Sustainability

Sustainability[1], or the ability for communities to sustain into the future, takes various meanings in Baltimore's diverse communities. In 2009, the City of Baltimore adopted the Baltimore Sustainability Plan to increase community engagement in stewardship of its own social, environmental and economic future through strategies aimed at such goals as resource conservation, cleanliness and greening. In 2011, the Baltimore region received a Sustainable Communities Regional Planning[2] grant by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition to the 6 federal principles of livability, Baltimore included a 7th to focus on protection of waters in the Chesapeake Bay.

In addition to these local and regional planning efforts, economic and societal changes have led to more sustainable behaviors by residents, businesses and communities from more users of public transportation, more tree plantings on both public and private spaces, and more efforts paid to reducing energy use. Previous *Vital Signs* reports had tracked some measures of sustainability such as clogged storm drains and community gardens.

In *Vital Signs 11*, these existing indicators are augmented by 21 new indicators for Community Statistical Areas[3] (CSAs) designed to follow 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 11* Sustainability indicators comes from sources that can be grouped into the following categories:

City sources: CitiStat/Baltimore 311, Department of Public Works, Board of Elections

State sources: Maryland Department Housing and Community Development

Federal sources: American Community Survey

Proprietary sources: Walk Score®

[1] 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."
[2] Under this grant, the Opportunity Collaborative is responsible for developing a Regional Plan for Sustainable Development (RPSD) for the Baltimore region http://www.opportunitycollaborative.org/
[3] CSAs are groups of census tracks that correspond to neighborhoods. See *Vital Signs 11* Introduction

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.

Data Story: Rate of Clogged Storm Drains

Baltimore City has more than 50,000 storm drain inlets that serve to drain stormwater from our neighborhoods to our streams, Harbor, and the Chesapeake Bay. These storm drain inlets become clogged because of debris entering the inlet from the street including trash, sediment, and leaves. When a storm drain is clogged, the streets cannot properly drain during a rain event which causes standing water and flooding that can impede traffic, breed insects, flood homes, and detract from the beauty of the neighborhood. The 'Rate of clogged storm drains' indicator is a measure of the number of service requests filed for clogged storm drain inlets through Baltimore City's 311 system. 311 Service Requests can be made online, over the phone, and through the 311 mobile app. Citizens and City staff use 311 to report clogged storm drain inlets as needed. Groups like Blue Water Baltimore are working with City government and residents to reduce the amount of stormwater hitting our storm drain system through implementation of green infrastructure projects as well as to raise awareness about stormwater pollution through outreach, education, and storm drain art.

To find out more about our programs at Blue Water Baltimore and what you can do to help, go to http://www.bluewaterbaltimore.org/

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 11* 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 (***see Data Story***). 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 75.8 per 1,000 residents in 2010 to 65.3 per 1,000 residents in 2011. In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** rates of reported dirty streets and alleys included Madison/East End (267.7 per 1,000 residents) and Washington Village (206.4 per 1,000 residents). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates of reported dirty streets and alleys included

Dickeyville/Franklintown (3.2 per 1,000 residents) and Cross-Country/Cheswolde (8.8 per 1,000 residents).

- From 2010 to 2011, the CSAs that experienced the **greatest increase** in reported calls for dirty streets and alleys included Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market, Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point, and Highlandtown. The CSAs with the **greatest decrease** in reported calls for dirty streets and alleys included Madison/East End and Patterson Park North & East.

- The rate of reported clogged storm drains **increased** from 4.9 per 1,000 residents in 2010 to 6.4 per 1,000 residents in 2011. In 2011, the CSAs with the **highest** rates of reported clogged storm drains included Greenmount East (13.6 per 1,000 residents) and Madison/East End (13.0 per 1,000 residents). The CSAs with the **lowest** rates of reported clogged storm drains included Dickeyville/Franklintown (1.5 per 1,000 residents), Cross-Country/Cheswolde (2.2 per 1,000 residents), and Claremont/Armistead (2.9 per 1,000 residents).

- From 2010 to 2011, the CSAs that experienced the **greatest increase** in reported calls for clogged storm drains included Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, Greater Mondawmin, and Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland. From 2010 to 2011, the CSAs that experienced the **greatest decrease** in reported calls for clogged storm drains included Patterson Park North & East and Oldtown/Middle East.

Transportation

Urban living also enables residents the option to choose alternative means of transportation to reduce vehicle miles traveled by car. The City is already 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 transit to thrive[4] and that where transit use is high, so too is walking and/or biking. *Vital Signs 11* track several indicators that measure use of alternative transportation, travel time to work, Walk Scores, and zero vehicle households.

[4] Jeff Speck (2012) *Walkable City: How Downtown Can Save America, One Step at a Time.*

Based on the 2007-2011 ACS, modes of transportation used for commuting to work varied across Baltimore

- 61.1% of Baltimore City residents drove alone to work. The percentage of residents who drove alone to work ranged from a **high** of 84.5% in Mt. Washington/Coldspring to a **low** of 34.8% in Madison/East End.

- 11.4% of Baltimore City residents carpool to work. The percentage of residents who carpool to work ranged from a **high** of 23.5% in Orangeville/East Highlandtown to a **low** of 4.3% in Canton.

- 18.9% of Baltimore City residents use public transportation to commute to work. The percentage of residents who used public transportation ranged from a **high** of 45.3% in Madison/East End to a **low** of 4.9% in Mt. Washington/Coldspring.

- 6.7% of Baltimore City residents walked to work. The percentage of residents who walked to work ranged from a **high** of 31.1% in Downtown/Seton Hill to a **low** of 0.7% in Dickeyville/Franklintown.

