LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative
Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report

Southeast Neighborhood

Indianapolis, IN

Final Report: Comparing 2007 to 2010+

June 4, 2014

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Information for Communities

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Introduction

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

The graphs and maps used in this report are based on the best-available information from local and national sources. Although these indicators do not show everything related to the neighborhood's quality of life, they do refer to items many residents believe are important. The charts reference the beginning of the GINI investment (2007), as well as several preceding years to reveal trends, and the three years after (as data are available). The aim is to chart changes in quality of life indicators since the investment began.

In order to monitor change in Southeast, we identified a group of comparison tracts elsewhere in the county that measured similarly to the neighborhood on several key indicators* and trends** but which have not been part of GINI or any other significant development efforts. This report compares the targeted area within Southeast to similar areas elsewhere (see map on the next page) to determine whether investment in the targeted area has resulted in improvements not seen in the comparison area.

For the purpose of this report, the definitions below are used to describe the neighborhood and comparison areas. See the map on p. 4 for a county-level display and the Appendix for a more detailed map outlining the boundaries of these areas in addition to the official neighborhood boundaries.

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

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

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

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

This report attempts to quantify changes during the years of the GINI initiative (2007 to 2010). While community improvement efforts continue in each GINI neighborhood, the completion of the initiative represents an appropriate milestone at which to gauge progress. We do not expect to see changes in every aspect observed here, and we recognize that the initial three-year period may not be sufficient to show measurable improvements in the community. Although we use 2007 for the baseline measure, it should be noted that many programs may have been in the works before this date, including some unrelated to the GINI effort. Therefore, the report also includes trends that began before 2007; these data should reflect the longer-term trajectory of neighborhood planning efforts as well and indicates how interim events – e.g., the recession that began in 2007-08 – has affected progress. These trends are important to consider when determining whether programs are positively impacting a neighborhood.

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

   • Housing and Real Estate   • Community Quality and Safety

   • Income and Wealth   • Education

   • Economy and Workforce   • Health

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

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

Introduction

Southeast Monitoring Area and Land Use
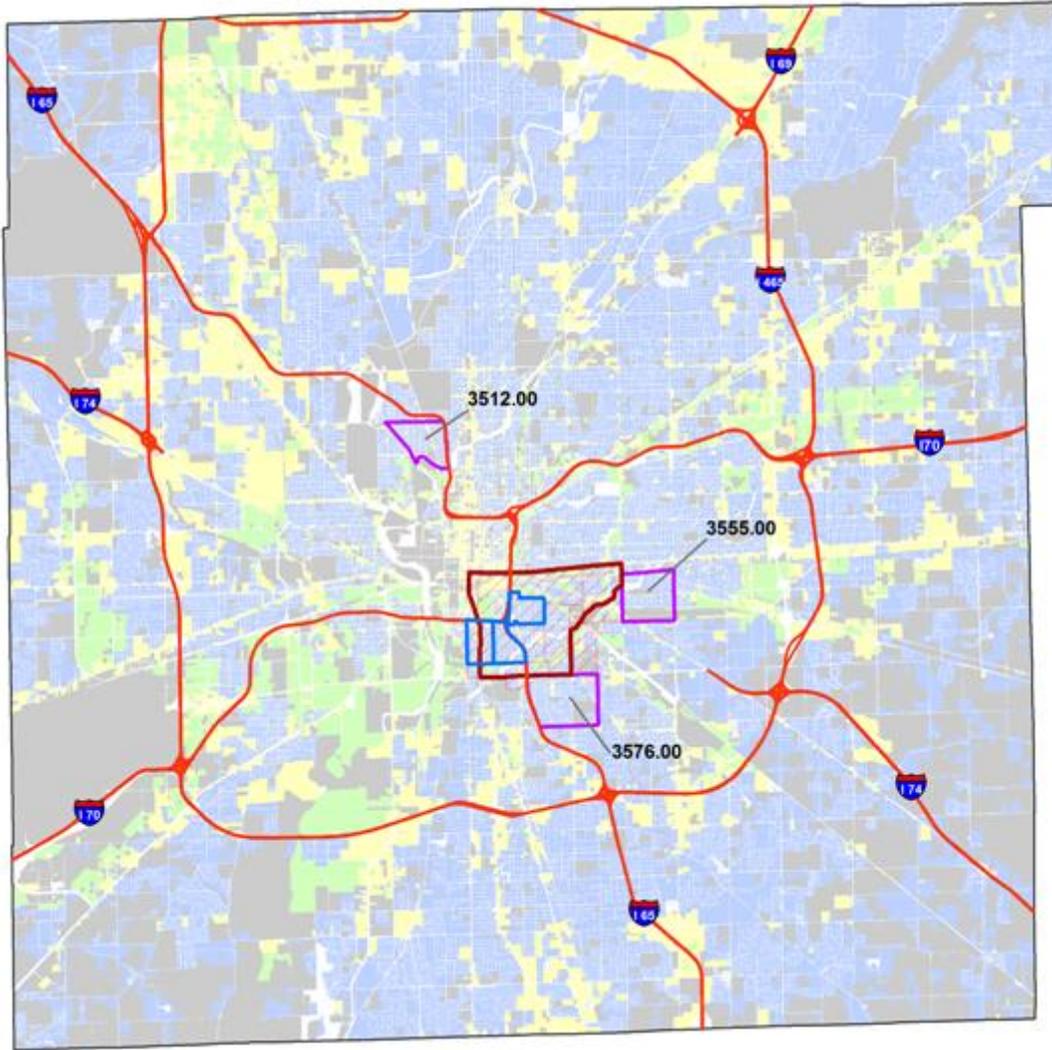
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Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

Overview

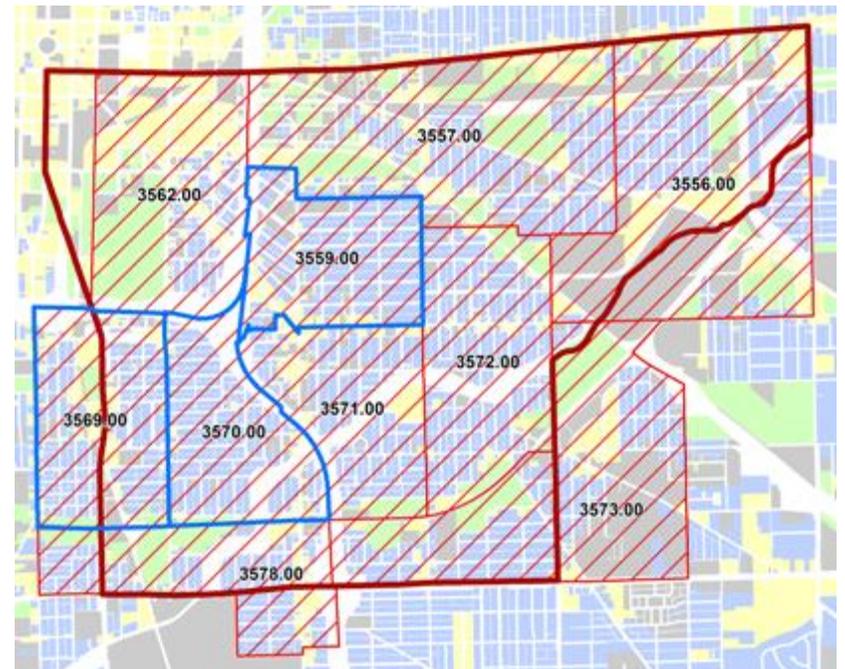Home to nearly 25,000 people, the Southeast neighborhood encompasses six downtown neighborhoods—Bates Hendricks, Fletcher Place, Fountain Square, Fountain Square South, Southeast Community Organization, and Irish Hill. The area is bordered by Washington Street on the north, Raymond Street on the south,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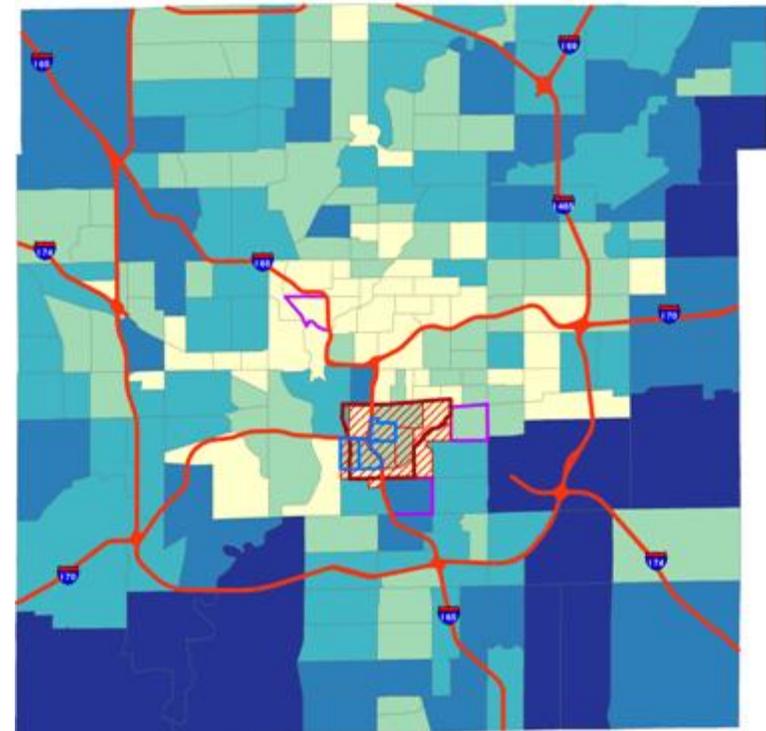
Population Change

	Marion County	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts
2000	860,454	29,554	9,584	12,951
2010	903,393	24,858	7,910	12,283
% Change	5%	-16%	-17%	-5%

Age and Gender

The age pyramids on page 7 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 suggest the types of services a community may need in the coming years. The age pyramids of Southeast continue to show young, growing communities. The unusually large base of the target tracts' pyramid indicates high birth rates and a growing population. The largest number of adults in Southeast is between 20-29 years of age. The largest number of children is under 5 years of age. As of the 2010 U.S. Census, imbalances previously seen between males and females in the neighborhood seem less prominent. In the 2000 data displayed in the previous report, there were roughly 50% more males than females among the ages between 20 and 44. Males continue to outnumber females in these age groups, but to a lesser degree.

Total Population by Census Tract, 2010

Total Population
- 0 - 2,440
- 2,441 - 3,823
- 3,824 - 5,579
- 5,580 - 7,514
- 7,515 - 16,494
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Neighborhood Tracts
- Target Tracts
- Comparison Tracts

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

Neighborhood Overview - General Demographics

<u>Overview Continued</u>

Race and Ethnicity

White residents in Southeast continue to be the largest race group, at 74% of the population, a drop from 81% in 2000. This trend is similar for the other areas (Marion County dropped from 70 to 63 percent, and the target tracts dropped from 88 to 80 percent. The target tracts still have the smallest minority population, where 1 in 5 residents are non-white. Recent changes in ethnicity in the neighborhood also have been significant: the proportion of Hispanic residents in current data reveal a 75% increase since 2000. Hispanics now make up 14% of Southeast, 11% of the target tracts and comparison tracts, and 9% of the county. See page 8.

Family Structure

Compared to 2000, a lower percent is married in Southeast neighborhood, a drop of 5 percentage points from 43% to 37%, while Marion County's percent dropped from 34% to 32%. The percent of households in Southeast with children dropped from 38% to 33%, and in Marion County it dropped from 34% to 32%. This shift along with the age pyramid suggests there are a higher percent of young, unmarried adults without children in the neighborhood.

Income

The median family income (MFI) of Southeast continues to be less than 60% that of Marion County ($31,395 and $54,442, respectively). The neighborhood MFI increased at a much slower rate than Marion County: the neighborhood MFI increased $1,894 compared to the county's increase of $5,055. The income in the target tracts actually declined since 2000.

One out of every three people in Southeast (36%) and the target tracts (35%) are in poverty. This is more than double the county's poverty rate of 16.6%. (Based on 2005-2009 5-year averages)

Educational Attainment

Since the baseline report, Southeast and its target tracts have seen improvements in educational attainment compared to Marion County. In the target tracts, the proportion of residents with no high school diploma dropped from 47% to 36%, and in the neighborhood dropped from 45% to 38%. The county's percent changed only two points from 18% to 16%.

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

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General Demographics

Age Pyramids

Southeast

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	132	47
80 to 84	172	94
75 to 79	223	157
70 to 74	270	242
65 to 69	390	336
60 to 64	487	507
55 to 59	654	678
50 to 54	788	958
45 to 49	832	1,056
40 to 44	751	964
35 to 39	803	917
30 to 34	933	995
25 to 29	1,068	1,225
20 to 24	1,024	1,074
15 to 19	817	868
10 to 14	761	779
5 to 9	894	859
Under Age 5	1,004	1,099

Target Tracts

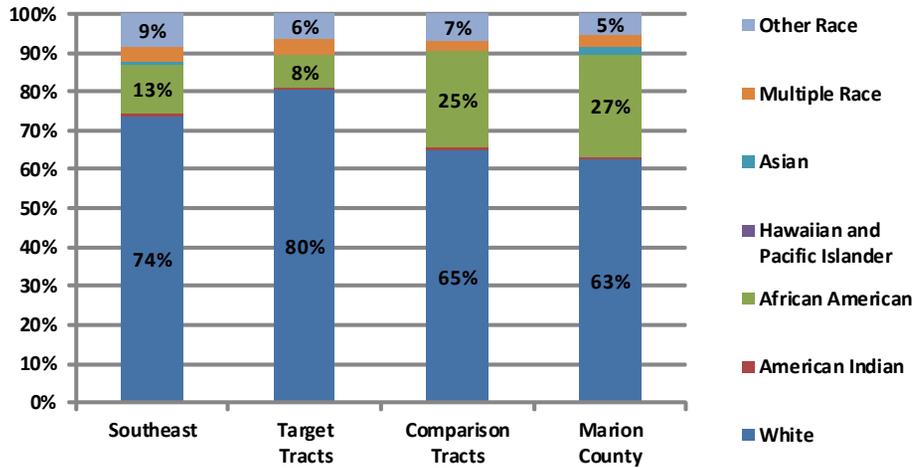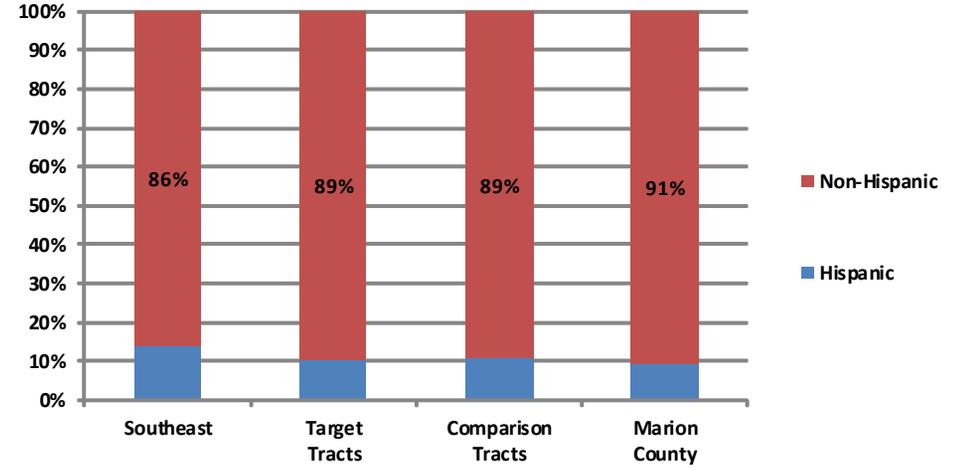| Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	23	15
80 to 84	54	33
75 to 79	68	49
70 to 74	79	83
65 to 69	124	103
60 to 64	155	156
55 to 59	213	225
50 to 54	238	294
45 to 49	293	306
40 to 44	245	301
35 to 39	248	248
30 to 34	296	295
25 to 29	365	370
20 to 24	328	325
15 to 19	250	266
10 to 14	287	256
5 to 9	324	315
Under Age 5	329	351

Comparison Tracts

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	144	67
80 to 84	168	88
75 to 79	178	105
70 to 74	190	161
65 to 69	246	191
60 to 64	305	236
55 to 59	361	367
50 to 54	450	480
45 to 49	457	487
40 to 44	377	425
35 to 39	391	365
30 to 34	413	404
25 to 29	453	432
20 to 24	408	414
15 to 19	406	411
10 to 14	412	388
5 to 9	413	460
Under Age 5	520	510

Marion County

Age	Female	Male
85 and Over	9,683	4,233
80 to 84	8,783	5,263
75 to 79	10,507	7,061
70 to 74	12,303	9,284
65 to 69	16,053	12,932
60 to 64	22,336	19,489
55 to 59	28,247	25,269
50 to 54	32,935	30,574
45 to 49	32,945	30,950
40 to 44	29,312	28,668
35 to 39	30,806	30,185
30 to 34	34,002	33,328
25 to 29	39,647	37,504
20 to 24	36,038	32,544
15 to 19	31,022	31,554
10 to 14	29,094	30,396
5 to 9	30,531	31,755
Under Age 5	33,462	34,698

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

General Demographics

Race

	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	Marion County
Other Race	9%	6%	7%	5%
African American	13%	8%	25%	27%
White	74%	80%	65%	63%

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

Ethnicity

	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	Marion County
Non-Hispanic	86%	89%	89%	91%

Legend:
- Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic

Educational Attainment

	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	Marion County
More than Bachelors Degree	3%	5%	2%	10%
Bachelor Degree	7%	6%	6%	18%
Some College	13%	14%	16%	20%
Only High School Diploma	36%	36%	41%	30%
No High School Diploma	38%	36%	30%	16%

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

Median Family Income

Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	Marion County
$31,395	$29,428	$36,151	$54,442

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, U.S. Census (2010), and U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-year Averages (2005-2009)

Housing and Real Estate

Overview

Southeast is 48% residential, 19% industrial, 18% other (governmental, park district, etc.), and 16% commercial (see land use map on the right).
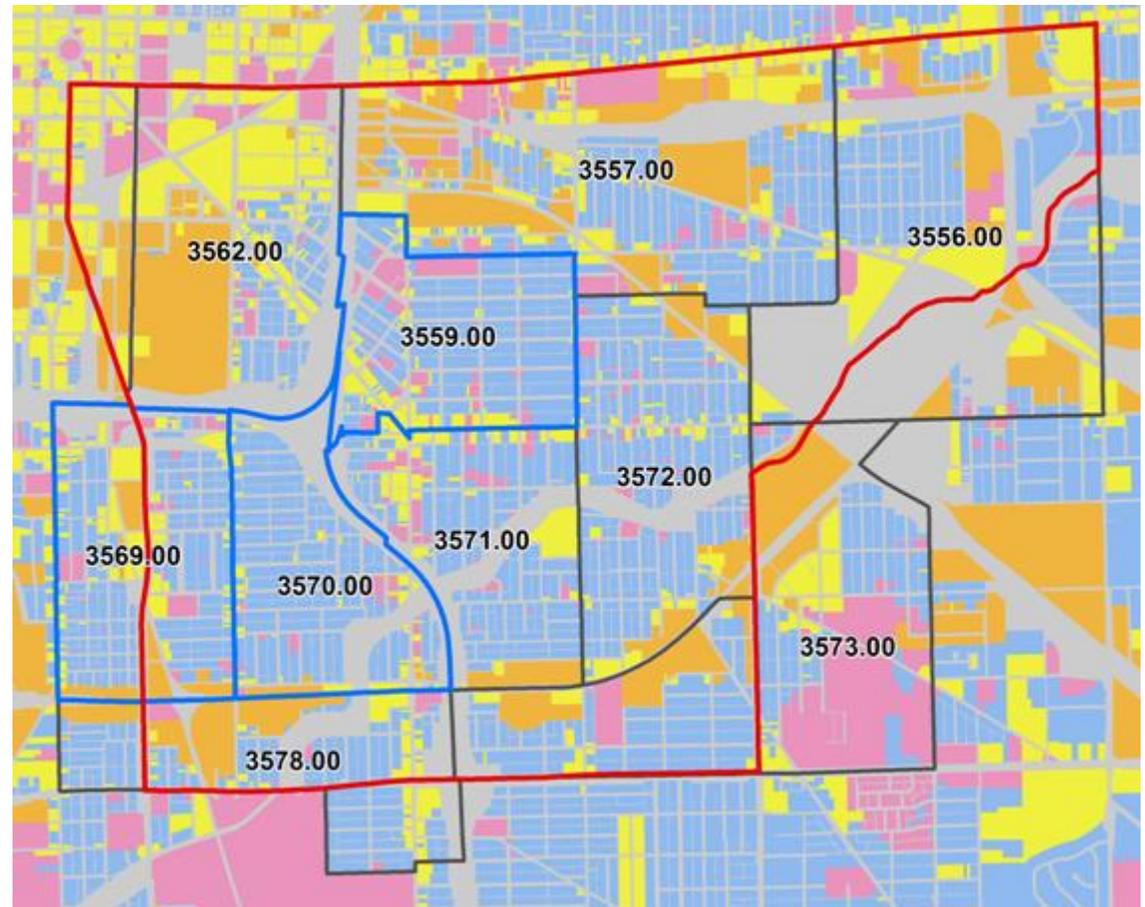
Below is a summary of the housing and real estate market in Southeast:

- The pace of sales was slower in Southeast than the county. The percentage of single-family residential-properties that sold in 2011-2013 was 2.5% in Southeast, 2.7% in its target and comparison tracts, and 3.9% in Marion County.
- The median price of residential-property sales in Southeast is about one quarter lower than the media prince in Marion County.
- Southeast and its target tracts have a higher foreclosure rate than the county and nation – 9.8%, 10%, and 8%, respectively.
- Southeast residents were targets of sub-prime lending, which peaked in the target tracts at 53% in 2007 but has since dropped to 0% in 2010.
- Investor loans in Southeast have dropped considerably since 2007, from 44% to 10%.
- 1 in 5 residences in Southeast target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2010, and increase since 2008.
- New building permit activity in Southeast and especially the target tracts remained low throughout the decade.
- The number of demolition permits issued in Southeast increased during the investment period of 2007 to 2010.

