

# Equitable Food Access Initiative Northeast Corridor

Market  
Analysis  
Report 2022



**Equitable Food  
Access Initiative**  
INDIANAPOLIS





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# Introduction

**The goal of this report is to present demographic and market data that summarizes social, economic, environmental, and health indicators pertinent to the Equitable Food Access Initiative (EFAI) in the northeast corridor (NEC) area of Indianapolis. The EFAI is funded by Anthem and facilitated by Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) Indianapolis, and dovetails with the broader Quality of Life (QOL) plan already underway in the area by supporting the development and implementation of improved food access strategies and goals.**

Coming from an asset-based perspective and with a framework of social determinants of health, this report will assist the EFAI Steering Committee as it determines and defines the goals for the Initiative. Furthermore, the EFAI holds equity as the priority throughout the project. Therefore, while this report focuses mainly on current information, statistics, and input relevant for the project, it also includes a brief history of the area which foregrounds the inequitable practices and decisions that have shaped the current environment in which residents of the NEC work, play, and live. This includes practices such as redlining and associated residential and economic segregation, as well as food-system specific policies such as those that have prevented farmers of color from owning land. And we do not forget that racist and exclusionary policies and behavior continue today.

The report proceeds first through a description of social determinants of health and how such a perspective can help in thinking about how equitable food access fits into the broader system of factors that affect wellbeing. Then, we sketch a brief history of inequitable practices shaping the NEC and the



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environment in which this Initiative is taking place. In a third introductory section, we describe the process of consultation with EFAI Steering Committee members in the creation of this report. Finally, we present current data organized into six sections. These sections include typical categories such as demographics and health, but we also present data particular to food systems in its own section.

The authors wish to thank members of the EFAI Steering Committee, who took the time to meet with us individually and talk about what they want to know about their neighborhood, what they want others to know about it, and what success in the EFAI might look like. We also thank individuals from a number of community-based organizations who also met with us, shared information, and assisted with this reporting effort in a number of ways.

## Social Determinants of Health

The World Health Organization defines social determinants of health (SDOH) as “the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.” In trying to more concretely define and address these, medical professionals, researchers, health organizations, and national health bodies have come up with different ways to think about and conceptualize SDOH. For example, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in developing their Healthy People 2030 objectives, have grouped SDOH into five domains: economic stability, education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context.<sup>[1]</sup> This market analysis report takes an approach that uses a health equity framework for social determinants of health, which focuses on social inequities stemming from socio-demographic factors like class, race, and gender, and also includes elements of a social dis/advantage approach, which focuses mainly on living and working conditions and socioeconomic status.<sup>[2]</sup>



Social determinants of health are different from, though of course connected to, social needs. A general way to think about this could be in terms of community-level (social determinants) versus individual-level (social needs) conditions. To take it a step further, a way to then think about the relationship between the two levels could be in terms of a stream, where community-level issues and strategies occur further upstream from individual behaviors and support. What happens at the community level affects what happens at the individual level in that a given



social determinant of health can link with multiple social needs and related risk factors. The figure on the previous page illustrates this idea.<sup>[3]</sup> While the figure is helpful to think conceptually about this relationship, it greatly simplifies the pathways from social determinants of health to individual outcomes and needs. We can think about examples to show how this plays out.

People might not have enough money to buy food as well as cover their other necessities such as housing and medication. This is a particular social need for an individual or household. A program that provides additional money to buy food (such as SNAP) can help solve this immediate need, and is absolutely necessary in such a situation, but that solution does nothing to address the underlying conditions that create the social need. In an example like this, we might identify such underlying conditions as a lack of well-paying jobs, or racism in hiring practices that prevents people of color from getting well-paying jobs. As another example, it might be perfectly good to have a goal of getting people to exercise more in order to improve their health. However, this doesn't directly address any social determinants, which in this case could be walkability and

sidewalk infrastructure, which are factors that may be preventing people from getting exercise. Those infrastructure factors in turn can be linked with inequitable policies and practices enacted many years ago, such as those described in the next section.

We offer this brief discussion around social determinants of health and social needs to assist in thinking about possible action and associated outputs and outcomes of the EFAI project. In this report, we bring data and information about factors that encompass both social determinants of health and social needs. Social needs (and risk factors associated with them) are more often what we have available statistics on. In addition, keeping in mind the stream metaphor, having information about both social determinants and social needs can help make those connections clearer and uncover possible pathways for action.

01. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.) *Social Determinants of Health. Healthy People 2030*. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>
02. Bharmal, N., Derose, K. P., Felician, M., & Weden, M. M. (2015). *Understanding the upstream social determinants of health (Working Paper WR-1096-RC)*. RAND. [https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/working\\_papers/WR1000/WR1096/RAND\\_WR1096.pdf](https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/working_papers/WR1000/WR1096/RAND_WR1096.pdf)
03. Castrucci, B.C. & Auerbach, J. (2019). *Meeting Individual Social Needs Falls Short Of Addressing Social Determinants Of Health*. *Health Affairs Blog*,

## Historical Practices and Racism

Community members in Indianapolis have a history of coming together to enact change in their neighborhoods and the city and to celebrate their collective strength. For example, when the Martindale-Brightwood community discovered lead contamination in their soil, they banded together to lobby for the area to be designated a Superfund site, which resulted in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) having to replace contaminated soil with clean soil. Soil for over 100 residential sites has been replaced, and the EPA continues to test residents' soil for contamination.<sup>[4]</sup> The Riverside community faced a similar situation with contaminated groundwater and worked together, along with organizations such as the Greater Indianapolis National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Branch 3053 and the Riverside Civic League, to ensure the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) acknowledged the issue and took action.<sup>[4]</sup> This situation has not yet reached a fully just resolution – residents have been assured that they have clean drinking water, yet chemicals remain in the environment. As another example, residents

connected to the Southside neighborhood have gathered regularly for over 45 years to reunite around their collective memory of the neighborhood that was divided by the interstate construction in the 1960s and 1970s, displacing thousands of residents. Every year the community comes together for a picnic to remember and protest the injustice while celebrating their communal strength and perseverance.<sup>[5]</sup>

It is not a coincidence that neighborhoods most affected by problems such as these tend to be inhabited primarily by people of color. These problems can be traced to systemic and institutional racism. And while these issues exist across the United States, they are felt significantly in Indianapolis, where the economic outcomes for “low-income children are significantly worse than nearly all large cities, ranking 48th out of 50 of the largest cities”.<sup>[6]</sup> The life expectancy rate drops by ten to fifteen years for people who live inside the city limits compared to those who live in the suburbs.<sup>[9]</sup>

Scholars and activists have documented some of the inequitable practices that shape the physical, economic, and social environments of residents in the NEC and

Indianapolis more broadly. For example, in the wake of the Great Depression, the U.S. Government attempted to increase affordable housing options for citizens through the National Housing Act of 1934, the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Lenders were encouraged to consider neighborhood characteristics before making loans, and used “residential security maps” constructed by the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation to measure investment risk. These maps considered factors such as location, access to transportation, number of shops, and the racial and ethnic makeup of inhabitants. This resulted in assigning predominantly Black and African American communities grades of “C: Declining” and “D: Hazardous,” thereby depriving those areas of community-level investment and enforcing segregation, while providing loans and supporting mortgages of middle and lower-class white Americans to purchase homes in communities labeled “A: Best” and “B: Desirable”.<sup>[8]</sup>

This practice, known as redlining, influenced other economic and infrastructure development in the city and continues to affect communities today in terms of less adequate housing, harmful environmental

pollutants, poorer educational and economic opportunities, or higher chances of illness. Interstate construction in Indianapolis in the 1960s and 70s displaced nearly 17,000 multi-ethnic residents in C and D zones and destroyed thousands of family homes and businesses.<sup>[5]</sup> The destruction of property eliminated economic opportunities at the time, and it also prevented generational wealth from accumulating in these areas. Grocery chains and transportation services made it a point to avoid zones C and D throughout the 20th century, so some areas have turned into so-called “food deserts”, the result of food apartheid, where residents do not have equitable access to food.<sup>[5]</sup> In more recent decades, as grocery chains have become larger and explicitly profit-driven, corporate decision-makers have preferred to locate stores in suburbs, where larger stores and more parking lead to higher profit, rather than in cities.<sup>[11]</sup> This trend has been dubbed “supermarket redlining”.<sup>[7]</sup>

Black farmers across the country have been addressing food apartheid and providing food access in Black communities through urban agriculture and food sovereignty. Urban farmers grow organic food by reclaiming city lots, window sills, and even shipping



containers, and then finding ways to distribute this healthy food to their communities. Across the U.S., Blacks and African Americans are using urban farming to remember their pasts and reclaim their futures “through soil and soul,” as the organization Black Urban Growers has put it. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a sordid record of discriminating against Black farmers and landowners, such that less than 2% of farmers today are Black<sup>[10]</sup>, but in recent years, some Black farmers have begun to achieve justice. DeMario Vitalis, an Indianapolis resident and Black business owner, applied for a \$50,000 loan from the USDA in 2018 to jump-start his urban farm made with shipping containers, but was denied.<sup>[12]</sup> He appealed the verdict, won, and received a \$200,000 loan which now allows him to produce nearly 1,000 heads of lettuce a week from a “5-acre” farm in two forty-foot shipping containers. While Black farmers like Vitalis are creating food justice in their communities, the Justice for Black Farmers Act, introduced by Congresswoman Alma Adams (NC) in 2021, offers a national opportunity to end discrimination by the USDA and pursue debt relief, land access, and ultimately justice for Black farmers.

The EFAI project is one of many initiatives underway in the NEC where residents are coming together to make change in their neighborhood. This brief historic summary is intended to highlight existing community strength while providing specific context for opportunities for growth.

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06. Steiner, E., Nowlin, M., Townsley, J., Nannery, R., Miguel Andres, U., & Kandris, S. (2021). *Equity in Economic Opportunity: How Race, Place, and Class Impact Economic Mobility in Indianapolis*. SAVI Community Trends. [https://www.savi.org/feature\\_report/equity-in-economic-opportunity-how-race-place-and-class-impact-economic-mobility-in-indianapolis/](https://www.savi.org/feature_report/equity-in-economic-opportunity-how-race-place-and-class-impact-economic-mobility-in-indianapolis/)
07. Eisenhauer, E. (2001). In Poor Health: Supermarket Redlining and Urban Nutrition. *GeoJournal* 53: 125-133.
08. Townsley, J., Miguel Andres, U., & Nowlin, M. (2021, June 24). *The Lasting Impacts of Segregation and Redlining*. <https://www.savi.org/2021/06/24/lasting-impacts-of-segregation/>
09. Weathers, TD., Kiehl, NT., Colbert, J., Nowlin, M., Comer, K., Staten, LK. (2021). *Worlds Further Apart: The Widening Gap in Life Expectancy Among Communities of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Area*. IU Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health at IUPUI. <https://fsph.iupui.edu/research-centers/worlds-further-apart-report-web.pdf>
10. Environmental Working Group. (no date). *Timeline: Black Farmers and the USDA, 1920 to present*. <https://www.ewg.org/research/black-farmer-usda-timeline/>. Accessed March 3, 2022.
11. Morales, A. (2011). *Growing food and justice: Dismantling racism through sustainable food systems*. In A. H. Alkon and J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 149-176). MIT Press.
12. Schoettle, Anthony. (2021, April 2). *Entrepreneur starts hydroponics container farm on vacant urban lot*. Indianapolis Business Journal. <https://www.ibj.com/articles/small-farm-big-ambitions>

## Data Collection Methods

During September - October 2021, we had a series of virtual meetings with fifteen members of the EFAI steering community, including:

**Kim McElroy-Jones**

Eskenazi Health

**Patrice Graham-Adams**

Diabetes Impact Project -  
Indianapolis Neighborhoods (DIP-IN)

**Summer Burks**

Diabetes Impact Project -  
Indianapolis Neighborhoods (DIP-IN); United Northeast Community  
Development Corporation (UNEC)

**Sandy Cummings**

Marion County Public  
Health Department

**LaShauna Triplett**

Mackida Loveal & Trip  
Outreach Center

**Danielle Guerin**

Soul Food Project

**Rhonda Bayless**

Centers of Wellness for  
Urban Women (CWUW)

**Ayenna Madden**

Centers of Wellness for  
Urban Women (CWUW)

**Michael McFarland**

Indy Fresh Market

**Chelsy Winters**

Young Men's Christian  
Association (YMCA)

**Ashley Gurvitz**

United Northeast Community  
Development Corporation (UNEC)

**Joyce Randolph**

Elephant Gardens

**Vivian Muhammad**

Elephant Gardens

**Autumn Lowry**

Horizon House

**Gregory Garrett**

Mayor's Neighborhood Advocate,  
Northeast Neighborhood



**The conversations focused on three main questions:**

- What would a successful EFAI look like to you?
- What do you want to learn about your community?
- What do you want others to know about your community?

We then reviewed the notes from each conversation and found the following themes

**Successful EFAI**

- Creating connections and partnerships, especially across local players to create a more closed local food system
- Working at the resident or community level to build capacity and sustainable solutions

**Want to learn**

- Where people are buying their food from

**Want to see**

- Coordination across the various community efforts which are running in tandem
- Big picture communication to help community members see alignment or the collaborative plan which multiple organizations are working together on

- Data inventory to be able to identify any gaps and for initiatives to have a more holistic view

**Barriers or concerns**

- Lack of coordination across initiatives seem to be leading to duplicated work and an inability to leverage collective resources
- Community members appear to be fatigued due to over-surveying, duplicated initiatives, long planning phases, and a lack of visible outcomes that have direct impact for residents
- Issues around food are systemic, which may require some rethinking and mind shifts around root problems

On October 13, 2021, we spent a day in Indianapolis meeting with Shelbi Cummings (LISC-Indianapolis), Ayenna Madden (CWUW), Milele Kennedy (City of Indianapolis), Danielle Guerin (Soul Food Project), Joyce Randolph and Vivian Muhammad (Elephant Gardens), LaShauna and Fletcher Triplett (Mackida Loveal & Trip Outreach Center), and Rachel Lowry (Marion County Public Health Department). In these meetings, we continued to discuss what a successful EFAI would look like, and the aspirations of community members, as well as the challenges they expected and additional considerations for our data consultant team. We greatly enjoyed and appreciated the time that everyone spent showing us their projects in the NEC and sharing their perspectives on the EFAI project. We learned a lot about the NEC community that day and have woven that knowledge into this report. We also thoroughly enjoyed our lunch at Axum Ethiopian Restaurant, courtesy of LISC-Indianapolis.



## Remembering

# Patrice Graham-Adams

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“Love You More” This was something Patrice would leave us with once we departed from each other. It was something her grandmother would say to her. On its face it sounds like a very simple statement, however it was a double entendre for me and several people she encountered. Those words invoked love for others and love for self. A practice equally important on this journey of life. Patrice moved through the eastside community creating and developing relationships with intention and genuine care for others. Patrice enhanced the experiences of residents and elevated the voices of all that had the pleasure of experiencing her. Her actions and presence in this community demonstrated what “Love you More” feels like when applied. Patrice safeguarded spaces for residents to be heard. She promoted health, wellness, and the empowerment of women. You might catch Patrice on a porch chatting up a neighbor or dropping off resources for someone in need. She poured into people, organizations and certainly the Northeast corridor community. Patrice was a light in this community, and we are grateful for all of the love, intentionality and truth behind her words and actions. Patrice left us with a legacy of “Love you More” to be applied regularly.



## Acronyms

**ANU:** The Alliance for Northeast Unification

**CRP:** Conservation Reserve Program

**CWUW:** Centers of Wellness  
for Urban Women

**DIP-IN:** Diabetes Impact Project -  
Indianapolis Neighborhoods

**EFAI:** Equitable Food Access Initiative

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations

**IDEM:** Indiana Department of  
Environmental Management

**IDOH:** Indiana Department of Health

**ISDA:** Indiana State Department of Agriculture

**IUPUI:** Indiana University Purdue  
University Indianapolis

**JDC:** Juvenile Detention Center

**LISC:** Local Initiatives Support Corporation

**MBCDC:** Martindale-Brightwood  
Community Development Corporation

**MCPHD:** Marion County Public  
Health Department

**MLT:** Mackida Loveal and  
Trip Outreach Center

**NAACP:** National Association for the  
Advancement of Colored People

**NEC:** Northeast Corridor

**OPHS:** City of Indianapolis Office  
of Public Health and Safety

**QOL:** Quality of Life

**SDOH:** Social Determinants of Health

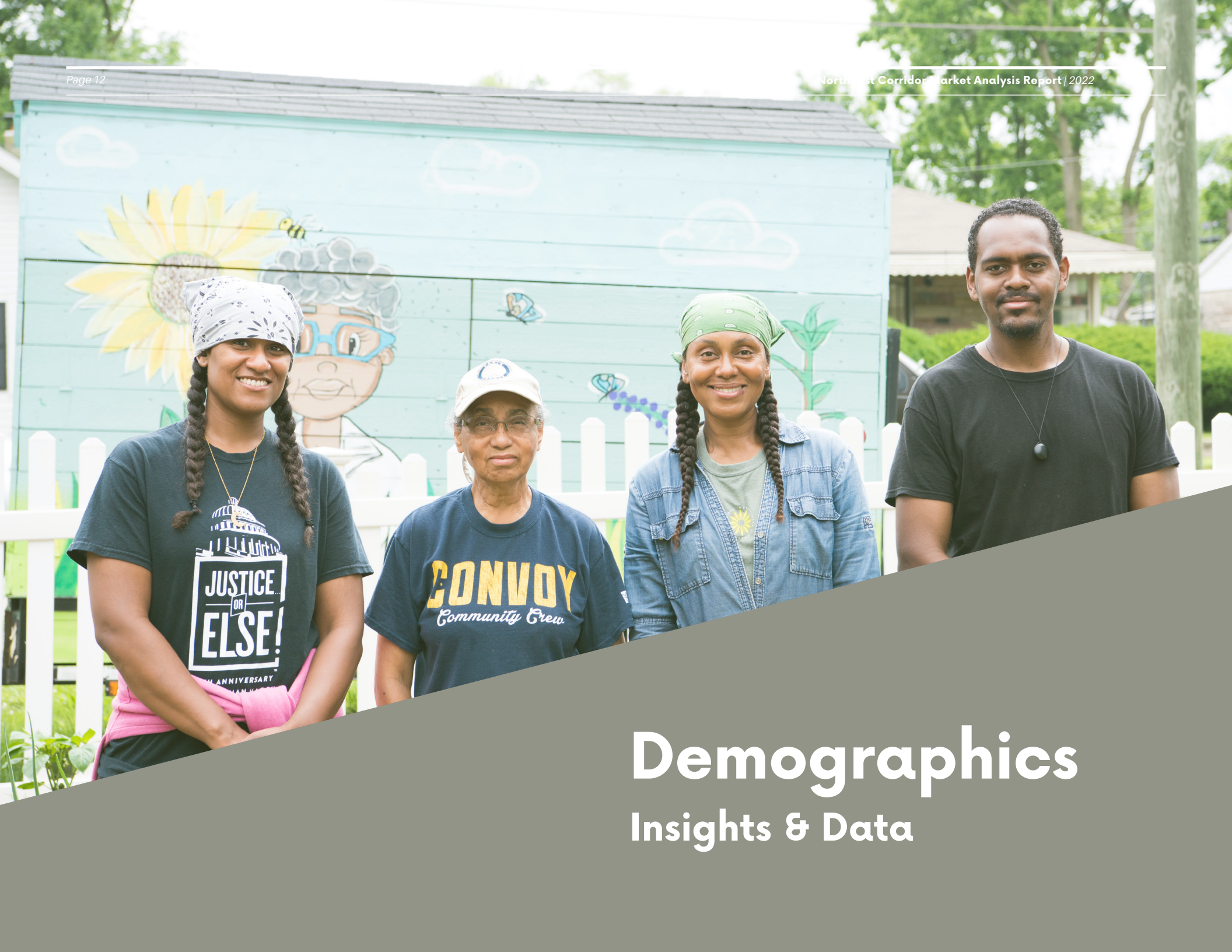
**SNAP:** Supplemental Nutrition  
Assistance Program

**UNEC:** United Northeast Community  
Development Corporation

**USDA:** United States Department  
of Agriculture

**WIC:** Special Supplemental Nutrition  
Program for Women, Infants and Children

Information is reported at the level of census tracts that make up the EFAI project area unless otherwise indicated (for example, at the zip code level). However, the boundaries of the EFAI area do not line up perfectly with existing statistical areas such as census tracts or zip codes, and so statistics are necessarily estimates and will include individuals and neighborhoods outside the EFAI geography.



# Demographics

## Insights & Data



## Assets & Opportunities

- The United Northeast Community Development Corporation (UNEC) demonstrates the community's willingness and capacity for collaboration. UNEC used their convening power to bring community stakeholders together to develop a collaborative EFAI proposal, and they continue to gather people around the conversation and work related to food access.
- The NEC population has great diversity in age. While older residents remember what has been and can share their knowledge of the neighborhood, younger residents have new ideas and energy to contribute to community development.
- The NEC is home to a predominantly African American population with a steadily growing Latinx population.

