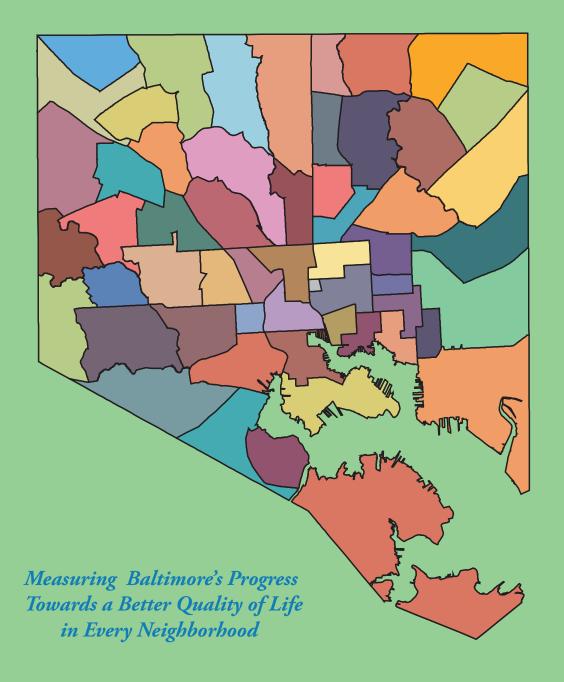
# -VITAL SIGNS 13



Census Demographics

Housing & Community Development

> Children & Family Health

> > Crime & Safety

Economic & Workforce Development

Education & Youth

Arts & Culture

Sustainabilty •





## Vital Signs is made possible by the generous support of:



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## Sustainability

Sustainability<sup>1</sup> takes on various meanings in Baltimore's diverse communities, but in an effort to provide a common framework, the City of Baltimore adopted and has been implementing the 2009 *Baltimore*Sustainability Plan to increase community engagement in stewardship of its own social, environmental and economic future. The strategies for creating a sustainable future include improving the cleanliness of the city, preventing pollution, conserving important resources such as energy and water, greening the city through planting trees and establishing local food systems, improving public transport and facilitating alternate transportation such as bicycling, raising environmental awareness through education, and "greening" the economy by supporting green and local businesses in Baltimore<sup>2</sup>.

The focus on improving water quality has been coordinated regionally since 2011 with the establishment of Baltimore as one of seven pilot sites in the Urban Waters Federal Partnership to "revitalize urban waters and the communities that surround them". The City has since launched the *Growing Green Initiative*<sup>3</sup> to assist in best practices around reuse of vacant land and reduction of stormwater runoff. Baltimore is also involved regionally in the Opportunity Collaborative, funded by a Sustainable Communities Regional Planning<sup>4</sup> grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which aims to plan for more sustainable housing, transportation and economic development that protects the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

To focus on energy use reduction, the City launched the *Baltimore Energy Initiative* that aims to coordinate services across agencies and streamline access to energy conservation programs such as the Weatherization Assistance Program as well as grants and loans to non-profits to install energy-saving retrofits. Part of this program is focused on providing assistance to low-income households to foster energy security<sup>5</sup> through direct financial assistance and/or weatherization.

Aligned with these local and regional planning efforts are economic and societal changes that have led to more sustainable behaviors by residents, businesses and communities. These behaviors include more use of public transportation, more recycling, and more tree plantings on both public and private spaces.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  In 1987, the UN Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Baltimore Commission on Sustainability (2009) The Baltimore Sustainability Plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For more information, visit <a href="http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/growinggreen">http://www.baltimoresustainability.org/growinggreen</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See *Vital Signs 13: Housing & Community Development* for more information on this grant. Under this grant, the Opportunity Collaborative is responsible for developing a Regional Plan for Sustainable Development (RPSD) for the Baltimore region <a href="http://www.opportunitycollaborative.org/">http://www.opportunitycollaborative.org/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The International Energy Agency defines energy security as "the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price." <a href="http://www.iea.org/topics/energysecurity/">http://www.iea.org/topics/energysecurity/</a>

In *Vital Signs 13*, a total of 23 indicators for Community Statistical Areas<sup>6</sup> (CSAs) track the City's progress towards sustainability. These indicators are grouped into the following categories: *sanitation, transportation, green space and water use, energy and weatherization,* and *community engagement.* 

#### Data

Data for *Vital Signs 13* Sustainability indicators comes from sources that can be grouped into the following categories:

City sources: CitiStat/Baltimore 311, Department of Public Works, Department of Parks and Recreation - TreeBaltimore, Board of Elections

State sources: Maryland Department Housing and Community Development

Federal sources: American Community Survey

Proprietary sources: Walk Score®

When possible, indicators are created by normalizing data by population or the number of residential properties to establish rates that allow for comparison across neighborhoods and over time.

#### Sanitation

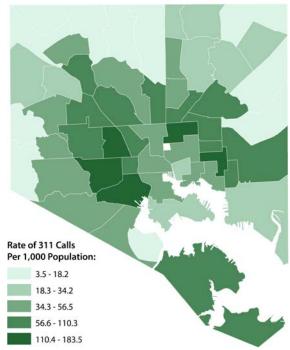
When Baltimore residents were surveyed about what sustainability issue was most important to them, sanitation or cleanliness rose to the top as an important component of quality of life. *Vital Signs 13* continues to track two indicators that measure the cleanliness of Baltimore City: the rate of dirty streets and alleys and the rate of clogged storm drains. Data originates from calls for service requests, which occur when residents, employees of businesses, City employees, or anyone calls the City's 311 line, utilizes the new 311 mobile phone application, or files a request for service on the City's website to report a wide variety of incidents or problems ranging from piles of trash to broken street lights to potholes to broken equipment at a public park.

• The rate of reported dirty streets and alleys **decreased** from 70.5 per 1,000 residents in 2012 to 52.5 per 1,000 residents in 2013. In 2013, the CSAs with the **highest** rates of reported dirty streets and alleys included Washington Village (183.5 per 1,000 residents), Southwest Baltimore (152.8 per 1,000 residents), and Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park (128.8 per 1,000 residents). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates of reported dirty streets and alleys included Cross-Country/Cheswolde (3.5 per 1,000 residents), Dickeyville/Franklintown (3.9 per 1,000 residents), and Cherry Hill (7.2 per 1,000 residents).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> CSAs are groups of census tracks that correspond to neighborhoods. See *Vital Signs 13* Introduction.

- From 2012 to 2013, the CSAs that experienced the **greatest increase** in reported calls for dirty streets and alleys included Morrell Park/Violetville (8.3 per 1,000 residents), Greater Charles Village/Barclay (7.0 per 1,000 residents), and South Baltimore (5.9 per 1,000 residents). The CSAs with the **greatest decrease** in reported calls for dirty streets and alleys included Madison/East End (-98.8 per 1,000 residents), Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park (-76.7 per 1,000 residents), and Southwest Baltimore (-65.2 per 1,000 residents).
- Between 2012 and 2013, the rate of reported clogged storm drains remained steady at 6.2 per 1,000 residents. In 2013, the CSAs with the highest rates of reported clogged storm drains included Greenmount East (17.5 per 1,000





residents), Clifton-Berea (15.4), and Washington Village (14.5 per 1,000 residents). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates of reported clogged storm drains included Dickeyville/Franklintown (1.0 per 1,000 residents), Harford/Echodale (2.1 per 1,000 residents), and Glen/Falstaff (2.1 per 1,000 residents).