- 1.9% 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 5.8% in Greater Charles Village/Barclay to **no residents** in Madison/East End, Loch Raven, and Cherry Hill.

- The choice of transportation is correlated with access to a personal car, and based on the 2007-2011 ACS, 29.6% 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 70.8% in Oldtown/Middle East to a **low** of 4.2% in Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill.

Also based on the 2007-2011 ACS, travel times to work were **lowest** in central Baltimore, and **highest** in western Baltimore:

- 17.9% 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 36.0% in Harbor East/Little Italy to a **low** of 8.4% in Forest Park/Walbrook.

- 38.5% 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 48.1% in Mt. Washington/Coldspring to a **low** of 21.3% in Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market.

- 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 33.4% in Claremont/Armistead to a **low** of 13.5% in Midtown.

- 19.6% 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 32.9% in Madison/East End to a **low** of 10.1% in Fells Point.

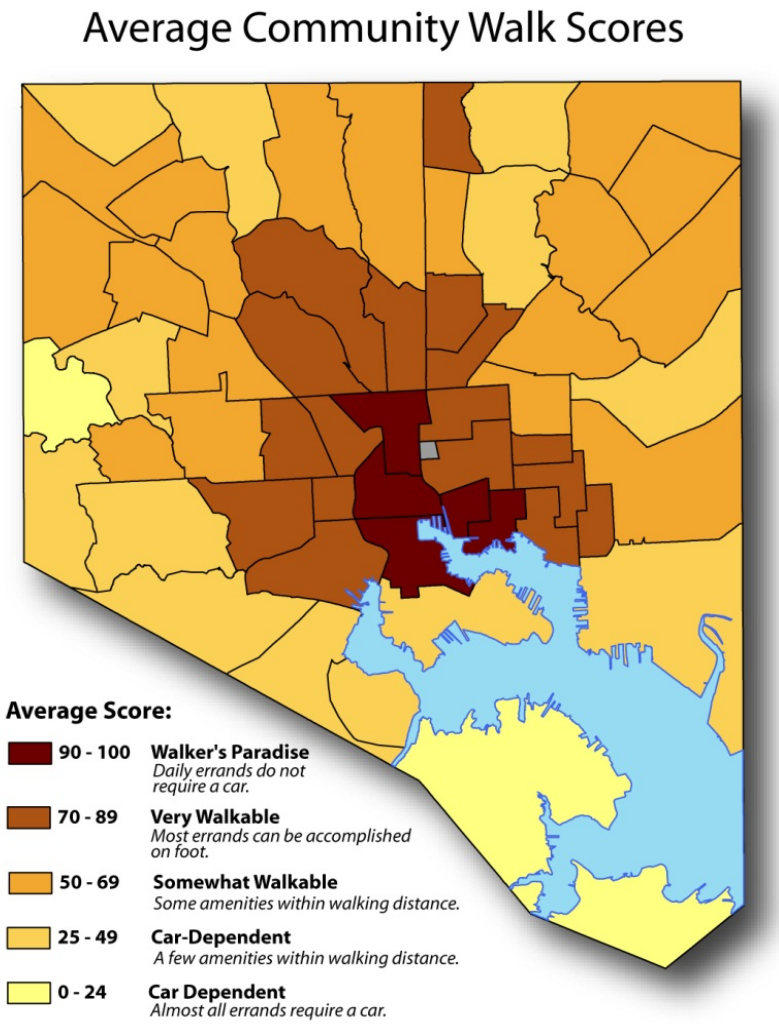
Using the latest data from Walk Score®, Baltimore City had a **Walk Score** of 52.4. This places the City as whole in the "somewhat walkable" category having some amenities within walking distance.

- 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[5]. *Vital Signs 11* tracks three indicators that represent a much larger that measure tree canopy, community managed open spaces, and water use.

- 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 (***see Indicator In-Depth***).
- In 2011, there were 918 community managed open spaces in Baltimore City. The CSAs with the largest number of community managed open spaces included Upton/Druid Heights (106), Greenmount East

Indicator In-Depth: Percent Tree Canopy

Trees (and their canopies) provide a multitude social environmental, social and human-health. The Alliance For Community Trees (ACTrees), a non-profit that supports community-based urban and community forestry endeavors, has compiled a list of many of the scientifically proven benefits of trees including less violence, greater social connection, greater energy efficiency, reduced carbon emissions, reduced heat island effect, increased property values, increase sales, decreasing asthma & obesity, improving water and air quality, and reducing stormwater runoff. Accurate land cover maps and their summaries can also help in planning where to plant additional trees. The Baltimore Sustainability Plan has a stated goal to increase Charm City's canopy to 40%. Tracking this indicator over time will help TreeBaltimore, the umbrella organization for all City agencies and private organizations in their efforts to increase the tree canopy of Baltimore, and other key planting organizations monitor progress toward this important sustainability goal.

Data Collection

The underlying land cover was created by the Spatial Analysis Laboratory at the University of Vermont, in collaboration with the USDA Forest Service. The data are available from Chesapeake View, which contains several datasets about the larger watershed, but also hosts the underlying land cover data used to create the *Vital Signs* indicator. http://128.118.47.34/chesapeakeview/

By the Baltimore Ecosystem Study. BES is one of just two National Science Foundation Long Term Research Sites in an urban area. More about the basic and applied research can be found at http://www.beslter.org/

[5] For more information on the City's plan for sustainable water quality, visit http://www.cleanwaterbaltimore.org/

(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) (*see Data Story*).

