

Analysis of St. Agnes Parish, Catonsville Regarding Construction of a New Multipurpose Building



**Prepared for St. Agnes Parish and the
Archdiocese of Baltimore**

April 2004

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Executive Summary

For approximately eight years, St. Agnes Parish in Catonsville has been considering the possibility of constructing a new multi-purpose facility on the site occupied by the parish at the intersection of Baltimore National Pike (Route 40) and St. Agnes Lane. This study was undertaken to determine whether the current and projected parish population would sustain such a facility, and to assess the general characteristics of the region regarding potential for growth or decline in the parish and school population.

Our assessment has determined that the region from which St. Agnes draws the majority of its parishioners is fully built out and is not expected to experience significant growth in the next ten to twenty years. The area is a desirable inner suburb of Baltimore and portions of the area have exhibited a tendency toward changing to a predominately African American population over the last twenty years. The African American population is less predominately Catholic than the previous population, which has resulted in a decrease in registered parishioners at St. Agnes. Our investigations have determined that the change in racial mix in the region has slowed, and that the population demographics have stabilized.

Recent sharp increases in property values in this region support a conclusion that the area will continue to be a middle class neighborhood. A commitment from Baltimore County to improving infrastructure in the established neighborhoods supports this conclusion as well.

We do not expect significant growth or decline in the Catholic population of this region over the next ten to twenty years. Coupled with the strong community ties evidenced by the large geographic region from which St. Agnes draws its parishioners, we believe that St. Agnes will remain a viable though not growing Catholic community.

The income demographics of the families that are members of the St. Agnes community will be able to support the construction of the new multi-purpose facility as envisioned, however a strong commitment from this community is required. The current annual offertory levels for this parish are approximately 0.88% of annual household income. The parish has not been asked to support a new construction project for many years.

We suggest that the parish consider a stewardship campaign rather than a capital building campaign. While either approach would provided sufficient funds for the proposed construction, a successful stewardship campaign would provide funding on an ongoing basis rather than the one-time funding for the new construction. A commitment of 1-hour's wage per week per family would provide the funds necessary to pay for the expected construction costs in less than four years.

Problem Statement

St. Agnes Parish is located on Route 40 just inside the Baltimore Beltway in Catonsville, Maryland. St. Agnes's current facilities include an "old" school which was constructed in 1926, a "new" school which was constructed in 1954, a church constructed in 1953, and a convent which currently houses several nuns. St. Agnes's parish council and administration believes that it is advisable to construct a new multi-purpose building on the current site of the school/parish compound in order to provide for the current needs of the parish and to attract new parishioners. A preliminary plan calls for construction of a facility that will include a gymnasium (the current school facility does not have a gymnasium)/fellowship hall/auditorium, additional meeting spaces/classrooms, and new parish offices. The new facility would require the demolition of the existing "old" school and convent facilities to make way for the new multi-purpose facility. It has been estimated that the cost of this project would be approximately \$5 million.

The Archdiocese of Baltimore operates as a "corporation sole", meaning that all real property occupied by parishes is owned by the Archdiocese. New construction or significant improvements to existing facilities must be approved by the Archdiocese before construction can begin, and all improvements become the property of the Archdiocese. Frequently, local parishes borrow a portion of the required construction funds from the Archdiocese. The Archdiocese therefore requested that an analysis be performed for the St. Agnes parish region to determine the long term prospects for the health of the parish, and the ability of the parish to repay a loan to be used for construction of the new multi-purpose facility.

General History of the Region

Founded in 1810 by Richard Caton, "Catonville" (as it was originally named) has grown from a quiet village of summer respites to a modern community of rich history and a proud heritage strengthened by its economic, physical, and cultural diversity.

Catonsville began as a summer retreat for the wealthy of Baltimore who would travel by coach from the heat of Baltimore City to enjoy cool breezes and lush greenery of their Victorian mansions in the Village. The Frederick turnpike (now Frederick Road) was the main thoroughfare for residents and merchants traveling from the city to the Village of Catonsville or on to the Patapsco River or Ellicott Mills.

In 1890 the installation of the Electric Streetcar made travel between Catonsville and downtown Baltimore convenient, resulting in community growth as an inviting

suburb for commuters. With the trolley line, middle and working class families had access to the community and developers met the needs of the changing population with the construction of smaller cottages and bungalows. The 1896 extension of the trolley from Frederick Road to Edmonston Avenue and the corresponding turnaround station at Edmonston Avenue and Dutton Avenue stimulated the development of the Catonsville Junction area. Development of population-dense housing supported the development of the Paradise community on Frederick Road, and the construction of Baltimore National Pike in 1945 and the Baltimore Beltway in 1955 provided new residential and commercial opportunities in this thriving suburb. Shopping centers, auto dealerships, department stores, and supermarkets quickly lined this new travel corridor.

Growth in the region continued, and the Catonsville region became one of several desirable suburban regions for Baltimore commuters. Situated with convenient access to major transportation routes (the Baltimore Beltway, Interstate 70, and Baltimore National Pike), Catonsville remains a vibrant and healthy suburban Baltimore community. St. Agnes, located just inside the Beltway on Baltimore National Pike, has served the region since the early part of the 20th century.

St. Agnes Parish

St. Agnes's local presence dates back to 1852 when Dr. Austin Piggott and his wife Harriett joined a small group of Catholics in Catonsville for the purpose of establishing a local parish. Composed initially of farmers, shipyard workers, and railroad laborers, this small group of individuals gave both of their money and their time. Supported by the sisters of the nearby Mt. deSales Academy, the first chaplain, Reverend Edward Caton, offered mass in the Academy chapel until the first church was completed. A school and convent were added in 1927. A new church was dedicated in 1951. The present school of brick was built on the site of the century old church in 1954.

The attached regional map shows the location of the current St. Agnes parish facilities, the official boundary of the parish, and the location of the homes from which St. Agnes draws its parishioners. There are currently approximately 1440 families registered to St. Agnes parish. A review of the map indicates that there are several geographical features that seem to form the boundary from which the parish draws its parishioners. To the north, I-70 forms an artificial barrier. In the area just to the south of I-70, St. Agnes draws parishioners from the St. Gabriel Parish region. To the east, the Baltimore City boundary seems to be a boundary that is honored fairly well with St. William of York parish. To the south, St. Agnes draws significant parishioners from St. Mark's parish which lies along Frederick Road outside of the Beltway. The southern boundary from which St. Agnes draws its parishioners appears to be Wilkens Avenue. To the west, the Patapsco River and the State park facilities have formed a natural boundary, though a few

parishioners travel from St. Paul's region in Ellicott City and from Resurrection Church in Ellicott City to attend services at St. Agnes.

Of the roughly 1440 families registered to St. Agnes, only 685 or 48% fall within the parish boundary. Approximately 290 are drawn from St. Mark's, 170 from St. Gabriel's, and the remainder from other surrounding parishes. In contrast, we have identified approximately 665 families that reside within the St. Agnes parish boundary who are registered to parishes other than St. Agnes (see map). Almost 200 of these families are registered to St. Mark's, 80 to St. William of York, 70 to St. Gabriel's, 60 to St. Bernadine's, and the remainder to other surrounding parishes. In summary, St. Agnes draws 745 families, over half of its registered parishioner base, from outside its boundaries and loses 665 families from within its boundaries to surrounding parishes.

Character of neighborhoods

North of Baltimore National Pike




The St. Agnes region is characterized by a varied housing stock. To the north of Baltimore National Pike in the neighborhoods known as West Edmondale, Catonsville Manor, and Brigadoon, the neighborhoods are classical Baltimore rowhouses – relatively high density and well maintained. The population is predominately African American. Northwest of Ingleside Ave, apartments exist up against the I-70 right of way.







St. Agnes Catonsville Parish 2105 School 2601

Registered Families



Legend

-  Church
-  School
-  St. Agnes Registered Families

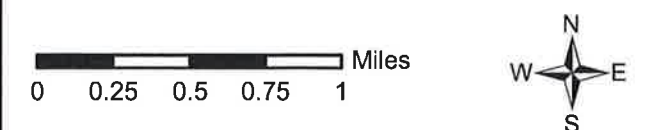
Road Classification

-  Limited Access Freeway
-  Highway
-  Secondary Roads
-  Local Road

Parishes

-  St. Agnes, Catonsville
-  Surrounding Parishes

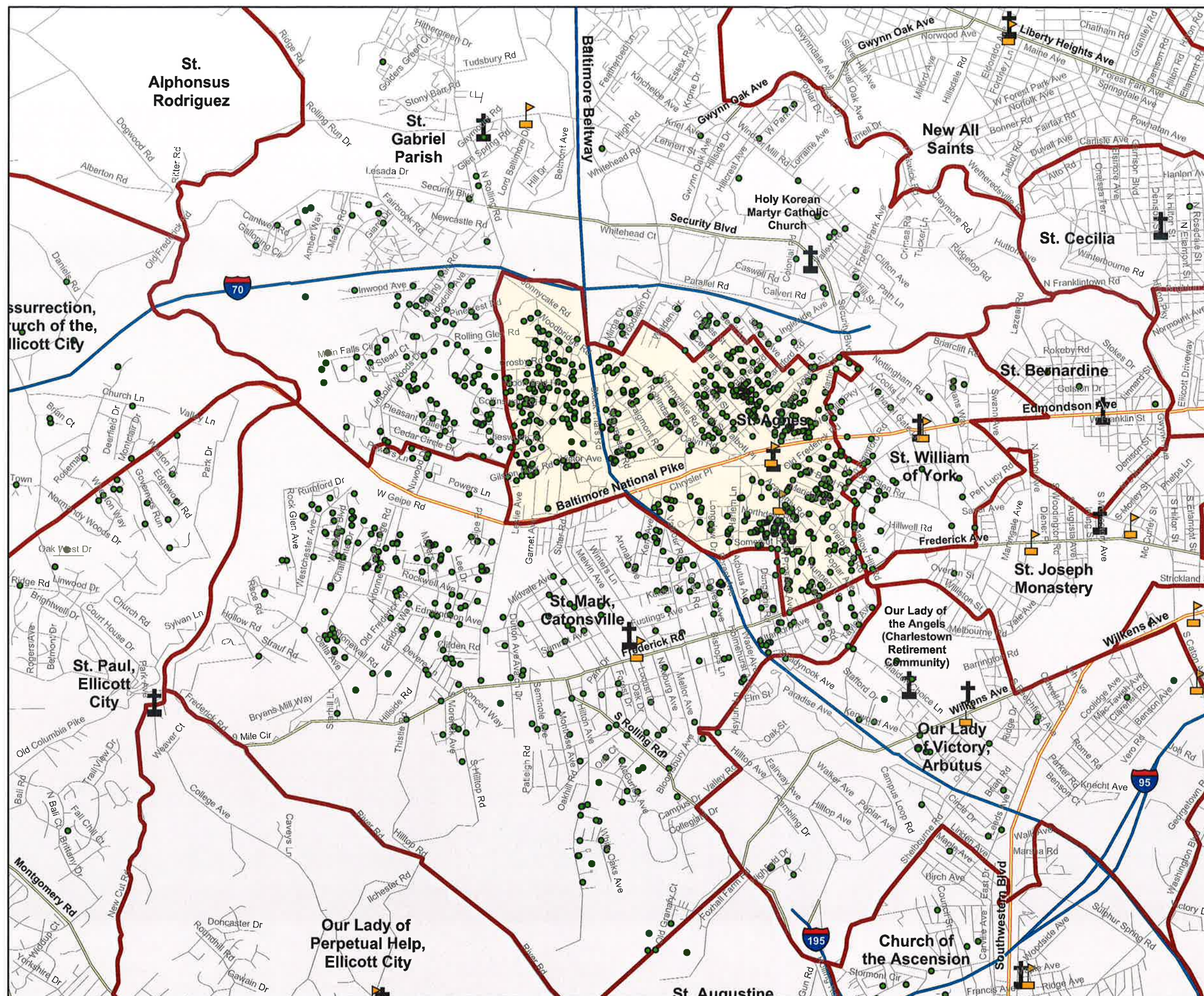
Registered Families = 1432

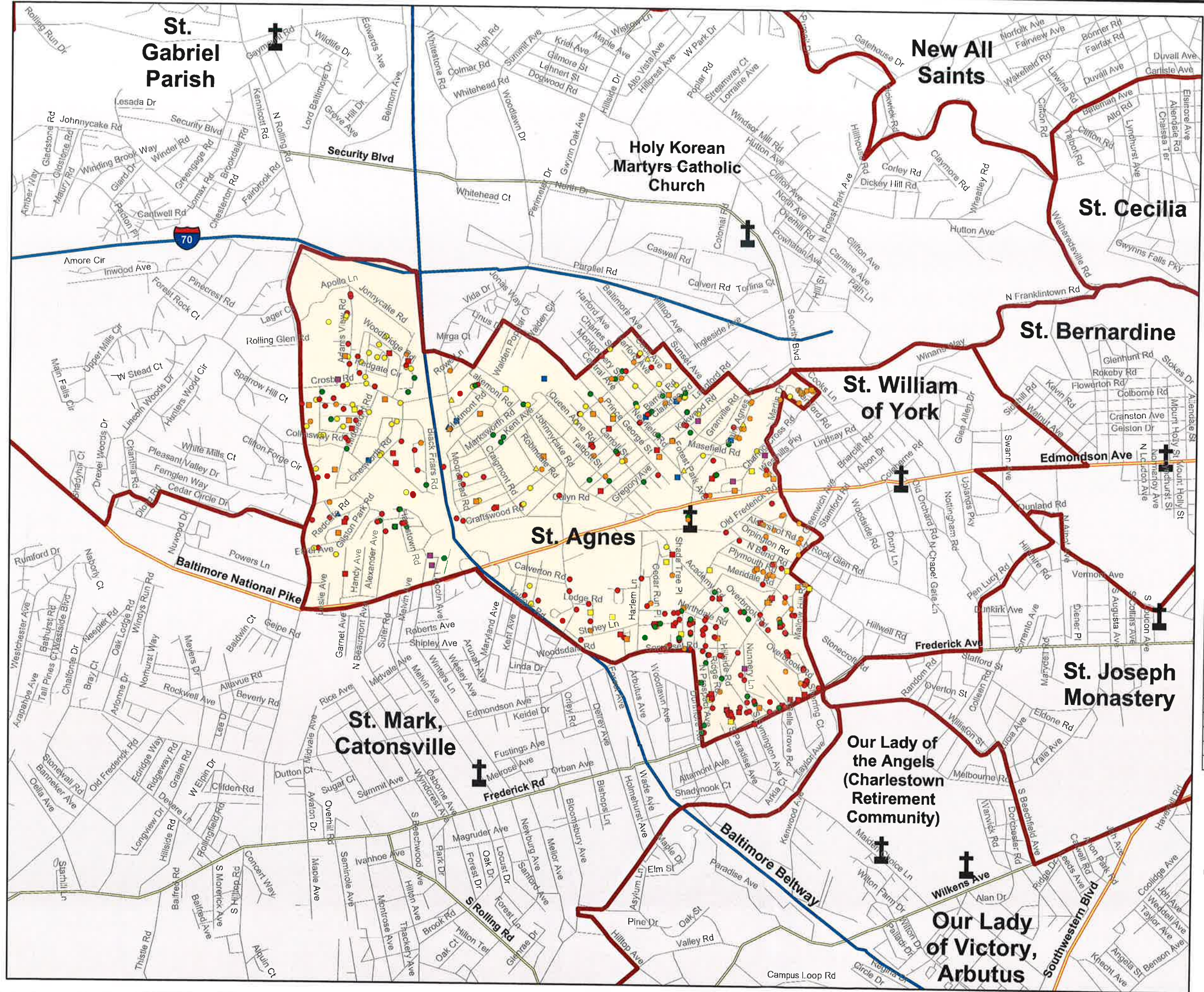


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Mapping by
Spatial Systems Associates

