

SAVI Data Catalog

SAVI Community Information System

www.savi.org



SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

The SAVI Community Information System is the nation's largest spatially-enabled system of its type, providing local organizations, researchers, and involved citizens with the detailed, geographically precise information needed to make well-informed decisions. SAVI contains a wealth of free data about the social, physical, and economic conditions of Central Indiana communities from counties to neighborhoods and census tracts, as well as information on thousands of non-profit and community-based organizations and programs. SAVI is a donor-supported, Web-based, interactive system that allows users to create custom maps, graphs, charts, and data profiles of over 2,000 Central Indiana communities.

SAVI collects data from nearly 30 organizations and agencies. We make the data mappable, standardize it, and group it into meaningful categories.

SAVI includes data on eleven counties in Central Indiana, including Marion, Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby. With 60 gigabytes and 20 years of data, SAVI is the largest community information system of its type for any metropolitan area in the United States.

SAVI provides nearly 10,000 data items in the following major categories:

- Arts, Culture, and Recreation
- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Environment
- Health
- Housing
- Natural Features (Water, Terrain)
- Political and Administrative Boundaries
- Public Assistance
- Sites, Programs, and Agencies (Assets)
- Transportation and Mobility

Data are available for multiple geographic units:

- Metropolitan Statistical Area
- County
- Township
- School Corporation
- Neighborhood
- City
- Police Jurisdiction
- Census Tract
- Census Block Group

Many data categories are available for the years 1988 to present, allowing users to understand changes in Conditions across time.

The SAVI data catalog is a detailed inventory, organized by category and source, of all vulnerability data found in the SAVI Community Information System database. For each topic, the data catalog provides detailed information on source providers, SAVI processing and output, SAVI indicators, reporting levels, data years, and limitations and assumptions. We created the catalog to help users understand the breadth of data available on the SAVI website and the nuances important when using and analyzing the data. The catalog can be used to determine if SAVI includes a particular data source or data about a certain topic and to learn the important details about the data in SAVI that are important to consider before using it for a particular purpose such as research.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

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DEMOGRAPHICS

DECENNIAL CENSUS SHORT FORM SURVEY DATA

Source Provider 1 of 1

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

The short form has a limited number of questions and was asked of every person and housing unit in the United States. Age, Hispanic or Latino origin, Household relationship, Race, Sex, Tenure (whether the home is owned or rented), Vacancy information is derived from the short form and compiled into Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 2 (SF 2). (www.census.gov)

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DECENNIAL CENSUS SHORT FORM SURVEY DATA

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1990, 2000

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 986 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions

Limitations

- Comparability with other census data: Comparing population or housing unit counts between Census short form (STF1A/SF1) and Census long form (STF3A/SF3 – see next section.) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA

Source Provider 1 of 1

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1990, 2000

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 97 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions

Limitations

- Sampling error: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

DEMOGRAPHICS
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES**Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov

Abstract

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It will replace the decennial long form in the 2010 and future censuses.

The advantage of ACS data is that it is released annually and is therefore more up-to-date than decennial census data. Disadvantages include the fact that one-year estimates are available only for geographies with a population greater than 65,000. Another disadvantage is that since the estimates are based on smaller sample sizes than decennial census data, margins-of-error may be more significant and must be considered when using the data.

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created. American Community Survey data requires additional steps to process margins of error. All margins of error are retained and displayed in SAVI including derived margins of error calculated for indicators and normalizations.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

DEMOGRAPHICS
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES**SAVI Indicators***Data Years:*

2005-2008

Reporting Levels:[Counties](#) – SAVI service area[Townships](#) – SAVI service area[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area[Metropolitan Statistical Areas \(MSAs\)](#) – Indianapolis MSA and Madison County MSA**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 492 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- **Availability:** ACS 1-year estimates are available only for areas with a population of greater than 65,000 people. Therefore, data is available only for select counties, school corporations and townships.
- **Margins-of-error:** ACS data are based on much smaller samples than decennial long form data and as a result margins of error are much larger. SAVI reports margin-of-error values along with estimate values.
- **Comparability to previous census data:** Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For example, 2005 ACS data did not include people residing in group quarters therefore total population comparisons are not possible against 2000 census. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/comparing_data/.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY
ADDRESS VACANCY REPORTS**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street SW, Room 8154
Office of Policy Development and Research
Washington, DC 20410
(202)402-5745
www.hud.gov

Abstract

HUD has entered into an agreement with the United States Postal Service (USPS) to receive quarterly aggregate data on addresses identified by the USPS as having been "vacant" or "No-Stat" in the previous quarter. The potential power of these data is that they represent the universe of all addresses in the United States and are updated every three months. Under the agreement with the USPS, HUD can make the data available publicly at the Census Tract level provided users agree to the terms and conditions of the click-on sublicense. (HUD)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See "Data Description" at
<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/usps.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

HUD USPS data is delivered with aggregated counts of addresses in one of 3 categories; total addresses, vacant addresses, and no-stat addresses. For ease-of-use, SAVI combines vacant addresses and no-stat addresses into a single category. There are multiple reasons an address may be considered no-stat, but all no-stat addresses are considered to be not occupied, as are vacant addresses. For a complete explanation please see <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/usps.html>.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2008-2009
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY
ADDRESS VACANCY REPORTS**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 36 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Data concurrence:
 - Collection of business address vacancy data started in 2008 while collection of residential address vacancy data started in 2005.
 - HUD began collecting address vacancy data from the USPS on November 18th, 2005. Therefore indicators reporting the length of vacancy (e.g. Vacant for 6 to 12 months) are not available until later data years. For example, addresses vacant for 6 to 12 months are first available for 2006 Qtr 4.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY
BUSINESS INVENTORIES**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Marion County Health Department
3838 N. Rural Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 541-2400
<http://www.hhcorp.org/>

Abstract

Currently, our business inventory data is limited to food establishment data. The Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County compiles these data for the purpose of tracking establishments that require periodic inspections. Marion County Health Department food data is derived from their list of establishments that require inspections based on the handling or processing of food.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See “Additional Information” section below and “The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)” at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides data for the following types of food establishments: Convenience Stores, Grocery Stores, and Limited Service Restaurants (Fast Food). The Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County provides a list of food establishment addresses which the Polis Center geocodes which allows spatial determination within SAVI’s aggregation geographies. This allows custom aggregations to SAVI’s geographies such as census tracts, neighborhoods and school corporations.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2007
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – Marion County
[Community Development Corporations](#) – Marion County
[City Limits](#) – Marion County
[Health Planning Areas](#) – Marion County
[Indy Neighborhoods](#) – Marion County
[School Corporations](#) – Marion County
[Townships](#) – Marion County

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY
BUSINESS INVENTORIES[Census Tracts](#) – Marion County[ZIP Codes](#) – Marion County**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 3 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Data currency: Because these data are updated irregularly in SAVI, the SAVI database may not reflect recent updates made by the Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County.