Data Story: Community Managed Open Spaces

In 2011, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership established Baltimore as one of seven pilot sites in an effort to coordinate resources to "revitalize urban waters and the communities that surround them". Collaboration among inter-governmental, inter-jurisdictional and non-governmental entities is critical to gaining a common understanding of localized problems and developing an integrated set of strategies for achieving community revitalization. The sources of data regarding urban waters are varied, ranging from water quality monitoring efforts by public agencies, NGOs, and community groups to "greening" and capital improvement projects conducted by neighborhoods, private businesses and local governments. Beginning September 2012 based on a grant from the USDA, BNIA-JFI began developing a mapping tool to aggregate data on community managed open-spaces to be made accessible to the public by integrating data from 5 organizations: Baltimore Green Space, Parks and People, Master Gardeners, the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, and Power in Dirt. BNIA-JFI will develop community-based indicators for inclusion to annually reported Vital Signs.

The goal of the project is to create an interactive resource tool for community gardens and open spaces in an effort to timely monitoring and coordinate activities to strengthen the relationship between improving urban waters and community revitalization. For more information, visit www.bniajfi.org

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

Data from the Department of Public Works on water consumption per meter in the City shows 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.

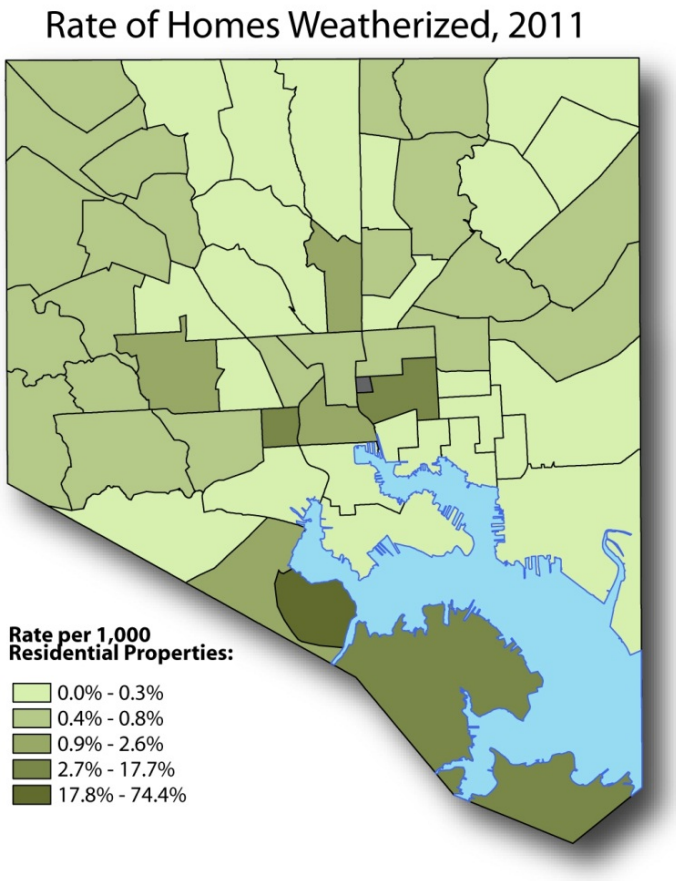
- In 2011, the median daily average water consumption for Baltimore City was 16 cubic feet of water. There were seven CSAs with median daily water consumption greater than or equal to the City median: Downtown/Seton Hill, Claremont/Armistead, Cross-Country/Cheswolde, Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, 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[6].

- Based on the 2007-2011 ACS, nearly two-thirds (65.0%) of the City's residences was heated using utility gas. The percentage of residences heated by utility gas ranged from 79.5% in Claremont/Armistead to 21.9% in Downtown/Seton Hill. There were four other CSAs where at least 75% of the residences were heated using utility gas: Southeastern (76.2%), Madison/East End (75.7%), Lauraville (75.5%), and Cedonia/Frankford (75.1%).

- Nearly a quarter (24.3%) of the City's residences was heated using electricity. The percentage of residences heated by electricity ranged from 72.9% in Downtown/Seton Hill to 7.7% in Lauraville.



Weatherization assistance programs[7] (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

[6] For one example, see Martin Schweitzer, Bruce Tonn "Non-energy Benefits from the Weatherization Assistance Program: A Summary of Findings from the Recent Literature" Oak Ridge National Laboratory ORNL/CON-484

[7] 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.

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 have been weatherized **increased** from 0.5% in 2010 to 1.1% in 2011. In 2011, the CSAs with the **greatest** percentage of weatherized homes were Cherry Hill (74.4%) and Oldtown/Middle East (17.7%).

Community Engagement

Vital Signs 11 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. Data is provided by the Baltimore City Board of Elections for 2010.

- In 2010, 75.0% of the City residents over the age of 18 were registered to vote. The percentage of residents over the age of 18 who were registered to vote ranged from a **high** of 96.5% in Greenmount East to a **low** of 53.2% in Orangeville/East Highlandtown. Four more CSAs had at least 90% of the residents over the age of 18 were registered to vote: Mt. Washington/Coldspring (94.3%), Edmonson Village (93.9%), Clifton-Berea (91.5%), and Midway/Coldstream (90.1%).

- In 2010, 44.4% of the City residents voted in the general election. The percentage of residents voting in the general election ranged from a **high** of 64.7% in Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill to a **low** of 30.1% in Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point.

New Indicators in *Vital Signs 11*

Vital Signs 11, Sustainability includes nine new indicators. These new indicators include *percent of commuters who drove to work alone, percent of commuters who carpool to work, percent of commuters who walk to work, percent of households with zero vehicles, walk score®, median daily average water consumption, percent of residences heated by utility gas, percent of residences heated by electricity,* and *percent of residential properties weatherized.* The data included in *Vital Signs 11* will serve as the baseline for future comparisons, and as such is not comparable to previous data.