March, 2004





St. Agnes Catonsville Parish 2105

Families Living Within
Parish Boundaries But
Registered Elsewhere

Legend

 Church

Road Classification

 Limited Access Freeway

 Highway


















 Secondary Roads


 Local Road

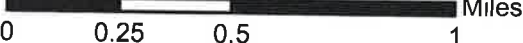
Parishes


 St. Agnes, Catonsville

 Surrounding Parishes

Symbol	Parish Name	Number of Families
	St. Mark, Catonsville	196
	St. William of York	80
	Other Parishes	71
	St. Gabriel, Woodlawn	71
	St. Bernadine	60
	Our Lady of Victory	49
	St. Joseph Monastery	35
	St. Alphonsus Rodriguez, Woodstock	30
	St. Benedict	18
	Resurrection, Ellicott City	9
	St. Veronica	9
	St. Edward	8
	Basilica of the Assumption	7
	Ascension	6
	Holy Korean Martyrs	5
	Immaculate Conception, Towson	5
	St. Clement I, Lansdowne	5
	Total Registered Elsewhere	664
	Total Families Unregistered	272




0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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Mapping by
Spatial Systems Associates

March, 2004



To the south of this area exist modest single family detached homes. There is some new home construction evident in the area of Brigadoon near Charles and Kent Streets and along Central Ave, typically single family split level homes. The Brigadoon area also exhibits townhouse construction and modest single family homes.



Woodlawn Drive is one of the only roads that crosses under I-70 in this region. Between I-70 and Johnnycake Rd, the area along Woodlawn is characterized by apartments, including both townhouse apartments and multi-unit apartment buildings.



Westview Park is an area east of the Beltway and bordered by Baltimore National Pike (Route 40) to the South and Johnnycake Rd running northwest to southeast from the beltway to Baltimore National Pike. This area is characterized by single family detached homes, small ramblers that are nicely maintained.

From the Westview Park area, Woodlawn Dr. crosses over the beltway and becomes Crosby Rd. Outside the beltway the character of the neighborhood changes markedly. Neighborhoods between the beltway and Rolling Road include Belmont, Adil Meadows, Ivy Spring Terrace and Village Oaks. This area is characterized by larger single family detached homes and primarily white neighborhoods. West of Rolling Road, South of I-70, east of the Patapsco Valley Park and north of Rte 40 lies a much newer series of neighborhoods that includes Ashton Vallery, Ellicott Mills, Woodbridge Valley, Drexel Woods, Westerlee, and Catonsville Gateway.



These neighborhoods are significantly nicer in appearance, and newer. The region is fully developed, though some of the construction is very new. Homes include higher-priced townhouses but mostly detached single family homes.



South of Baltimore National Pike

The area immediately south of Baltimore National Pike, inside the beltway, outside the Baltimore City limit and north of Frederick Road , particularly the area north of Edmondson Ave, is characterized by vintage single family detached homes. These homes are multistory frame and clapboard construction, situated on small lots that have an impressive vista overlooking the City and the Patapsco river, including views that extend to the Key Bridge. The infrastructure (roads, curbs, sidewalks, etc) in this area are currently undergoing renovation, but the area is completely and densely built out. Many of the homes along and south of Edmondson Road are nicely appointed stone homes of modest size.



Frederick Road crosses over the beltway into what is often thought of as downtown Catonsville. The area bounded to the north by Baltimore National Pike, to the south by Frederick Road, to the west by the Patapsco River, and to the west by the beltway is characterized by detached single family homes. The homes are of increasing size and value as you travel west. Catonsville Heights, Sugarwood, Ridgeway, Rockwell Estates and other neighborhoods in this region are represented by more expensive though established homes. These too are

predominately white neighborhoods with generally well maintained homes and yards. Most of this area falls within the boundaries of St. Mark's parish, but as mentioned earlier, St. Agnes draws a significant number of its parishioners from this region.

Church Properties

The St. Agnes church property is located on the corner of Baltimore National Pike (Route 40) and St. Agnes Lane. This area along Route 40 is characterized by commercial development on both sides of the road. Immediately adjacent to and visible from the church is a wholesale food store, Shoppers Food Warehouse. The area along Route 40 has seen some deterioration over the last decade, but according to County personnel is beginning to see a turnaround. A plan has been developed for a streetscape to be developed along this section of the road, but state funding is not available to see it developed.







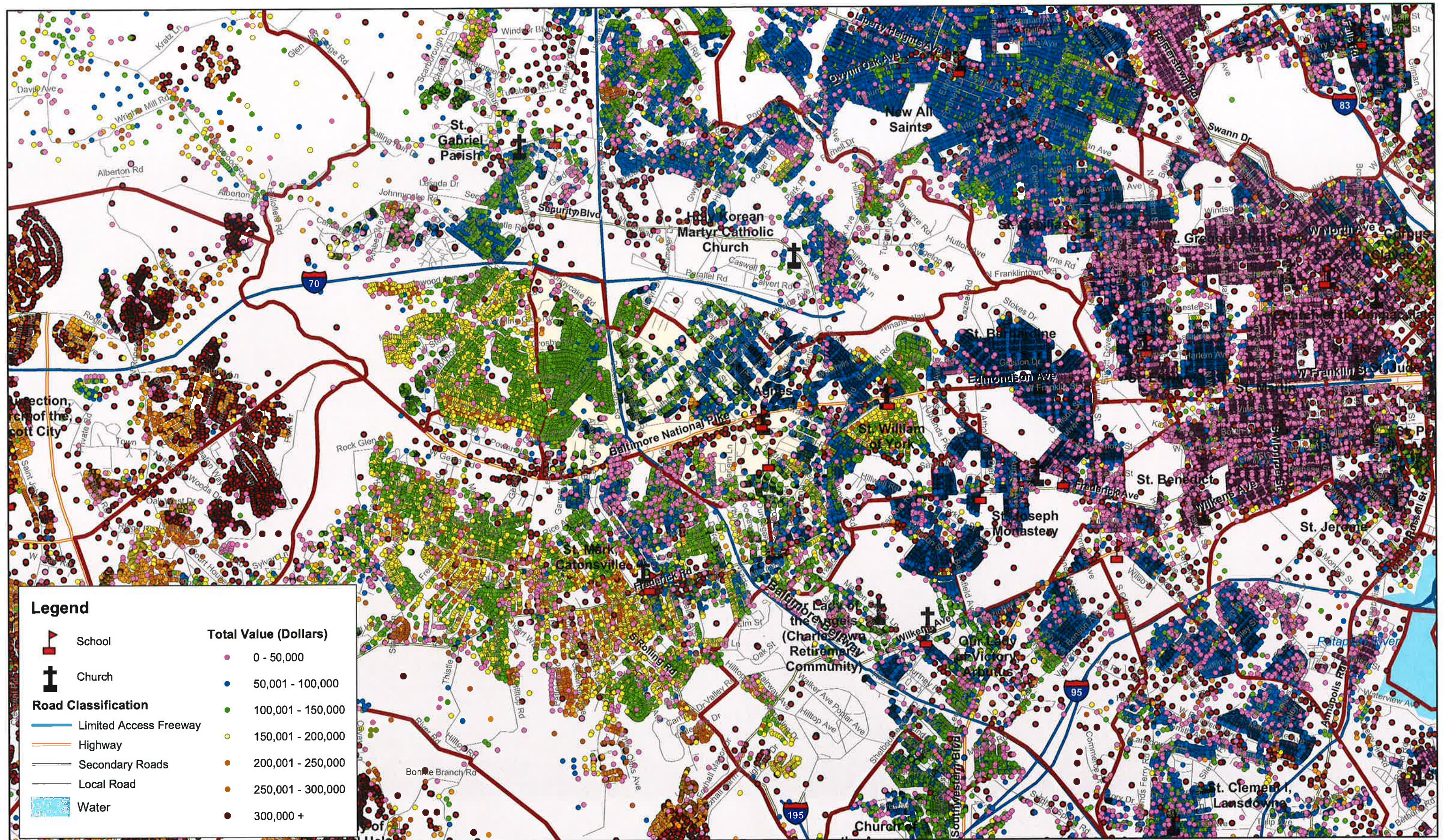
The parish properties themselves are well maintained, but tightly clustered on the corner lot and ageing.

General Characterization of Development Potential

Several meetings were held with representatives from Baltimore County government to understand what if any significant development was expected in the area from which St. Agnes draws its parishioners. In addition, a meeting was held with a legislative aid to Samuel Moxley, the Baltimore County councilman representing the region. Both the county representatives and the councilman's office characterized the region in the same way.

The region is well established, and the total population is reasonably stable. The area is thought of as a desirable suburban community with good access to major transportation needs. Approximately 90% of the homes are single family on 1/5 acre or larger lots. According to the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, homes throughout the region average between \$100,000 and \$300,000 in value valuations varying as depicted in the accompanying map. The area is racially mixed, though a significant change has occurred over the last thirty years, with an increasing percentage of African American population north of Baltimore National Pike inside the beltway. This migration has slowed in the last ten years, and while continuing, is not expected to result in a significant change

Total Property Value Saint Agnes Church Study Area



Mapping by Spatial Systems Associates

0 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 Miles

Map Created for the Archdiocese of Baltimore
April, 2004

in demographics over the area from which St. Agnes draws its parishioners during the next ten to fifteen years.

Real estate values in this region are reported to have been “skyrocketing” in the last several years, ahead of the overall average for Baltimore County. This is an indication of the desirability of the area, and the likelihood that property values will continue to be sustained in the foreseeable future. The population is characterized as being politically conservative.

For the purposes of this analysis, then, it can be concluded that significant additional development that would bring in additional parish families will not be occurring in the area served by St. Agnes. Generally, the area is fully built out and stable from a population perspective. Since the existing facilities of St. Agnes do not meet the current needs of the parish or the school, and since the population characteristics of the region are not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future, it is reasonable to conclude that it would be prudent to build facilities that will meet the current needs of the regional population.

St. Agnes School

St. Agnes parish supports a parochial grade school (PreK-8) on the parish property along Baltimore National Pike. Other local parochial schools in the area include St. Mark's in Catonsville, John Paul Regional School, St. William of York, St. Bernadine, and Our Lady of Victory. The capacity of St. Agnes School is 529 students, and the current enrollment is 444, or 84% of capacity. The following table illustrates the capacities and 2002 tuitions charged by the regional schools:

School	Capacity	Parish Tuition	Non-Parish Tuition
St. Agnes	529	\$3,000	\$3,700
St. Mark (Catonsville)	593	\$3,587	\$4,386
Our Lady of Victory Arbutus	536	\$2,900	\$3,695
St. William of York	264	\$3,450	\$3,450
John Paul Regional	280	\$4,150	\$4,150

Both St. William of York and John Paul do not distinguish between registered vs. non-registered families in their determination of tuition rates. St. Mark's is approximately \$500 per year higher than St. Agnes, and Our Lady of Victory is approximately the same as St. Agnes. Our analysis shows that for the 444 registered students at St. Agnes, nearly all (98.5%) come from families that are registered to St. Agnes. According to their web site, St. Agnes charges less per student if more than one student comes from a particular family. The St. Agnes web site has published the following tuition rates for next year:

Class	Parish Tuition	Non-Parish Tuition
Nursery School	\$756	\$756
Pre-Kindergarten	\$1,008	\$1,008
Kindergarten	\$1,944	\$1,944
Grades 1-8		
1 Child	\$3,370	\$4,160/student
2 Children	\$6,740	
3 or more children	\$7,197	

Our calculations indicate that the average household income for families that have students attending St. Agnes school will be \$55,787 per year in 2005 (in 1999 dollars), and that the average tuition paid per student for the 444 students currently registered to St. Agnes is \$3,062.43 or \$3,929.82 per household. 72 families have more than one child registered. This equates to approximately 7% of household income for families with children registered at St. Agnes.

The accompanying map depicts the home locations of students that attend St. Agnes. The 441 students are drawn from throughout the region, well outside the official boundaries of the parish. Many students travel from St. Mark's, St. Gabriel's, and St. William of York parishes to attend school at St. Agnes. Since almost all of the families with children attending St. Agnes are registered to the parish, and since many families bring their children past other schools to have them attend St. Agnes school, it is reasonable to assume that the school is a significant determinant regarding which parish in the region some families decide to register at.




Like other loyalties, parish loyalty may also be a significant determinant as to where a family chooses to worship. It is reasonable to assume that children who attend church services and school at St. Agnes, if they choose to reside in the region upon attaining adult status, would choose to raise their family within the same environment as long as the environment does not change negatively. A review of the current registrations for St. Agnes reveals the following:

- 355 families registered at St. Agnes have been registered there for over 40 years
- 560 families registered at St. Agnes have been registered there for over 20 years
- 770 families, half of the parish population, have been registered at St. Agnes for over 10 years. This implies that half the parish family has been registered to St. Agnes for less than 10 years.
- Approximately 80 families (4% of the total parish family) registered at St. Agnes during 2003.





