Brooklyn
A Community Profile

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Ms. Raven Thompson, Graduate Assistant, provided support with the data collection, aggregation, analysis and graphic development of this report. **Dr. Clement Anyadike**, Research Associate, supervised the student during the data collection and analysis and is responsible for supervising the development and preparation of this report.

This report represents another effort of the Community Development Resource Center (CDRC), in the Institute for Urban Research (IUR), at Morgan State University, to assist public and private agencies and communities in Baltimore, Maryland.

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Report Highlights

The Brooklyn Community is located in the southernmost section of Baltimore City. The triangular shaped area is bounded to the north by I-895 and Chesapeake Avenue, to the east by 9th and 10th Streets and to the southwest by the official city boundary. The area is composed of Census Tract 2504.01 and 2504.02. It is a stable community that is increasing in diversity. The community is in close proximity to the Inner Harbor, the downtown central business district, several highways and light rail stations, and Baltimore Washington International Airport.

"Brooklyn: A Community Profile," was developed to provide assistance to the community leaders, residents of the Brooklyn community and representatives of local planning agencies, in assessing the community's needs. This profile can also be used as a marketing tool to assist in the revitalization of blighted sections of the community. Challenges and opportunities are presented in this profile as an initial response to perceived problems. The profile of the Brooklyn Community reveals the following:

Land Use / Zoning

Brooklyn is predominantly residential. Commercial uses are clustered along Patapsco Avenue, which is the main corridor for the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay communities, and South Hanover Street. Industrial uses, including maritime industrial, also border the community to the north- and southeast.

Owner-Occupancy Patterns

In 2010, there were 1000 residential units in the Brooklyn neighborhood. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of housing units in the Brooklyn community increased by 3%. However, the vacancy rate, although comparable to the Baltimore City average (16%), was high in Brooklyn (19%) in 2010.

Education

In 2010, 13% of the community had a bachelor's degree, which is a 6% increase from 2000. There was a 2.8% populous that possessed a graduate or professional degree.

Income and Poverty

From 2000 to 2010 the median income for the Brooklyn community increased by $3,258. While the City average of those living below the poverty level increased by 2.6%, the amount of people living below the poverty level in Brooklyn decreased in 2010 by 5.1%.

Health

The number one cause of death in the Brooklyn community is heart disease followed by cancer and stroke.

Crime

An analysis of the crime statistics for Brooklyn from 2005-2009 revealed the following averages: aggravated assault (19%), burglary (20%), larceny (38%), robbery (12%), vehicle theft (11%), murder (1%), and rape (less than 1%). During the same period in Baltimore City the averages were approximately: aggravated assault (15%), burglary (18%), larceny (43%), robbery (10%), vehicle theft (13%), murder (1%), and rape (less than 1%). Unfortunately, residents of the Brooklyn community are more like to be victims of aggravated assault, burglary, and robbery than other residents of Baltimore City.

Brooklyn Conclusion

Brooklyn is a fairly stable community that just seems to need some public and private investment. The residents are active and involved with multiple associations including Concerned Citizens for a Better Brooklyn and Brooklyn and Curtis Bay Coalition (BCBC). Their dedication to these groups makes it evident that they are willing to put in the work to make their community its best.

SWOT Analysis

Based on the demographics of Brooklyn Community, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis of the area can conclude:

Strengths

- ✓ Existing Plans
- ✓ Involved Residents
- ✓ Community Associations and Coalitions
- ✓ Transportation Options

Weaknesses

- ✓ Low median income
- ✓ Low home ownership rate
- ✓ High rate of renters
- ✓ Large number of vacant units

Opportunities

- ✓ High number of residents of working age (18-64)
- ✓ Good number of residents with high school diplomas and bachelor's degrees
- ✓ High vacancy rate, but good home values

Threats

- ✓ High crime rate

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide assistance to the residents of the Brooklyn Community and representatives of local planning agencies, in assessing area needs.

Methodology

Secondary data was collected and analyzed in the development of this report. In addition, a neighborhood walkthrough was conducted to understand the existing conditions of the neighborhood and provide helpful recommendations at the end of this report. Crime data for 2005 – 2009 was obtained from the Baltimore City Department of Police. General demographics (i.e., population, family structure, education, and income/poverty) were obtained from the 2000 and 2010 Census Bureau Census Data. Background information regarding the formation and evolution of the Brooklyn Community was obtained from online sources, academic journals, and periodicals. Potential solutions to challenges are identified in the final section of the report and in the supplemental data section.

Report Outline

In an attempt to assist the community leaders and residents of the Brooklyn Community and local officials in their efforts to revitalize the area, this report includes the following indicators:

Background Information and History

General Demographics: Population, Age, and Racial Composition

Households: Land use/Zoning, Owner Occupancy Patterns and Vacancy, and Family Structure

Socioeconomic Characteristics: Income/Poverty, Employment, Education

Health

Crime 2005 – 2009

Conclusions: Challenges and Opportunities

Each section is composed of (1) an analysis of data, (2) an identification of perceived problems, and (3) suggestions of how the perceived problems could be remedied. A detail list of challenges and opportunities facing the community is presented at the end of the report; the challenges and opportunities section highlights specific steps that community leaders, residents, and local planning officials could take to ameliorate conditions within the community.

Background Information and History

Area Definition

The Brooklyn Community is located in the southernmost section of Baltimore City. The triangular shaped area is bounded to the north by I-895 and Chesapeake Avenue, to the east by 9th and 10th Streets and to t
he southwest by the official city boundary. The area is composed of Census Tract 2504.01 and 2504.02. It is a stable community that is increasing in diversity.
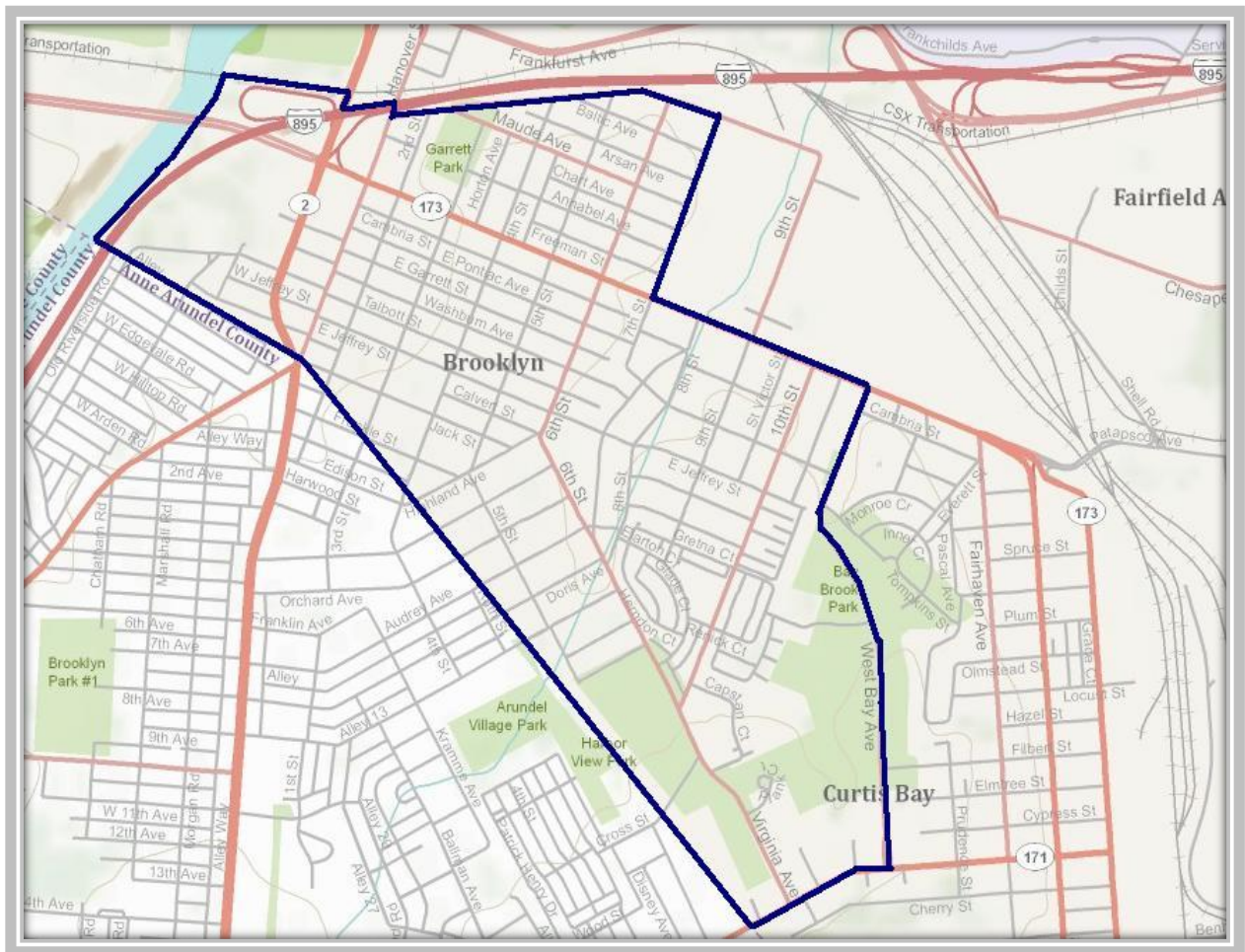
Image 1 Brooklyn Boundaries

A Historical Perspective

In the 17th and 18th centuries the area known today as Brooklyn-Curtis Bay was characterized by small farms and private piers reaching into the Bay. By the mid-19th century free Blacks had settled in the area making "Freetown" one of, if not the first, settlement of its kind in America.

At the same time the, Patapsco Company was formed along the Ferry Branch shore to sell real estate in Anne Arundel County. The Company was formed by Baltimore businessmen and land owners. An employee of the Patapsco Company suggested naming the area Brooklyn after the New York borough. The Walnut Spring Hotel was the main attraction point in town at the time. In later years, the building itself served as a boarding house and a clubhouse for politicians, respectively.