• From 2012 to 2013, the CSAs that experienced the greatest increase in reported calls for clogged storm drains included Clifton-Berea (5.5), Greenmount East (4.5), and Howard Park/West Arlington (4.3). The CSAs that experienced the greatest decrease in reported calls for clogged storm drains included Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park (-4.3), The Waverlies (-3.0), and Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (-2.7).

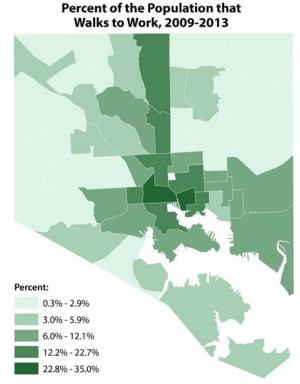
## Transportation

Urban living often means having access to alternative means of transportation that reduces vehicle miles traveled by car. Baltimore is already well-served by numerous modes of mass transit including MARC, metro, light rail, the Charm City Circulator, and bus lines. More recently research has shown that "walkability" is necessary for cities to thrive<sup>7</sup> and that where transit use is high, so too is walking and/or biking. *Vital Signs 13* track several indicators that measure *use of alternative transportation, travel time to work, Walk Score*\*, and *zero vehicle households*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Jeff Speck (2012) Walkable City: How Downtown Can Save America, One Step at a Time.

Based on the 2009-2013 ACS, modes of transportation used for commuting to work varied across Baltimore.

- 62.2% of Baltimore City residents drove alone to work. The CSAs with the **highest** percentage of residents who drove alone to work included Harford/Echodale (81.9%), Lauraville (79.9%), and Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (79.4%). The CSAs with the **lowest** percentage of residents who drove alone to work included Greenmount East (34.7%), Oldtown/Middle East (35.3%), Harbor East/Little Italy (36.1%), and Madison/East End (40.0%).
- In 2013, 10.3% of Baltimore City residents used carpools to travel to work. The percentage of residents who use carpools ranged from a **high** of 20.9% in Cherry Hill to a **low** of 2.2% in Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market.
- 18.3% of Baltimore City residents used public transportation to commute to work in 2013. The percentage of residents who used public transportation ranged from a high of 44.2% in Greenmount East to a low of 3.6% in South Baltimore.
- In 2013, 6.8% of Baltimore City residents walked to work. The percentage of residents who walked to work ranged from a high of 35.0% in Downtown/Seton Hill to a low of 0.4% in Forest Park/Walbrook.
- 2.3% of Baltimore City residents used an alternate mode of transportation to get to work (bicycle, motorcycle, and other). The percentage of residents using an alternate mode of transportation ranged from a high of 7.2% in Greater Charles Village/Barclay to a low of 0.3% in Cherry Hill, Glen-Fallstaff, and Greater Mondawmin.
- The choice of transportation is correlated with access to a personal car, and based on the 2009-2013 ACS, 30.3% of the households in Baltimore City did not have a vehicle available for personal use. The percentage of households without a vehicle ranged from a high of 69.8% in Oldtown/Middle East to a low of 4.1% in Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill.



Based on the 2009-2013 ACS, travel times to work varied across the city:

• 17.1% of the City residents that commuted to work had a commute of less than 15 minutes. The percentage of residents who with a commute of less than 15 minutes ranged from a high of 34.3% in Harbor East/Little Italy to a low of 6.5% in Hamilton.

- 38.8% of the City residents that commuted to work had a commute of between 15 and 29 minutes. The percentage of residents who with a commute of between 15 and 29 minutes ranged from a high of 49.3% in Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills to a low of 22.3% in Oldtown/Middle East.
- 24.0% of the City residents that commuted to work had a commute of between 30 and 44 minutes. The percentage of residents who with a commute of between 30 and 44 minutes ranged from a high of 34.4% in Claremont/Armistead to a low of 13.1% in Harbor East/Little Italy.
- 20.2% of the City residents that commuted to work had a commute greater than 45 minutes. The percentage of residents who with a commute greater than 45 minutes ranged from a high of 35.2% in Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park to a low of 11.5% in Canton.

#### From previous Vital Signs:

The City of Baltimore adopted a Bike Master Plan in 2006, and has been actively implementing physical improvements to ensure greater safety for cyclists.

• In 2012, there were 127.0 miles of bike lanes, sharrows and/or paths in Baltimore City. The CSAs with the **greatest** number of bike infrastructure miles were Greater Charles Village/Barclay (9.2) and Midtown (8.4). Seven CSAs have **zero** number of bike miles (Dickeyville/Franklintown, Edmondson Village, Greater Mondawmin, Greater Rosemont, Harford/Echodale, Lock Raven and Morrell Park/Violetville)

Baltimore City had a **Walk Score** of 52.4, according to data received from Walk Score® in 2011. Because 2011 is the last year data has been received for the Walk Score, data from that year is being used for *Vital Signs 13*. The 2011 Walk Score of 52.4 places the City as whole in the "somewhat walkable" category having some amenities within walking distance.

- Five CSAs were ranked as being a "walkers' paradise" (having a Walk Score greater than 90) including Downtown/Seton Hill, Fells Point, and Midtown.
- 17 CSAs were ranked as "very walkable" (having a Walk Score between 70 and 90) including Greater Charles Village/Barclay, Canton, Penn North/Reservoir Hill, and Washington Village.
- 18 CSAs were ranked as "somewhat walkable" (having a Walk Score between 50 and 70) including Belair-Edison, Lauraville, North Baltimore/ Guilford/Homeland, and Edmondson Village.
- 15 CSAs were ranked as being "car dependent" (having a Walk Score less than 50) including South Baltimore, Mt. Washington/Coldspring, and Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point.

## Green Space and Water Use

Baltimore City is home to many green spaces, parks, and waterways. Some of the more widely recognized locations include the Inner Harbor, Middle Branch, Druid Hill, Gwynns Falls, and Herring Run Parks. City

residents in particular value access to green spaces as a place to recreate, exercise, and congregate, but the City's green spaces also serve a vital role in ensuring clean air and water for long term urban sustainability. Baltimore neighborhoods actively participate in increasing access to green spaces through tree planting and other watershed protection activities such as stream clean-ups. These efforts not only provide public health benefits but directly impact water quality in the City, region and ultimately the entire Chesapeake Bay<sup>8</sup>. *Vital Signs* tracks four indicators that represent tree canopy, number of trees planted, community managed open spaces, and water use. A new indicator in *Vital Signs* 13 is the number of trees planted by community.

• In 2007, 27.5% of the City's total land area was covered with trees. By CSA, this figure ranges from a high of 72.1% in Dickeyville / Franklintown to a low of 3.2% in Highlandtown.

## Data Story: Mapping Baltimore's Green Pattern Book

**Problem:** The City of Baltimore has more than 18,000 vacant lots that could be converted into uses that enhance neighborhoods and promote resiliency and sustainability.

**Solution:** In order to help neighborhood stakeholders identify greening strategies for these vacant lots, the City developed the **Green Pattern Book** that provides guidance on ways to achieve its vision of integrated green amenities.

Project: There are 8 patterns within the Green Pattern Book. Mapping sites that show characteristics of the eight patterns is an essential tool for coordinating efforts and collectively achieving the vision defined by neighborhoods. In 2013, the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance (BNIA-JFI) piloted a publicly- accessible, interactive map for this purpose using the pattern community-managed open space. In 2014, BNIA-JFI is enhancing the map features and adding a second element for stormwater management. Future iterations of the map will include components of the remaining six green patterns.