St. Agnes Catonsville Parish 2105 School 2601

Registered Students



Legend

-  Church
-  School
-  St. Agnes School Students

Road Classification

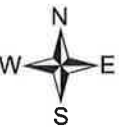
-  Limited Access Freeway
-  Highway
-  Secondary Roads
-  Local Road

Parishes

-  St. Agnes, Catonsville
-  Surrounding Parishes

Registered Students = 441

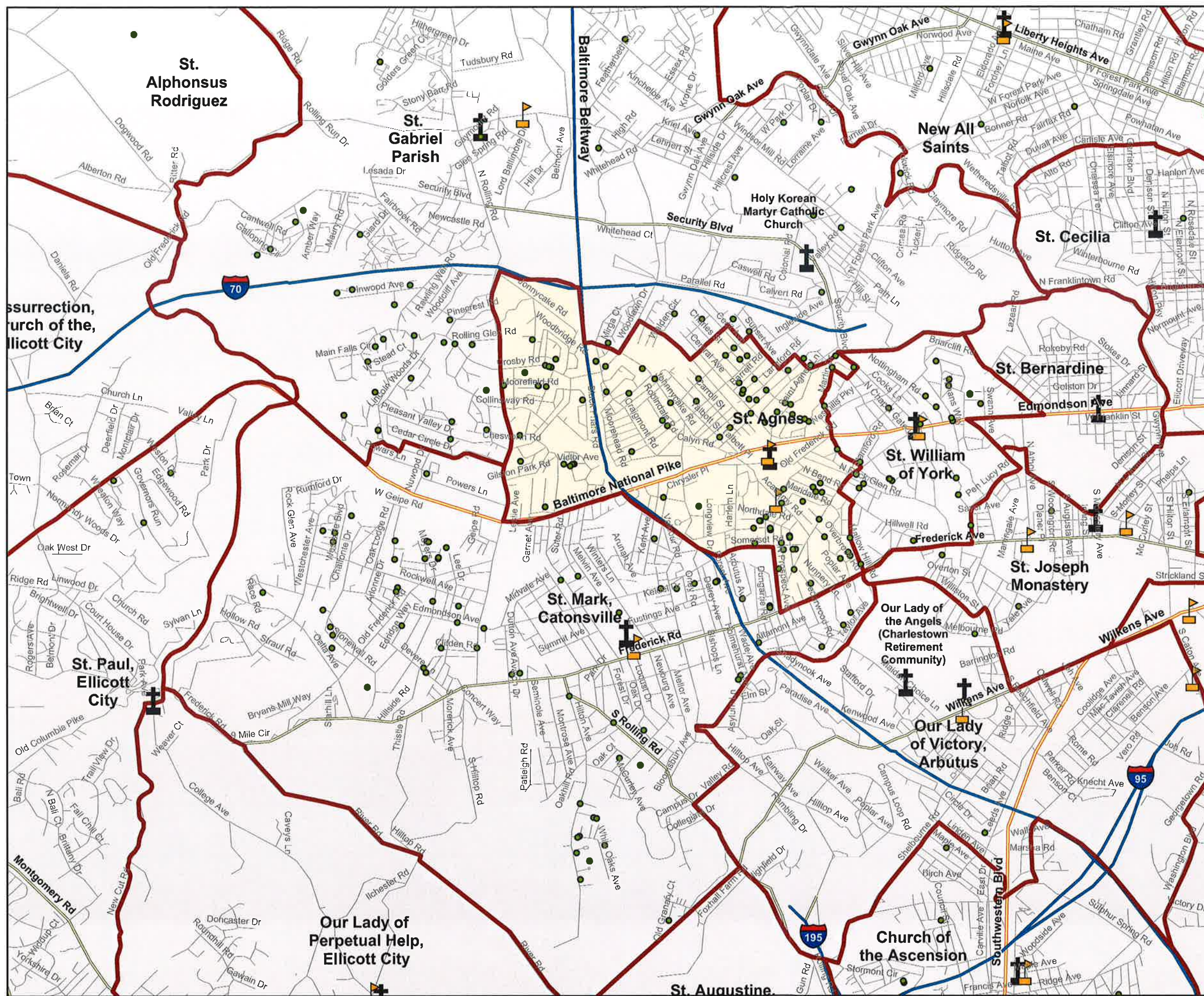
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles



Property of the
Archdiocese of Baltimore

Mapping by
Spatial Systems Associates

March, 2004



The accompanying map "Total Grade School Population by Census Block Group" depicts the census blocks overlaid with the home locations of current students. There does not appear to be a strong correlation between the locations of the school age population and the locations from which students are drawn for St. Agnes. It does appear, however, that this map identifies areas that St. Agnes may wish to target for additional students in order to raise its enrollment above the 85% capacity level. There is no indication that the school age population within the region is declining and therefore the prospects for St. Agnes school continuing to be able to attract students is good. In particular, the area north of Route 40 and immediately east of the Patapsco River park appears to be a good candidate for sustaining the school age population due to the continued development and relatively young population in this region.

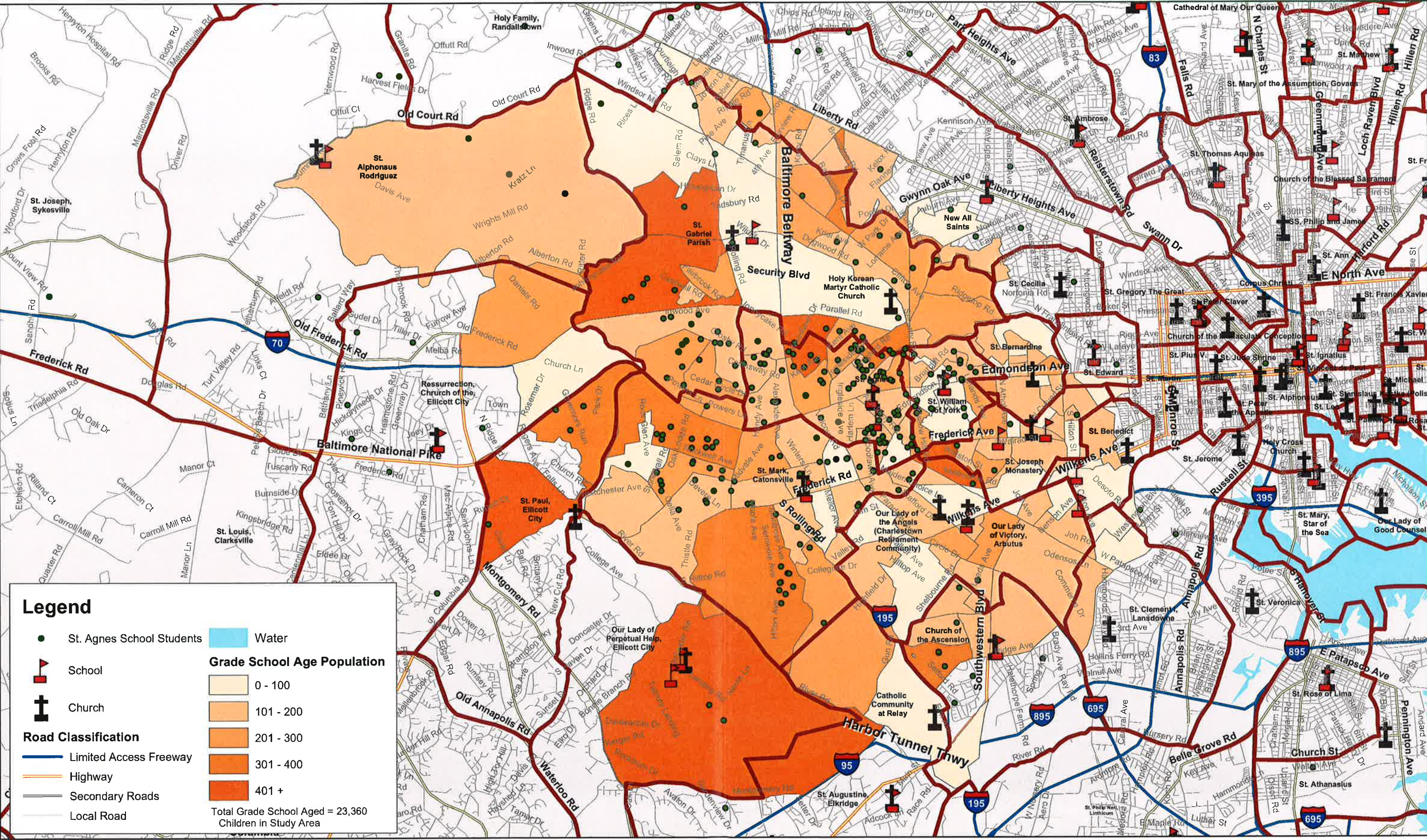
Ability to pay for the new facility

The original idea for construction of a new multi-purpose building was begun under Monsignor Galeone when he came to St. Agnes in 1996. While now Bishop Galeone was ordained in August of 2001 and has assumed responsibilities in St. Augustine, Florida, the need for a multi-purpose facility at St. Agnes has not diminished.

Having established that the St. Agnes parish family and school age population is stable and is expected to remain stable for the foreseeable future, we turned our attention to the question of whether the community could afford to repay the cost of building a new facility. Since the population is not expected to change, the question of need for a new facility can be assessed by the current need. The existing school does not have an adequate gymnasium. The current nursery school and pre-kindergarten facilities are housed in the "old" school. The basement of the "old" school also serves as a community hall. There is currently no facility devoted to the teens (youth) of the parish. Since the current administration (clergy and lay) believe that a new community center is needed, we saw no reason to challenge their assessment.

It has been estimated by the parish that the cost of the new facility would be approximately \$5 million. It has also been reported that over \$1 million has already been raised in connection with the new facility. Construction costs continue to rise in the Baltimore/Washington region. Structural steel prices have risen over 50% in the last four months alone. It is therefore likely that the cost for the new facility will continue to rise as well. We decided to look at the ability of the current parish family to afford the cost of such new construction. As a beginning, we decided to look at the income characteristics and tithing levels of the present parishioners.

Total Grade School Aged (Pre-K - 8) Population by Census Block Group, 2000
Saint Agnes Church Study Area



The accompanying map depicts the predicted 2005 household income levels for the region in which the majority of the parish family resides. For currently registered families, the aggregate parish household income is approximately \$77,600,000 annually or \$60,445 per family. This equates to an average hourly family income of approximately \$29.00 based on a 40 hour work week. When the entire parish community is considered, the total parish income is approximately \$87 million.

St. Agnes provided information regarding the 2003 tithing levels for all registered families. The total income for 2003 was approximately \$770,000, or \$64,167 per month. The following characteristics were also noted:

- 312 families (22%) did not contribute at all
- 149 families (10%) contributed \$1 per week or less (\$26 per year)
- 261 families (18%) contributed between \$1 and \$5 per week (\$130 per year)
- 228 families (16%) contributed between \$5 and \$10 per week (\$260 per year)
- 263 families (18%) contributed between \$10 and \$20 per week (\$520 per year)
- 113 families (8%) contributed between \$20 and \$30 per week (\$1,300 per year)

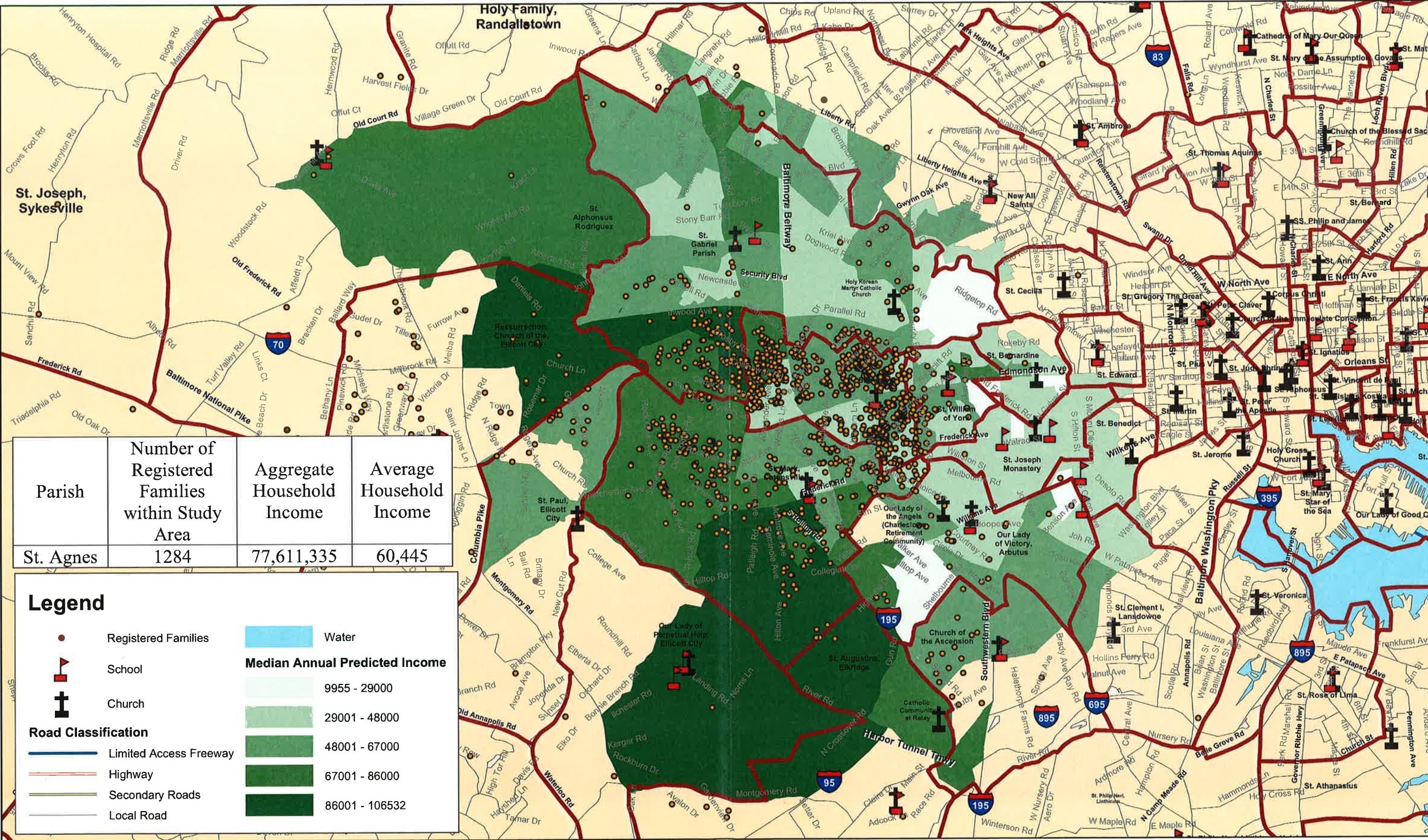
1,326 families (92% of the parish) therefore contributed less than 1 hour's wage per week to their church. The average annual gift, \$532.63, was 0.88% of the annual income of each family. \$532.63 per year equates to \$10.24 per week or about 21 work minutes per week at the parish's average household income level.