Land Use by Parcel

Land Use

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

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

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Housing and Real Estate

Pace and Price of Residential Property Sales

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

Interpreting the Data:

Pace of Sales:
The pace of single-family residential-property sales has decreased across the board since 2007, reflecting the national housing market slump, with slight rebounds beginning in 2010-12. The pace of sales in the neighborhood, target tracts, and comparison tracts were similar to the county's 4.9 around 2007. Since then however, the gap has widened. The county dropped to 3.9%, but the neighborhood sales dropped to 2.5% and the target tracts and comparison tracts both dropped to 2.7%.

Price of Sales:
The median sales price of single-family residential properties in Southeast and its target tracts is only one quarter of Marion County's median of $100,000. Despite the dip following the housing market crash, sales prices have returned to near their pre-2007 levels. In Marion County, the median sales price was $102,500 at this time, and in Southeast, it bounced back to above the 2007 level of $22,000 to the 2011-13 level of $24,000. In 2007, over half of the sales in the target tracts were identified as bank-owned at the time of the sale; bank-owned sales reflect foreclosed sales, which typically sell well below market value and likely have an effect on the median sales price in the neighborhood.

About the Data:
Sales figures report all types of sales, including foreclosed sales.

Single Family Residential Properties Sold

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
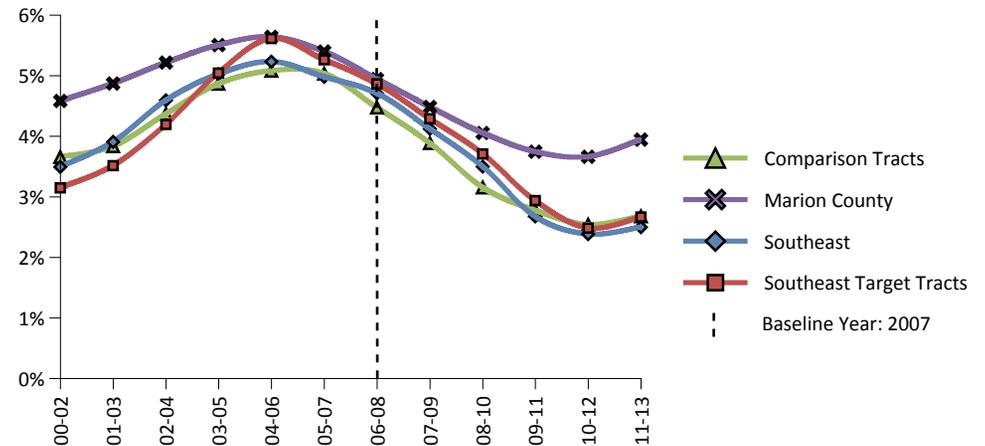
Median Sales Prices of Single Family Residential Properties Sold

(3-Year Rolling Average)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
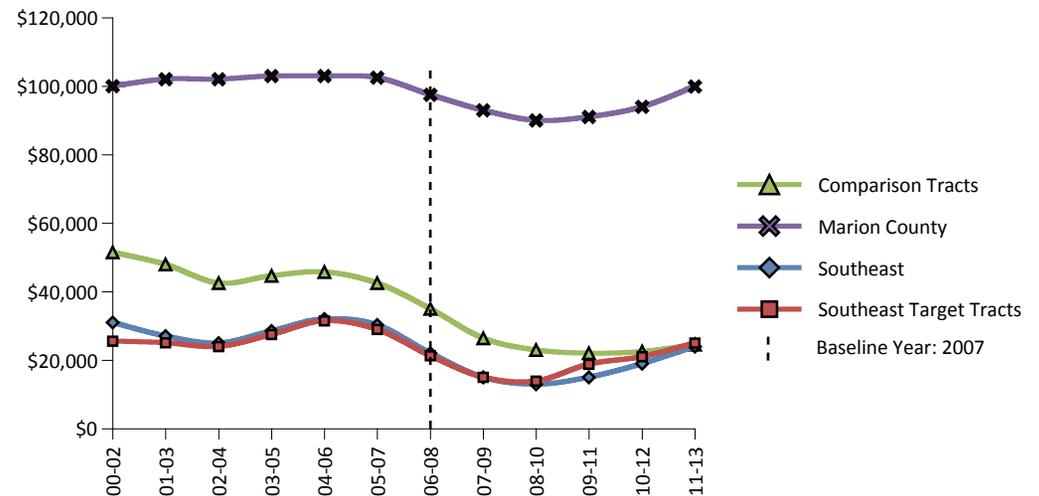
Source: Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of REALTORS®

# Housing and Real Estate

Foreclosures

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

Interpreting the Data:

In the 100 largest metropolitan areas nationwide, the average share of all home mortgages that were in foreclosure was 5.5% in June 2011 (Urban Institute, foreclosure-response.org). In Marion County the rate was 8%. This rate has remained relatively stable since the fourth quarter of 2010, even though some metropolitan areas with the highest rates at the peak of the foreclosure crisis have experienced significant declines. Locally, improvements in the housing economy are not as apparent. Foreclosure rate declines have not been reported in Marion County between 2007 and 2011. Several areas across the county have experienced one- to two-point increases in foreclosure rates in the past year alone (see map at right). Currently about one in ten mortgages are in foreclosure in Southeast, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts. Although all areas have seen a similar pattern of steadily rising rates, the Southeast target tracts have seen the largest increase since our baseline report, from 6% in 2007 to 10% in 2011.

Percentage of Mortgages in Foreclosure by ZIP Code, March 2011

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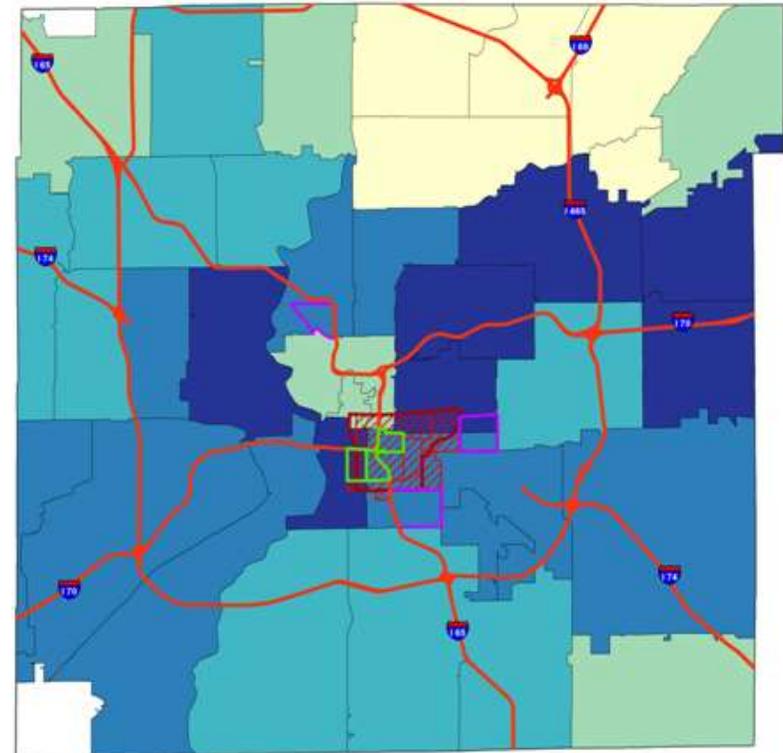
(As % of All Mortgages)
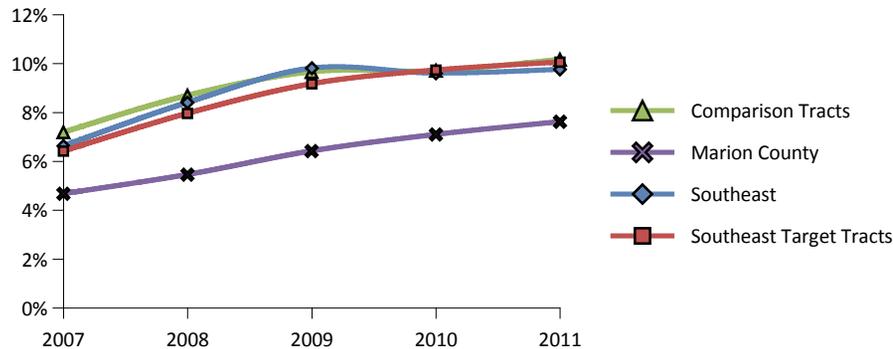
These data are restricted to first-lien mortgages only. Foreclosures include pre-foreclosures filings and loans where banks have begun the foreclosure process, but have not sold the property to another owner. Real estate-owned properties (REOs) are not included in this analysis.

*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 Crooked Creek and the target tracts: 46228, 46260, and 46268; the following ZIP codes define the comparison tracts: 46214, 46220, 46224, and 46254.

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

Housing and Real Estate

Mortgage Types and Residential Vacancies

High-cost (or sub-prime) loans are made to borrowers with weak credit in order to compensate the lender for the high risk. A high number of high-cost loans led to the eventual housing market collapse experienced across the nation, with some neighborhoods harder hit than others. Another economic indicator is the rate of investor loans. Non-owner-occupied mortgages can give an indication of the projected housing market; higher rates generally represent increased speculation that the market will be good in that neighborhood. Prevalence of these types of loans can also indicate absentee landlords. For the purposes of this report, we interpret an increasing rate of investor loans as a positive economic indicator for the neighborhood. Finally, high vacancy rates negatively impact the safety of neighborhoods, neighborhood perceptions, and surrounding property values.

Interpreting the Data:

High-cost loans: Rates of high-cost lending have fallen dramatically since our baseline report in Southeast, the target tracts, and comparison tracts. Each of these areas saw virtually no high-cost home mortgages in 2010, whereas in 2007 over half of all lending in the target tracts fell in this category. For this first time since 2004, these areas are experiencing a level of high-cost lending below that of the county overall, currently about 1 in every 50 home loans.

Investor loans: All areas continue to see a decline in investor housing loans which began in 2005. The biggest decreases in these loans since our baseline period have been in the Southeast target tracts (from 49% to 10%), followed by the neighborhood overall (from 44% to 10%). In 2010, investor loans in the comparison tracts dipped below the county level for the first time in over a decade.

Long-term residential vacancies: Long-term residential vacancies have remained relatively stable in all areas in recent years. One in five addresses in Southeast target tracts had been vacant for more than three months in September 2010, nearly two and a half times the Marion County rate. Southeast has seen the largest increase in vacancies from March 2008 to September 2010, rising six percentage points from 15% to 21%.

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.

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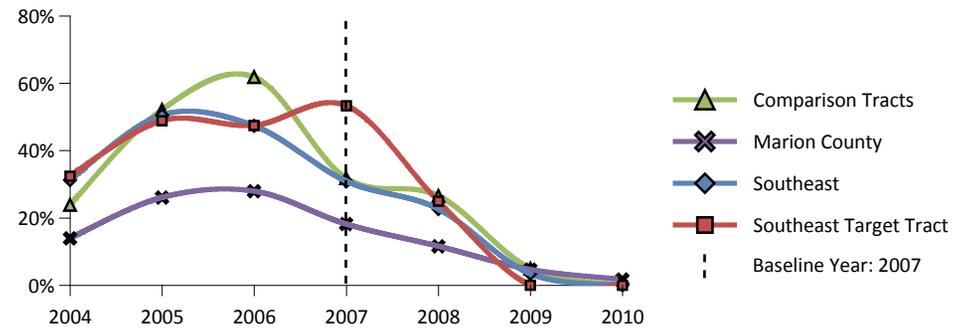
Data Sources:

   Loan Data – Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and LISC Research Assessment

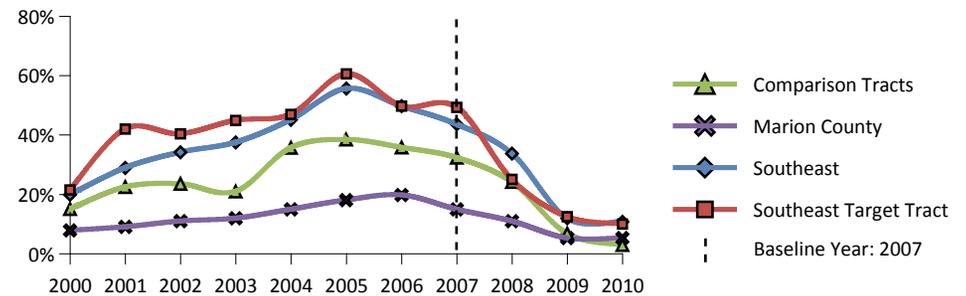   Vacancies – United States Postal Service Vacant Address Data

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tract
- Baseline Year: 2007

Investor Home Loans
(As % of All Home Loans)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tract
- Baseline Year: 2007

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
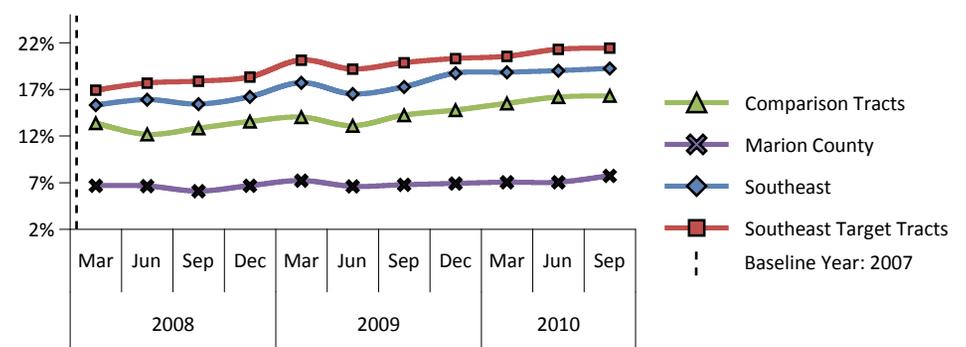
Housing and Real Estate

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, to make way for new development, or both.

Interpreting the Data:

New Residential Building Permits:

The number of new residential building permits issued in areas the size of Southeast are relatively low, and therefore year-to-year changes should be interpreted with caution. The comparison tracts have seen the most fluctuation in recent years, peaking at nearly five times the Southeast rate in 2006, then declining to levels equal to the neighborhood and target tracts. Between 2007 and 2010, the number of permits in the neighborhood dropped from 16 to 14 and then dropped to 8 in 2013.

Demolition permits:

The number of demolitions in the Southeast neighborhood increased during the GINI period from 26 in 2007 to 55 in 2010 but dropped to 10 in 2013. The target tracts increased from 8 in 2007 to 35 in 2010 and dropped to 4 in 2013.
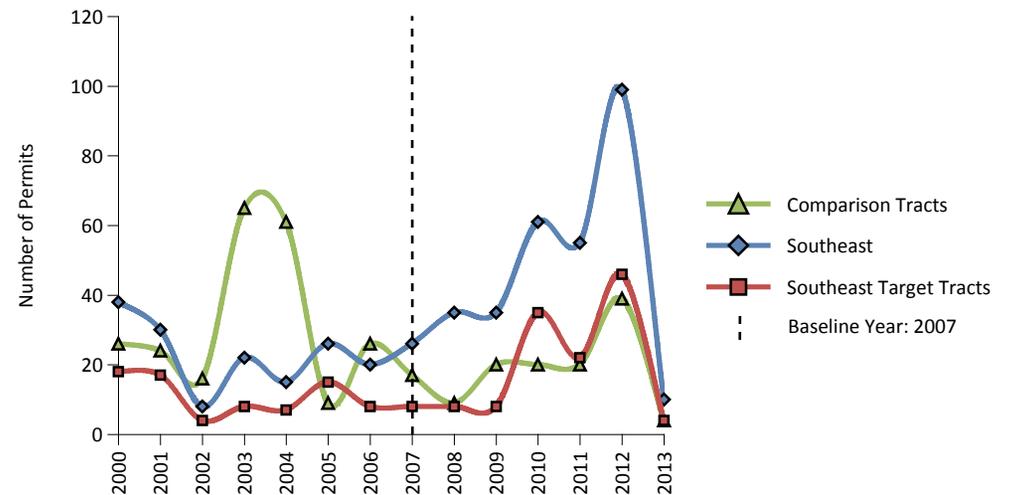
About the Data:

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

New Construction Residential Building Permits
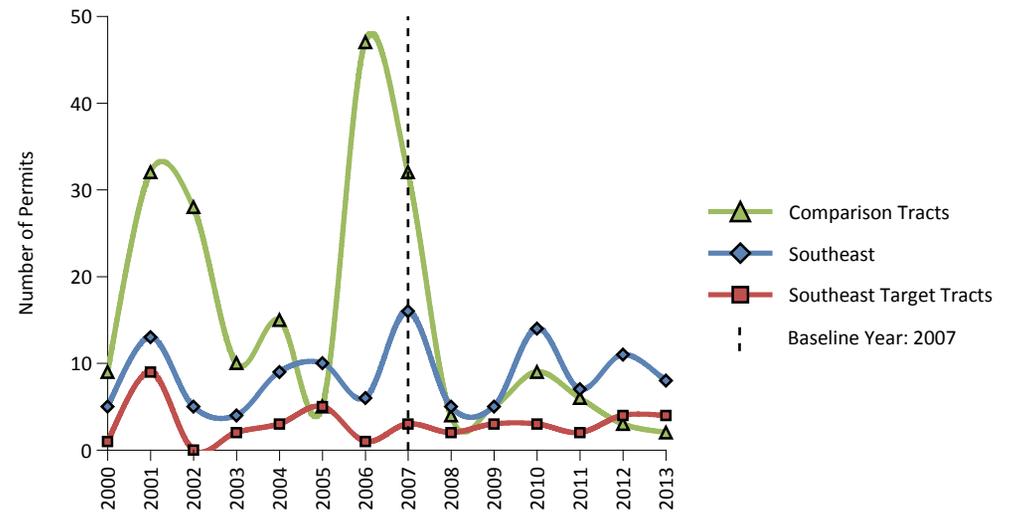
Demolition Permits Issued to Residential Properties

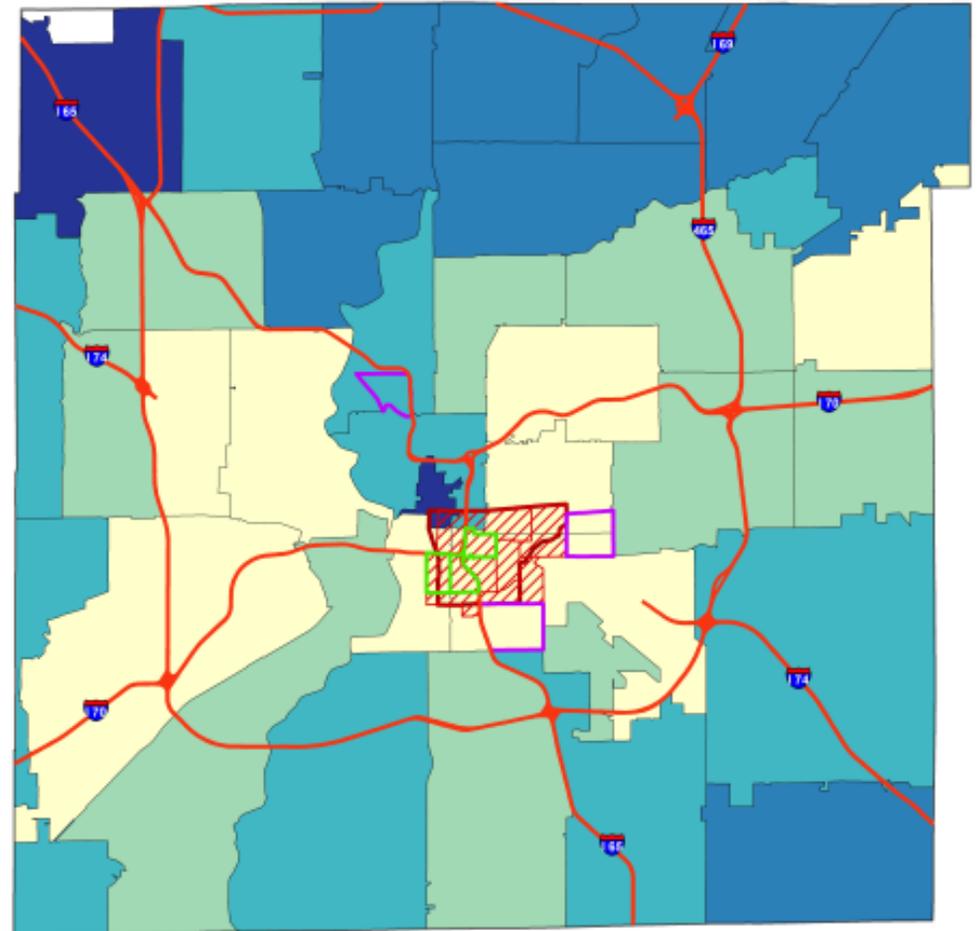Source: SAVI and Department of Metropolitan Development

Income and Wealth

Overview

The income and wealth of a community's residents indicate economic self-sufficiency, defined as the ability to support oneself and family without additional subsidies. Southeast residents have lower-than-average incomes compared to the county.

The map at the right shows Southeast as having one of the lowest reported incomes in the county, based on federal income tax returns. Few areas of the county have changed substantially in resident income levels since the baseline report; however, noticeable changes include the 46204 Zip code downtown with a drop of $34,000 from 2006 to 2008, a part of Washington Township in the north central part of the county with a drop of $10,000, and the Geist area (the ZIP code in the far northeast corner of the county) with average adjusted gross income (AGI) dropping from $88,800 in 2006 to $80,700 in 2008.

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

Adjusted Gross Income

- $23,522 - $32,000
- $32,001 - $40,000
- $40,001 - $58,000
- $58,001 - $88,000
- $88,001 - $111,000
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Neighborhood Tracts
- Target Tracts
- Comparison Tracts
- No Data

About the Data:

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

Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. AGI is based on ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Southeast: 46201, 46202, 46203, 46204, 46225; Target Tracts: 46203, 46225; and Comparison Tracts: 46201, 46203, 46208.