## Community Input

- There are lots of leaders doing great things in the NEC who can scale up their work with more coordination and collaboration. Funding someone to dedicate every day to weaving connections will enable this people power to make equitable systems happen.
- Given the NEC's demographic diversity, it is important to intentionally include voices of underrepresented communities at every stage of the EFAI project.
- The EFAI project will be strengthened by harnessing the power of other neighborhood-based initiatives that might not be food specific but still have overlapping partners (Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), The Alliance for Northeast Unification (ANU), City of Indianapolis Office of Public Health and Safety (OPHS)'s violence prevention, etc.). Looking broadly at SDOH intersections will help the EFAI's leaders identify potential partnerships.
- The NEC includes distinct neighborhoods, and each neighborhood has a piece of the puzzle. Face-to-face interaction is critical for trust building within and across communities, but this has been extremely difficult during the pandemic.

## Data

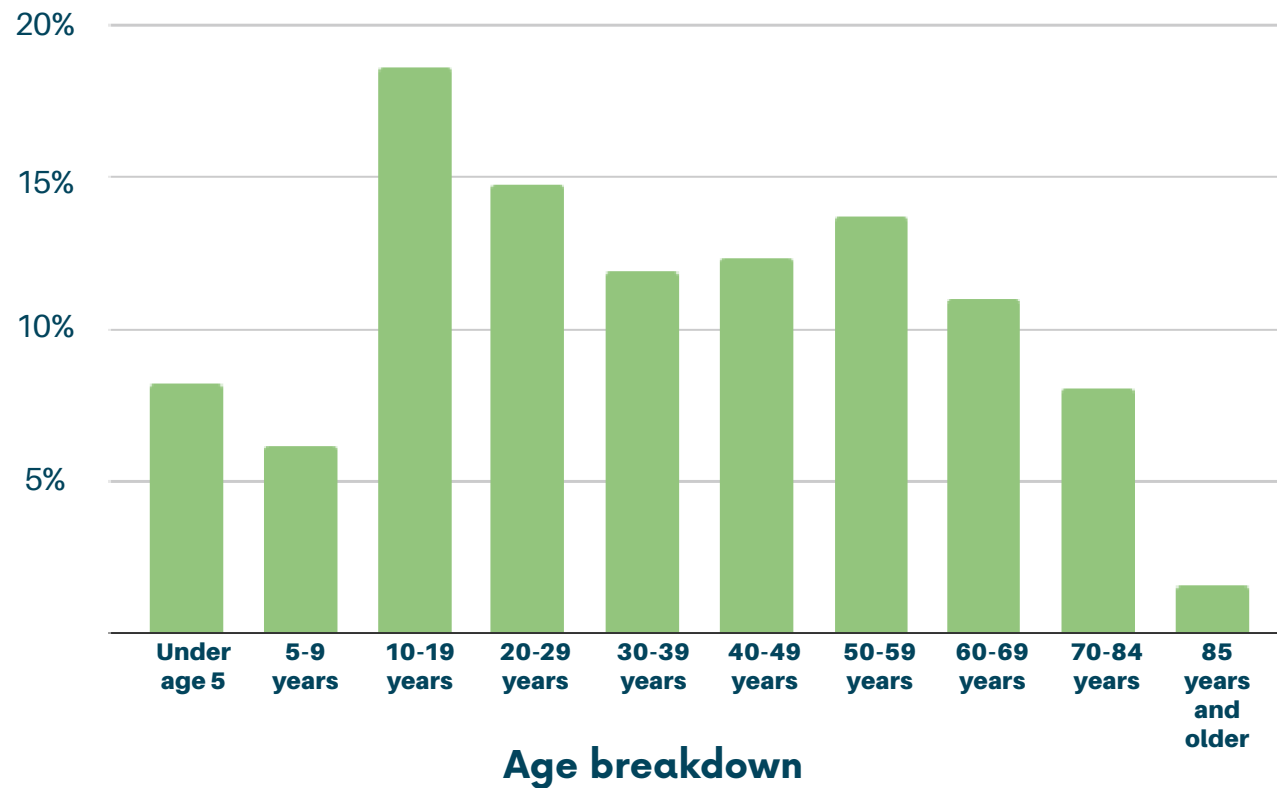
### Population

**35,971**

**Female: 20,215**

**Male: 15,756**

35,971 people live in the project's census tracts, compared with a population of 951,869 for all of Marion County. That's about 3.8% of the county population.<sup>[01]</sup>

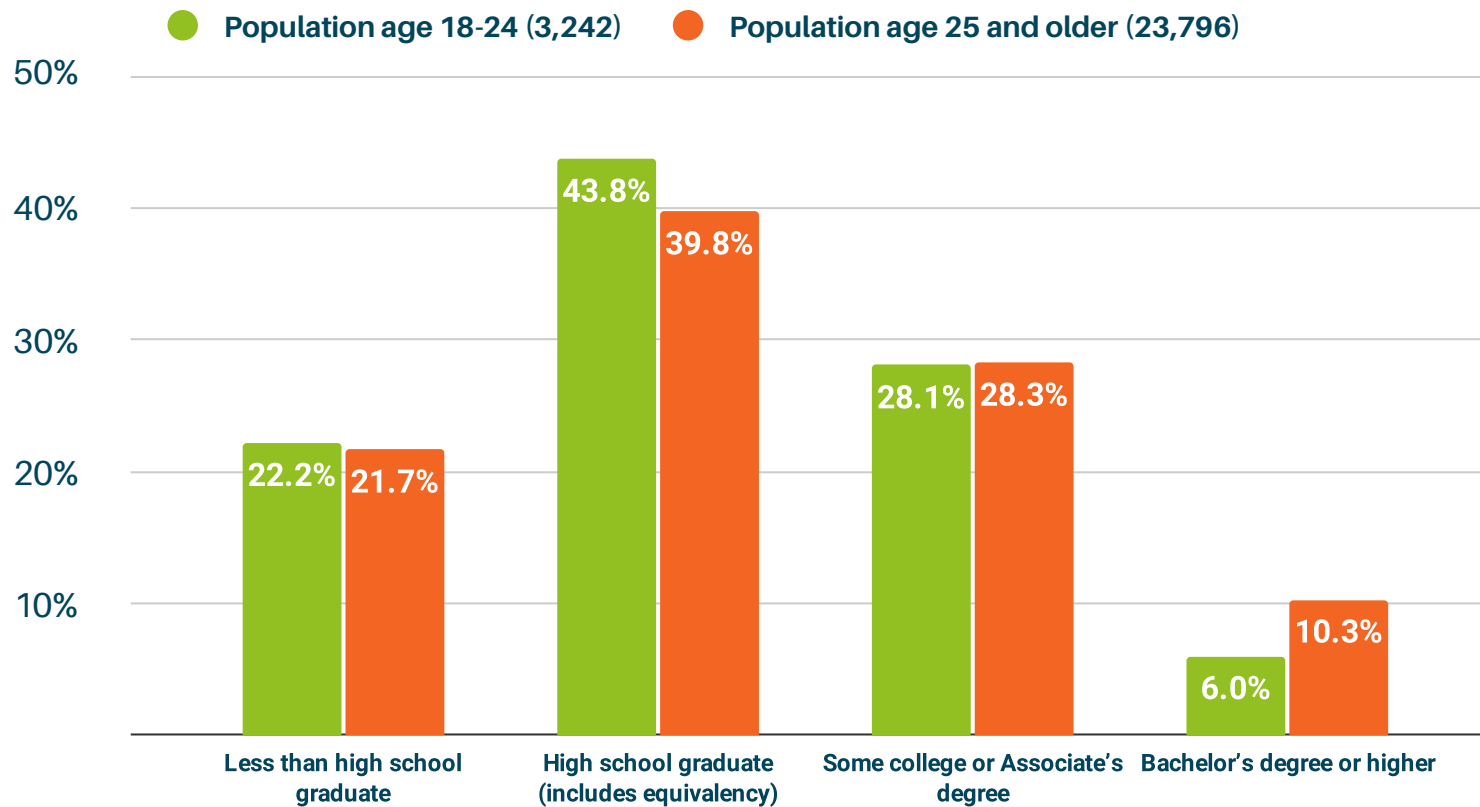


01. American Community Survey (2019). Age and sex (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,1809731000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACST5Y2019.S0101>

## Education

### Graduation rates, degree attainment <sup>[2]</sup>

#### Graduation Rates, Degree Attainment



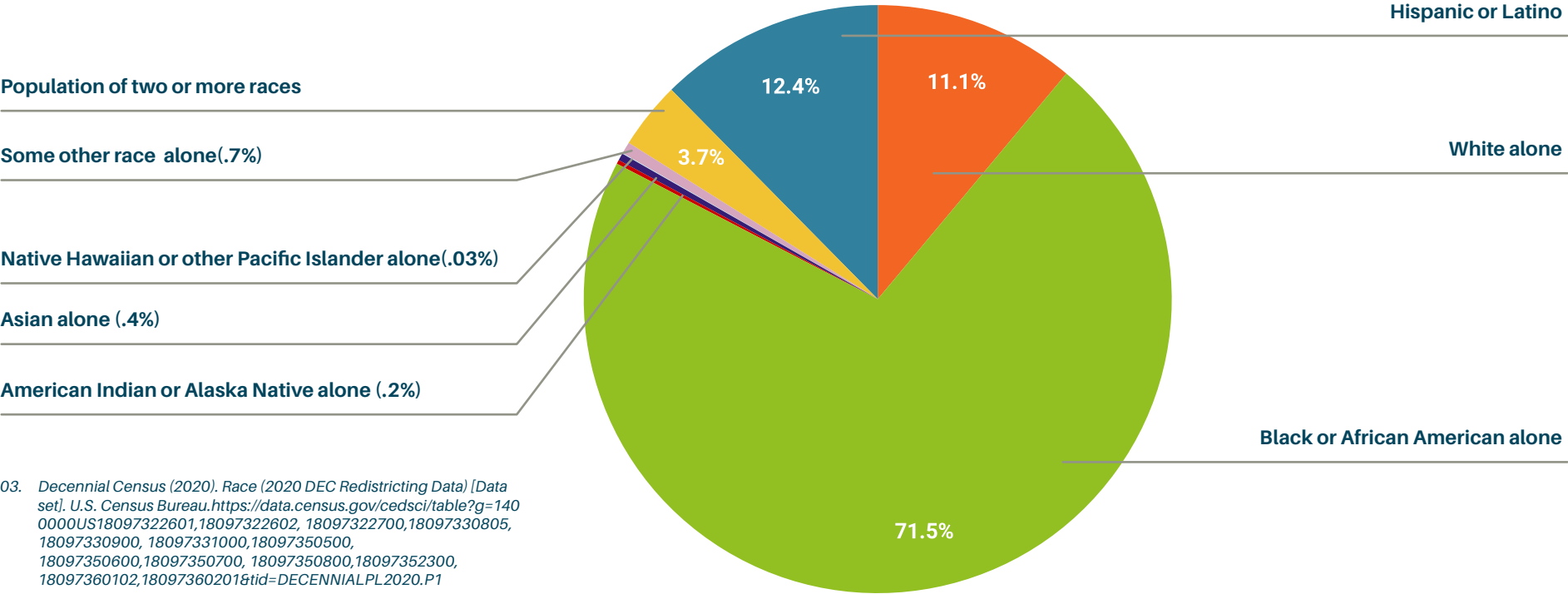
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# Race/Ethnicity

Total population: 38,099

The total count for race/ethnicity statistics differs from the count for the total population count due to different data sources.<sup>[3-4]</sup>



03. Decennial Census (2020). Race (2020 DEC Redistricting Data) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=140000US18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P1>

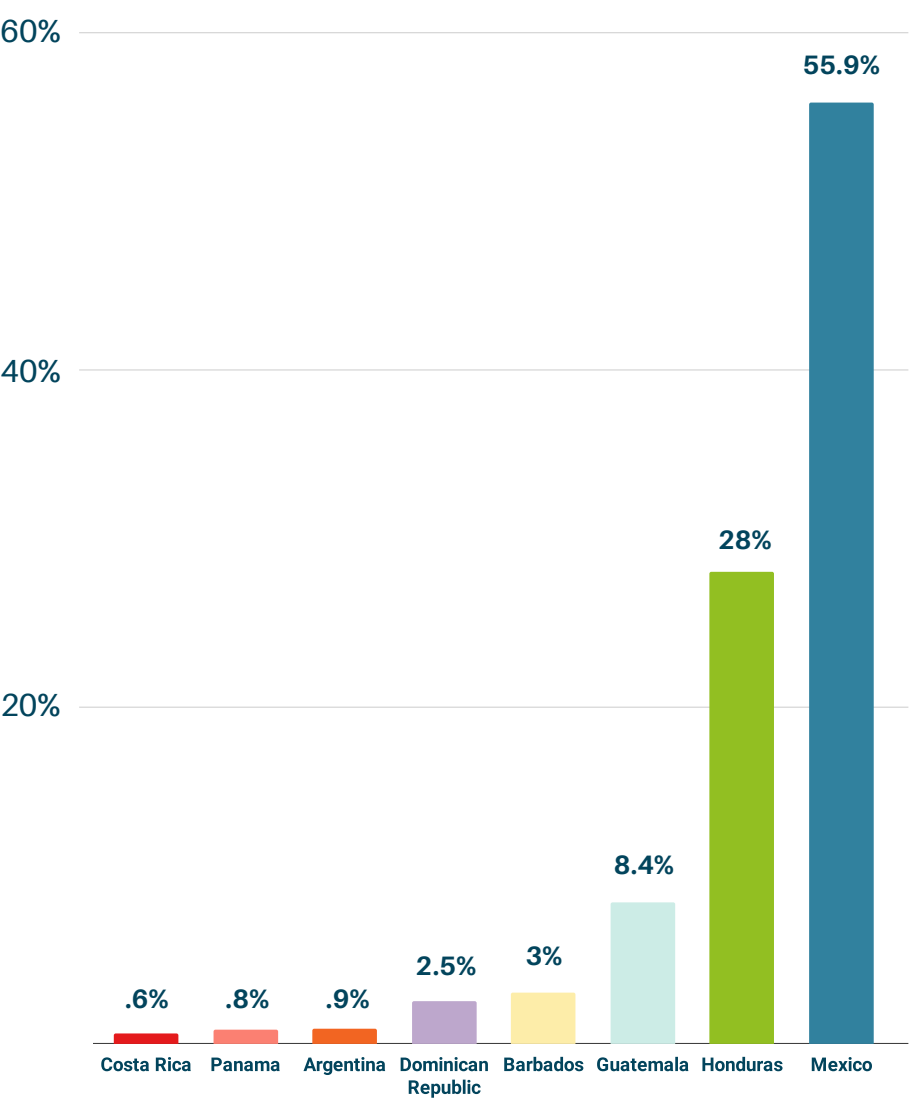
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# Foreign-born Latinx Population: Countries of Origin

Total population in the EFAI census  
tracts born in Latin America: 1627<sup>[5]</sup>



05. American Community Survey (2019). Place of birth for the foreign-born population in the United States (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Foreign%20Born%3APlace%20of%20Birth&g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B05006>



Foreign-born Latinx Population: Countries of Origin

Income<sup>[6]</sup>

Total households: 15,746

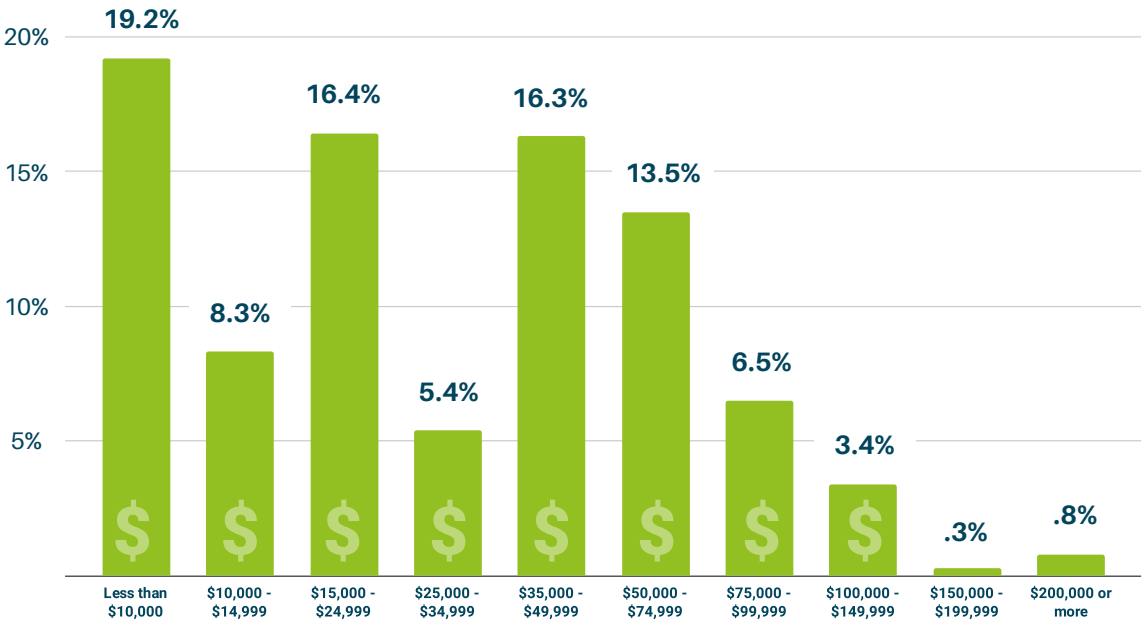
Aggregate wealth is the sum of all the incomes made by every person in a particular group (age 15 or older) in 2019, while per capita income is the average income per person (age 15 or older) in 2019.

Aggregate Wealth vs. Per Capita Income <sup>[7-8]</sup>

Race	Aggregate wealth	Per capita income
Black or African American alone	\$511,348,800	\$23,736
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	\$115,921,900	\$28,405
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	\$1,285,100	\$10,621
Asian alone	\$2,892,100	\$16,815
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	N/A	N/A
Some Other Race alone	\$6,077,600	\$12,768
Two or more races	\$7,619,200	\$13,159
Hispanic or Latino*	\$38,863,500	\$17,212

\*no data for census tract 3310

Household Income



06. American Community Survey (2019). Income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau.<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1901>

07. American Community Survey (2019). Aggregate income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) for the population 15 years and over (various) (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau.

08. American Community Survey (2019). Per capita income in the past 12 months (in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars) (various) (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau.



## Poverty

Federal poverty guidelines are based on income and used to determine whether individuals and households qualify for different types of assistance such as SNAP, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), discounted school lunch, Medicaid, and others. Different thresholds apply for different types of assistance. The thresholds below are among the most commonly used for such determinations.

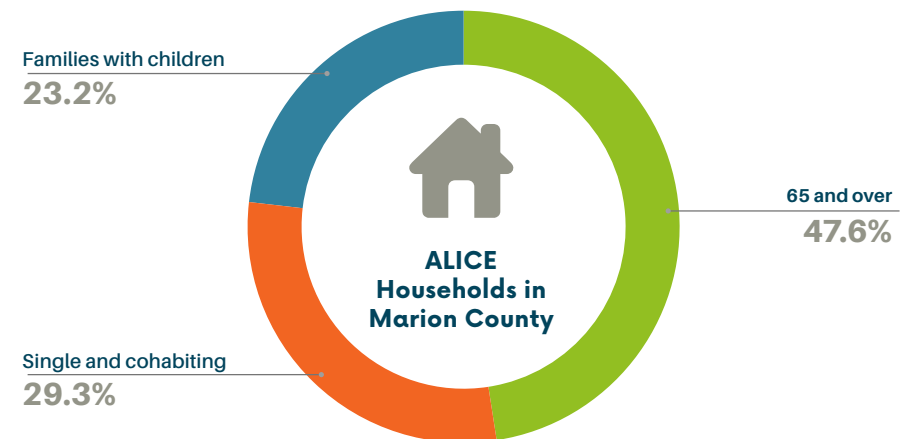
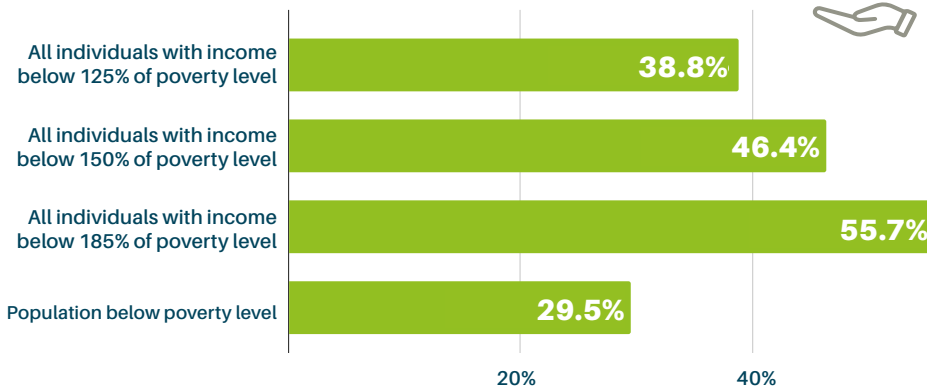
Over the last decade there has been an 80% increase in the number of people living in poverty in the county.