Baseline Rates in 2011 for Baltimore City: New Sustainability Indicators in Vital Signs 11

Percent of Commuters who Drove Alone to Work	61.1%
Percent of Commuters who Carpool to Work	11.4%
Percent of Commuters who Walked to Work	6.7%
Percent of Households with Zero Vehicles	29.6%
Walk Score®	52.4
Median Daily Average Water Consumption (100 cubic ft)	0.2
Percent of residences heated by utility gas	65.0%
Percent of residences heated by electricity	24.3%
Percent of residential properties weatherized	1.1%

Sustainability
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.

Sanitation

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

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

Definition: The number of requests for sanitation services to streets and alleyways made through Baltimore's 311 system in an calendar year. It is important to note that there may be numerous calls or reports made about the same problem but that each is considered a separate incident. These incidents are per 1,000 residents in the neighborhood to allow for comparison across areas.

Source: *Baltimore City CitiStat, 2010, 2011*

Five Highest:

1. Madison/East End
2. Washington Village
3. Southwest Baltimore
4. Patterson Park North and East
5. Clifton-Berea

Five Lowest:

1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
3. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
4. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills
5. Claremont/Armistead

Rate of Clogged Storm Drain Reports per 1,000 Residents

Measure of cleanliness in storm waterways.

Definition: The number of requests for sanitation services for clogged storm drains made through Baltimore's 311 system in an calendar year. It is important to note that there may be numerous calls or reports made about the same problem but that each is considered a separate incident. These incidents are per 1,000 residents in the neighborhood to allow for comparison across areas.

Source: *Baltimore City CitiStat, 2010, 2011*

Five Highest:

1. Greenmount East
2. Madison/East End
3. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
4. Midway/Coldstream
5. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill

Five Lowest:

1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
2. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
3. Claremont/Armistead
4. Morrell Park/Violetville
5. Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills

Transportation

Percent of Population Driving Alone to Work

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

Definition: The number of persons who commute to their work by driving alone out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
2. Lauraville
3. Canton
4. Harford/Echodale
5. Hamilton

Five Lowest:

1. Madison/East End
2. Oldtown/Middle East
3. Greenmount East
4. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
5. Orangeville/East Highlandtown

Percent of Population Carpooling to Work

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

Definition: The number of persons who commute to their work by carpool out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
2. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
3. Morrell Park/Violetville
4. Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop
5. Cherry Hill

Five Lowest:

1. Canton
2. Dickeyville/Franklintown
3. Downtown/Seton Hill
4. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
5. Madison/East End

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 number of persons who commute to their work by public transit out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Madison/East End
2. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
3. Oldtown/Middle East
4. Greenmount East
5. Upton/Druid Heights

Five Lowest:

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

Percent of Population that Walks to Work

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

Definition: The number of persons who commute by walking to their work out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

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

Five Lowest:

1. Dickeyville/Franklintown
2. Loch Raven
3. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
4. Dorchester/Ashburton
5. Howard Park/West Arlington

Percent of Population that Uses Other Means to Commute to Work

Measures the share of workers that commute by work by any other means.

Definition: The number of persons who commute by any other means (taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, etc.) to their work out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Greater Charles Village/Barclay
2. Greenmount East
3. Patterson Park North and East
4. Highlandtown
5. Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry

Five Lowest:

1. Loch Raven
2. Cherry Hill
3. Cross-Country/Cheswolde
4. Edmonson Village

Cedonia/Frankford

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

Measures the length of commute.

Definition: The number of persons whose commute to work is 14 minutes or less out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Harbor East/Little Italy
2. Downtown/Seton Hill
3. Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry
4. Midtown
5. Greater Charles Village/Barclay

Five Lowest:

1. Forest Park/Walbrook
2. Belair-Edison
3. Harford/Echodale
4. Cedonia/Frankford
5. Hamilton

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

Measures the length of commute.

Definition: The number of persons whose commute to work is between 15 to 29 minutes out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
2. Dorchester/Ashburton
3. Canton
4. Fells Point
5. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill

Five Lowest:

1. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
2. Southern Park Heights
3. Claremont/Armistead
4. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
5. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park

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

Measures the length of commute.

Definition: The number of persons whose commute to work is between 30 to 44 minutes out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Claremont/Armistead
2. Hamilton
3. Lauraville
4. Harford/Echodale
5. Cross-Country/Cheswolde

Five Lowest:

1. Midtown
2. Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill
3. Harbor East/Little Italy
4. Midway/Coldstream
5. Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry

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

Measures the length of commute.

Definition: The number of persons whose commute to work is at least 45 minutes out of all persons aged 16 and above who do not work at home and commute to their work.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Madison/East End
2. Upton/Druid Heights
3. Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
4. Southern Park Heights
5. Greater Rosemont

Five Lowest:

1. Fells Point
2. North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
3. Canton
4. Downtown/Seton Hill
5. Mt. Washington/Coldspring

Walk Score

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

Definition: The street smart Walk Score is developed by using a methodology created by Walk Score®. The score is calculated by mapping out the distance to amenities in nine different amenity 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 http://www.walkscore.com/.

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 Households with No Vehicles Available

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

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

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

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

Five Lowest:

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

Green Space and Water Use

Percent of Area Covered by Trees

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

Measures of community managed open spaces in an area.

Definition: The number of properties that have been identified as a community garden (food-producing or ornamental), part of the adopt-a-lot program or some other green space managed by the community as evidence of social investment. Data was integrated from Baltimore Green Space, Parks and People, Master Gardners, the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, and Power in Dirt.

Source: *Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance-Jacob France Institute*

Five Highest:

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

Five Lowest:

1. Cherry Hill
2. Hamilton, Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill, Claremont/Armistead

Seven CSAs tied for third.