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

Income and Wealth

Adjusted Gross Income

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

The chart to the right, based on AGI as derived from federal income tax returns, continue to show Southeast, its target tracts, and comparison tracts as having income levels well below that of the county. The 2008 AGI of the target tracts ($29,028) was 38% lower than the county's $46,712. The dip in 2007 is the result of the Economic Stimulus Package of 2008, which provided an additional tax payment for filers on their 2007 taxes. This resulted in a higher than usual number of filers, especially by people with annual incomes of less than $10,000, which explains why the dip in the data is more pronounced in the low income neighborhoods shown here compared to the county. More filers with lower incomes reduce the average gross income per return. Excluding the 2007 anomaly, the chart shows increasing incomes in the target and comparison tracts with a drop of $1300 from 2006 to 2008 in the Southeast neighborhood.

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

About the Data:

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

Most of the data used throughout this report are based on census tract. AGI is based on ZIP code, which are larger than census tracts in most cases and do not match neighborhood boundaries as well as census tracts. The following ZIP codes were used to define Southeast: 46201, 46202, 46203, 46204, 46225; Target Tracts: 46203, 46225; and Comparison Tracts: 46201, 46203, 46208.

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

Adjusted Gross Income per Federal Tax Return
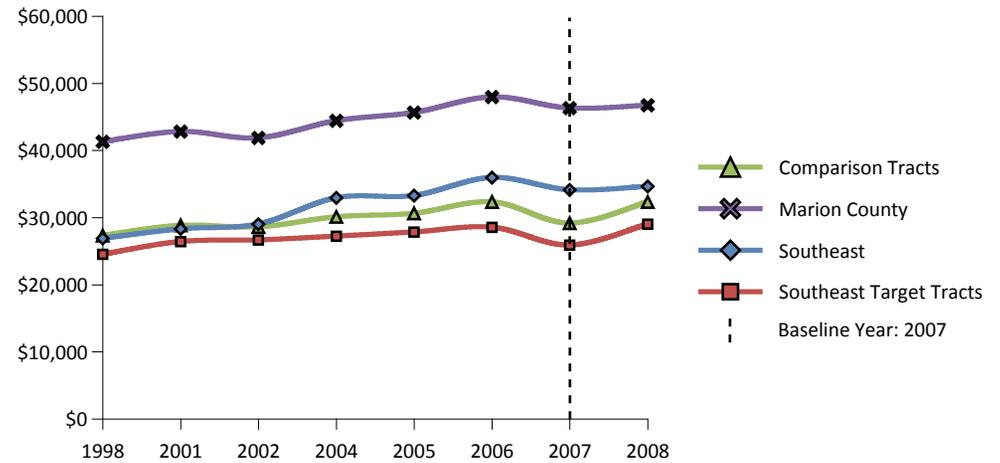
Index of Adjusted Gross Income
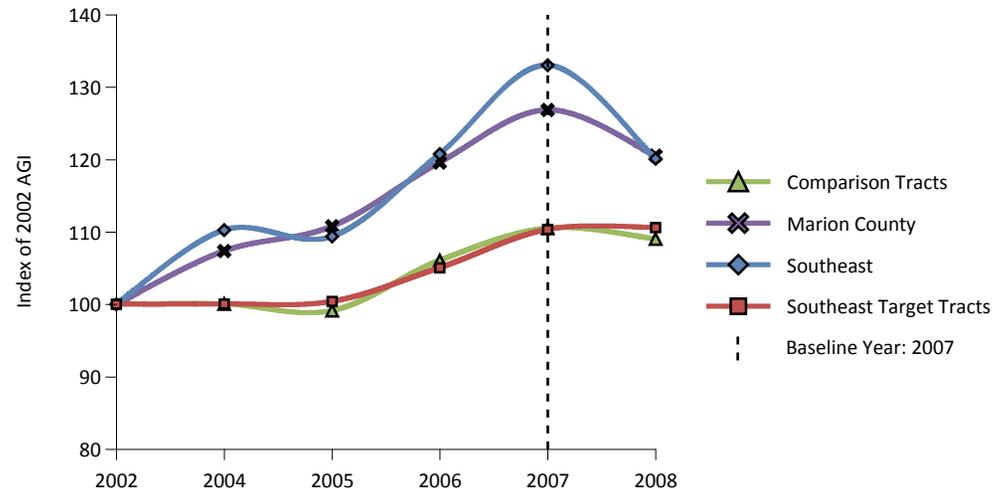
Income and Wealth

Resident Income

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

The earnings index shows the relative change in the number of employed residents earning more than $3,333 per month from 2002 to 2009.

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

Interpreting the Data:

The earnings index shows the relative change in the number of employed residents earning at the self-sufficiency level from 2002 to 2009. The index value represents the percent change since 2002; a value of 110 means the number of residents earning $3,333 per month increased 10% since 2002, and a value of 90 means it decreased 10% since 2002. The number of self-sufficient earners has continued to increase since 2002. Since 2007, the number of self-sufficient earners in Southeast has remained nearly the same but declined in the target tracts, comparison tracts, and Marion County.

The monthly earning level chart on the lower right reveals that about one in five employed residents of Southeast, the target tracts, and comparison tracts earn at or above the self-sufficiency standard, compared to over one-third of employed residents county-wide. Whereas in our previous report the proportion of self-sufficient earners was the same in Southeast and its comparison tracts, the neighborhood's percentage was slightly higher than the comparison area in 2009.
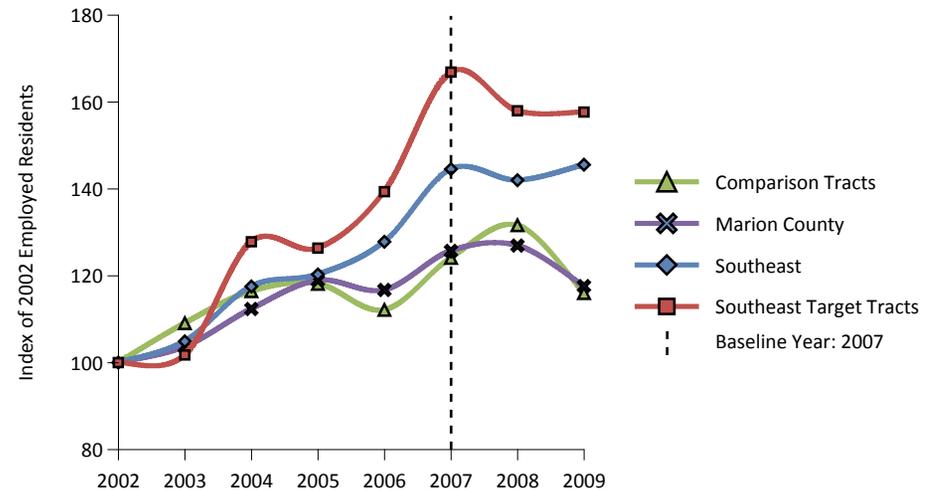
About the Data:

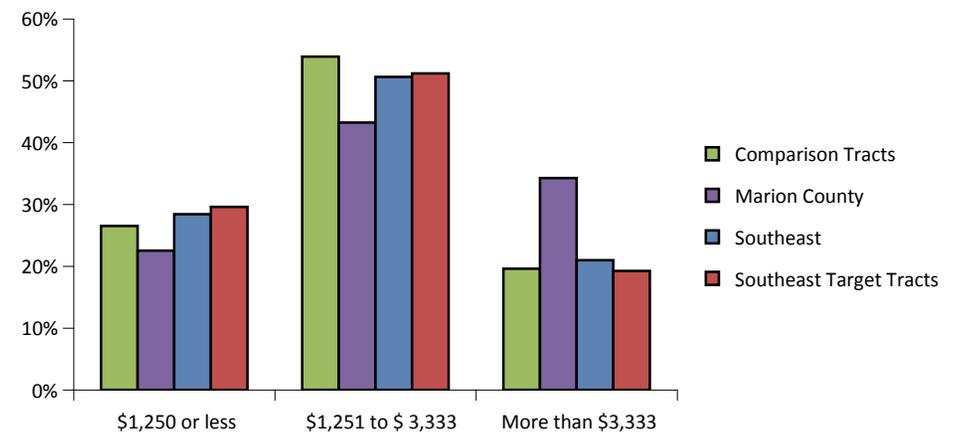The data reflect employment of residents living in the Southeast neighborhood.

Data Source: Local Employment Dynamics, LISC Research and Assessment

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

Percent Employed Residents by Monthly Earning Level, 2009

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Income and Wealth

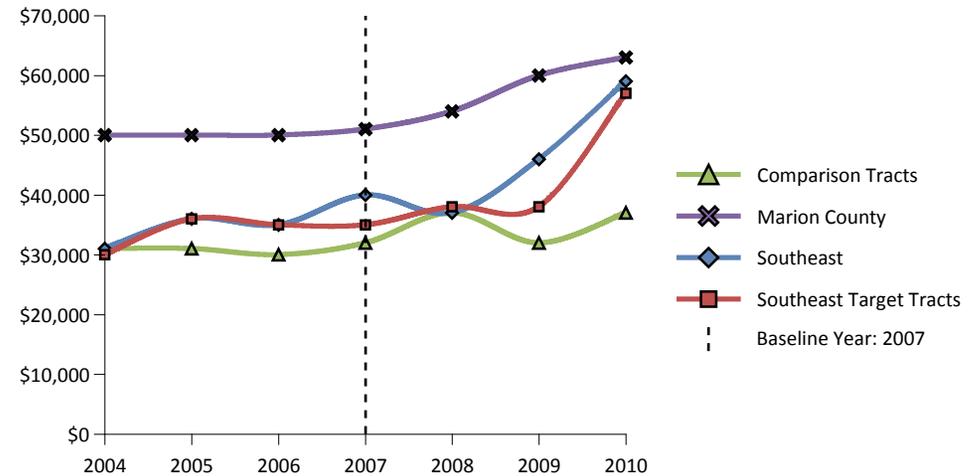### Resident Income: Mortgage Applicants

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

Median Income of First Lien Mortgage Borrowers

(Owner-occupied Properties)

Interpreting the Data:

Since 2007, median income of borrowers in Marion County has risen steadily by 24% from $51,000 to $63,000. This is possibly an indication of the impact of the housing crisis on the mortgage market: lending has become more regulated and as higher-risk mortgages become less common, those who are eligible to borrow have higher incomes on average than before. At the same time, rather than only showing the effects of fewer low-income applicants, the pattern may also indicate an uptick in interest by more high-income home buyers. The magnitude of this trend is even greater for Southeast where the median income of owner-occupied property borrowers increased 48% from $40,000 to $59,000 and and its target tracts increased 63% from $35,000 to $57,000 between 2007 and 2010. This places the neighborhood and target area borrower income levels closer to the county average than at any time in the past decade. Gains in the comparison tracts during the same period were much more modest with only a 16% increase to $37,000.

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)

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Economy and Workforce

Overview

Educational attainment can be an indicator of the health of a workforce; an educated and skilled workforce can create economic potential and stability for a neighborhood. Conversely, low levels of education can result in a workforce more likely to experience unemployment and low wages. As described in the education section, Southeast continues to experience a relatively high proportion of residents without a high school diploma. However, this figure has improved since the baseline report, from 45% to 38%, still double that of Marion County. Only 13% have an associate's degree or higher.

The map at right shows that some portions of Southeast continue to have among the highest unemployment rates in Marion County. Unemployment in the county increased in the vast majority of areas in the past decade, driven in part by the recession that began in 2007-08. About one third of the census tracts in the county had unemployment rates at or above 12%. The area of Southeast near downtown (Fletcher Place) has a very low unemployment rate under 1%, but other parts of the neighborhood such as parts of Fountain Square and Southeast Community Organization have rates as high as 20 – 24%.
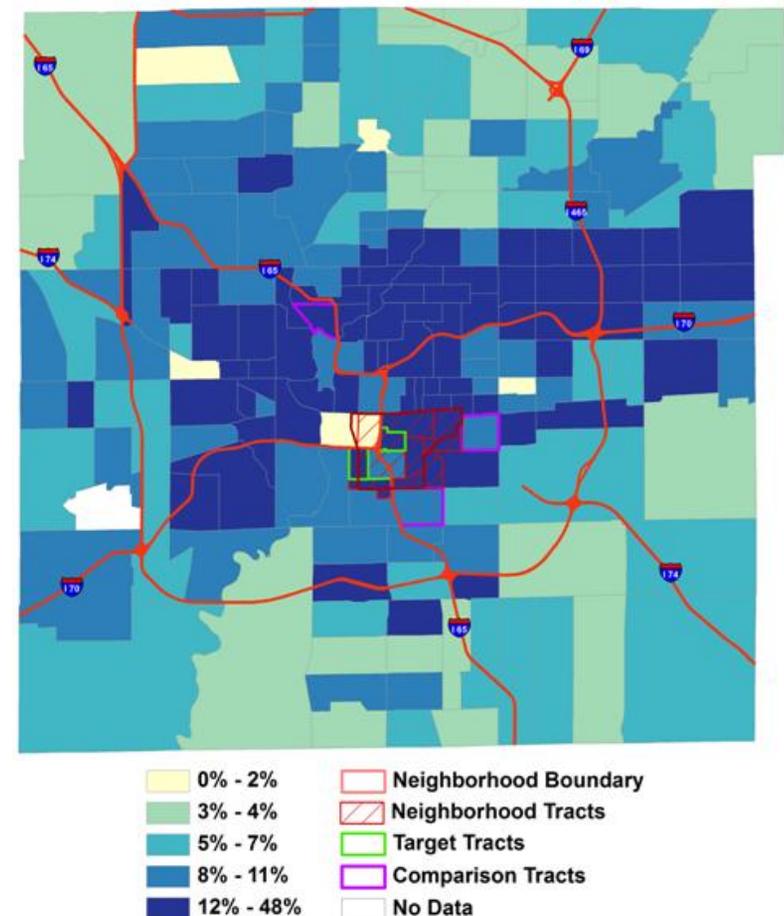
Unemployment by Census Tract, 2005-2009

Unemployment Rate

	Marion County	SEND	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts
2000	5.4%	11.0%	10.7%	10.0%
2009*	9.3%	13.3%	12.3%	12.2%

In general, the data indicate the following trends:

- The unemployment rate in Southeast continues to be higher than Marion County (13.3 % compared to 9.3%).

- Most residents are employed in the following three sectors: retail trade, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food. "Accommodation and food" replaced "manufacturing" in the top three categories since 2008.

- Relative to 2002 levels, the current number of local-area jobs in Southeast declined about 10%; the target tracts reported about the same number of local-area jobs as in 2002.

- The leading types of jobs in the local market include health care, professional and scientific, manufacturing, and public administration industries.

- Business vacancy rates in the neighborhood have been relatively stable since 2008 at about 18% compared to 13% in the entire county.

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

Legend:
- 0% - 2%
- 3% - 4%
- 5% - 7%
- 8% - 11%
- 12% - 48%
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Neighborhood Tracts
- Target Tracts
- Comparison Tracts
- No Data

Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment

Are residents employed, and has that changed over time? If so, what types of industries are they working in? Employment is a major determinant of economic self-sufficiency. According to the US Census, the unemployment rate for Southeast in 2000 was a very high 11.4%, more than double Marion County's rate of 5.4%. The 2005-2009 data showed Southeast's rate increased to 13.3% and the target tracts to 12.3%. This is still higher than the county's rate of 9.3%, but the gap is narrower.

This chart shows the relative change in the number of employed residents since 2002. A value of 110, for example, represents a 10% increase, and a value of 90 a 10% decrease since 2002. The number of Southeast residents has continued to decrease to 14% of the 2002 figure. There was a 12% drop in the target tracts during this time. The comparison tracts experienced the biggest loss in employment since 2002 with a 21% drop.

(Continued)

Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents
(Indexed to Year 2002)
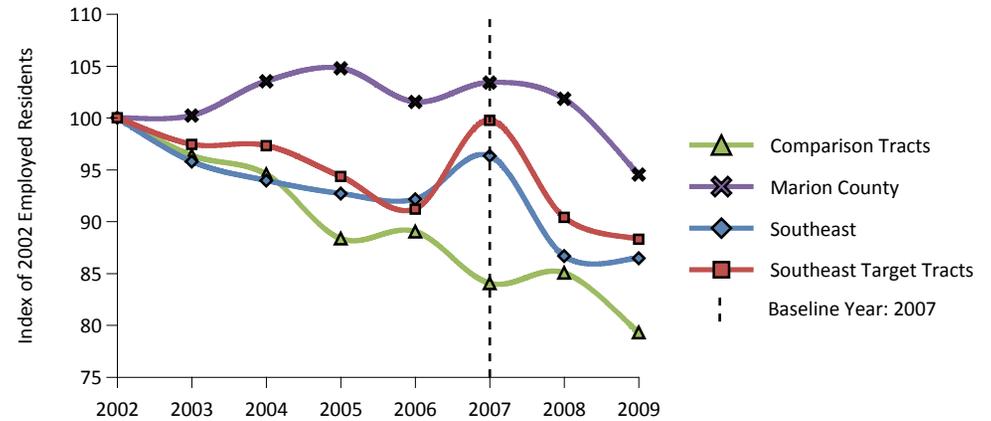
About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Southeast neighborhood.

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

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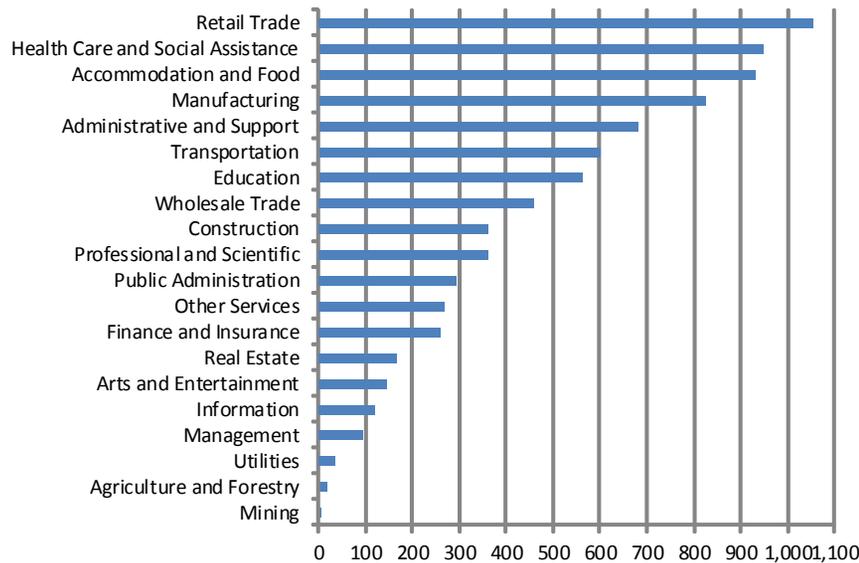## Economy and Workforce

Resident Employment Continued

Interpreting the Data:

The chart on the lower left shows that most Southeast residents are employed in the following sectors: retail trade; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food; manufacturing; and administration and support. The chart displaying 2-year rolling averages on the lower right reveals that since the baseline report, the annual count of manufacturing jobs in the neighborhood has dropped by nearly one-third (from 1,302 in 2006-07 to 891 in 2008-09) explaining its shift from the second highest to fourth highest employment sector, while health care and social assistance jobs increased by 12% from 780 to 874. These two trends are consistent with county-level changes, where the health services industry is increasingly vital to the regional economy and manufacturing is less stable.
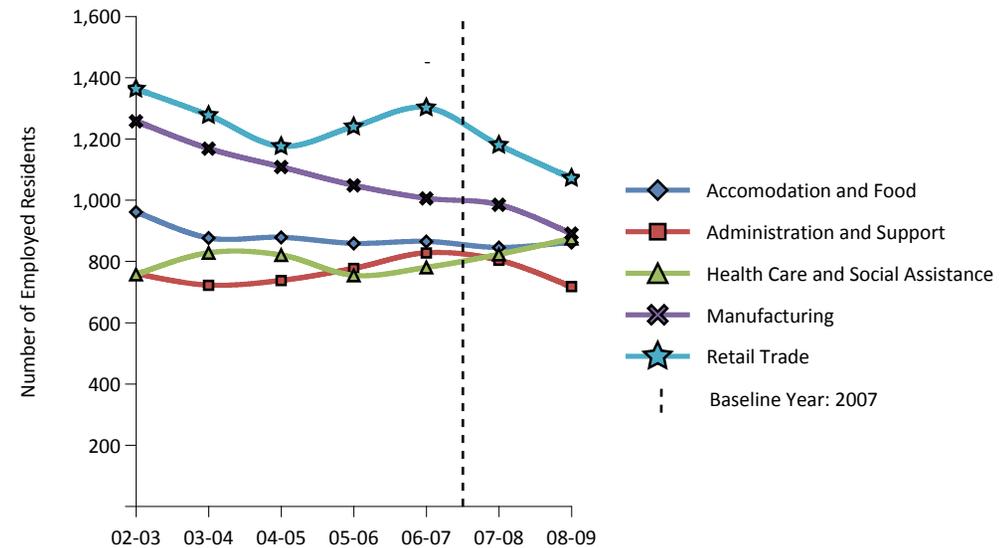
About the Data: The data reflect employment of residents living within the Southeast neighborhood.