In Marion County in 2018, 26% of households were Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE). These are households earning more than the federal poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living.<sup>[11]</sup>

In 2018, to meet the Household Survival Budget, a single adult needed a full-time hourly wage of \$11.56, while a family of four (two adults, one infant, one preschooler) needed a full-time hourly wage of \$33.30. The Household Survival Budget is the bare minimum cost to live and work in the modern economy.<sup>[10]</sup>

09. American Community Survey (2019). Poverty status in the past 12 months (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=14000000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701>
10. Employ Ind. (2019). 2019 - 2020 Annual Report. Employ Ind. <https://annualreportpy19.com/#:-:text=2019%2D2020%20Annual%20Report,of%20all%20claimants%20being%20%2427%2C861.&text=people%20are%20currently%20living%20in%20poverty%20in%20Marion%20County.>
11. Indiana United Ways. (2020). ALICE Report 2020. Indiana United Ways. <https://iuw.org/alice/>

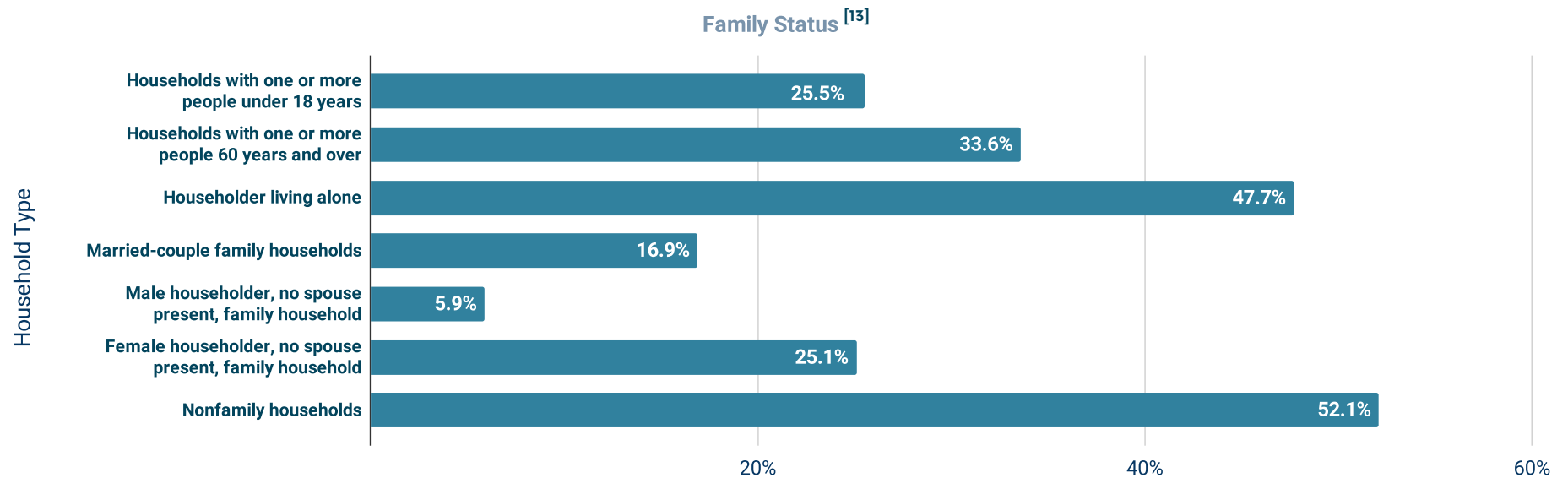
### Poverty Rates<sup>[9]</sup>



## Family Status

2.27 children per family in Marion Co. in 2019 <sup>[12]</sup>

Total households: 15,748



12. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Youth profile. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/populations/dashboard.html?POPID=1000063>

13. American Community Survey (2019). Households and families (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600)



# Food Systems

## Insights & Data

**Food is the focus of the EFAI work. This section is dedicated to a range of food-related statistics and information, ranging from healthy food retail data, to food security statistics, to land use in food production, and including a small amount of data from the 2019 survey conducted as part of the DIP-IN project, which covers part of the EFAI geography.**

## **Assets & Opportunities**

### **Farming and Food Production**

- Elephant Gardens offers dehydrated herbs, veggies, spices, and medicinal flowers at their local farm stand. They collaborate with the Jamersons from Lyles Station to increase the variety of foods they offer at their farm stand. Elephant Gardens also organizes the Buddy Buckets program, which encourages their neighbors to grow food at home.
- Soul Food Project is growing food at three gardens within the community and selling food through a community supported agriculture (CSA) model. They are also starting a community composting project in partnership with Purdue Extension using soldier fly larvae, and they'll be able to accept food waste from the community.
- Mackida Loveal and Trip Outreach Center (MLT) offers community gardens for youth programming.
- A new community garden on the roof of the outpatient building at Eskenazi Hospital (Indy hospital), Sky Farm, is being utilized as part of the Produce Rx initiative.

- The Plant to Plate Project is partnering with the Neighborhood Planting Project to offer training on how to plant fruit and nut trees in addition to doing plantings. Plant to Plate is also preparing to provide Junior Master Gardener education once their site is established.

### **Food Processing and Retail**

- Greenleaf Foods is a new food processor nearby that is producing plant-based proteins such as sausages, burgers, hotdogs, and raw meat alternatives.
- There are several local institutions that are willing to buy food from local growers, including Eskenazi Health, which utilizes local growers in the production of meals for food service and acquisition of products for resale.
- Indy Fresh Market is currently in development in the NEC, and will be co-owned by community members Michael McFarland and Marckus Williams, current owners of Wall Street Convenience.
- The Seed to Store program, funded by the City of Indianapolis, helps



- connect local growers and buyers, providing funding assistance to both entities in various forms to get locally grown produce into local markets.
- Mama's House Restaurant is locally owned and operated, and they offer barbecue, Asian and Korean cuisines.
  - Save A Lot is providing food access to the NEC community.
  - ROCK Fresh Market is now open at Eastern Star Church.
  - Tye Jacobs, owner of Sazon de Panama, is doing meal preparations.
  - Jordan's Steak and Lemonade accepts EBT and offers hot meals. The shop sells the raw ingredients and then offers to cook them for you.

### Family Supports and Food Assistance

- Meals on Wheels distributes prepared foods to low-income elders in the community and could be expanded to provide grocery delivery.
- Second Helpings accepts donated perishable and overstocked food to prepare nutritious meals for thousands of hungry children and adults every

day, and distributes them free of charge through local social service agencies in Greater Indianapolis.

- Summer Servings, a program by the City of Indianapolis and IndyParks, was expanded in 2021 to offer family meal boxes to children under the age of 18 during summer months. They distributed family meal boxes to approximately 380,000 households last year.
- Several faith-based organizations offer food pantries, hot meals and other food distribution, including St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Mt. Zion Apostolic Church, Eastern Star Church, New Direction Church, Faith Church of God in Christ, Resurrection Community Church, Miracles and Blessings United Methodist Church, Jones Tabernacle A.M.E. Zion Church, Zion Hope Church, Zion Tabernacle Apostolic Faith Church, Zion Apostolic Ministries, and Cafe 37 at Edna Martin Christian Center.
- Outdoor refrigerators are stocked with food at both Faith Church of God in Christ and Eskenazi Health Center Forest Manor.
- The local WIC office is located in northeast Indianapolis and easy to access for residents of the NEC.
- KIPP Indy Public Schools partners

with Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana to distribute food relief boxes to families of schoolchildren. These boxes were distributed out of the Avondale Meadows YMCA during the summers of 2020 and 2021.

- Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana also offers mobile food delivery, a SNAP hotline, and provides SNAP outreach at local food pantries. SNAP outreach includes education about SNAP policies and benefits, pre-screening to determine if clients may be eligible for SNAP benefits, and SNAP application assistance, offered over-the-phone or in-person.
- Feeding Indiana's Hungry (FIH), a statewide food bank association, provides SNAP outreach as well as an annual March Against Hunger and the Million Meals Program.
- Indiana 211 also provides SNAP outreach. Indiana 211 is a free and confidential service that helps Hoosiers across Indiana find the local resources they need, including food assistance.
- Community Compass is a free, quick and easy tool designed to show people where they can find food assistance in Indiana. Community Compass offers a

website, a smart phone application, and an option to text or call for assistance.

- Him by Her Collegiate School of the Arts hosts a food pantry on first Saturdays 1-2pm.
- MLT organizes emergency food distribution. They distributed 450 boxes of food for Thanksgiving 2021.

### **Food Systems Training and Education**

- The Neighborhood Food Champion Program, funded by the City of Indianapolis, provides training and funding to champions in every city-county council district to support community food initiatives.
- The Neighborhood Food Advocate Program, funded by LISC-Indianapolis and managed by Centers of Wellness for Urban Women (CWUW), will employ 5-10 members of the community to assist with implementing and evaluating the EFAI project.
- The Indiana Black Farmers Co-op is offering education, youth engagement, and collaboration among Black farmers to grow and provide nutritious food.
- Him by Her Collegiate School of the Arts is teaching youth how to grow food.

- Hovey Street Church of Christ has renovated the abandoned IPS School 11 to create the Evolve Education Center, and they are partnering with Horizon House to develop a garden on the lot.
- Second Helpings trains unemployed and underemployed adults for meaningful careers in the culinary industry.

### **Food Systems Networking and Collaboration**

- The Food Justice Collaboration is working to connect northeast Indianapolis with food systems in other neighborhoods.
- The Diabetes Impact Project - Indianapolis Neighborhoods (DIP-IN) Health Initiative is building resources and connections to support people living with diabetes and foster an environment that supports greater health and well-being. DIP-IN has developed a dashboard of information that empowers communities to examine community-level risk factors, access to care, and the physical and social environment.
- In 2021, the City of Indianapolis formed the Indianapolis Food Access Advisory Commission (IndyFAC), a 13-member Commission that advises on food access

policy creation for the city. IndyFAC is committed to prioritizing activities and policies that ensure all residents have equitable, affordable, community-driven resources to access nutritious food. The Commission is intended to represent diverse, mindful perspectives interacting with the food space.

- The I65/70 loop is nearing the end of its functional life, creating an opportunity to rethink and transform this transportation infrastructure. The Rethink 65/70 Coalition released a feasibility study for more inclusive rebuild by recessing highway rather than rebuilding as is
- Monon 30 is a “coalition of developers united to simultaneously execute a plan to eliminate blight and create inspiring mixed use real property projects designed to benefit the workforce and surrounding neighborhoods.” This initiative presents an opportunity to dedicate land use for food economy development.
- Food|Comida|Rawl 317 – a research initiative funded by the City of Indianapolis Office of Public Health and Safety from 2020-2021 – focused on identifying root causes of food inequities across

the city, and included several forms of data collection that may be useful to the EFAI process, such as a survey of SNAP authorized retailers, a household survey, a series of focus group discussions, asset mapping, a survey of local and state food policies, and policy prototyping. The City of Indianapolis is currently planning FCR 2.0.

## Community Input

- There is a lot happening in the NEC food space, and the community would like to see a map of initiatives that would assist with planning and collaboration.
- Food hub ideas are coming together for the City of Indianapolis, and the NEC community needs data to support this development.
- The NEC needs more growers/farmers to meet the demand for local food in the community and to scale up operations to serve institutions (schools, hospitals, retailers, etc.). Growers need funding to pay for additional labor that will enable them to scale their operations and grow more food.
- Existing growers and retailers need stronger relationships with each other,

and connectivity to immigrant residents and culturally-specific retailers.

- Additional food infrastructure, including distribution networks, refrigerated trucks, cold storage, and commercial kitchens, would allow local growers to sell value-added products to retailers and online.
- Growers need assistance with establishing composting operations, and there is a need to identify effective food waste policies and implementation processes for growers, retailers, etc.
- Policymakers need to continue advocacy for food funding at the city level. Support is also needed at the state level, including strengthening the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI).
- More community education on food systems – what they are, how they intersect with other systems – is needed, as well as continued commitment to upstream/ PSE (policy-systems-environmental) approaches to improve the food system.
- Purchasing vacant lots in the city to use for food production is complex and guidelines are not transparent. For example, one farmer was initially told by the Land Bank

that she would have to build a house on the lot she wanted as part of the purchase agreement. After many conversations with the mayor's office and jumping through several hoops, a waiver was granted that said she did not, after all, have to build on the property. Many vacant lots in the city have this restriction, but it is not generally known that such a waiver can be an option. In addition, closing costs should have been made clear up front, as some came as a surprise at the last moment. For a first time buyer, this is a very overwhelming process.

- There is a need for policy change to preserve property for urban farming in communities with barriers to food access.

# Data

## Food Comida Rawl Store Survey data breakdown for zip codes 46205, 46218, and 46226<sup>[1]</sup>

Store type definitions are on the next page

### Store Survey Data Breakdown

Store Type	Stores surveyed in project area	Stores operating in Marion County	Stores in project area accepting WIC	Stores in project area that carry fresh fruit	Stores in project area that carry fresh vegetables
Convenience Store	45	361	0	4	0
Small Grocery Store	1	40	0	1	1
Combination Grocery/Other	28	234	4	2	3
Supermarket	2	37	1	2	1
Medium Grocery Store	4	22	0	4	4
Large Grocery Store	0	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Super Store/ Chain Store	1	62	1	1	1
Specialty Stores	1	20	0	0	0
Farmers' Market	1	8	0	0	1
Non-Profit Food Buying Cooperative	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military Commissary	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	83	790	6	14	11

Note: All retail points accept SNAP. Avondale Meadows Farmers' Market was a second farmers' market in the area but shut down in 2019.

01. Food Comida Rawl. (2021). Stores surveyed [Data set]. Unpublished data.

## Store Type Definitions:

A **convenience store** is a self-service store primarily offering limited convenience items and typically a large variety of SNAP-ineligible items. Offerings generally include milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

A **farmers' market** is a single or multi-stall market selling agricultural products to the general public.

A **grocery store** (small, medium, large, and combination grocery/other) primarily sells SNAP-eligible items, although this category includes independent drug stores, dollar stores, and general stores. Offerings include a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Supermarkets are also included under the umbrella of grocery stores, but they typically are larger with ten or more checkout lanes.

A **super store/chain store** is primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances.

**Specialty stores** are establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.<sup>[2-3]</sup>

02. Economic Research Service. (2022, January 13). Food Environment Atlas: Documentation. United States Department of Agriculture. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/documentation#storeavailability>

03. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (n.d.). SNAP Retailers Database. <https://www.cbpp.org/snap-retailers-database>



## Population living in a food desert

Food Desert Data	EFAI Project Area	County	Metro
Total People	19,883	184,385	233,231
Asian	102	2,722	3,193
Black	15,785	74,355	79,187
Latino	1,359	18,438	20,820
White	2,248	82,444	121,727

Designated food deserts are low-access and low-income neighborhoods. We identified low income areas as block groups or tracts with a poverty rate of 20 percent or greater, or with a median household income that is less than or equal to 80 percent of metropolitan area median income. We define low food access areas as 1) block groups that have at least 200 people or 33 percent of people further than one mile from a supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store or 2) tracts that have at least 500 people or 33 percent of people further than one mile from a supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store.

The population estimates are based on residential parcels; if one third of residential parcels are far from a grocery, we assume one third of the population is far from a grocery. However, not all parcels have an equal number of people living there, so estimates may not be entirely accurate. The one mile distance to a grocery store is measured by “network distance,” or the length traveled on roads, rather than a straight line distance. Grocery stores are defined as stores that regularly carry a substantial supply of fresh produce, ruling out convenience and dollar stores. <sup>[7]</sup>

## Food Insecurity

City of Indianapolis food insecurity rates in the recent past<sup>[4-6]</sup>

**22%**  
2017

**28%**  
2020

**25%**  
2021

04. Lewis, C., Miner, D., Miner, R., Zollinger, T., Brandt, A., and D. Zollinger. (2018). Indy Hunger Network Survey of Food Assistance Need in Marion County, Indiana - Survey Report - March 2018. Indy Hunger Network. <https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/IHN-UnmetNeed-2017Study-FINAL.pdf>

05. Lewis, C., Miner, D. and T. Zollinger. (2020). Indy Hunger Network Survey of Food Assistance Need in Marion County, Indiana Survey Report - 10/28/2020. Indy Hunger Network. [https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IHNHungerStudyies2020\\_Final.pdf](https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IHNHungerStudyies2020_Final.pdf)

06. Miner, D., Lewis, C. and J. Groh. (2021). Indy Hunger Network Survey of Food Assistance Need in Marion County, Indiana Survey Report - 11/3/2021. Indy Hunger Network. <https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/June-2021-IHN-Hunger-Study.pdf> 800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSS5Y2019.S1501

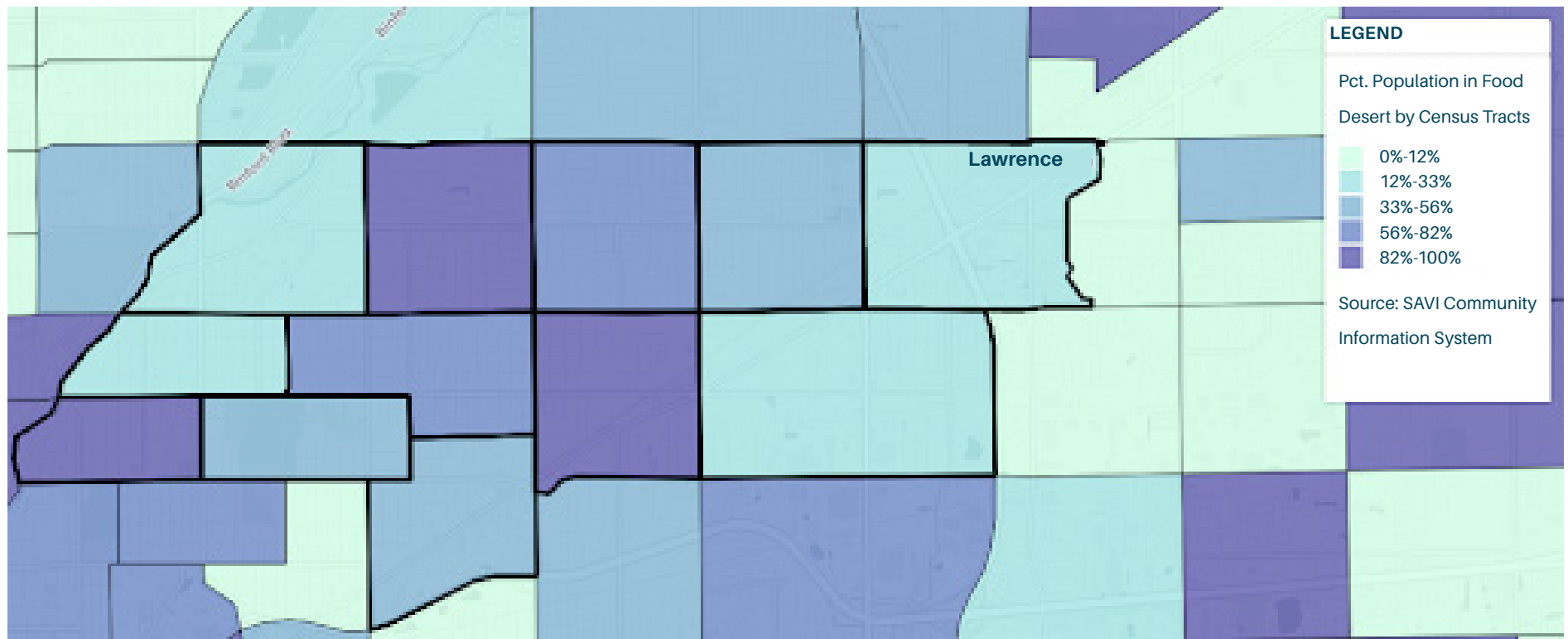
07. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Community profiles. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/>

### 17.1% of Marion County residents are in a pedestrian food desert (2019)

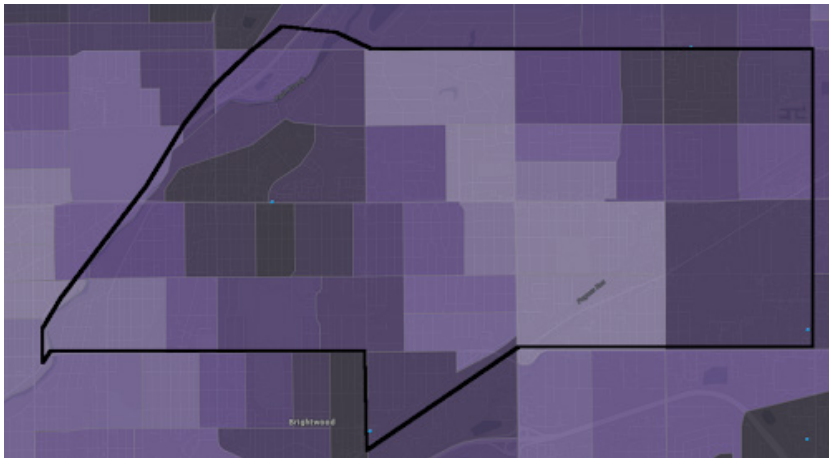
One resides in a pedestrian food desert when they live further than a half-mile walk from a grocery store, excluding limited-access roads or roads where the speed limit is at or above 50 mph, as these are deemed unwalkable.