Additional Information

The definitions for Convenience Stores, Grocery Stores, and Limited Service Restaurants (Fast Food) as provided by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):

- Limited Service Restaurants (Fast Food): This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) providing food services where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating or (2) selling a specialty snack or nonalcoholic beverage for consumption on or near the premises. Food and drink may be consumed on the premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) in this industry may provide these food services in combination with selling alcoholic beverages.
- Grocery Stores: This industry comprises establishments generally known as supermarkets and grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food.
- Convenience Stores: This industry comprises establishments known as convenience stores or food marts primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks. These establishments are engaged primarily in retailing foods not for immediate consumption and not made on premises.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEYS (EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STATISTICS)****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

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SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEYS (EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME STATISTICS)****SAVI Indicators**

Data Years: 1990, 2000

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 111 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Sampling error: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

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The advantage of ACS data is that it is released annually and is therefore more up-to-date than decennial census data. Disadvantages include the fact that one-year estimates are available only for geographies with a population greater than 65,000. Another disadvantage is that since the estimates are based on smaller sample sizes than decennial census data, margins-of-error may be more significant and must be considered when using the data.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

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SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005-2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ECONOMY**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES**

[Metropolitan Statistical Areas \(MSAs\)](#) – Indianapolis MSA and Madison County MSA

List of Indicators

For this data category and source SAVI has developed 106 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Availability. ACS 1-year estimates are available only for areas with a population of greater than 65,000 people. Therefore, data is available only for select counties, school corporations and townships.
- Margins-of-error. ACS data are based on much smaller samples than decennial long form data and as a result margins of error are much larger. SAVI reports margin-of-error values along with estimate values.
- Comparability to previous census data. Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For example, 2005 ACS data did not include people residing in group quarters therefore total population comparisons are not possible against 2000 census. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance.htm.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION
DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA**SAVI Indicators***Data Years:*

1990, 2000

Reporting Levels:[Counties](#) – SAVI service area*[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*[School Corporations](#) – SAVI Service area*

*As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source SAVI has developed 320 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Sampling error: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It will replace the decennial long form in the 2010 and future censuses.

The advantage of ACS data is that it is released annually and is therefore more up-to-date than decennial census data. Disadvantages include the fact that one-year estimates are available only for geographies with a population greater than 65,000. Another disadvantage is that since the estimates are based on smaller sample sizes than decennial census data, margins-of-error must be considered when using the data.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created. American Community Survey data requires additional steps to process margins of error. All margins of error are retained and displayed in SAVI including derived margins of error calculated for indicators and normalizations.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005-2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area
[Metropolitan Statistical Areas \(MSAs\)](#) – Indianapolis MSA and Madison County MSA

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES****List of Indicators**

For this data category and source SAVI has developed 320 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Availability. ACS 1-year estimates are available only for areas with a population of greater than 65,000 people. Therefore, data is available only for select counties, school corporations and townships.
- Margins-of-error. ACS data are based on much smaller samples than decennial long form data and as a result margins of error are much larger. SAVI reports margin-of-error values along with estimate values.
- Comparability to previous census data. Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For example, 2005 ACS data did not include people residing in group quarters therefore total population comparisons are not possible against 2000 census. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance.htm.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL RECORDS****Source Provider 1 of 1**

Indiana Business Research Center/Indiana Dept of Education
777 Indiana Ave. Suite 210
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 274-2979
ibrc@iupui.edu
www.ibrc.indiana.edu

Abstract

The Indiana State Department of Education maintains historic and current information on all public and non-public school corporation students in the state of Indiana. The Department of Education's database contains historic time series data on a variety of topics, such as public and private elementary and secondary school enrollments, attendance, testing, funding, and special program indicators. Many data items have continuous historic data back to the late 1970s. Data items are available for all school corporations in the state of Indiana from its web site, the Indiana K-12 home page. Education statistics are used by state legislators, education policy makers, school corporation superintendents, researchers, and interested private citizens.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.

SAVI Processing and Output

Selected education data for the SAVI area have been extracted and processed for the years 1990 through the present for inclusion in the SAVI database. Education data takes many forms and requires several different methods to fully process the data, some data elements are provided at the school level which requires address geocoding and then aggregations up to the school corporation and county levels. Other data are provided as school corporation-level aggregation which requires definitions of display labels and arithmetic expressions to define indicators. Data received as school corporation aggregations cannot be aggregated to the county level due to the fact that school corporations cross county boundaries.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1990 – 2009
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

EDUCATION**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL RECORDS****List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 88 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Historic figures released in the Department of Education database will, upon occasion, be revised by Department of Education staff to reflect more accurate information. For this reason, education data in the SAVI database is replaced in its entirety rather than updated with current information with each new release. Analyses performed at different times on the SAVI database may vary for this reason.
- Zeroes and blank fields are both used in these data to indicate missing data. Care should be taken to interpret the data correctly.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ENVIRONMENT
AIR QUALITY**Source Provider 1 of 1**

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System (AQS)
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), Information Transfer Group
Mail Code E143-03
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
(919) 541-5265

Abstract

The AirData Air Quality Index Summary Report displays an annual summary of Air Quality Index (AQI) values for counties or metropolitan statistical areas. (EPA) Air Quality Index is an approximate indicator of overall air quality, because it takes into account all of the criteria air pollutants measured within a geographic area. (EPA)

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. It tells you how clean or polluted your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern for you. EPA calculates the AQI for five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. For each of these pollutants, EPA has established national air quality standards to protect public health. (EPA)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See "About the Air Quality Index Summary Report" at <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/help/hmonaqi.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides air quality data for the SAVI area counties from 1998 - 2008.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1998-2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 14 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ENVIRONMENT
AIR QUALITY**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- These data represent the best information available to EPA from state agencies on January 10, 2009. However, some values may be absent due to incomplete reporting, and some values subsequently may be changed due to quality assurance activities. (EPA)

Additional Information

For more information please visit the AirData web site at <http://www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html>

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ENVIRONMENT
EMISSIONS**Source Provider 1 of 1**

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System (AQS)
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), Information Transfer Group
Mail Code E143-03
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
(919) 541-5265

Abstract

EPA's National Emission Inventory (NEI) database contains information about sources that emit criteria air pollutants and their precursors, and hazardous air pollutants. The database includes estimates of annual air pollutant emissions from point, nonpoint, and mobile sources in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. EPA collects information about sources and releases an updated version of the NEI database every three years.

EPA compiles the NEI database from these primary sources:

- Emissions inventories compiled by state and local environmental agencies
- Databases related to EPA's Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) programs to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants
- Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data
- For electric generating units, EPA's Emission Tracking System / Continuous Emissions Monitoring data (ETS/CEM) and Department of Energy fuel use data
- For onroad sources, the Federal Highway Administration's estimate of vehicle miles traveled and emission factors from EPA's MOBILE computer model
- For nonroad sources, EPA's NONROAD computer model
- Previous emissions inventories, if states do not submit current data

(EPA)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations

Codebook: See "About the National Emission Inventory Database" at <http://www.epa.gov/oar/data/neidb.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides emissions data for the SAVI Area.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1990, 1996-2002

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

ENVIRONMENT
EMISSIONS

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 98 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- None reported

Additional Information

Pollutants

Criteria air pollutants are substances for which EPA has set health-based standards. Four of the six criteria air pollutants are included in the NEI database:

- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
- Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

Ozone, the fifth criteria air pollutant, arises from photochemical reactions in the atmosphere rather than direct emissions from sources. Lead, the sixth criteria pollutant, is also a hazardous air pollutant “lead compounds”. The NEI tracks lead emissions as a hazardous air pollutant.