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

Number of Employed Residents of Southeast by Industry Sector, 2009

Employed Residents in Southeast by Industry

Economy and Workforce

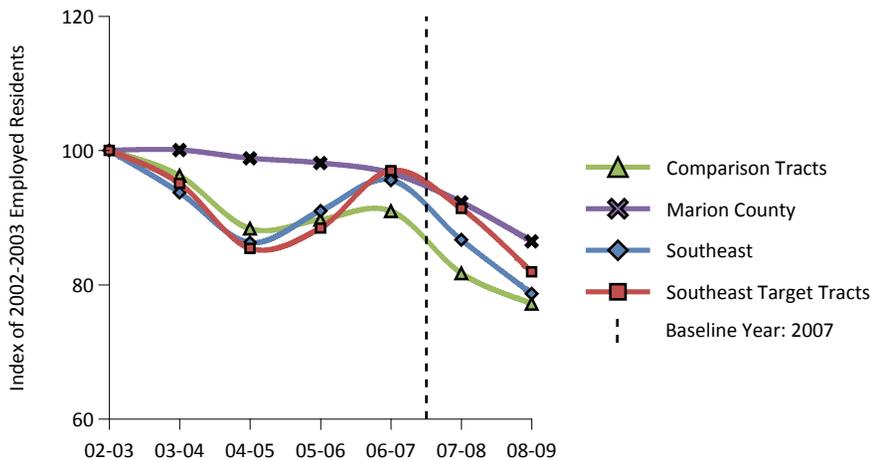## Resident Emplyoment: Historically Top 3 Industries

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

Interpreting the Data:

The charts show a decrease across the board in the retail trade and manufacturing but increases in health care and social assistance. Health care was one of the few sectors that saw a growth in employment in Marion County in 2009, and it was the largest industry for jobs in Marion County, employing 13.9% of all workers. (Source: STATS Indiana, using Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data). The number of jobs in health care increased by 15% since 2002 in the Southeast neighborhood, 13% in the target area, 20% in Marion County, and only 1% in the comparison area. Residents employed in manufacturing dropped by 17% in Marion County but over 30% in the neighborhood, target area, and comparison area.

Manufacturing

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

Retail Trade

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

Health Care and Social Assistance

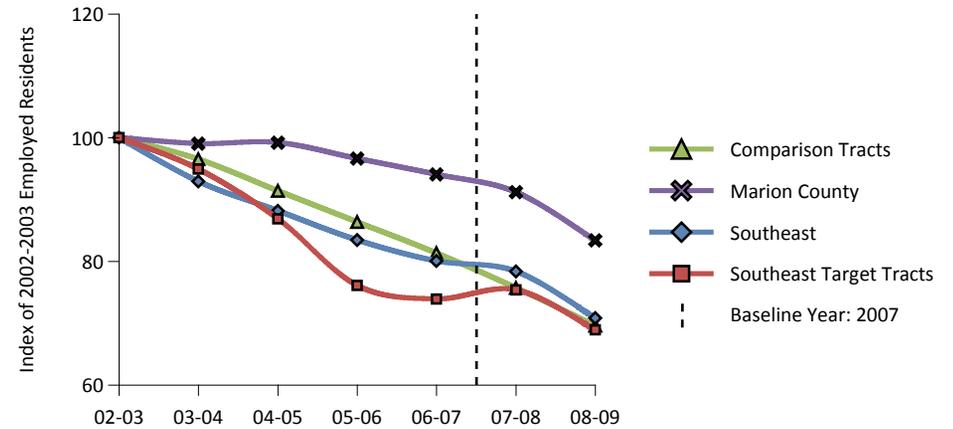(Index of Change in Number of Employed Residents in Health Care, Indexed to 2002)

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

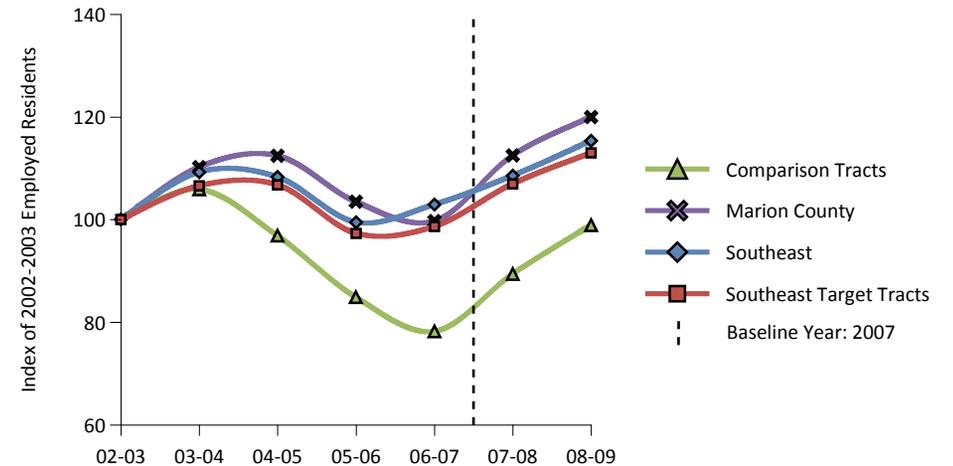Source: US Census, Local Employment Dynamics, and LISC Research and Assessment

Economy and Workforce

Local Job Market

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

Interpreting the Data:

The chart on the lower left shows the relative change in the number of local jobs compared to 2002. Values below 100 indicate a loss of jobs since 2002, and values above 100 indicate more jobs are available. Following the 2007 peak in area jobs (5% above 2002 levels), the number of jobs available in and around Southeast has fallen at a faster rate than other areas to 9% under 2002 levels. The target tracts have nearly as many jobs as reported in 2002.

The chart on the lower right shows the types of jobs available in the local job market. The leading sectors of the local job market differ from the leading sectors in which residents are employed (see page 20). Health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and administration and support are large employers in Southeast. However, retail trade and accommodation and food are examples of sectors that employ high proportions of area residents but are not among the most common jobs available in the area. This distinction suggests that many residents employed in these sectors work outside of the neighborhood. Conversely, professional and scientific and public administration sectors provide high proportions of area jobs, while few Southeast residents are employed in those areas.

Index of Change in Local Labor Job Market

(Index of Change in Number of Local Area Jobs, Indexed to 2002)
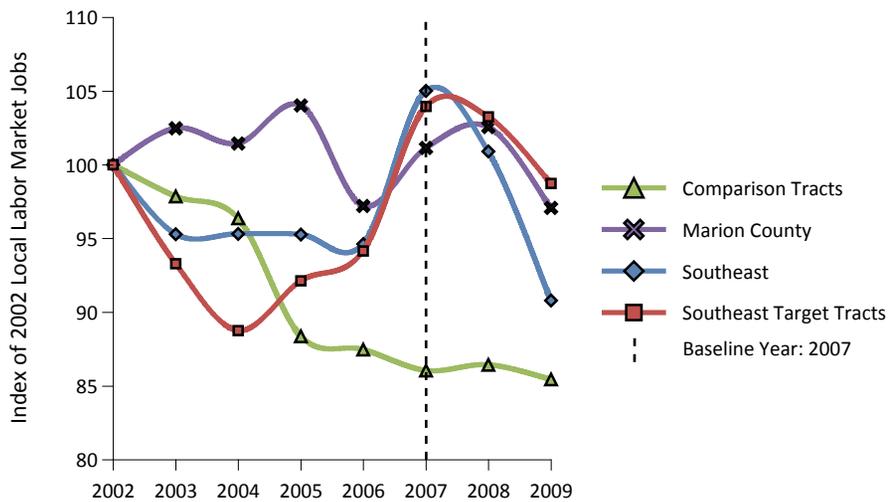
Local Labor Market Jobs by Industry Type, 2009
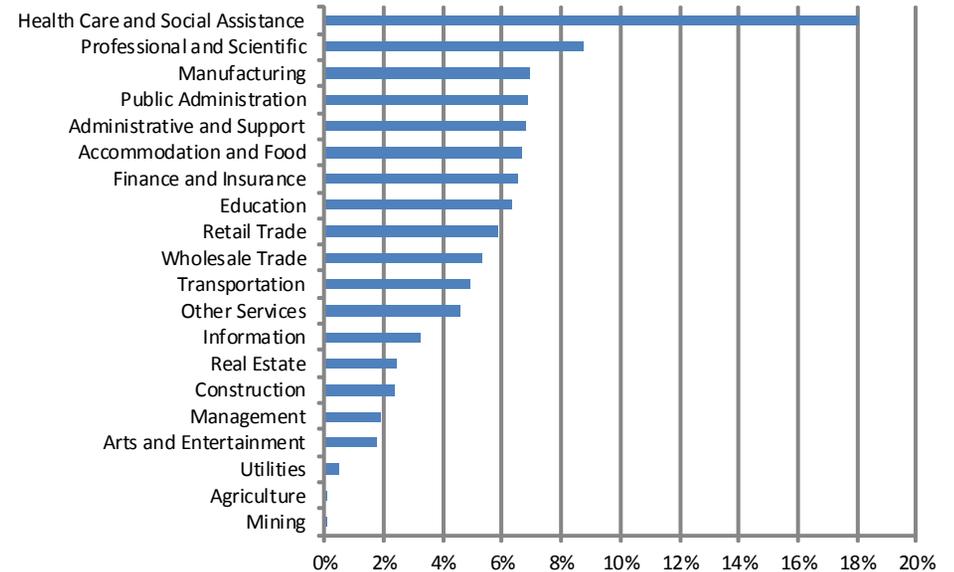
About the Data: The data reflect jobs within 1 mile of the census tracts in the Southeast neighborhood.

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

Economy and Workforce

Local Job Market: Business Vacancies

The business vacancy rate signifies economic strength of the community and availability of jobs in the local job market.

Interpreting the Data:

As the chart shows, the rate of vacant business addresses has been stable in the neighborhood and target tracts since the first quarter of 2008 at 18%. During the same period, vacancies have increased by nearly a third in the comparison tracts, from 16% to 21%. Southeast, its target tracts, and the comparison tracts are all at least five percentage points above the September 2010 county rate of 13%. In areas where the vacancy rate is increasing, the local job market is declining.

Business Address Vacancies

(Percent of business addresses vacant more than 3 months)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
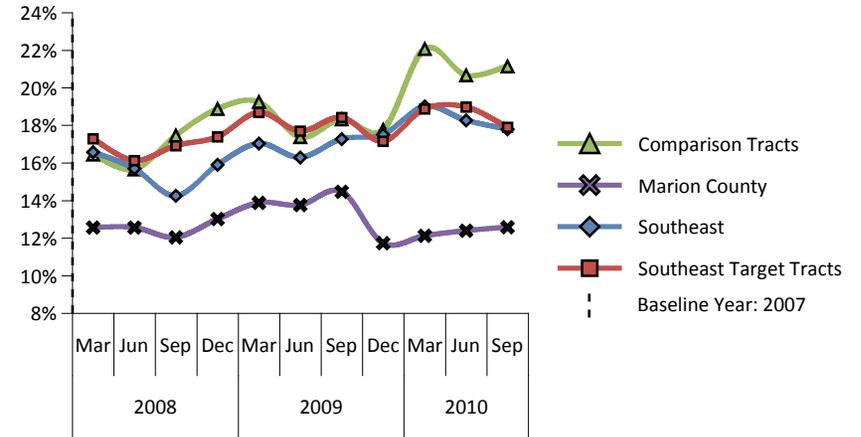
Data Source: USPS Vacant Address Data

Community Quality and Safety

Overview

Community safety is an important aspect of assessing neighborhood quality. Crime levels are a key indicator of neighborhood stability and are the primary measures used in this section of the report. Local-level changes in crime levels, especially over short periods of time, can be tricky to describe accurately and are often subject to misinterpretation. Overall, Southeast has a higher incidence of reported crime than the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) service area. However, significant improvements have been made in the Southeast target tracts in incidence of both violent crimes and property crimes, as detailed in the following pages. The target tracts have also experienced a significant drop in juvenile charges.

Number of Crimes:

- In 2012, Southeast had 162 Part 1 crimes* per 1,000 residents (compared to the IMPD service area's 85 per thousand), down 3% from 167 in 2007. The target tracts had 132 reported crimes per 1,000, down 22% from 169 per 1,000 in 2007.

Types of Crimes:

- The majority of crimes reported in Southeast are property-related rather than crimes committed against a person. These property crimes include residential burglaries (16%), business burglaries (2%), larcenies (31%), robberies (4%), and vehicle thefts (8%).
- Assaults make up an increasingly large portion of all Part 1 crimes (38%), while the more serious crime of rape (1%) remains at low levels.

All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assaults per 1,000 People by Blockgroup, 2012
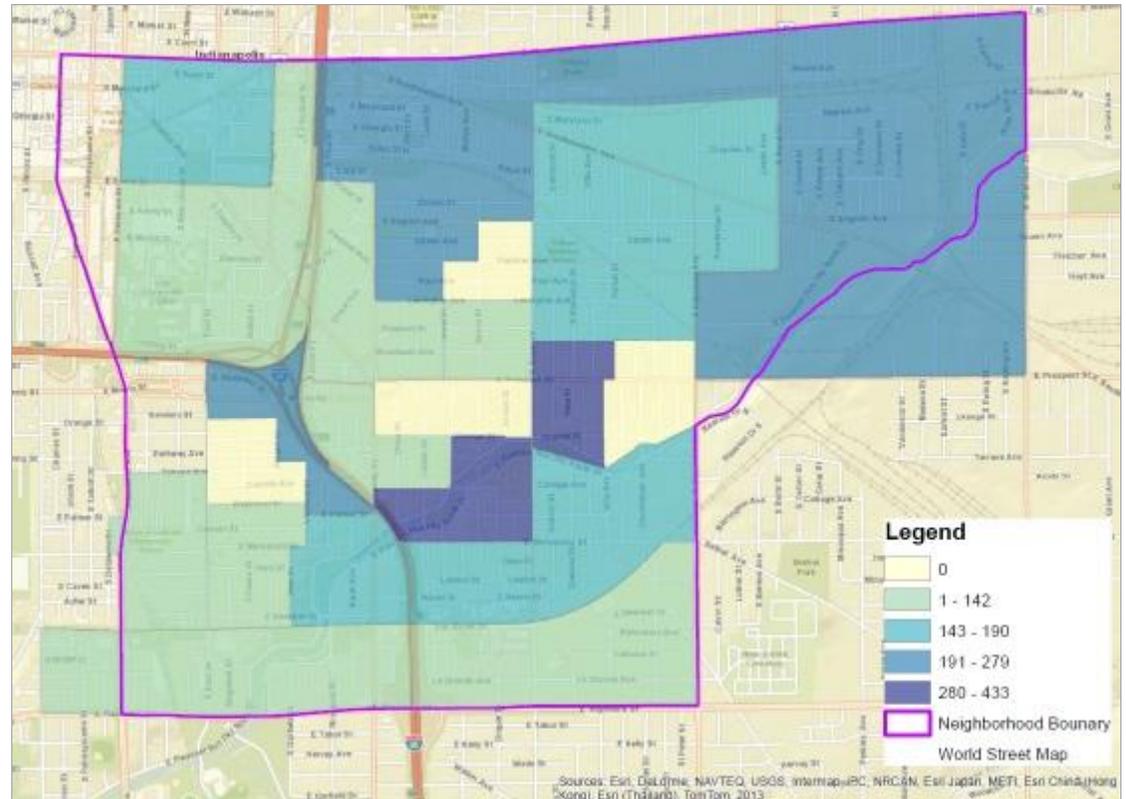
Legend

- 0
- 1 - 142
- 143 - 190
- 191 - 279
- 280 - 433
- Neighborhood Bounary
- World Street Map

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Community Quality and Safety

Overview Continued

Geographic Distribution of Crimes:

- Within Southeast, the highest crime rates in 2012 continue to be found in the northwest part of the neighborhood closest to downtown and Washington Street. Since the baseline report, some areas near State Avenue and Prospect Street have seen an increase in Part 1 crimes. Areas bordering Delaware Street in the west end of the neighborhood and the eastern portion between English and Prospect have seen significant declines in rates.

Juvenile Crime:

Current data describing juvenile offenders ages 6-18 reveal the following characteristics:

- Age: 65% of juvenile offenders are 15 to 18, whereas only 31% of the general youth population is 15 to 18.

- Race: 45% of juvenile offenders in Southeast and 68% in the target tracts are African American. This is a large increase since 2008, when the proportion was 26% and 24%, respectively.

- Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male, whereas only 51% of the general youth population is male. The proportion that is female in the target tracts increased 12 percentage points between 2008 and 2012, from 22% to 34%.

* Part 1 crimes, also referred to as indexed crimes, are those crimes viewed by the FBI as serious enough to warrant tracking of occurrence by police jurisdiction. They include criminal homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and rape. Part 1 Crimes are reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. They are based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. (From Indianapolis Police Department 1999 Annual Report.)

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

Community Quality and Safety

All Part 1 Crimes

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

Interpreting the Data:

Crime rates in Southeast and its target tracts continue to be higher than the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) service area. The crime rate in the target tracts has continued to decline, dropping 22% from 169 crimes per thousand residents in 2007 to 132 in 2012. Southeast experienced a similar drop of 12% from 167 in 2007 to 147 in 2010, but then the rate increased to 162 per thousand in 2012 (3% below the 2007 rate). The rate dropped 7% in the IMPD service area from 2007 to 2012.

The table at the lower right compares the types of crimes committed—crimes against property versus crimes against persons. In 2012, violent crimes accounted for about 43% of all crimes in Southeast – an increase from 41% in 2007. In the target tracts, violent crimes make up 46% of crimes, which is up from 42% in 2008. Violent crimes continue to make up a higher portion of the crimes in both the neighborhood and target tracts than in the IMPD service area where violent crimes make up 35% of all crimes. The following three pages provide more detail about violent and property 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.
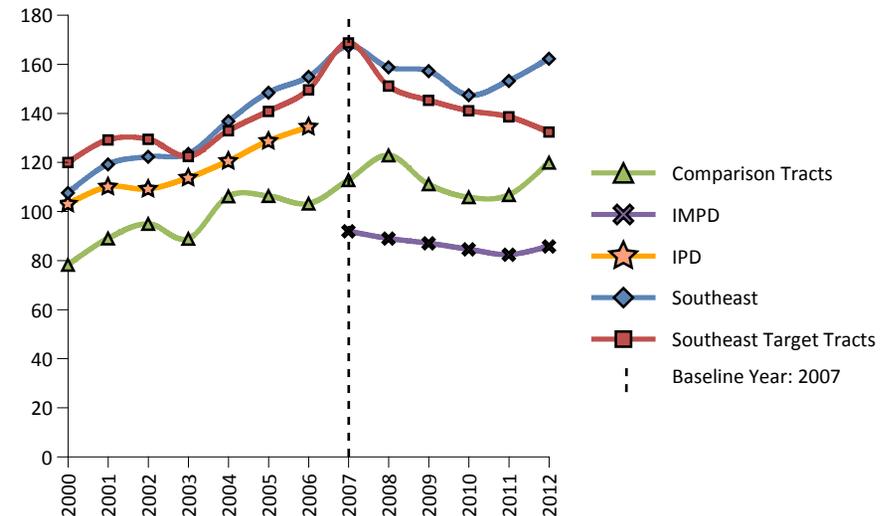
Uses a straightline calculation of population from 2000 to 2012 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department

IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

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

Part 1 Crime Reports, 2012
(Crimes Per 1,000 People)

	Southeast	Target Tracts	Comparison Tracts	IMPD
Property Crimes	92	72	71	55
Violent Crimes and Simple Assaults	70	60	49	30
Total All Part 1 Crimes and Simple Assualts	162	132	120	86

Totals may be off due to rounding.

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 Southeast.

### *Interpreting the Data:*

The pie chart shows:

- The majority of the reported crimes continue to be assaults* (38%), followed by larcenies (31%). The proportion of Part 1 crimes represented by assaults increased by five percentage points since the baseline report.

- Vehicle thefts (8%) make up a smaller share of all crimes compared to the baseline report when they made up 12% of all crimes.

The map focuses on the largest crime category, assaults. The red hot spots show where the crime density is greatest, with each gray dot representing the location of an assault. There is a much larger hot spot in the downtown area compared to the 2008 map in the baseline report, which could be accounting for the shift in crime type in the neighborhood.

Assaults, 2012

All Part 1 Crimes by Type, 2012 - Southeast
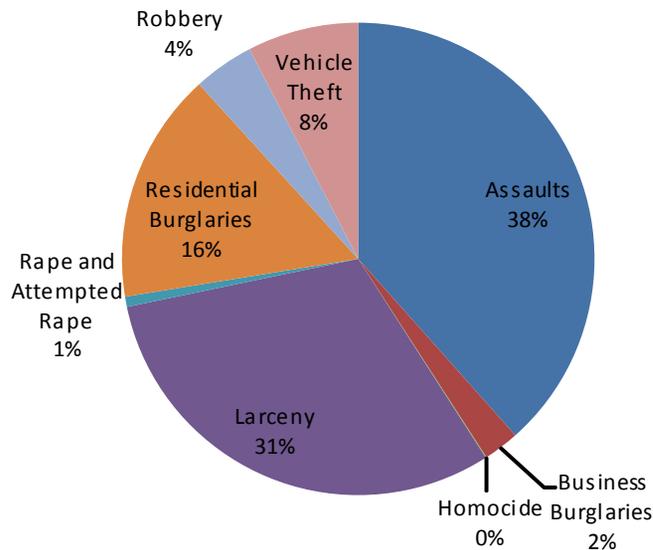
About the Data:
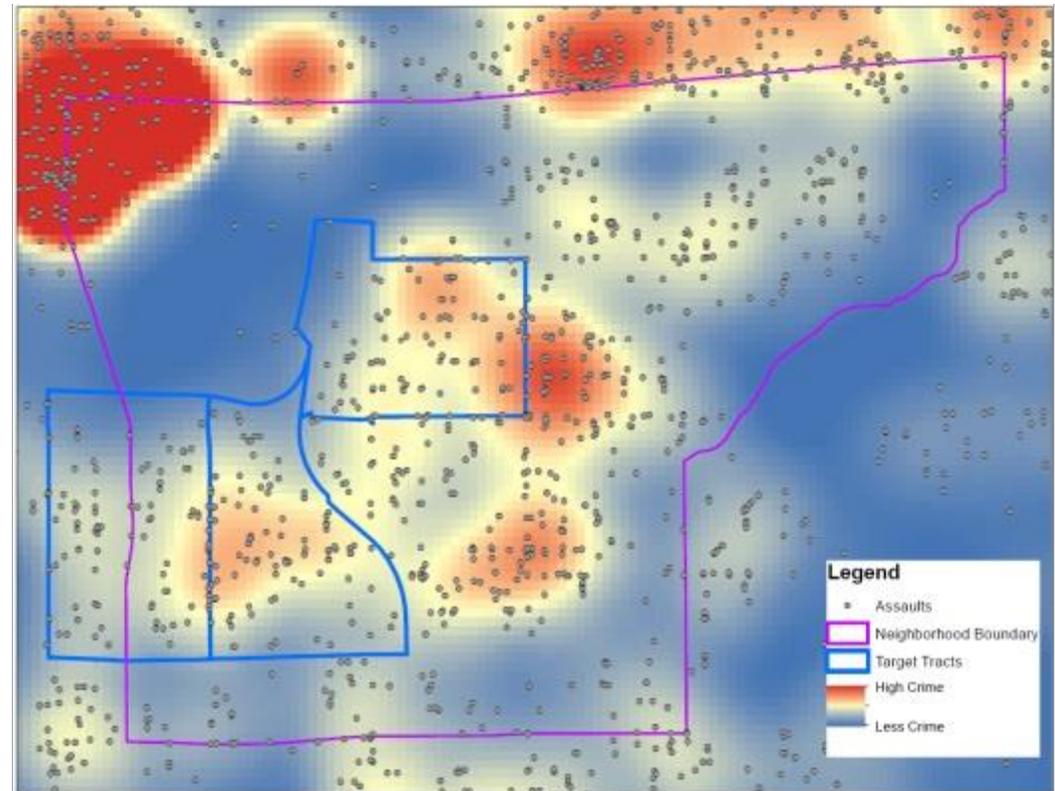
* Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI)
Larceny: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another or attempts to do these acts are included in the definition. This crime category includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth, in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs (Source: US Dept of Justice, FBI).