In 1856, Brooklyn development was spurred by the collaboration of the Crisp and Cromwell families to build the Light Street Bridge. The bridge was over 4,750 feet of solid wood. Once completed, a toll was charged for pedestrians and horse-drawn transportation alike; for this reason the bridge was often boycotted and people chose to take the long way around into Baltimore City. The toll bridge also hindered growth of the village. There were no local jobs in the area and commuting wasn't a fiscally sound option. The Patapsco Company sold large lots in Brooklyn to stimulate its growth and development. When the Brooklyn Union Church was built in 1868 it was a sign of stability and the small town grew.

Reorganized as the Patapsco Land Company of Baltimore City, the Patapsco Company enticed industry to Curtis Bay by reminding investor of the asset of its cove. By the late 19th century industry flocked to Curtis Bay, creating local job and demand for housing in Brooklyn. By 1904, the streets were paved and lined with trees. By 1910, there was a fire house and a neighborhood association, the Brooklyn Improvement Association.

With the increased population in Brooklyn came increased travel and the Light Street Bridge fell into disrepair. A fire ravaged what was left of the bridge in 1915 and two years later the Hanover Street Bridge was opened. After much deliberation, Brooklyn-Curtis Bay was taken from Anne Arundel County and annexed into Baltimore City in 1919. The annexation of Brooklyn-Curtis Bay more than doubled the size of Baltimore City from 32 to 78 square miles and increased the population by about 75,000. Now a part of the city, Brooklyn, had electric lights, water and sewage system, streetcar transportation, schools, a police department, and an Enoch Pratt Free Library erected from funds given by Andrew Carnegie.

Brooklyn grew the most during World War II. Workers helping to build the Liberty and Victory cargo ships, and other equipment, flocked to communities along the bay. During that time almost every plot of land still available in the neighborhood was built upon. Just before the war, the road known today as Governor Ritchie Highway was widened and rebuilt. A decade after the war, the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel (I-895) was constructed cutting off access to the water north of Brooklyn (Life Church Ministries, 2012).

Recent Changes

Masonville Cove

In 2007, 124 acres of water and wetlands in the Middle Branch were reclaimed for an urban wilderness conservation area, Masonville Cove. The water was cleared of debris including wood and scrap metal, which was recycled or reused. Named for the neighborhood that once inhabited the area and located just northeast of the Brooklyn community, many residents can enjoy Masonville Cove and participate in the public events sponsored by the organization. The restoration continues today (Masonville Cove Environmental Education Center, 2008).

Image 2 Masonville Cove

Potee-Garrett

The Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC) has been trying to stimulate redevelopment in South Baltimore for years now. A particular site in Brooklyn, known as Potee-Garrett, has been vacant for over 20 years. The 17-acre site in the northwest section of Brooklyn, with a prime location on Maryland Route 2, is a brownfield that was previously junkyard, landfill, and waste dump. Because of contamination from its former uses, the site cannot host residences. Wetland characteristics and the need for habitat protection also make the site difficult to develop. Further stacking the odds against the site, the BDC estimated $600,000 to $1 million to install a foundation system needed to support new development. In 2005 and again in 2007, the BDC called for proposals to redevelop the city-owned property; nothing came of those two efforts (Sernovitz, 2007).
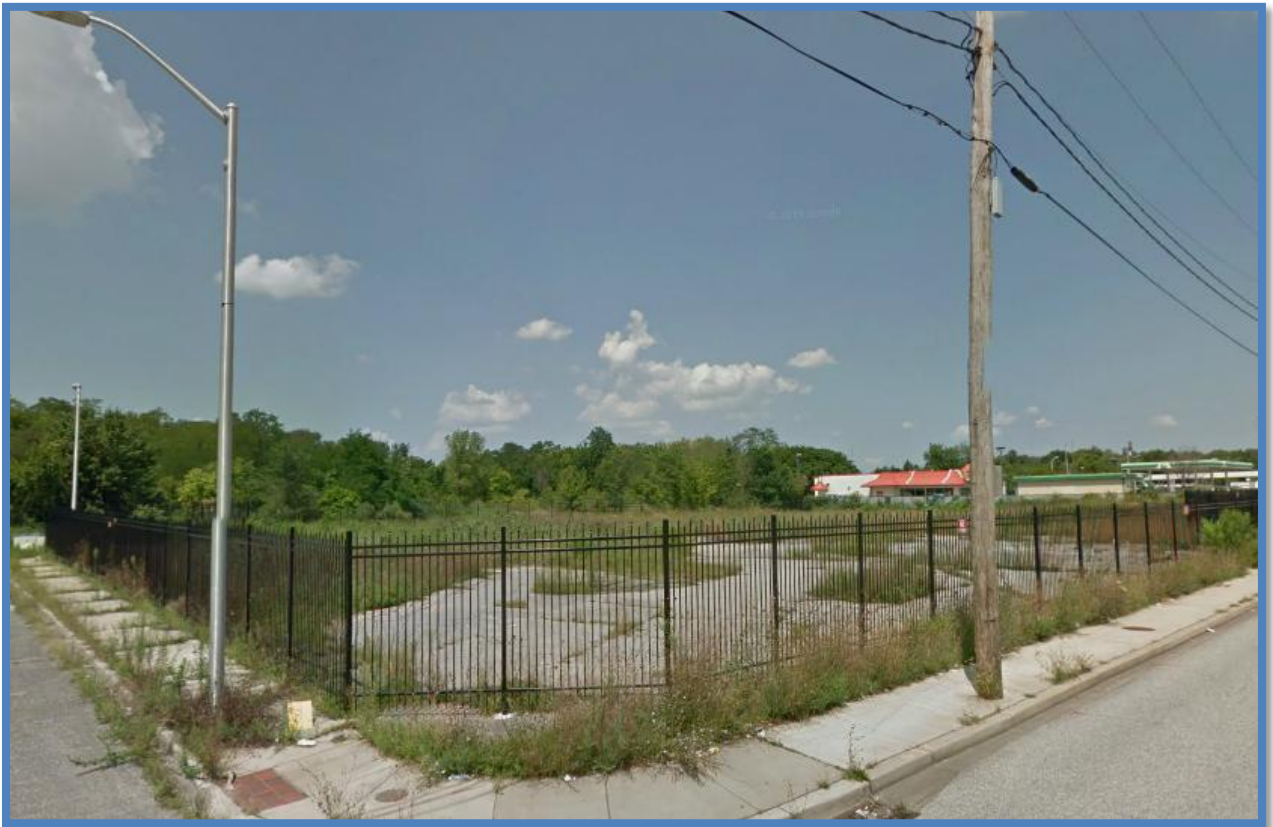
Image 3 Potee-Garrett Site

General Demographics

Population and Racial Composition

During the decade from 2000 to 2010, Baltimore City experienced a population decline of 5%. However, Brooklyn experienced a population increase of about 10%. This indicates that people want to live in this neighborhood; there's a draw for new residents.
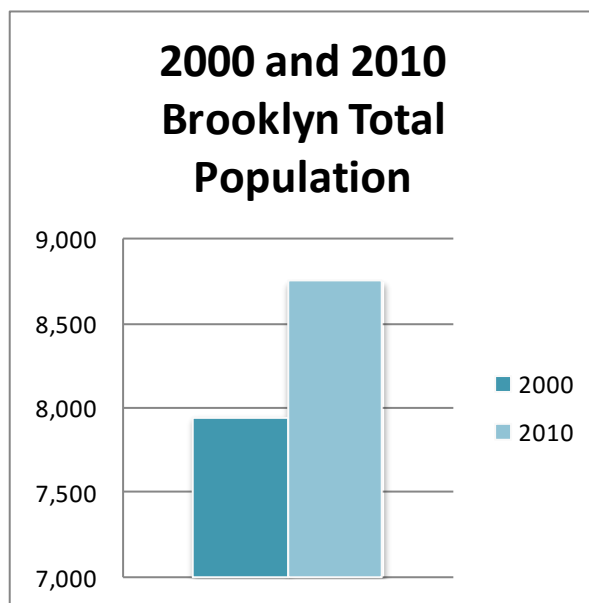
Figure 1 Brooklyn Population

Brooklyn is an increasingly diverse community. In 2000, the residents were predominantly white (71%), but by 2010 the black population had grown over 13% and the population identifying as neither white or black, including Asian, Native American, and people identifying with more than once race, had effectively doubled. The 2010 Census reveals a total community population of 8,753; 51% were white; 37% were black and 12% were from other races. This differs greatly from the overall racial composition of Baltimore City, which is predominantly black or African American.

Diversity in communities is important for growth and life experiences. America is increasingly diverse with mixing and melding of races, cultures, and traditions.

Diversity not only in race but in religion, education, and income is proven to enrich peoples' lives and creating a more open-minded, tolerant, and understanding population.
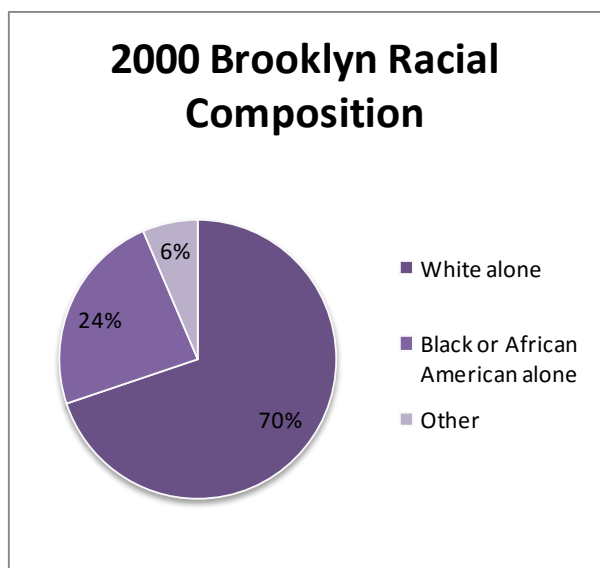
Figure 2 Brooklyn Racial Composition (2000)
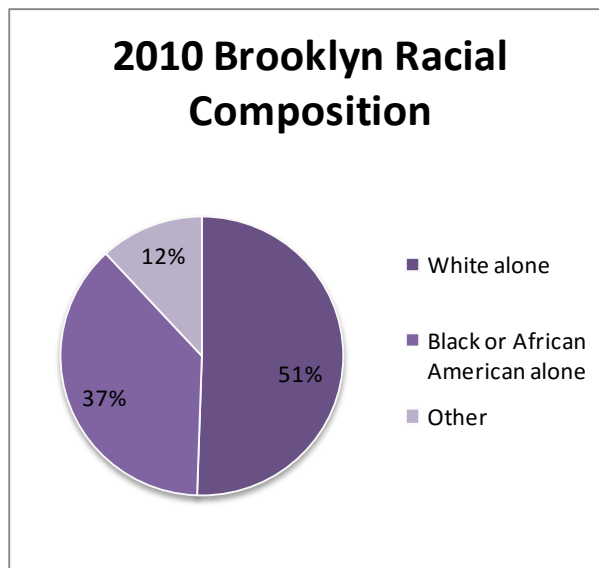
Figure 3 Brooklyn Racial Composition (2010)

Brooklyn appears to be a great place for young families. From 2000 to 2010 the population that grew the most was the 20 to 29 year olds. In 2010, that age group made up 18% of the population while children under the age of 5 made up 10%. Residents age 45 to 54 also saw an increase as well, making the median age in the community at 30 years of age (Male 29.8 and Female 30.5). This median age is lower than that of Baltimore City which is 34.