Water Use

Measures the average amount of water used daily.

Definition: Median by CSA of the 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:

1. 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: This indicator reflects the portion of homes within an area that are use utility gas for heat and cooking out of all homes in an area.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

1. Claremont/Armistead
2. Southeastern
3. Madison/East End
4. Lauraville
5. Cedonia/Frankford

Five Lowest:

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

Percent of Homes Heated by Electricity

Measure of homes that use electricity for heat.

Definition: This indicator reflects the portion of homes within an area that are use electricity for heat and cooking out of all homes in an area.

Source: *American Community Survey, 2007-2011*

Five Highest:

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

Five Lowest:

1. Lauraville
2. Hamilton
3. Madison/East End
4. Orangeville/East Highlandtown
5. Belair-Edison

Percent of Homes Weatherized per 1,000 Residential Properties

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. 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, 2010, 2011*

Five Highest:

1. Cherry Hill
2. Oldtown/Middle East
3. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
4. Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market
5. Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland

Five Lowest:

Ten CSAs have no properties weatherized in 2011.

Community Engagement

Percent of the Population who are Registered to Vote

Measures civic engagement.

Definition: This indicator measures the number of persons over the age of 18 who are registered to vote out of all persons 18 years and over in an area.

Source: Baltimore City Board of Elections, 2010

Five Highest:

1. Greenmount East
2. Mt. Washington/Coldspring
3. Edmondson Village
4. Clifton-Berea
5. Midway/Coldstream

Five Lowest:

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

Percent of Population Who Voted in the Last General Election

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

Definition: This indicator reflects the percentage of persons who voted in the last general election out of all persons 18 years and over in an area.

Source: Baltimore City Board of Elections, 2010

Five Highest:

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

Five Lowest:

1. Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point
2. Madison/East End
3. Downtown/Seton Hill
4. Southwest Baltimore
5. Southeastern

Sanitation						
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Rate of Dirty Streets and Alleys Reports per 1,000 Residents			Rate of Clogged Storm Drain Reports per 1,000 Residents		
	2010	*2011*	*Change (10-11)*	*2010*	*2011*	*Change (10-11)*
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	41.7	41.0	-0.7	4.2	4.6	0.4
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	10.5	12.2	1.7	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Belair-Edison	90.2	66.3	-23.9	4.1	6.1	2.1
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	91.5	112.1	20.6	4.2	5.8	1.5
Canton	32.8	38.5	5.7	6.3	8.9	2.6
Cedonia/Frankford	22.5	24.2	1.7	2.5	5.6	3.1
Cherry Hill	11.7	12.7	1.0	1.2	3.7	2.4
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	26.3	32.1	5.8	5.0	4.3	-0.8
Claremont/Armistead	8.1	12.6	4.5	1.6	2.9	1.3
Clifton-Berea	167.2	171.9	4.7	10.9	9.9	-1.0
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	3.3	8.8	5.5	1.1	2.2	1.2
Dickeyville/Franklintown	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.7
Dorchester/Ashburton	33.9	40.0	6.1	2.5	4.7	2.1
Downtown/Seton Hill	31.2	43.8	12.6	8.9	11.6	2.7
Edmondson Village	41.4	35.7	-5.7	1.8	5.1	3.3
Fells Point	49.7	41.5	-8.2	9.5	9.0	-0.6
Forest Park/Walbrook	40.5	53.1	12.6	2.7	7.1	4.4
Glen-Falstaff	26.0	24.5	-1.5	1.4	3.6	2.2
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	56.7	56.8	0.1	3.5	4.1	0.7
Greater Govans	46.3	51.2	4.9	6.2	7.0	0.8
Greater Mondawmin	90.6	94.5	3.9	5.9	10.8	4.9
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	12.7	13.0	0.3	5.2	11.9	6.8
Greater Rosemont	114.4	94.0	-20.5	6.0	7.8	1.8
Greenmount East	154.6	148.4	-6.1	14.8	13.6	-1.2
Hamilton	23.2	23.7	0.5	3.8	6.0	2.2
Harbor East/Little Italy	35.9	39.2	3.3	9.6	7.8	-1.8
Harford/Echodale	11.4	18.1	6.7	4.6	4.4	-0.2
Highlandtown	126.2	145.0	18.8	2.8	6.8	4.0
Howard Park/West Arlington	28.7	26.8	-1.9	3.8	4.6	0.8
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	53.0	51.3	-1.7	4.7	7.7	3.1
Lauraville	27.7	37.2	9.5	2.8	5.7	2.9
Loch Raven	38.8	25.7	-13.1	4.0	5.6	1.6
Madison/East End	611.9	267.7	-344.2	14.3	13.0	-1.3
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	33.8	33.0	-0.9	2.1	3.9	1.8
Midtown	44.0	37.8	-6.2	5.9	4.3	-1.6
Midway/Coldstream	155.8	142.6	-13.2	8.0	12.2	4.2
Morrell Park/Violetville	28.6	22.8	-5.8	2.0	3.2	1.2
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	5.0	11.6	6.6	1.0	4.1	3.1
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	14.8	14.7	-0.1	4.2	5.8	1.5
Northwood	34.2	38.2	4.0	4.1	6.1	2.0
Oldtown/Middle East	65.4	52.4	-13.0	11.8	8.8	-3.0
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	109.1	110.4	1.3	11.4	12.9	1.5
Patterson Park North & East	392.3	191.9	-200.4	10.7	7.0	-3.6
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	84.2	91.8	7.7	4.4	5.1	0.6
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	79.0	73.5	-5.6	4.1	8.0	4.0
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	57.0	104.6	47.6	3.1	5.1	2.0
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	157.7	152.7	-5.0	5.2	7.9	2.7
South Baltimore	15.8	19.5	3.7	5.4	4.3	-1.1
Southeastern	28.0	25.2	-2.7	10.2	8.0	-2.2
Southern Park Heights	77.9	84.8	6.9	2.6	6.2	3.7
Southwest Baltimore	253.6	195.5	-58.1	5.4	8.9	3.5
The Waverlies	84.2	80.7	-3.5	8.1	11.2	3.1
Upton/Druid Heights	52.1	58.9	6.8	2.0	4.4	2.4
Washington Village/Pigtown	193.2	206.4	13.3	6.7	9.4	2.7
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	67.3	73.9	6.6	1.5	6.0	4.5
Baltimore City	**75.8**	**65.3**	**-10.5**	**4.9**	**6.4**	**1.5**