Source: SAVI and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Dept

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Community Quality and Safety

Violent Crimes

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

Interpreting the Data:

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

Robberies:

Robbery rates in Southeast, the target tracts, and comparison tracts are consistently higher than in the IMPD service area. Although the rates have fluctuated between 2007 and 2012, overall the rates have dropped in all four areas. The robbery rate in the target tracts dropped 27% from 6.3 robberies per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 4.6 in 2012; in Southeast dropped 21% from 8.5 to 6.7 robberies per 1,000 residents; in IMPD dropped 18% from 4.9 to 4; and in the comparison tracts dropped 16%.

Assaults:

Assault rates also are consistently lower in the IMPD service area than the other three areas compared here. The rate dropped in the target tracts but increased in the neighborhood as a whole and in the comparison tracts. The assault rate dropped 11% in the target tracts from 61.9 assaults per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 54.9 in 2012. The rate increased 7% in Southeast from 58.2 in 2007 to 62.3 in 2012. The rate increased 20% in the comparison tracts and stayed the same in the IMPD service area.

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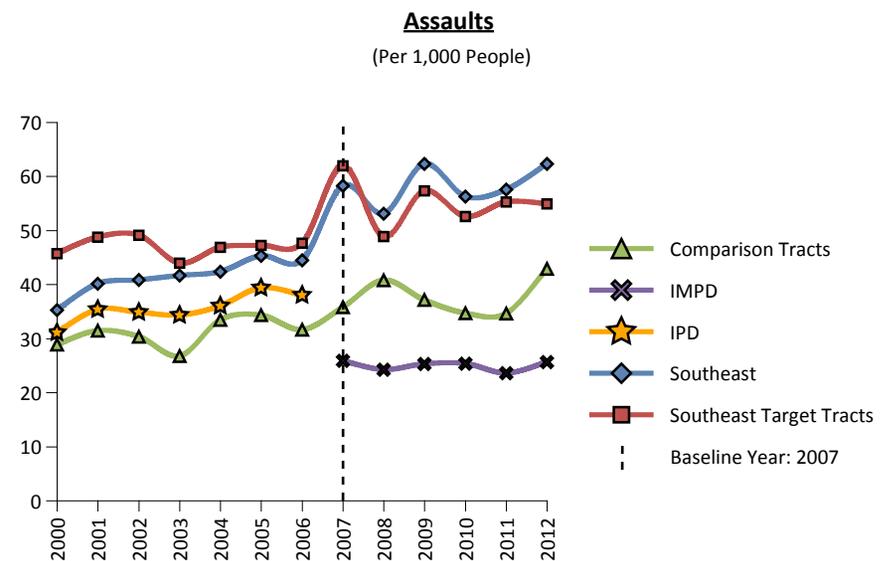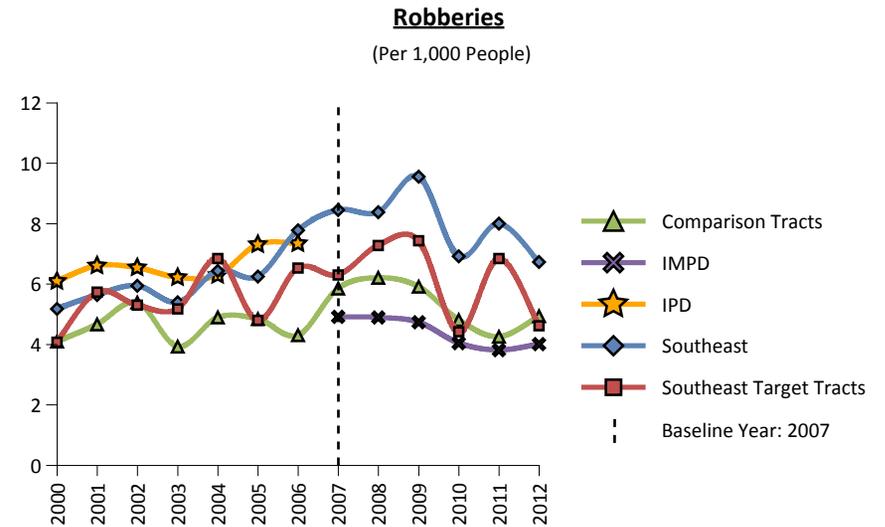
It is important to note that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department uses the hierarchy rule when classifying the data. This means that when an incident involves multiple "part 1" reports, only the most serious crime is reported. Motor vehicle theft is an exception to this rule.

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.

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

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:

In Southeast, 16% of crimes are residential burglaries, and 2% are business burglaries (see pie chart on page 27). As seen in violent crime rates, property crimes occur most frequently in Southeast, followed by the target tracts, comparison tracts, and IMDP service area.

As shown in the chart on the top right, overall property crimes dropped between 2007 and 2012. The largest decrease is noted in the target tracts where the rate dropped 27% from 98.5 crimes per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 71.9 in 2012. The rate dropped 7% in Southeast from 98.9 in 2007 to 91.9 in 2012 and dropped 8% in the IMPD service area from 60.3 to 55.4. The rate remained about the same in the comparison tracts.

The next chart looks at a specific type of property crime: burglaries. Burglary rates in the target tracts dropped 23% from 31.4 burglaries per 1,000 residents in 2007 to 24.2 in 2012. The rate dropped 1% in Southeast from 30 to 29.6. The rate increased by 40% in the comparison area and 6% in the IMPD service area from 16.3 to 17.3.

The bottom right chart shows the rates for a subset of burglaries: business burglaries. The business burglary rate increased in all areas except the comparison tracts, which dropped 29% from 3.1 per 1,000 in 2007 to 2.2 in 2012. In Southeast, the rate increased 8% from 4 to 4.3, in the target tracts the rate increased 14% from 2.1 to 2.4, and in the IMPD service area the rate increased 22% from 2.3 to 2.8.

About the Data:

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

It is important to note that the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department uses the hierarchy rule when classifying the data. This means that when an incident involves multiple "part 1" reports, only the most serious crime is reported. Motor vehicle theft is an exception to this rule.
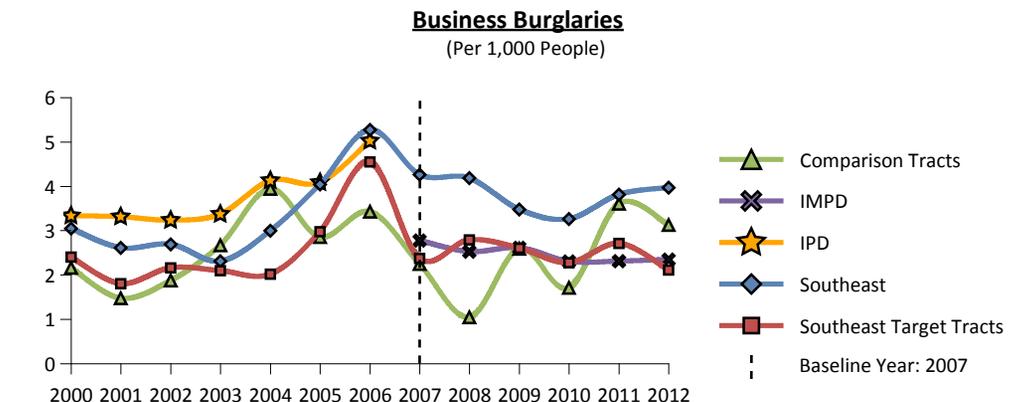
In 2007, the Indianapolis Police Department (IPD) merged with the Marion County Sheriff's Department to form the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). The new area is much larger but more suburban with lower crime rates, so rates for IPD and IMPD are reported separately.

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

IPD = Indianapolis Police Department; IMPD = Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

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

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)
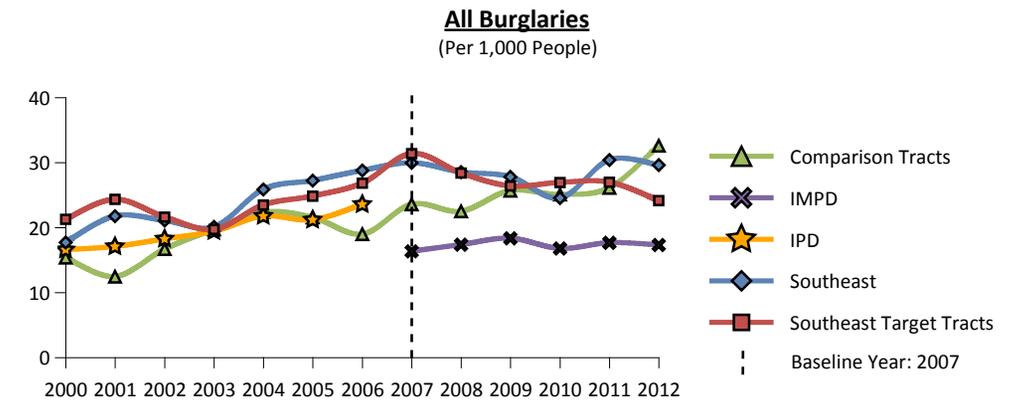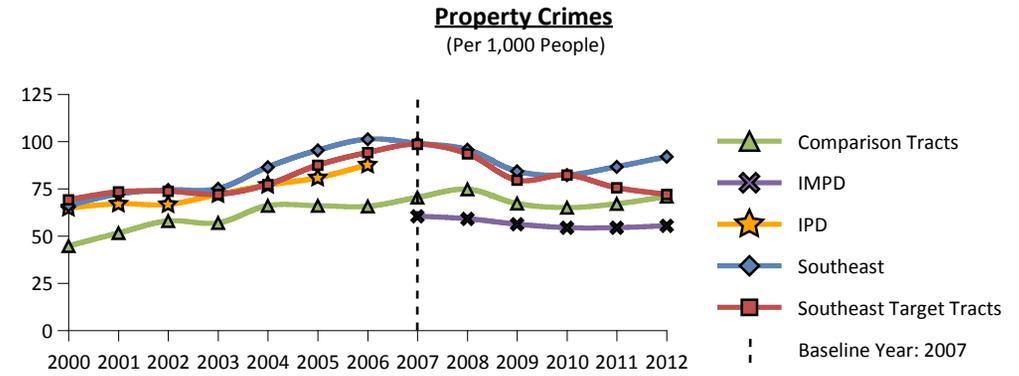
Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Overview

If unaddressed, criminal activity at an early age may become a bigger community problem as these children mature into adulthood. Juvenile charges represent those individuals who have been caught and charged with a crime.
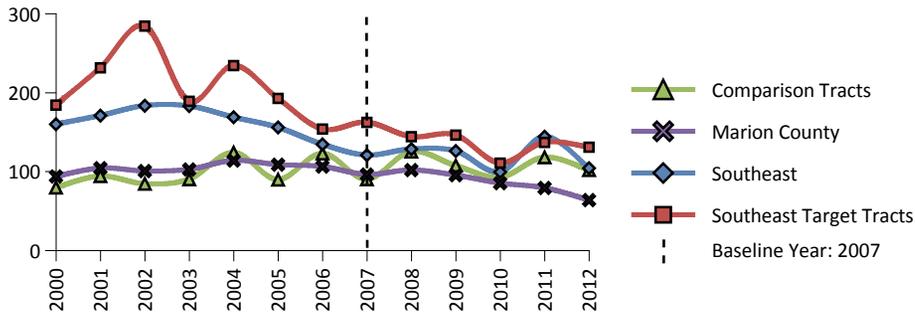
Interpreting the Data:

Overall juvenile offense charge rates have steadily declined since 2007 in Marion County and Southeast as well, except for a jump in 2011 (see chart below). The rate dropped 33% in Marion County, 19% in the target tracts, and 18% in the neighborhood. The target tracts continue to have the highest rates among the four areas compared here. In 2012 there were 131 charges for every 1,000 youths ages 6-18 in the target tracts compared to only 104 per 1,000 in the neighborhood and 64 in the county.
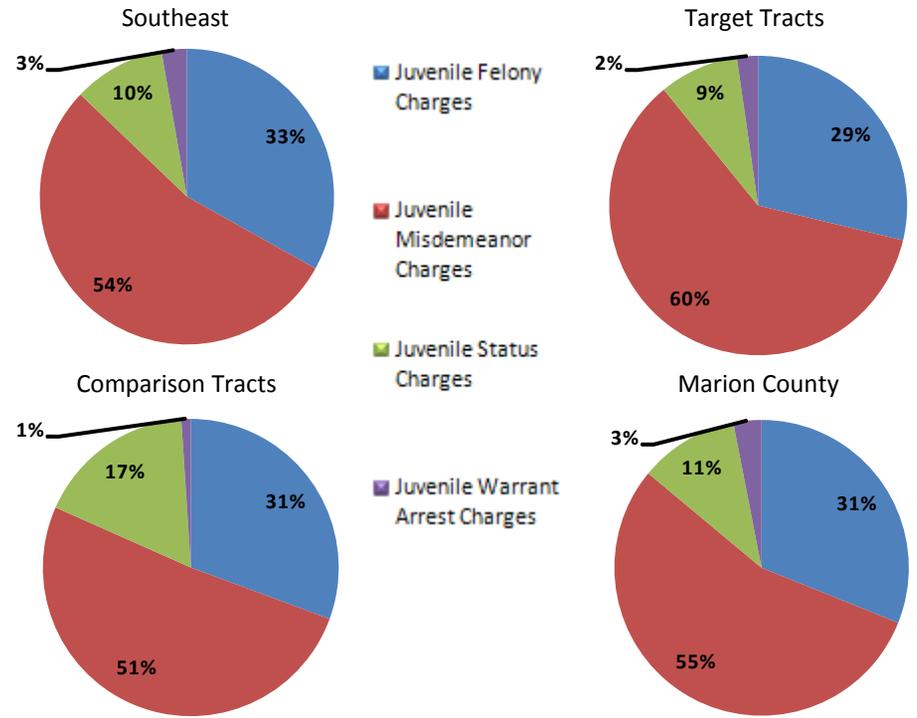
The pie charts summarize the severity of the charges in 2012. Southeast has a breakdown of juvenile offenses similar to that of the county; in both areas, roughly 55% of all charges are classified as misdemeanors, with 30 to 33% classified as felonies (the most serious offenses) and around 10% as "status" charges, or offenses relating to juvenile status such as truancy. Since the baseline report, misdemeanors represent a larger proportion of the crimes, especially in the target tracts when shifted from 49% of juvenile charges to 60%.

Total Juvenile Offense Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

Legend:
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007

Juvenile Charges by Severity of Offense, 2012

Southeast: 3%, 10%, 33%, 54%

Target Tracts: 2%, 9%, 29%, 60%

Comparison Tracts: 1%, 17%, 31%, 51%

Marion County: 3%, 11%, 31%, 55%

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

About the Data:

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

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

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

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Type of Offense

As shown in the bar chart below, the top four juvenile offenses in Southeast are battery or attempted battery (17%), disorderly conduct (16%), resisting law enforcement (10%), and runaway (8%). Our baseline report summarized 2007 data; during that year resisting law enforcement was the third most common charge. The graphs on the following page take a look at the two most common charge types, which remain the same, in addition to resisting law enforcement in order to monitor its progress in recent years.

Juvenile Charges by Type, 2012

(Total Charges = 415)

Southeast
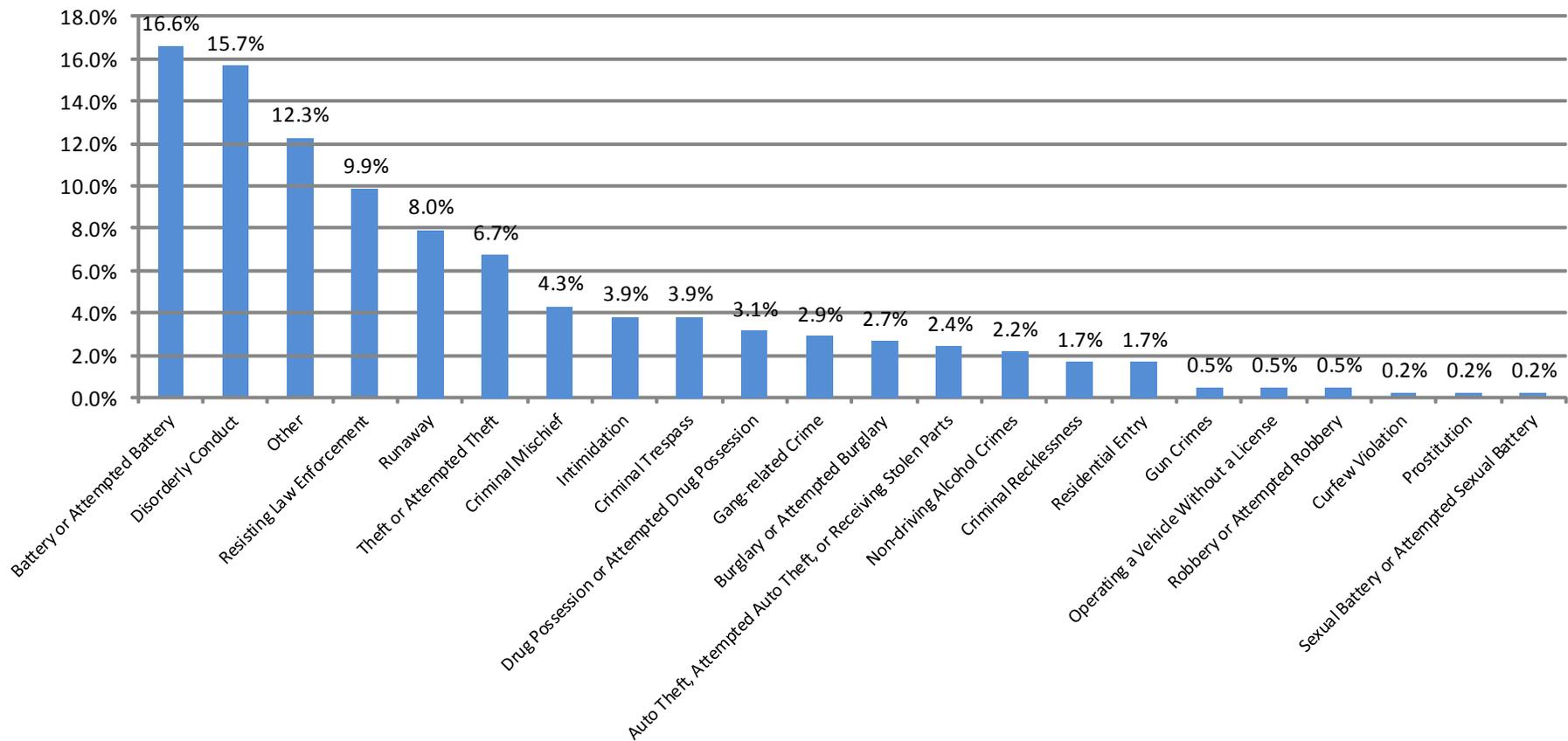
About the Data:

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

Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Historically Common Offenses

Battery or attempted battery, resisting law enforcement, and runaways continue to be some of the common juvenile charges in Southeast, making up 17%, 10 and 8% of all charges, respectively. Disorderly conduct made up the fourth highest percent in 2008 but rose to second highest in 2012 at 16% of all charges.

Interpreting the Data:

After an increase from 2007 to 2011, juvenile runaway charges are back down to levels under or near 2007 levels. The county had the largest decrease of 22% from 6.5 runaways per 1,000 youth residents in 2007 to 5.1 in 2012. The rate dropped 21% in the comparison tracts. It dropped 18% in the Southeast neighborhood from 10.1 in 2007 to 8.3 in 2012 and dropped only 3% in the target tracts from 9.8 in 2007 to 9.6 in 2012.

Battery or attempted battery charges have remained relatively stable in the county, Southeast, and comparison tracts since 2007. Despite a increase in 2012, the rate in the target tracts (38.3 charges per 1,000 youth) remains 29% below the 2007 rate of 27.2. The charge rate in Southeast dropped 12% from 19.8 in 2007 to 17.3 in 2012. The rate in the county dropped 21% during this time to 10 in 2012, and the rate in the comparison tracts increased 33%.

Rates of resisting law enforcement charges among juveniles have declined significantly in the Southeast and its target tracts. Despite a 42% decrease in the target tracts from 22.6 in 2007 to 13.2 in 2010, the rates are still more than double Marion County's rate of 5.4. The rate dropped 35% in the neighborhood from 15.9 charges per thousand youth in 2007 to 10.3 in 2012.

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.