 The characteristics of the Brooklyn community suggests the need for local employment opportunities as well as family amenities like parks, recreation facilities, day cares and schools, grocery stores, and single family homes.

2010 Brooklyn Population Pyramid
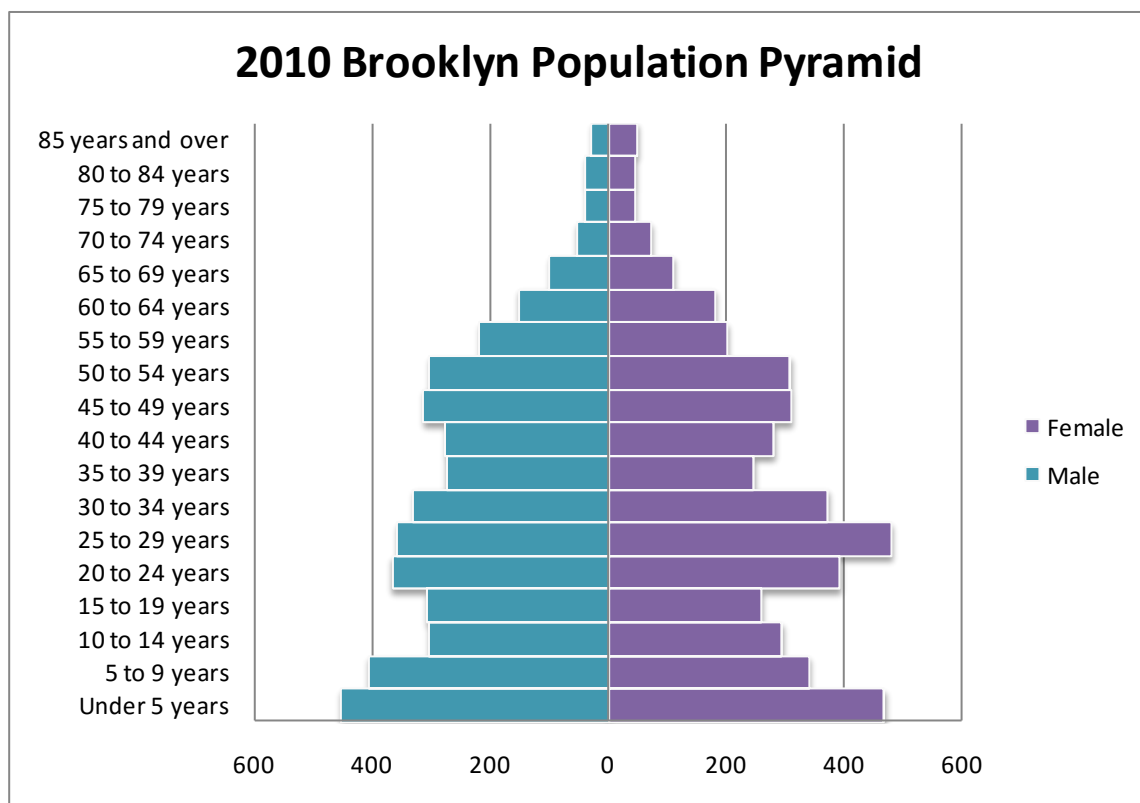
Figure 4 Brooklyn Population Pyramid

Land Use, Housing, and Households

Land Use and Zoning
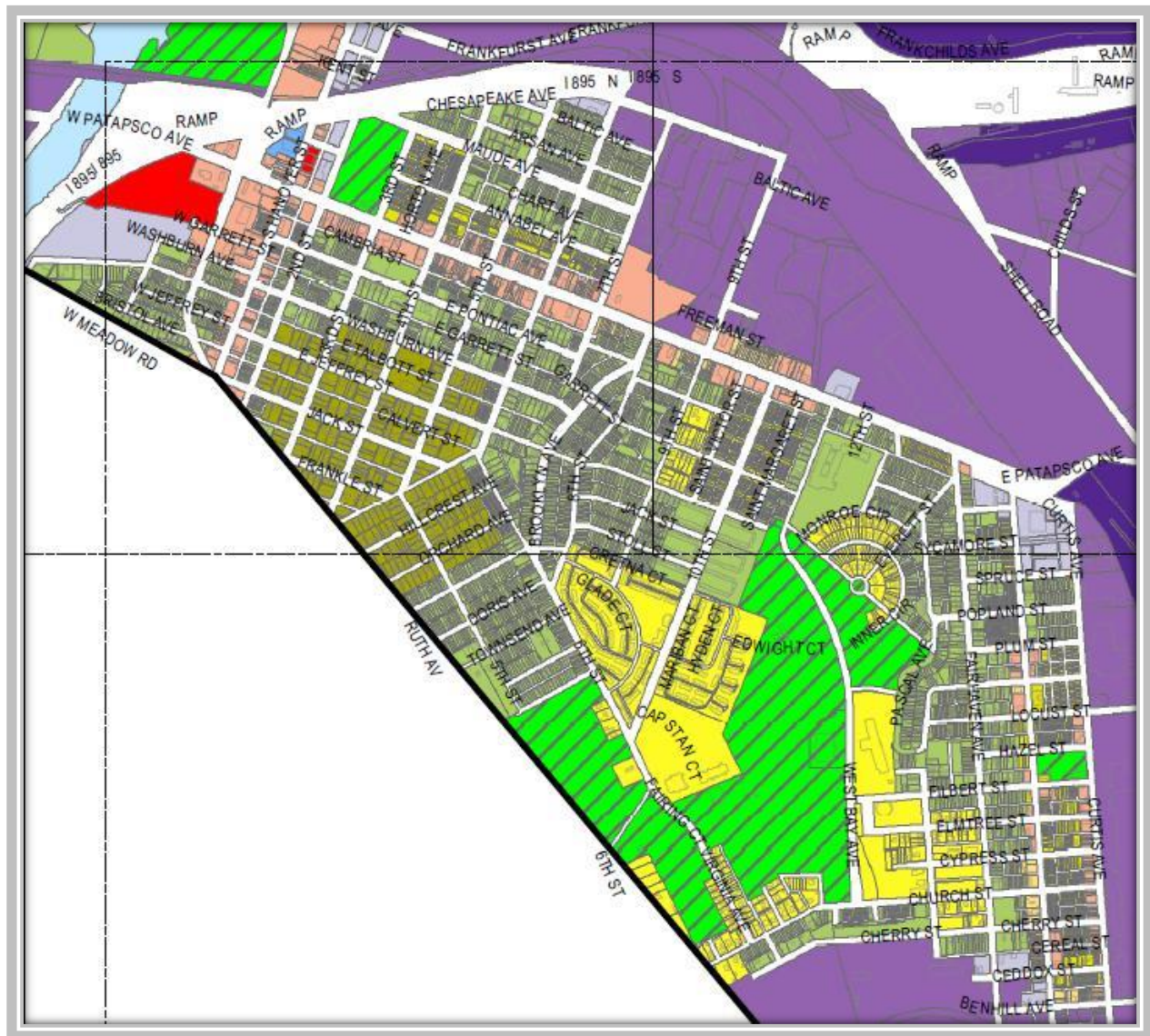
Image 4 Brooklyn Proposed Zoning

Brooklyn is a predominantly low- to medium-density residential community. The neighborhood commercial district is clustered along Patapsco Avenue, which is the main corridor for the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay communities, and South Hanover Street. Industrial uses, including maritime industrial, also border the community to the north- and southeast. The new zoning code would reflect the same. The map

above is the proposed zoning for the community, an endeavor of the Baltimore City Planning Department's Rewrite Baltimore initiative.

South Hanover Street is the official Main Street for the Brooklyn neighborhood. It is currently dotted with small businesses, particularly automotive services. A good opportunity to unify the community and add a gathering place is revitalizing the Main Street to include a small grocery store (maybe a bodega) and a family restaurant.

Brooklyn has a good amount of green and park space. Middle Branch Park is a short distance to the north, Masonville Cove, a reclaimed wilderness conservation area, is to northeast, Garret Park is centrally located, Farring Baybrook Park is to the southeast and shared with the Curtis Bay neighborhood, and Arundel Village Park is to the southwest and shared with the Brooklyn Park neighborhood of Anne Arundel County.

Image 5 200-300 Blocks of Pontiac Avenue
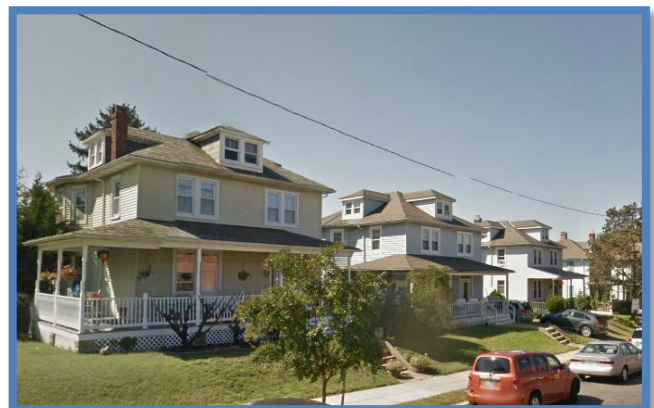
Housing Typology

The Brooklyn neighborhood is varied. It is composed of rowhouses, single-family detached homes, semi-detached homes, and apartments. Some rowhomes have small front lawns and covered porches while others directly front the sidewalk. There are single family homes with large yards and porches that wrap

around the house on tree-lined streets with two story rowhomes; the housing density varies from block to block.

