

Healthy children and families are the cornerstone of good quality of life in neighborhoods, and research has provided growing evidence of the place-based determinants of health<sup>1</sup>. Baltimore City released *Healthy Baltimore 2015*<sup>2</sup> in May 2011, identifying ten priority public health areas and specific goals for reducing negative health outcomes. The plan benchmarks several measures at the citywide level; however, as shown in the Department's Neighborhood Health Profiles 2011<sup>3</sup>, each indicator can vary dramatically by neighborhood. In addition to Healthy Baltimore, the City launched the Baltimore Food Policy Initiative in 2010 to focus on healthy food availability to all neighborhoods. *Vital Signs 11* coordinates many of the specific indicators identified in these plans as key to tracking health-related quality of life measures for Baltimore's neighborhoods.

Although previous *Vital Signs* reports provided indicators on Child & Family Health, *Vital Signs 11* marks a departure from the past in two main ways. First, in order to ensure consistent communication of these data to communities, analysis of health-related indicators has been more closely coordinated with the Baltimore City Department Health and the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future. Second, there is a dedicated focus on neighborhoods which means that health-related indicators that are currently only available at the zip-code level have been eliminated.

### Data

Children & Family Health data for *Vital Signs 11* indicators come from several sources. State sources include the Maryland Department of Vital Statistics, Maryland Department of the Environment, and Maryland Department of Human Resources. City sources include Baltimore City Health Department, Baltimore City Liquor Board, and research partners at the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future. Indicators are created by normalizing data by the number of residents in a given area. This will reflect the concentration of an indicator within an area, and allow for comparison across neighborhoods and over time.

*Vital Signs 11* includes eighteen indicators for Community Statistical Areas<sup>4</sup> (CSAs) designed to track the health of adults, children, and infants in Baltimore City and its neighborhoods. These indicators are grouped into the following categories: *birth outcomes; life expectancy and mortality; lead poisoning; built environment and food security; and social assistance programs.*

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<sup>1</sup> The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. Place Matters for Health in Baltimore: Ensuring Opportunities for Good Health for All; November 2012

<sup>2</sup> Spencer M, Petteway R, Bacetti L, Barbot O. *Healthy Baltimore 2015: A city where all residents realize their full health potential.* Baltimore City Health Department; May 2011

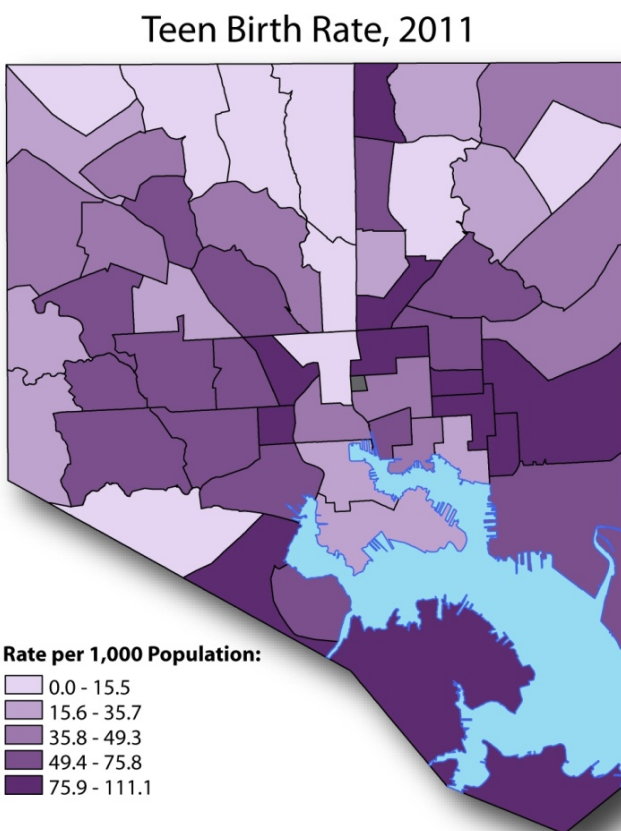
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.baltimorehealth.org/neighborhood.html>

<sup>4</sup> CSAs are groups of census tracts that correspond to neighborhoods which vary in size. See *Vital Signs 11* Introduction.

## Birth Outcomes<sup>5</sup>

*Vital Signs 11* tracks four birth outcome indicators for Baltimore's Community Statistical Areas (CSAs): *teen birth rate*; *percent of births delivered at term*; *percent of babies born with satisfactory birth weight*; and *percent of births where the mother received early prenatal care*. From 2010 to 2011, the trends for each of these indicators are positive for Baltimore City as a whole.

- Baltimore City's teen birth rate (the number of girls aged 15-19 who have given birth per 1,000 females aged 15-19) has continued to decrease over the past several years and **declined** further from 51.1 in 2010 to 46.6 in 2011. From 2010 to 2011, the teen birth rate **declined** in 32 CSAs, remained the same in eight CSAs, and **increased** in 15 CSAs.
- In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** teen birth rates were Orangeville/East Highlandtown (111.1 per 1,000), Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland (99.2 per 1,000), Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point (94.6 per 1,000), and Upton/Druid Heights (92.1 per 1,000). The CSAs with the **lowest** teen birth rates were Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (0.0 per 1,000), North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland (1.6 per 1,000), and Midtown (4.8 per 1,000).
- The percentage of births that were delivered at term (at least 37 weeks gestation) in Baltimore City **increased** slightly from 86.5% in 2010 to 87.4% in 2011. From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births at term **increased** in 31 CSAs, with the greatest increases occurring in Dickeyville/Franklintown (8.8%), Greater Mondawmin (7.5%), and The Waverlies (7.1%). From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births at term **declined** in 24 CSAs, with the greatest decreases occurring in South Baltimore (-6.9%), Downtown/Seton Hill (-6.8%), and Upton/Druid Heights (-5.9%).
- In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** percentage of births at term were Fells Point (96.2%) and Cross-Country/Cheswolde (95.6%).
- The percentage of births where the child was of satisfactory weight (at least 5.5lbs) in Baltimore City **increased** slightly from 88.3% in 2010 to 88.4% in 2011. From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births with a satisfactory birth weight **increased** in 29 CSAs,



<sup>5</sup> Birth outcome data comes from the Maryland Department of Vital Statistics

with the greatest increases occurring in The Waverlies (9.0%), Dickeyville/Franklintown (8.8%), and Howard Park/West Arlington (8.2%). From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births with a satisfactory birth weight **declined** in 26 CSAs, with the greatest decreases occurring in Cherry Hill (-9.8%) and Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland (-9.4%).

- In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** percentage of births with satisfactory birth weight were Canton (97.6%) and Cross-Country/Cheswolde (96.8%); the CSA with the **lowest** percentage was Cherry Hill (79.0%).
- The percentage of births where the mother received early prenatal care (early being care that began in the first trimester) in Baltimore City **increased** from 57.0% in 2010 to 59.0% in 2011. From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births where the mother received early prenatal care increased in 34 CSAs, with the greatest **increases** occurring in Howard Park/West Arlington (+21.2%), Greenmount East (+15.4%), and Fells Point (+10.1%). From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of births where the mother received early prenatal care **declined** in 21 CSAs, with the greatest decreases occurring in Upton/Druid Heights (-11.1%), Forest Park/Walbrook (-10.0%), and Midtown (-9.0%).
- In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** percentage of births where the mother received early prenatal care were Canton (79.4%) and Inner Harbor/Federal Hill (77.7%). The CSAs with the **lowest** percentages of mothers received early prenatal care included Forest Park/Walbrook (42.9%), Orangeville/East Highlandtown (45.1%), and Southwest Baltimore (45.7%).