### 5.6% of Marion County residents are in a transit food desert (2019)

One resides in a transit food desert when they live further than a 10-minute bus trip from a grocery store. This assumes the bus drives at 14 mph (IndyGo's standard) and does not include transfers.<sup>[8]</sup>



In terms of grocery store density, the map below provides a summary of how long it takes to walk to a grocery store in particular neighborhoods. In dark purple neighborhoods, it takes five minutes to walk to a grocery store. In light purple areas, it takes 30 minutes or more.<sup>[9]</sup>



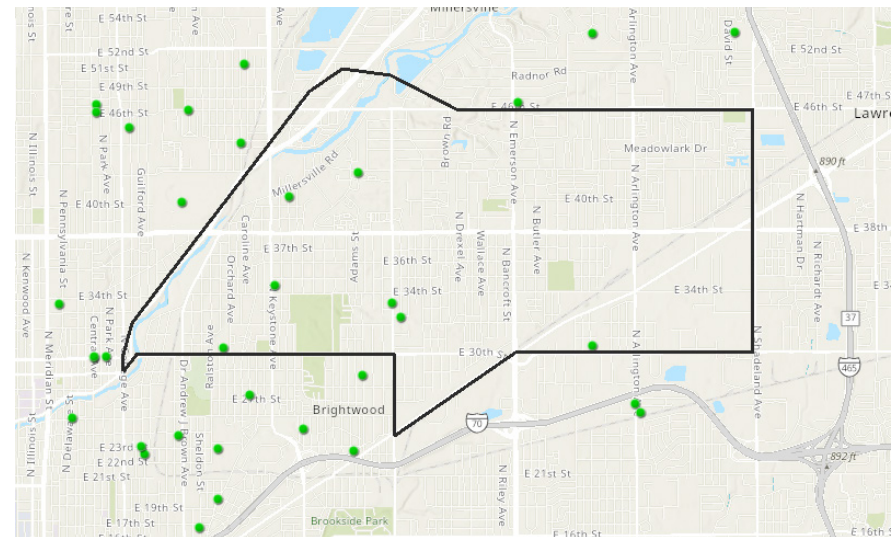
5 minutes  
to walk to  
grocery store

30 minutes or  
more to walk to  
grocery store

## Urban Farms and Gardens

The Indianapolis Community Food Access Coalition has mapped different kinds of farms and gardens in the city based on information received. They categorize them into Market Farms, Community Gardens, School Gardens, and Education or Donation Farms and Gardens.

Elephant Gardens is the only Market Farm indicated in the EFAI project area. The map records no Community Gardens or School Gardens in the area. But four Education or Donation Farms and Gardens are listed in the area: St. Alban's Peace Garden, Giving Garden, Temple Gardens, and The Rock Urban Farm at Arlington Woods.



Urban farms & gardens located in zip codes 46205, 46218, and 46226. Note that some gardens have multiple plots.

09. How long does it take to get to a grocery in each neighborhood? <https://www.savi.org/2020/01/15/how-long-does-it-take-to-get-to-a-grocery-in-each-neighborhood/>
10. Food Comida Rawl. (n.d.). Asset map. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from <https://iu.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=12624af8fd0e4a5998f4f9f6b5f1a460>
11. Indianapolis Community Food Access Coalition. (n.d.). Marion County Urban Agriculture Map. Retrieved March 1, 2022, from <https://indyfoodpolicy.org/indyagmap/>

The Food Comida Rawl project has mapped two additional gardens within the project area. Both located at schools, these gardens are the IPS 69 Garden and the TKC Learning Garden at KIPP Indy College Prep Middle. Overall, there are seven urban farms/gardens within the project area.<sup>[10-11]</sup>

## Emergency food system use

Emergency sources of food in the EFAI study area typically include churches and mosques, nonprofits, and the YMCA. There is one meal site in the area out of 70 such sites throughout Marion County, and twelve locations that provide emergency food in the area out of 134 emergency food locations in Marion County.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Food prices

From January 2021 to January 2022, the price of food overall – both retail and in food establishments – increased by 7% nationwide. Over the past 20 years, the level of food price inflation has been an average of 2.4% per year, meaning the price increase in the past year was almost triple the average.

Retail food prices increased by 7.4% between 2021 and 2022. While all categories of groceries saw price increases during this time period, the sharpest rise was 13.1% for the price of eggs, followed by 12% for meats, poultry, and fish.

The price of food at restaurants and other food establishments increased by 6.4% from January 2021-2022.

The price of food overall is expected to increase by 2.5-3.5% by the end of 2022.<sup>[13]</sup>

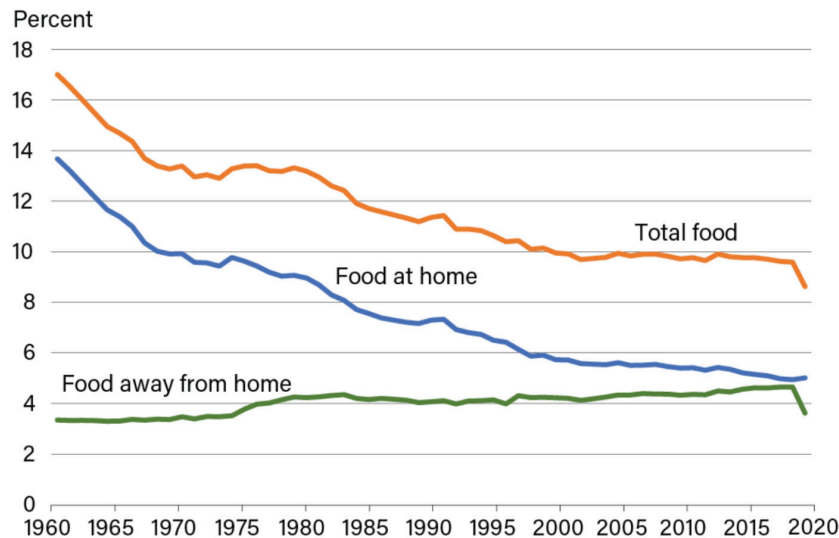
12. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Community profiles. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/>

13. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics & United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. (2022). Changes in consumer price indexes for food, 2019 through 2022 (2022, February 25) [Data set]. United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/DataFiles/50673/CPIforecast.xlsx?v=3876.2>

## Food expenditures

Through the lens of a living wage model, an individual's or family's financial needs are considered beyond simply making enough money to be above the poverty threshold. While the federal poverty threshold does not account for living expenses beyond a basic food budget, the living wage model estimates the minimum income one would need to afford all of the expenses required for self-sufficiency (food, housing, transportation, childcare, health insurance, cell phone and broadband service). Based on this model, a single adult working full-time in the Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson metro area is estimated to spend at least \$3,502 annually on food; this would require an average gross income of at least \$31,212 annually. A family of two adults working full-time with two children is estimated to spend an estimated \$10,300 on food, and the two adults would need a gross income of at least \$84,272 annually.<sup>[14]</sup>

### Share of disposable personal income spent on food in the United States, 1960-2020



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Food Expenditure Series.

14. Glasmeier, A. K. & The Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (2022). Living wage calculation for Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN. Living Wage Calculator. Retrieved February 24, 2022, from <https://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/26900>

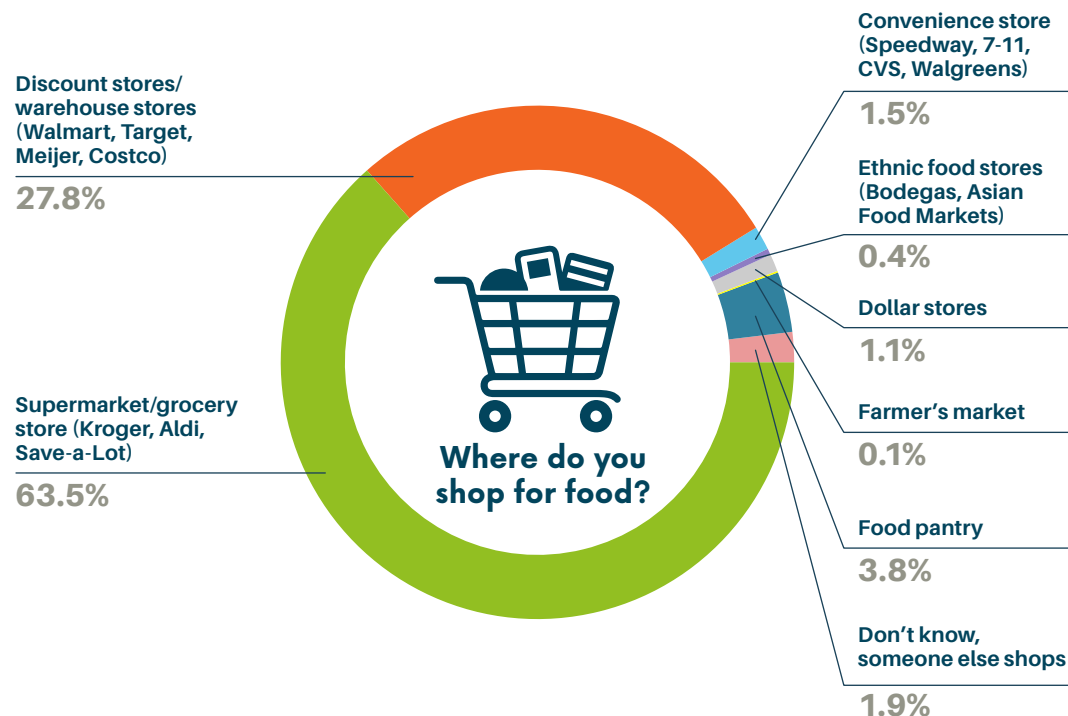


## From the Diabetes Impact Project – Indianapolis Neighborhoods Community Survey (2019)

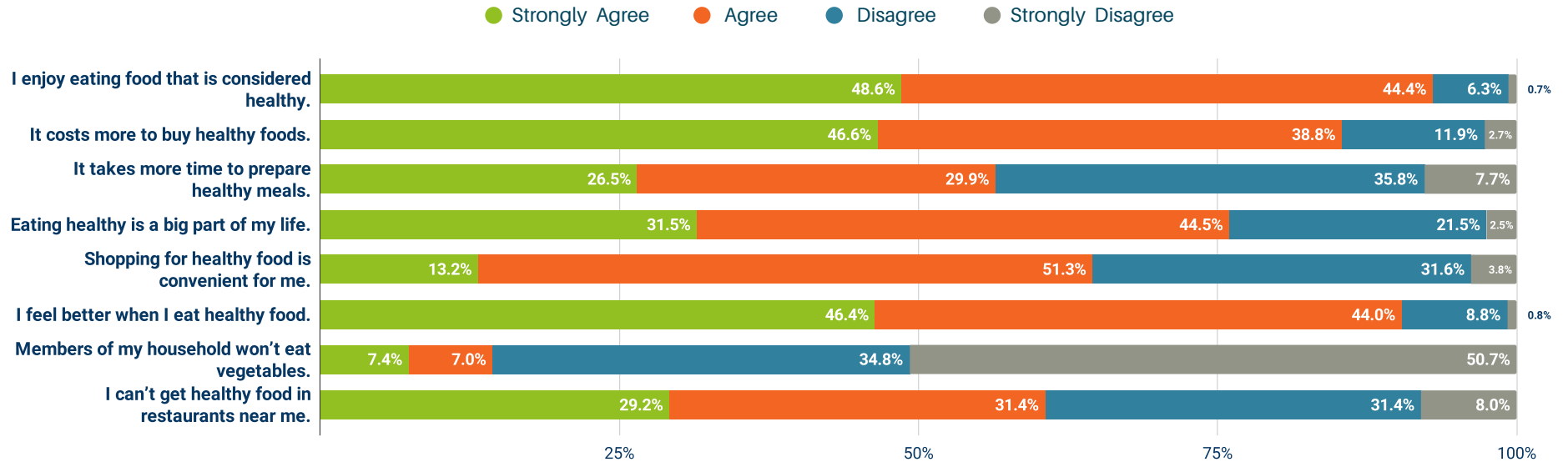
The Diabetes Impact project focuses on the Northeast, Northwest and Near West neighborhoods. The three communities were selected based on high prevalence of diabetes, demographic factors and highly engaged community members and organizations. The main goals of the project are to reduce complications and improve quality of life of people living with diabetes; increase awareness of risk factors for diabetes and encourage people at high risk to be screened so they can take action; and to foster an environment (physical and social) that supports greater health and well-being for all residents.

**These data are from the first survey wave, collected in 2019.**

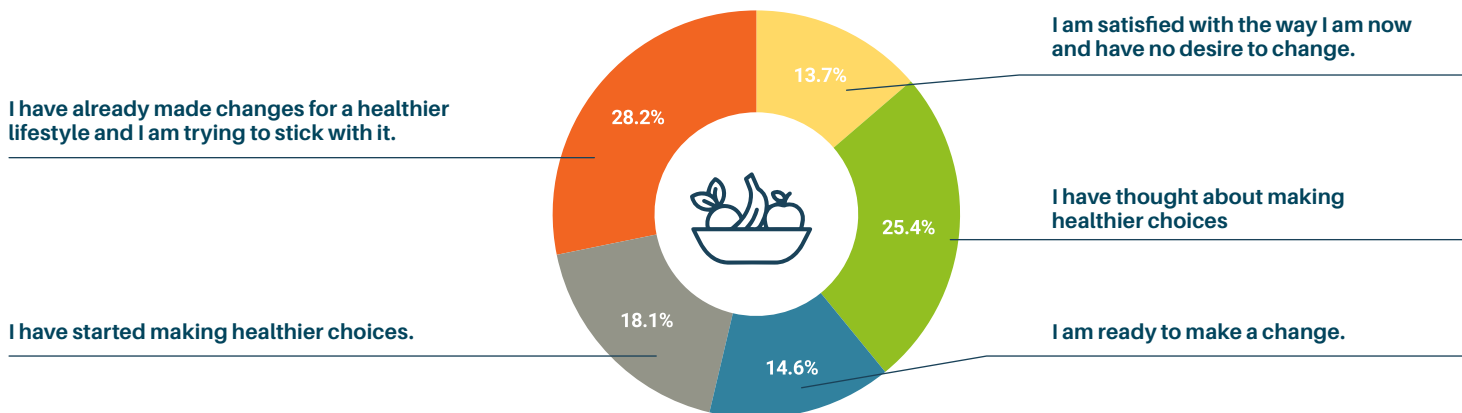
**In a typical week, where do you do MOST of your shopping for food items?**



## How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



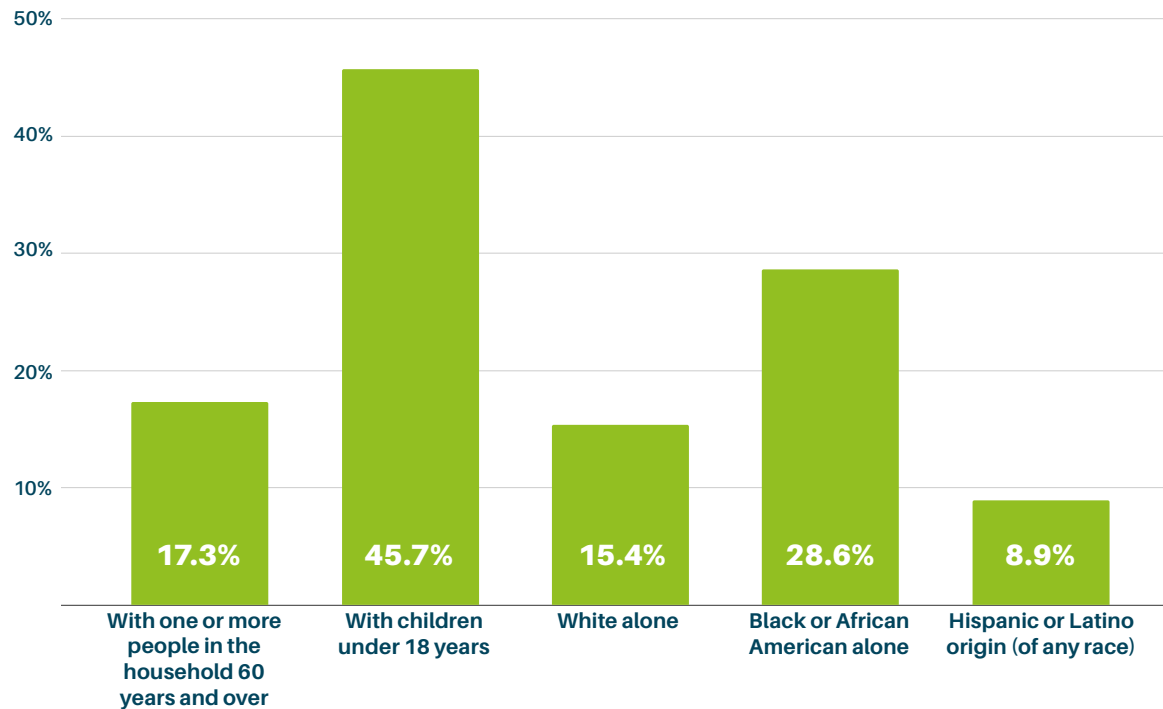
## Which of the following best describes your thoughts about healthy eating?



# SNAP/WIC use and enrollment points

3,996 households receiving SNAP out of 15,748 total households (25.4%)

**SNAP Use** <sup>[15]</sup>



There are three main WIC clinics in the EFAI project area: the WIC Mobile Unit, Avondale Meadows Clinic, and Forest Manor Center. There is a Division of Family Resources office in each of the three project zip codes: <sup>[16]</sup>

For zip code 46205  
Marion County Division of Family Resources  
3400 Lafayette Road, Suite 100  
Indianapolis, IN 46222

For zip code 46218  
Marion County Division of Family Resources  
2525 N. Shadeland Ave., Suite 250  
Indianapolis IN 46219

For zip code 46226  
Marion County Division of Family Resources  
2620 Kessler Blvd. E. Drive, Suite 100  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2891

15. American Community Survey (2019). Food stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACST5Y2019.S2201>

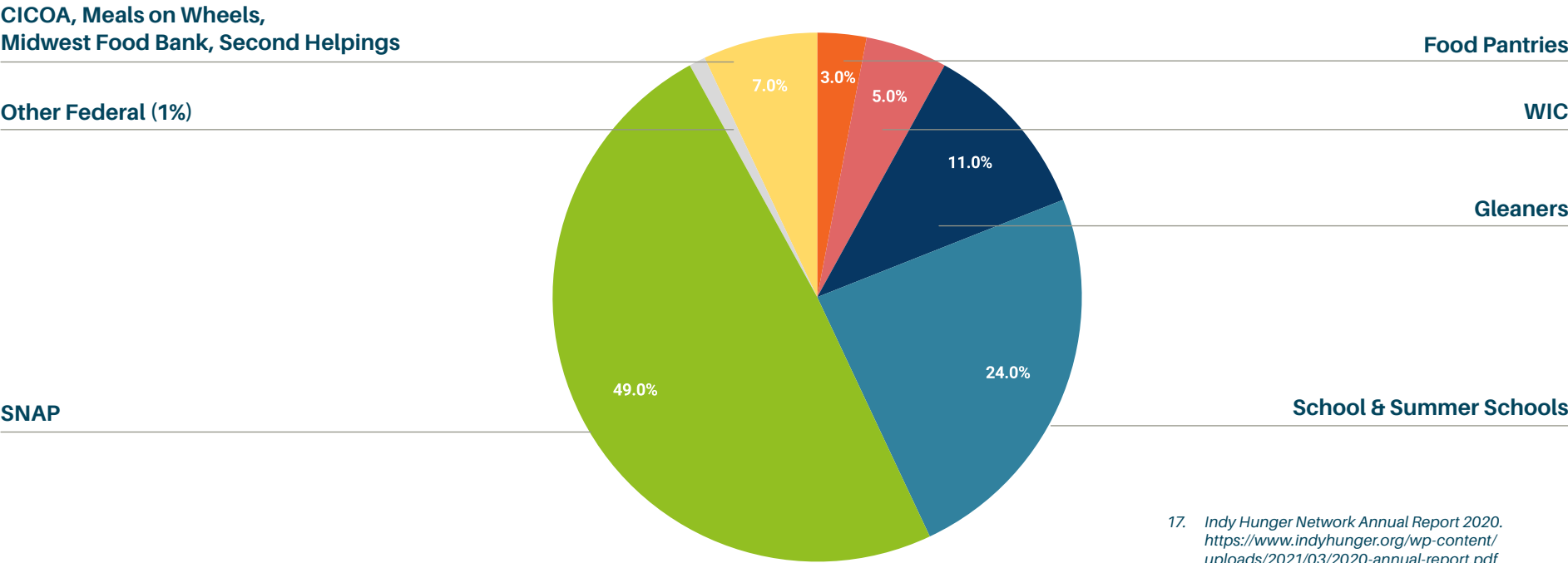
16. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Youth profile. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 17, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/populations/dashboard.html?POPID=1000063> Indy Hunger Network Annual Report: Sources of Food in Marion County

# COVID-19 Effects

## Indy Hunger Network Survey: Effects on food due to COVID-19 pandemic

About 25% of Marion County residents (242,000 persons) were estimated to need food assistance in June 2021, down from 28% in June 2020, but still above the pre-pandemic level of 20%. This is an additional 48,000 people who needed food assistance as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even many households with incomes above 185% of the Federal poverty level were finding it necessary to utilize food assistance to feed their families. Seniors were more likely than other adults to have all of their food needs met.<sup>[17]</sup>

## Sources of food assistance in Marion County, 2019



# Indy Hunger Network Annual Report

Changes to SNAP during the pandemic provided a 15% increase in SNAP benefits. The SNAP program played an even more critical role during the pandemic than it does at other times. The volume of food assistance from private sources was down from its peak in June 2020. With these developments, SNAP provided 46% of all food assistance - up from 44% in June 2020. People participating in SNAP were more likely to eat healthy meals than people who were food insecure and not participating in SNAP.