While there is no official historic designation in Brooklyn, a large number of homes were built in the first 25 years of the 20th century.

Occupancy Patterns and Vacancy

In 2010 the vacancy rate was extremely high in Brooklyn. Nearly 19% of the available housing units were unoccupied, which was slightly higher than the Baltimore City average of 16%.

2010 Brooklyn Occupancy Status

19%

Occupied

Vacant

81%
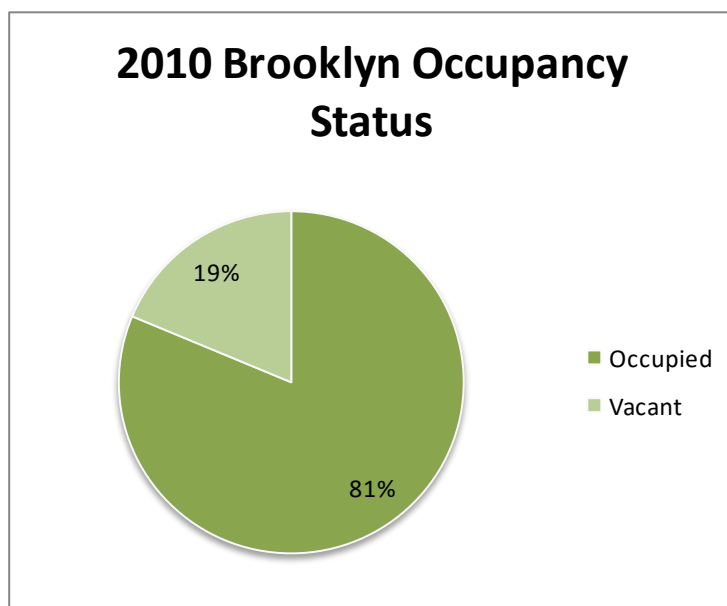
Figure 5 Brooklyn Occupancy Status

Of the occupied homes in the neighborhood only 39% were owner occupied in 2010. This could indicate a need for marketing the neighborhood for more mixed income families. New homebuyers with higher median incomes would help to stabilize the neighborhood.

2010 Brooklyn Tenure

39% Owner occupied
61% Renter occupied
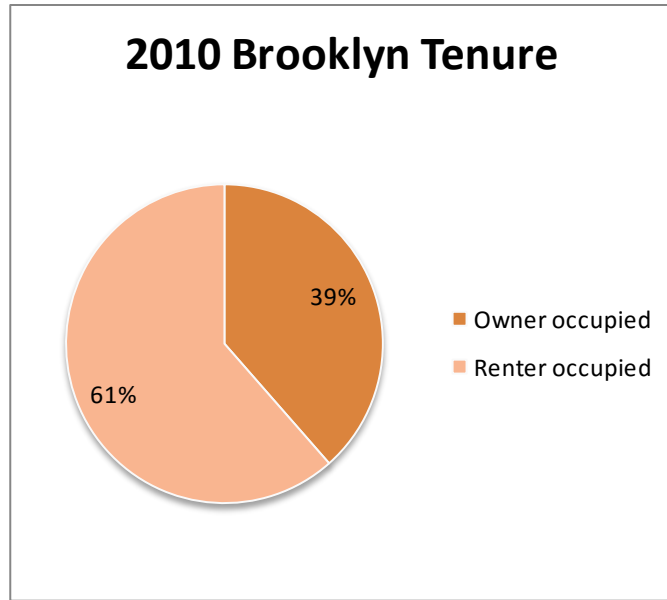
Figure 6 Brooklyn Tenure

The median home value in the community was just over $100,000, which makes home buying in Brooklyn more affordable than other parts of Baltimore City. Unfortunately, only 5% of the vacant properties were for sale in 2010, while nearly 59% of the vacant properties were for rent and another 14% were rented or sold, yet unoccupied.

2010 Brooklyn Vacancy Status

- For rent
- For sale only
- Rented or sold, not occupied
- For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use
- For migrant workers
- Other vacant

20%
0%
2%
14%
5%
59%
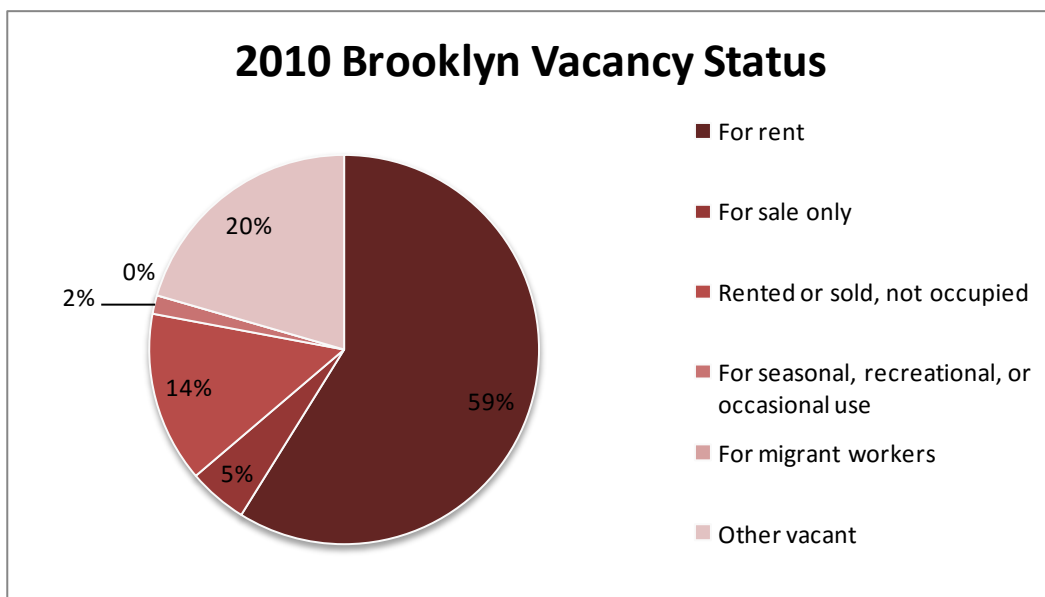
Figure 7 Brooklyn Vacancy Status

Housing and Family Structure

The number of housing units in the community increased 3%, as did the average household size. In 2000, the average household size was about 2.5; by 2010 it had increased 9% to almost 3.

2000 and 2010 Brooklyn Total Housing Units
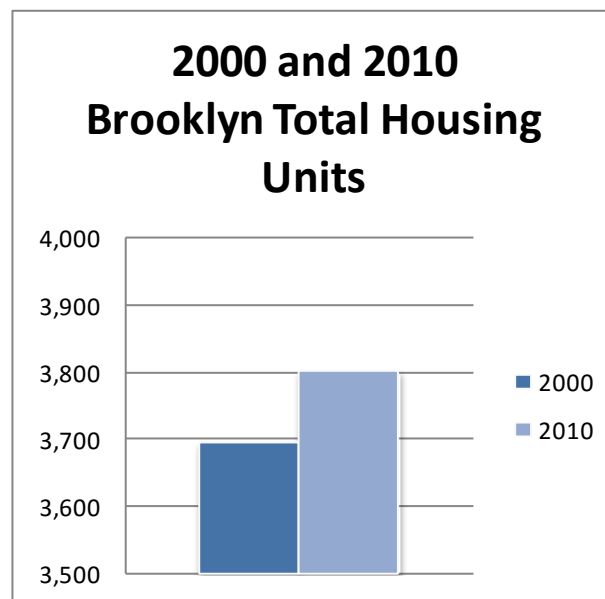
Figure 8 Brooklyn Housing Units

The 2010 Census reflects a total of 8,753 households in the Brooklyn community. Of this number, 7,208 (82%) were regarded as family households, while 1,544 (18%) were regarded as non-family households. Of the family households 44% were male-headed and 56% were female-headed, which is comparable to the Baltimore City average of 42% and 58% respectively. Of the non-family households, 71% were single males living alone and 77% were females living alone.

Brooklyn Household Type by Relationship						
2010	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Total:	3,823	4,930	8,753	100.0%	620,961	100.0%
In households:	3,822	4,930	8,752	100.0%	595,762	95.9%
In family households:	3,063	4,145	7,208	82.4%	443,736	74.5%
Householder:	841	1,147	1,988	27.6%	134,038	30.2%
Male	448	422	870	43.8%	56,240	42.0%
Female	393	725	1,118	56.2%	77,798	58.0%
Spouse	439	419	858	11.9%	60,293	13.6%
Child:	1,052	1,737	2,789	38.7%	159,878	36.0%
Natural-born or adopted	991	1,669	2,660	95.4%	154,038	96.3%
Step	61	68	129	4.6%	5,840	3.7%
Grandchild	144	208	352	4.9%	28,622	6.5%
Brother or sister	96	126	222	3.1%	12,341	2.8%
Parent	50	58	108	1.5%	6,844	1.5%
Other relatives	167	142	309	4.3%	19,500	4.4%
Nonrelatives	274	308	582	8.1%	22,220	5.0%
In nonfamily households:	759	785	1,544	17.6%	152,026	25.5%
Male householder:	329	296	625	40.5%	53,420	35.1%
Living alone	234	208	442	70.7%	39,916	74.7%
Not living alone	95	88	183	29.3%	13,504	25.3%
Female householder:	203	273	476	30.8%	62,445	41.1%
Living alone	150	217	367	77.1%	50,176	80.4%
Not living alone	53	56	109	22.9%	12,269	19.6%
Nonrelatives	227	216	443	28.7%	36,161	23.8%
In group quarters:	1	0	1	0.0%	25,199	4.1%
Institutionalized population	0	0	0	0.0%	9,951	39.5%
Noninstitutionalized population	1	0	1	100.0%	15,248	60.5%
Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Table P29						