Context: Understanding how these sites impact urban waters and the communities that surrounds them requires ongoing information about the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the City and the region. BNIA-JFI is leveraging existing socioeconomic data from the *Vital Signs* report and integrating it with data related to sites with potential to reduce runoff and nutrient loads to the City's watersheds.

#### Phase 1 Pilot



Community Managed Open Space (CMOS)
Primary Question: Where are the locations of CMOS in the
City?

Data Sources: Baltimore Green Space, Parks & People Foundation, JHU Center for a Livable Future, Baltimore City Master Gardeners, Power in Dirt

#### Phase 2



Stormwater Management

Primary Questions: Where are stormwater management sites with potential for BMP implementation? What BMPs are ideal for each site?

Data Source: Baltimore City Department of Public Works

#### **Future Iterations**





Green Parking





Urban Agriculture



Neighborhood Park



Urban Forest and Buffer

For more information visit, http://water.bniajfi.org/map

By the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute

This project was funded through a cooperative grant agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> For more information on the City's plan for sustainable water quality, visit <a href="http://www.cleanwaterbaltimore.org/">http://www.cleanwaterbaltimore.org/</a>

- In 2013, there were 6,194 trees planted in Baltimore<sup>9</sup>. The CSAs with the **highest** number of trees planted included Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton (349), Loch Raven (250), and Greater Charles Village/Barclay (231). The CSAs with the **lowest** number of trees planted were Cross-Country/Cheswolde (2), Midway/Coldstream (4), and Greater Rosemont (7).
- In 2011, there were 918 community managed open spaces in Baltimore City (*See Data Story*). The CSAs with the largest number of community managed open spaces included Upton/Druid Heights (106), Greenmount East (105), and Southwest Baltimore (102). The CSAs with the fewest number of spaces included Cherry Hill (0), Hamilton (1), Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (1), and Claremont/Armistead (1).

Data on water consumption in 2011 from the Department of Public Works show that—on average—areas of the City with a lot of commercial properties as well as areas with larger-lot residential properties consume more water on a daily basis.

• In 2011, the median daily average water consumption for Baltimore City was 16 cubic feet of water. There were seven CSAs with median daily water consumption greater than or equal to the City median: Downtown/Seton Hill, Claremont/Armistead, Cross-Country/Cheswolde, Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, Midtown, Forest Park/Walbrook, and North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland.

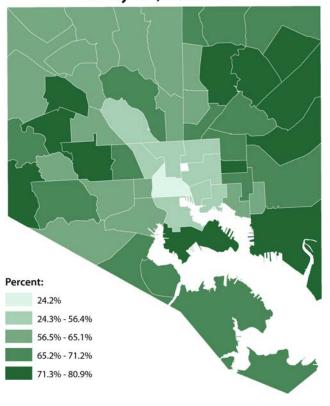
## Energy and Weatherization

One of the biggest issues that gained importance for neighborhoods over the past decade is the use, conservation and cost of residential energy.

Research has shown that programs aimed at providing incentives for installing devices in the home to reduce consumption (compact fluorescent light bulbs, smart meters, energy saving appliances) or provide education on energy efficient practices impact the entire neighborhood through greater residential stability and investment.

Based on the 2009-2013 ACS, nearly two-thirds (64.6%) of the City's residences was heated using utility gas. The percentage of residences heated by utility gas ranged from a high of 80.9% in Claremont/Armistead to a low of 24.2% in Downtown/Seton Hill. There were seven other CSAs where at least 75% of the residences were heated

#### Percent of Residences Heated by Utility Gas, 2009-2013



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Data comes from TreeBaltimore, an umbrella organization for City agencies and private entities involved in increasing Baltimore's tree canopy. <a href="https://www.treebaltimore.org">www.treebaltimore.org</a>

using utility gas: Forest Park/Walbrook (78.8%), Hamilton (78.8%), Lauraville (76.0%), Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills (76.0%), Dorchester/Ashburton (75.9%), South Baltimore (75.4%), and Greater Rosemont (75.3%).

 Over a quarter (25.9%) of the City's residences was heated using electricity. The percentage of residences heated by electricity ranged from a high of 73.0% in Downtown/Seton Hill to a low of 8.3% in Hamilton.

Weatherization assistance programs<sup>10</sup> (WAP) in the U.S. had received funding at levels needed for emergency management until significant budget increases were passed as part of the 2009 American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA). In states like Maryland, more homes received weatherization services between 2009-2012 than in the entire previous decade, according to the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) that oversee administration of these programs. This implies that weatherization is not only an important tool for reducing energy use, but also increasingly an important part of housing investments in many neighborhoods.

- Data from DHCD shows that the percentage of residential properties in Baltimore City that were weatherized in 2013 decreased from 0.6% in 2012 to 0.48% in 2013. The number of residential properties weatherized in 2013 totaled 97,300.
- In 2013, the CSAs that had the **greatest** percentage of homes weatherized were Upton/Druid Heights (6.3%) and Glen-Falstaff (5.0%). There were five CSAs with **zero** percentage of homes that were weatherized during the year: Canton, Fells Point, Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, Highlandtown, and South Baltimore.

## Community Engagement

*Vital Signs* continues to track the percentage of persons registered to vote and the percentage of persons actually voting in the general election as indicators to measure community engagement. The most recent general election was in 2012.

• In 2012, 74.7% of the City residents over the age of 18 were registered to vote which is a slight decrease from 2010 (75.0%). The percentage of residents over the age of 18 who were registered to vote ranged from a high of 102.6%<sup>11</sup> in Mt. Washington/Coldspring to a low of 53.2% in Downtown/Seton Hill. Two more CSAs had at least 90% of the residents over the age of 18 were registered to vote: Edmonson Village (96.0%) and Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill (90.4%).

Vital Signs 13 Sustainability 8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The Weatherization Assistance Program helps eligible low-income households lower their energy costs by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety. Priority is given to homeowners who are elderly, disabled and families with children and/or who have high energy consumption.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of registered voters from the Baltimore City Board of Elections by the total population from the 2010 US Census.

• In 2012, 51.5% of the City residents voted in the general election which included the election of the US President; this percent is much higher than in 2010 (44.4%) when the general election did not have a vote for president. The percentage of residents voting in the general election ranged from a high of 81.8% in Mt. Washington/Coldspring to a low of 28.3% in Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point.

# VITAL SIGNS 13

## Sustainability

# Indicator Definitions & Rankings

For each indicator reported in *Vital Signs 13*, 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.

### Sanitation

#### Rate of Dirty Street and Alley Reports per 1,000 Residents

Measure of cleanliness in the public rights-of-way.

**Definition:** The rate of service requests for dirty streets and alleys through Baltimore's 311 system per 1,000 residents. More than one service request may be made for the same issue but is logged as a unique request.

Source: Baltimore City CitiStat, 2011, 2012, 2013; U.S. Census, 2010

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Washington Village
- 2. Southwest Baltimore
- 3. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
- 4. Greenmount East
- 5. Patterson Park North & East

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 2. Dickeyville/Franklintown
- 3. Cherry Hill
- 4. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 5. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills

#### Rate of Clogged Storm Drain Reports per 1,000 Residents

Measure of cleanliness in storm waterways.

**Definition:** The rate of service requests for addressing clogged storm drains made through Baltimore's 311 system per 1,000 residents. More than one service request may be made for the same issue but is logged as a unique request.