## Sources of Food Assistance Meals, per Month <sup>[18]</sup>

### Federal Nutrition Programs

	February 2020	June 2020	June 2021
SNAP	5,462,332	9,632,014	11,403,436
WIC*	621,658	621,658	569,305
School Meals (+SSO)	3,141,294	102,087	91,424
Summer Meals	0	702,333	654,059
CACFP	372,893	111,936	134,481
Pandemic EBT	0	7,190,321	9,118,646

### Non-profits

	February 2020	June 2020	June 2021
Gleaners Food Bank	1,356,832	2,772,288	1,998,006
Midwest Food Bank	513,737	526,225	430,676
Second Helpings	145,710	324,100	274,121
Cocoa	107,837	164,211	180,834
SVDP	93,750	117,188	52,541
Patachou	4,808	11,425	8,066
Meals on Wheels*	30,066	30,066	23,796
<b>Total Meals</b>	<b>11,850,916</b>	<b>22,305,851</b>	<b>24,939,391</b>

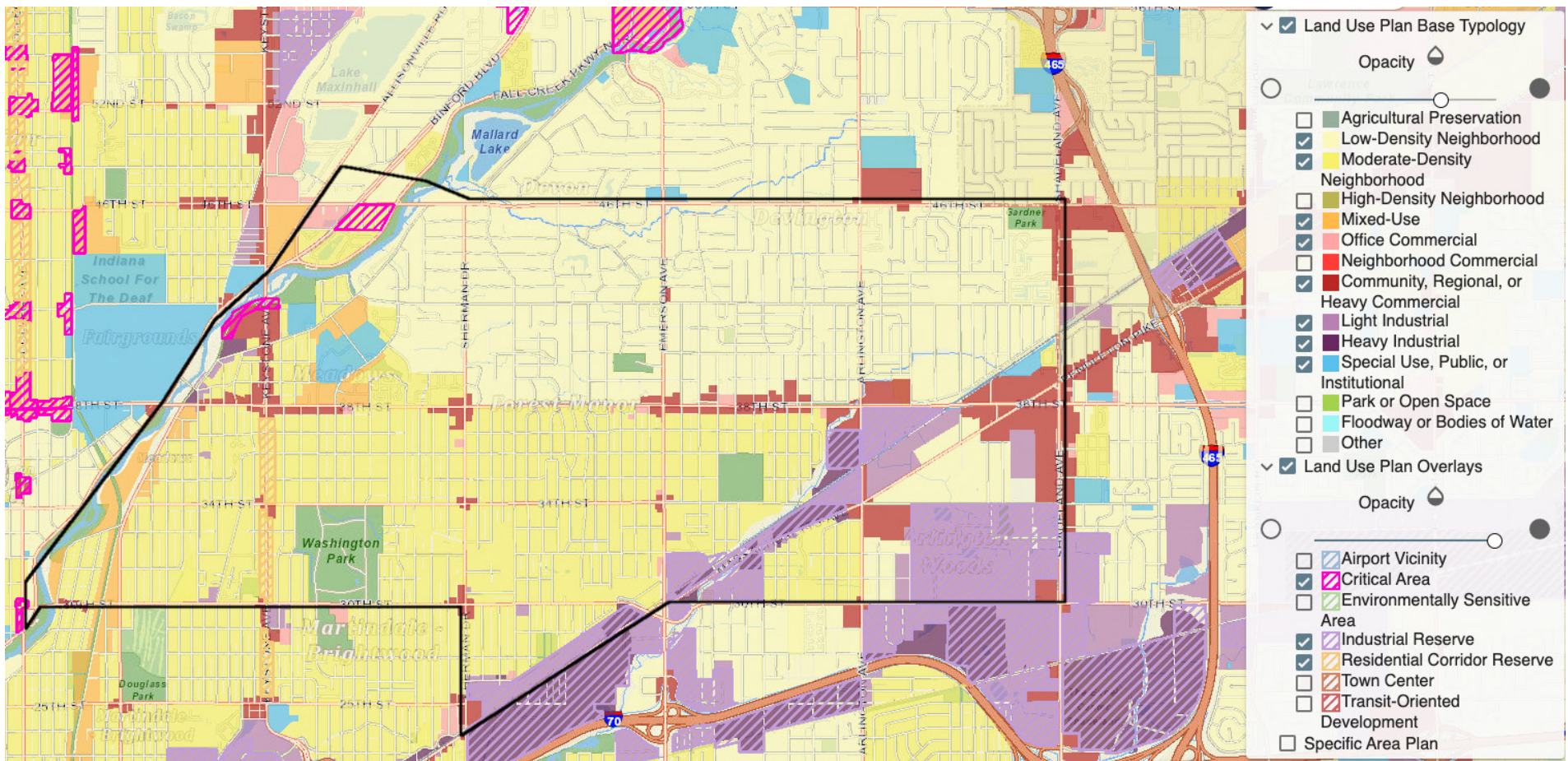
18. Indy Hunger Network. (2021). Indy Hunger Network. Survey of Food Assistance Need in Marion County, Indiana, Survey Report. Indy Hunger Network. [https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IHNHungerStudies2020\\_Final.pdf](https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/IHNHungerStudies2020_Final.pdf)



# Existing land uses & zoning

## Land use planning

The below land use map is for the City of Indianapolis. The majority of the EFAI project area is for low- and moderate-density neighborhood development, but there are both heavy and light industrial use areas, as well as some community, regional, or heavy commercial use areas.



# Land Use Topologies

Heavy industrial areas are for industrial, production, distribution, and repair uses that are intense and may create emissions of light, odor, noise, or vibrations. Typical uses include food processing, milling, storage of petroleum products, recycling, welding, and concrete mixing. Light industrial areas are for industrial, production, distribution, and repair uses conducted within enclosed structures and unlikely to create emissions of light, odor, noise, or vibrations. Typical uses include warehousing, self-storage, assembly of parts, laboratories, wholesaling, and printing.<sup>[19-20]</sup>

## Community, Regional, or Heavy Commercial uses include the following:

The Community Commercial typology provides for low-intensity commercial and office uses that serve nearby neighborhoods. These uses are usually in freestanding buildings or small, integrated centers. Examples include small-scale shops, personal services, professional and business services, grocery stores, drug stores, restaurants, and public gathering spaces.

The Regional Commercial typology provides for general commercial and office uses that serve a significant portion of the county rather than just the surrounding neighborhoods. Uses are usually in large freestanding buildings or integrated centers. Typical examples include shopping malls, strip shopping centers, department stores, and home improvement centers.

The Heavy Commercial typology provides for consumer-oriented general commercial and office uses that tend to exhibit

characteristics that are not compatible with less intensive land uses. They are often dominated by exterior operations, sales, and display of goods. Examples include vehicle sales and commercial lumber yards.

Part of Keystone Avenue in the project area is designated a Residential Corridor Reserve, which is an area where the residential nature of a corridor is at risk due to encroachment from other land uses such as school, hospital, or corporate campuses. There are few areas designated as mixed use, which are areas that have a balance of places where people live and places where people work. Generally, only uses that are compatible with residential uses are recommended in these typologies. More intense uses, such as hospitals or universities, have conditions attached to them that mitigate their impact on nearby residential neighborhoods.

There are no areas zoned as agricultural preservation, high-density neighborhood, neighborhood commercial, or 'other' in the project area.

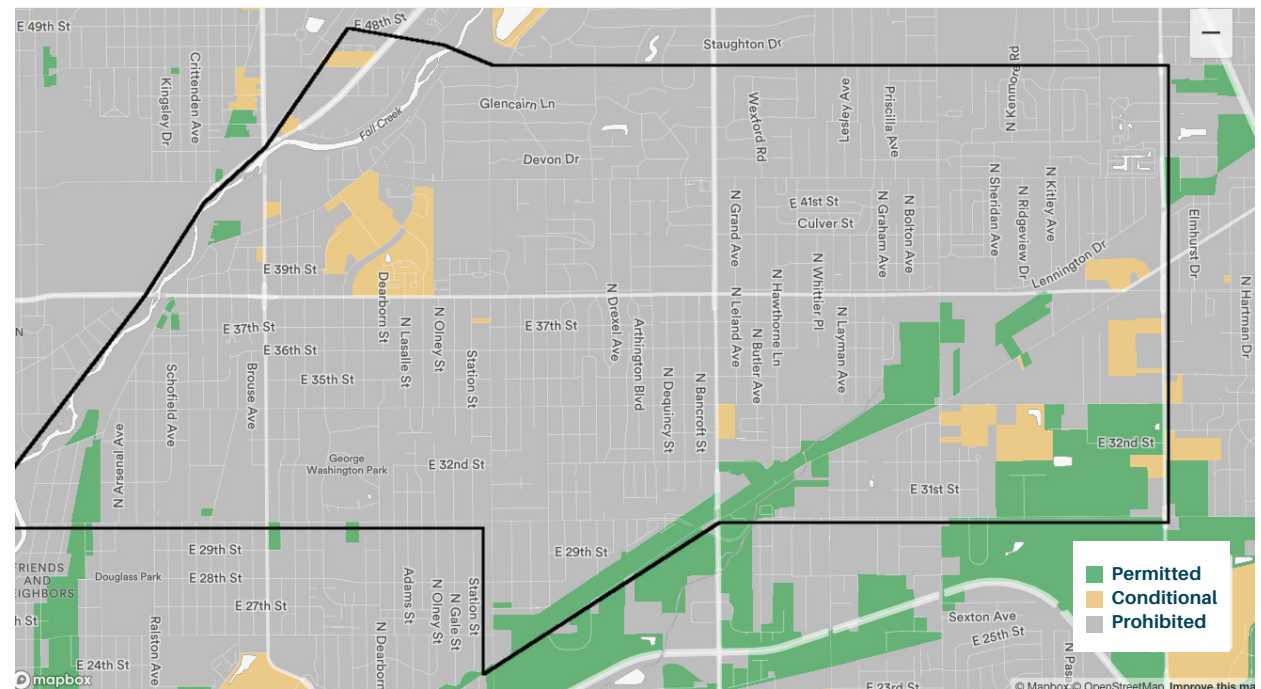
19. PlanIndy. (n.d.). [Map of Indianapolis land planning and development]. Retrieved February 22, 2022, from <https://maps.indy.gov/PlanIndy/>

20. Metropolitan Development Commission of Marion County, Indiana. (2019). Marion County Land Use Plan Pattern Book. <https://citybase-cms-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/d55349b00251489ea6744d4a06826f95.pdf>

We can also map particular zoning permissions that might be relevant for the project. The following maps highlight where certain types of activities in the area would be permitted, conditionally permitted, or prohibited.

## Processing and Packaging of Food and Beverages

This is the packaging, repackaging, processing, or production of an edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use or for the sale in whole or in part for animal or human digestion, or chewing gum. This definition includes uses such as bottling of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages; canning, bottling, processing, and packaging of food; bakery; coffee roasting; food products (initially processed off the premises); oleomargarine; malt products, brewing; and distillation of liquor and spirits. This definition does not include slaughtering of animals or fowl, establishments for retail sales directly to the consumer, or Artisan Food and Beverage uses.



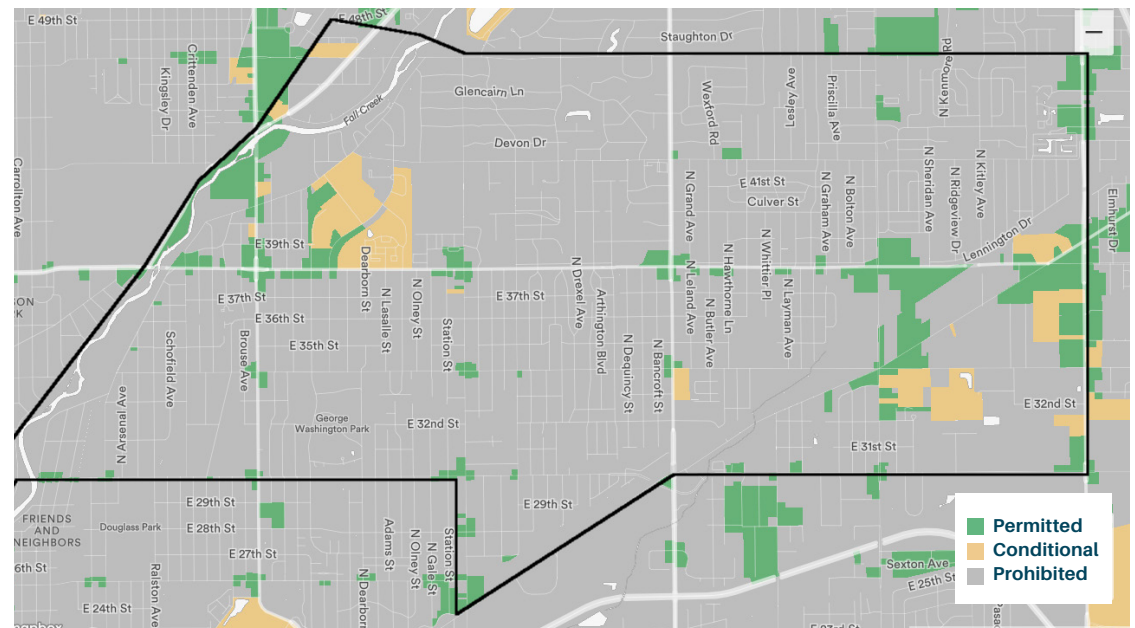
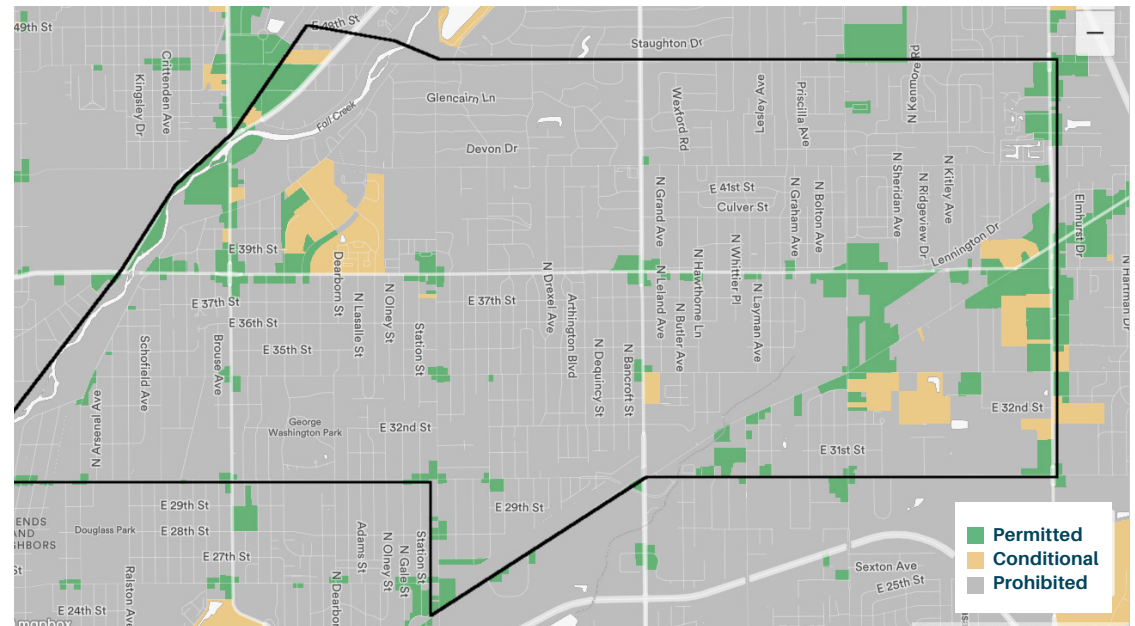


## Artisan Food and Beverage

This is small-scale production or preparation of food made on site with limited to no automated processes involved and may include direct sales to or consumption by consumers. This definition includes uses such as small-batch bakeries, micro-breweries (manufacturing 15,000 barrels per year or less) as regulated by the State of Indiana, artisan distilleries (manufacturing 10,000 barrels per year or less) as regulated by the State of Indiana, small-batch candy shops, and local cheese makers. This use may or may not have outdoor seating or patio as an accessory use depending on the zoning district in which it is located.

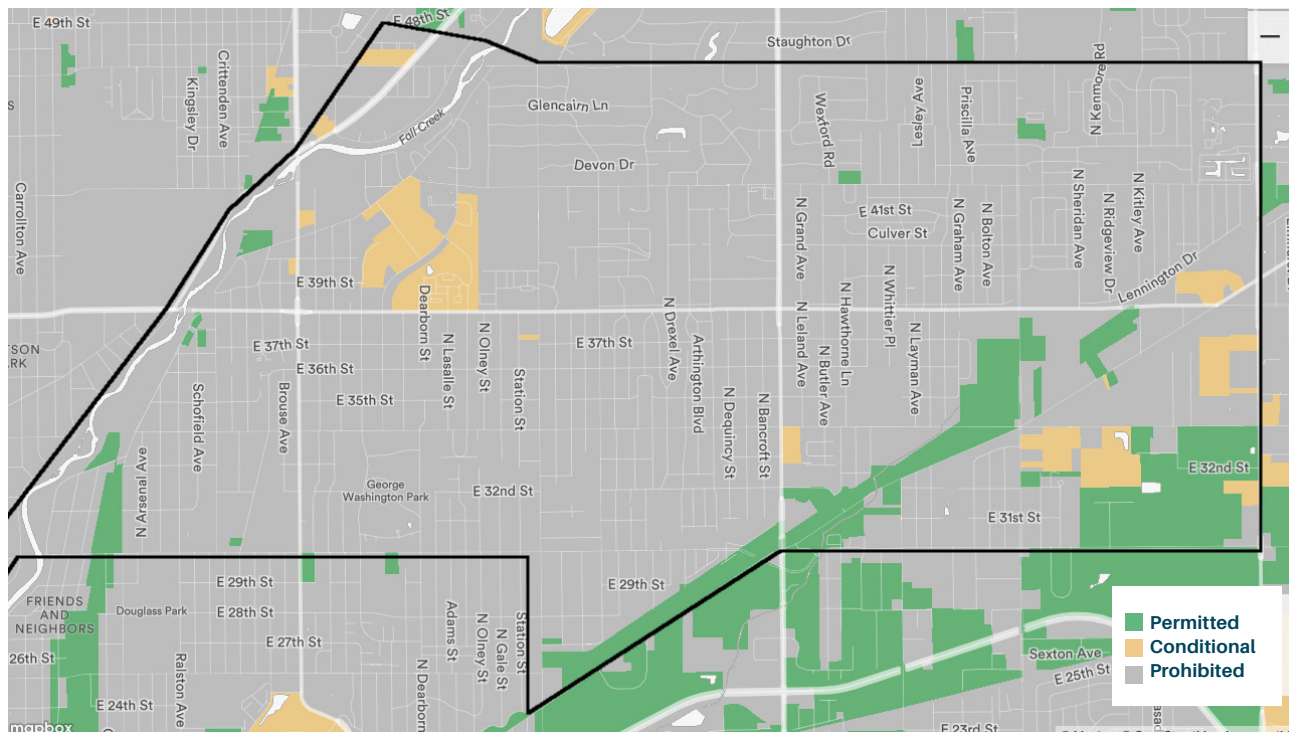
## Farmer's Market

This is a market held in an open area or structure where a group of individual producers offer for sale to the public items such as fresh produce, seasonal fruits, fresh flowers, items created from those products, and food and beverages dispensed from booths located on-site.



## Agricultural Uses, Buildings, and Structures

This is the land use of animal and poultry husbandry, farming, cultivation of crops and timber, dairying, pasturage, floriculture, horticulture, viticulture, apiaries (beekeeping), aquaculture (fish farm), hydroponics, together with necessary, accompanying accessory uses, buildings, or structures for housing, composting, packing, treating, or storing of agricultural products, on a site larger than 3 acres in size in common or related ownership. An inherent characteristic of this use is the outside operations, such as plowing, harvesting, storage of equipment, and is considered a primary facet of the use; therefore the buildings and structures, such as barns and silos, are not considered as accessory outdoor storage and operation, but rather part of the primary activity. This definition includes associate dwellings for those involved in agricultural uses.