Table 1 Brooklyn Household Type by Relationship

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Income and Employment

From 2000 to 2010 the median household income for the Brooklyn community increased by $3,258 (11%). In 2000 the Brooklyn median income was $29,568 by 2010 it had reached $32,826. Both numbers were still lower than the Baltimore City average in each year respectively. In 2000 the Baltimore City median income was just over $30,000; ten years later it almost reached $40,000. With these statistics it seems as though Brooklyn residents are underemployed. Thus raising the question "is there not enough jobs for qualified workers or is the potential workers under qualified and under trained?"
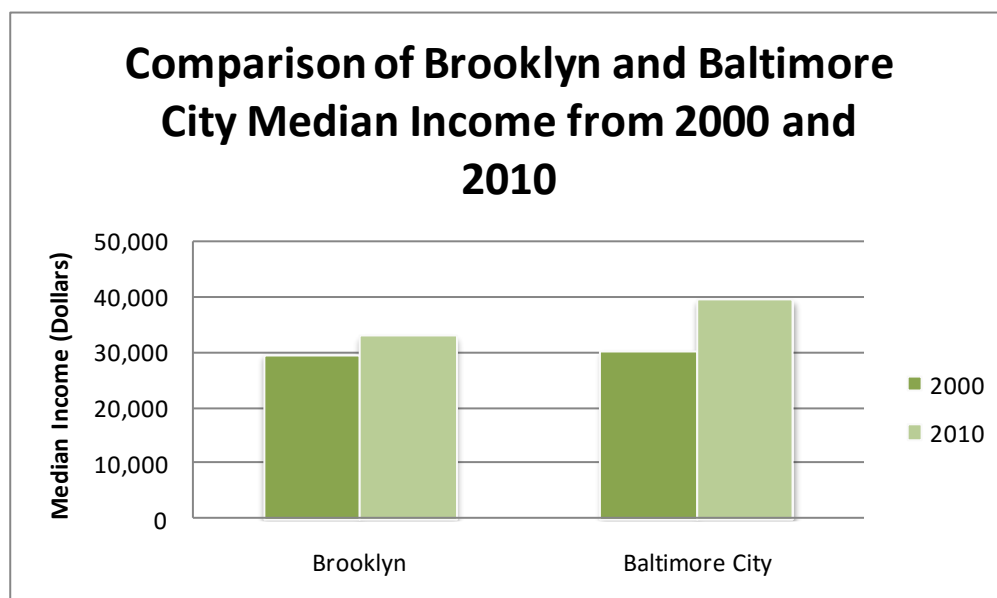
Figure 9 Brooklyn and Baltimore City Median Income 2000-2010

The unemployment rate in the Brooklyn community increased from 9% in 2000 to a startling 14% in 2010. This decline in employment over the period could be attributed to the differences in employment by gender. In 2000 the female workforce had an employment rate of almost 90%. However, by 2010 the female workforce, although slightly smaller than ten years earlier, had an employment rate hovering around 82%. This then presents great opportunity for job creation

programs in the area. With low income levels and high unemployment rates it is no surprise that the poverty rate is also high.
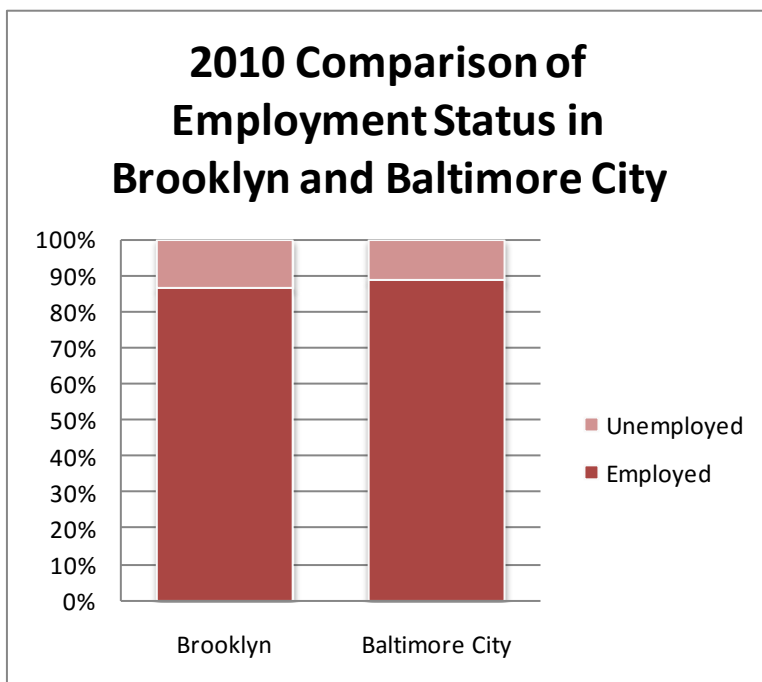
Figure 10 Brooklyn and Baltimore City Employment

Poverty

The percentage of people living below poverty in Baltimore City decreased 2% between 2000 and 2010. Similarly, the percentage of people living below the poverty level in the Brooklyn neighborhood decreased 3% during the same time period.

Unfortunately the percentage of children living below poverty not only increased in the neighborhood, but had reached a level almost 10% higher than the
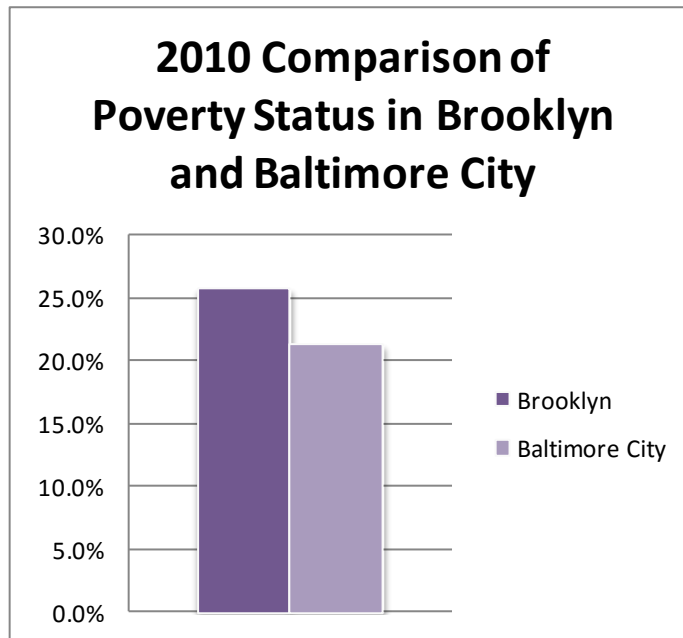
Figure 11 Brooklyn and Baltimore City Poverty Status

Baltimore City rate. The 2010 Census reveals that 41.5% of residents under the age of eighteen lived in poverty, while only 32% lived in poverty in Baltimore City.

Brooklyn Poverty Status						
2010	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Population for whom poverty status is determined	3,227	4,742	7,969	25.8%	599,294	21.3%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	554	1,499	2,053	100.0%	127,590	100.0%
Under 18 years	120	731	851	41.5%	40,884	32.0%
18 to 64 years	376	705	1,081	52.7%	74,314	58.2%
65 years and over	58	63	121	5.9%	12,392	9.7%
Source: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table S1701						

Table 2 Brooklyn Poverty Status

Education

Education plays an important role in attaining and maintaining employment that pays a living wage. In 2010, only 7% of the Brooklyn community had a bachelor's degree, which is a 3.5% increase from 2000; however it is considerably lower than the Baltimore City average of almost 14%. In Brooklyn also, over 20% of the population attended high school but did not graduate; this is a significant decrease from the 30% from the same category in 2000. Forty-two percent (42%) of Brooklyn residents did attain a high school diploma as recorded by the 2010 Census; this average is 12% more than Baltimore City (30%). Not surprising, there was only a 1% populous that possessed a graduate or professional degree.

Brooklyn Educational Attainment for the Population 25+				
2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
Total:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Male:	44.1%	38.7%	41.4%	45.7%
Less than 9th grade	4.4%	2.5%	3.5%	7.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	19.4%	22.8%	21.1%	17.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37.5%	49.6%	43.6%	30.3%
Some college, no degree	28.3%	22.4%	25.4%	16.5%
Associate's degree	5.3%	2.8%	4.1%	4.0%
Bachelor's degree	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	13.6%
Graduate or professional degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%
Female:	55.9%	61.3%	58.6%	54.3%
Less than 9th grade	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%	6.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	20.6%	20.1%	20.4%	15.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36.1%	44.6%	40.4%	28.7%
Some college, no degree	20.3%	19.4%	19.9%	19.7%
Associate's degree	0.0%	7.3%	3.7%	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	16.0%	4.9%	10.5%	13.3%
Graduate or professional degree	4.3%	1.2%	2.8%	12.1%
Source: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table S1501				
*Note: ACS only gives percentages not specific numbers				

Table 3 Brooklyn Educational Attainment for the Population 25+

School Enrollment

For the purposes of this report school enrollment has been broken down into three categories: School Age (3 to 17 years), College Age (18 to 24 years), and Graduate/Professional/Non-Traditional (25 years and older). Twenty-eight percent of the Brooklyn community is enrolled in school. The statistics were gathered by sex. In 2010, almost 10% of the male population was made up of college age students, which is an increase from just over 1% in 2000. Furthermore, nearly 19% of the female population enrolled in school were 25 years or older in 2010. This could indicate that more women are going back to school to further their education for better employment opportunities.

Because the community has a large number of school age children it is no surprise that the majority of school enrollees, male and female, were under 18 years old.