## Life Expectancy and Mortality<sup>6</sup>

Life expectancy (how long one might expect to live) and mortality rates (chances of dying) are fundamental health outcomes that are increasingly correlated to place of residence. *Vital Signs 11* reports life expectancy at birth and mortality rates for five age categories. These two indicators are inversely related; CSAs with low life expectancy have high rates of mortality in the younger age categories.

- In 2011, the life expectancy at birth in Baltimore City was 73.5 years. The CSAs with the **highest** life expectancy were Glen-Fallstaff (95.6 years), Cross-Country/Cheswolde (88.0 years), Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (84.1 years), North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland (82.2 years), and Mt. Washington/Coldspring (81.1 years). The CSAs with the **lowest** life expectancy were Downtown/Seton Hill (64.0 years), Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market (64.7 years), Clifton-Berea (65.1 years), Upton/Druid Heights (66.1 years), and Midway/Coldstream (66.1 years).

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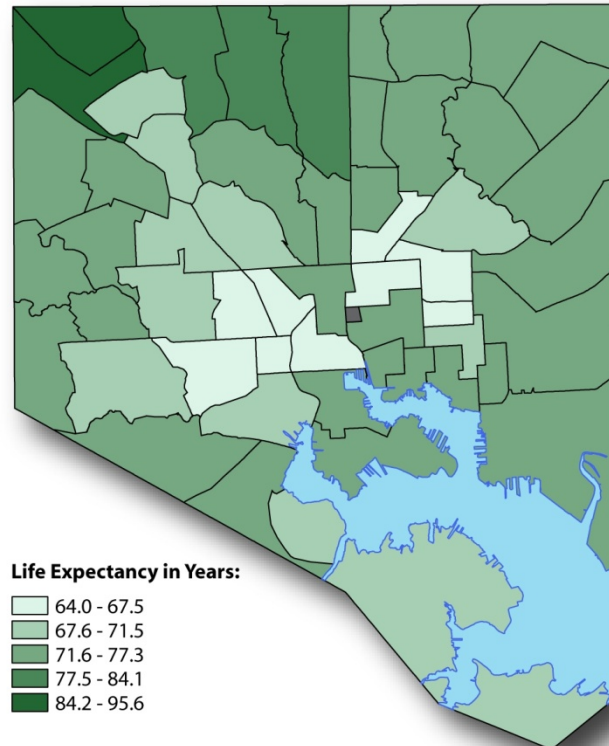
<sup>6</sup> Data and methodology provided by the Baltimore City Department of Health

- The infant mortality rate measures the average annual number of deaths in persons under the age of one per 1,000 live births; from 2007-2011, the infant mortality rate was 11.7 in Baltimore City. There were three CSAs where the infant mortality rate **exceeded** 20.0:

Dickeyville/Franklintown (25.0), Clifton-Berea (21.5), and Belair-Edison (21.3). Three CSAs experienced an infant mortality rate **below** 3.0<sup>7</sup>: Claremont/Armistead, Fells Point, and Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill.

- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons aged 1-14 was 2.8 per 1,000 persons. There were 15 CSAs with 0 deaths of persons between these ages. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Downtown/Seton Hill (15.5) and Midway/Coldstream (12.6).
- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons aged 15-24 was 13.5 per 1,000 persons. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Clifton-Berea (41.3) and Midway/Coldstream (36.4).
- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons aged 25-44 was 27.3 per 1,000 persons, with Cross-Country/Cheswolde (2.6) and Canton (2.8) reporting the **lowest** rates. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Clifton-Berea (66.8) and Midway/Coldstream (59.8).
- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons aged 45-64 was 117.9 per 1,000 persons. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market (217.2) and Downtown/Seton Hill (214.5). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates were Cross-Country/Cheswolde (31.8) and Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (33.2).
- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons aged 65-84 was 393.7. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Downtown/Seton Hill (831.1) and Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market (574.0). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates were Cross-Country/Cheswolde (78.3) and Glen-Fallstaff (137.3).

## Life Expectancy, 2011



<sup>7</sup> Rate estimated due to small numbers of infant deaths

- From 2007-2011, Baltimore City's age-specific mortality rate for persons 85 and over was 1,315.0 per 1,000. The CSAs with the **highest** rates were Downtown/Seton Hill (2,384.6) and Belair-Edison (1,984.3). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates were Cross-Country/Cheswolde (292.2) and Glen Fallstaff (396.6).

### Range of Age-specific Mortality Rates among Community Statistical Areas

The broad range in age-specific mortality rates is an indicator of health disparities that exist across neighborhoods in Baltimore.

Indicator	Lowest Rate	Baltimore City Rate	Highest Rate
Mortality by Age (Less than 1 year old)	<3.0*	11.7	25.0
Mortality by Age (1-14 years old)	0.0	2.8	15.5
Mortality by Age (15-24 years old)	0.0	13.5	41.3
Mortality by Age (25-44 years old)	2.6	27.3	66.8
Mortality by Age (45-64 years old)	31.8	117.9	217.2
Mortality by Age (65-84 years old)	78.3	393.7	831.1
Mortality by Age (85 and over)	292.2	1,315.0	2384.6

\* Rate estimated due to small numbers of infant deaths



## Lead Poisoning<sup>8</sup>

Although lead-based paint has been banned in the United States since 1978, many Baltimore homes were constructed prior to the ban and continue to contain paint and other sources of lead toxic to human health. When human blood lead levels are high, it can affect many organs and tissues including heart, kidneys, bones, and the nervous system. In children, elevated levels of lead in the blood can lead to permanent learning and behavior disorders (*see Baltimore City Department of Health Data Story*).

### ***Data Story: Percent of Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels***

Children in Maryland are tested for lead exposure from age birth to six; this indicator displays the results of those blood tests. Exposure to lead in young children can have serious long-term consequences including learning disabilities, decreased IQ, school failure, and delinquency. Lead is a poisonous metal that was used in building construction and paints prior to 1978. Despite a ban on lead in residential paints in 1978, many older homes still have a layer of lead paint under newer paint. As paint ages and chips, lead dust can accumulate on home surfaces such as door/window frames and steps/railings. Children may ingest the lead through dust in the home, mouthing painted surfaces, or ingesting paint chips. Communities where a high percentage of children have elevated blood levels would benefit from targeted lead abatement and treatment programs to prevent further exposure, as well as access to better educational resources to assist those children with developmental or behavioral challenges. Groups like the Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning are working with city government and residents to prevent and end lead poisoning through policy, prevention, and education.