# Economic Development

## Insights & Data

**Food security is a fundamental component of health and involves both physical and economic access to basic food needs.<sup>[1]</sup> Household income and community wealth are in fact the most prominent indicators of food security, and form the basis for food assistance policy and programming<sup>[2-3]</sup>. While economic development improves community wealth and ultimately food security, food security impacts life expectancy and employment, and provides a basis for economic growth. We include data on economic development in the NEC and Indianapolis more broadly because of this inseparable relationship between economy, food security and health.<sup>[1-3]</sup>**

01. FAO. (2006). Food Security. [https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoinitaly/documents/pdf/pdf\\_Food\\_Security\\_Cocept\\_Note.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/faoinitaly/documents/pdf/pdf_Food_Security_Cocept_Note.pdf) (Accessed January 27, 2022)

02. Indy Hunger Network. (2020). Indy Hunger Network Annual Report 2020. Indy Hunger Network. <https://www.indyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2020-annual-report.pdf>

03. US Department of Agriculture. (2021). SNAP Eligibility. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/recipient/eligibility> (Accessed March 3, 2022).

## Assets & Opportunities

- Anthem Foundation and LISC-Indianapolis are investing \$2.45 Million in the NEC over a 3-year period (2020-2023) to improve nutritious food access and build a more equitable food system with a focus on building the capacity of community-based organizations and leaders.
- Cook Medical Group is investing \$7 million to build a 40,000 ft<sup>2</sup> Goodwill manufacturing plant that will provide 100 new jobs to NEC residents. The investment includes the Indy Fresh Market, of which ownership will transfer to NEC residents, as well as a partnership with Martin University to develop a grocery management training program and certification.
- First Merchants Bank, headquartered in Muncie, Indiana, has a location in the NEC that is committed to community, equity, and lending financial support to community-based organizations.
- Soul Food Project's Youth Grow Indy program pays youth a living wage to farm and learn entrepreneurship skills.
- MLT teaches life skills and provides workforce development to students experiencing suspension/expulsion; their youth programming can get expulsions removed from students' records.
- EmployIndy includes two zip codes (46218 and 46205) of the NEC as target areas of their work; they are currently working with LISC-Indianapolis "to provide more agile services that meet job seekers where they live."
- The Indiana Department of Workforce Development recently named Julie Barrett, Workforce Development Program Manager at the Martindale-Brightwood Community Development Corporation (MBCDC), as the Innovator of the Year for creative programming in support of Young Adult Services.
- USDA and private funding is available for community planning related to food.

## Community Input

- New food retailers, including Indy Fresh Market, need to be tailored with and for the community. Cub Foods failed because it was a one-size-fits-all model and did not meet the needs of the community.
- As part of the EFAI, it is important to determine how many jobs can be created via the supply chain, food processing, production, etc. because of the interrelationship between economic development and food security. We need to identify which food opportunities will yield livable-wage jobs.
- The physical presence of the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC), which shares a parking lot with IPS 37 Elementary, is a mental deterrent to young people's hopes for success and economic prosperity. Its presence is a constant physical reminder of racial inequity, including how the JDC has grown over the years while the city has divested in education.

# Data

## Business environment

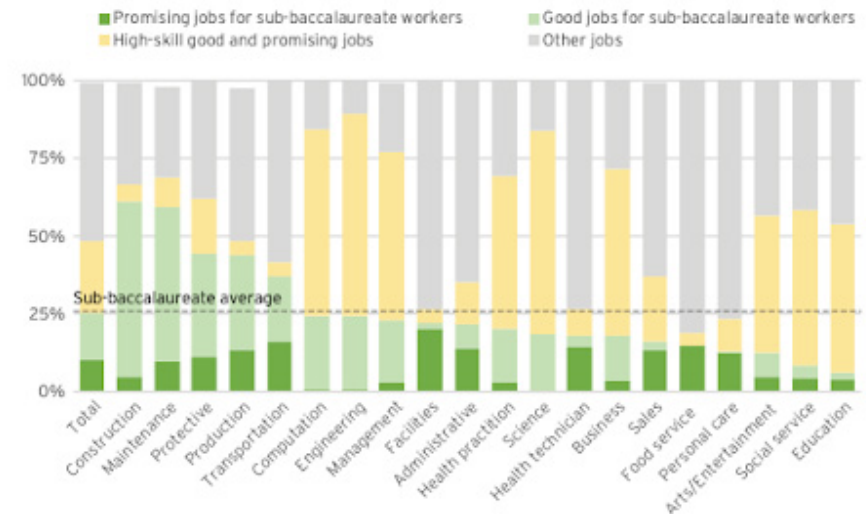
While the number of jobs in manufacturing have decreased in the last 25 years, jobs in health care and TDL (transportation, distribution, and logistics) have increased. Two pharmaceutical companies have recently announced plans to build manufacturing plants in Indianapolis.

## Local and regional job environment

About 264,000 of Central Indiana's jobs are good or promising jobs held by workers who do not have a bachelor's degree—enough for only about 35% of these workers. Another 239,000 jobs are good or promising jobs for high-skill workers who have at least a bachelor's degree—enough for 73% of these workers. The remaining 524,000, or 51%, of Central Indiana's jobs are neither good nor promising, meaning they provide insufficient pay or benefits and no viable career pathway to a good job. Good jobs provide middle-class wages and benefits. Promising jobs are entry-level jobs that, while they do not provide the pay or benefits of a good job, enable the workers who hold them to reach a good job within ten years.<sup>[4]</sup>

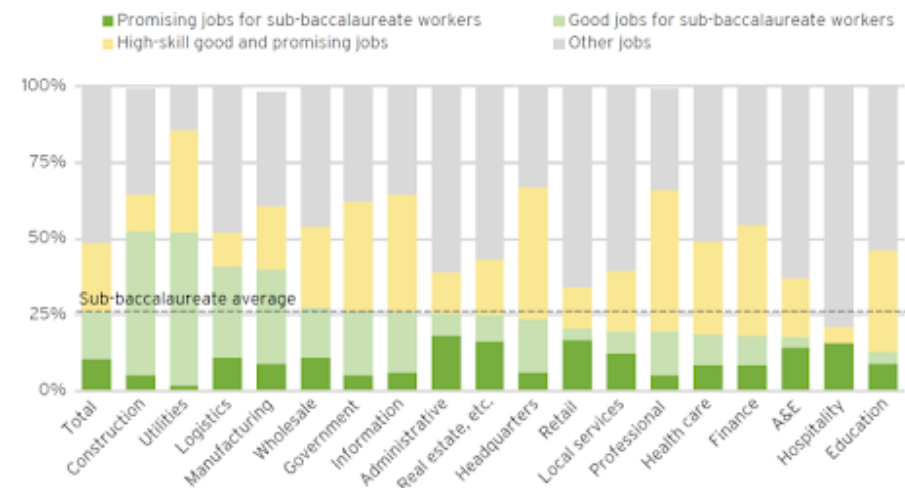
04. Shearer, C., Shah, I., & Muro, M. (2018). *Advancing Opportunity in Central Indiana*. Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/advancing-opportunity-in-central-indiana/>

**Central Indiana's good and promising jobs are concentrated in select occupation groups**  
Concentration of good and promising jobs by occupation group, 2017



**Central Indiana's good jobs for sub-baccalaureate workers are concentrated in different industries from those that concentrate promising jobs for those workers**

Concentration of good and promising jobs by industry sector, 2017



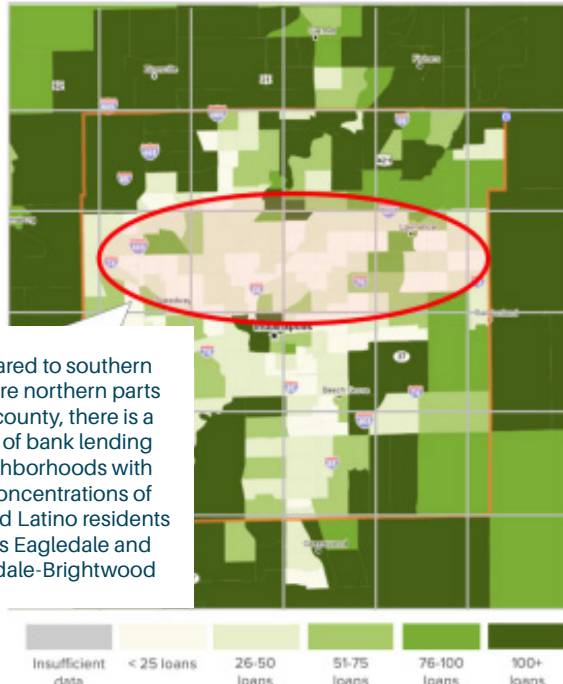


## Small business

Between 1994 and 2018, Indiana small business (firms with fewer than 500 employees) employment grew by 4.2%, reaching 1.2 million employees in 2018. Between March 2019 and March 2020, small businesses accounted for 13,024 business openings and 13,914 closings. Small businesses gained 182,032 jobs and lost 199,611, for a net decrease of 17,579 jobs.<sup>[5]</sup>

In EFAI zip codes (46205, 46218, 46226), there are 65 minority-owned businesses registered with the city's Office of Minority and Women Business Development, 8 veteran-owned, 32 woman-owned, and 2 disabled-owned (some of these overlap, 80 total). That's almost 14% of all minority/women/veteran/disabled owned businesses in the city.<sup>[6]</sup>

Small Business Bank Loans under \$100k (2017)



Business count by owner demographic group, state of Indiana

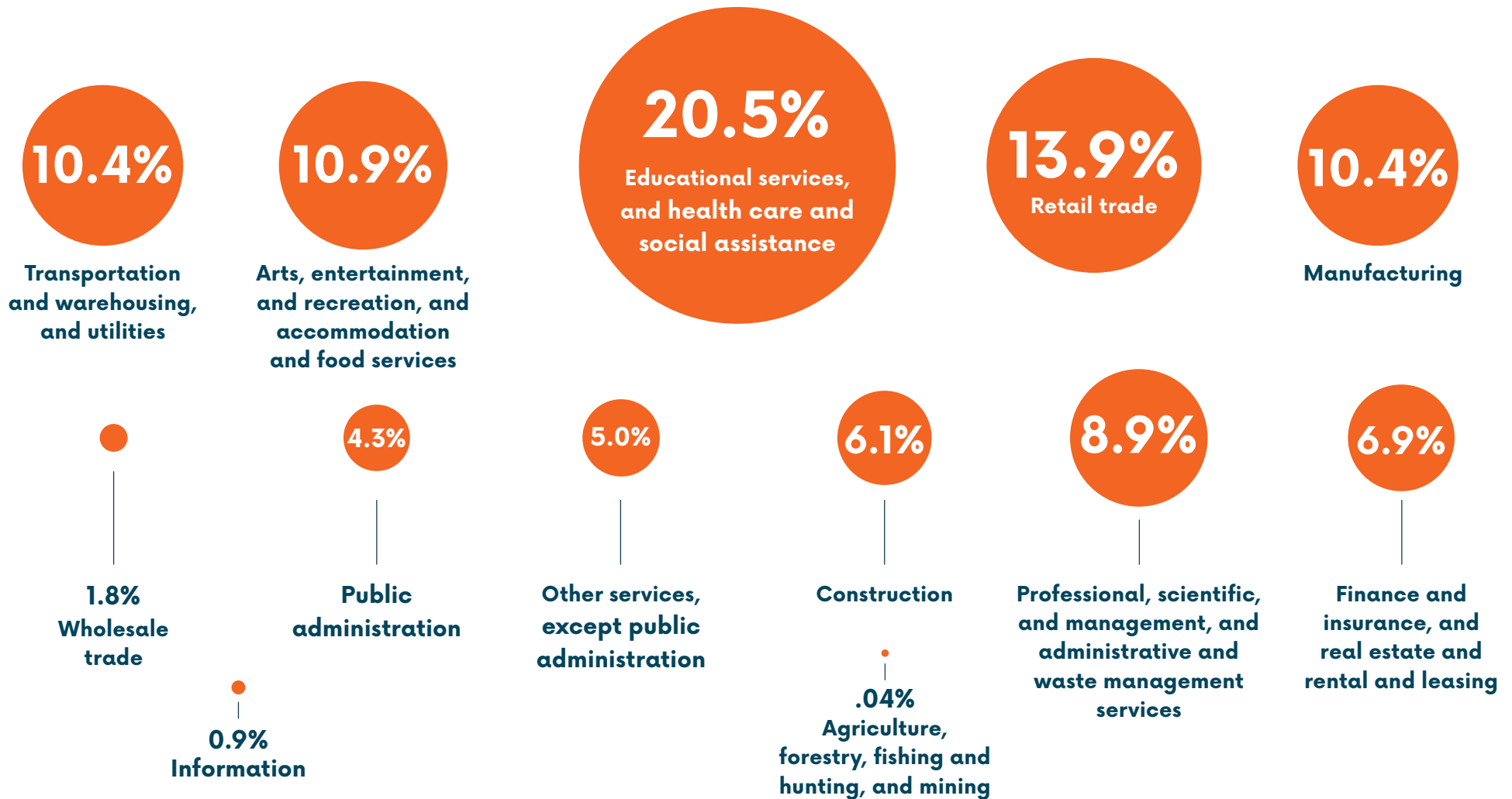
Ownership	Without Employees	With Employees	Total
Female	169,000	18,915	187,915
Male	228,000	62,237	290,237
Owned Equally by both groups	11,500	14,535	26,035
Veteran	26,000	6,116	32,116
Not veteran	381,000	87,331	468,331
Owned equally by both	1,900	2,240	4,140
Hispanic	16,500	2,010	18,510
Not Hispanic	392,000	93,461	485,461
Owned equally by both	300	217	517
American Indian and Alaska Native	600	*	*
Asian	12,500	4,423	16,923
Black or African American	34,500	1,538	36,038
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	200	20	220
White	361,000	89,379	450,379
Hispanic or Racial minority	62,500	8,259	70,759
White and not Hispanic	346,000	86,861	432,861
Owned equally by both groups	650	*	*

Source: <https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/30142024/Small-Business-Economic-Profile-IN.pdf>

05. U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy. (2021). 2021 Small Business Profile Indiana. <https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/30142024/Small-Business-Economic-Profile-IN.pdf>
06. Next Street & Common Future. (2020). Indianapolis Small Business Ecosystem Assessment. [https://nextstreet.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Indianapolis-Report\\_FINAL.pdf](https://nextstreet.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Indianapolis-Report_FINAL.pdf)

## Employment (industries/occupations)

Civilian employed population 16 years and over, 2019: 14,110<sup>[7]</sup>



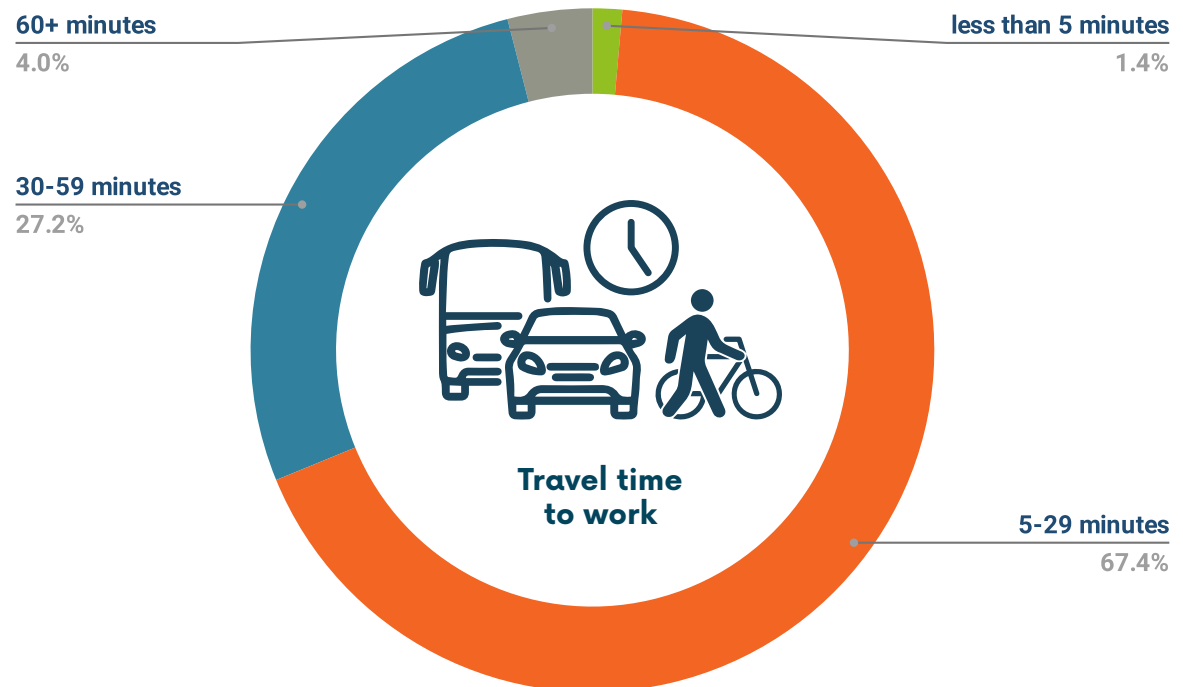
07. American Community Survey (2019). Industry by occupation for the civilian employed population 16 years and over (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSSST5Y2019.S2405>

Eight percent of all employment in the Indianapolis metropolitan area is in food preparation and serving, which includes cooks in any restaurant, institutional, school, or residential setting; waiters and waitresses; bartenders; dishwashers; hosts and hostesses; baristas; and their supervisors, attendants, and helpers. This rate is similar to the 8.1% employed in this group nationally. However, the mean wage in the Indianapolis metro area for a food preparation/service worker is \$12.26/hour, over a dollar less than the national average of \$13.30/hour.<sup>[10]</sup> The annual mean wage for a food preparation/service worker in the Indianapolis metro area is \$25,500, while the equivalent national mean wage is \$27,650.<sup>[9]</sup>

09. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021, March 31). May 2020 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates: Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN. [https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_26900.htm#35-0000](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_26900.htm#35-0000)
10. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021, August 18). Occupational Employment and Wages in Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson — May 2020. [https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/news-release/occupationalemploymentandwages\\_indianapolis.htm](https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/news-release/occupationalemploymentandwages_indianapolis.htm)
11. American Community Survey (2019). Travel time to work (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Commuting&g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B08303>

## Travel time to work

Total: 13,641 workers<sup>[11]</sup>





# Housing

## Insights & Data



**Housing affects health and wellbeing, including impacting food access and food security through multiple pathways. The pathway of affordability can impact food access and food security when housing costs are so high that individuals or households are forced to make trade-offs among their needs<sup>[1,3]</sup> For example, one might need to purchase less food, or fewer healthy foods, in order to make sure the mortgage or rent can be paid, or may have to skip medications in order to have enough to eat and a roof over their heads. What might be called a neighborhood pathway can also affect food access and potentially food security. If one's home is located in an area with few or no food retail outlets, or if one requires mass transit to get to a food retailer, and transit is poor in your neighborhood, this impacts food access.<sup>[2]</sup>**

## Assets & Opportunities

- Horizon House is a full-service agency that connects individuals experiencing homelessness with comprehensive services. In 2020, they provided services to 5,631 individuals and secured permanent housing for 51 households. They are planning on building a kiosk at their day center for individuals experiencing homelessness to take surveys in a convenient location.
- The City of Indianapolis is creating a specialized housing tax increment finance district (HOTIF) to ensure affordable housing and protect residents of the Martindale-

Brightwood, Hillside, Oakhill and Ralston-Hovey-Arsenal neighborhoods from gentrification associated with development along the Monon Trail. This HOTIF is directly south of the NEC and provides a model that might be replicated in the NEC.

## Community Input

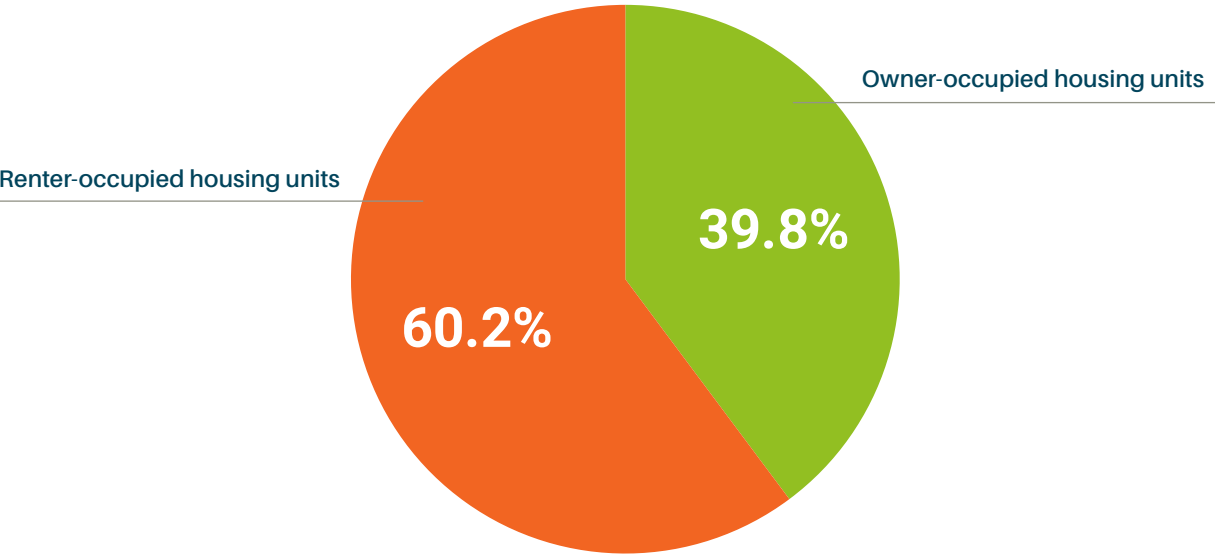
- Vacant housing in the neighborhood presents an opportunity to create affordable housing and/or new locations for food businesses and neighborhood food distribution.