The NEI also includes emissions of two substances that enable and facilitate the formation of criteria air pollutants:

- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Ammonia (NH₃)

Volatile organic compounds react with nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere to form ozone. Ammonia reacts with nitrogen and sulfur compounds in the atmosphere, mainly nitric and sulfuric acids, to form particulate matter.

For AirData reports and maps, the NEI database provides annual emissions estimates of the criteria air pollutants and precursors identified above. NEI has county-level aggregate emissions for years 1990 through 2002, and emissions for individual point sources (facilities) for years 1996, 1999, and 2002. Because of changes in EPA emission inventory procedures, emissions for 1999 and later years may not be directly comparable with prior years, especially with regard to particulate matter emissions. Some facility IDs and names changed in the 1999 data, so it may not be possible to identify unambiguously the corresponding 1996 and 1999 data for some facilities. For further information please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oar/data/neidb.html>

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS**Source Provider 1 of 2**

Marion County Health Department
3838 N. Rural Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 541-2400
<http://www.hhcorp.org/>

Abstract

Vital records (birth and death certificates) are compiled by the Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County for tracking vital events (births and deaths) occurring in Marion County.

Source Data

Format: Point Level.
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI processes vital records for all births and deaths occurring within Marion County to Marion County residents. SAVI geocodes the residential address data associated with each vital record using a street centerline address reference layer. Based on the output geographic coordinates, SAVI identifies geographic areas associated with each record and subsequently summarizes the data by geographic area (reporting level) and year.

Custom data aggregations may be requested. Email savi@iupui.edu.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1988 – 2009
Reporting Levels: [Indy Neighborhoods](#) – Marion County
[Census Tracts](#) – Marion County
[School Corporations](#) – Marion County

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 215 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- Does not include births or deaths to out-of-county residents which occur within Marion County.
- Does not include births or deaths to Marion County residents which occur outside of Marion County.
- These limitations should be kept in mind when analyzing rates of occurrence.
- As of 2007, the following data can no longer be collected* from the source provider. Associated SAVI indicators are available still for the previous years of SAVI birth certificate processing (1988 – 2006):
 - Birth data:
 - Drug and alcohol use by the mother
 - Mother's HIV test results
 - Mother's participation in MCH program
- As of 2007, the following data are reported differently preventing comparison with previous data years.
 - Birth data:
 - Tobacco use by the mother
 - Mother's sexually transmitted infection status
 - Father's employment status

Confidentiality

- Individual level data is received by SAVI in de-identified to protect confidentiality. No individual-level data is released by SAVI.
- All geographic area totals are screened, and those that have a value of 1 to 3 are changed to 3, to protect confidentiality of individuals. Example: If a particular census tract has 2 births in 1998, the count for the births in that census tract will be changed to 3.

Additional Information

* Starting in 2007, Indiana requires its local health departments to report birth data using the state's new online reporting system. Most of the data generated from the new reporting system is compatible with the data reported prior to 2007 (with the exception of the items noted above) and as such time series analysis using associated SAVI indicators is still possible.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS**Source Provider 2 of 2**

Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH)
via Indiana Business Research Center (IBRC)
777 Indiana Avenue Suite 210
Indianapolis IN 46202
(317) 274-2979
ibrc@iupui.edu
www.ibrc.indiana.edu

Abstract

Birth and death data are compiled at the county level from birth and death certificates filed with the Indiana State Department of Health (1989-2003). The 1999-2003 records in this data serve as a means of measuring progress toward reaching the Healthy People 2010 goal of reducing cancer incidence in Indiana.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See ISDH "Data Users Guide" at
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/23972.htm>

SAVI Processing and Output

The SAVI database includes county-level birth and death certificate data for all events which occur to residents by county regardless of where the event occurred. This data set is received as county-level aggregations requiring the definition of display labels and arithmetic expressions to create indicators. Indicators are combined as numerators and denominators to create normalized indicators such as Births to Moms 15-19 as a % of Total Births.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1989 – 2003
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 82 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- ISDH vitals data are tabulated based on residency of the mother for birth data regardless of where the event occurred. For e.g., Hendricks county vitals are tabulated for residents of Hendricks County who also gave birth in Hendricks County.

Confidentiality

- [Due to the confidential nature of the data no individual-level data are released. In addition, aggregated totals of less than 5 events are not reported to maintain confidentiality. For this reason, individual geographic area totals should never be added to create a grand total for a larger area.](#)

Additional Information

- Births and deaths are tabulated each year by the Indiana State Department of Health.
- Indiana is part of a federal-state cooperative with the National Center for Health Statistics so that the collection and publication of these data are standardized among all 50 states. (STATS Indiana)

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
BIRTH DEFECTS REGISTRY**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Indiana State Health Department (ISDH)
2 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-1325
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/>

Abstract

The 1986 Indiana General Assembly enacted a law (IC 16-4-10-6) to establish the Birth Problems Registry by January 1, 1987. In 2001, the Indiana Birth Problems Registry law (IC 16-38-4-7; 410 IAC 21-3) was amended to allow additional data sources to be used to improve the quality of the data. Data from the Indiana Birth Problems Registry will be used to detect trends in birth defects and suggest areas for further study; to identify epidemiological factors associated with birth defects; to address community concerns about the environmental effects on birth outcomes; to evaluate education, screening, and prevention programs; and to establish efficient referral systems that provide special services for the children with identified birth defects and their families. (ISDH) The Indiana Birth Defects and Problems Registry is a population-based surveillance system that seeks to promote fetal, infant, and child health. The purpose of the Registry is to prevent birth defects and childhood developmental disabilities and to enhance the quality of life of affected Indiana residents. (ISDH)

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

See "Indiana Birth Defects and Problems Registry" at
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/20218.htm>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides birth defect incidence rates for SAVI-Area counties aggregated for years 2003-2005 as a whole, but not individual years. Data are received aggregated by counties so indicators are created as display labels and arithmetic expressions and require no geocoding of individual addresses.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years:

2005

Reporting Levels:

[Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 33 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
BIRTH DEFECTS REGISTRY**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- The Indiana State Department of Health provides birth defect incidence rates for all Indiana counties aggregated for years 2003-2005 as a whole, but not individual years. When 2005 data are viewed in SAVI, they actually refer to all of the births defects from 2003-2005.