*By Baltimore City Department of Health*

- From 2010 to 2011, the total number of children between the ages of 0 and 6 tested for elevated levels of lead in their blood **decreased** by 3.4%, from 19,702 to 19,036. In 2011, the greatest number of children tested for elevated blood lead were in Greater Rosemont (496 children), Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point (360 children), Madison/East End (353 children), Midway/Coldstream (328 children), Cherry Hill (322 children), and Glen-Fallstaff (302 children).
- In 2011, of the 49 CSAs where children were tested for elevated levels of blood lead, there were 10 CSAs where children were found to have elevated blood lead levels. The CSAs where the **greatest** percentage of children who were tested and were found to have elevated blood lead levels included Southwest Baltimore (6.9%), Madison/East End (5.9%), and Midway/Coldstream (5.5%).

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<sup>8</sup> The number of children 0 to 6 years old that are tested for elevated levels of blood lead are reported by the Maryland Department of the Environment Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (<http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Land/LeadPoisoningPrevention/Pages/Programs/LandPrograms/LeadCoordination/index.aspx>).

## ***Indicator R&D: Percent of Homes with Open Lead Violations***

In 1995, the Healthy Homes Initiative was launched during the Clinton Administration to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in privately-owned and low-income housing with an eye towards addressing other housing-related health hazards that threaten vulnerable residents in the future. Lead exposure had become one of the most common pediatric health problems in the United States. Since 2000, Baltimore has made significant progress in reducing the percentage of children aged 0-6 with elevated blood lead levels (EBLL). This statistic has been tracked by the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute (BNIA-JFI) for the past 11 years and results show that EBLL has dropped from 12% at the beginning of the decade to less than 2% by 2011. The key intervention in Baltimore to reduce the percentage of children aged 0-6 with EBLL was the Healthy Homes Initiative, which involves coordination between health and housing departments to prevent housing-related hazards.

When a child is found to have an elevated blood lead level, their current and/or recent place of residence is flagged for inspection. A home visit by a case worker results in an audit of the home for signs of lead exposure. The case worker can then recommend and often help fund mitigation strategies for the household to reduce the risk of lead poisoning. If a residence is found to be lead-positive, a violation notice and order to abate is given to the property owner. In order to assess whether lead violation data would add value to quality of life indicators in *Vital Signs*, BNIA-JFI worked with the Baltimore City Health Department to obtain data through a data sharing agreement protecting the confidentiality of the properties that received a lead inspection between 2009 and 2011.

**Main Result: Open Lead Violations as an indicator does not seem to add much value in understanding neighborhood stabilization for the following reasons:**

- *There were too few in number:* Along with the number of children with EBLL, the number of homes receiving a lead violation has declined which - is a positive result. In 2010, there were 115 violations issued citywide. More than half (57.4%) were abated within the year; 42.6% remained open.
- *Highly correlated with other indicators of neighborhood distress:* Of the violations that had not been abated within the year, they are co-occurring in neighborhoods with vacant and abandoned housing which seems to be impacting decision for making the investment for abating the lead violation.
- *Negatively correlated with owner-occupancy:* Neighborhoods with high rates of owner-occupancy had low levels of open lead violations.
- *Long timeframe for abating lead violations:* Although violations need to be abated within 90 days, the average abatement time for all lead violations between 2009-2011 was 235 days making a yearly indicator difficult to calculate.

*By the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute*

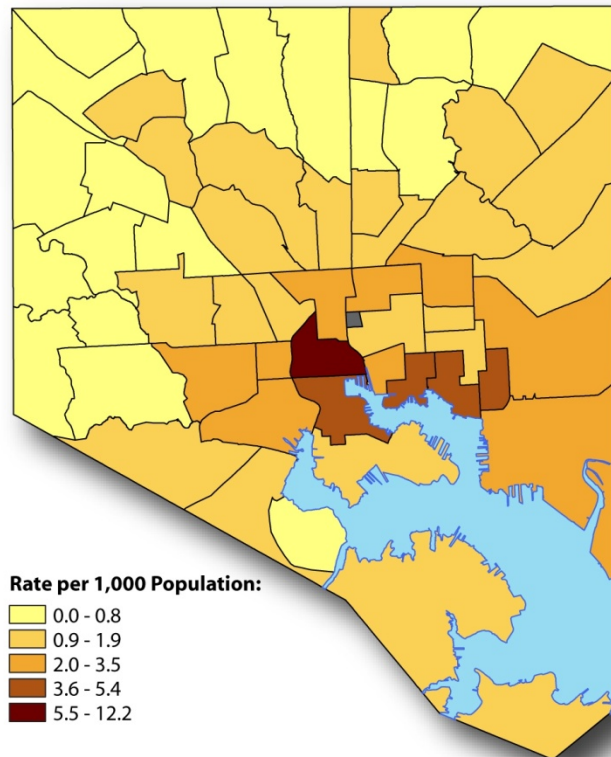
This project was funded by the Baltimore Renaissance Scholar Seed Fund, Office of the Provost, University of Baltimore

## Built Environment and Food Security

A neighborhood's built environment (buildings, streets, parks, etc) provide the context for human activity and can directly or indirectly impact the ability of residents to live healthy lives. *Vital Signs 11* tracks two indicators of the density of off-premise liquor outlets<sup>9</sup> and, in coordination with the Johns Hopkins Center for Livable Future, fast food/prepared-food (*see Indicator In-Depth*).

- In 2011, the total number of off-premise liquor outlets in Baltimore was 866. The **largest** numbers of establishments were located in Downtown/Seton Hill (59), Inner Harbor/Federal Hill (44), and Highlandtown (38). The **fewest** numbers of establishments were located in Cross-Country/Cheswolde (0), Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills (2), and Northwood (2). The density of off-premise liquor outlets in Baltimore City was 1.4 per 1,000 residents. The density of these stores ranged from 12.2 per 1,000 persons in the Downtown/Seton Hill CSA to 0.0 in Cross-Country/Cheswolde.
- The number of liquor outlets **decreased** by 1.0% from 875 in 2010 to 866 in 2011.
- In 2011, the density of fast or prepared food in Baltimore was 1.4 stores per 1,000 residents. The CSAs with the **highest** density of fast food outlets per 1,000 residents were Downtown/Seton Hill (22.3), Madison/East End (4.6), and Inner Harbor/Federal Hill (4.2). Many CSAs (28) had less than 1.0 fast food outlets per 1,000 residents. The CSAs with the **lowest** density of fast food outlets per 1,000 residents included Cross-Country/Cheswolde (0.0), Edmonson Village (0.1), Mt. Washington/Coldspring (0.2), and Dickeyville/Franklinton (0.2).

Rate of Liquor Licensed Venues, 2011



<sup>9</sup> Rachel L. Johnson Thornton, et al (2011). Zoning for a Healthy Baltimore: A Health Impact Assessment to of the Transform Baltimore Comprehensive Zoning Code Rewrite.