01. Alley, D. E., Lloyd, J., Pagán, J. A., Pollack, C. E., Shardell, M., & Cannuscio, C. (2011). *Mortgage Delinquency and Changes in Access to Health Resources and Depressive Symptoms in a Nationally Representative Cohort of Americans Older Than 50 Years*. *American Journal of Public Health*, 101(12), 2293–2298. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2011.300245>
02. Baek, D. (2016). *The Effect of Public Transportation Accessibility on Food Insecurity*. *Eastern Economic Journal*, 42(1), 104–134. <https://doi.org/10.1057/eej.2014.62>
03. Fafard St-Germain, A.-A., & Tarasuk, V. (2020). *Homeownership status and risk of food insecurity: examining the role of housing debt, housing expenditure and housing asset using a cross-sectional population-based survey of Canadian households*. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 19(1), 5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-019-1114-z>

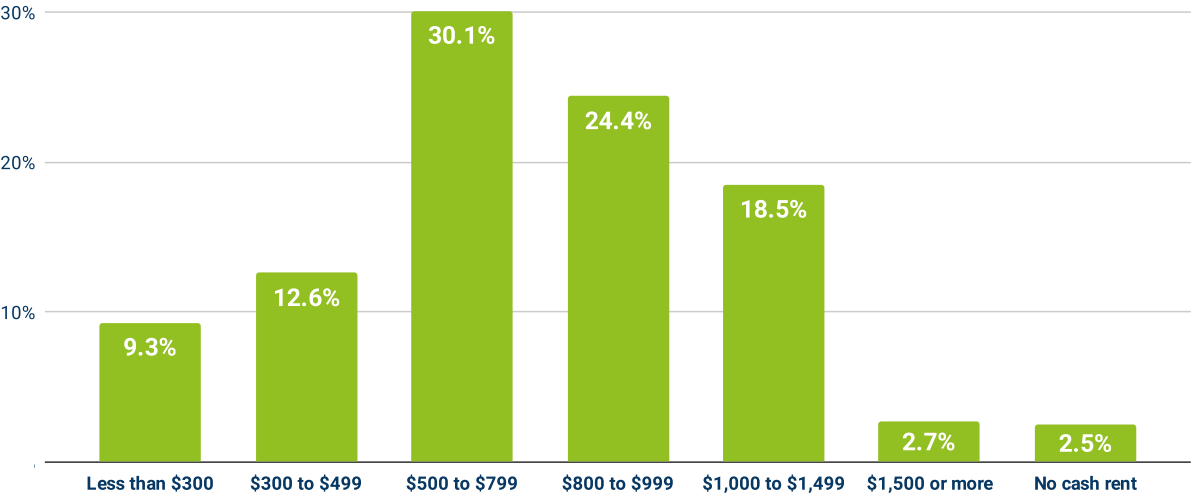
# Data

Total households: 15,748

## Owner vs. Renter <sup>[4]</sup>



## Monthly Housing Costs <sup>[5]</sup>



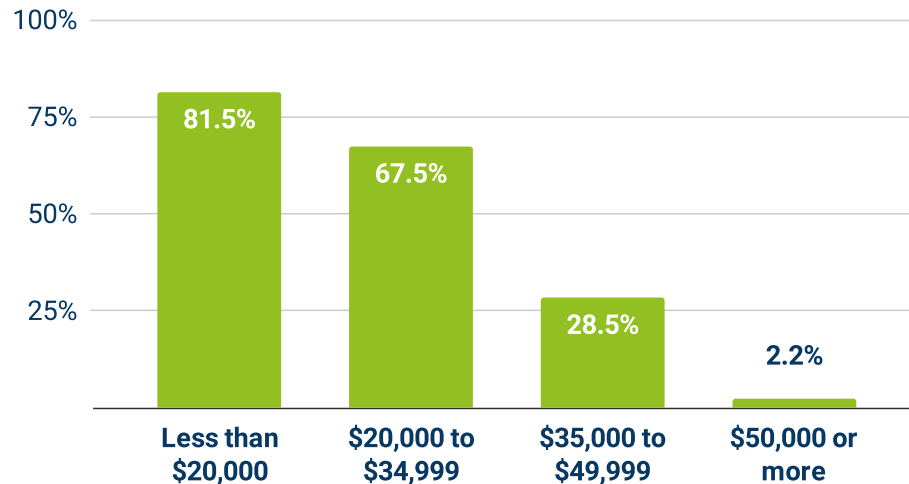
04. American Community Survey (2019). Households and families (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=1400000%20US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSSST5Y2019.S1101>

05. American Community Survey (2019). Financial characteristics (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=1400000%20US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSSST5Y2019.S2503>



## Number of households paying 30% or more of households' income toward monthly housing costs (housing cost burdened)<sup>[6]</sup>

Percent Housing Cost Burdened vs. Household Income



## Occupancy status<sup>[7-8]</sup>

Total units: 17,773

**Occupied: 15,617 (88%)**

**Vacant: 2156**

Neighborhood	% housing cost burdened (improvement/worse 2010-2015)
Martindale-Brightwood	43% (improvement)
Forest Manor	46% (worse)
Meadows	36% (improvement)
Devon	35% (worse)
Arlington Woods	42% (improvement)
Devington	43% (worse)

## Unhoused population

Over the period from January 18-22, 2021, 1928 homeless individuals were counted in Indianapolis, the highest number in the past ten years. The majority of this population were staying in some form of shelter, while 263 remained unsheltered. Black/African American people comprised the majority (54%) of the homeless population.<sup>[9]</sup>

There are eight homeless shelters currently operating in Indianapolis, seven of which serve meals.<sup>[10]</sup>

06. American Community Survey (2019). Financial characteristics (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S2503>
07. Decennial Census (2020). Occupancy status (2020 DEC Redistricting Data) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=1400000US18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.H1>
08. Indy Vitals. <https://indyvitals.org/Index>
09. Stringham-Marquis, K., & Bowling, L. (2021). Homelessness in Indianapolis: 2021 Marion County point-in-time count. Indiana University Public Policy Institute Center for Research on Inclusion & Social Policy. [https://www.chipindy.org/uploads/1/3/3/1/133118768/2021\\_pit\\_report.pdf](https://www.chipindy.org/uploads/1/3/3/1/133118768/2021_pit_report.pdf)
10. Indiana 211. (n.d.). Guided Search. Retrieved February 24, 2022, from [https://in211.communityos.org/guided\\_search/render/ds/%7B%22service%5C%5Cservice\\_taxonomy%5C%5Cmodule\\_servicepost%22%3A%7B%22value%22%3A%5B%7B%22taxonomy\\_id%22%3A40788%22%3A%7B%22operator%22%3A%5B%22contains\\_array%22%5D%7D%2C%22agency%5C%5Cagency\\_system%5C%5Cname%22%3A%7B%22value%22%3A%22VLTST%22%2C%22operator%22%3A%5B%22notequals%22%5D%7D%7D?localHistory=B2dGeA7EvhdxE4tSovuQsA](https://in211.communityos.org/guided_search/render/ds/%7B%22service%5C%5Cservice_taxonomy%5C%5Cmodule_servicepost%22%3A%7B%22value%22%3A%5B%7B%22taxonomy_id%22%3A40788%22%3A%7B%22operator%22%3A%5B%22contains_array%22%5D%7D%2C%22agency%5C%5Cagency_system%5C%5Cname%22%3A%7B%22value%22%3A%22VLTST%22%2C%22operator%22%3A%5B%22notequals%22%5D%7D%7D?localHistory=B2dGeA7EvhdxE4tSovuQsA)



# Health

## Insights & Data

Health and well-being are inextricably linked with food. The data we include here are to provide an overall impression of the health status of those in the EFAI geography, and some challenges they may be facing. Some of these challenges are directly linked with food, such as diabetes or obesity. Other challenges can be considered in a broader context of how food fits into a system of health, infrastructure, and the economy. There are many examples: having safe sidewalks and food retailers within walking distance not only improves food access but also means people can exercise while they get an errand done. For pregnant people, a diet high in fat and sugar can negatively impact their child's chances of becoming obese, of developing mental health disorders, or their cognitive ability<sup>[1]</sup>, and less access to prenatal care means less access to information on such topics. Premature death, sometimes caused by diet-related disease, means days of work and income lost (in turn impacting a household's and community's long-term wealth prospects), and premature loss of assets in the community in terms of human capital, knowledge, skills, and culture.

## Assets & Opportunities

- Fresh Bucks is a nutrition incentive program that doubles the value of SNAP benefits at farmers' markets in Marion County for the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables, herbs, spices, seeds, and seedlings for edible plants. Up to \$20 of Fresh Bucks are available to households every week at participating locations.
- The Produce Prescription (Rx) Program is a county-wide partnership between the public health department, healthcare professionals, and food retailers. Produce Rx is a tool for healthcare professionals to provide nutrition education and financial incentives for fresh fruits and vegetables. In May 2021, the program transitioned to electronic benefits, called Healthy Savings, that participants can spend at local Kroger and Walmart stores.
- Top 10, a local coalition committed to improving the health of Indianapolis

01. Avena, N. M. (2015). *What to eat when you're pregnant: How to support your health and your baby's development during pregnancy*. Ten Speed Press.

residents, launched a “Rethink Your Drink” campaign to encourage people to choose drinks without added sugars. The Delta Dental Foundation launched a media kit in 2021 to support organizations with the campaign.

- The Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD) was awarded a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention grant, entitled Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) to grow and connect various programs, including the Fresh Bucks and Produce Rx programs, as well as supporting related work through partnerships with the Minority Health Coalition of Marion County, Health by Design, Community Health Network, Indy Hunger Network, and others.
- The NEC has two substance abuse service locations out of a total 52 in Marion County.
- The NEC has one health education service location out of a total 23 in Marion County.

## Community Input

- There is a lack of healthcare facilities and places to fill prescriptions in the NEC and surrounding neighborhoods. As the EFAI takes shape, leaders are considering the full potential of new initiatives, such as adding a pharmacy to the new Indy Fresh Market.

# Data

## Health conditions

These two tables show estimates and 95% confidence intervals (that is, we are 95% certain that the true prevalence proportion falls within the range of estimates provided) for certain health conditions and illnesses that are linked to diet. The EFAI area zip codes are compared with the county.

### BMI status<sup>[2]</sup>

	EFAI zip codes - % prevalence (95% CI)	Marion County - % prevalence (95% CI)
Overweight	26% (19% - 33%)	29% (26% - 31%)
Obese	42% (32% - 52%)	38% (34% - 42%)

### Diet-related causes of death

	EFAI zip codes - rate per 100,000 people (95% CI)	Marion County - rate per 100,000 people (95% CI)
Heart disease	150 (128 - 174)	136 (129 - 144)
Cancer	139 (118 - 163)	141 ( 133 - 148)
Diabetes	47 (35 - 62)	31 (28 - 35)

02. 2018 Community Health Assessment Survey Report, Marion County, Indiana. Marion County Public Health Department, Epidemiology Department DR3813; Indianapolis, IN. 2019.

03. Marion County, Indiana Vital Records. 2020.

04. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Community profiles. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 20, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/>

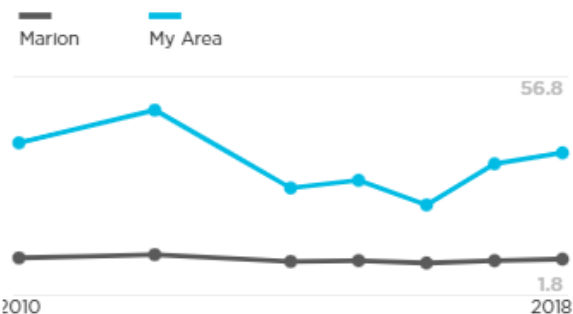
In addition, 16.3% of the population in the EFAI project zip codes has a disability, compared to 13.5% for the county overall. More people in the study area smoke, with 27.8% of the adult population smoking every day or most days (2018; self-reported), compared with the county at 21.7%, and the area sees more emergency services runs for opioid overdoses (7.2 per 1000 people) than the county does (4.2 per 1000 people; 2020).<sup>[3]</sup>

### Particulate Matter

## High

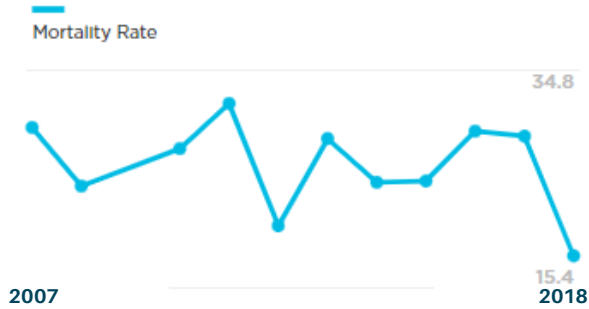
Air pollution - particulate matter (2018)

#### Micrograms of PM2.5 per Cubic Meter



41.4 µg PM2.5/m3 vs 3.2 for Marion County

## &lt; Infant Mortality Rate Over Time



Significant drop from 30.7 deaths per 1000 births in 2017

57% of all women in the area accessed prenatal care in 1st trimester (2018).

Life expectancy at birth in the project area is 71.1 years compared to 76.2 for Marion County (2015).

In 2018, 81% of the population in the EFAI census tracts reported good physical health (that is, 14 or more days of good physical health in the last 30 days).<sup>[5]</sup>

The proportion of adults reporting leisure physical activity in Marion County has remained fairly steady over the years, and is not much different from the state rates.<sup>[6]</sup>

05. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Community Profiles. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 20, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/>
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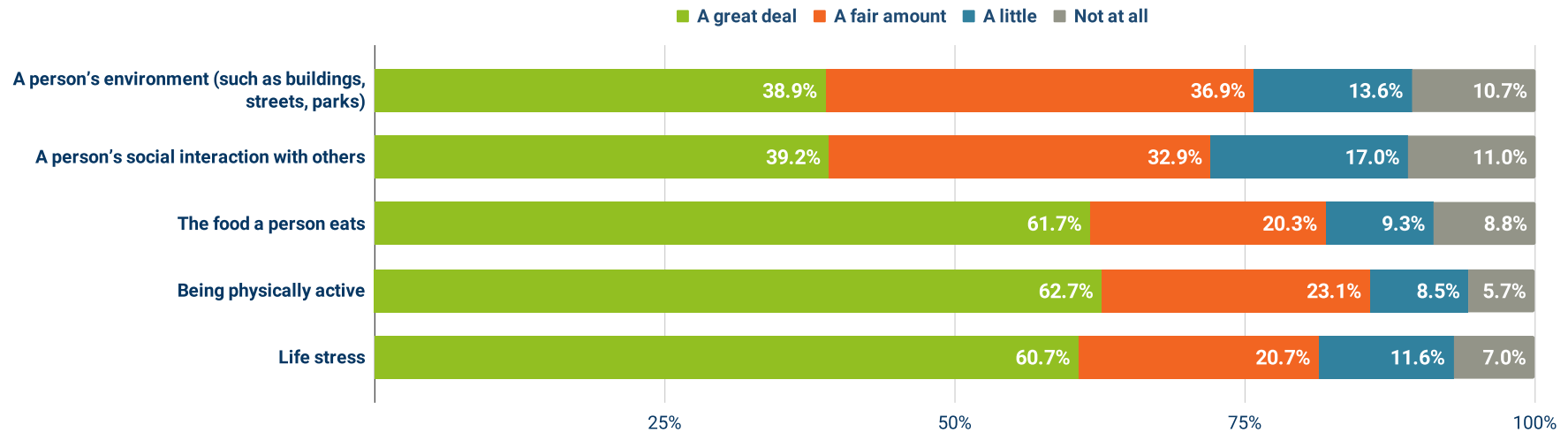
■ Marion County % Adults Reporting Leisure Physical Activity ■ Indiana % Adults Reporting Leisure Physical Activity





# From the Diabetes Impact Project – Indianapolis Neighborhoods Community Survey (2019)

In your opinion, how much do each of these things matter to health?



Using a 0 to 10 scale where 0 means "no control at all" and 10 means "a lot of control," how would you rate the amount of control you have over your health these days?



Average rating

**6.9**

# Equitable Food Access Initiative

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## Public Services & Amenities

Insights & Data

Health and wellbeing are affected by access to and quality of public services and amenities, including public transportation, education, recreational parks, and other social and cultural institutions. Public transportation can improve health equity by providing physical access to food, employment, medical care, and other vital services.<sup>[3]</sup> Education is a fundamental component of health<sup>[2]</sup>, and populations with more education tend to live longer, healthier lives<sup>[1]</sup>. Parks and greenspaces are important for cultivating physical, mental and spiritual health<sup>[4]</sup>. Altogether, adequate public services and amenities are crucial to community health in ways that are directly and indirectly related to food access and food security.

## Assets & Opportunities

- The forthcoming Purple Line will provide improved public transportation in the NEC along 38th Street. The Purple Line has been assessed in terms of Transit Oriented Development (TOD). TOD measures include employment density, population density, walk score and more.
- Eskenazi Health Center Forest Manor provides a range of primary and specialty care services, including mental and physical health services, senior care, and a pharmacy.
- UNEC's Soul and Salsa Initiative is focused on providing service programs that lead to self sufficiency and eliminating racial disparity gaps through "unification and celebration of all culture".



TOD and station locations pulled from Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization (IMPO) and the City of Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development. (2020). Purple Line Transit-Oriented Development Strategic Plan 2020. Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization. <https://media.graphcms.com/i5ox69LeRF6d6BuqT8wI>

## Community Input

- Food access should be part of the plan for the forthcoming Purple Line and any public transportation development in the area.
- There is a need for more healthcare services in the NEC. Also, the services at Eskenazi Health Center Forest Manor are underutilized.