Our analysis further showed that 5% of registered families accounted for 34% of the total income for the parish, and that 20% of the parish accounted for 74% of the total income.

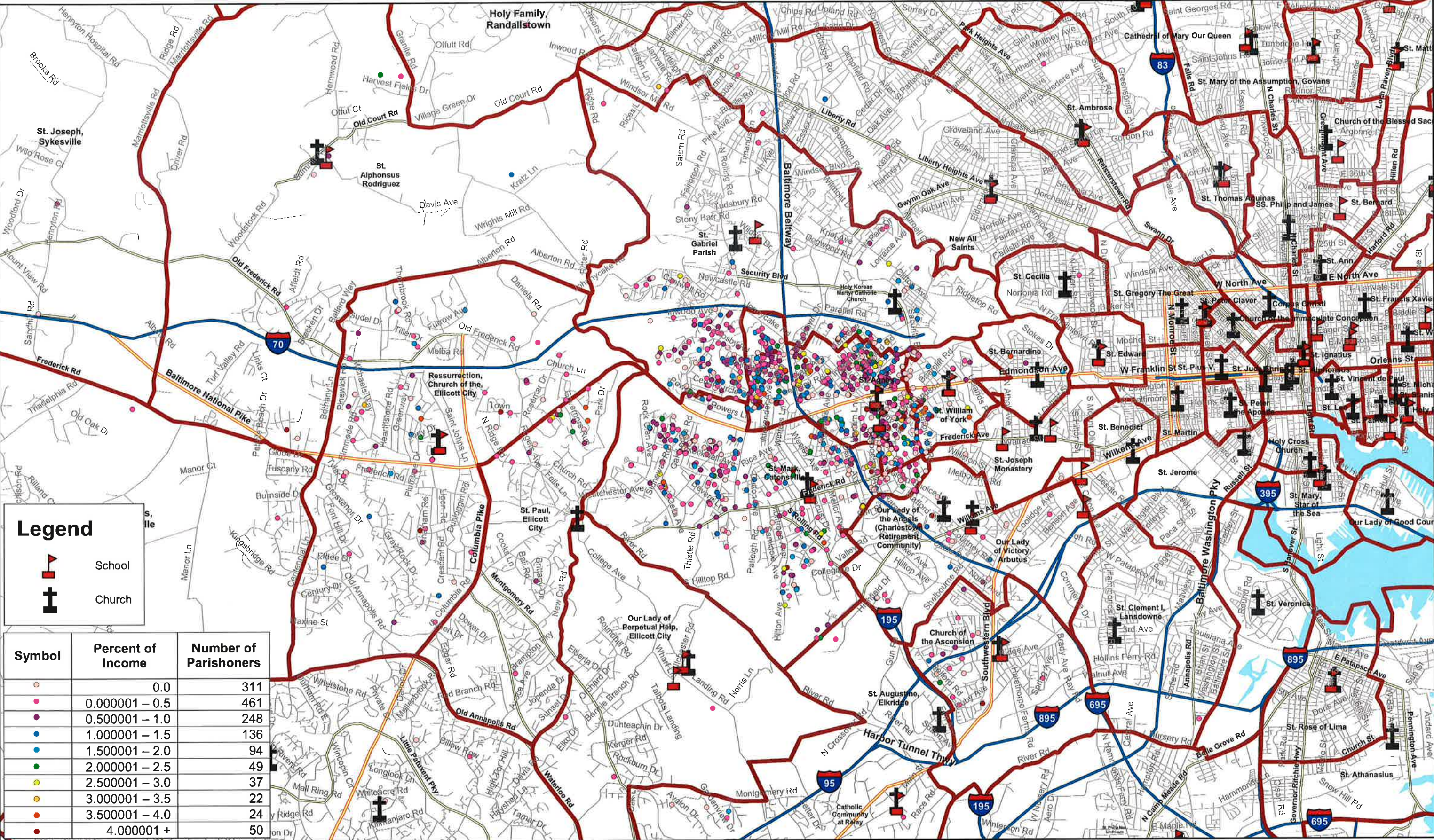
In an attempt to determine whether families with higher income levels were likely to be more generous, we developed the final map, one which depicts the percent of income tithed, for each family. When analyzed along with the overall income characteristics previously displayed, it is evident that what a family chooses to tithe is not a function of family income. Families in more affluent neighborhoods do not appear to be any more or less likely to give higher percentages of their income, or absolute dollars for that matter, as a tithe.

If we assume that St. Agnes will need to borrow approximately \$4 million to proceed with construction of the new multi-purpose facility, and that the loan will be repaid over a ten year term at an interest rate of 7% per annum, the parish will need to meet a loan payment of approximately \$50,000 per month. Given the demographics and income characteristics of the St. Agnes family community, it is likely that this level of commitment can be attained.

Median Household Income by Census Block Group, Predicted 2005
Saint Agnes Church Study Area



Percent of Income for Tithe
Saint Agnes Church Study Area



There are two distinct approaches to obtaining the necessary commitment. One is to embark on a capital campaign in an effort to obtain pledges from the parish community for the necessary funds. This is the typical method the church uses to obtain funds for one-time costs such as new building programs. Given the family income characteristics of St. Agnes, an average of approximately \$2,800 per family would be required. Typically much higher commitments are asked of the families that have contributed significantly in the past, but with an average household income of over \$60,000, it is not unreasonable to expect the required average commitment could be met if the parish is indeed behind the project.

The second approach to raising the additional funds is to embark on a stewardship campaign for the parish. As previously noted, the average annual tithe for St. Agnes parish is 0.88% of household income, and the percent of income tithed is not a function of overall family income. While this level is not unusual for Catholic parishes, it is well below the level expected of non-Catholic denominations. One method that has been successfully used in other parishes is to request that each family unit contribute some minor but easily calculable amount, such as the first hour's wage per week, to the church. This level of giving equates to 2.5% of household income based on a 40 hour workweek, and is "fair" with regard to spreading the request based on the family's ability to give. Such a level of giving would increase the St. Agnes income by a factor of 2.84 and would add \$1,416,800 per year or \$118,000 per month to the parish income – well above the \$50,000 per month required to pay off the expected loan within ten years. In fact, a payment of \$100,000 per month would allow such a loan to be repaid in less than four years. Of course, any parishioners who are currently tithing more than 2.5% of their income per year should be encouraged to continue to do what they can to continue to support the parish.

An added advantage to this approach is that the income is not limited to that required to pay off the new facility, but continues indefinitely and therefore would support other projects that the parish may elect to pursue. A disadvantage of this approach is that the additional income would be "taxed" by the Archdiocese in the same way that current offertory giving is "taxed", while typically capital campaign dollars are not "taxed" by the Archdiocese.

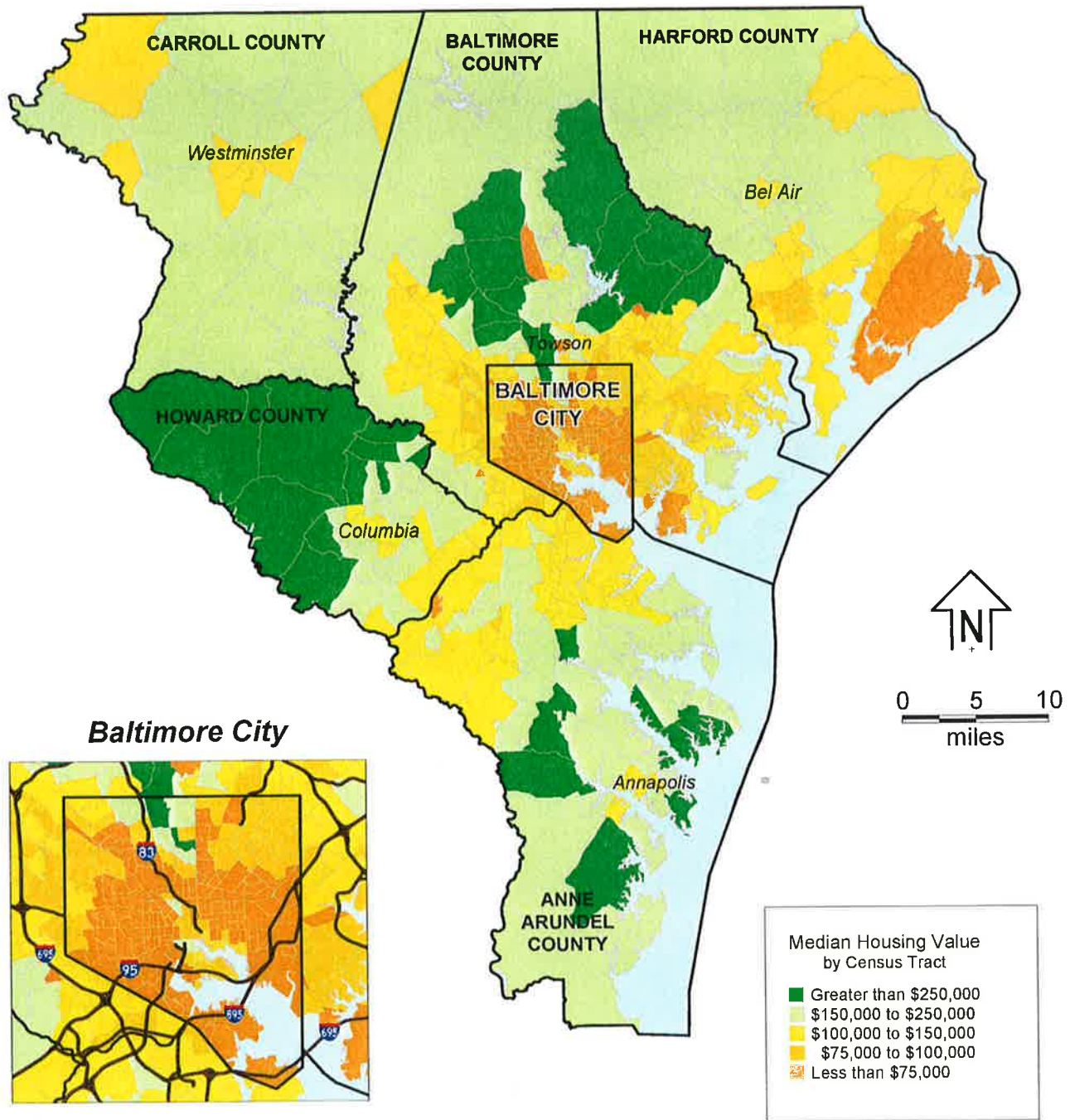
Under either fundraising approach, it is expected that, assuming the faith community of St. Agnes is behind the building project, the financial resources of the region are available to sustain the project.

Appendix A

Relevant Demographic Data From the Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Median Housing Value
Percent Change in Median Household Income
Median Household Income
Owner Occupied and Renter Occupied Housing Units
Change in Under-18 Population 1999-2000
Population Change in the Baltimore Region
1990 Population
2000 Population
Predominant Household Types, 2000

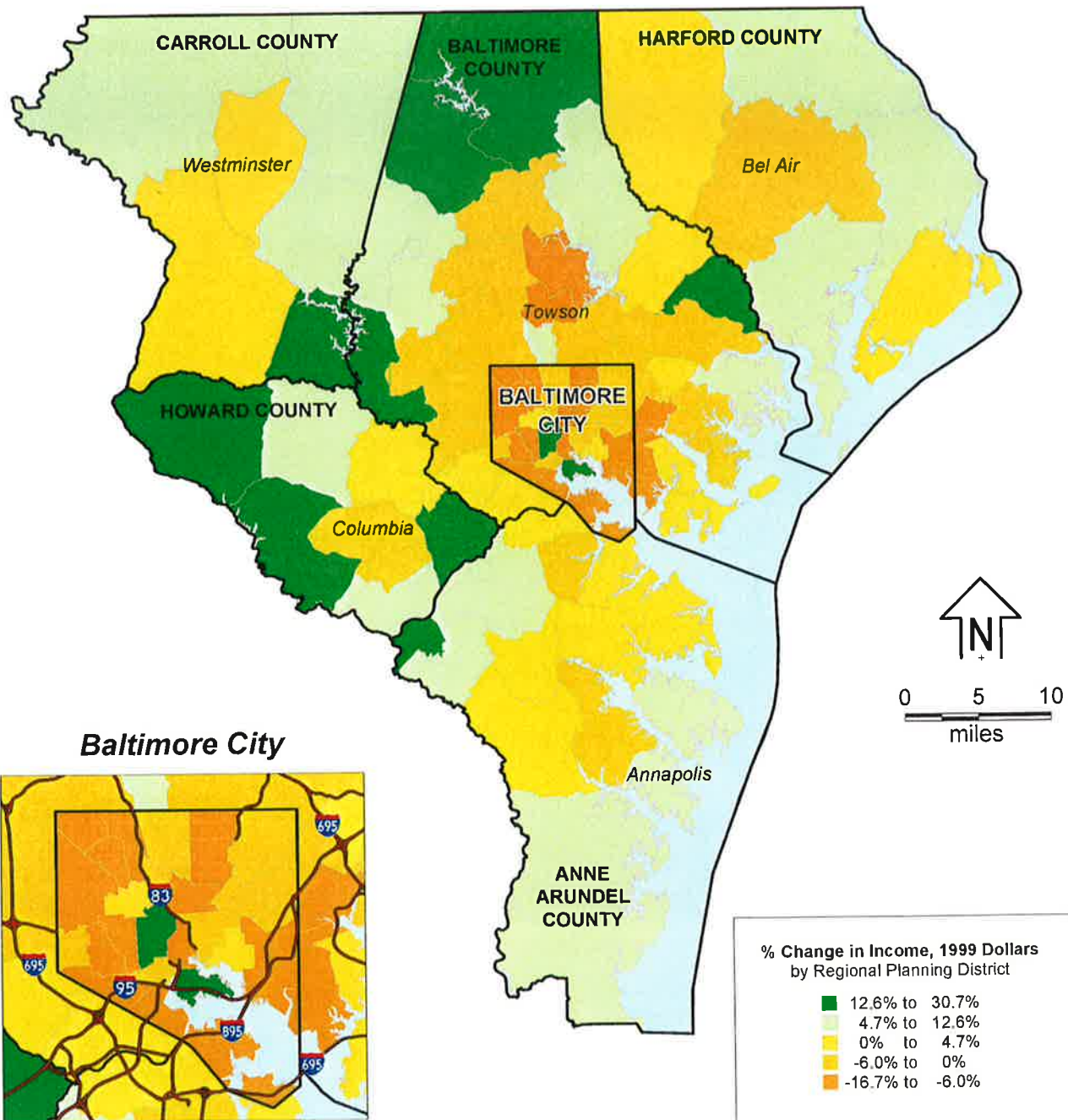
Median Housing Value Baltimore Region by Tract, 2000 Census



Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Source: SF3, 2000 U.S. Census

Percent Change in Median Household Income Baltimore Region by Regional Planning District, 2000 Census

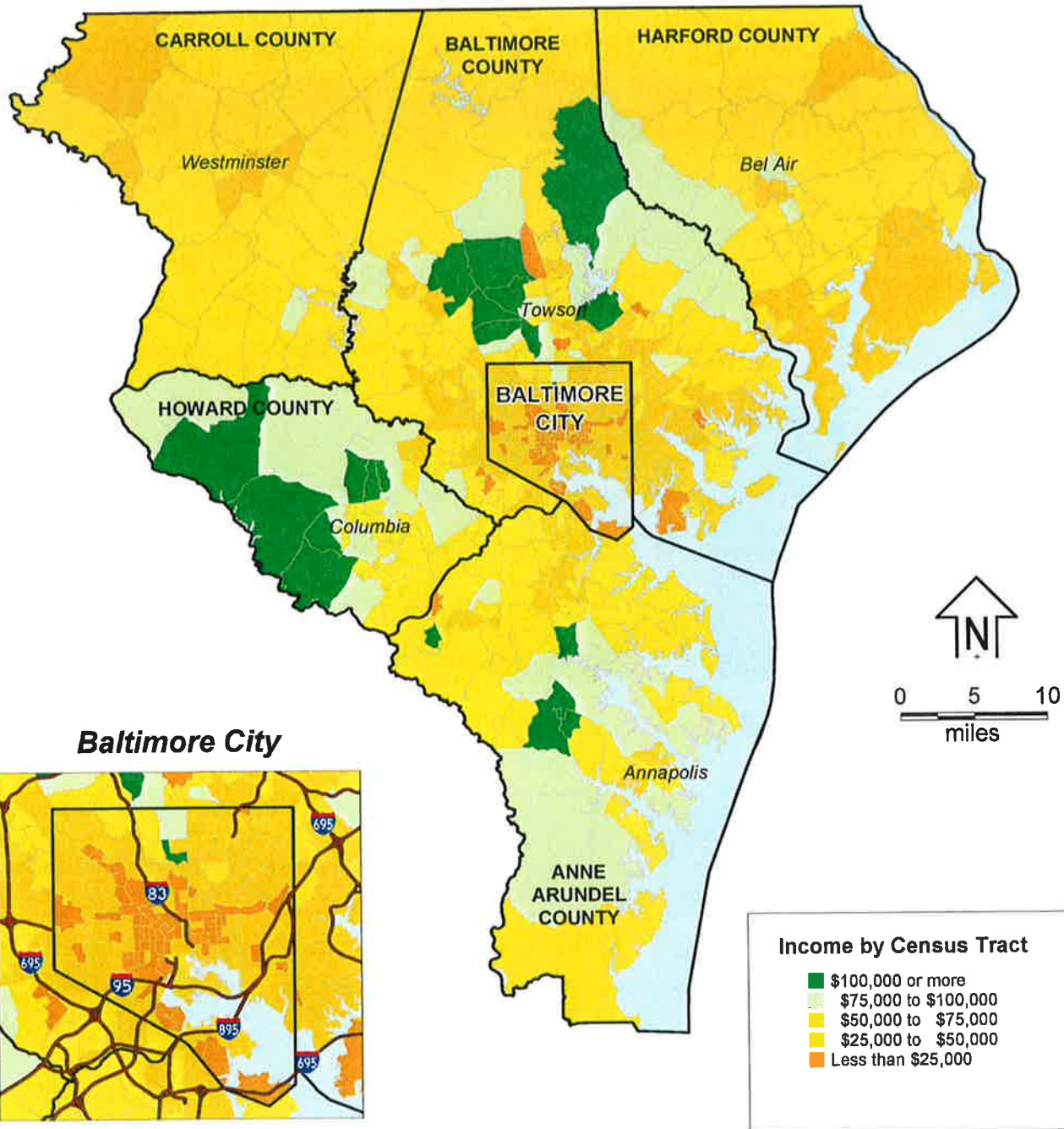


Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Source: SF3, 2000 U.S. Census

Median Household Income

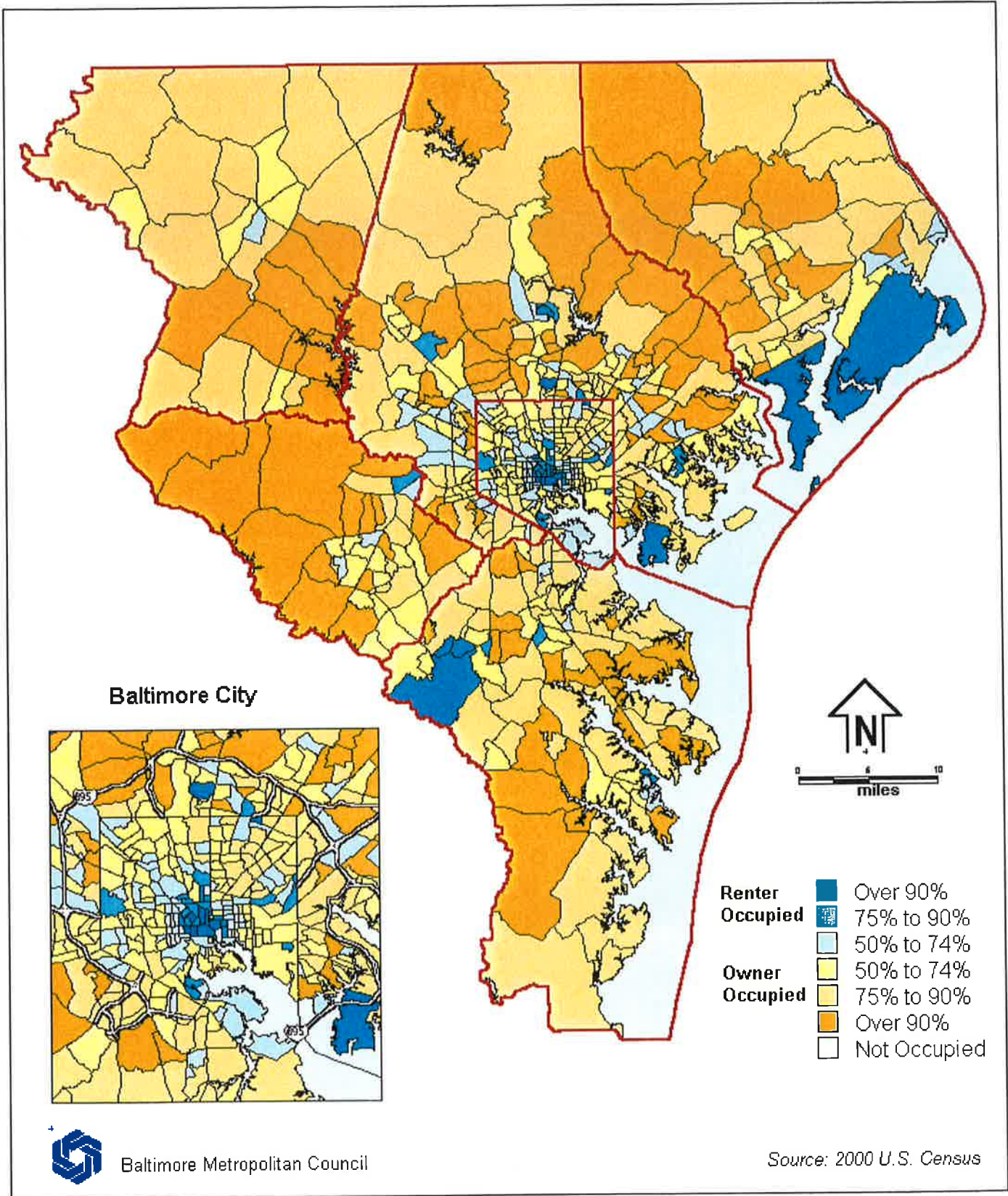
Baltimore Region by Tract, 2000 Census



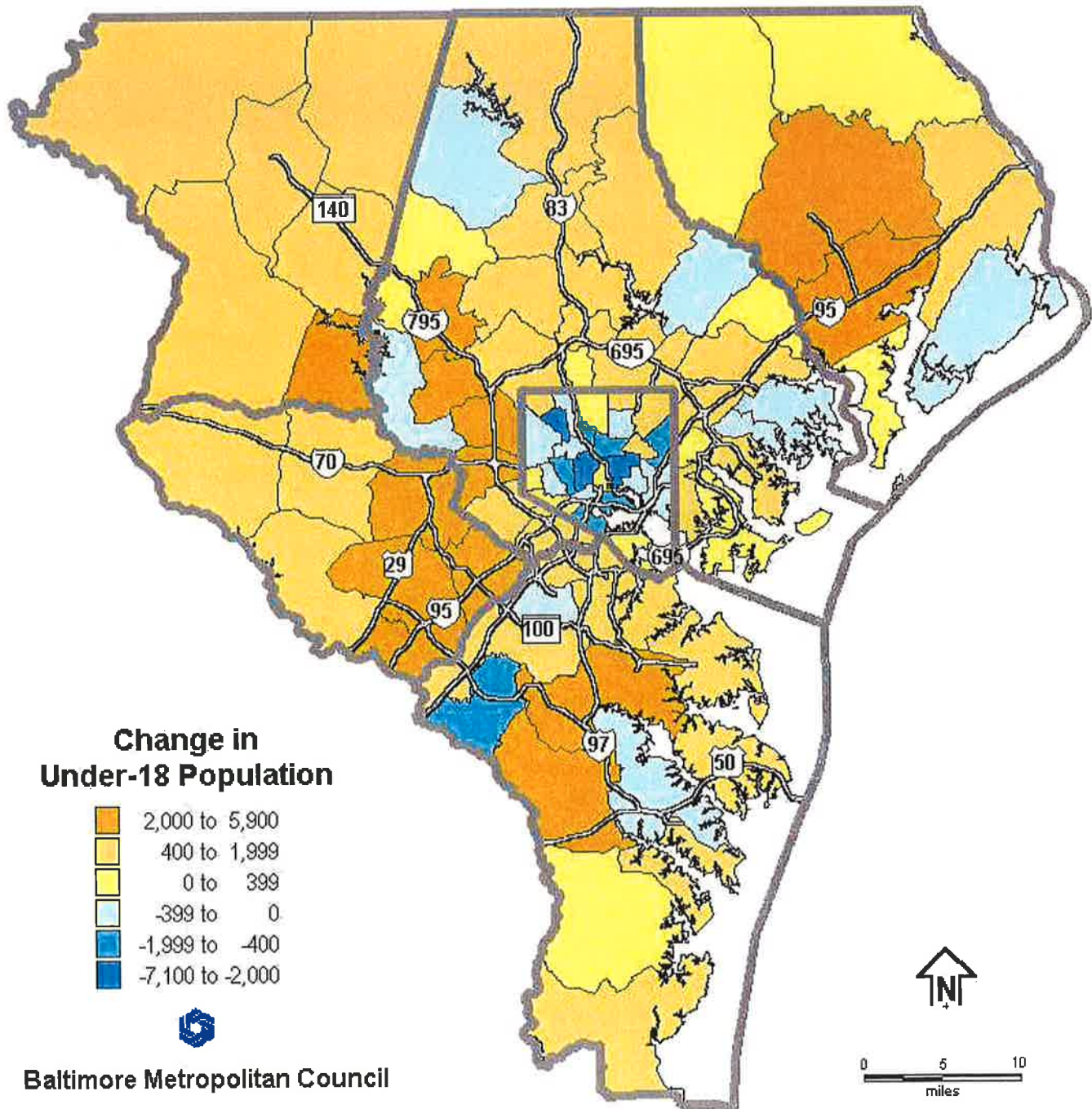
Baltimore Metropolitan Council

Source: SF3, 2000 U.S. Census

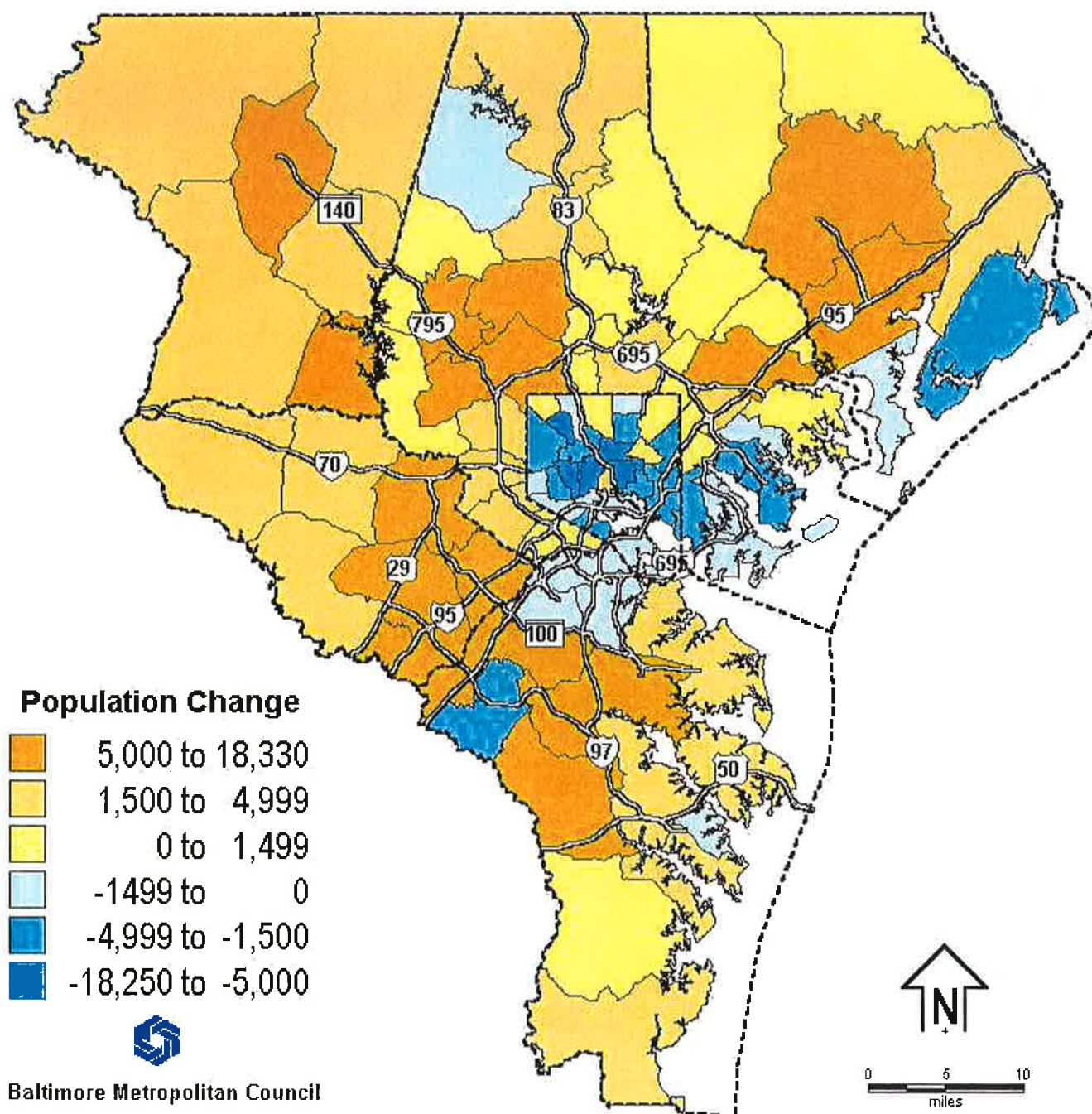
Owner Occupied and Renter Occupied Housing Units, Baltimore Region, 2000