## ***Indicator In-Depth: Fast Food/Prepared Food Density per 1,000 persons***

Prepared foods are ready-made, to-go meals and snacks, as opposed to "full service" restaurant meals or whole foods purchased for home preparation. In Baltimore City, prepared foods are typically found in fast food chain and independently owned carryout restaurants. Foods sold at these locations, like most restaurant foods, tend to be calorie dense and higher in fats and salt, making them less healthy than other foods, especially foods prepared at home. As of August 2011, there were 609 carryout restaurants and 138 fast food chain restaurants in Baltimore. There were also an additional 100 vendors selling prepared foods inside Baltimore City's public markets. The majority of the carryout and fast food restaurants in Baltimore City are located around the city's center and along major transportation corridors. In order to measure access to prepared foods across Baltimore City, the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future calculated the density of prepared foods for each Community Statistical Area. This analysis confirmed that the prepared foods density is highest in the center of the city, where more people live and work; high in specific neighborhoods around the city center; and is lowest along the edges of the city. The neighborhoods with a higher density of prepared foods have also been found to have lower accessibility to healthy foods and supermarkets, according to CLF's research, creating a dual problem of a lack of healthy foods and an excess of unhealthy food options.

### **Methodology**

The Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future (CLF) obtained the food permit list from the Baltimore City Health Department in August 2011, which includes all sites that sell food, such as stores, restaurants and temporary locations such as farmers' market stands and street carts. CLF then processed the list, further dividing the records between food stores and restaurants, and used the internet to help verify store and restaurant type and operational status. The restaurants were grouped into three categories, including full service restaurants, fast food chains and carryouts. The updated food store and restaurant lists were geocoded and two separate data layers were created with ArcGIS software. Carryout and fast food chain restaurants were extracted from the restaurant layer and spatially joined with the 2010 Community Statistical Area (CSA) data layer, provided by the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance (BNIA-JFI), in ArcMap. The prepared foods density, per 1,000 people, was calculated for each CSA using the CSA's population and the total number of carryout and fast food restaurants, including vendors selling prepared foods in public markets, in each CSA.

### **Sources**

Prepared foods density was derived from restaurant data obtained from the Baltimore City Health Department food permit list, August 2011. CSA population based on 2010 Census.

*By The Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future at the Bloomberg School of Public Health*

## Social Assistance Programs<sup>10</sup>

Baltimore residents have access to several federal programs aimed at assisting people during times of financial distress. The uptake of these programs ebbs and flows with economic cycles but also varies by neighborhoods in the City. *Vital Signs 11* tracks Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) a program administered through the Maryland Department of Human Resources.

- In 2011, 9.4% of the families in Baltimore City received TANF support at some point during the year. The CSAs with the **highest** percentage of families receiving TANF were Madison/East End (24.7%), Upton/Druid Heights (23.8%), Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park (22.3%), and Cherry Hill (21.9%). The CSAs with the **lowest** percentage included Mt. Washington/Coldspring (0.3%), Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (0.3%), Cross-Country/Cheswolde (0.8%), and North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland (0.8%).

## New Indicators in Vital Signs 11

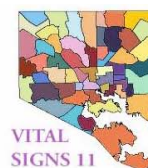
*Vital Signs 11, Children & Family Health* includes eleven new indicators: *life-expectancy, mortality by age (less than 1 year old), mortality by age (1-14 years old), mortality by age (15-24 years old), mortality by age (25-44 years old), mortality by age (45-64 years old), mortality by age (65-84 years old), mortality by age (85 and over), fast food outlet density, liquor outlet density, and percent of families receiving TANF.* The new data included in *Vital Signs 11* will serve as the baseline for future comparisons, and is not comparable to previous data.

### *Baseline Rates in 2011 for Baltimore City: New Health Indicators*

Indicator	Rates per 1,000 persons
Life Expectancy	73.5
Mortality by Age (Less than 1 year old)	11.7
Mortality by Age (1-14 years old)	2.8
Mortality by Age (15-24 years old)	13.5
Mortality by Age (25-44 years old)	27.3
Mortality by Age (45-64 years old)	117.9
Mortality by Age (65-84 years old)	393.7
Mortality by Age (85 and over)	1,315.0
Fast Food Outlet Density	1.4
Liquor Outlet Density	2.3
Percent of Families Receiving TANF	9.4

<sup>10</sup> Source of data is the Maryland Department of Human Resources through a data sharing agreement with the Jacob France Institute. Research has shown that administrative records yield significantly higher counts of participation in government safety-net programs compared with survey (Census) estimates. Lynch et al (2008) "Differences in Estimates of Public Assistance Reciprocity Between Surveys and Administrative Records"

[www.ubalt.edu/jfi/jfi/reports/TANFJan2008.pdf](http://www.ubalt.edu/jfi/jfi/reports/TANFJan2008.pdf)



## *Children & Family Health*

### *Indicator Definitions & Rankings*

For each indicator reported in *Vital Signs 11*, we provide the data source, the years for which it is reported, and the five CSAs with the highest and lowest values for the indicator; these may not correspond to positive or negative trends.

### *Birth Outcome Indicators*

#### **Teen Pregnancy Rate**

*Measure of birth among young persons.*

**Definition:** The number of female teens aged 15-19 that give birth per 1,000 females aged 15-19 living within an area.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of Vital Statistics, 2010, 2011, U.S. Census, 2010*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
2. Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland
3. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
4. Upton/Druid Heights
5. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
2. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
3. Midtown
4. Hamilton
5. Mt. Washington/Coldspring

#### **Percent of Births Delivered at Term**

*Measures the portion of births that are considered to be full-term and likely to result in a healthier baby.*

**Definition:** The percentage of births delivered at term measures the percentage of births in a calendar year where the baby is delivered between 37 and 42 weeks of gestation.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of Vital Statistics 2010, 2011*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Fells Point
2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
3. Dickeyville/Franklintown
4. Canton
5. Orangeville/East Highlandtown

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cherry Hill
2. Downtown/Seton Hill
3. Midway/Coldstream
4. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
5. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point

## Percent of Babies Born with a Satisfactory Birth Weight

*Measure of babies born at a healthy weight.*

**Definition:** This indicator reflects the number of children born with a birth weight of at least 5 ½ pounds out of all births in the area.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of Vital Statistics 2010, 2011*

### Five Highest:

1. Canton
2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
3. Dickeyville/Franklinton
4. Howard Park/West Arlington
5. Fells Point

### Five Lowest:

1. Cherry Hill
2. Greenmount East
3. Upton/Druid Heights
4. Downtown/Seton Hill
5. Madison/East End

## Percent of Births where the Mother Received Early Prenatal Care

*Measure of healthy pregnancies and healthy babies.*

**Definition:** This indicator reflects the portion of births where the mother received prenatal care during the first trimester of the pregnancy in a calendar year out of all births within an area. This information is calculated by the Vital Statistics registration information collected from each live birth.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of Vital Statistics 2010, 2011*

### Five Highest:

1. Canton
2. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
4. Hamilton
5. Mt. Washington/Coldspring

### Five Lowest:

1. Forest Park/Walbrook
2. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
3. Southwest Baltimore
4. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
5. Southern Park Heights

## *Life Expectancy and Mortality Indicators*

### **Life Expectancy at Birth**

*Summarizes health over the entire lifespan.*

**Definition:** This indicator is the average number of years a newborn can expect to live, assuming he or she experiences the currently prevailing rates of death through their lifespan.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Glen-Fallstaff
2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
4. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
5. Mt. Washington/Coldspring

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
3. Clifton-Berea
4. Upton/Druid Heights
5. Midway/Coldstream

### **Mortality by Age (Less than 1 year old)**

*Measure of death rate in persons under one year of age.*

**Definition:** The number of infant deaths (babies under one year of age) per 1,000 live births within the area in a five year period. This is the most stable and commonly measured indicator of mortality in this age group.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Dickeyville/Franklinton
2. Clifton-Berea
3. Belair-Edison
4. Greenmount East
5. Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop

#### **Five Lowest:**

Three CSAs had less than a value of 3.0 due to the small number of deaths:

- Claremont/Armistead
- Fells Point
- Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill



## **Mortality by Age (1-14 years old)**

*Measure of death rate for persons between one and 14 years old.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons between the ages of one and 14 per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Midway/Coldstream
3. Greenmount East
4. Greater Mondawmin
5. Southern Park Heights

### **Five Lowest:**

Fifteen CSAs reported zero deaths.