Additional Information

- For more information please visit the Indiana Birth Defects and Problems Registry website at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/20218.htm>.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**DISEASE INCIDENCE REPORTS (CANCER, COMMUNICABLE) CANCER****Source Provider 1 of 1**

Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH)
2 N. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-7158
mlundy@isdh.in.gov
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/>

Abstract

The Indiana State Cancer Registry was established for the purpose of recording cases of malignant disease and compiling necessary and appropriate information in order to conduct epidemiological studies of cancer and apply appropriate preventive and control measures. (ISDH) These data come from the eleventh edition of the Indiana State Cancer Registry's incidence report. It provides valuable information to address issues related to cancer, one of the Indiana State Department of Health public health priorities.

The 2000-2004 data in this report serve as a means of measuring progress toward reaching the Healthy People 2010 goal of reducing cancer incidence in Indiana. Because of the limitations described within the report, it should not be regarded as a definitive description of cancer incidence in Indiana. (ISDH)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See ISDH "Data Users Guide" at
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/23972.htm>

Confidentiality

For fewer than 5 cases the value is suppressed to protect confidentiality.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides cancer incidents, incidence rates, deaths and mortality rates for the SAVI area counties from 1999 - 2004. Cancer data is received as aggregations by county so there is no need for address geocoding and SAVI indicators are created through the definitions of display labels and arithmetic expressions of source columns.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1999 – 2004
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**DISEASE INCIDENCE REPORTS (CANCER, COMMUNICABLE) CANCER****List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 132 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Rates based on fewer than 20 cases are unstable.
- Rates are based on 2000 census data; rates reported for later years will tend to have greater error.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Indiana State Health Department (ISDH)
2 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-1325
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/>

Abstract

Infectious disease data are compiled by the Indiana State Department of Health and published in an annual report. Infectious disease data are compiled by the Indiana State Department of Health for recording and tracking disease rates over time. The Indiana State Department of Health provides infectious disease incidence rates for all Indiana counties with at least five cases for each particular disease.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See ISDH “Data Users Guide” at
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/23972.htm>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI provides infectious disease incidence rates for all SAVI counties with at least five cases for each particular disease. Communicable disease data is received as aggregations by county so there is no need for address geocoding and SAVI indicators are created through the definition of display labels and arithmetic expressions of source columns.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2004 – 2006
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 14 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- Data for counties reporting fewer than five disease cases are not included to protect the confidentiality of the cases.
- Data for fewer than 20 reported disease cases are considered statistically unstable.

Additional Information

For more information please visit ISDH's Infectious Disease website at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/20667.htm>.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**SMALL AREA HEALTH INSURANCE ESTIMATES (SAHIE)****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau
1111 W. 22nd Street, Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program produces estimates of health insurance coverage for states and all counties. In October 2008, SAHIE released 2005 estimates of health insurance coverage by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and income categories at the state-level and by age, sex, and income categories at the county-level. (US Census Bureau) The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. Data on health insurance coverage for counties are not available elsewhere, since the American Community Survey has only recently begun asking questions on this topic. Our primary focus is to produce a consistent set of nation-wide estimates for sub-state areas, such as counties. The program builds on the work of the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program (US Census Bureau).

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>
See also SAHIE Methodology at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/methods/index.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

SAHIE data is received as aggregations by county so there is no need for address geocoding and SAVI indicators are created through the definition of display labels and arithmetic expressions of source columns.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005 – 2006
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 48 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**SMALL AREA HEALTH INSURANCE ESTIMATES (SAHIE)****Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- SAHIE estimates come with associated margins of error (MOEs). MOEs have been included, where available, in the SAVI data.

Additional Information

This research is partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). The CDC have a congressional mandate to provide screening services for breast and cervical cancer to low-income, uninsured, and underserved women through the NBCCEDP. Most state NBCCEDP programs define low-income as 200 or 250 percent of the poverty threshold. For the programs that use definitions other than 200 or 250 percent, program representatives have elected to receive information for one of these two thresholds.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. The estimates are based on data from the following sources:

- The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) of the Current Population Survey (CPS);
- Demographic population estimates;
- Aggregated federal tax returns;
- Food stamp participation records;
- County Business Patterns;
- Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) participation records; and
- Census 2000.

For more information, please visit the US Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates home page at <http://www.census.gov//did/www/sahie/>.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
HOSPITAL DISCHARGE DATA**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Indiana State Health Department (ISDH)
2 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-1325
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/>

Abstract

Health care costs and access are frequent media topics in today's world. All Indiana Hospitals are required to report to ISDH patient data including cost, length of stay, and diagnosis. Tracking hospital discharge data allows analysis of trends of hospitalizations and associated costs. Comparisons can also be made across payer types, hospitals, diagnoses, and geographic areas such as counties.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu

SAVI Processing and Output

Hospital discharge data are aggregated to the county level based on the county for each hospital for the entire SAVI area. SAVI indicators are created by selecting categories of insurance types or diagnosis types and then summarizing total patients, or total cost for each category.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2000 – 2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 110 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- The data provided are based on locations of hospitals, not patient residences. Patients frequently are admitted to hospital in counties different from their residence.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
HOSPITAL DISCHARGE DATA**Additional Information**

ISDH hospital discharge data are organized into two major different types of indicators: hospitalizations by payer type and by diagnosis code. For each payer type, the cost, length, and number of hospitalizations can be determined. The same information can be determined for each diagnosis type. Diagnosis types are categorized by ICD-9 major class codes.

See <http://www.in.gov/isdh/20624.htm> for further information.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**PRIMARY CARE SERVICE AREA DATA****Source Provider 1 of 1**

Primary Care Service Area (PCSA) Project
The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice
Lebanon, NH 03766
(603) 653-0800
<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~cecs/pcsa/pcsa.html>

Abstract

The PCSA project offers the first national database of primary care resources and utilization for small areas. At the heart of the data are 6,542 areas defined by aggregating ZIP Code areas to reflect Medicare patient travel to primary care providers. It is a data source for pertinent health care resources, population descriptors, health care need measures and Medicare utilization statistics. Primary Care Service Area data cover the entire United States by ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) and Primary Care Service Areas which are aggregations of ZCTAs. (Primary Care Service Area (PCSA) Project)

This data helps to evaluate primary care physician resources for allocation such as the location of new or expanded rural health or community health centers or initiating new health care programs, locally, state levels and nationally. It also helps in tracking changes in primary health care providers, facilities or utilizations over time and in the allocation of grants for underserved areas.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Technical Information on the PCSA Project”, see
http://pcsa.dartmouth.edu/technical_information.html

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI collected Primary Care Service Area data and defined indicators based on several PCSA data categories including physicians, physician assistants, Medicare usage, and census data. PCSA data is provided in an aggregated format with SAVI indicators being created based on display labels and arithmetical expressions of PCSA data columns. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Female Primary Care Physicians as a % of Total Primary Care Physicians. Rural/Urban population data (found in the SAVI demographics section) is based on PCSA data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**PRIMARY CARE SERVICE AREA DATA****SAVI Indicators***Data Years:*

1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006

(Data year availability depends on specific indicator.)