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

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
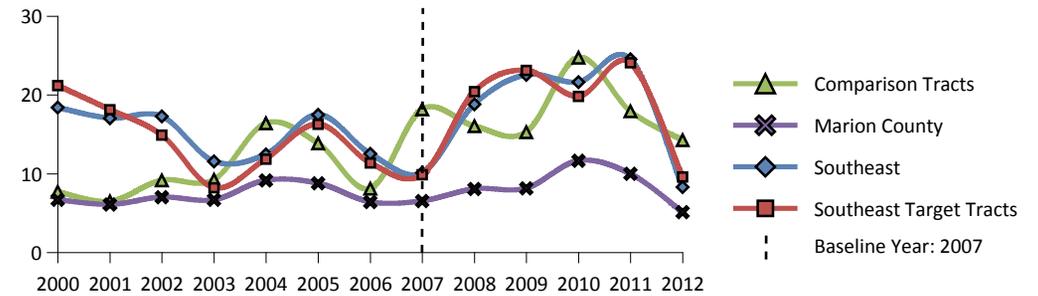
Juvenile Battery or Attempted Battery Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
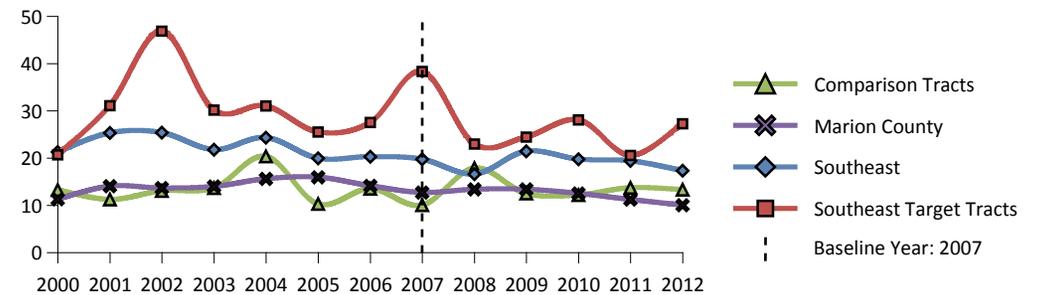
Juvenile Resisting Law Enforcement Charges
(Per 1,000 Population Ages 6-18)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
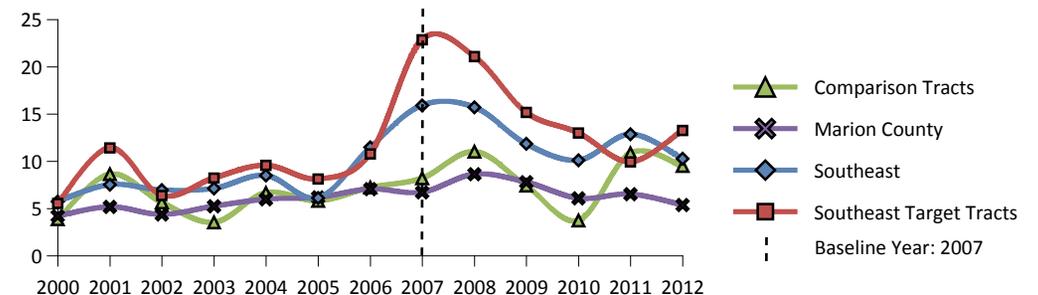
Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Demographics

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

Interpreting the Data:

What are the characteristcs of juveniles charged with crimes? This is what the data show about Southeast' juvenile offenders (age 6-18) compared to the entire Southeast youth population (age 6-18):

- Age: 65% of juvenile offenders are 15 to 18, whereas only 31% of the general youth population is 15 to 18.
- Race: 45% of juvenile offenders in Southeast and 68% in the target tracts are African American. This is a large increase since 2008, when the proportion was 26% and 24%, respectively.
- Gender: 77% of juvenile offenders are male, whereas only 51% of the general youth population is male. The proportion that is female in the target tracts increased 12 percentage points between 2008 and 2012, from 22% to 34%.

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

About the Data:

In our baseline reports, "Hispanic" was treated as a race in the juvenile charge data. Standards for reporting demographics as found in the census, and in the General Demographics section here, categorize "Hispanic" as an ethnicity, of which individuals can be any race. Beginning in 2009, juvenile charge data has been undergoing a transition from "Hispanic" treated as a race to a separate indicator reporting whether or not an individual is Hispanic, independent of race. Therefore we do not include "Hispanic" in this report during this data management transition. Future reports will describe juvenile demographics with Hispanic ethnicity as a separate chart, as in the General Demographics section.   See page 26 for additional considerations.

Juvenile Offender, 2012
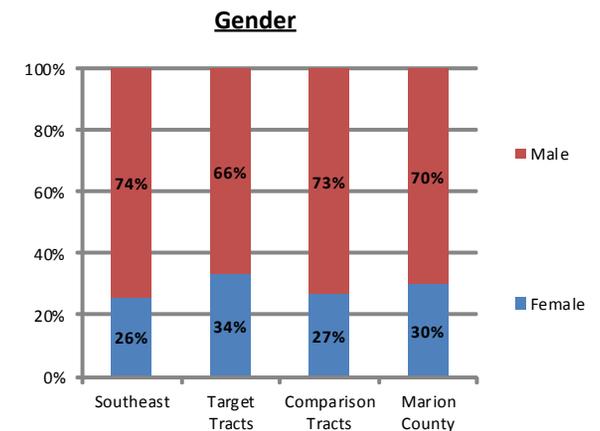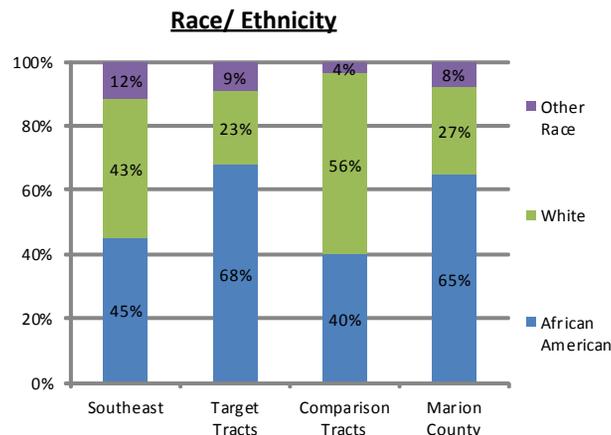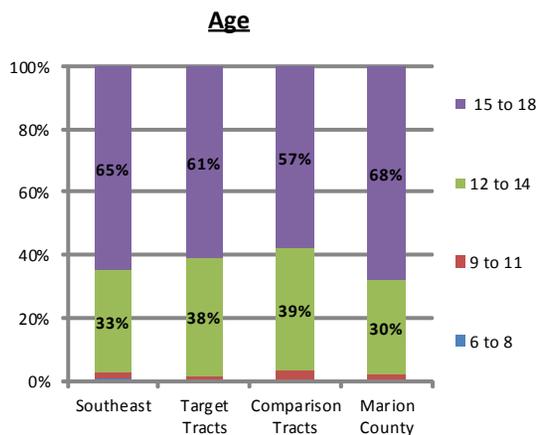
Community Quality and Safety

Juvenile Charges: Demographics Continued

Interpreting the Data:

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

- Age: The age profile of juvenile offenders in the Southeast neighborhood and target tracts is similar to that of the county. Youths between the ages 12-14, make up approximately one-third of offenders in these three areas, a 5 to 7 point increase since 2008. That percent in the comparison tracts has jumped from 21% in 2008 to 39% in 2012.

- Race: The race of juvenile offenders in the target tracts is similar to the county with about one-quarter of offenders being white and about 65% African American in both areas. This profile changed considerably from 2008 when about one-quarter was African American and 65% white. Juvenile offenders in the entire Southeast neighborhood are 45% African American and 43% white. This too changed since 2008 when the numbers were 26% and 60%, respectively.

- Gender: Males commonly make up a majority of juvenile offenders. The percent of offenders that are female has risen in all areas since 2008. Females make up 35% of offenders in the target tracts, compared to 30% in Marion County and 26% in Southeast.

Data Source: SAVI and Marion County Superior Court

About the Data:

In our baseline reports, "Hispanic" was treated as a race in the juvenile charge data. Standards for reporting demographics as found in the census, and in the General Demographics section here, categorize "Hispanic" as an ethnicity, of which individuals can be any race. Beginning in 2009, juvenile charge data has been undergoing a transition from "Hispanic" treated as a race to a separate indicator reporting whether or not an individual is Hispanic, independent of race. Therefore we do not include "Hispanic" in this report during this data management transition. Future reports will describe juvenile demographics with Hispanic ethnicity as a separate chart, as in the General Demographics section. See page 26 for additional considerations.

SAVI

The Polis Center

Education

Overview

Adults in Southeast have lower education than adults in Marion County as a whole, and students in most neighborhood schools perform below the state public school average.

More than 1 out of 3 adult residents (38%) of the neighborhood lacks a high school diploma (over twice the county-level rate of 16%). However, that rate has been improving since 2000 when it was 45% for the neighborhood. The target tracts improved even more, dropping from 47% down to 36%.

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

- Passing rates among third graders improved in all schools tracked from the 2006-07 school year to 2012-13.

- Passing rates for sixth graders varied by school, improving at Frederick Douglass School 19 and Southeast Neighborhood School of Excellence and dropping at William McKinley School 39 and James A Garfield School 31

More than 1 out of 2 children in Southeast are eligible for free lunch, and 90% of children at the public schools are eligible.

Southeast Schools
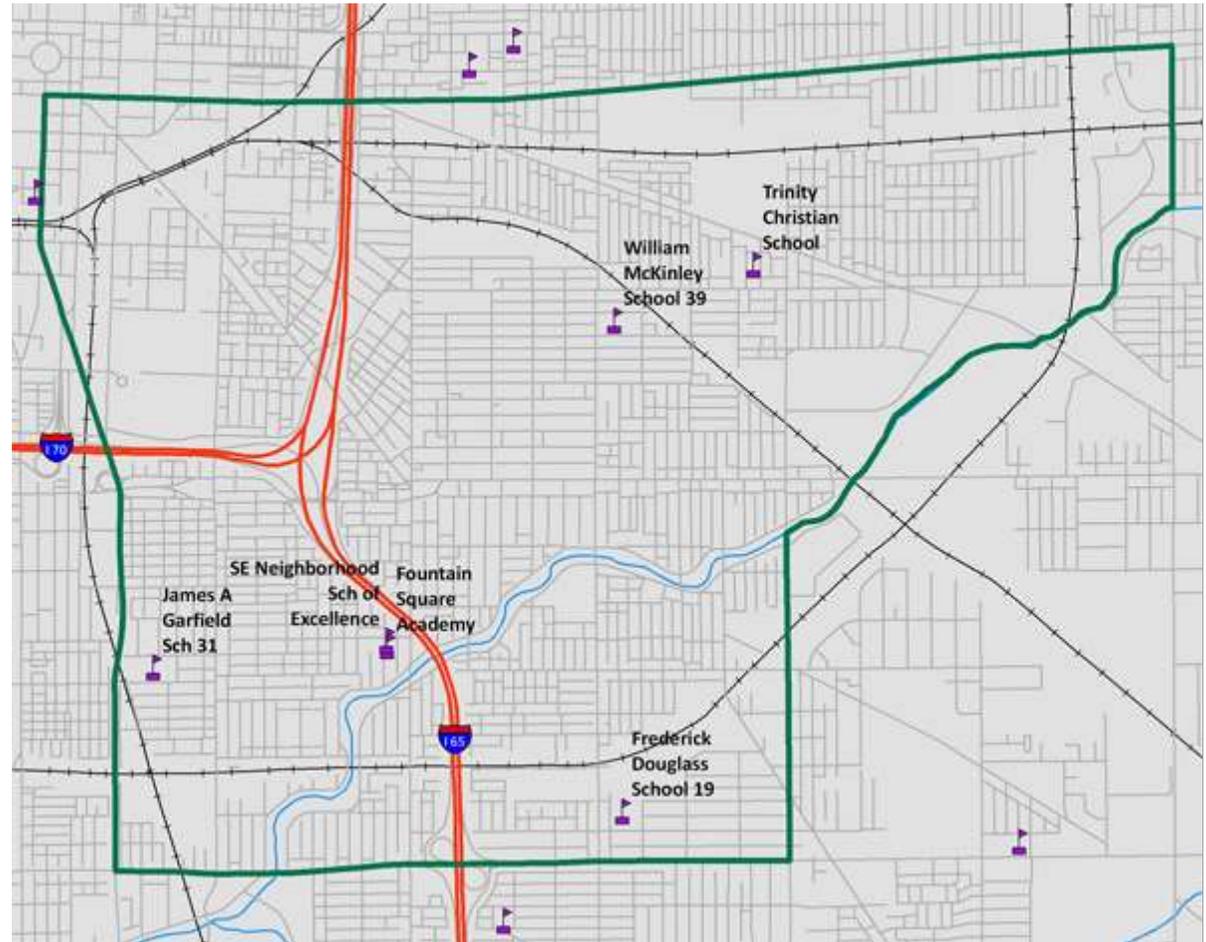
Data Sources: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

Education

Educational Attainment

Low education levels can result in a workforce more likely to experience poverty. The educational attainment of adults in the Southeast neighborhood continues to be lower than that of adults in Marion County as a whole. However, the neighborhood and target tracts have seen improvements in several measures of attainment. The percentage of adult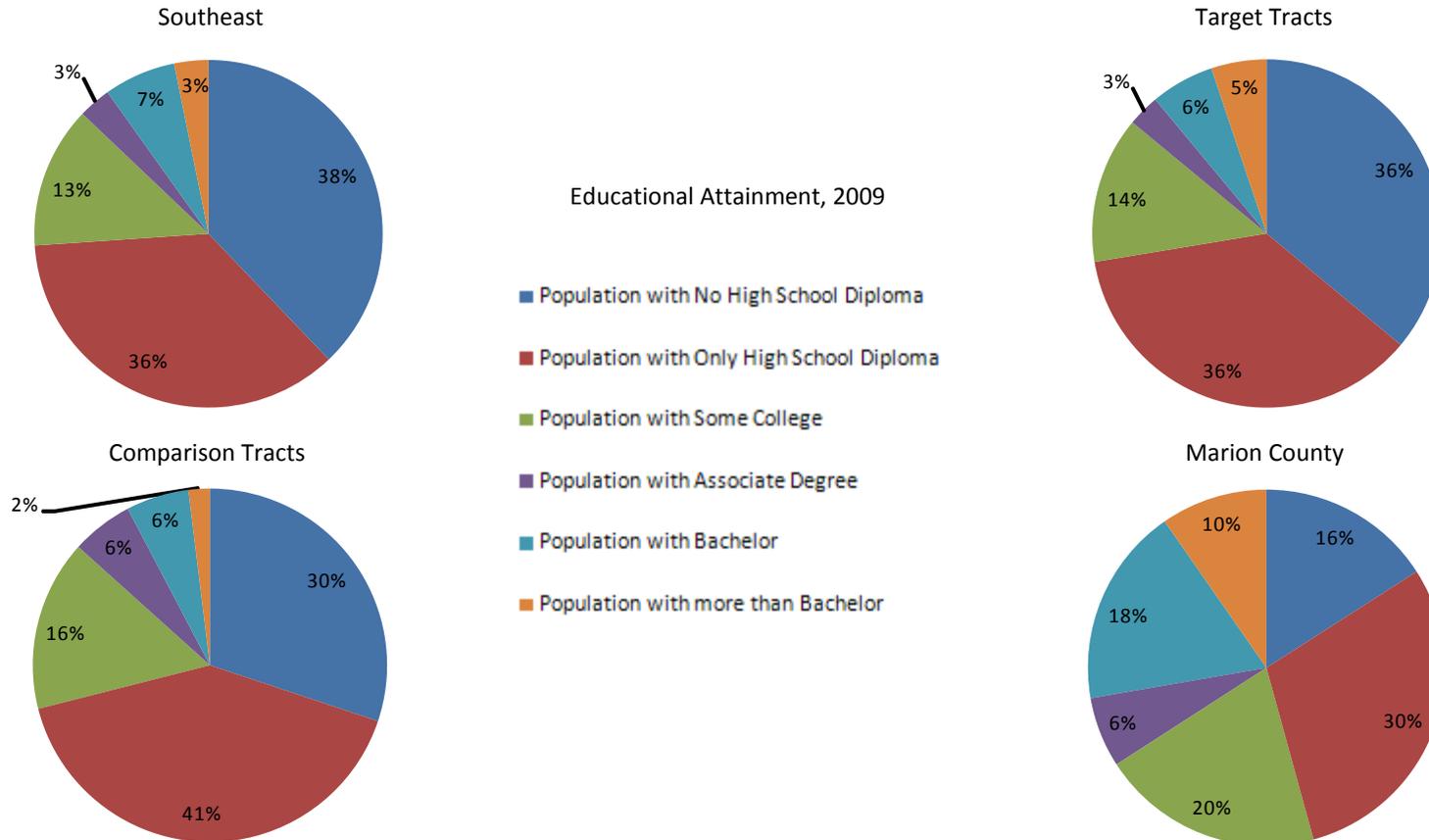s with at least an Associate Degree increased from 8% to 13% in the neighborhood, 7% to 14% in the target tracts, 8% to 13% in the comparison tracts, and 31% to 34% in Marion County. Although the proportion of adults in Southeast without a high school education is more than twice that of the county, the neighborhood and target tracts made the most progress in high school education rates, declining by 7 points and 11 points, respectively. The proportion of residents with only a high school education stayed the same in the county (30%) and comparison tracts (41%), and increased by two percentage points in Southeast and the target tracts (both 36%).

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

- Southeast: 13%
- Target Tracts: 14%
- Comparison Tracts: 13%
- Marion County: 34%

Southeast

38%, 36%, 13%, 3%, 7%, 3%

Target Tracts

36%, 36%, 14%, 3%, 6%, 5%

Educational Attainment, 2009

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

Comparison Tracts

30%, 41%, 16%, 6%, 6%, 2%

Marion County

16%, 30%, 20%, 6%, 18%, 10%

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

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 that pass the ISTEP math and English standards in grades 3 and 6. Prior to the 2009-2010 school year, students in grade 10 also completed ISTEP testing, and results were included in our previous reports. Due to changes in state law calling for restructuring of graduation requirements, 2008-2009 was the final year tenth graders completed testing as we formerly reported it; therefore, no additional years appear in this report. The charts on the right compare the results of the public schools in the Southeast Neighborhood to the results of all state public schools in the same grade level.

Interpreting the Data:

Third graders at most Southeast schools continue to perform below the state public school average for Math and English. However, all of the schools shown here improved from the 2006-2007 school year. Frederick Douglass School 59 increased from 45% passing in 2006-2007 to 69% in 2011-2012 but dropped back to 51% in 2012-2013. James A Garfield School 31 increased from 57% in 2006-07 to 70% in 2012-13. Southeast School of Excellence stayed about the same during the years for which reporting was available (except for a 20 point jump in 2012 that went back down in 2013). William McKinley School 39 improved from 62% in 2006-07 to 65% in 2012-13.

Sixth graders in Southeast have shown mixed results. At Frederick Douglass School 19, passing rates increased from 37% passing in 2006-07 to 57% in 2012-13, and the School of Excellence improved from 40% in the Fall of 2008 to 59% in the 2012-13. However, William McKinley School 39 dropped from from 61% in 2006-07 to 45% in 2012-13, and James A Garfield School 31 dropped only 4 percentage points from 58% to 54% during the same time.
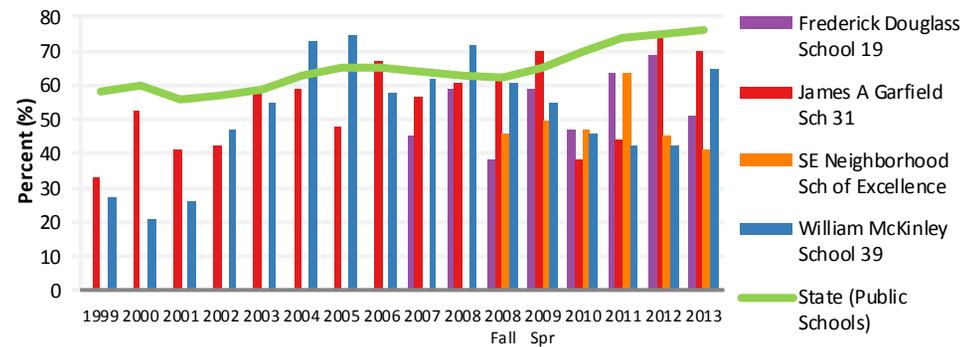
About the Data:

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

Data Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAVI

The Polis Center
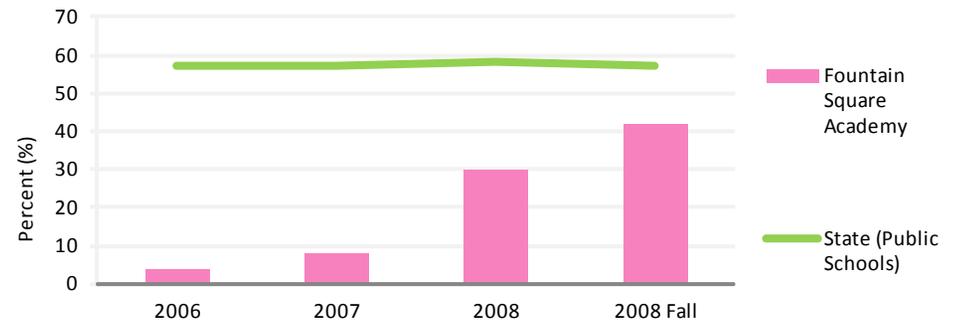
Education

School Free Lunch

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

Interpreting the Data:

The percent of families with children eligible for the free-lunch program continues to grow in all four areas. The percent in Southeast and its target tracts are well above the county's percent. In Marion County, the percent of families with children eligible for the free lunch program increased from 25% in 2007 to 32% in 2012. The eligibility increased in Southeast from 52% to 59% and in the target tracts from 50% to 56% for this same time period.

The bottom chart shows that free-lunch eligibility fluctuates from year-to-year, but overall the eligibility is high in all of the schools. The fluctuation of the percent may reflect the high mobility rate; we likely are not tracking the same students from year to year in the schools. From the 2006-07 school year to the 2013-2014 school year, the percent of children that were eligible for free lunch increased from 80% to 85% at James A Garfield School 31, from 71% to 87% at Southeast Neighborhood School of Excellence, and from 83% to 88% at William McKinley School 39. Eligibility at Frederick Douglass School 19 remained the same at 85%.