Source: Baltimore City CitiStat, 2011, 2012, 2013; U.S. Census, 2010

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Greenmount East
- 2. Clifton-Berea
- 3. Washington Village
- 4. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 5. Southwest Baltimore

- 1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
- Harford/Echodale
   Glen-Fallstaff
   Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 3. Claremont/Amistead

## Transportation

#### Percent of Population Driving Alone to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute alone by car to their job.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters driving alone out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Harford/Echodale
- 2. Lauraville
- 3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- Hamilton
   Mt. Washington/Coldspring

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Greenmount East
- 2. Oldtown/Middle East
- 3. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 4. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market Madison/East End

#### Percent of Population Carpooling to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute by carpool to their work.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that carpool out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Cherry Hill
- 2. Morrell Park/Violetville
- 3. Penn North/Reservoir Hill
- 4. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
- 5. Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
- 2. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 3. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 4. Washington Village
- Inner Harbor/Federal Hill

# Percent of Population that Uses Public Transportation to Commute to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute by public transit to their work.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that use public transit out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Greenmount East
- 2. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
- 3. Oldtown/Middle East
- 4. Madison/East End
- 5. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. South Baltimore
- 2. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
- 3. Canton
- 4. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 5. Harford/Echodale

#### Percent of Population that Walks to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute by walking to their work.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that walk to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 2. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 3. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
- 4. Midtown
- 5. Greater Charles Village/Barclay

- 1. Forest Park/Walbrook
- 2. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 3. Loch Raven
- Harford/Echodale Cedonia/Frankford

#### Percent of Population that Uses Other Means to Commute to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute to work by any other means, such as a taxi, motorcycle, or bicycle.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that use other means to travel to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
- 2. Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington
- 3. Highlandtown
- 4. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 5. Midtown

#### Five Lowest:

- Greater Mondawmin Glen-Fallstaff Cherry Hill
- 2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 3. Loch Raven

# Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 0-14 Minutes

Measures the length of commute.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that spend less than 15 minutes commuting to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 2. Washington Village
- 3. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 4. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
- 5. Midtown

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Hamilton
- 2. Forest Park/Walbrook
- 3. Lauraville
- 4. Greater Rosemont
- 5. Belair-Edison

#### Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available

Measures the percentage of households that do not have a personal vehicle available.

**Definition:** The percentage of households that do not have a personal vehicle available for use out of all households in an area.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Oldtown/Middle East
- 2. Upton/Druid Heights
- 3. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
- 4. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
- 5. Greenmount East

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 2. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 3. South Baltimore
- 4. Lauraville

Canton

# Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 15-29 Minutes

Measures the length of commute.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that spend between 15 and 29 minutes commuting to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills
- 2. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 4. Morrell Park/Violetville
- 5. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland

- 1. Oldtown/Middle East
- 2. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
- Claremont/Armistead
- 4. Washington Village
- 5. Howard Park/West Arlington

# Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 30-44 Minutes

Measures the length of commute.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that spend between 30 and 44 minutes travelling to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Claremont/Armistead
- 2. Belair-Edison
- 3. Hamilton
- 4. Lauraville
- 5. Forest Park/Walbrook

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Harbor East/Little Italy
- 2. Midtown
- 3. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 4. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
- 5. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill

#### Walk Score (From Vital Signs 11)

Measures the walkability (convenience to various amenities) of an area.

**Definition:** The Walk Score ® is calculated by mapping out the distance to amenities in nine different categories (grocery stores, restaurants, shopping, coffee shops, banks, parks, schools, book stores/libraries, and entertainment) and are weighted according to importance. The distance to a location, counts, and weights determine a base score of an address, which is then normalized to a score from 0 to 100. More information on Walk Score can be found at <a href="http://www.walkscore.com/">http://www.walkscore.com/</a>.

Source: Walk Score ®

#### Five Highest:

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

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
- 2. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
- 3. Southeastern
- 4. Claremont/Armistead
- 5. Mt. Washington/Coldspring

# Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes or More

Measures the length of commute.

**Definition:** The percentage of commuters that spend more than 45 minutes travelling to work out of all commuters aged 16 and above.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
- 2. Greater Rosemont
- 3. Greenmount East
- 4. Oldtown/Middle East
- 5. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Canton
- 2. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
- 3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 4. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 5. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill

#### Bike Lane Miles (From Vital Signs 12)

Measures the linear miles of designated bike lanes within the roadway system.

**Definition:** BikeBaltimore is the Department of Transportation's bike program and includes incorporating cycling in many transportation projects, installing bike racks and coordinating cycling events. This indicator measures the amount of linear miles of designated bike lanes in each CSA.

**Source:** BikeBaltimore – Department of Transportation

#### Five Highest:

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

#### Five Lowest:

Seven CSAs did not have any bike lanes.

## Green Space and Water Use

Percent of Area Covered by Trees (From Vital Signs 11)

Measure of tree canopy in an area.

Definition: The percent of total land area comprised of tree canopy. The primary sources for this land cover layer were 2004 pan-sharpened 1m Ikonos satellite imagery, a normalized Digital Surface Model (nDSM) derived from 2006 LiDAR data, and LiDAR intensity data resulting from the 2006 acquisition. Other sources of data include the City's planimetric GIS database (building footprints and road casing polygons). The land cover classification was performed using automated object-based image analysis (OBIA) techniques in Definiens Developer/eCognition Server. No accuracy assessment was conducted, but the dataset was thoroughly reviewed at a scale of 1:2000. Over 370 corrections were made to the classification.

**Analysis by:** University of Vermont Spatial Analysis Lab. Data current as of 2007

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
- 2. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 4. Edmonson Village
- 5. Forest Park/Walbrook

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Highlandtown
- 2. Southeastern
- 3. Patterson Park North and East
- 4. South Baltimore
- 5. Madison/East End

# Number of Community Managed Open Spaces (From *Vital Signs 11*)

Measures of community managed open spaces in an area. **Definition:** The number of community managed open spaces in an area that include community gardens (food-producing or ornamental), Adopt-A-Lots, or some other green space managed by the community.

Source: Data was integrated from Baltimore Green Space, Parks and People, Master Gardeners, the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, and Power in Dirt. Analysis: Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute, 2012

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Upton/Druid Heights
- 2. Greenmount East
- 3. Southwest Baltimore
- 4. Patterson Park North & East
- 5. Midtown

- 1. Cherry Hill
- Hamilton, Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, Claremont/Armistead
- 3. Seven CSAs tied for third.

#### Number of Trees Planted

Measures the annual number of trees planted in Baltimore.

**Definition:** The Baltimore City Department of Parks and Recreation's TreeBaltimore program has the goal of planting over 8,000 trees per year. This is part of the mayor's initiative to attract 10,000 new families to Baltimore and to provide a greener, sustainable environment. This indicator measures the number of trees planted annually by the TreeBaltimore program.

Source: Baltimore City Department of Parks and Recreation TreeBaltimore, 2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton
- 2. Loch Raven
- 3. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
- 4. Belair-Edison
- 5. Southwest Baltimore

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 2. Midway/Coldstream
- 3. Greater Rosemont
- 4. Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop
- 5. Harbor East/Little Italy

#### Water Use (From Vital Signs 11)

Measures the average amount of water used daily.

**Definition:** The median daily average water consumption of all city meters registering greater than 0.0 cubic meters per day.

Source: Baltimore City Department of Public Works, 2011

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 2. Claremont/Armistead
- 3. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 4. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 5. Midtown

#### Five Lowest:

 Oldtown/Middle East and Canton (Six CSAs tied for second)

## Energy and Weatherization

#### Percent of Homes Heated by Utility Gas

Measure of homes that use utility gas for heat.