Reporting Levels:[Primary Care Service Area \(PCSA\)](#) – SAVI service area[ZIP Code Tabulation Area \(ZCTA\)](#) – SAVI service area**List of Indicators:**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 123 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Calculations using large geographic areas tend to mask communities with very high or low counts.
- State level and county level data tend to show average changes and mask significant migration of resources both into and out of smaller areas.
- Concurrence of data is a limitation. For example, American Medical Association (AMA) provides the physician data and is available for the years until 2006. However, there is no data available for those years for physician assistants, provided by the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA). These discrepancies may limit the use of these data.

Additional Information

PCSAs include a ZIP area with one or more primary care providers and any contiguous ZIP areas whose Medicare populations seek the plurality of their primary care from those providers. Unique features of PCSAs include: service areas that encompass actual patterns of local primary care use; links between each PCSA and primary care resources, population characteristics and Medicare primary care utilization; and capacity for each PCSA to be cast into a larger framework of political, sociological and economic characteristics. (The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice)

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
OBESITY SURVEYS: ADULT**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Marion County Health Department
3838 N. Rural Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 541-2400
<http://www.hhcorp.org/>

Abstract

2005 telephonic interview of adults in Marion County was conducted by the Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County to focus on obesity related behaviors and outcomes such as diet, exercise and body mass index. The combination of poor diet and sedentary lifestyles is second only to smoking in causing preventable health problems and deaths in the United States. The consequences go well beyond health, impacting quality of life, productivity, and the general economy. These effects can be avoided through more active lifestyles, combined with good eating habits.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See MCHD's complete report of results at
http://www.mchd.com/obesity/Obesity_Report_2nd_edition_for_web.pdf.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI collected adult obesity data from Marion County Health Department (MCHD) and defined indicators based on information processed by MCHD. Data are received as aggregations to health planning areas and Marion County as a whole. Display Labels are defined for each indicator and then display on the SAVI online interface.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005
Reporting Levels: [County](#) - Marion County
[Health Planning Areas](#) – Marion County

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 17 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
OBESITY SURVEYS: ADULT**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- Since the survey results are based on a sample of the population there is statistical uncertainty in the results.
- The confidence intervals associated with the indicators are available from Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County but are currently not displayed in SAVI. Hence statistical significance cannot be derived concretely.

Additional Information

Until this survey was conducted, only a little more than anecdotal information was known about eating and physical activity habits within Marion County. There were many outcomes indicating unhealthy habits, including: high rates of diabetes and other chronic diseases; high state-level rates of obesity and obesity-related Medicaid expenditures; and county-wide obesity rate estimates that exceed the rest of Indiana. However, these estimates were based on too few people to adequately assess which groups in Marion County have the greatest problems. There was also little information about the habits, attitudes, and factors contributing to obesity among our 870,000 residents.

A generous grant from the Richard M. Fairbanks Foundation made it possible for the Marion County Health Department (MCHD) to conduct the first comprehensive adult obesity needs assessment telephone survey. Between February and June, 2005, telephone interviews of 4,784 adults in Marion County were conducted to establish information about body mass index (BMI), physical activity behaviors, food intake, eating patterns, and other related factors. The result is a very rich data set, sufficient to assess physical activity, nutritional status, obesity, in many population subgroups, as well as for the county as a whole. Highlights from the analyses are included in this report. (MCHD)

The Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County has a rich data source and the complete results of the survey in a cross tabbed format. A complete report of the results can be viewed at http://www.mchd.com/obesity/Obesity_Report_2nd_edition_for_web.pdf

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
OBESITY SURVEYS: CHILDREN**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Marion County Health Department
3838 N. Rural Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 541-2400
<http://www.hhcorp.org/>

Abstract

The Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County worked with 10 of the 11 public school districts in Marion County to measure the height and weight of the students, in 2005. The measurements were converted to measures of body mass index (BMI), and compared to BMI percentiles from the CDC's standard, age and gender-appropriate distributions for children's BMIs. The CDC's standard distributions are based on United States (US) children's BMI distributions from the 1970s (Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County).

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See "Child Health and Wellness Initiative Results" at http://www.mchd.com/CHWI_results_report.htm.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI collected child obesity data from MCHD and defined indicators based on information processed by MCHD. The child obesity rates are given as percentages of student populations and are available only as Marion County as a whole.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005
Reporting Levels: [Health Planning Areas](#) – Marion County

List of Indicators For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 114 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH
OBESITY SURVEYS: CHILDREN**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- Ten of the eleven Marion County school corporations' participated. Wayne Township schools did not participate.

Additional Information

The complete Child Health and Wellness Initiative Results can be found at http://www.mchd.com/CHWI_results_report.htm

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA (DISABILITY STATISTICS)****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are an excellent source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HEALTH**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA (DISABILITY STATISTICS)****SAVI Indicators***Data Years:*

1990, 2000

Reporting Levels:[Counties](#) – SAVI service area*[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area*

*As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 19 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used. Other limitations are included in the U.S. Census Bureau technical documentation.
- The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
ADDRESS VACANCY REPORTS**Source Provider 1 of 1**

Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street SW, Room 8154
Office of Policy Development and Research
Washington DC 20410
(202) 402-5745
www.hud.gov

Abstract

HUD has entered into an agreement with the United States Postal Service (USPS) to receive quarterly aggregate data on addresses identified by the USPS as having been "vacant" or "No-Stat" in the previous quarter. The potential power of these data is that they represent the universe of all addresses in the United States and are updated every three months. Under the agreement with the USPS, HUD can make the data available publicly at the Census Tract level provided users agree to the terms and conditions of the click-on sublicense. (HUD)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: See "Data Description" at
<http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/usps.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

HUD USPS data is delivered with addresses in one of 3 categories; total addresses, vacant addresses, and no-stat addresses. For ease-of-use, SAVI combines vacant addresses and no-stat addresses into a single category. There are multiple reasons an address may be considered no-stat, but all no-stat addresses are considered to be not occupied, as are vacant addresses. For a complete explanation please see <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/usps.html>

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005-2009
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
ADDRESS VACANCY REPORTS**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 34 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Data concurrence:
 - Collection of business address vacancy data started in 2008 while collection of residential address vacancy data started in 2005.
 - HUD began collecting address vacancy data from the USPS on November 18th, 2005. Therefore indicators reporting the length of vacancy (e.g. Vacant for 6 to 12 months) are not available until later data years. For example, addresses vacant for 6 to 12 months are first available for 2006 Qtr 4.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING**DECENNIAL CENSUS SHORT FORM SURVEY DATA****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

The short form has a limited number of questions and was asked of every person and housing unit in the United States. Age, Hispanic or Latino origin, Household relationship, Race, Sex, Tenure (whether the home is owned or rented), Vacancy information is derived from the short form and compiled into Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 2 (SF 2). (www.census.gov)

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1990, 2000
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
DECENNIAL CENSUS SHORT FORM SURVEY DATATownships – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 38 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Comparability with other census data: Comparing population or housing unit counts between Census short form (STF1A/SF1) and Census long form (STF3A/SF3 – see next section.) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING**DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA****SAVI Indicators**

Data Years: 1990, 2000

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 97 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Sampling error: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES****Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It will replace the decennial long form in the 2010 and future censuses.