Change in the Under-18 Population in the Baltimore Region by Regional Planning District, 1999 - 2000

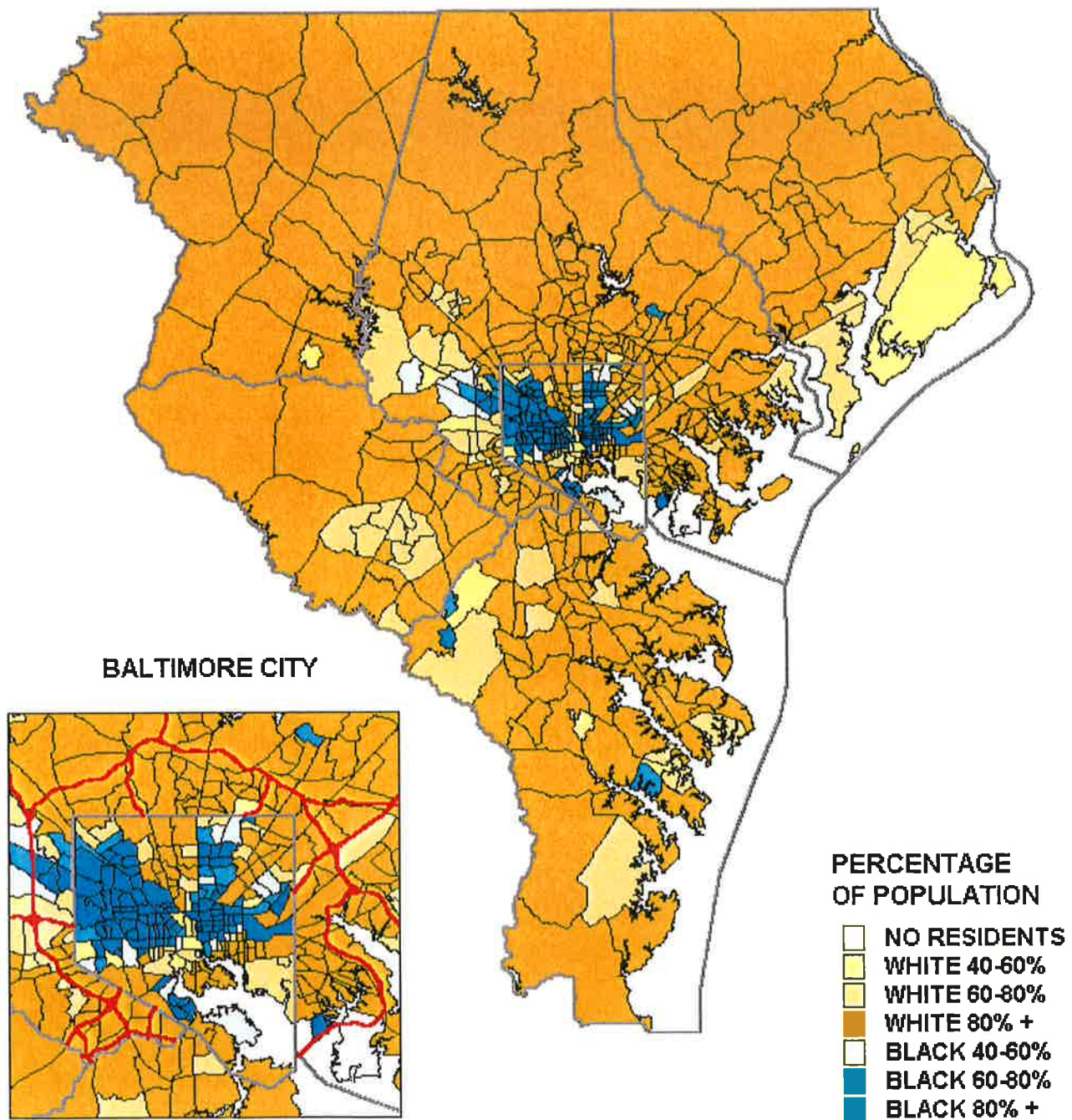


Population Change in the Baltimore Region by Regional Planning District, 1990 - 2000



1990

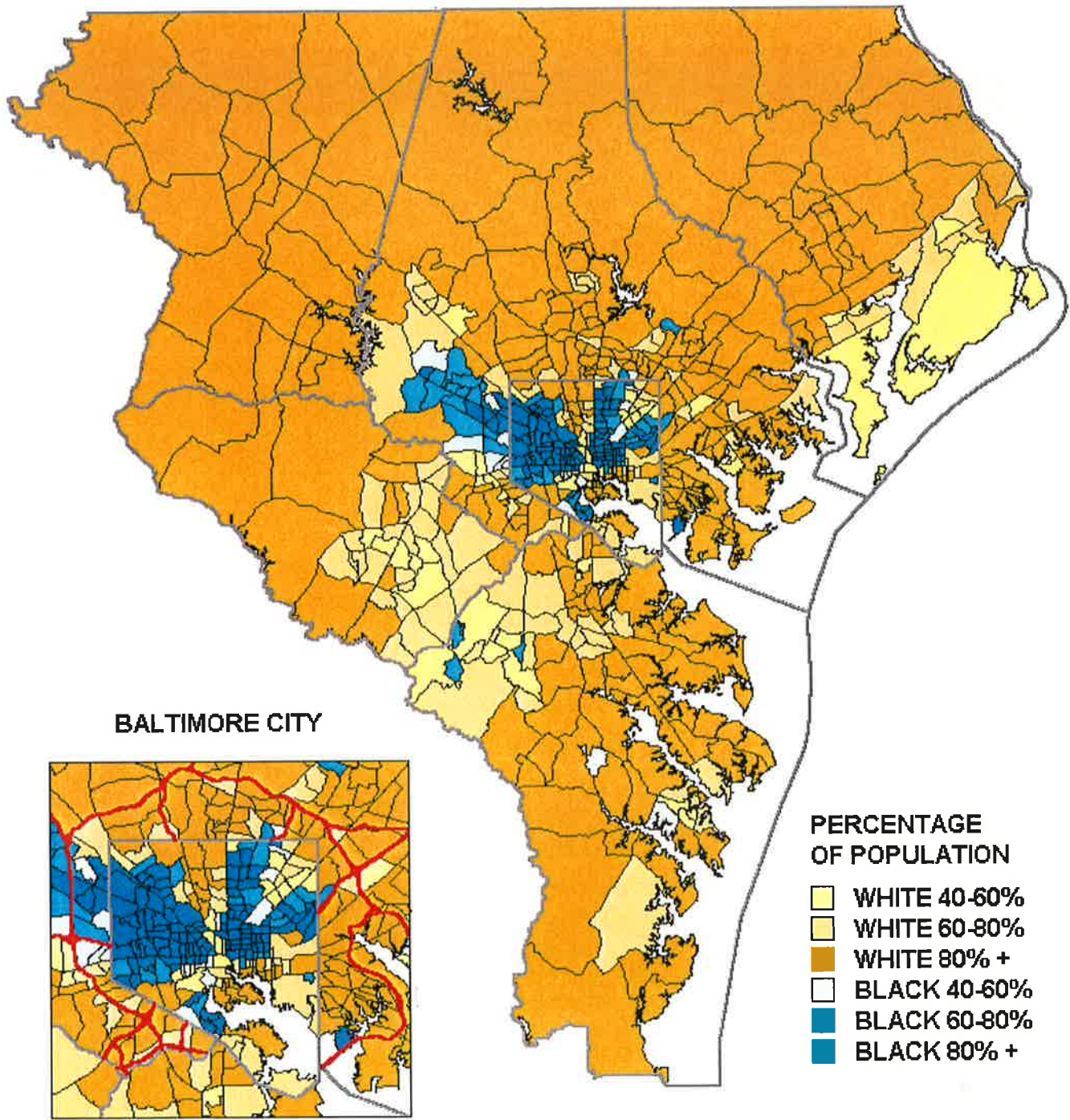
POP. 2,348,219



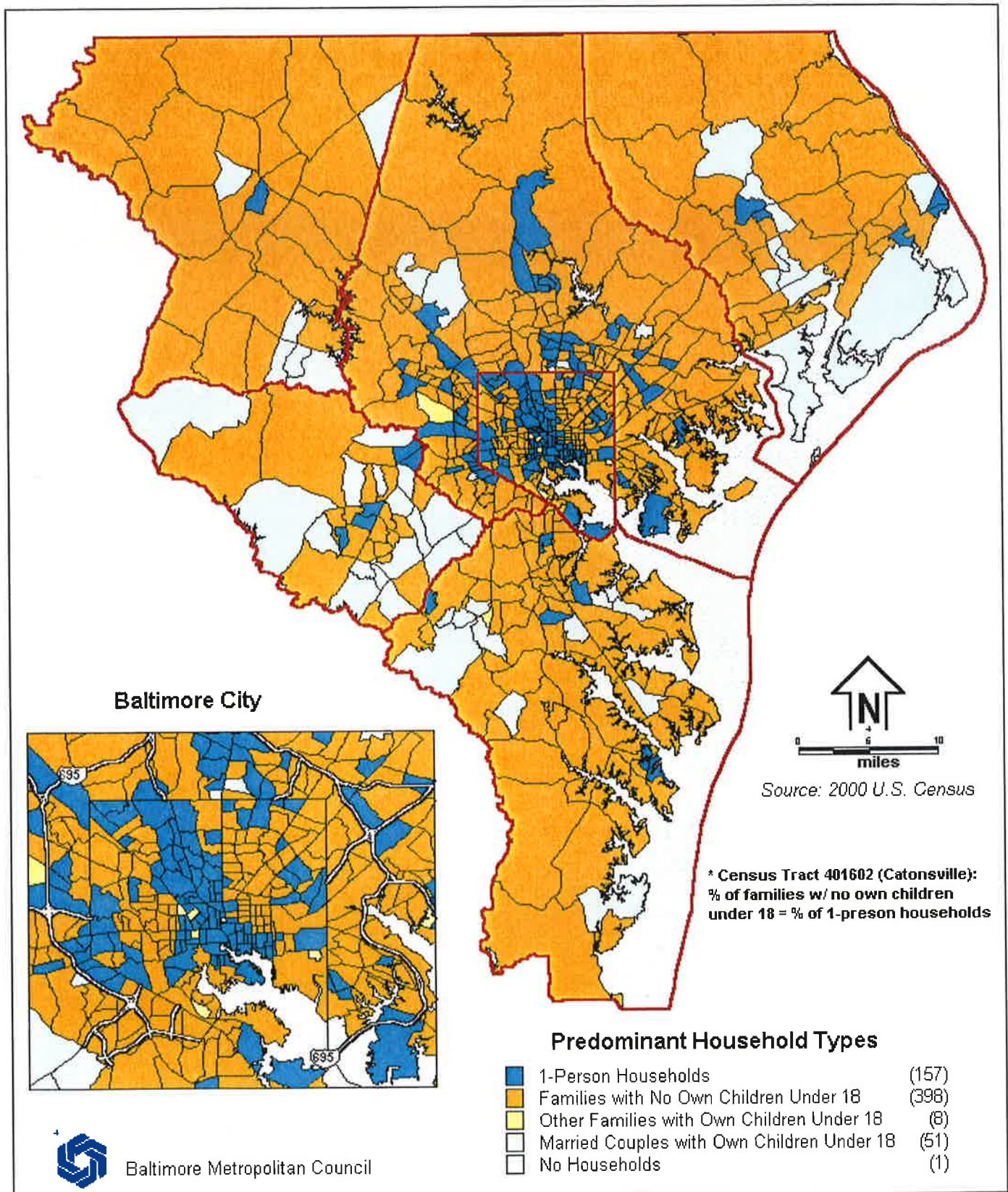
Baltimore Metropolitan Council, March 21, 2001