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

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

Several schools in Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) have closed or restructured to add or drop grades explaining the missing years for some schools in the charts. Many IPS schools have extremely high mobility rates, which have an impact on educational outcomes.
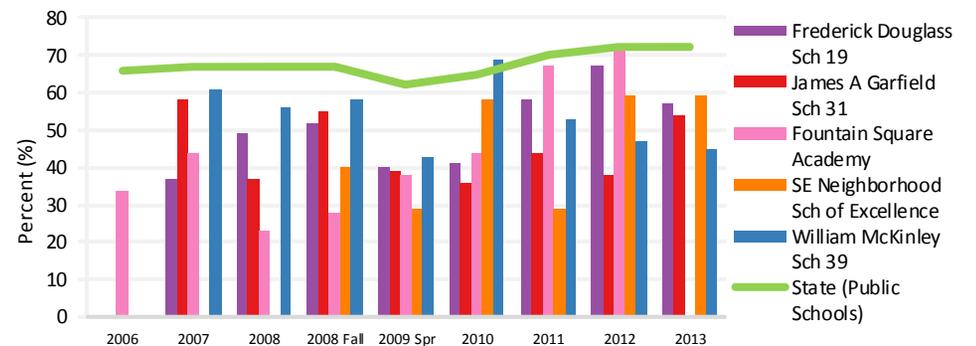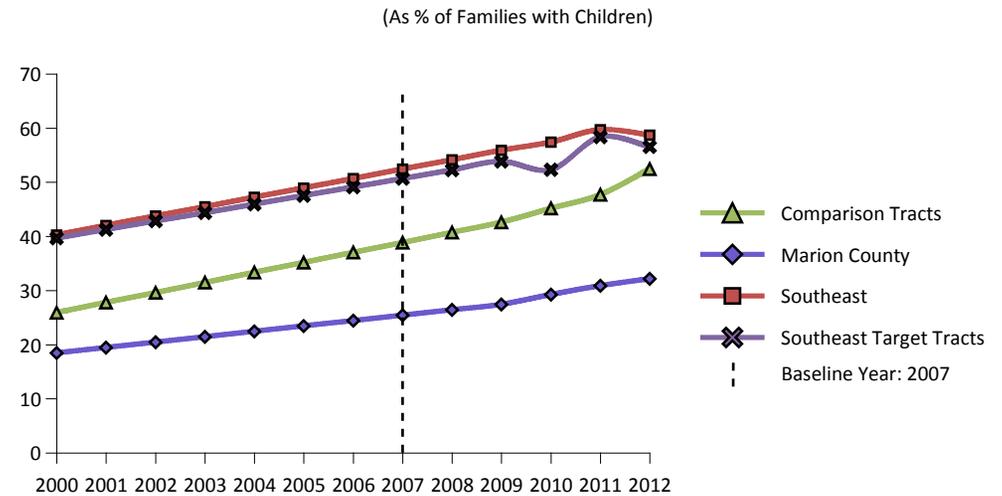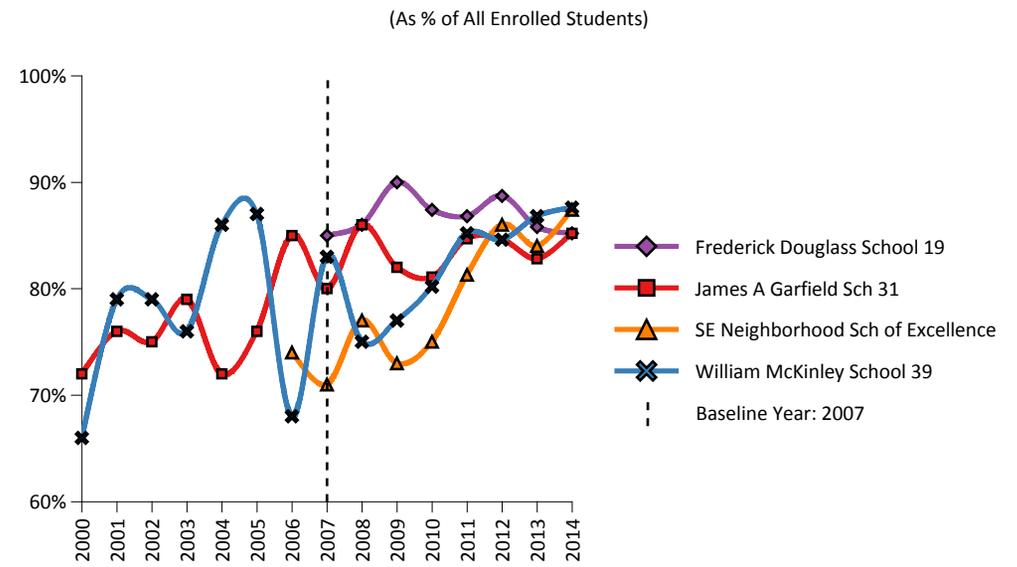
Free lunch eligibility calculations based on straight-line projections from 2000 to 2009 and annual population numbers thereafter. All calculations are based on families with children that fall below 130% of the federal poverty level which is the typical standard for free lunch eligibility.

Estimated Families with Children Eligible for School Free Lunch Program
(As % of Families with Children)

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007

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

- Frederick Douglass School 19
- James A Garfield Sch 31
- SE Neighborhood Sch of Excellence
- William McKinley School 39
- Baseline Year: 2007

Source: SAVI and Indiana Department of Education
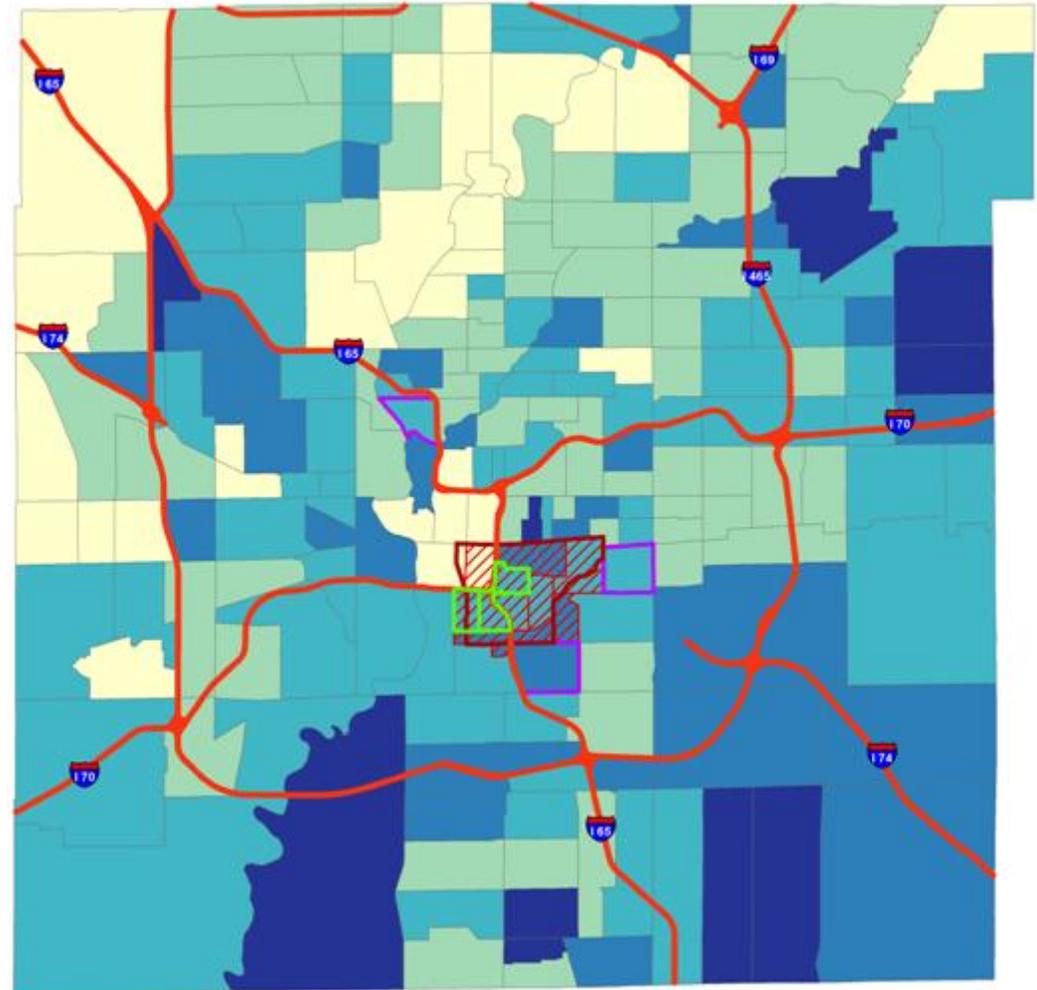
Health

Overview

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

Figures in the following two pages show relatively stable or improving health indicators in Southeast. Based on the indicators presented, when compared to its peer tracts and Marion County, Southeast has:

- A birth rate currently 20% higher than the Marion County rate (see map at right)

- A percentage of premature births similar to the county percentage, just over 12%

- A percentage of low-weight births of 11%, which has remained stable in recent years, currently closely matching the county's 10.3%

- A steadily declining rate of teen births (14% of all births are to teen moms), although still several percentage points higher than the county percentage of 8%

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

All Live Births per 1,000 Population, by Census Tract, 2010

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

Live Births per 1,000 Population

0 - 8	Neighborhood Boundary
9 - 13	Neighborhood Tracts
14 - 18	Target Tracts
19 - 26	Comparison Tracts
27 - 48	

Health

Births

Birth rates are commonly used as indicators of public health and are often the target of national-level policy changes. Traditionally, high birth rates have been associated with poor health and economic outcomes. However, this is not consistently the case at the neighborhood level, where vibrant, growing communities may show increasing birth rates; the historic and demographic context of the neighborhood is important. Premature (or preterm) births are a serious health problem. Although most premature babies survive, they are at increased risk for many health-related problems and complications, including long-term disabilities.

Interpreting the Data:

Birth rates in Southeast, the target tracts, comparison tracts, and Marion County continue to be fairly stable. Since 2007, the rate dropped slightly in all four areas, on par with national trends. The comparison tracts saw the biggest decline with a 6% drop from 18.9 births per 1,000 residents in the 3-year period of 2006 - 2008 to 17.5 in 2008-2010. During the same period, rates dropped 2% for the overall neighborhood from 18.8 to 18.4, 6% for the target tracts from 19.7 to 18.5, and 3% for the county from 14.5 to 14.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Healthy People 2010 goal was to reduce the percent of premature births to at or below 7.6% of all births. The 3-year rolling average for all four communities continues to be above that percentage. However, whereas at the time of the baseline report premature births were increasing in most areas, there has been small improvements in rates in the following years. In fact, premature births as a proportion of all births declined by two percentage points in Southeast and by one percentage point in the target tracts. 12.9% of all births in both areas were premature during the 3-year period of 2008-2010. The percentage was 12.4% in the county and 12.0% in the comparison tracts for the same period.
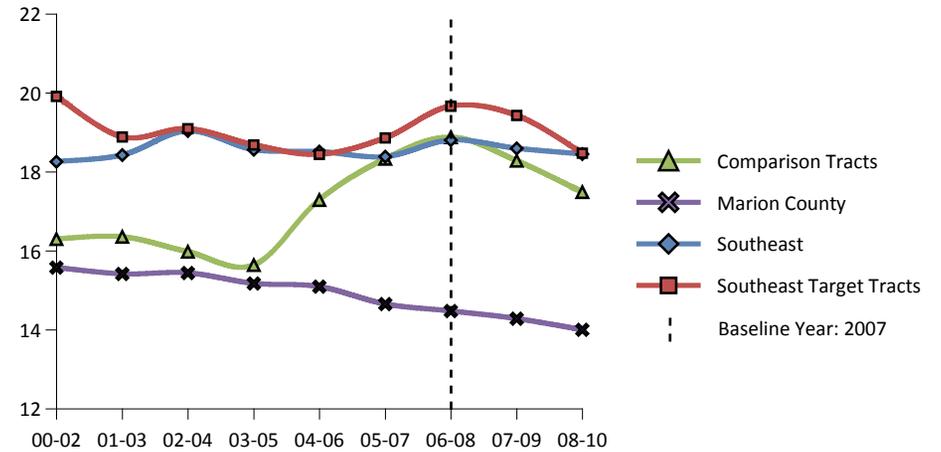
About the Data:

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.

Birth rate uses a straightline population calculation from 2000 to 2010 for the denominator, whereas the baseline report data used 2000 population as the denominator for all years.

Birth Rate

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007

Premature Births

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
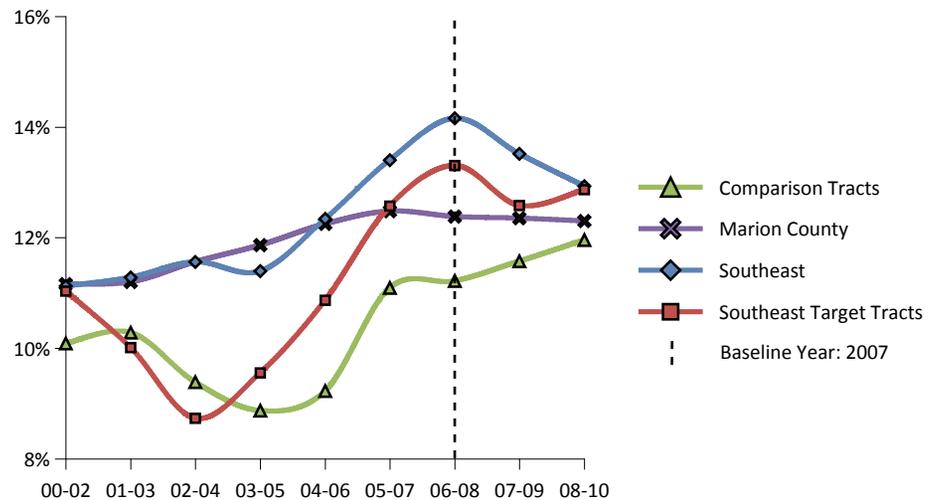
Source: SAVI and Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD)

Health

Births

Low birth weight is significantly correlated with infant mortality and long-term health problems, and is an indication of several risk factors including young age of mother at birth, smoking, and alcohol use. Teen births are also an informative health indicator: children born to teenage mothers are more likely to be born early 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 was to reduce the percent of births that are low-weight to 5% or less by 2010. In 2010, 8.1% of all births in the US were considered low-weight births. Prevalence of low-weight births in Southeast, its comparison tracts, the target tracts, and the county has been consistently higher than the national level and the Healthy People 2010 goal since 2000. Currently 11% of births are low weight in the neighborhood and target tracts. However, following our baseline report, previously increasing rates seem to slow or stabilize in Southeast, the target tracts, and the county overall. During the same period, incidence of low-weight births in the comparison tracts jumped from three points below the county level to currently slightly above the county level (11% and 10%, respectively).

Teen births continue to steadily decline in all areas. The Southeast target tracts have seen a slightly faster rate of decline than the other areas, from 16% of all births in 2006-08 to 14% in 2008-10. The target tracts continue to experience a level of teen births well above Marion County, currently 8%.

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 Public Health Department (MCPHD)

Births at Risk (Low-Weight Births)

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

- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007
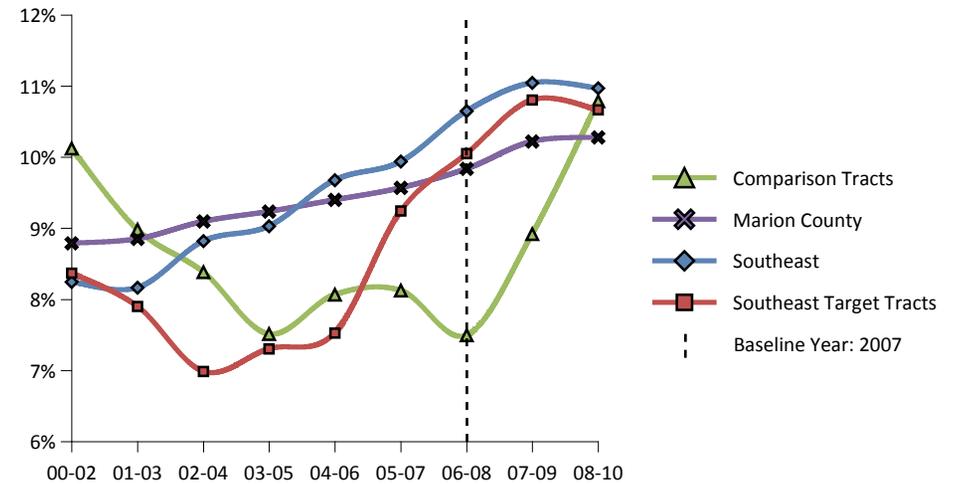
Births to Teen Mothers Age 15-18

(As % of All Births - 3-Year Rolling Average)
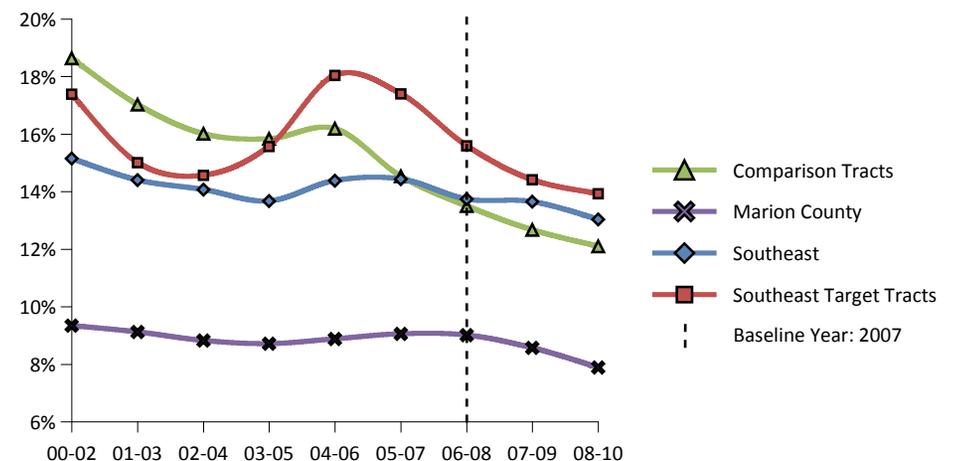
- Comparison Tracts
- Marion County
- Southeast
- Southeast Target Tracts
- Baseline Year: 2007

LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative
Neighborhood Quality Monitoring Report

Southeast
Neighborhood

Appendix

SAVI

The Polis Center

Appendix - Data Sources

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

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

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

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

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

Southeast Neighborhood

2000 and 2010 Census Tracts
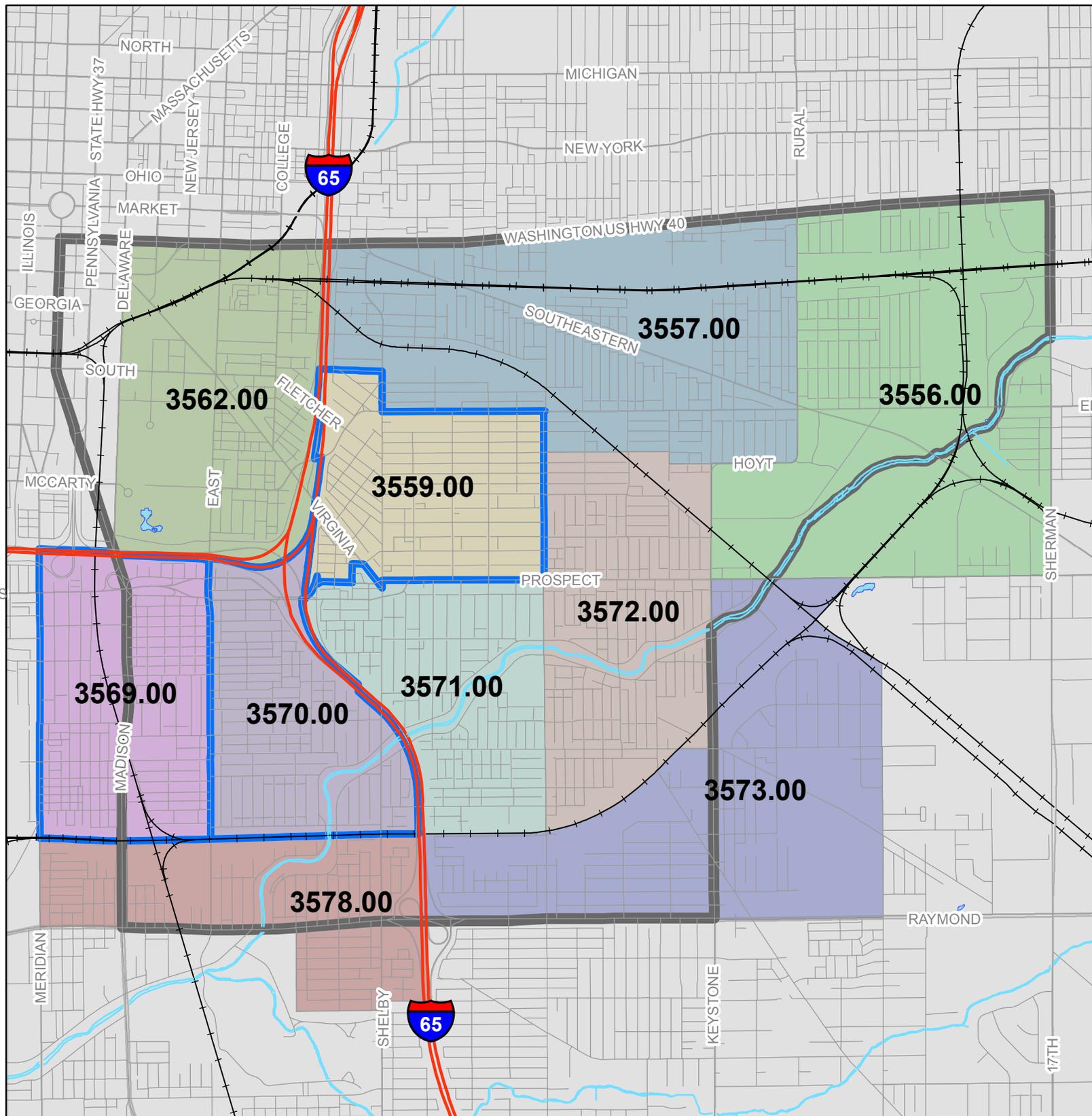
Census Tract