01. Center on Society and Health. (2015). *Why Education Matters to Health: Exploring the Causes*. <https://societyhealth.vcu.edu/work/the-projects/why-education-matters-to-health-exploring-the-causes.html>

02. Hahn, R. A., & Truman, B. I. (2015). Education Improves Public Health and Promotes Health Equity. *International Journal of Health Services: Planning, Administration, Evaluation*, 45(4), 657-678. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020731415585986>

03. Heaps, W., Abramssohn, E., & Skillen, S. (2021). Public Transportation In The US: A Driver Of Health And Equity. *Health Affairs Health Policy Brief*, July 29, 2021. DOI: 10.1377/hpb20210630.810356

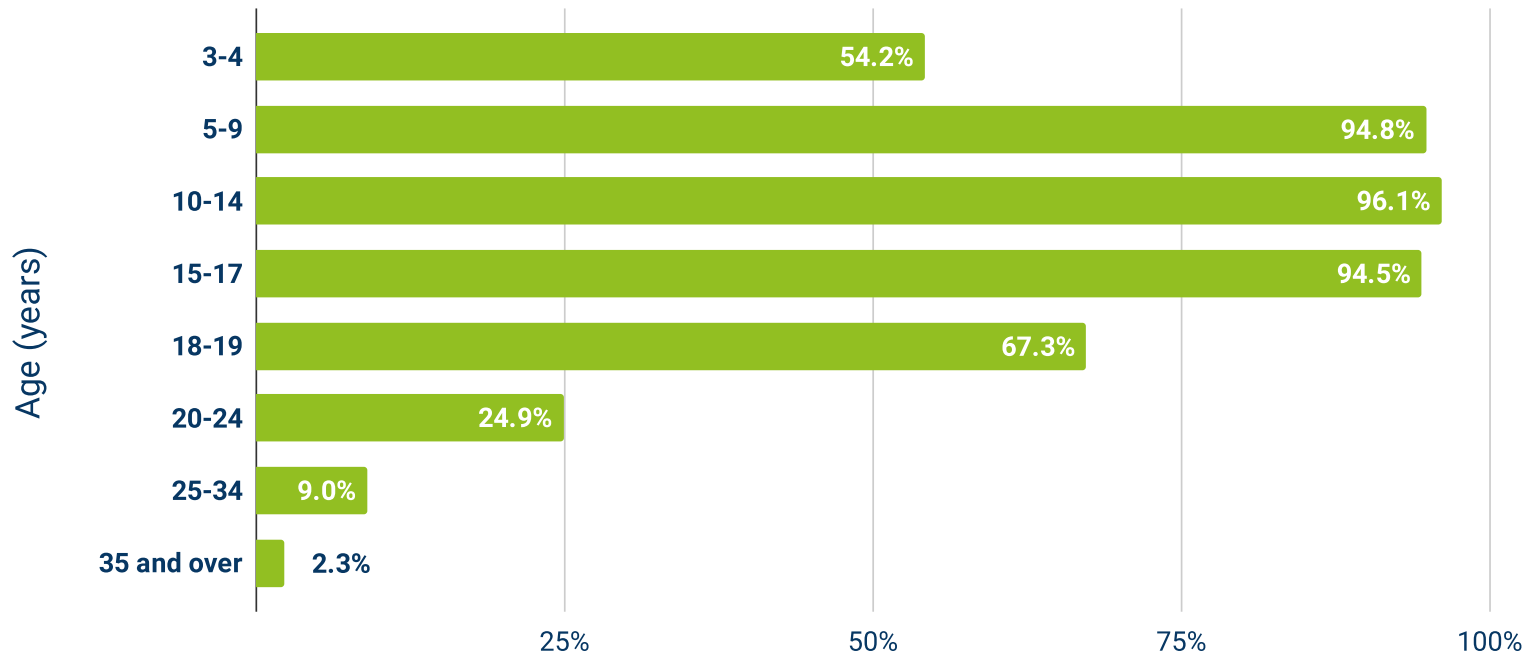
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# Data

## Education

### School enrollment, proportion of each age group <sup>[5]</sup>

School enrollment, proportion of each age group



05. American Community Survey (2019). School enrollment (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=School%20vEnrollment&g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1401>

## Free/Reduced Lunch Participation Rates (2021-22 school year)

Percentages represent the proportion of students receiving free/reduced lunch out of the total students in that district/school. There are some schools in the study area that do not have free/reduced lunch data available: Joyce Kilmer School, Mackida Loveal Higher Learning Academy, Muhammad's School, and Witness for Christ Christian School. <sup>[6-7]</sup>

### Districts with overlap in study area:

Indianapolis Public Schools:	64%
MSD Lawrence Township:	68%
MSD Warren Township:	66%
MSD Washington Township:	52%

### Schools located in study area:

Arlington Community Middle School: (part of Indianapolis Public Schools)	71%
Avondale Meadows Academy:	94%
Avondale Meadows Middle School:	92%
Charles A Tindley Accelerated School:	77%
HIM By HER Collegiate School for the Arts:	81%
Kindezi Academy:	80%
KIPP Indy College Prep Middle:	97%
KIPP Indy Unite Elementary:	95%
Rooted School Indianapolis:	94%

## Proportion of different learning assets in the county that are located in the EFAI project area zip codes <sup>[8]</sup>

Colleges and universities	10.0%
High schools	9.5%
Junior high schools	11.3%
Elementary schools	12.1%
Educational programs	10.0%
Child care centers	23.5%
Libraries	12.5%
Youth development programs	18.9%
Community centers	18.5%

06. Indiana Department of Education. (2022). Corporation Enrollment by Ethnicity and Free/Reduced Price Meal Status (SY 2021-2022) [Data set]. State of Indiana. <https://www.in.gov/doe/files/corporation-enrollment-ethnicity-free-reduced-price-meal-status-2006-22.xlsx>

07. Indiana Department of Education. (2022). School Enrollment by Ethnicity and Free/Reduced Price Meal Status (SY 2021-2022) [Data set]. State of Indiana. <https://www.in.gov/doe/files/school-enrollment-ethnicity-and-free-reduced-price-meal-status-2006-22.xlsx>

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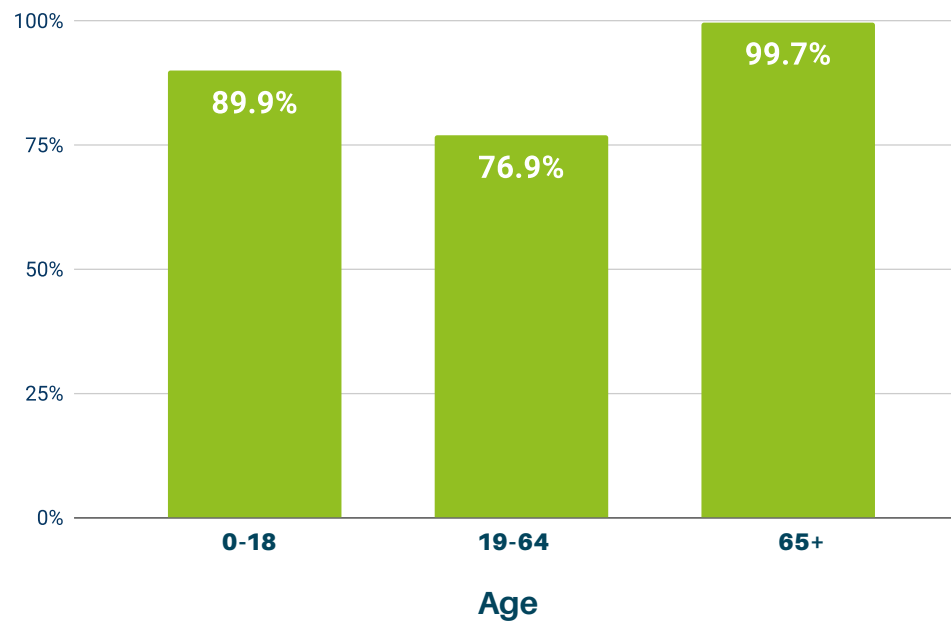


## Health

### Health Insurance <sup>[9]</sup>

Civilian noninstitutionalized population: 35,940

#### People Insured (84% of project area population)



### Hospitals and access to care

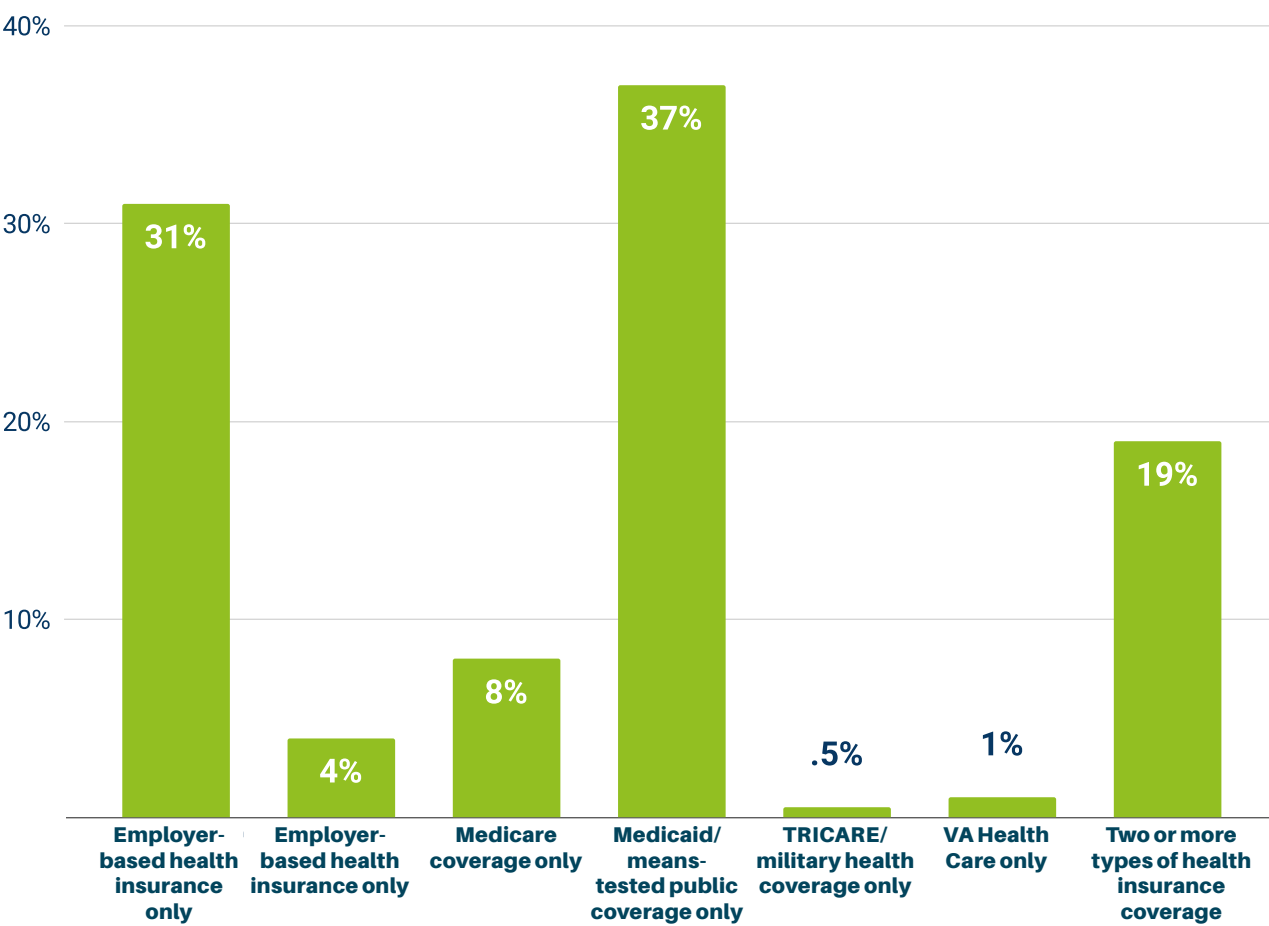
Proportion of services available in the county that are located in the EFAI project zip codes <sup>[10]</sup>

Pharmacies	6.1%
Mental health services	9.5%
Nursing homes	7.1%
Hospitals	4.2%
Local health departments	100%
Health education facilities	8.7%
Clinics	13.9%
Substance abuse services	13.5%

09. American Community Survey (2019). Selected characteristics of health insurance coverage in the United States (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Health%20Insurance&g=1400000US18097322600,18097322601,18097322602,18097322700,18097330805,18097330900,18097331000,18097350500,18097350600,18097350700,18097350800,18097352300,18097360102,18097360201>

10. The Polis Center. (n.d.). Community profiles. Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators Project. Retrieved February 20, 2022, from <https://profiles.savi.org/>

Types of Health Insurance Coverage <sup>[11]</sup>



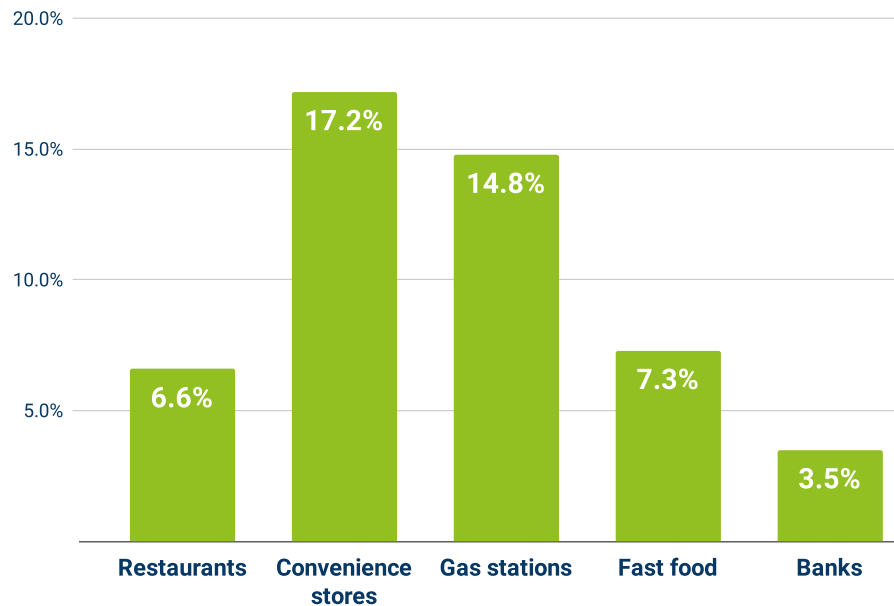
11. American Community Survey (2019). Types of health insurance coverage by age (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Health%20>

## Parks and green space

Roughly half of all parcels in the project area are within a quarter mile of a park or greenway, and 15% of the county's parks are located here. <sup>[11]</sup>

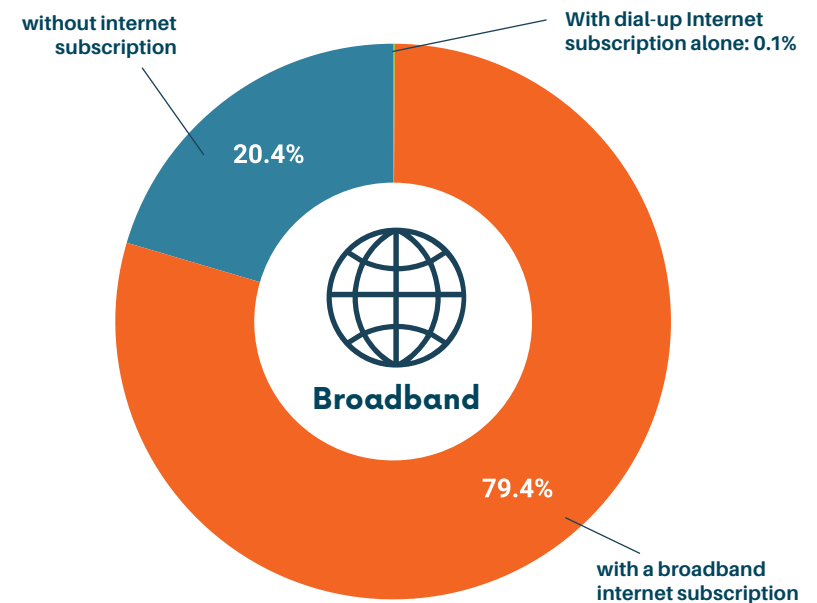
## Consumer <sup>[12]</sup>

Retail and banks in the EFAI census tracts as proportion of county totals



## Broadband <sup>[13]</sup>

Total households with a computer: 10,902 (69%)



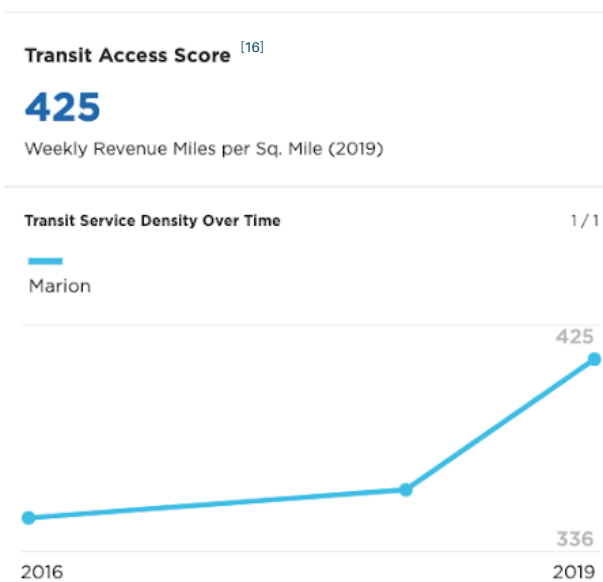
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## Transportation

More than 180,000 people commute into Marion County on a normal work day. Indianapolis residents drive more vehicle miles per capita than any other large U.S. urbanized area, and Indianapolis residents emit more tons of carbon dioxide per person than residents in many cities of similar size, such as Columbus, Seattle and Milwaukee. <sup>[14]</sup>

The city's transit access score improved markedly between 2016 and 2019. The transit access score is the total miles of bus service in a week (revenue miles) per square mile. One revenue mile represents one bus traveling one mile. <sup>[15]</sup>



## Walkability/pedestrian safety

In a 2018 survey of central Indiana residents, 69% said that they felt threatened for their personal safety at some point when they were walking. <sup>[17]</sup>

### Pedestrian safety in NEC neighborhoods <sup>[15]</sup>

	Walk score*	Bike/pedestrian collisions with automobiles (per 1000 population)
Martindale-Brightwood	34	.5
Forest Manor	36	.2
Meadows	36	.8
Devon	11	.5
Arlington Woods	33	1.2
Devington	29	0

\*Walk scores: 0-24: almost all errands require a car; 25-49: most errands require a car.

14. United States Department of Transportation. (2015, October 26). Transportation and Health Tool Data in Excel. <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/transportation-and-health-tool-data-excel>

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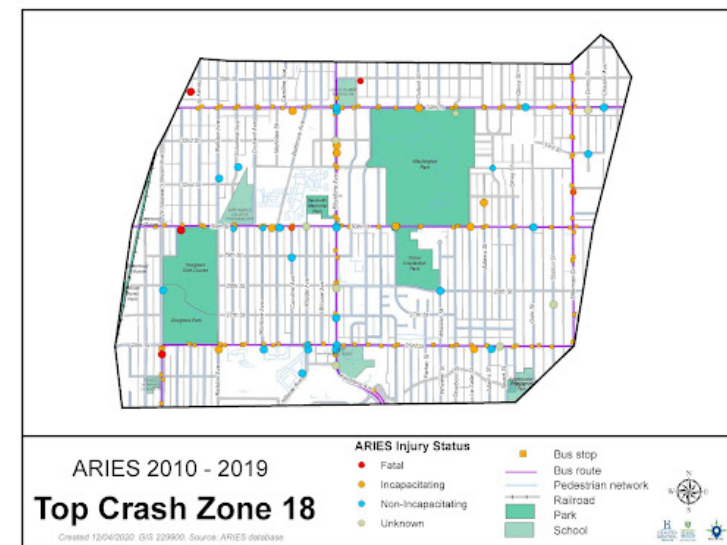
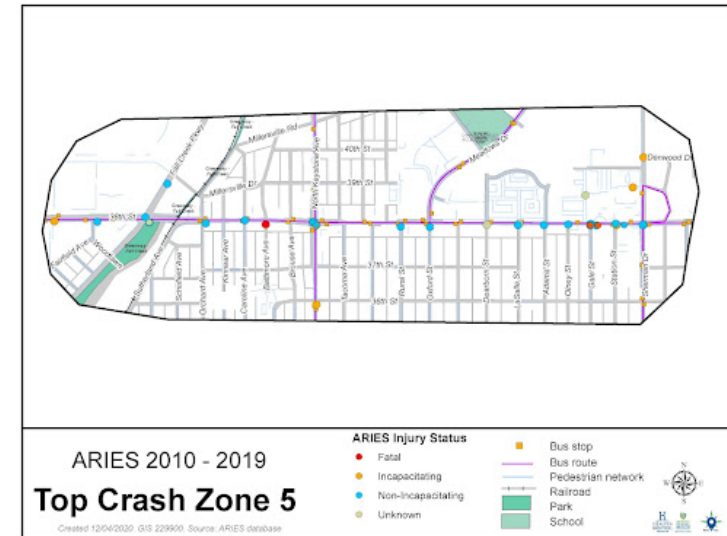
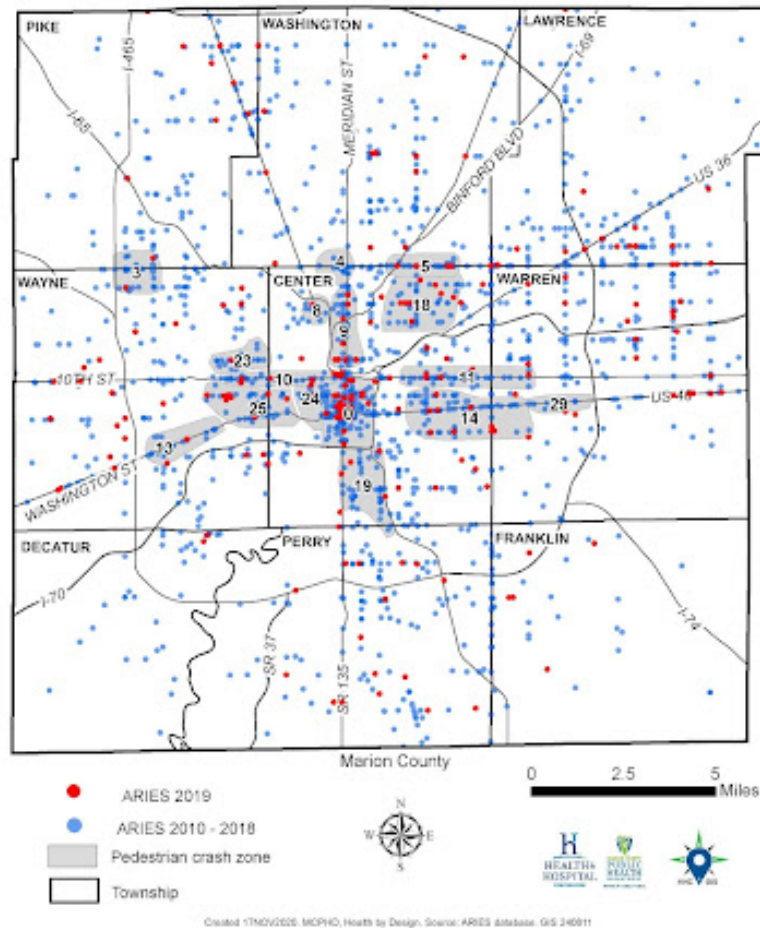
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## Pedestrian crash zones

The first map shows that a good portion of the project area falls within two of the top pedestrian crash zones for the decade 2010-2019 (zones 5, 18). The two additional maps show those two zones in more detail.

### 2010 - 2019 PEDESTRIAN CRASHES TOP CRASH ZONES, >3 EFFICIENCY IMPD ARIES DATA





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