2000

POP. 2,512,431



Predominant Household Types, Baltimore Region, 2000



Appendix B

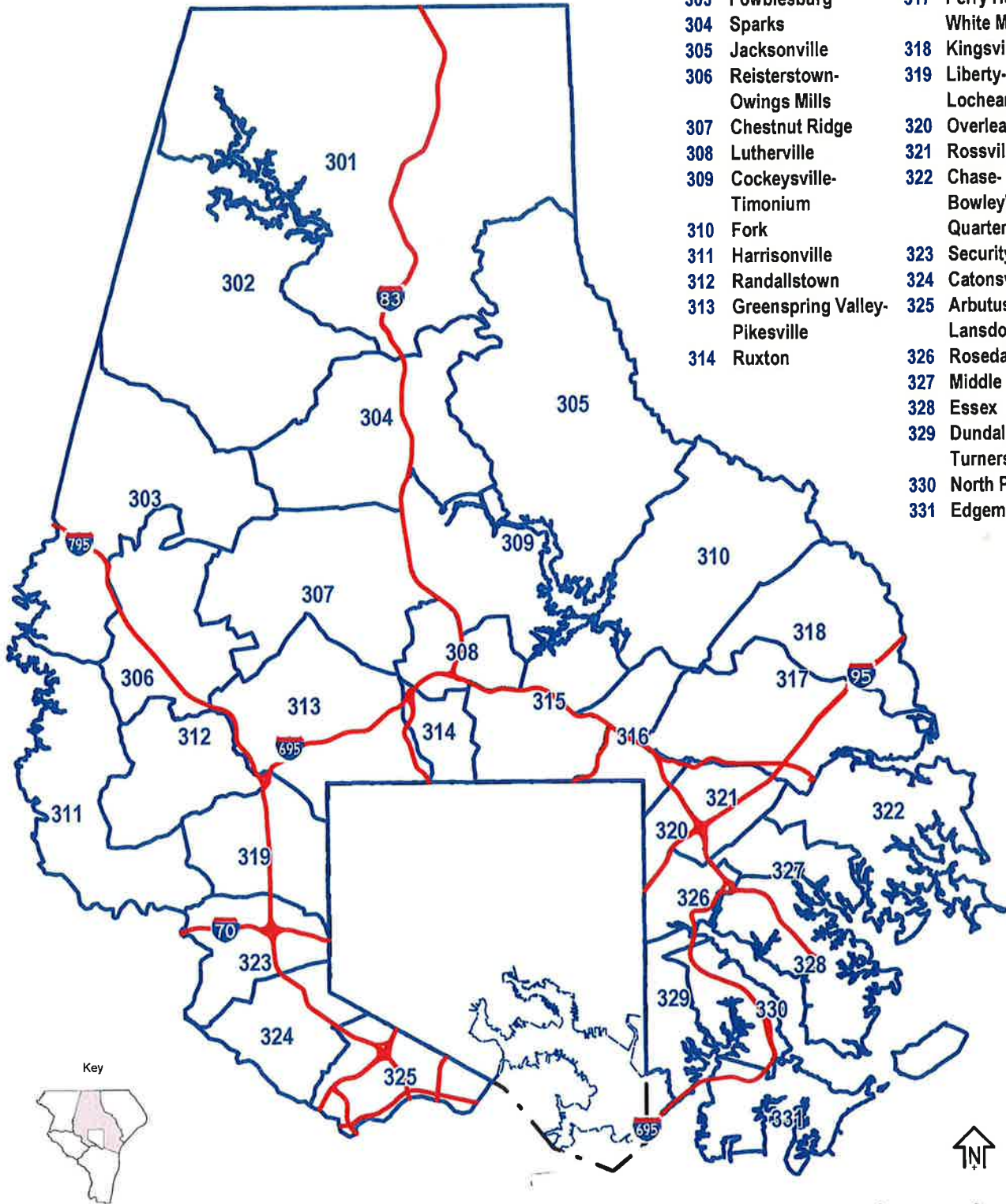
Relevant Community Profile Data From Baltimore Metropolitan Council

RPD 323 – Security

RPD 324 - Catonsville

2000 Regional Planning Districts in Baltimore County

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 301 Hereford-Maryland Line | 315 Towson-Loch Raven |
| 302 Prettyboy | 316 Parkville |
| 303 Fowblesburg | 317 Perry Hall-White Marsh |
| 304 Sparks | 318 Kingsville |
| 305 Jacksonville | 319 Liberty-Lochearn |
| 306 Reisterstown-Owings Mills | 320 Overlea |
| 307 Chestnut Ridge | 321 Rossville |
| 308 Lutherville | 322 Chase-Bowley's Quarters |
| 309 Cockeysville-Timonium | 323 Security |
| 310 Fork | 324 Catonsville |
| 311 Harrisonville | 325 Arbutus-Lansdowne |
| 312 Randallstown | 326 Rosedale |
| 313 Greenspring Valley-Pikesville | 327 Middle River |
| 314 Ruxton | 328 Essex |
| | 329 Dundalk-Turners Station |
| | 330 North Point |
| | 331 Edgemere |





AN INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMUNITY PROFILES

The Community Profiles project was conceived by staff at the Baltimore Metropolitan Council several years ago with the purpose of drawing together data and information about the region's communities into one repository. The data comes from a variety of sources, and is displayed in ways that provide context and reveal trends about how the region's communities are growing and changing. The focus on community is the most important element of these profiles, rather than a large political jurisdiction or the entire region. While it is important to be aware of large-scale trends in the region or in any of its constituent jurisdictions, it is at the community level that demographic changes, residential and commercial development, or changes in the employment mix are most acutely felt by the region's residents. Furthermore, as the geographic unit of analysis becomes smaller, variations from place to place are more easily discernible—high and low income areas, for example, often balance one another out at the jurisdictional level, but reveal themselves when that jurisdiction is subdivided into smaller units of analysis.

This information is of interest to the transportation professional precisely because a significant amount of the transportation network is built to serve these communities. Consequently, a knowledge and awareness of the general demographic makeup of the region's varied communities better informs the planning professional about the effects that transportation policy decisions may have on the region. Furthermore, much of the data in the Community Profiles is presented in several different time periods, reflecting the belief that data loses its value if presented as a static "snapshot" of conditions. Rather, when compared over time, this data becomes a living history and a running account of the evolution of our communities, oftentimes illuminating how past policy decisions have affected the health and vitality of the region.

For the same reasons, the Community Profiles have value for a variety of other users. Community groups, neighborhood organizations, local non-profits and other non-governmental organizations have a need for data about communities, but often lack the resources to collect and organize data themselves. Basic information about population, housing, income, education, residential and commercial development, employment and employers, etc. all help to frame the important issues in a community, and may help to identify policy initiatives or indicate where areas of further study may be needed. Additionally, selected information is provided at even smaller levels of geography to help identify disparities in income, housing, or population density (among other variables) within a community.

Community Profiles-- Introduction

The Community Profiles have also been designed to aid research endeavors in other professions, such as residential and commercial development, marketing, and others. The Profiles may also provide much-needed information for businesses that may be looking to relocate or expand operations in the Baltimore region.

The basic unit of geography chosen for the Community Profiles is the Regional Planning District (RPD.) RPD boundaries were defined by the Regional Planning Council (BMC's predecessor) around the time of the 1970 Census and have remained virtually unchanged ever since, allowing for the consistent comparison of data from four decennial Censuses. Data from other sources, such as the Baltimore Metropolitan Council's (BMC) Master Establishment File (MEF) and the Building Permit Data System (BPDS), are more recent, yet still afford comparisons over time, at a geographic level small enough to be meaningful for community analysis. While at this time data is only available from the 1990 and 2000 Census, later versions of the Community Profiles will incorporate data from the 1970 and 1980 Census as well.

Frequently Asked Questions about the Data

A more detailed Technical Appendix is included as an addendum to the Community Profiles if information is needed about specific data sources, or the process used to calculate particular figures. This section is simply meant to address what is perceived to be the most common inquiries concerning the data presented in the Profiles.

Can data from the 1990 and 2000 Census be accurately compared?

For the most part, yes. There are, however, cases where data from the 1990 Census and data from the 2000 Census have been defined by the Census Bureau in slightly different ways. One example concerns population breakdowns by race. The 2000 Census permitted respondents to identify themselves with more than one race, whereas the 1990 Census required individuals of mixed race to choose only one. In the Community Profiles, those who have chosen to identify with more than one race in the 2000 Census are tabulated in the "Other Non-White" category, rather than distributed into the White and Black population. For the 1990 Census, these individuals would have been required to choose only one race. Therefore, 2000 Other Non-White population may be overstated when compared to 1990 figures. Consequently, White and Black population from 2000 may be slightly understated when compared to 1990 figures.

Why does the sum of White, Black, Other Non-White, and Hispanic population not add up to the total population?

The Census Bureau does not consider Hispanic to be a separate race. Therefore, the Hispanic White population is encapsulated within the White Population total—

Community Profiles-- Introduction

likewise for the Black and Other Non-White population. Consequently, only White, Black, and Other Non-White population should sum to the total population.

How exactly are the household distinctions defined?

The sum of single-person households, married households with no children, married households with children, other family households, and non-family households equals total households. "Other family households" encapsulate all households of two or more related people that do not involve a married couple—such as single mothers or fathers, siblings living together, grandparents living with grandchildren, etc. Non-family households encompass all households containing two or more unrelated persons.

The married family category is simply the sum of married families with no children and married families with children, while the Single Mother category is a subset of the Other Family Households category. Total Household population contains not households, but rather the sum total of individuals living in households. This combined with Group Quarters Population sums to Total Population.

What distinguishes the two vacant housing unit categories?

"Vacant, Sale/ Rent" includes all vacant housing units that are either for sale or for rent, or have been rented or sold but not yet occupied. These units are generally in habitable condition and are not indicative of a distressed neighborhood. The "Vacant, Other" category includes all housing units that are vacant for other reasons, such as seasonal housing, housing for migrant workers (that is vacant on April 1, the Census date) or housing that is boarded-up, dilapidated and unfit for habitation, or been uninhabited for so long that it is off the market.

Who is considered part of the labor force?

The labor force is made up of all individuals aged 16 or over who are either employed or actively looking for work. Those not in the labor force include students, individuals taking care of the home or family, retired workers, institutionalized individuals, and any other individual who is unemployed and not actively seeking work.

Are children younger than high school age factored into the total percentage of high school graduates?

No, only persons over the age of 25 are factored into the total percentage of individuals with high school or college degrees.

What is the difference between median household income and median family income?

Community Profiles-- Introduction

Households and families are defined in slightly different ways by the Census Bureau. Households generally include everyone who is not in group quarters (such as dormitories, prisons, halfway houses, etc.), and include persons living alone. Families, on the other hand, are defined as a household of at least two related persons living together. Therefore, by excluding households with only one individual, median family incomes (which often include two incomes) are often slightly higher than median household incomes.

What is the difference between Median Household Income and Median Household Income (\$99)?

Median Household Income (\$99) simply means that the income figure has been converted to 1999 dollars to make earlier data comparable to data from the 2000 Census (where income data is reported in 1999 dollars).

Why does the sum of new residential units in the Recent Development section not resemble increases in housing units reported by the Census Bureau?

The Census Bureau accounts for all housing units within a community. In other words, if a single-family house is subdivided into four apartments, the Census Bureau will report a net increase of three housing units. This information is captured by BMC's Building Permit Database System as an "Addition, Alternation, or Repair," rather than a new residential unit. Similarly, the adaptive reuse of old industrial buildings for new residential or commercial use is not recorded as new development, but rather the alteration of an existing structure. Therefore, the section on Recent Development should not be considered a summary of all new residential and non-residential units, but rather only those new units built on a previously vacant or unused parcel.

Why do some percentages not add up to 100%?

Some of the data displayed in the Community Profiles has been rounded for convenience. When added together, these rounded figures may not equal the precise total displayed in another column. Also, some calculations in the Profiles use non-rounded numbers for accuracy, creating slight differences where no differences appear to exist. For example, the median age of the population of a particular RPD may be displayed as exactly the same between 1990 and 2000, but small differences beyond the first decimal place may create percentage differences between the two.

More information on these and other questions may be found in the Technical Appendix.



Baltimore Metropolitan Council
T: 410-732-9570 F: 410-732-9488
www.baltometro.org

BRTB

RPD 323 SECURITY Baltimore County



Oella Historic District

Photo courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust

PEOPLE

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Population	34,295	38,268	3,973	11.6%	100.0%
White Population	25,465	18,120	-7,345	-28.8%	47.4%
Black Population	6,998	16,411	9,413	134.5%	42.9%
Other Non-White	1,832	3,737	1,905	104.0%	9.8%
Hispanic Pop	499	863	364	72.9%	2.3%
Pop 0-4 Years Old	2,620	2,770	150	5.7%	7.2%
Pop 5-17	5,015	7,225	2,210	44.1%	18.9%
Pop 18-44	15,921	15,370	-551	-3.5%	40.2%
Pop 45-64	6,767	8,498	1,731	25.6%	22.2%
Pop 65+	3,972	4,405	433	10.9%	11.5%
Pop <18	7,635	9,995	2,360	30.9%	26.1%
Median Age	33.8	36.2	2.4	7.0%	N/A

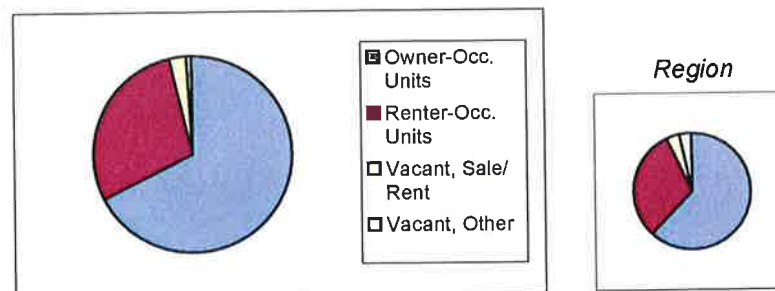
HOUSEHOLDS

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Households	13,441	14,923	1,482	11.0%	100.0%
1-Person HH	3,218	4,024	806	25.0%	27.0%
Marr, No Children	4,004	3,641	-363	-9.1%	24.4%
Marr, w/ Children	3,402	3,266	-136	-4.0%	21.9%
Other Family HH	1,960	3,107	1,147	58.5%	20.8%
Non-family HH	857	885	28	3.3%	5.9%
Married Family	7,406	6,907	-499	-6.7%	46.3%
Single Mother	837	1,643	806	96.3%	11.0%
Total HH Pop	34,295	37,975	3,680	10.7%	99.2%
Group Qtrs. Pop	0	293	293	N/A	0.8%
Persons/HH	2.53	2.55	0.01	0.4%	N/A

HOUSING

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Tot Housing Units	13,955	15,469	1,514	10.8%	100.0%
Owner-Occ. Units	9,175	10,423	1,248	13.6%	67.4%
Renter-Occ. Units	4,230	4,500	270	6.4%	29.1%
Vacant, Sale/ Rent	467	425	-42	-9.0%	2.7%
Vacant, Other	89	121	32	36.0%	0.8%
 1-Family, Detached	6,484	7,284	800	12.3%	47.1%
1-Family, Attached	4,239	4,609	370	8.7%	29.8%
1-Family Total	10,723	11,893	1,170	10.9%	76.9%
 Multi-family Units	3,202	3,628	426	13.3%	23.5%
Mobile Hms, Other	30	0	-30	-100.0%	0.0%
 Median Hsg. Value	\$102,113	\$119,919	\$17,806	17.4%	N/A
Median Rent	\$572	\$680	\$108	18.9%	N/A