2010 Comparison of Male School Enrollment in Brooklyn and Baltimore City

Legend:
- Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)
- Collage Age (18 to 24 years)
- School Age (3 to 17 years)
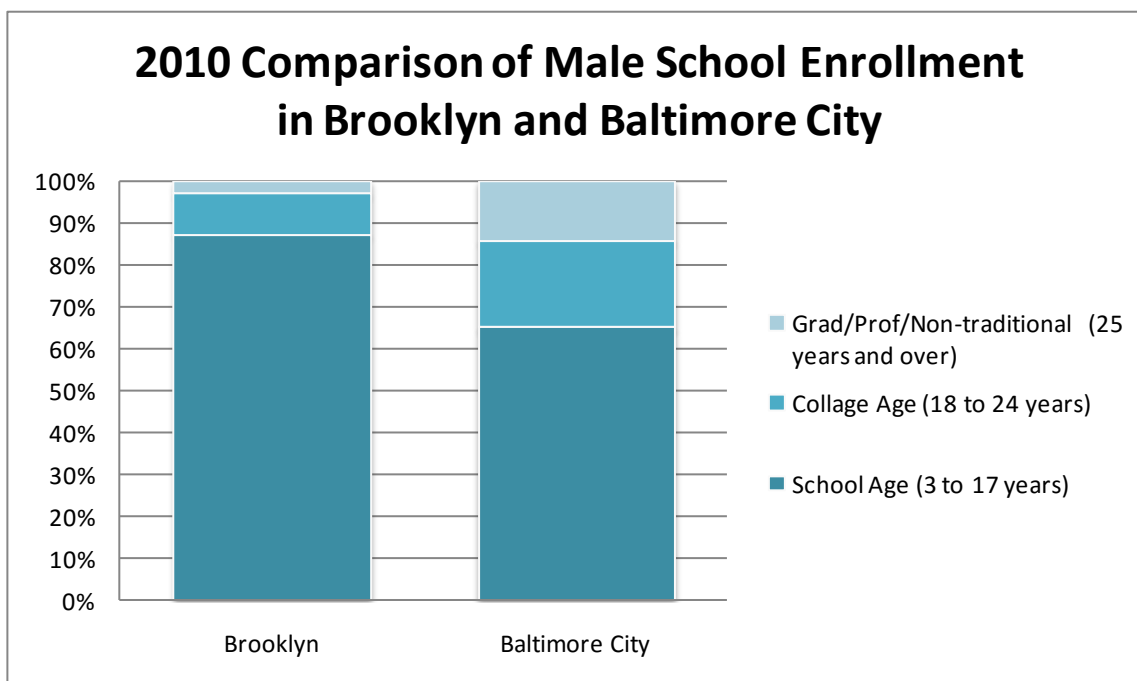
Figure 12 Brooklyn Male School Enrollment

2010 Comparison of Female School Enrollment in Brooklyn and Baltimore City

Legend:
- Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)
- Collage Age (18 to 24 years)
- School Age (3 to 17 years)

X-axis categories: Brooklyn, Baltimore City

Figure 13 Brooklyn Female School Enrollment

Health

This section of the report provides an analysis of health related indicators obtained from the Baltimore City 2011 Neighborhood Health Profile – Brooklyn/Curtis Bay developed by the Baltimore City Health Department. The Neighborhood Health Profile looked at various health issues such as food environment, health outcomes, major causes of death, as well as, maternal and child health and aggregates data for both Brooklyn and Curtis Bay in this report. The Neighborhood Profile Report is based on data from the Maryland State Vital Statistics Administration 2005 to 2009. A review of data from this report shows a life expectancy at Birth for the Brooklyn/Curtis Bay at 69.6 years while Baltimore City has a life expectancy of 71.8 years. It further shows an age adjusted mortality (Deaths per 10,000 residents) of 129 as compared to Baltimore's rate of 110.4. Similar to the Baltimore City trend, the three major causes of death in the community are Heart disease (29.6%), Cancer (17.3%) and Drug Induced Deaths of undetermined Manner (5.4%). Together these three causes accounts for more than half (52.3%) of all the deaths in the community. Identification of these major death causes helps to determine where efforts and resources should be channeled.

In an examination of heath and death causes, it is also important to look at a number of other environmental determinants of health such as proximity to grocery stores and availability of nutritious food products. Food is an integral part of everyday life and thus an important aspect of public health. Studies show that lack of nutritious food can lead to diet-related illnesses including diabetes and heart disease. Access to supermarkets is an essential part of healthy eating. Closer proximity to supermarket usually allows for more trips, which allows consumers to pick up fresh foods. According to a Baltimore City 2011 Neighborhood Health Profile report, the estimated travel time to the nearest grocery store in Brooklyn was 11 minutes by car, 17 minutes by bus, and 60 minutes

walking. This is higher than the same distance for Baltimore City which averages 4 minutes, 12 minutes, and 16 minutes for the same type of travel, respectively. Because the stores in Brooklyn are further away, consumers would most likely buy non-perishable items to last them between grocery store visits; non-perishable items are usually processed with more salt or sugars and tend to be unhealthy (Baltimore City Health Department, 2011).

Not surprising then that the number one cause of death in the Brooklyn community is heart disease; followed by cancer and stroke. Moreover, 50% of deaths in the community could have been avoided had the residents had equal access to health care (Baltimore City Health Department, 2011).

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Crime

This section of the profile presents an analysis of crime in Brooklyn from 2005 – 2009. The data analyzed in this portion of the profile was obtained from the Planning and Research Section, of the Baltimore City Department of Police. The CDRC undertook an examination of statistical records of index crimes to determine the level of criminal activity in the community. The crime statistics for Brooklyn were compared to the statistics for Baltimore City, to provide a context from which to examine the crime rates for the community. Assault, auto theft, burglary, larceny, murder, rape, and robbery are the seven categories of index crimes.

Brooklyn and Baltimore City Crime 2005-2009							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Brooklyn	Baltimore City
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Aggrevated Assult	22.5%	17.0%	16.1%	16.9%	21.2%	18.7%	14.6%
Burglary	18.0%	18.2%	18.6%	23.1%	21.6%	19.9%	18.0%
Larceny	37.9%	38.6%	39.4%	37.8%	33.9%	37.5%	42.6%
Robbery	9.9%	10.0%	12.3%	11.9%	13.1%	11.5%	10.3%
Stolen Vehicle	10.9%	15.1%	12.0%	9.9%	8.9%	11.4%	13.4%
Murder	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Rape	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%

Table 4 Brooklyn Crime 2005-2009

Crime, or the perception of it, is a significant problem throughout Baltimore City. A review of the distribution of victims of index crimes from 2005 to 2009 reveals an average aggravated assault (19%), burglary (20%), larceny (38%), robbery (12%), vehicle theft (11%), murder (1%), and rape (less than 1%). In Baltimore City the averages were approximately: aggravated assault (15%), burglary (18%), larceny (43%), robbery (10%), vehicle theft (13%), murder (1%), and rape (less than 1%).

While in the Brooklyn community, residents were less likely to be victims of larceny, they were more likely to be victims of aggravated assault, burglary, or robbery, than other residents of Baltimore City. Moreover, the incidences of burglary increased between 2005 and 2009, going from 18% to nearly 22%.

Comparison of Brooklyn and Baltimore City Crime Rate 2005-2009

Legend:
- Aggrevated Assult
- Burglary
- Larceny
- Robbery
- Stolen Vehicle
- Murder
- Rape
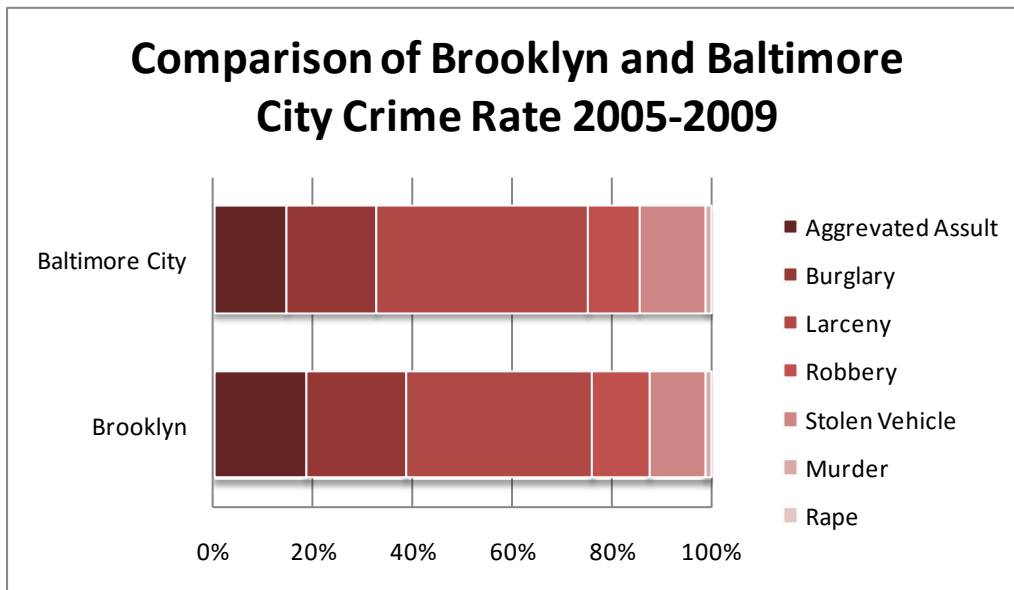
Figure 14 Brooklyn and Baltimore City Crime Rate

The high crime rates suggest a need for intervention and strategizing with the Baltimore City Police Department, Brooklyn community leaders, and surrounding communities.

Conclusions

Challenges, Opportunities, and Recommendations

Brooklyn is a fairly stable community that just seems to need some public and private investment. The residents are active and involved with multiple associations including Concerned Citizens for a Better Brooklyn and Brooklyn and Curtis Bay Coalition (BCBC). Their dedication to these groups makes it evident that they are willing to put in the work to make their community its best.

Opportunities /Challenges	Recommendations
Population Increase	From 2000 to 2010 the population of Brooklyn increased 10% and from 2010 to 2012 increased another 5%. The community seems to have no problem attracting new residents, so community leaders should focus on retaining those residents.
	Considering this rate of population increase, community leaders should focus effort on the promotion of homeownership programs through education, public awareness, and marketing of available properties.
Close knit, small town community feel	Although Brooklyn started out as a quiet farming community, industrialization and maritime changed that for this community. When the community was annexed into Baltimore City, it received all the

fundamental amenities of city living, but did not lose its quaint charm.

The community is small enough to be completely walkable and accessible to all its residents. The street pattern (grid) and the overall orientation of the community is a great opportunity to build up the main street and incorporate everything the residents need in the area, including a grocery store and medical services.

Unfortunately the community is not well served by transit, so this type of investment would increase livability, sustainability, and overall interest in attracting new residents, especially young professionals and young families.

This may also be an opportunity to partner with Anne Arundel County to increase the vitality of the neighboring communities, Brooklyn and Brooklyn Park.

Significant labor force population

The large labor force population suggests the need for job training and skill enhancement programs for residents to realize their full

educational and employment potential.

With close proximity to the downtown Central Business District, the emerging business districts at Harbor East and Harbor Point, community leaders can collaborate with business owners and institutions to institute both learning and job training programs.