## **Mortality by Age (15-24 years old)**

*Measure of death rate for persons between 15 and 24 years old.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 24 per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Clifton-Berea
2. Midway/Coldstream
3. Upton/Druid Heights
4. Belair-Edison
5. Penn North/Reservoir Hill

### **Five Lowest:**

1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
2. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
3. Glen-Fallstaff
4. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
5. Greater Charles Village/Barclay

## **Mortality by Age (25-44 years old)**

*Measure of death rate for persons between 25 and 44 years old.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons between the ages of 25 and 44 per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Clifton-Berea
2. Midway/Coldstream
3. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
4. Greenmount East
5. Madison/East End

### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Canton
3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
4. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
5. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill

## **Mortality by Age (45-64 years old)**

*Measure of death rate for persons between 45 and 64 years old.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons between the ages of 45 and 64 per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
2. Downtown/Seton Hill
3. Clifton-Berea
4. Upton/Druid Heights
5. Southwest Baltimore

### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
3. Glen-Fallstaff
4. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
5. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland

## Mortality by Age (65-84 years old)

*Measure of death rate for persons between 65 and 84 years old.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons between the ages of 65 and 84 per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
3. Washington Village
4. Upton/Druid Heights
5. Madison/East End

### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Glen-Fallstaff
3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
4. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
5. Northwood

## Mortality by Age (85 and Over)

*Measure of death rate for persons between 85 years old and above.*

**Definition:** The number of deaths of persons 85 years and older per 10,000 persons within the area in a five year period.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*

### **Five Highest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Belair-Edison
3. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
4. South Baltimore
5. Highlandtown

### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Glen-Fallstaff
3. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
4. Morrell Park/Violetville
5. Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry

## *Lead Poisoning Indicators*

### **Number of Children Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels**

*Measure of child testing for the potential of elevated blood lead levels.*

**Definition:** This indicator reflects the total number of children aged 0-6 who are tested for the presence of blood lead in a calendar year.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of the Environment, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2010, 2011*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Greater Rosemont
2. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
3. Madison/East End
4. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
5. Midway/Coldstream

#### **Five Lowest:**

Six CSAs did not have any children tested in 2011.

### **Percent of Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels**

*Measure of high exposure to lead for young children.*

**Definition:** The number of children aged 0-6 that are found to either have elevated blood lead levels ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) or lead poisoning ( $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) out of the number of children tested within an area in a calendar year.

**Source:** *Maryland Department of the Environment, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2010, 2011*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Southwest Baltimore
2. Madison/East End
3. Midway/Coldstream
4. Greenmount East
5. Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop

#### **Five Lowest:**

Forty-five CSAs had no children found to have elevated blood lead levels in 2011.

## Percent of Open Lead Violations per 1,000 Residential Properties

*Measure of properties with lead hazard violations.*

**Definition:** The percentage of residential properties that has received a lead violation notice from the Baltimore City Health Department per 1,000 residential properties within an area and remain open or unabated. Properties may have either received a violation notice in 2011 or have an open violation issued previously. Not all properties with lead hazards are included if they have not been issued a notice of violation.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011, Maryland Property View, 2011*  
SEE DATA STORY, Page *Children & Family Health 7*.



## *Built Environment and Food Security*

### **Liquor Outlet Density**

*Measures the concentration of access to off-premise liquor.*

**Definition:** This indicator reflects the number of business establishments that possess a Class A (Off Sale package goods no on-premises consumption - 6 days, 6:00 a.m.- Midnight. No Sunday sales except Sundays between Thanksgiving Day and New Year's Day upon issuance of a special license for each Sunday) or BD7 (tavern) business license that allows them to sell beer, wine, or liquor. Other liquor licenses to restaurants or on-premise consumption were not included in this analysis. This number is provided by 1,000 residents to allow for comparison across neighborhoods.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Liquor Board 2010, 2011, U.S. Census 2010*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Harbor East/Little Italy
3. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
4. Fells Point
5. Highlandtown

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills
3. Northwood
4. Dickeyville/Franklinton
5. Cherry Hill

### **Fast Food Outlet Density**

*Measures the concentration of prepared foods (ready-made, to-go meals and snacks) locations.*

**Definition:** The Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future (CLF) obtained the food permit list from the Baltimore City Health Department in August 2011, which includes all sites that sell food, such as stores, restaurants and temporary locations such as farmers' market stands and street carts. The restaurants were grouped into three categories, including full service restaurants, fast food chains and carryouts. Carryout and fast food chain restaurants were extracted from the restaurant layer and spatially joined with the 2010 Community Statistical Area (CSA) data layer, provided by BNIA-JFI. The prepared foods density, per 1,000 people, was calculated for each CSA using the CSA's population and the total number of carryout and fast food restaurants, including vendors selling prepared foods in public markets, in each CSA.

**Source:** *Baltimore City Health Department, 2011*  
**Analysis by:** *Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Downtown/Seton Hill
2. Madison/East End
3. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
4. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
5. Oldtown/Middle East

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
2. Edmondson Village
3. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
4. Dickeyville/Franklinton
5. Loch Raven

## *Social Assistance Indicators*

### **Percentage of Families Receiving TANF**

*Measure of uptake of federal cash assistance.*

Definition: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal assistance program. The Act provides temporary financial assistance while aiming to get people off of that assistance, primarily through employment.

