACKSON OIL & SOLVENTS
<b>4</b>	SHEETS TRUCKING CO INC
<b>5</b>	MIDWEST TANK AND MFG CO INC
<b>6</b>	JACKSON OIL & SOLVENTS
<b>7</b>	INDEPENDANT CONCRETE PIPE CO
<b>8</b>	ALLISON GAS TURBINE
<b>9</b>	SKIDZ RECYCLING
<b>10</b>	GAS TECH INC ACETYLENE PRODUCTS DIV
<b>11</b>	REID-HOLCOMB COMPANY IND
<b>12</b>	SHARP BROS. IMPL. CO.
<b>13</b>	#13 UNITED OIL SERVICE
<b>14</b>	JACK'S PIZZA
<b>15</b>	QUICK FUEL INC
<b>16</b>	RAYLOCK DIVISION OF GENUINE PARTS
<b>17</b>	DUFF TRUCK LINE INC
<b>18</b>	RIETH-RILEY INDIANAPOLIS
<b>19</b>	LILLY TECHNOLOGY CENTER
<b>20</b>	ALVAN MOTOR FREIGHT
<b>21</b>	STEWART WARNER SOUTHWIND DIVISIO
<b>22</b>	NATIONAL STARCH AND CHEMICAL COMPANY
<b>23</b>	CLARK OIL & REFINING #1983
<b>24</b>	SCHILLI LEASING INC INDIANAPOLIS
<b>25</b>	HUMPHREY'S WELDING
<b>26</b>	MARSH GARAGE
<b>27</b>	TNT HOLLAND MOTOR EXPRESS INC

28	AERO FAB DIVISION OF TUBE PROC
29	AERO FAB DIVISION OF TUBE PROC
30	WABASH FORD TRUCK SALES INC
31	NATIONAL PRINTING PLATE CO.
32	NWIC PIE TERMINAL
33	CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE TRANSIT
34	EQUILON ENTERPRISES
35	OVERNITE TRANSPORTATION CO
36	CUMMINS MID-STATES POWER INC
37	MILITARY DEPT OF IN HEADQUARTERS
37	SUPERIOR CARTAGE CO INC
39	K-5 VIDEO
40	VILLAGE PANTRY #608
41	WATKINS MOTOR LINES INC
42	U HAUL TRUCK MAINTENANCE
43	ELI LILLY (NORDYKE BULK PLANT)
44	SPEEDWAY/SM #6127
45	WEST INDPLS DEVELOPMENT CORP
46	SPARTON EXPRESS INC
47	CON-WAY CENTRAL EXPRESS INDIANAPOLIS
48	LILLY INDUSTRIAL CENTER 1200
49	WEST INDPLS DEVELOPMENT CORP
50	WEST INDIANAPOLIS DEVELOPMENT CORP
51	MARSH VILLAGE PANTRY 526
52	VIRGIL'S SHELL
53	SHELL OIL INDPLS VIRGIL'S W MORRIS ST
54	VIRGIL'S SHELL
55	OIL EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CORP
56	MORRIS STREET SERVICE CENTER
57	BROWN TRANSPORT CORPORATION
58	DAIMLER CHRYSLER CORP.
59	GRADY BROTHERS INC
60	GRADY BROTHERS INC
61	INDIANAPOLIS POWER & LIGHT CO
62	BRODEY & BRODEY INC
63	DALE'S AUTO
64	GENERAL CAR & TRUCK LEASING SYST
65	WEST RAY STREET TERMINAL INC
66	WEST RAY STREET TERMINAL
67	THERMO KING OF INDIANA INC

68	SHOREWOOD PACKAGING
69	BARRY A SCHUCHMAN SMI INDUSTRIES
70	SPEEDWAY CARRIERS INC
71	ALLIED PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT CORP
72	TRANSCON LINES
73	GURNEY J BUSH INC
74	RUAN LEASING CO
75	INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY SCRAPYARD
76	AVANTI INDUSTRIAL SITE
77	LTV AREOSPACE & DEFFENSE AMG DIV
78	LTV AREOSPACE & DEFFENSE AMG DIV
79	SS #538
80	AMOCO SS 00538
81	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
82	H MUEHLSTEIN CO
83	GM-MET FAB. DIV. INDPLS. METAL CENTER
84	REXNORD CORPORATION-ROLLER CHAIN DIVISION
85	GM METAL FAB DIVISION - INDIANAPOLIS METAL CENTER
86	MILTURN CORP
87	MILTURN CORP

## Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

NUMBER	NAME
1	MACY TRUCKING
2	SHEETS TRUCKING CO INC
3	MIDWEST TANK AND MFG CO INC
4	JACKSON OIL & SOLVENTS
5	ALLISON GAS TURBINE
6	SKIDZ RECYCLING
7	GAS TECH INC ACETYLENE PRODUCTS DIV
8	RIETH-RILEY INDIANAPOLIS
9	ALVAN MOTOR FREIGHT
10	CLARK OIL & REFINING #1983
11	SCHILLI LEASING INC INDIANAPOLIS
12	TNT HOLLAND MOTOR EXPRESS INC
13	AERO FAB DIVISION OF TUBE PROC
14	NWIC PIE TERMINAL
15	CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE TRANSIT

<b>16</b>	EQUILON ENTERPRISES
<b>17</b>	OVERNITE TRANSPORTATION CO
<b>18</b>	MILITARY DEPT OF IN HEADQUARTERS
<b>19</b>	SUPERIOR CARTAGE CO INC
<b>20</b>	WATKINS MOTOR LINES INC
<b>21</b>	U HAUL TRUCK MAINTENANCE
<b>22</b>	ELI LILLY (NORDYKE BULK PLANT)
<b>23</b>	CON-WAY CENTRAL EXPRESS INDIANAPOLIS
<b>24</b>	LILLY INDUSTRIAL CENTER 1200
<b>25</b>	WEST INDPLS DEVELOPMENT CORP
<b>26</b>	WEST INDIANAPOLIS DEVELOPMENT CORP
<b>27</b>	MARSH VILLAGE PANTRY 526
<b>28</b>	SHELL OIL INDPLS VIRGIL'S W MORRIS ST
<b>29</b>	DAIMLER CHRYSLER CORP.
<b>30</b>	GRADY BROTHERS INC
<b>31</b>	BRODEY & BRODEY INC
<b>32</b>	GENERAL CAR & TRUCK LEASING SYST
<b>33</b>	SHOREWOOD PACKAGING
<b>34</b>	TRANSCON LINES
<b>35</b>	RUAN LEASING CO
<b>36</b>	SS #538
<b>37</b>	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
<b>38</b>	GM-MET FAB. DIV. INDPLS. METAL CENTER
<b>39</b>	REXNORD CORPORATION-ROLLER CHAIN DIVISION
<b>40</b>	MILTURN CORP