The advantage of ACS data is that it is released annually and is therefore more up-to-date than decennial census data. Disadvantages include the fact that one-year estimates are available only for geographies with a population greater than 65,000. Another disadvantage is that since the estimates are based on smaller sample sizes than decennial census data, margins-of-error may be more significant and must be considered when using the data.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see <http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created. American Community Survey data requires additional steps to process margins of error. All margins of error are retained and displayed in SAVI including derived margins of error calculated for indicators and normalizations.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005-2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING**AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES**

[Metropolitan Statistical Areas \(MSAs\)](#) – Indianapolis MSA and Madison County MSA

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 492 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Availability: ACS 1-year estimates are available only for areas with a population of greater than 65,000 people. Therefore, data is available only for select counties, school corporations and townships.
- Margins-of-error: ACS data are based on much smaller samples than decennial long form data and as a result margins of error are much larger. SAVI reports margin-of-error values along with estimate values.
- Comparability to previous census data: Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For example, 2005 ACS data did not include people residing in group quarters therefore total population comparisons are not possible against 2000 census. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance.htm.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
HOME LOAN DATA**Source Provider**

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) via Urban Institute
2100 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 261-5670
KPettit@iu.urban.org
<http://www.urban.org/>

Abstract

Congress enacted the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act In 1975, and it was implemented by the Federal Reserve Board as Regulation C. HMDA data contains detailed information about individual loan applications (e.g. loan amounts, type of loan, purpose of loan, etc.), the results of the application (i.e. denied, originated, etc.), and the borrower (e.g. gender, race and ethnicity, income, etc.). This data is collected from various respondents by their supervisory agency and distributed by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC).

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Processing and Output

FFIEC provides data on all individual mortgage applications that require reporting. The records include no address information but do include a census tract identifier for each loan. The census tract information is used to aggregate loan information to census tracts, counties, and MSAs. Indicators are defined as display labels and a selection of loan characteristics such as loan type, loan purpose, and race of applicant.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1994 - 2009
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area
[MSAs](#) – SAVI service area

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 254 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
HOME LOAN DATA**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- The race source data field includes 15-20% "No Information" values, which may affect the relative proportions of the reported racial categories. It also includes a "Joint Race" category, which will be added in a future SAVI data release.
- The income range source data field includes 10-20% "Income N/A" values. Applicants whose records are coded with this value are included in the ALLAPP applicant group only.
- HMDA data is identified by census tract by the source provider. Only census tract and county geographies are available for this source. 1992 through 2002 data is aggregated at 1990 census tract boundaries; 2003 and more current years are aggregated at 2000 census tract boundaries.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
PROPERTY TAX AND ASSESSMENT RECORDS**Source Provider**

Indiana Department of Local Government Finance
100 N Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3777
<http://www.in.gov/dlgf/>

Abstract

The Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) is responsible for ensuring property tax assessment and local government budgeting are carried out in accordance with Indiana law. The Department is charged with publishing property tax assessment rules and annually reviewing and approving the tax rates and levies of every political subdivision in the state, including all counties, cities, towns, townships, school corporations, libraries, and other entities with tax levy authority

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Processing and Output

Several data tables are provided from IDLGF describing parcel attributes such as assessed value, amount of tax bills, and sales information. These attributes are matched to parcel location based on parcel ID numbers and then indicators are aggregated to multiple geographies based on the location of each parcel. Indicators are created by definitions of display labels and aggregations, medians, or averages of individual parcel attributes.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2002 - 2009
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – Marion County
[Census Block Groups](#) – Marion County
[School Corporations](#) – Marion County
[Census Tracts](#) – Marion County
[Townships](#) – Marion County
[Zip Codes](#) – Marion County
[City Limits](#) – Marion County

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
PROPERTY TAX AND ASSESSMENT RECORDS

[Indy Neighborhood](#) – Marion County

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 46 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Aggregation of the data is based upon the linkage of spatial parcel data to the tabular data received from the source provider. Match rates typically approach 98% leaving some tabular data that cannot be match to a spatial location.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
SUBSIDIZED HOUSING**Source Provider**

HUD Office of Policy Development and Research

P.O. Box 23268

Washington, DC 20026

1-800-927-7589

helpdesk@hususer.org<http://www.huduser.org/portal/>**Abstract**

Picture of Subsidized Households describes the nearly 5 million households living in HUD-subsidized housing in the United States for the year 2008. Picture of Subsidized Households provides characteristics of assisted housing units and residents, summarized at the national, state, public housing agency (PHA), project, census tract, county, Core-Based Statistical Area and city levels. (HUD)

Source Data*Format:*

Area aggregations

Codebook:

See the 2008 Codebook at

<http://www.huduser.org/portal/picture2008/dictionary.pdf>**SAVI Processing and Output**

Subsidized housing data is available by several different housing types for census tracts, counties, and MSAs for the entire SAVI area. Data previously aggregated by HUD is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Section 8 Residents per Square Mile can be created.

SAVI Indicators*Data Years:*

2008

Reporting Levels:[Counties](#) – SAVI service area[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area[MSAs](#) – SAVI service area**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 332 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

HOUSING
SUBSIDIZED HOUSING**Limitations and Assumptions***Limitations*

- None reported

Additional Information

Office of Policy Development and Research has compiled comprehensive information on subsidized housing from HUD's major data systems, resulting in a series of reports called: A Picture of Subsidized Households. For these report, household data are aggregated by program at various geographic summary levels (national, state, metropolitan area, city, county) and local public housing agency (PHA). These programs include (but are not limited to) public housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, Section 8 project-based housing, New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation, and the Section 202 and 811 Supportive Housing programs. (HUD)

For more information visit <http://www.huduser.org/portal/picture2008/index.html>.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECORDS**Source Provider**

State of Indiana, Family and Social Services Administration
402 W. Washington St. Room W392
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-0890
www.in.gov/fssa

Abstract

The State of Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) provides services to the citizens of Indiana to insure their safety, health, independence and self-sufficiency. These services include the food stamp program and TANF, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Source Data

Format: Point Level
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI receives a list of addresses of food stamp and TANF recipients which are geocoded and aggregated based on each recipient's location. Indicators are defined as display labels and a selection of recipient characteristics such as age, race, and marital status. Indicators can be combined as numerators and denominators so normalizations such as "Caucasian TANF Recipients as a % of Total Caucasians" can be calculated.

Custom data aggregations may be requested. Email savi@iupui.edu.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1997 - 2004
Reporting Levels: [Neighborhood](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECORDS**List of Indicators**

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 62 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Due to the confidential nature of the data, The Polis Center has entered into a confidentiality agreement with the State of Indiana FSSA. No individual-level data is released by The Polis Center.
- All aggregated data totals of 1 to 4 are increased to a value of 5, which overstates welfare activity, particularly in small geographic areas. SAVI data items for this source should not be added together, because aggregation will further distort the data.
- In order to further protect confidentiality, the SAVI data do not contain any set of data items which, added together, would equal a 100% population. It also does not contain geographies which are subsets of larger geographies.
- FSSA data on the SAVI web site is geocoded by client address. Geocoding is a process in which an address is converted to a geographic location. Due to quality issues, geocoding is never 100% successful. Therefore, totals in SAVI are less than the actual number of clients. For more information on particular geocoding rates, please contact The Polis Center.