*Source: Maryland Department of Human Resources, 2011, U.S. Census, 2010*

#### **Five Highest:**

1. Madison/East End
2. Upton/Druid Heights
3. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
4. Cherry Hill
5. Clifton-Berea

#### **Five Lowest:**

1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
2. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
3. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
4. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
5. Canton

Birth Outcomes												
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Teen Birth Rate			Percent of Births Delivered at Term			Percent of Babies Born with a Satisfactory Birth Weight			Percent of Births Where Mother Received Prenatal Care		
	2010	2011	Change (10-11)	2010	2011	Change (10-11)	2010	2011	Change (10-11)	2010	2011	Change (10-11)
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	55.0	58.1	3.1	85.3	86.0	0.7	87.4	83.8	-3.7	51.9	55.3	3.3
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	42.8	21.4	-21.4	87.5	90.6	3.1	91.7	90.6	-1.1	64.3	67.1	2.8
Belair-Edison	67.6	56.8	-10.8	84.0	82.5	-1.5	87.7	84.5	-3.2	63.9	63.3	-0.6
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	111.1	94.6	-16.5	83.1	82.3	-0.9	89.9	86.7	-3.2	50.9	47.2	-3.7
Canton	46.5	23.3	-23.3	94.6	93.7	-0.9	94.6	97.6	3.0	73.9	79.4	5.5
Cedonia/Frankford	48.9	42.1	-6.8	83.8	86.3	2.4	84.4	85.7	1.3	56.6	61.6	5.0
Cherry Hill	57.6	60.5	2.9	80.9	79.6	-1.3	88.8	79.0	-9.8	57.2	52.5	-4.8
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	50.6	84.4	33.8	87.0	89.3	2.3	92.6	87.7	-4.9	63.9	58.2	-5.7
Claremont/Armistead	48.9	48.9	0.0	83.0	89.2	6.2	83.0	90.0	7.0	47.2	50.8	3.6
Clifton-Berea	72.0	61.7	-10.3	82.8	85.6	2.8	83.6	88.1	4.5	52.2	56.9	4.6
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	0.0	15.5	15.5	93.2	95.9	2.6	95.1	96.8	1.7	60.2	68.3	8.1
Dickeyville/Franklintown	21.1	28.2	7.0	85.5	94.2	8.8	85.5	94.2	8.8	63.6	57.7	-5.9
Dorchester/Ashburton	49.3	49.3	0.0	87.2	85.3	-1.9	85.7	84.5	-1.2	56.4	58.9	2.5
Downtown/Seton Hill	65.2	43.5	-21.7	87.5	80.7	-6.8	80.4	82.5	2.1	69.6	70.2	0.5
Edmondson Village	89.5	64.8	-24.7	85.0	88.8	3.7	85.0	86.9	1.9	62.6	55.1	-7.5
Fells Point	88.9	44.4	-44.4	94.2	96.2	2.1	94.2	94.0	-0.2	59.1	69.2	10.1
Forest Park/Walbrook	71.8	58.5	-13.3	85.9	85.0	-1.0	87.3	83.5	-3.9	52.8	42.9	-10.0
Glen-Falstaff	49.5	30.5	-19.0	90.4	89.4	-0.9	94.5	90.4	-4.1	56.4	60.6	4.2
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	9.7	11.6	1.9	86.1	90.7	4.6	88.3	90.7	2.4	56.2	63.6	7.4
Greater Govans	53.7	68.3	14.6	87.2	87.1	-0.2	87.9	87.1	-0.9	61.0	57.1	-3.9
Greater Mondawmin	42.9	32.2	-10.7	78.4	85.9	7.5	85.6	87.5	1.9	49.6	57.8	8.2
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	91.1	-3.2	94.3	89.3	-5.0	74.3	73.2	-1.1
Greater Rosemont	80.8	64.7	-16.2	87.1	88.6	1.5	87.8	90.5	2.7	52.3	49.6	-2.6
Greenmount East	99.2	79.9	-19.3	85.4	85.3	-0.1	82.6	82.4	-0.3	48.6	64.0	15.4
Hamilton	25.3	10.5	-14.7	83.1	86.2	3.2	86.4	89.9	3.4	68.6	71.7	3.1
Harbor East/Little Italy	70.4	70.4	0.0	84.0	88.0	3.9	85.1	89.2	4.1	61.7	57.8	-3.9
Harford/Echodale	15.8	45.5	29.7	85.8	87.2	1.3	88.1	89.7	1.6	58.0	64.9	6.9
Highlandtown	77.6	77.6	0.0	92.4	87.9	-4.5	91.6	89.2	-2.4	62.6	58.6	-4.0
Howard Park/West Arlington	61.6	44.8	-16.8	85.0	89.5	4.5	86.0	94.2	8.2	48.6	69.8	21.2
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	30.0	30.0	0.0	92.7	90.8	-1.9	92.1	93.5	1.4	74.4	77.7	3.3
Lauraville	38.8	34.2	-4.6	85.8	84.8	-1.1	86.6	87.4	0.8	66.1	59.6	-6.5
Loch Raven	57.8	31.7	-26.1	83.9	84.3	0.4	88.6	86.0	-2.6	54.4	62.8	8.4
Madison/East End	81.0	86.1	5.1	83.6	85.6	2.0	85.4	83.1	-2.3	50.3	53.8	3.5
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	58.8	44.1	-14.7	90.0	92.1	2.1	91.0	93.4	2.4	66.5	69.0	2.5
Midtown	8.0	4.8	-3.2	89.3	86.3	-3.0	90.2	90.4	0.2	67.9	58.9	-9.0
Midway/Coldstream	53.7	79.4	25.7	85.7	81.8	-3.9	79.4	85.5	6.1	45.2	53.3	8.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	78.8	14.8	-64.0	87.5	86.1	-1.4	92.5	92.2	-0.3	61.7	65.2	3.6
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	10.9	10.9	0.0	89.6	90.9	1.4	92.5	92.7	0.2	64.2	70.9	6.7
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	3.1	1.6	-1.6	91.5	92.2	0.7	90.7	89.4	-1.3	63.6	69.5	5.9
Northwood	15.6	13.4	-2.2	85.9	85.7	-0.2	84.0	86.3	2.3	58.3	55.9	-2.4
Oldtown/Middle East	74.2	47.5	-26.7	87.8	90.7	2.9	87.2	87.9	0.7	53.8	63.6	9.7
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	106.1	111.1	5.1	87.6	92.9	5.3	91.0	93.4	2.4	40.4	45.1	4.7
Patterson Park North & East	87.1	82.1	-5.0	89.6	87.8	-1.8	91.9	88.8	-3.0	50.8	56.6	5.8
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	47.1	61.8	14.7	79.3	82.9	3.6	84.3	87.1	2.9	54.3	62.1	7.9
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	63.7	46.6	-17.2	83.4	83.1	-0.3	84.7	84.4	-0.3	51.0	57.8	6.8
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	65.5	89.3	23.8	89.0	92.3	3.3	84.9	91.0	6.1	53.4	48.7	-4.7
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	69.8	61.9	-7.9	80.4	82.1	1.7	86.8	85.4	-1.4	58.3	59.2	0.9
South Baltimore	0.0	30.8	30.8	97.1	90.2	-6.9	95.1	91.7	-3.5	71.8	70.5	-1.4
Southeastern	68.0	68.0	0.0	83.0	89.1	6.1	83.0	89.1	6.1	50.9	55.4	4.5
Southern Park Heights	78.2	72.6	-5.6	85.4	91.6	6.2	87.7	91.1	3.4	52.4	47.5	-4.8
Southwest Baltimore	82.4	75.8	-6.5	85.8	85.5	-0.3	87.0	86.1	-0.9	50.0	45.7	-4.3
The Waverlies	53.6	35.7	-17.9	82.1	89.2	7.1	83.8	92.8	9.0	55.6	63.1	7.5
Upton/Druid Heights	97.4	92.1	-5.3	88.3	82.4	-5.9	88.3	82.4	-5.9	60.8	49.7	-11.1
Washington Village/Pigtown	69.8	64.0	-5.8	84.8	89.0	4.2	92.9	90.2	-2.7	65.7	59.8	-5.9
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	64.9	99.2	34.4	86.8	82.5	-4.3	92.6	83.2	-9.4	47.1	51.8	4.7
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bniajff.org>.