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

Transportation					
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**
	2007-2011	***2007-2011***	***2007-2011***	***2007-2011***	***2007-2011***
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	62.4	13.9	18.9	3.6	
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	74.4	9.4	14.9	1.0	
Belair-Edison	67.1	12.4	16.2	2.3	
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	54.2	23.2	16.4	3.3	
Canton	80.1	4.3	5.7	7.0	
Cedonia/Frankford	69.5	12.0	16.3	1.9	
Cherry Hill	41.9	19.6	36.6	1.9	
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	70.6	11.3	9.2	6.6	
Claremont/Armistead	66.0	10.7	19.6	2.9	
Clifton-Berea	42.5	16.8	36.7	1.7	
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	70.6	12.1	15.7	1.4	
Dickeyville/Franklintown	70.5	4.9	23.5	0.7	
Dorchester/Ashburton	61.5	12.5	23.2	0.9	
Downtown/Seton Hill	42.8	5.3	18.3	31.1	
Edmondson Village	54.9	9.5	33.1	2.3	
Fells Point	64.3	7.2	8.3	17.1	
Forest Park/Walbrook	61.7	12.4	21.5	1.2	
Glen-Falstaff	65.5	9.4	19.5	4.3	
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	39.8	10.0	21.0	23.5	
Greater Govans	56.7	9.6	30.4	1.4	
Greater Mondawmin	53.9	12.7	25.7	5.6	
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	74.0	11.1	6.3	5.1	
Greater Rosemont	48.2	10.4	34.6	6.3	
Greenmount East	39.0	9.5	39.3	7.6	
Hamilton	77.6	9.4	10.2	2.2	
Harbor East/Little Italy	43.6	6.5	24.0	22.6	
Harford/Echodale	77.7	9.0	8.4	2.1	
Highlandtown	68.9	13.8	8.8	4.3	
Howard Park/West Arlington	65.6	9.7	22.5	0.9	
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	72.1	6.7	5.9	13.4	
Lauraville	82.1	7.9	7.0	1.7	
Loch Raven	70.3	12.3	16.6	0.8	
Madison/East End	38.4	6.3	45.3	10.0	
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	66.3	9.0	9.2	11.4	
Midtown	47.9	7.6	18.2	24.0	
Midway/Coldstream	56.9	10.4	28.8	2.2	
Morrell Park/Violetville	61.9	23.0	6.8	7.3	
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	84.5	7.9	4.9	0.8	
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	66.7	8.3	9.3	13.8	
Northwood	62.1	15.5	16.2	5.8	
Oldtown/Middle East	38.9	10.2	41.2	8.6	
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	41.9	23.5	20.5	11.5	
Patterson Park North & East	51.3	15.7	21.4	7.1	
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	48.4	17.4	30.2	3.3	
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	50.4	20.5	23.7	4.8	
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	44.1	6.3	34.7	12.8	
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	43.4	7.8	41.8	5.5	
South Baltimore	75.0	6.7	6.7	9.2	
Southeastern	62.5	6.6	23.3	5.8	
Southern Park Heights	46.4	12.3	36.6	3.0	
Southwest Baltimore	46.5	12.4	33.0	5.5	
The Waverlies	52.1	17.3	24.0	3.4	
Upton/Druid Heights	42.6	11.4	38.4	5.6	
Washington Village/Pigtown	60.3	11.0	17.0	7.6	
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	62.9	14.3	19.0	2.6	
Baltimore City	**61.1**	**11.4**	**18.9**	**6.7**	

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

Transportation		
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	**Walk Score**	**Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available**
	2011	***2007-2011***
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	44.0	29.6
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	32.5	18.3
Belair-Edison	62.3	24.3
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	17.7	34.2
Canton	89.2	11.3
Cedonia/Frankford	57.4	21.6
Cherry Hill	38.1	55.5
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	74.6	19.5
Claremont/Armistead	31.0	25.8
Clifton-Berea	58.3	48.4
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	43.1	12.2
Dickeyville/Franklintown	17.1	37.1
Dorchester/Ashburton	55.9	23.6
Downtown/Seton Hill	96.7	37.8
Edmondson Village	52.4	25.1
Fells Point	93.9	17.7
Forest Park/Walbrook	41.5	28.0
Glen-Falstaff	65.7	28.4
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	89.9	42.2
Greater Govans	56.7	32.4
Greater Mondawmin	66.1	34.9
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	54.6	4.2
Greater Rosemont	60.9	44.7
Greenmount East	70.5	55.6
Hamilton	60.1	13.0
Harbor East/Little Italy	94.8	45.0
Harford/Echodale	53.2	14.4
Highlandtown	88.5	23.1
Howard Park/West Arlington	54.2	21.0
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	91.0	16.0
Lauraville	60.3	8.0
Loch Raven	49.4	16.7
Madison/East End	79.3	51.7
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	70.4	17.9
Midtown	93.2	36.0
Midway/Coldstream	74.0	34.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	42.0	21.0
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	31.5	8.1
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	55.1	13.9
Northwood	44.6	15.8
Oldtown/Middle East	84.9	70.8
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	50.8	28.0
Patterson Park North & East	79.8	34.4
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	74.2	48.1
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	65.9	34.9
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	89.5	59.4
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	72.7	59.7
South Baltimore	44.6	7.8
Southeastern	25.8	35.0
Southern Park Heights	53.2	43.7
Southwest Baltimore	77.4	48.5
The Waverlies	76.6	38.3
Upton/Druid Heights	83.7	63.6
Washington Village/Pigtown	70.6	22.3
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	45.5	16.6
Baltimore City	**52.4**	**29.6**