**Definition:** The percentage of homes that use utility gas for heat and cooking out of all homes.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Claremont/Armistead
- 2. Forest Park/Walbrook

Hamilton

3. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills Lauraville

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 2. Midtown
- 3. Oldtown/Middle East
- 4. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill
- 5. Harbor East/Little Italy

#### Percent of Homes Heated by Electricity

Measure of homes that use electricity for heat.

**Definition:** The percentage of homes that use electricity for heat and cooking out of all homes.

Source: American Community Survey, 2009-2013

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Downtown/Seton Hill
- 2. Midtown
- 3. Oldtown/Middle East
- 4. Fells Point
- 5. Inner Harbor/Federal Hill

- 1. Hamilton
- 2. Lauraville
- Madison/East End Greater Rosemont
- 4. Northwood

#### Percent of Residential Properties Weatherized

Measure of residential weatherization to increase energy efficiency and safety

**Definition:** The percent of residential properties that were eligible for and received weatherization assistance such as air sealing or furnace replacements during the year. The Weatherization Assistance Program helps eligible low-income households lower their energy costs by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety.

**Source:** Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, 2011, 2012, 2013; U.S. Census, 2010

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Upton/Druid Heights
- 2. Glen-Fallstaff
- 3. Oldtown/Middle East
- 4. Cherry Hill
- 5. Loch Raven

#### Five Lowest:

Seven CSAs had zero percent of homes eligible for and receiving WAP services.

## Community Engagement (From Vital Signs 12)

# Percent of the Population who are Registered to Vote Measures civic engagement.

**Definition:** The percentage of persons over the age of 18 registered to vote out of all persons 18 years and over..

Source: Baltimore City Board of Elections, 2010, 2012

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 2. Edmondson Village
- 3. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 4. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 5. Clifton-Berea

#### Five Lowest:

- 1. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
- 2. Southeastern
- 3. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
- 4. Morrell Park/Violetville
- 5. Orangeville/East Highlandtown

# Percent of Population Who Voted in the Last General Election

A proxy measure designed to reflect neighborhood action and participation in community life.

**Definition:** The percentage of persons who voted in the last general election out of all registered voters

Source: Baltimore City Board of Elections, 2010, 2012

#### Five Highest:

- 1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
- 2. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
- 3. Edmondson Village
- 4. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
- 5. Loch Raven

- 1. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
- 2. Southeastern
- 3. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
- 4. Morrell Park/Violetville
- 5. Downtown/Seton Hill

			Sar	nitation						
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Rate of Dir	Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys Reports per 1,000 Residents				Rate of Clogged Storm Drain Reports per 1,000 Residents				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change (12-13)	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change (12-13)
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	41.7	41.0	48.1	37.0	-11.1	4.2	4.6	6.2	5.9	-0.3
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	10.5	12.2	13.9	10.2	-3.7	3.4	3.3	4.8	6.0	1.1
Belair-Edison	90.2	66.3	79.1	65.9	-13.1	4.1	6.1	3.8	5.1	1.2
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	91.5	112.1	82.8	66.0	-16.9	4.2	5.8	5.5	4.4	-1.1
Canton	32.8	38.5	38.3	43.7	5.4	6.3	8.9	5.9	6.5	0.6
Cedonia/Frankford	22.5	24.2	24.3	17.8	-6.5	2.5	5.6	3.1	3.7	0.6
Cherry Hill	11.7	12.7	7.2	7.2	0.0	1.2	3.7	2.9	4.8	1.8
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	26.3	32.1	47.3	25.5	-21.8	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9	-2.2
Claremont/Armistead	8.1	12.6	17.1	16.3	-0.9	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	-0.1
Clifton-Berea	167.2	171.9	167.7	107.7	-60.1	10.9	9.9	9.9	15.4	5.5
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	3.3	8.8	6.9	3.5	-3.4	1.1	2.2	4.3	2.1	-2.1
Dickeyville/Franklintown	3.2	3.2	7.6	3.9	-3.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	-0.5
Dorchester/Ashburton	33.9	40.0	37.0	29.0	-8.0	2.5	4.7	4.8	7.9	3.1
Downtown/Seton Hill	31.2	43.8	38.8	39.9	1.1	8.9	11.6	9.5	13.3	3.9
Edmondson Village	41.4	35.7	34.9	38.5	3.5	1.8	5.1	3.5	4.8	1.3
Fells Point	49.7	41.5	53.3	56.5	3.2	9.5	9.0	6.9	8.1	1.2
Forest Park/Walbrook	40.5	53.1	54.3	41.7	-12.6	2.7	7.1	9.7	7.3	-2.4
Glen-Fallstaff	26.0	24.5	33.5	18.2	-15.3	1.4	3.6	4.5	2.1	-2.4
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	56.7	56.8	62.4	69.4	7.0	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.3	0.7
Greater Mandagueria	46.3	51.2	69.9	43.8	-26.1	6.2	7.0	5.4	5.1	-0.4
Greater Mondawmin	90.6	94.5	135.5	82.0	-53.5	5.9	10.8	11.0	10.7	-0.3
Greater Rosament	12.7	13.0	13.0	7.5	-5.6	5.2	11.9	12.7	10.0	-2.7
Greater Rosemont Greenmount East	114.4 154.6	94.0 148.4	105.2 183.0	76.6 127.3	-28.7 -55.7	6.0 14.8	7.8 13.6	10.9 13.0	9.3 17.5	-1.6 4.5
Hamilton	23.2	23.7	34.7	29.9	-33.7	3.8	6.0	4.2	3.8	-0.5
Harbor East/Little Italy	35.9	39.2	21.3	23.1	1.8	9.6	7.8	8.7	10.0	1.3
Harford/Echodale	11.4	18.1	24.9	15.9	-9.0	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.1	-1.3
Highlandtown	126.2	145.0	89.2	87.7	-1.5	2.8	6.8	4.1	4.6	0.4
Howard Park/West Arlington	28.7	26.8	34.1	21.3	-12.8	3.8	4.6	6.3	10.6	4.3
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	53.0	51.3	37.1	39.2	2.1	4.7	7.7	5.8	4.4	-1.4
Lauraville	27.7	37.2	40.1	32.0	-8.1	2.8	5.7	3.7	4.8	1.1
Loch Raven	38.8	25.7	37.4	21.6	-15.7	4.0	5.6	4.4	4.4	0.0
Madison/East End	611.9	267.7	193.2	94.3	-98.8	14.3	13.0	9.6	10.4	0.8
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	33.8	33.0	38.1	36.7	-1.4	2.1	3.9	5.0	4.0	-1.0
Midtown	44.0	37.8	49.3	44.7	-4.6	5.9	4.3	3.7	4.8	1.1
Midway/Coldstream	155.8	142.6	130.5	110.3	-20.2	8.0	12.2	10.7	9.9	-0.8
Morrell Park/Violetville	28.6	22.8	32.9	41.2	8.3	2.0	3.2	5.1	4.1	-1.0
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	5.0	11.6	16.1	16.3	0.2	1.0	4.1	5.2	3.3	-1.9
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	14.8	14.7	20.7	15.9	-4.8	4.2	5.8	3.6	4.6	1.0
Northwood	34.2	38.2	40.3	28.1	-12.3	4.1	6.1	4.3	4.4	0.2
Oldtown/Middle East	65.4	52.4	47.7	43.0	-4.7	11.8	8.8	8.1	10.0	1.9
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	109.1	110.4	100.6	76.8	-23.9	11.4	12.9	9.0	6.6	-2.4
Patterson Park North & East	392.3	191.9	187.4	126.8	-60.6	10.7	7.0	5.2	6.9	1.6
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	84.2	91.8	127.5	94.6	-32.9	4.4	5.1	7.8	7.8	0.0
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	79.0	73.5	70.8	45.9	-25.0	4.1	8.0	9.2	7.4	-1.9
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	57.0	104.6	121.9	101.7	-20.3	3.1	5.1	5.9	7.7	1.8
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	157.7	152.7	205.5	128.8	-76.7	5.2	7.9	12.9	8.6	-4.3
South Baltimore	15.8	19.5	28.3	34.2	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	0.3
Southeastern	28.0	25.2	31.0	24.9	-6.1	10.2	8.0	5.6	7.0	1.4
Southern Park Heights	77.9	84.8	108.9	67.4	-41.5	2.6	6.2	7.5	8.8	1.3
Southwest Baltimore	253.6	195.5	217.9	152.8	-65.2	5.4	8.9	9.3	12.1	2.7
The Waverlies	84.2	80.7	87.3	49.7	-37.7	8.1	11.2	9.9	7.0	-3.0
Upton/Druid Heights	52.1	58.9	76.8	70.7	-6.1	2.0	4.4	6.2	6.4	0.2
Washington Village/Pigtown	193.2	206.4	225.5	183.5	-42.0	6.7	9.4	10.9	14.5	3.6
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	67.3	73.9	59.4	47.6	-11.8	1.5	6.0	4.8	5.8	1.0
Baltimore City	75.8	65.3	70.5	52.6	-17.9	4.9	6.4	6.2	6.2	0.0