## Lead Poisoning

Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Children (aged 0-6) with Elevated Blood Lead Levels			Number of Children (aged 0-6) Tested for Elevated Blood Lead Levels		
	2010	2011	Change (10-11)	2010	2011	Change (10-11)
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	0.0	0.0	0.0	386	166	-57.0%
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	199	
Belair-Edison	7.5	2.0	-5.5	200	256	28.0%
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	360	
Canton	0.0	0.0	0.0	96	124	29.2%
Cedonia/Frankford	0.0	0.0	0.0	240	199	-17.1%
Cherry Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	198	322	62.6%
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	0.0	0.0	0.0	146	233	59.6%
Claremont/Armistead	0.0	0.0	0.0	240	222	-7.5%
Clifton-Berea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	0.0	0.0	0.0	408	351	-14.0%
Dickeyville/Franklintown	0.0	0.0	0.0	110	0	-100.0%
Dorchester/Ashburton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Downtown/Seton Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	47	-4.1%
Edmondson Village	0.0	0.0	0.0	123	207	68.3%
Fells Point	0.0	0.0	0.0	137	215	56.9%
Forest Park/Walbrook	4.6	3.0	-1.6	109	169	55.0%
Glen-Falstaff	0.0	1.7	1.7	164	302	84.1%
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	0.0	0.0	0.0	84	0	-100.0%
Greater Govans	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	123	127.8%
Greater Mondawmin	0.0	0.0	0.0	203	59	-70.9%
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	132	57	-56.8%
Greater Rosemont	1.0	1.6	0.6	479	496	3.5%
Greenmount East	3.8	3.6	-0.2	183	167	-8.7%
Hamilton	0.0	0.0	0.0	64	177	176.6%
Harbor East/Little Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	199	154	-22.6%
Harford/Echodale	0.0	0.0	0.0	156	297	90.4%
Highlandtown	0.0	0.0	0.0	113	107	-5.3%
Howard Park/West Arlington	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	237	
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	232	172	-25.9%
Lauraville	0.0	0.0	0.0	145	33	-77.2%
Loch Raven	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	222	
Madison/East End	6.1	5.9	-0.2	377	353	-6.4%
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	0.0	0.0	0.0	156	275	76.3%
Midtown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	65	
Midway/Coldstream	6.1	5.5	-0.7	114	328	187.7%
Morrell Park/Violetville	0.0	0.0	0.0	65	119	83.1%
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	0.0	0.0	0.0	90	122	35.6%
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	0.0	0.0	0.0	239	107	-55.2%
Northwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	170	254	49.4%
Oldtown/Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	171	188	9.9%
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	96	
Patterson Park North & East	3.4	2.3	-1.1	410	217	-47.1%
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	70	-20.5%
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	0.0	3.1	3.1	0	161	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	0.0	0.0	0.0	88	117	33.0%
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	6.9	0.0	-6.9	203	99	-51.2%
South Baltimore	0.0	0.0	0.0	121	97	-19.8%
Southeastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	202	65	-67.8%
Southern Park Heights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	297	
Southwest Baltimore	5.3	6.9	1.6	506	72	-85.8%
The Waverlies	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72	-28.0%
Upton/Druid Heights	0.0	0.0	0.0	85	0	-100.0%
Washington Village/Pigtown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	0.0	0.0	0.0	208	232	11.5%
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>19,702</b>	<b>19,036</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bniajfi.org>.

## Life Expectancy and Mortality

Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Life Expectancy	Mortality by Age (Less than 1 year old)	Mortality by Age (1-14 years old)	Mortality by Age (15-24 years old)
	2011	2011	2011	2011
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	70.0	14.8	3.2	18.2
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	74.1	12.8	1.8	18.7
Belair-Edison	71.5	21.3	2.2	26.4
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	69.7	7.7	3.1	17.2
Canton	77.0	5.7	0.0	6.6
Cedonia/Frankford	72.8	13.7	2.3	12.3
Cherry Hill	68.7	15.2	3.4	21.9
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	75.4	11.1	1.6	9.0
Claremont/Armistead	73.1	<3.0*	1.1	11.7
Clifton-Berea	65.1	21.5	3.1	41.3
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	88.0	9.2	0.7	2.2
Dickeyville/Franklintown	72.2	25.0	2.4	24.8
Dorchester/Ashburton	73.4	8.5	2.1	13.5
Downtown/Seton Hill	64.0	12.9	15.5	2.9
Edmondson Village	73.2	12.3	1.4	4.8
Fells Point	76.8	<3.0*	0.0	7.1
Forest Park/Walbrook	73.9	6.1	4.8	12.2
Glen-Falstaff	95.6	6.8	0.0	2.0
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	76.2	14.3	0.0	2.4
Greater Govans	74.0	15.1	0.0	14.2
Greater Mondawmin	71.1	15.9	6.9	21.6
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	84.1	<3.0*	1.8	5.7
Greater Rosemont	69.2	11.1	3.1	16.3
Greenmount East	67.0	20.5	9.2	12.2
Hamilton	75.3	13.2	4.4	8.1
Harbor East/Little Italy	73.5	15.5	3.9	20.2
Harford/Echodale	75.9	6.3	3.3	10.6
Highlandtown	74.0	4.4	0.0	9.0
Howard Park/West Arlington	74.2	8.8	2.4	10.9
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	77.3	7.1	0.0	5.4
Lauraville	74.2	18.0	1.9	9.8
Loch Raven	75.2	13.6	1.5	15.4
Madison/East End	66.8	14.0	1.0	23.1
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	75.5	6.3	2.2	9.5
Midtown	74.8	11.5	2.9	4.0
Midway/Coldstream	66.1	10.6	12.6	36.4
Morrell Park/Violetville	72.2	11.3	2.8	21.4
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	81.1	3.2	0.0	0.0
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	82.2	4.1	0.0	1.5
Northwood	75.9	12.6	0.0	5.5
Oldtown/Middle East	75.0	10.0	5.1	4.9
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	72.3	3.1	0.0	9.9
Patterson Park North & East	71.4	7.9	4.0	19.6
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	69.2	12.8	0.0	25.0
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	68.6	18.9	1.9	23.2
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	64.7	14.1	4.0	23.9
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	67.5	16.8	3.4	23.1
South Baltimore	74.9	5.7	4.0	2.7
Southeastern	73.5	9.1	0.0	13.6
Southern Park Heights	68.3	14.4	6.1	20.8
Southwest Baltimore	67.3	14.2	5.4	22.0
The Waverlies	72.2	13.5	1.5	23.7
Upton/Druid Heights	66.1	14.1	1.7	27.2
Washington Village/Pigtown	70.3	13.9	0.0	14.7
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	74.5	17.0	0.0	19.8
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bniajfi.org>.