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

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**
	2007-2011	***2007-2011***	***2007-2011***	***2007-2011***
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	14.7	36.0	27.1	22.2
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	14.4	41.9	26.9	16.8
Belair-Edison	9.7	41.7	28.4	20.3
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	22.6	29.0	28.3	20.2
Canton	21.0	45.5	21.7	11.8
Cedonia/Frankford	10.3	39.0	28.5	22.2
Cherry Hill	17.6	33.7	23.1	25.6
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	20.2	38.4	25.3	16.1
Claremont/Armistead	14.1	28.0	33.4	24.4
Clifton-Berea	13.0	34.1	28.3	24.6
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	19.8	36.6	30.9	12.7
Dickeyville/Franklintown	17.9	37.1	23.9	21.1
Dorchester/Ashburton	12.4	47.5	22.4	17.7
Downtown/Seton Hill	33.6	37.4	17.0	12.0
Edmondson Village	17.5	41.3	20.3	20.9
Fells Point	25.5	45.1	19.4	10.1
Forest Park/Walbrook	8.4	33.6	27.4	30.7
Glen-Falstaff	16.5	34.1	27.1	22.2
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	30.0	39.6	17.0	13.3
Greater Govans	14.5	36.8	24.7	24.0
Greater Mondawmin	11.0	43.5	27.5	18.0
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	28.3	44.4	14.3	13.1
Greater Rosemont	12.5	33.7	22.7	31.2
Greenmount East	18.6	31.9	21.4	28.0
Hamilton	10.9	41.1	31.7	16.4
Harbor East/Little Italy	36.0	36.9	14.7	12.5
Harford/Echodale	9.9	42.8	31.3	16.0
Highlandtown	19.8	40.9	22.6	16.6
Howard Park/West Arlington	12.2	37.4	24.8	25.5
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	19.2	43.3	23.6	13.8
Lauraville	11.0	40.8	31.4	16.8
Loch Raven	13.3	36.5	26.8	23.4
Madison/East End	10.9	34.9	21.3	32.9
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	32.1	39.1	16.0	12.7
Midtown	30.4	39.5	13.5	16.6
Midway/Coldstream	13.3	42.9	15.8	28.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	21.8	44.2	21.4	12.6
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	19.3	48.1	20.2	12.3
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	27.6	43.6	17.4	11.4
Northwood	14.9	37.3	26.0	21.9
Oldtown/Middle East	27.3	30.4	17.3	25.0
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	13.6	35.4	25.9	25.1
Patterson Park North & East	18.5	42.7	22.7	16.1
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	13.4	36.6	27.3	22.8
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	11.5	37.3	28.8	22.4
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	29.5	21.3	19.3	29.9
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	12.8	29.1	26.6	31.6
South Baltimore	29.3	37.9	17.4	15.4
Southeastern	19.8	39.8	18.1	22.2
Southern Park Heights	15.8	26.8	26.0	31.3
Southwest Baltimore	13.1	33.6	27.2	26.1
The Waverlies	12.0	40.2	26.0	21.8
Upton/Druid Heights	15.7	31.6	20.8	31.9
Washington Village/Pigtown	29.5	30.9	21.6	18.1
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	14.8	43.0	22.1	20.1
Baltimore City	**17.9**	**38.5**	**24.0**	**19.6**

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

Environment and Green Space			
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	**Percent of Area Covered by Trees**	**Number of Community Gardens**	**Water Usage**
	2007	***2011***	***2011***
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	32.7	6	16
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	48.1	7	17
Belair-Edison	20.1	6	17
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	15.1	7	17
Canton	9.6	3	12
Cedonia/Frankford	28.8	6	18
Cherry Hill	19.0	0	17
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	39.4	3	15
Claremont/Armistead	28.0	1	25
Clifton-Berea	8.3	25	14
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	47.7	2	24
Dickeyville/Franklintown	72.1	2	19
Dorchester/Ashburton	30.1	4	18
Downtown/Seton Hill	6.7	11	29
Edmondson Village	53.8	2	17
Fells Point	7.2	5	13
Forest Park/Walbrook	52.5	8	20
Glen-Falstaff	27.7	2	19
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	23.1	37	17
Greater Govans	31.8	16	15
Greater Mondawmin	22.3	7	16
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	58.6	1	23
Greater Rosemont	27.2	12	15
Greenmount East	13.4	105	13
Hamilton	34.0	1	17
Harbor East/Little Italy	6.5	21	15
Harford/Echodale	29.7	5	16
Highlandtown	3.2	7	13
Howard Park/West Arlington	39.2	10	18
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	8.5	17	14
Lauraville	40.0	2	17
Loch Raven	32.8	2	16
Madison/East End	5.7	26	15
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	31.7	11	14
Midtown	13.3	52	23
Midway/Coldstream	11.6	26	15
Morrell Park/Violetville	24.9	3	17
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	65.6	4	19
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	49.5	5	20
Northwood	29.9	3	16
Oldtown/Middle East	9.8	30	12
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	12.3	7	16
Patterson Park North & East	5.2	56	14
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	42.9	35	17
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	22.9	12	16
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	13.9	13	14
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	15.4	30	13
South Baltimore	5.2	6	13
Southeastern	5.0	2	16
Southern Park Heights	29.3	16	16
Southwest Baltimore	14.1	102	14
The Waverlies	19.5	9	14
Upton/Druid Heights	14.5	106	15
Washington Village/Pigtown	11.5	15	13
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	22.1	6	17
Baltimore City	**27.4**	**918**	**16**