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

Target Tract

Neighborhood Boundary
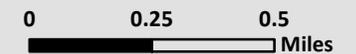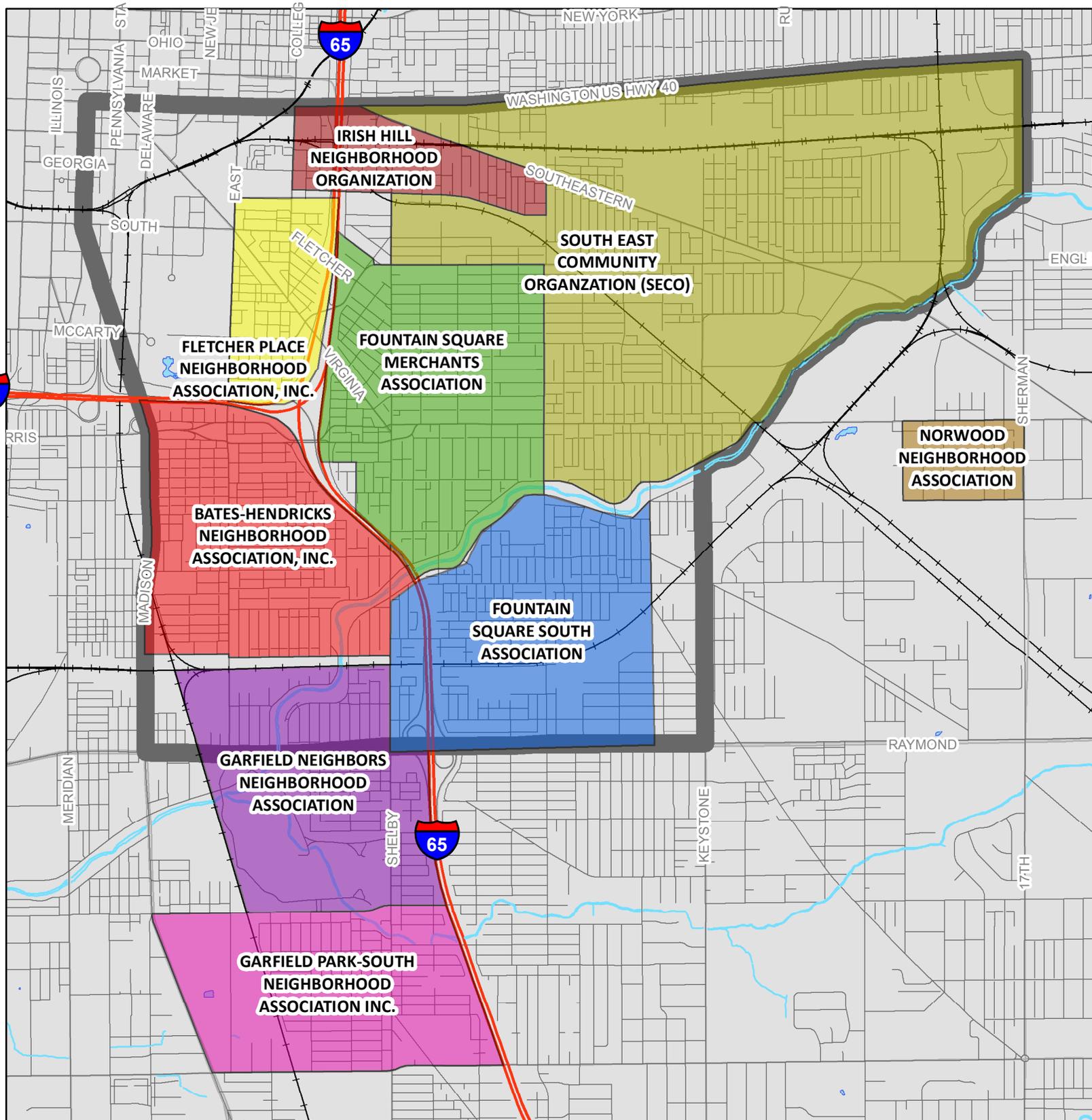
Stream

Railroad

Street

Lake or River

N

0   0.25   0.5
Miles

SAVI

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

Southeast Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

IRISH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

SOUTH EAST COMMUNITY ORGANZATION (SECO)

FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

NORWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

BATES-HENDRICKS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE SOUTH ASSOCIATION

GARFIELD NEIGHBORS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

GARFIELD PARK-SOUTH NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION INC.

Neighborhoods

- BATES-HENDRICKS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- CHURCHMAN ESTATES HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
- FLETCHER PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC.
- FOUNTAIN SQUARE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION
- FOUNTAIN SQUARE SOUTH ASSOCIATION
- GARFIELD NEIGHBORS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- GARFIELD PARK-SOUTH NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION INC.
- IRISH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION
- NORWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
- SOUTH EAST COMMUNITY ORGANZATION (SECO)
- Stream
- Railroad
- Lake or River
- Interstate
- Street
- Neighborhood Boundary

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

Created by The Polis Center On June 6, 2014

Southeast Neighborhood

Neighborhoods

Neighborhood

- Beech Grove
- Downtown
- Fountain Square
- Garfield Park
- Near Eastside
- Near Southeast
- Near Southside
- **Neighborhood Boundary**
- Stream
- Railroad
- Street
- Interstate
- Lake or River

N

Source: SAVI Community Information System

Created by The Polis Center On April 30, 2014
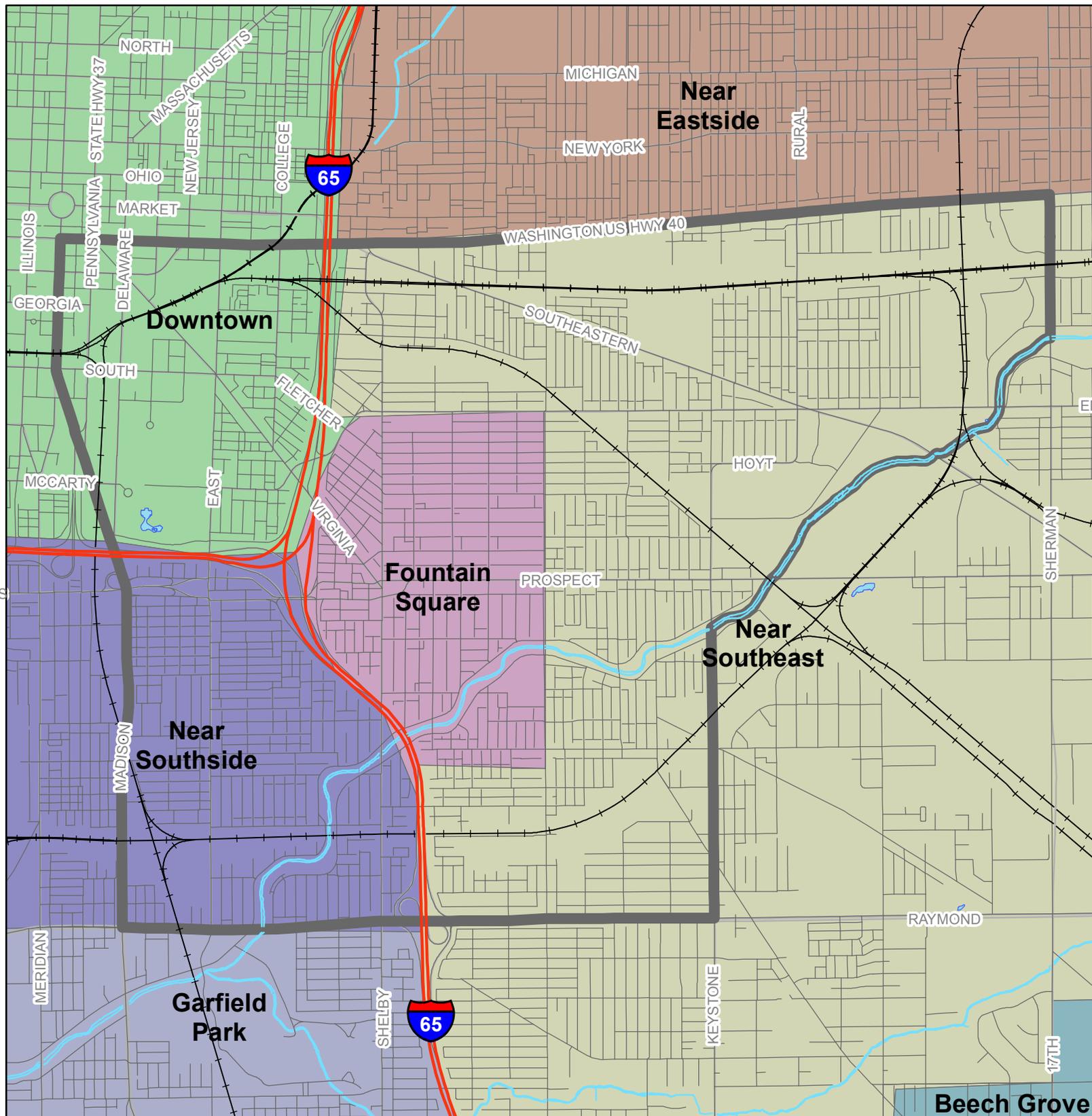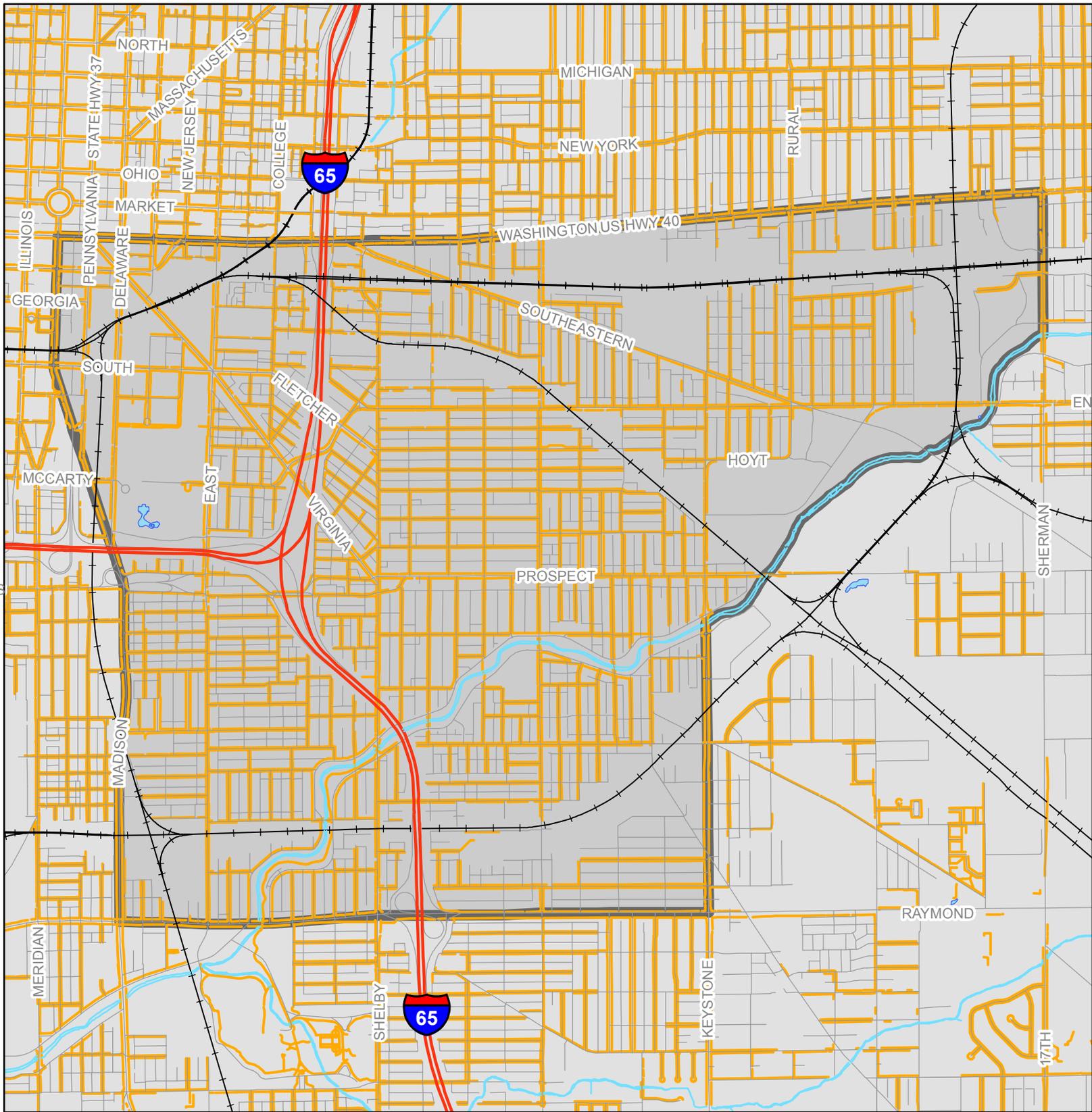
SAVI

Southeast Neighborhood

Crosswalks and Sidewalks

Legend:
- Crosswalk/Sidewalk
- **Neighborhood**
- Stream
- Railroad
- Street
- Lake or River

N

| 0 | 0.25 | 0.5 |
Miles

SAVI

Source: SAVI Community Information System and Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization

Created by The Polis Center On June 5, 2014

Southeast Neighborhood

Points of Interest

🚩 Educational Institute/School

💲 Bank

● Place of Worship

📙 Library

🧊 Day Care

—— Street
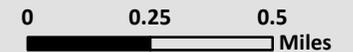
—— Stream

—+— Railroad

—— Greenway

—— Interstate

Lake or River

Park

Neighborhood

N

SAVI

Source: SAVI Community
Information System

Created by The Polis Center
On April 30, 2014

Map labels

American Legion Mall
Indiana War Memorial
STATE HWY 67
Monument Circle
Presidential Place
GEORGIA
CAPITOL
RUSSELL
OHIO
MARKET
NEW JERSEY
SOUTH
PENNSYLVAN
DELAWARE
Spades Park
Brookside Park
Woodruff Place Esplanades
Beville Park
Highland Park
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
US HWY 40
Willard Park
SOUTHEASTERN
RURAL
Christian Park
Clayton & LaSalle Park
HOYT
ENGLISH
Porter Playfield
Edna Balz Lacy Park
COLLEGE
FLETCHER
CALVARY
EAST
Hot Shot Tot Lot
Stacy Park
Finch Park
Nobel Place
MORRIS
Kelly Park
MERIDIAN
MADISON
Sexson Park
Ringgold Park
SHELBY
PROSPECT
Orange Park
Pride Park
KEYSTONE
Bethel Park
SHERMAN
Sandorf Park
Greenway - Pleasant Run
RAYMOND
Garfield Park
Emhardt Stadium
Sarah Shank Golf Course
Sarah Bolton Park

Southeast Neighborhood Points of Interest Map – Details

Educational Institutions/Schools

NUMBER	NAME
0	Emmaus Lutheran School
1	Frederick Douglass School 19
2	James A Garfield School 31
3	William McKinley School 39
4	Trinity Christian School
5	Longfellow Magnet Middle School
6	SE Neighborhood School of Excellence
7	Fountain Square Acaedemy

Daycares

NUMBER	NAME
0	Guardian Angel Child Care
1	Horizon Christian Preschool and Childcare Central
2	East Street Station, Lilly Child Development Center
3	Small Small World Day Care Center
4	Miss Crecia's Daycare

Banks

NUMBER	NAME
0	Regions Bank Madison Avenue Brach
1	PNC Bank, National Association Fountain Square Branch
2	JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association Southeastern Avenue Branch
3	Horizon Bank, National Association Indianapolis LPO/DPO Branch
4	MainSource Bank Monument Circle Indianapolis Branch

Libraries

NUMBER	NAME
0	Fountain Square

Places of Worship

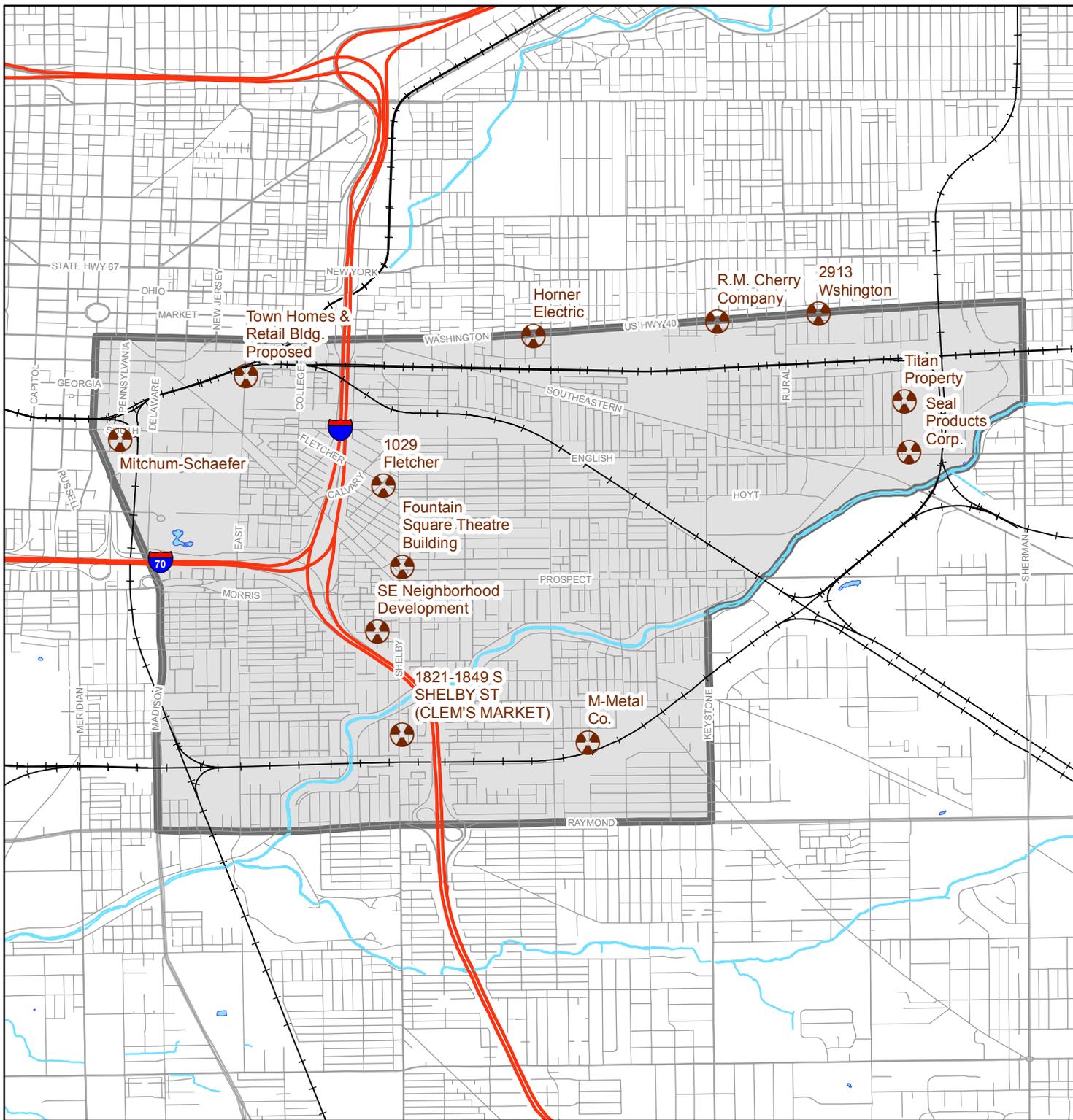| NUMBER	NAME
0	Holy Rosary Catholic Church
1	Immanuel United Church of Christ
2	St. Mark's Lutheran Church
3	Indianapolis Foursquare Gospel Church
4	The Salvation Army- Fountain Square Corps Cmty Ctr
5	Trinity Fellowship Church of God
6	True Gospel Assembly
7	Wesleyan Christian Church
8	Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church
9	Morris Street United Methodist Church
10	New Birth Ministries
11	The Church Within
12	St. Mark Temple AME Zion
13	Iglesia Penetecostal Unida El Calvario
14	Jubilee Full Gospel Church
15	Woodside United Methodist Church
16	East Street Church of Christ
17	Pentecostal Church of Promise
18	Greater St. James Missionary Baptist Church
19	Fountain Square Church of Christ
20	Garfield Park United Church of Christ
21	Grace Church
22	Faith Fellowship Apostolic Church
23	Calvary Tabernacle
24	Calvary United Methodist Church
25	Central Wesleyan Church
26	Church of Jesus Christ Apostolic
27	Community Church
28	Cottage St. Full Gospel
29	Universal Apostolic Free Church of God
30	Victory Memorial United Methodist Church

31	Fountain Square Baptist Church
32	Fletcher Place Church
33	Emmaus Lutheran Church
34	Indianapolis Alliance Church
35	St. Patrick Catholic Church
36	Eastside Full Gospel Apostolic Church
37	Emmanuel Baptist Church
38	Horizon Christian Fellowship, Central

Southeast Neighborhood

Brownfields

Town Homes & Retail Bldg. Proposed

Horner Electric

R.M. Cherry Company

2913 Wshington

Mitchum-Schaefer

Titan Property

Seal Products Corp.

1029 Fletcher

Fountain Square Theatre Building

SE Neighborhood Development

1821-1849 S SHELBY ST (CLEM'S MARKET)

M-Metal Co.

Legend

- ☢ Brownfield
- Street
- Stream
- Railroad
- Interstate
- Lake or River
- Neighborhood

N