## Life Expectancy and Mortality

Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Mortality by Age (25-44 years old)	Mortality by Age (45-64 years old)	Mortality by Age (65-84 years old)	Mortality by Age (85 and over)
	2011	2011	2011	2011
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	41.9	134.3	453.8	1326.5
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	24.0	89.2	339.4	1539.7
Belair-Edison	30.1	100.6	345.3	1984.3
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	36.5	145.8	466.6	1776.0
Canton	2.8	78.8	373.3	1539.5
Cedonia/Frankford	27.8	95.7	434.6	1560.0
Cherry Hill	47.2	140.2	473.4	1423.1
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	18.3	97.9	316.3	1576.5
Claremont/Armistead	19.4	127.1	500.0	1195.1
Clifton-Berea	66.8	195.0	415.4	1449.3
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	2.6	31.8	78.3	292.2
Dickeyville/Franklintown	19.9	106.9	403.8	1488.4
Dorchester/Ashburton	33.3	113.2	393.7	1294.1
Downtown/Seton Hill	22.0	214.5	831.1	2384.6
Edmondson Village	39.7	120.2	359.6	1264.7
Fells Point	7.7	77.1	398.7	1644.4
Forest Park/Walbrook	27.9	113.2	394.0	1169.8
Glen-Falstaff	13.9	43.7	137.3	396.6
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	10.7	109.5	385.9	886.2
Greater Govans	29.9	102.8	357.3	1270.1
Greater Mondawmin	41.0	129.9	425.2	1074.1
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	3.2	33.2	213.1	1317.1
Greater Rosemont	52.6	145.8	461.2	1323.7
Greenmount East	54.1	167.0	433.9	1546.2
Hamilton	19.4	71.6	424.3	1417.6
Harbor East/Little Italy	17.9	116.9	365.3	1117.6
Harford/Echodale	18.6	80.5	357.1	1589.7
Highlandtown	11.1	118.2	434.8	1728.8
Howard Park/West Arlington	40.0	108.6	348.0	1144.0
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	6.9	83.6	343.3	1298.0
Lauraville	20.1	83.5	422.9	1547.7
Loch Raven	24.2	86.9	336.8	1263.5
Madison/East End	53.7	166.0	504.2	1578.9
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	17.4	98.7	414.6	1041.3
Midtown	17.0	113.2	362.6	1058.8
Midway/Coldstream	59.8	155.1	448.8	1657.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	25.6	135.8	458.3	907.8
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	5.3	52.8	283.7	1562.0
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	9.4	54.7	219.2	1272.1
Northwood	30.0	90.9	283.2	1297.6
Oldtown/Middle East	32.5	107.1	296.4	1155.2
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	24.2	145.9	409.1	1642.1
Patterson Park North & East	22.0	126.5	444.7	1655.7
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	50.0	137.7	477.5	1280.7
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	44.4	155.3	423.3	1446.4
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	49.3	217.2	574.0	1611.1
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	56.1	158.5	483.8	1243.0
South Baltimore	8.5	95.7	470.3	1761.2
Southeastern	29.1	122.1	380.8	1323.3
Southern Park Heights	43.9	145.8	454.8	1536.2
Southwest Baltimore	48.1	177.6	481.6	1333.3
The Waverlies	30.4	114.1	378.7	1346.9
Upton/Druid Heights	51.7	184.5	515.0	1607.1
Washington Village/Pigtown	30.0	122.4	547.3	1377.8
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	23.8	88.1	351.0	1254.9
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>1315.0</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bniajfi.org>.

## Built Environment and Food Security

Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Liquor Outlet density (per 1,000 Residents)	Fast Food Outlet Density (per 1,000 Residents)
	2011	2011
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	0.9	0.6
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	0.2	0.7
Belair-Edison	1.1	1.0
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	2.4	0.8
Canton	7.5	1.1
Cedonia/Frankford	1.0	0.8
Cherry Hill	0.2	0.7
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	2.6	0.4
Claremont/Armistead	1.3	0.9
Clifton-Berea	2.6	0.9
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	0.0	0.0
Dickeyville/Franklinton	0.2	0.2
Dorchester/Ashburton	0.3	0.8
Downtown/Seton Hill	25.8	22.3
Edmondson Village	0.8	0.1
Fells Point	10.5	1.9
Forest Park/Walbrook	0.7	0.3
Glen-Falstaff	0.7	1.9
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	2.2	2.1
Greater Govans	0.4	0.4
Greater Mondawmin	1.0	1.8
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	1.6	0.7
Greater Rosemont	1.4	1.4
Greenmount East	2.4	1.4
Hamilton	1.8	0.8
Harbor East/Little Italy	12.0	3.0
Harford/Echodale	0.7	0.6
Highlandtown	8.1	2.3
Howard Park/West Arlington	0.6	0.9
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	11.5	4.2
Lauraville	1.4	0.6
Loch Raven	0.5	0.3
Madison/East End	2.6	4.6
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	2.8	1.0
Midtown	5.5	2.1
Midway/Coldstream	1.8	2.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	1.7	1.1
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	1.7	0.2
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	0.6	1.0
Northwood	0.2	0.4
Oldtown/Middle East	1.3	3.1
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	5.3	1.9
Patterson Park North & East	1.9	0.8
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	1.6	0.3
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	1.4	1.6
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	3.3	3.9
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	1.9	1.0
South Baltimore	2.5	0.7
Southeastern	3.7	0.8
Southern Park Heights	1.1	0.8
Southwest Baltimore	3.2	2.2
The Waverlies	1.7	0.6
Upton/Druid Heights	1.3	1.8
Washington Village/Pigtown	4.7	2.2
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	1.7	2.2
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bnijfi.org>.

Social Assistance Programs	
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Families Receiving TANF
	2011
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	10.2
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	4.5
Belair-Edison	10.1
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	13.8
Canton	1.4
Cedonia/Frankford	8.5
Cherry Hill	21.9
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	5.6
Claremont/Armistead	7.9
Clifton-Berea	21.0
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	0.8
Dickeyville/Franklintown	7.9
Dorchester/Ashburton	6.3
Downtown/Seton Hill	6.7
Edmondson Village	12.0
Fells Point	1.6
Forest Park/Walbrook	8.8
Glen-Falstaff	3.3
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	8.2
Greater Govans	8.4
Greater Mondawmin	11.4
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	0.3
Greater Rosemont	16.0
Greenmount East	20.1
Hamilton	3.5
Harbor East/Little Italy	14.8
Harford/Echodale	4.3
Highlandtown	3.9
Howard Park/West Arlington	5.1
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	2.8
Lauraville	4.2
Loch Raven	3.9
Madison/East End	24.7
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	2.7
Midtown	5.3
Midway/Coldstream	15.4
Morrell Park/Violetville	3.3
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	0.3
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	0.8
Northwood	5.7
Oldtown/Middle East	19.9
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	4.3
Patterson Park North & East	9.5
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	18.8
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	11.8
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	17.6
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	22.3
South Baltimore	1.6
Southeastern	7.4
Southern Park Heights	14.1
Southwest Baltimore	19.7
The Waverlies	11.8
Upton/Druid Heights	23.8
Washington Village/Pigtown	9.3
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	10.8
<b>Baltimore City</b>	<b>9.4</b>

For more information on these indicators please visit <http://www.bniajfi.org>.