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

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		
	2007-2011	*2007-2011*	*2010*	*2011*	*Change (10-11)*
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	68.5	19.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	73.7	17.8	0.5	0.3	-0.2
Belair-Edison	69.5	11.4	0.6	0.3	-0.3
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	72.2	20.0	1.4	9.1	7.7
Canton	63.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cedonia/Frankford	75.1	17.1	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Cherry Hill	63.4	30.7	15.7	74.4	58.7
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	67.4	20.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Claremont/Armistead	79.5	18.6	1.0	0.5	-0.4
Clifton-Berea	65.0	17.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	59.2	36.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Dickeyville/Franklintown	66.6	29.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Dorchester/Ashburton	74.9	13.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Downtown/Seton Hill	21.9	72.9	0.0	2.2	2.2
Edmondson Village	59.4	20.1	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Fells Point	54.3	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forest Park/Walbrook	73.9	13.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Glen-Falstaff	61.3	30.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	64.0	22.0	0.5	1.6	1.0
Greater Govans	62.0	25.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2
Greater Mondawmin	64.7	18.6	0.6	0.2	-0.5
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	60.6	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Rosemont	68.4	16.2	0.5	2.0	1.5
Greenmount East	58.6	29.7	0.2	0.4	0.3
Hamilton	71.9	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Harbor East/Little Italy	47.7	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harford/Echodale	70.9	16.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Highlandtown	73.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Howard Park/West Arlington	64.3	22.7	0.4	0.4	0.1
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	47.3	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lauraville	75.5	7.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Loch Raven	69.3	26.2	0.8	0.3	-0.4
Madison/East End	75.7	11.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	69.4	18.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Midtown	46.3	45.8	0.0	0.7	0.7
Midway/Coldstream	71.8	14.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Morrell Park/Violetville	68.2	19.6	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	63.2	24.7	0.6	0.1	-0.4
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	65.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northwood	72.8	11.5	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Oldtown/Middle East	48.4	45.1	2.4	17.7	15.3
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	73.2	11.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Patterson Park North & East	69.9	20.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	59.3	32.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	56.4	27.6	0.7	0.5	-0.2
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	51.5	44.5	0.2	9.0	8.8
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	66.9	27.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1
South Baltimore	70.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southeastern	76.2	16.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Southern Park Heights	64.8	23.9	1.3	0.3	-1.0
Southwest Baltimore	68.1	22.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
The Waverlies	65.4	20.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Upton/Druid Heights	54.5	35.8	0.2	0.8	0.6
Washington Village/Pigtown	67.0	24.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	68.7	25.9	9.4	2.6	-6.8
Baltimore City	**65.0**	**24.3**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.6**

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

Voting		
Community Statistical Area (CSA)	Percent of Population 18+ Registered to Vote	Percent of Registered Voters Voting in Last General Election
	2010	*2010*
Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton	83.4	45.3
Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	79.7	52.6
Belair-Edison	81.7	46.6
Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	53.6	30.1
Canton	79.5	43.2
Cedonia/Frankford	73.9	46.6
Cherry Hill	82.5	34.9
Chinquapin Park/Belvedere	83.2	51.2
Claremont/Armistead	60.7	37.8
Clifton-Berea	91.5	40.3
Cross-Country/Cheswolde	83.1	54.5
Dickeyville/Franklintown	63.8	41.1
Dorchester/Ashburton	81.3	51.4
Downtown/Seton Hill	63.8	30.7
Edmondson Village	93.9	48.0
Fells Point	74.2	41.4
Forest Park/Walbrook	81.1	45.2
Glen-Falstaff	77.1	49.1
Greater Charles Village/Barclay	56.2	39.4
Greater Govans	86.0	46.8
Greater Mondawmin	82.4	43.4
Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	88.0	64.7
Greater Rosemont	86.0	40.7
Greenmount East	96.5	37.4
Hamilton	75.5	51.1
Harbor East/Little Italy	72.2	34.9
Harford/Echodale	76.3	48.2
Highlandtown	67.4	41.8
Howard Park/West Arlington	78.2	52.6
Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	80.3	45.1
Lauraville	80.7	52.5
Loch Raven	80.3	51.6
Madison/East End	78.3	30.6
Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	70.3	49.4
Midtown	67.3	42.3
Midway/Coldstream	90.1	38.6
Morrell Park/Violetville	55.3	42.6
Mt. Washington/Coldspring	94.3	60.7
North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	64.7	59.0
Northwood	77.2	51.4
Oldtown/Middle East	77.3	35.2
Orangeville/East Highlandtown	53.2	34.0
Patterson Park North & East	71.0	37.2
Penn North/Reservoir Hill	80.3	42.9
Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	77.2	41.1
Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market	74.3	36.5
Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	79.6	35.0
South Baltimore	76.5	46.6
Southeastern	59.7	33.8
Southern Park Heights	79.8	38.0
Southwest Baltimore	70.1	33.4
The Waverlies	87.2	46.9
Upton/Druid Heights	79.1	35.2
Washington Village/Pigtown	67.7	39.2
Westport/Mt. Winans/Lakeland	62.3	38.3
Baltimore City	**75.0**	**44.4**

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