	T	ransportation				
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Population that Drove Alone to Work	Percent of Population that Carpool to Work	Percent of Population that Uses Public Transportation to Get to Work	Percent of Population that Walks to Work	Percent of Population Using All Other Means of Transit to Work	
	2009-2013	2009-2013	2009-2013	2009-2013	2009-2013	
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	63.9	12.3	19.6	2.7	1.5	
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	75.3	11.1	11.3	1.7	0.6	
Belair-Edison	69.7	9.0	17.6	2.6	1.1	
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	52.0	17.7	21.8	4.8	3.6	
Canton	78.9	6.9	5.0	5.5	3.7	
Cedonia/Frankford	68.0	12.2	17.7	1.3	0.7	
Cherry Hill	40.6	20.9	34.7	3.5	0.3	
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	67.8	11.0	16.2	2.2	2.9	
Claremont/Armistead	61.7	11.9	22.1	2.5	1.7	
Clifton-Berea	47.1	13.2	34.1	2.5	3.0	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	74.1	13.6	10.2	1.7	0.5	
Dickeyville/Franklintown	65.5	6.2	25.6	1.7	1.1	
Dorchester/Ashburton	66.8	11.1	19.5	1.8	0.9	
Downtown/Seton Hill	42.2	3.9	16.4	35.0	2.6	
Edmondson Village	59.4	14.8	23.0	2.2	0.6	
Fells Point	64.7	8.2	8.9	15.0	3.2	
Forest Park/Walbrook	62.5	12.6	21.7	0.3	2.8	
Glen-Fallstaff	60.3	10.1	23.6	5.6	0.3	
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	46.5	7.2	21.4	17.8	7.2	
Greater Govans	57.1	9.8	28.0	3.3	1.9	
Greater Mondawmin	59.6	15.0	21.1	4.0	0.3	
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	79.4	7.2	6.0	4.4	3.0	
Greater Rosemont	52.7	9.7	33.3	2.9	1.3	
Greenmount East	34.7	9.5	44.2	8.4	3.2	
Hamilton	79.2	9.4	9.3	1.4	0.7	
Harbor East/Little Italy	36.1	3.2	28.3	27.7	4.7	
Harford/Echodale	81.9	7.9	6.3	1.3	2.6	
Highlandtown	64.3	12.7	11.3	6.8	5.0	
Howard Park/West Arlington	76.2	6.6	13.7	2.9	0.7	
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	71.9	5.6	4.8	16.1	1.6	
Lauraville	79.9	8.9	7.5	2.0	1.6	
Loch Raven	69.7	11.6	17.2	0.8	0.6	
Madison/East End	37.0	10.4	38.0	12.1	2.4	
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	65.0	8.5	8.9	11.8	5.8	
Midtown	49.3	5.9	19.8	20.6	4.5	
Midway/Coldstream	60.3	7.4	26.4	2.6	3.2	
Morrell Park/Violetville	65.7	19.1	7.1	5.9	2.3	
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	79.2	9.1	9.8	0.5	1.5	
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	63.2	6.7	10.1	16.2	3.7	
Northwood	65.3	13.1	14.8	5.1	1.7	
Oldtown/Middle East	35.3	9.3	38.5	15.0	2.0	
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	53.0	17.0	19.7	8.0	2.2	
Patterson Park North & East	55.8	13.4	18.6	8.9	3.4	
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	49.2	18.9	25.7	4.1	2.1	
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	53.8	11.9	29.0	2.8	2.6	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	37.0	2.2	36.8	22.7	1.3	
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	46.3	7.0	42.9	2.5	1.3	
South Baltimore	78.7	7.7	3.6	7.9	2.1	
Southeastern	68.8	8.7	14.1	7.5	0.9	
Southern Park Heights	49.0	11.2	35.0	3.5	1.3	
Southwest Baltimore	43.5	10.2	35.6	8.4	2.2	
The Waverlies	53.5	14.1	25.9	2.5	4.0	
Upton/Druid Heights	43.3	11.1	36.5	8.3	0.8	
Washington Village/Pigtown	68.7	5.2	12.6	10.7	2.9	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	61.8	17.5	16.6	1.7	2.3	
Baltimore City	62.2	10.3	18.3	6.8	2.3	

Transportation							
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Walk Score	Bike Lane Miles	Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available				
	2011	2012	2009-2013				
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	44.0	2.4	28.8				
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	32.5	4.2	18.8				
Belair-Edison	62.3	0.2	27.7				
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	17.7	3.2	33.3				
Canton	89.2	2.8	10.1				
Cedonia/Frankford	57.4	2.2	27.2				
Cherry Hill	38.1	2.8	52.5				
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	74.6	0.8	24.5				
Claremont/Armistead	31.0	1.3	27.9				
Clifton-Berea	58.3	0.5	47.1				
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	43.1	3.3	11.4				
Dickeyville/Franklintown	17.1	0.0	39.9				
Dorchester/Ashburton	55.9	3.1	24.6				
Downtown/Seton Hill	96.7	4.3	38.1				
Edmondson Village	52.4	0.0	28.8				
Fells Point	93.9	3.8	13.5				
Forest Park/Walbrook	41.5	0.9	32.5				
Glen-Fallstaff	65.7	1.7	27.3				
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	89.9	9.2	45.4				
Greater Govans	56.7	1.6	32.2				
Greater Mondawmin	66.1	0.0	33.2				
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	54.6	6.3	4.1				
Greater Rosemont	60.9	0.0	43.8				
Greenmount East	70.5	2.3	56.0				
Hamilton	60.1	2.6	12.7				
Harbor East/Little Italy	94.8	5.0	44.4				
Harford/Echodale	53.2	0.0	12.4				
Highlandtown	88.5	2.6	23.5				
Howard Park/West Arlington	54.2	3.5	19.7				
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	91.0	2.8	15.5				
Lauraville	60.3	2.5	10.1				
Loch Raven	49.4	0.0	21.8				
Madison/East End	79.3	1.6	53.8				
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	70.4	3.1	18.9				
Midtown	93.2	8.4	35.2				
Midway/Coldstream	74.0	0.3	38.2				
Morrell Park/Violetville	42.0	0.0	23.2				
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	31.5	2.3	7.7				
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	55.1	3.7	16.7				
Northwood	44.6	3.2	12.6				
Oldtown/Middle East	84.9	4.9	69.8				
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	50.8	3.2	25.9				
Patterson Park North & East	79.8	0.5	29.3				
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	74.2	4.3	46.5				
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	65.9	2.0	40.3				
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	89.5	1.1	61.8				
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	72.7	0.5	58.2				
South Baltimore	44.6	1.6	9.9				
Southeastern	25.8	3.5	34.5				
Southern Park Heights	53.2	2.0	43.1				
Southwest Baltimore	77.4	0.8	54.2				
The Waverlies	76.6	2.2	39.5				
Upton/Druid Heights	83.7	0.7	68.4				
Washington Village/Pigtown	70.6	0.5	28.6				
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	45.5	0.2	23.6				
Baltimore City	52.4	127.0	30.3				