Assumptions

- It is assumed that June 30 and December 30 are reasonable snapshot dates to accurately reflect client activity.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC SAFETY
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS**Source Provider**

Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Crime Analysis Section

50 N. Alabama Street, Room E303

Indianapolis, IN 46204

(317) 327-3525

<http://www.indy.gov/eGov/City/DPS/IMPD/Pages/home.aspx>

Abstract

Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data are compiled by the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD), Crime Analysis Section. These data are submitted by IMPD as Part 1 crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for inclusion in the national Uniform Crime Report.

Source Data

Format: Point Level

Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Processing and Output

SAVI receives a list of geographic coordinates of part 1 crimes and simple assaults which are aggregated based on each crime's location. Indicators are defined as display labels and a selection of crime codes such as aggregating all the types of aggravated assaults into a single "Aggravated Assaults" indicator. Indicators are combined as numerators and denominators so normalizations such as "Total Crimes per Square Mile" can be calculated.

Custom data aggregations may be requested. Email savi@iupui.edu.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1992 - 2008

Reporting Levels: [Census Block Groups](#) – Marion County
[Indy Neighborhoods](#) – Marion County
[School Corporations](#) – Marion County
[Census Tracts](#) – Marion County

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC SAFETY
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

[Townships](#) – Marion County

[Zip Code](#) – Marion County

[Great Indy Neighborhood Initiative Neighborhood](#) – Marion County

[Police Jurisdiction](#) – Marion County

[Community Development Corporation Service Boundary](#) - Marion County

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 70 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- IMPD district boundaries do not correspond exactly with any of the geographic boundaries in which SAVI data are currently aggregated; therefore, crime totals in geographic areas which are only partly included in the IMPD district should be used with caution.
- Historic data are continuously updated by IMPD, and these historic data are periodically included with new data in a release. This is done to reflect the most current information about the crime. For example, a crime which had been reported as a homicide may, after a lengthy investigation, be determined to be a suicide. This should be kept in mind when analyzing historic trends; class totals for previous years may change with later releases of data.
- UCR data on the SAVI web site is geocoded by crime address by IMPD. Geocoding is a process in which an address is converted to a geographic location. Due to quality issues, geocoding is never 100% successful. Therefore, UCR crime totals in SAVI are less than the actual number of crimes. For more information on particular geocoding rates, please contact The Polis Center.

Assumptions

- For the purpose of analyzing crime rates in the IMPD jurisdiction, simple assaults are included with Part 1 crime data in the SAVI database.

Additional Information

Adult crime data prior to 2007 include only the old IPD boundary prior to its merger with the Marion County Sheriff's Department. Beginning with 2007 data, adult crime data is available for the entire IMPD boundary area. This area includes most of Marion County excluding Speedway, Lawrence, Southport, and Beech Grove.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC SAFETY
JUVENILE ARREST RECORDS**Source Provider**

Marion County Superior Court
Juvenile Division
2451 N. Keystone Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46218
(317) 924-7538
www.indygov.org/eGov/Courts/Superior/Home.htm

Abstract

Juvenile Justice offense charge data is compiled by the Marion County Superior Courts, Juvenile Division from daily court activity.

Source Data

Format: Point Level
Codebook: Available upon email request to savi@iupui.edu.
Frequency tables also available.

SAVI Indicators and Output

SAVI receives a list of addresses of juvenile charges which are aggregated based on each crime's location. Indicators are defined as display labels and a selection of crime codes such as aggregating all the types of misdemeanor charges into a single "Misdemeanor Charges" indicator. Indicators are combined as numerators and denominators so normalizations such as "Total Misdemeanor Charges as a % of All Charges".

Custom data aggregations may be requested. Email savi@iupui.edu.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 1992 - 2008
Reporting Levels: [Census Block groups](#) – Marion County
[School Corporations](#) – Marion County
[Census Tracts](#) – Marion County
[Townships](#) – Marion County
[Zip Code](#) – Marion County
[City Limits](#) – Marion County
[Indy Neighborhood](#) – Marion County

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

PUBLIC SAFETY
JUVENILE ARREST RECORDS

[Police Jurisdiction](#) – Marion County

[Community Development Corporation Service Boundary](#) - Marion County

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 136 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- The information from this source is initial charge data. These charges may or may not lead to convictions, and for this reason should not be compared with adult crime data also included in the SAVI system, which does reflect actual convictions.
- Juvenile offense charge data on the SAVI web site is geocoded by offense address. Geocoding is a process in which an address is converted to a geographic location. Due to quality issues, geocoding is never 100% successful. Therefore, offense charge totals in SAVI are less than the actual number of charges. For more information on particular geocoding rates, please contact The Polis Center.
- Many juvenile charges are generated by Superior Court, and thus have an offense address of 2451 N. Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis. For this reason, the geographies which contain this location reflect a higher rate of crime activity than is actually occurring.

Assumptions

- The assumption is made, when releasing this data, that juvenile offense charge activity is a meaningful indicator of crime activity in a geographic area.



SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

SITES, PROGRAMS AND AGENCIES

To learn about the sites, programs, and agencies on SAVI contact Michelle Derr at 317-278-3780 or michjone@iupui.edu.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY
DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA**Source Provider 1 of 1**

U.S. Census Bureau Chicago Regional Office
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The U.S. Census Bureau, a division of the United States Department of Commerce, compiles census data. Census data are collected for the entire country and are a good source of comparison data between communities. The Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every 10 years to determine representation in the U.S. Congress. In addition, Congress distributes federal funds to states and localities based on census counts.

A "long" survey form was sent to one in every six housing units, and the results were then statistically adjusted to reflect the population as a whole. Population data (ancestry, disability, grandparents as caregivers, income, labor force status, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, marital status, migration, occupation/industry/class of worker, place of birth/citizenship/year of entry, place of work and journey to work, school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, and work status) and housing data (farm residence, heating fuel, number of rooms and number of bedrooms, plumbing and kitchen facilities, telephone service, units in structure, utilities, mortgage, taxes, insurance, fuel costs, value of home or monthly rent paid, vehicles available, year moved into residence, and year structure built) are derived from the long form. (www.census.gov) Results of the long form are found in Summary File 3 (SF 3) and Summary File 4 (SF 4).

Source Data

Format:

Area aggregations

Codebook:

For "Definitions and Explanations of Terms", see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY
DECENNIAL CENSUS LONG FORM SURVEY DATA**SAVI Indicators**

Data Years: 1990, 2000

Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Block Groups](#) – SAVI service area*
[Census Tracts](#) – SAVI service area*
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area*

* As of 2000, the SAVI service area includes eleven (11) counties in Central Indiana: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby counties. As such, SAVI has 2000 Census data for these eleven counties.

Prior to 2000, the SAVI service area included the nine (9) counties which comprised what was then the Indianapolis MSA: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. As such, SAVI has 1990 Census data for only these nine counties.