Lack of higher educational attainment

A barrier for students not going to higher education institutions is usually linked to finance and/or lack of information. Students don't know how to apply for school let alone aid; they don't know about all the options out there to finance the education they want. This barrier can be removed by creating local programs between community leaders and institutions to provide higher education information sessions. This could include free or low cost SAT/ACT prep course, GED courses, and financial aid application workshops.

Concentration of criminal activity

The residents of Brooklyn are more likely to be victims of aggravated assault, burglary, or robbery than other

residents of Baltimore City. This challenge presents the community with an opportunity to work with the Baltimore City Department of Police to expand community-policing efforts. The Community could team up with the residents of surrounding communities i.e., Cherry Hill, Curtis Bay, and Brooklyn Park to create a large neighborhood watch network.

Appendix A: Selected References

Baltimore City Health Department. (2011). *2011 Neighborhood Health Profile: Brooklyn, Curtis Bay, Hawkins Pt.* Baltimore: Baltimore City Health Department.

Life Church Ministries. (2012). *History of Brooklyn, MD*. Retrieved October 31, 2013, from http://www.lifechurchmd.org/history

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Appendix B: Supplemental Data (Population)

Brooklyn Population					
	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Baltimore City	Percent of City
2000	3,489	4,457	7,946	651,154	1.2%
2010	3,823	4,930	8,753	620,961	1.4%
Source: 2000 & 2010 US Census SF1 Table P1					

Brooklyn Racial Composition					
2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	3,489	4,457	7,946	100.0%	651,154	100.0%
White alone	2,814	2,734	5,548	69.8%	205,982	31.6%
Black or African American alone	390	1,498	1,888	23.8%	418,951	64.3%
Other	285	225	510	6.4%	26221	4.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	27	30	57	11.2%	2,097	8.0%
Asian alone	87	49	136	26.7%	9,985	38.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4	4	8	1.6%	222	0.8%
Some other race alone	78	26	104	20.4%	4,363	16.6%
Two or more races	89	116	205	40.2%	9,554	36.4%
Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table P7					
*Note: Other was used for graphic purposes in a comparison of percentages of Black, White, and Other					

2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	3,823	4,930	8,753	100.0%	620,961	100.0%
White alone	2,422	2,002	4,424	50.5%	183,830	29.6%
Black or African American alone	901	2,383	3,284	37.5%	395,781	63.7%
Other	500	545	1,045	11.9%	41350	6.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	22	22	44	4.2%	2,270	5.5%
Asian alone	107	32	139	13.3%	14,548	35.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	2	2	0.2%	274	0.7%
Some other race alone	189	267	456	43.6%	11,303	27.3%
Two or More Races	182	222	404	38.7%	12,955	31.3%

Brooklyn Racial Composition

Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Table P3

*Note: Other was used for graphic purposes in a comparison of percentages of Black, White, and Other

Brooklyn Age Cohorts						
2000	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Total:	3,489	4,457	7,946	100.0%	651,154	100.0%
Male	1,740	2,059	3,799	47.8%	303,687	46.6%
Under 5 years	124	230	354	9.3%	21,149	7.0%
5 to 9 years	169	219	388	10.2%	23,934	7.9%
10 to 14 years	138	183	321	8.4%	23,772	7.8%
15 to 19 years	105	128	233	6.1%	23,198	7.6%
20 to 24 years	100	126	226	5.9%	23,107	7.6%
25 to 29 years	134	133	267	7.0%	21,738	7.2%
30 to 34 years	150	152	302	7.9%	22,807	7.5%
35 to 39 years	158	164	322	8.5%	24,378	8.0%
40 to 44 years	139	186	325	8.6%	23,877	7.9%
45 to 49 years	123	117	240	6.3%	20,728	6.8%
50 to 54 years	101	102	203	5.3%	18,070	6.0%
55 to 59 years	88	75	163	4.3%	13,398	4.4%
60 to 64 years	70	62	132	3.5%	11,034	3.6%
65 to 69 years	39	69	108	2.8%	9,664	3.2%
70 to 74 years	37	45	82	2.2%	8,829	2.9%
75 to 79 years	31	33	64	1.7%	7,139	2.4%
80 to 84 years	17	20	37	1.0%	4,138	1.4%
85 years and over	17	15	32	0.8%	2,727	0.9%
Female	1,749	2,398	4,147	52.2%	347,467	53.4%
Under 5 years	125	231	356	8.6%	20,545	5.9%
5 to 9 years	126	214	340	8.2%	23,034	6.6%
10 to 14 years	100	172	272	6.6%	23,063	6.6%
15 to 19 years	113	150	263	6.3%	24,512	7.1%
20 to 24 years	133	196	329	7.9%	26,180	7.5%
25 to 29 years	121	176	297	7.2%	24,359	7.0%
30 to 34 years	111	182	293	7.1%	24,344	7.0%
35 to 39 years	159	204	363	8.8%	26,552	7.6%
40 to 44 years	154	203	357	8.6%	26,737	7.7%
45 to 49 years	101	130	231	5.6%	24,034	6.9%
50 to 54 years	105	117	222	5.4%	20,576	5.9%
55 to 59 years	80	85	165	4.0%	16,101	4.6%
60 to 64 years	85	69	154	3.7%	14,006	4.0%
65 to 69 years	52	57	109	2.6%	13,074	3.8%
70 to 74 years	56	66	122	2.9%	13,149	3.8%
75 to 79 years	59	70	129	3.1%	11,795	3.4%
80 to 84 years	38	48	86	2.1%	8,177	2.4%
85 years and over	31	28	59	1.4%	7,229	2.1%
Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table P12						

Brooklyn: A Community Profile

2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Brooklyn Age Cohorts						
Total:	3,823	4,930	8,753	100.0%	620,961	100.0%
Male:	1,984	2,326	4,310	49.2%	292,249	47.1%
Under 5 years	173	279	452	10.5%	20,695	7.1%
5 to 9 years	144	261	405	9.4%	18,060	6.2%
10 to 14 years	116	187	303	7.0%	17,309	5.9%
15 to 19 years	124	183	307	7.1%	21,781	7.5%
20 to 24 years	141	225	366	8.5%	26,502	9.1%
25 to 29 years	170	187	357	8.3%	27,103	9.3%
30 to 34 years	166	163	329	7.6%	22,109	7.6%
35 to 39 years	154	120	274	6.4%	18,165	6.2%
40 to 44 years	146	129	275	6.4%	18,994	6.5%
45 to 49 years	177	135	312	7.2%	21,025	7.2%
50 to 54 years	151	151	302	7.0%	20,469	7.0%
55 to 59 years	107	111	218	5.1%	17,568	6.0%
60 to 64 years	71	81	152	3.5%	14,062	4.8%
65 to 69 years	50	49	99	2.3%	9,632	3.3%
70 to 74 years	42	12	54	1.3%	6,800	2.3%
75 to 79 years	19	19	38	0.9%	5,229	1.8%
80 to 84 years	18	21	39	0.9%	3,698	1.3%
85 years and over	15	13	28	0.6%	3,048	1.0%
Female:	1,839	2,604	4,443	50.8%	328,712	52.9%
Under 5 years	176	291	467	10.5%	20,457	6.2%
5 to 9 years	119	220	339	7.6%	17,381	5.3%
10 to 14 years	103	191	294	6.6%	17,030	5.2%
15 to 19 years	103	156	259	5.8%	22,497	6.8%
20 to 24 years	148	243	391	8.8%	29,958	9.1%
25 to 29 years	183	295	478	10.8%	30,572	9.3%
30 to 34 years	149	222	371	8.4%	23,780	7.2%
35 to 39 years	122	124	246	5.5%	19,400	5.9%
40 to 44 years	122	158	280	6.3%	20,005	6.1%
45 to 49 years	144	165	309	7.0%	22,547	6.9%
50 to 54 years	127	181	308	6.9%	23,404	7.1%
55 to 59 years	92	109	201	4.5%	20,410	6.2%
60 to 64 years	85	95	180	4.1%	16,866	5.1%
65 to 69 years	59	51	110	2.5%	12,466	3.8%
70 to 74 years	40	32	72	1.6%	9,654	2.9%
75 to 79 years	23	21	44	1.0%	8,168	2.5%
80 to 84 years	25	20	45	1.0%	6,815	2.1%
85 years and over	19	30	49	1.1%	7,302	2.2%

Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Table P12

Brooklyn: A Community Profile

Appendix C: Supplemental Data (Housing & Households)

Brooklyn Housing Units				
	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Baltimore City
2000	1,599	2,096	3,695	300,477
2010	1,639	2,162	3,801	296,685
Source: 2000 & 2010 US Census SF1 Table H1				

Brooklyn Occupancy Status and Tenure						
2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	1,599	2,096	3,695	100.0%	300,477	100.0%
Occupied	1,377	1,697	3,074	83.2%	257,996	85.9%
Owner occupied	749	747	1,496	48.7%	129,869	50.3%
Renter occupied	628	950	1,578	51.3%	128,127	49.7%
Vacant	222	399	621	16.8%	42,481	14.1%
Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Tables H3 & H4						

Brooklyn Occupancy Status and Tenure						
2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	1,639	2,162	3,801	100.0%	296,685	100.0%
Occupied	1,373	1,716	3,089	81.3%	249,903	84.2%
Owner occupied	624	567	1,191	38.6%	119163	47.7%
Renter occupied	749	1149	1,898	61.4%	130740	52.3%
Vacant	266	446	712	18.7%	46,782	15.8%
Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Tables H3 & H4						

Brooklyn Vacancy Status

2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	222	399	621	100.0%	42,481	100.0%
For rent	51	158	209	33.7%	10,505	24.7%
For sale only	56	70	126	20.3%	4,823	11.4%
Rented or sold, not occupied	18	51	69	11.1%	4,704	11.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	3	5	0.8%	1,432	3.4%
For migrant workers	1	0	1	0.2%	21	0.0%
Other vacant	94	117	211	34.0%	20,996	49.4%

Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table H5

Brooklyn Vacancy Status

2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	266	446	712	100.0%	46,782	100.0%
For rent	134	285	419	58.8%	15,764	33.7%
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	18	35	4.9%	1,941	4.1%
For sale only	55	46	101	14.2%	5,211	11.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	4	11	1.5%	1,065	2.3%
For migrant workers	0	0	0	0.0%	6	0.0%
Other vacant	53	93	146	20.5%	22,795	48.7%

Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Table H5

Brooklyn Median Home Value (Dollars)

	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
2000	63,700	62,700	63,200	69,900
2010	115,300	98,100	106,700	160,400

Source: 2000 US Census SF3 Table H85 & 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table B25077

Brooklyn Median Gross Rent (Dollars Per			
	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
2000	534	378	456	498
2010	916	702	809	859

Table B25064

Brooklyn Household Type by Relationship						
2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	3,489	4,457	7,946	100.0%	651,154	100.0%
In households:	3,482	4,457	7,939	99.9%	625,401	96.0%
In family households:	2,752	3,676	6,428	81.0%	486,760	77.8%
Householder:	828	1,088	1,916	29.8%	147,154	30.2%
Male	443	462	905	47.2%	65,783	44.7%
Female	385	626	1,011	52.8%	81,371	55.3%
Spouse	481	497	978	15.2%	68,771	14.1%
Child:	975	1,510	2,485	38.7%	177,617	36.5%
Natural-born or adopted	927	1,457	2,384	95.9%	170,906	96.2%
Step	48	53	101	4.1%	6,711	3.8%
Grandchild	120	151	271	4.2%	33,684	6.9%
Brother or sister	62	66	128	2.0%	12,835	2.6%
Parent	53	39	92	1.4%	7,229	1.5%
Other relatives	92	106	198	3.1%	17,752	3.6%
Nonrelatives	141	219	360	5.6%	21,718	4.5%
In nonfamily households:	730	781	1,511	19.0%	138,641	22.2%
Male householder:	286	291	577	38.2%	49,990	36.1%
Living alone	206	206	412	71.4%	38,962	77.9%
Not living alone	80	85	165	28.6%	11,028	22.1%
Female householder:	263	318	581	38.5%	60,852	43.9%
Living alone	214	248	462	79.5%	51,162	84.1%
Not living alone	49	70	119	20.5%	9,690	15.9%
Nonrelatives	181	172	353	23.4%	27,799	20.1%
In group quarters:	7	0	7	0.1%	25,753	4.0%
Institutionalized population	0	0	0	0.0%	12,634	49.1%
Noninstitutionalized population	7	0	7	100.0%	13,119	50.9%

Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table P27

Brooklyn: A Community Profile

Brooklyn Average Household Size				
	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
2000	2.53	2.63	2.58	2.42
2010	2.78	2.87	2.83	2.38
Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table P17 & 2010 US Census SF1 Table H12				

Brooklyn Median Age				
2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
Total	34.9	31.2	33.1	35
Male	33.4	30.4	31.9	33.3
Female	36.5	32	34.3	36.5
Source: 2000 US Census SF1 Table P13				

Brooklyn Median Age				
2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
Total	33.3	27.3	30.3	34.4
Male	33.8	25.8	29.8	33.1
Female	32.7	28.2	30.5	35.7
Source: 2010 US Census SF1 Table P13				

Appendix D: Supplemental Data (Income & Education)

Brooklyn Employment Status for the Population 16+						
2000	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Total:	2,670	2,967	5,637	100.0%	507,534	100.0%
Male:	1,370	1,338	2,708	48.0%	230,402	45.4%
In labor force:	847	845	1,692	62.5%	136,102	59.1%
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0.0%	350	0.3%
Civilian:	847	845	1,692	100.0%	135,752	99.7%
Employed	800	775	1,575	93.1%	120,726	88.9%
Unemployed	47	70	117	6.9%	15,026	11.1%
Not in labor force	523	493	1,016	37.5%	94,300	40.9%
Female:	1,300	1,629	2,929	52.0%	277,132	54.6%
In labor force:	797	997	1,794	61.2%	151,057	54.5%
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0.0%	74	0.0%
Civilian:	797	997	1,794	100.0%	150,983	100.0%
Employed	756	853	1,609	89.7%	135,310	89.6%
Unemployed	41	144	185	10.3%	15,673	10.4%
Not in labor force	503	632	1,135	38.8%	126,075	45.5%

Source: 2000 US Census Table P43

Brooklyn Employment Status for the Population 16+						
2010	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Total:	2,496	3,276	5,772	100.0%	499,147	100.0%
Male:	1,235	1,476	2,711	47.0%	230,109	46.1%
In labor force:	785	1,001	1,786	65.9%	147,212	64.0%
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0.0%	427	0.3%
Civilian:	785	1,001	1,786	100.0%	146,785	99.7%
Employed	697	936	1,633	91.4%	127,883	87.1%
Unemployed	88	65	153	8.6%	18,902	12.9%
Not in labor force	450	475	925	34.1%	82,897	36.0%
Female:	1,261	1,800	3,061	53.0%	269,038	53.9%
In labor force:	803	1,141	1,944	63.5%	163,061	60.6%
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0.0%	121	0.1%
Civilian:	803	1,141	1,944	100.0%	162,940	99.9%
Employed	657	928	1,585	81.5%	146,150	89.7%
Unemployed	146	213	359	18.5%	16,790	10.3%
Not in labor force	458	659	1,117	36.5%	105,977	39.4%

Source: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table B23001

Brooklyn Median Household Income (Dollars)

	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Average	Baltimore City
2000	36,188	22,948	29,568	30,078
2010	34,401	31,250	32,826	39,386

Source: 2000 US Census SF3 Table P53 & 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table B19013

Brooklyn Poverty Status

2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Population for whom poverty status is determined	3,227	4,742	7,969	25.8%	599,294	21.3%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	554	1,499	2,053	100.0%	127,590	100.0%
Under 18 years	120	731	851	41.5%	40,884	32.0%
18 to 64 years	376	705	1,081	52.7%	74,314	58.2%
65 years and over	58	63	121	5.9%	12,392	9.7%

Source: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table S1701

Brooklyn Educational Attainment for the Population 25+						
2000	**Census Tract 2504.01**	**Census Tract 2504.02**	**Community Total**	**Percent of Community**	**Baltimore City**	**Percent of City**
Total:	2,267	2,461	4,728	100.0%	419,581	100.0%
Male:	1,198	1,129	2,327	49.2%	188,818	45.0%
Less than 9th grade	176	122	298	12.8%	18,585	9.8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	324	402	726	31.2%	42,658	22.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	342	429	771	33.1%	53,104	28.1%
Some college, no degree	213	100	313	13.5%	31,935	16.9%
Associate's degree	51	8	59	2.5%	5,609	3.0%
Bachelor's degree	46	59	105	4.5%	20,142	10.7%
Graduate or professional degree	46	9	55	2.4%	16,785	8.9%
Female:	1,069	1,332	2,401	50.8%	230,763	55.0%
Less than 9th grade	155	75	230	9.6%	20,922	9.1%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	245	470	715	29.8%	50,534	21.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	407	511	918	38.2%	65,071	28.2%
Some college, no degree	176	190	366	15.2%	41,742	18.1%
Associate's degree	7	54	61	2.5%	9,097	3.9%
Bachelor's degree	51	8	59	2.5%	23,604	10.2%
Graduate or professional degree	28	24	52	2.2%	19,793	8.6%
Source: US Census SF3 Table P37						

2000	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	3,343	4,115	7,458	100.0%	626,083	100.0%
Male:	1,736	1,965	3,701	49.6%	290,294	46.4%
Enrolled in school:	396	631	1,027	27.7%	88,382	30.4%
School Age (3 to 17 years)	350	575	925	90.1%	62,630	70.9%
Collage Age (18 to 24 years)	0	11	11	1.1%	13,763	15.6%
Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)	46	45	91	8.9%	11,989	13.6%
Female:	1,607	2,150	3,757	50.4%	335,789	53.6%
Enrolled in school:	376	586	962	25.6%	96,131	28.6%
School Age (3 to 17 years)	315	481	796	82.7%	62,108	64.6%
Collage Age (18 to 24 years)	45	11	56	5.8%	17,335	18.0%
Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)	16	94	110	11.4%	16,688	17.4%

Brooklyn School Enrollment (title, above the 2000 table)

Source: 2000 US Census Table PCT23

2010	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Community Total	Percent of Community	Baltimore City	Percent of City
Total:	3,154	4,465	7,619	100.0%	594,887	100.0%
Male:	1,574	2,267	3,841	50.4%	278,536	46.8%
Enrolled in school:	400	797	1,197	31.2%	78,509	28.2%
School Age (3 to 17 years)	284	759	1,043	87.1%	50,976	64.9%
Collage Age (18 to 24 years)	91	26	117	9.8%	16,236	20.7%
Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)	25	12	37	3.1%	11,297	14.4%
Female:	1,580	2,198	3,778	49.6%	316,351	53.2%
Enrolled in school:	354	591	945	25.0%	89,985	28.4%
School Age (3 to 17 years)	297	402	699	74.0%	49,993	55.6%
Collage Age (18 to 24 years)	0	69	69	7.3%	20,641	22.9%
Grad/Prof/Non-traditional (25 years and over)	57	120	177	18.7%	19,351	21.5%

Brooklyn School Enrollment (title, above the 2010 table)

Source: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates Table B14003

Appendix D: Supplemental Data (Crime)

Brooklyn Crime by Census Tract 2005-2009										
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02	Census Tract 2504.01	Census Tract 2504.02
Total	344	252	368	254	403	257	346	300	294	323
Aggrevated Assult	62	72	44	62	48	58	44	65	57	74
Burglary	62	45	63	50	75	48	81	68	66	67
Larceny	147	79	158	82	180	80	149	95	98	111
Robbery	31	28	31	31	39	42	36	41	45	36
Stolen Vehicle	41	24	67	27	55	24	34	30	23	32
Murder	0	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	1
Rape	1	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	2

Brooklyn and Baltimore City Crime 2005-2009							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Brooklyn	Baltimore City
Total	596	622	660	646	617	3,141	209,893
Aggrevated Assult	134	106	106	109	131	586	30,707
Burglary	107	113	123	149	133	625	37,882
Larceny	226	240	260	244	209	1,179	89,422
Robbery	59	62	81	77	81	360	21,721
Stolen Vehicle	65	94	79	64	55	357	28,208
Murder	2	5	6	3	4	20	1,319
Rape	3	2	5	0	4	14	634