Travel Time to Work								
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 0-14 Minutes	Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 15-29 Minutes	Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 30-44 Minutes	Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes and Over				
	2009-2013	2009-2013	2009-2013	2009-2013				
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	12.5	40.3	24.5	22.7				
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	11.1	49.3	23.8	15.7				
Belair-Edison	9.7	37.6	32.6	20.2				
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	21.1	29.3	28.8	20.9				
Canton	18.5	42.3	27.7	11.5				
Cedonia/Frankford	10.4	40.3	27.5	21.8				
Cherry Hill	15.8	36.5	20.8	27.0				
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	18.9	35.7	24.2	21.1				
Claremont/Armistead	15.2	26.2	34.4	24.2				
Clifton-Berea	16.0	32.1	29.4	22.5				
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	20.5	41.3	25.2	13.0				
Dickeyville/Franklintown	14.7	36.9	19.9	28.5				
Dorchester/Ashburton	16.3	43.2	18.7	21.8				
Downtown/Seton Hill	31.0	42.0	14.7	12.4				
Edmondson Village	11.4	38.3	28.2	22.1				
Fells Point	20.3	44.6	20.9	14.3				
Forest Park/Walbrook	8.5	36.1	30.4	24.9				
Glen-Fallstaff	19.0	36.6	25.2	19.2				
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	30.7	33.3	19.4	16.6				
Greater Govans	16.5	35.8	24.4	23.3				
Greater Mondawmin	11.3	46.0	21.5	21.2				
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	24.8	46.6	16.2	12.3				
Greater Rosemont	9.6	29.4	27.4	33.6				
Greenmount East	16.4	32.0	20.5	31.2				
Hamilton	6.5	39.0	31.8	22.7				
Harbor East/Little Italy	34.3	30.8	12.4	22.5				
Harford/Echodale	9.9	43.5	28.1	18.4				
Highlandtown	18.3	43.6	20.2	18.0				
Howard Park/West Arlington Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	16.6	29.3	27.2	26.8				
	23.0	43.7	20.5 30.6	12.9				
Lauraville Loch Raven	8.8 10.6	44.4 43.2	25.3	16.1 20.9				
Madison/East End	18.6	33.1	19.2	29.1				
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	27.6	38.3	21.0	13.1				
Midtown	29.5	40.9	13.3	16.3				
Midway/Coldstream	16.4	36.9	19.0	27.7				
Morrell Park/Violetville	20.7	46.5	17.0	15.8				
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	16.7	47.1	19.0	17.2				
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	25.9	46.4	15.5	12.1				
Northwood	12.2	39.7	27.9	20.2				
Oldtown/Middle East	25.6	22.3	21.2	30.8				
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	10.6	38.9	30.2	20.3				
Patterson Park North & East	14.7	42.4	27.6	15.2				
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	18.5	36.7	25.3	19.5				
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	10.0	40.1	22.1	27.8				
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	20.4	32.0	16.8	30.7				
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	13.5	23.9	28.4	34.1				
South Baltimore	26.0	38.6	22.4	13.1				
Southeastern	23.4	33.9	25.2	17.5				
Southern Park Heights	10.8	34.1	24.5	30.6				
Southwest Baltimore	12.7	35.6	24.5	27.2				
The Waverlies	13.3	39.2	22.1	25.3				
Upton/Druid Heights	16.2	36.9	19.4	27.5				
Washington Village/Pigtown	31.2	28.6	22.2	17.9				
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	14.2	40.5	22.8	22.4				
Baltimore City	17.1	38.8	24.0	20.2				

	Environment	and Green Space			
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Area Covered by Trees	Number of Trees Planted	Number of Community Gardens	Water Usage	
	2007	2013	2011	2011	
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	32.7	349	6	16	
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	48.1	123	7	17	
Belair-Edison	20.1	222	6	17	
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	15.1	163	7	17	
Canton	9.6	91	3	12	
Cedonia/Frankford	28.8	112	6	18	
Cherry Hill	19.0	101	0	17	
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	39.4	146	3	15	
Claremont/Armistead	28.0	144	1	25	
Clifton-Berea	8.3	45	25	14	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	47.7	2	2	24	
Dickeyville/Franklintown	72.1	137	2	19	
Dorchester/Ashburton	30.1	47	4	18	
Downtown/Seton Hill	6.7	52	11	29	
Edmondson Village	53.8	18	2	17	
Fells Point	7.2	37	5	13	
Forest Park/Walbrook	52.5	46	8	20	
Glen-Fallstaff	27.7	124	2	19	
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	23.1	231	37	17	
Greater Govans	31.8	50	16	15	
Greater Mondawmin	22.3	106	7	16	
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	58.6	59	1	23	
Greater Rosemont	27.2	7	12	15	
Greenmount East	13.4	111	105	13	
Hamilton	34.0	14	1	17	
Harbor East/Little Italy	6.5	8	21	15	
Harford/Echodale	29.7	69	5	16	
Highlandtown	3.2	31	7	13	
Howard Park/West Arlington	39.2	17	10	18	
nner Harbor/Federal Hill	8.5	110	17	14	
Lauraville	40.0	116	2	17	
Loch Raven	32.8	250	2	16	
Madison/East End	5.7	122	26	15	
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	31.7	172	11	14	
Midtown					
	13.3 11.6	156 4	52	23 15	
Midway/Coldstream			26		
Morrell Park/Violetville	24.9	184	3	17	
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	65.6	15	4	19	
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	49.5	76	5	20	
Northwood	29.9	138	3	16	
Oldtown/Middle East	9.8	29	30	12	
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	12.3	73	7	16	
Patterson Park North & East	5.2	80	56	14	
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	42.9	55	35	17	
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	22.9	8	12	16	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	13.9	45	13	14	
andtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	15.4	41	30	13	
South Baltimore	5.2	36	6	13	
outheastern	5.0	0	2	16	
outhern Park Heights	29.3	57	16	16	
outhwest Baltimore	14.1	216	102	14	
he Waverlies	19.5	107	9	14	
Jpton/Druid Heights	14.5	95	106	15	
Vashington Village/Pigtown	11.5	32	15	13	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	22.1	21	6	17	
Baltimore City	27.4	6194	918	16	