List of Indicators

For this data category and source, SAVI has developed 97 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Sampling error: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) data were generated from a random sampling. For this reason, SF3 data may over- or under-count a particular item due to sampling error. Also, comparing population or housing unit counts between STF1A/SF1 (100%) and STF3A/SF3 (sampled) data at individual geography levels will often reveal inconsistent totals. Whenever possible, SF1 data should be used.
- Limited geographies: The U.S. Census Bureau does not release all data for all of the census geographies. If they feel there is sufficient reason to believe individual confidentiality may be breached with a certain variable, they may only release data at levels which do not breach confidentiality.
- Other: See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of limitations associated with census data.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES

Source Provider 1 of 1

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
1111 W. 22nd St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60523
(630) 228-9200
chicago.regional.office@census.gov
www.census.gov

Abstract

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how they are changing. It will replace the decennial long form in the 2010 and future censuses.

The advantage of ACS data is that it is released annually and is therefore more up-to-date than decennial census data. Disadvantages include the fact that one-year estimates are available only for geographies with a population greater than 65,000. Another disadvantage is that since the estimates are based on smaller sample sizes than decennial census data, margins-of-error may be more significant and must be considered when using the data.

Source Data

Format: Area aggregations
Codebook: For “Definitions and Explanations of Terms”, see
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/glossary.html>

SAVI Processing and Output

Data previously aggregated by the Census Bureau is loaded into the SAVI database system. We build SAVI indicators by creating arithmetical expressions and display labels that define each indicator. These indicators are then displayed in the SAVI online interface. Normalized indicators are created by matching indicators together as a numerator and a denominator so that indicators such as Population in Poverty as a % of Total Population can be created. American Community Survey data requires additional steps to process margins of error. All margins of error are retained and displayed in SAVI including derived margins of error calculated for indicators and normalizations.

SAVI Indicators

Data Years: 2005-2008
Reporting Levels: [Counties](#) – SAVI service area
[Townships](#) – SAVI service area
[School Corporations](#) – SAVI service area

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

TRANSPORTATION & MOBILITY
AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA 1-YEAR ESTIMATES

[Metropolitan Statistical Areas \(MSAs\)](#) – Indianapolis MSA and Madison County MSA

List of Indicators

For this data category and source SAVI has developed 106 associated indicators. Email savi@iupui.edu for a complete list of indicators.

Limitations and Assumptions*Limitations*

- Availability. ACS 1-year estimates are available only for areas with a population of greater than 65,000 people. Therefore, data is available only for select counties, school corporations and townships.
- Margins-of-error. ACS data are based on much smaller samples than decennial long form data and as a result margins of error are much larger. SAVI reports margin-of-error values along with estimate values.
- Comparability to previous census data. Many data items in ACS are not comparable to 2000 census data for a variety of reasons. For example, 2005 ACS data did not include people residing in group quarters therefore total population comparisons are not possible against 2000 census. For a complete discussion of comparability issues please see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance.htm.

Assumptions

- See the U.S. Census Bureau web site, www.census.gov, and technical documentation for each release of data for a complete discussion of assumptions concerning census data.

SAVI Data Catalog: Data by Source

GLOSSARY

Census Block Group - A census block group is a clustering of census blocks. A clustering of block groups combines to make a census tract. Block groups are always wholly contained within their census tract. The census bureau goal is for each block group to contain 400 housing units; they generally vary in size between 250 and 550 housing units.

Census Tract - Census tracts are small statistical subdivisions of a county designed to be relatively permanent. The goal is for census tracts, when originally designated, to have between 2,500 and 8,000 people and to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts never cross county boundaries. Census tract size varies depending on the density of the population. They are designed to be fixed to allow comparisons over time but are occasionally split or combined to reflect significant changes in geography (such as the construction of an interstate) or population (rapid growth).

City Limits: A type of incorporated place in 49 states and the District of Columbia. In 23 states and the District of Columbia, some or all cities are not part of any Minor Civil Division (MCD), and the Census Bureau also treats these as county subdivisions, statistically equivalent to MCDs.

Community Development Corporation (CDC) - Nonprofit community-based organizations formed by residents, small business owners, faith congregations and other local stakeholders to revitalize low and/or moderate income communities through initiatives whose objectives are to eliminate slums and blight, prevent deterioration of existing structures, conserve and expand affordable housing, restore and preserve properties of historical or architectural interest, create jobs, recruit and support small businesses, improve and expand vital social services, engage in long-term community planning and meet other local development needs.

Counties – SAVI service area - Counties are the first-level political division of most states, including Indiana. Counties are identified by both county name and county code, as established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in SAVI. The counties in the Indianapolis MSA, with their county codes, are:

| COUNTY NAME | COUNTY CODE |
|-------------|-------------|
| Boone | 18011 |
| Brown | 18013 |
| Hamilton | 18057 |
| Hancock | 18059 |
| Hendricks | 18063 |
| Johnson | 18081 |
| Madison | 18095 |
| Marion | 18097 |

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--------|-------|
| Morgan | 18109 |
| Putnam | 18133 |
| Shelby | 18145 |

Great Indy Neighborhood Initiative (GINI) Neighborhood: The Great Indy Neighborhoods Initiative (GINI) neighborhoods are Binford Redevelopment and Growth (BRAG, Crooked Creek, Near Eastside, Near Westside, Southeast, and West Indianapolis. (<http://www.greatindyneighborhoods.org/index.php>)

Health Planning Areas (HPA) – Areas defined by Marion County Health Department as collections of census tracts for the purpose of studying and publishing the 2005 adult obesity survey results.

Indy Neighborhoods - The Indianapolis and Marion County Geospatial Information Services keeps a record of all neighborhoods in Marion County. Indy Neighborhoods are developed by IndyGIS for the purpose of mapping and planning. They in no way define how neighborhoods should or do organize themselves.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) – Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget and represent a collection of counties that have relatively high population density and close economic ties throughout the area.

Primary Care Service Area (PCSA) – SAVI service area – PCSAs were defined by (whatever the name is of that Dartmouth Institute) as collections of U.S. Census Bureau ZIP Code Tabulation Areas for the purposes of publishing data related to primary care services.

Police Jurisdiction: An area served by a particular law enforcement agency. Effective January 1, 2007 Indianapolis Police Department and Marion County Sheriff’s Department merged to create the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department covering most of Marion County.

School Corporation - For the purposes of aggregating data to a SAVI geographic level, a school corporation is defined as a geographic area with a single public school administration unit and one or more public schools.

Township - A township is a political sub-division of the county in many states, including Indiana.

ZIP Code - ZIP Codes are geographically bound areas designated by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) for mail delivery. They are designed for efficient mail delivery and in no way reflect political boundaries. Most, but not all, of the country is delineated by ZIP Code. ZIP Codes are five digits; the first three represent the major city or USPS distribution center, and the last two are usually a specific post office delivery area.

GLOSSARY

ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) – ZCTAs are areas defined by the U.S. Census Bureau intended as approximations of USPS ZIP Codes. ZCTAs are used to represent census data aggregated to USPS ZIP Code approximations.