Energy Use and Weatherization								
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Residences Heated by Utility Gas	Percent of Residences Heated by Electricity	Percent of Residential Properties Weatherized					
	2009-2013	2009-2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change (12-13)	
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	66.0	22.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	76.0	15.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	
Belair-Edison	69.9	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	68.2	27.4	1.4	9.1	0.9	0.4	-0.5	
Canton	64.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Cedonia/Frankford	74.0	18.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	
Cherry Hill	67.6	27.0	15.7	74.4	8.1	2.0	-6.1	
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	66.1	24.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	-0.1	
Claremont/Armistead	80.9	16.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	-0.4	
Clifton-Berea	66.6	17.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	60.6	32.9	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	-0.8	
Dickeyville/Franklintown	67.2	27.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	
Dorchester/Ashburton	75.9	16.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	
Downtown/Seton Hill	24.2	73.0	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	-0.6	
Edmondson Village	61.5	17.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.2	
Fells Point	51.5	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Forest Park/Walbrook	78.8	14.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	
Glen-Fallstaff	64.5	28.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	5.0	4.2	
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	59.3	26.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	-0.4	
Greater Govans	58.7	26.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	
Greater Mondawmin	62.6	23.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	65.1	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Greater Rosemont	75.3	14.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.3	-0.2	
Greenmount East	56.4	33.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	
Hamilton	78.8	8.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	-0.1	
Harbor East/Little Italy	49.7	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Harford/Echodale	71.2	19.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Highlandtown	63.4	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Howard Park/West Arlington	62.9	25.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	49.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Lauraville	76.0	10.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Loch Raven	70.2	25.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	
Madison/East End	73.4	14.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	68.7	18.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Midtown	45.2	49.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	-1.4	
Midway/Coldstream	69.4	16.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Morrell Park/Violetville	63.0	22.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	60.2	29.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	64.9	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Northwood	74.0	14.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.3	
Oldtown/Middle East	46.9	48.1	2.4	17.7	0.7	3.0	2.3	
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	67.2	17.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Patterson Park North & East	66.0	23.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	56.2	35.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	62.8	22.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	61.6	33.8	0.2	9.0	24.9	0.1	-24.8	
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	66.2	27.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	
South Baltimore	75.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Southeastern	74.8	19.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Southern Park Heights	62.9	25.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	
Southwest Baltimore	61.4	28.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	
The Waverlies	65.1	24.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	
Upton/Druid Heights	53.3	38.5	0.2	0.8	3.1	6.3	3.2	
Washington Village/Pigtown	63.1	29.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	66.1	29.0	9.4	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Baltimore City	64.6	25.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	-0.1	

		Voting					
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Pop	ulation 18+ Reg	istered to Vote	Percent of Registered Voters Voting in Last General Election			
	2010	2012	Change (10-12)	2010	2012	Change (10-12)	
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	83.4	82.8	-0.7	45.3	57.0	25.7	
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	79.7	81.6	2.3	52.6	61.9	17.6	
Belair-Edison	81.7	83.2	1.9	46.6	59.8	28.3	
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	53.6	53.3	-0.5	30.1	28.3	-5.8	
Canton	79.5	71.5	-10.0	43.2	52.0	20.4	
Cedonia/Frankford	73.9	78.5	6.2	46.6	56.2	20.6	
Cherry Hill	82.5	82.3	-0.2	34.9	53.1	52.1	
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	83.2	85.9	3.2	51.2	61.9	20.9	
Claremont/Armistead	60.7	60.9	0.2	37.8	39.0	3.3	
Clifton-Berea	91.5	89.5	-2.2	40.3	57.5	42.6	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	83.1	89.7	7.9	54.5	67.2	23.3	
Dickeyville/Franklintown	63.8	69.5	8.9	41.1	47.4	15.3	
Dorchester/Ashburton	81.3	79.8	-1.8	51.4	59.9	16.6	
Downtown/Seton Hill	63.8	53.2	-16.6	30.7	34.9	13.6	
Edmondson Village	93.9	96.0	2.2	48.0	68.4	42.5	
Fells Point	74.2	68.9	-7.2	41.4	43.8	5.7	
Forest Park/Walbrook	81.1	76.8	-5.4	45.2	54.0	19.5	
Glen-Fallstaff	77.1	66.8	-13.3	49.1	48.7	-0.9	
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	56.2	56.0	-0.5	39.4	36.5	-7.4	
Greater Govans	86.0	87.5	1.7	46.8	62.3	33.1	
Greater Mondawmin	82.4	82.5	0.2	43.4	55.9	28.8	
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	88.0	90.4	2.7	64.7	72.1	11.4	
Greater Rosemont	86.0	82.0	-4.6	40.7	54.6	34.1	
Greenmount East	96.5	83.6	-13.3	37.4	53.5	43.1	
Hamilton	75.5	81.0	7.3	51.1	58.2	14.0	
Harbor East/Little Italy	72.2	77.5	7.3	34.9	49.0	40.4	
Harford/Echodale	76.3	79.5	4.2	48.2	55.5	15.2	
Highlandtown	67.4	68.7	2.0	41.8	45.6	9.0	
Howard Park/West Arlington	78.2	78.9	0.9	52.6	58.1	10.4	
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	80.3	77.7	-3.2	45.1	57.6	27.8	
Lauraville	80.7	79.7	-1.2	52.5	58.0	10.4	
Loch Raven	80.3	82.7	3.0	51.6	62.7	21.5	
Madison/East End	78.3	77.6	-1.0	30.6	48.3	57.8	
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	70.3	72.0	2.5	49.4	50.2	1.7	
Midtown	67.3	67.2	-0.2	42.3	49.4	16.9	
Midway/Coldstream	90.1	81.5	-9.6	38.6	53.1	37.5	
Morrell Park/Violetville	55.3	56.2	1.6	42.6	33.9	-20.5	
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	94.3	102.6	8.8	60.7	81.8	34.7	
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	64.7	62.0	-4.1	59.0	46.7	-20.9	
Northwood	77.2	78.4	1.5	51.4	57.7	12.3	
Oldtown/Middle East	77.3	75.2	-2.8	35.2	48.2	37.0	
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	53.2	56.5	6.2	34.0	31.5	-7.2	
Patterson Park North & East	71.0	65.7	-7.6	37.2	43.5	17.0	
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	80.3	83.0	3.3	42.9	58.8	37.0	
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	77.2	78.9	2.2	41.1	53.7	30.7	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	74.3	83.3	12.0	36.5	53.4	46.2	
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	79.6	75.7	-4.9	35.0	49.0	40.1	
South Baltimore	76.5	76.9	0.6	46.6	56.6	21.5	
Southeastern	59.7	55.5	-7.0	33.8	30.4	-10.1	
Southern Park Heights	79.8	73.8	-7.4	38.0	49.2	29.4	
Southwest Baltimore	79.8	70.5	0.6	33.4	49.2	23.4	
The Waverlies	87.2	87.7	0.6	46.9	60.2	28.4	
Upton/Druid Heights	79.1	81.0	2.4	35.2	52.9	50.3	
Washington Village/Pigtown	67.7	69.0	1.8	39.2	47.3	20.7	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	62.3	62.2	-0.1	38.3	39.6	3.5	
Baltimore City	<b>75.0</b>	74.7	-0.1 - <b>0.5</b>	36.3 <b>44.4</b>	59.6 <b>51.5</b>	16.1	



## Baltimore Neighborhood Indicator Alliance - Jacob France Institute

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