Housing in RPD 323-- Year 2000

**LABOR FORCE**

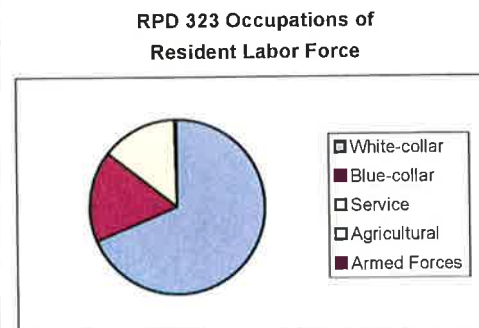
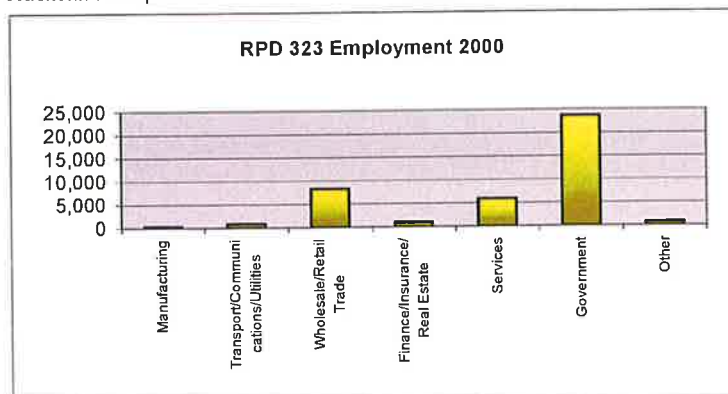
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Labor Force	20,363	20,867	504	2.5%	100.0%
Employed	19,772	20,005	233	1.2%	95.9%
Unemployed	591	862	271	45.9%	4.1%
 White-collar	14,242	13,710	-532	-3.7%	65.7%
Blue-collar	3,204	3,411	207	6.5%	16.3%
Service	2,149	2,830	681	31.7%	13.6%
Agricultural	118	20	-98	-83.1%	0.1%
Armed Forces	59	34	-25	-42.4%	0.2%

EMPLOYMENT (Place of Work)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Employment	40,975	100.0%
Manufacturing	386	0.9%
Transport/Communications/Utilities	852	2.1%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	8,274	20.2%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	1,066	2.6%
Services	5,923	14.5%
Government	23,617	57.6%
Other	857	2.1%

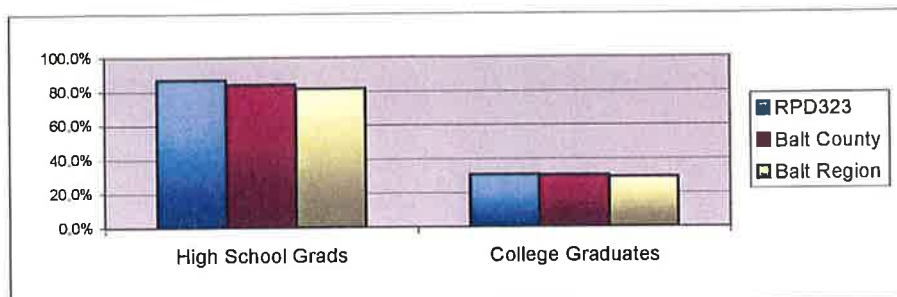
MAJOR EMPLOYERS

<u>Employer Name</u>	<u>Description of Business</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Emp. (2000)</u>
Health and Human Services - SSA - Operations Bldg	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	6663
Health and Human Services-SSA-Security West Bldg	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	4005
Health and Human Services-SSA-Annex To Soc Sec	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	1477
Health and Human Services- HCFA-HQ-Central	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	1450
Social Security Admin- Woodlawn CPTR Bldg	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	1086
Health and Human Services - HCFA HQ South	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	1045
Health and Human Services - SSA - West High Rise	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	942
Social Security Admin - Altmeyer Building	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	842
Health and Human Services - HCFA HQ-North	Administration Of Human Resource Programs	9441	707
Wackenhut Corporation	Business Services	7381	650



EDUCATION

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
High School Grads	19,861	22,322	2,461	12.4%	87.1%
College Graduates	6,992	7,876	884	12.6%	30.7%

**INCOME**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>
Median HH Income	\$41,734	\$51,674	\$9,939	23.8%
Med Fam Income	\$46,905	\$59,090	\$12,184	26.0%
Med HH Inc (\$99)	\$54,422	\$51,674	-\$2,748	-5.0%
Med Fam Inc(\$99)	\$61,165	\$59,090	-\$2,075	-3.4%

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

	<u>1993-2000</u>	<u>Per Yr 93-00</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>diff. '01-'02</u>
Total Resid. Units	624	78	67	79	12
1-Family Units	600	75	48	79	31
Multi-family Units	24	3	19	0	-19
Value New Res.	\$47,038,485	\$5,879,811	\$6,290,000	\$11,840,000	\$5,550,000
Value New Non-res	\$92,325,242	\$11,540,655	\$1,500,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,500,000

MAJOR RECENTLY PERMITTED PROJECTS-- VALUED AT \$1 MILLION + (2002)

<u>Residential Projects</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u># of Units</u>
2035 Amber Wy	New Townhouses	\$3,000,000	20
7515 Stonestrow Ct	New Townhouses	\$1,800,000	12
7501 Stonestrow Ct	New Townhouses	\$1,050,000	7
<u>Non-Resid. Projects</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Fairspring Apts Assoc LP	Senior Apt Building	\$5,000,000	90,015

POPULATION DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>White</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Black</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>65 +</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>Age</u>
401101	6,721	2,401	3,769	551	28.7%	10.9%	35.0
401102	928	217	630	81	23.7%	7.5%	34.6
401301	3,818	1,676	1,935	207	29.2%	11.5%	34.8
401302	2,480	860	1,443	177	26.0%	10.0%	34.7
401501	8,806	2,124	5,253	1,429	28.5%	5.0%	31.2
401503	6,265	5,698	198	369	23.8%	16.3%	40.0
401504	5,743	2,919	1,848	976	22.6%	12.1%	40.7
401505	3,507	1,882	1,242	383	22.2%	21.5%	41.7

HOUSEHOLD DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u> <u>Households</u>	<u>Pop in</u> <u>HHs</u>	<u>Pop in</u> <u>Group Qtrs</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>per HH</u>	<u>Pct Married</u> <u>w/ Children</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Female -hd</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Non-family</u>
401101	2,415	6,625	96	2.74	21.3%	19.9%	5.9%
401102	407	920	8	2.26	14.0%	17.9%	8.4%
401301	1,448	3,812	6	2.63	21.4%	23.8%	4.9%
401302	1,107	2,473	7	2.23	16.8%	18.2%	7.0%
401501	3,560	8,734	72	2.45	21.2%	21.9%	8.0%
401503	2,505	6,237	28	2.49	25.0%	8.9%	4.8%
401504	2,101	5,700	43	2.71	25.8%	10.1%	4.7%
401505	1,380	3,474	33	2.52	20.0%	11.5%	4.1%

HOUSING DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u> <u>Hsg Units</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Owner-occ</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Renter-occ</u>	<u>Pct Vacant</u> <u>Sale/Rent</u>	<u>Pct Vacant</u> <u>Other</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>Rent</u>
401101	2,511	67.5%	28.7%	3.8%	0.0%	\$109,300	\$770
401102	430	35.3%	58.4%	6.3%	0.0%	\$98,400	\$645
401301	1,512	80.5%	15.3%	3.9%	0.3%	\$87,900	\$745
401302	1,221	58.6%	35.4%	2.2%	3.8%	\$86,300	\$540
401501	3,746	44.8%	50.2%	4.2%	0.7%	\$111,100	\$659
401503	2,552	84.4%	13.8%	0.8%	1.0%	\$155,000	\$801
401504	2,140	81.8%	16.4%	1.8%	0.0%	\$151,500	\$852
401505	1,409	79.6%	18.3%	0.6%	1.4%	\$127,600	\$223

PROJECTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (TAZs)

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Households</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>
0666	5,265	5,526	1,857	1,860	410	413
0667	1,556	1,634	582	583	1,233	1,247
0668	410	431	140	140	5,307	5,409
0669	532	557	272	273	17,237	17,545
0670	1,071	1,124	410	410	1,071	1,081
0671	5,322	5,585	2,170	2,172	336	338
0672	0	0	0	0	2,542	2,979
0673	1,027	1,078	402	409	2,677	3,016
0674	3,305	3,468	1,330	1,359	692	777
0675	4,605	4,833	1,872	2,078	4,869	5,471
0676	3,560	3,736	1,396	1,406	1,090	1,108
0677	1,908	2,003	659	671	210	212
0678	2,038	2,140	734	737	1,156	1,171
0679	1,882	1,974	735	739	1,053	1,067
0680	3,086	3,237	1,242	1,264	1,534	1,545
0681	1,477	1,550	570	587	252	252
0682	1,797	1,885	836	951	530	532
Total	38,841	40,761	15,207	15,639	42,199	44,163

PROJECTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (TAZs)

	<u>Labor Force</u>		<u>Median Income (1999\$)</u>		<u>Pop Density (pop/sq.mi)</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>
0666	3,049	3,108	\$65,691	\$77,631	6,625	6,954
0667	833	849	\$68,084	\$80,460	4,570	4,799
0668	281	286	\$64,810	\$76,504	741	779
0669	376	383	\$43,083	\$50,853	687	719
0670	589	601	\$76,683	\$90,264	5,326	5,589
0671	3,103	3,161	\$60,769	\$71,529	10,924	11,463
0672	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0
0673	697	711	\$70,264	\$82,932	2,566	2,693
0674	2,131	2,172	\$61,806	\$72,938	10,113	10,612
0675	2,974	3,032	\$55,897	\$65,962	3,111	3,266
0676	2,066	2,104	\$67,203	\$78,744	3,825	4,015
0677	1,158	1,181	\$105,132	\$123,357	1,702	1,787
0678	1,242	1,266	\$96,494	\$113,219	3,511	3,687
0679	1,147	1,169	\$96,494	\$113,219	3,557	3,731
0680	1,577	1,606	\$78,629	\$93,070	2,673	2,803
0681	736	751	\$82,117	\$97,199	4,200	4,407
0682	1,173	1,195	\$75,903	\$89,844	1,809	1,898
Total	23,132	23,575				

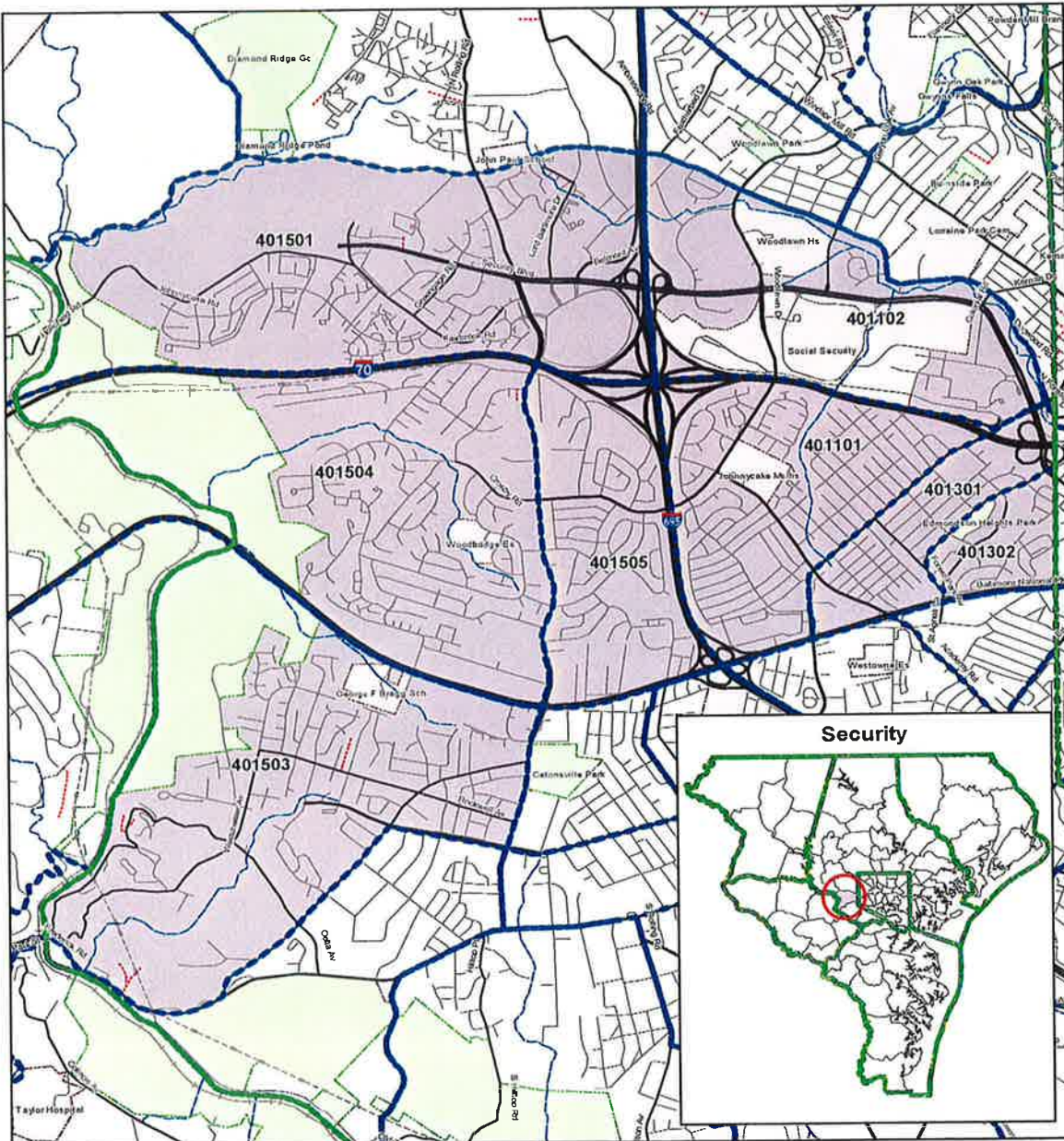
Sources: People, Households, Housing, Labor Force, Education, Income, Data by Census Tract (1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census)
 Employment, Major Employers (1995 and 2000 BMC Master Establishment File)
 Recent Development, Major Recently Permitted Projects (1993-2002 BMC Building Permit Data System)
 Projections for Transportation Analysis Zones (BRTB Cooperative Forecasts Round 6)



For more detailed source information, please consult the Community Profiles Technical Appendix

Census Tracts

RPD 323-- Security

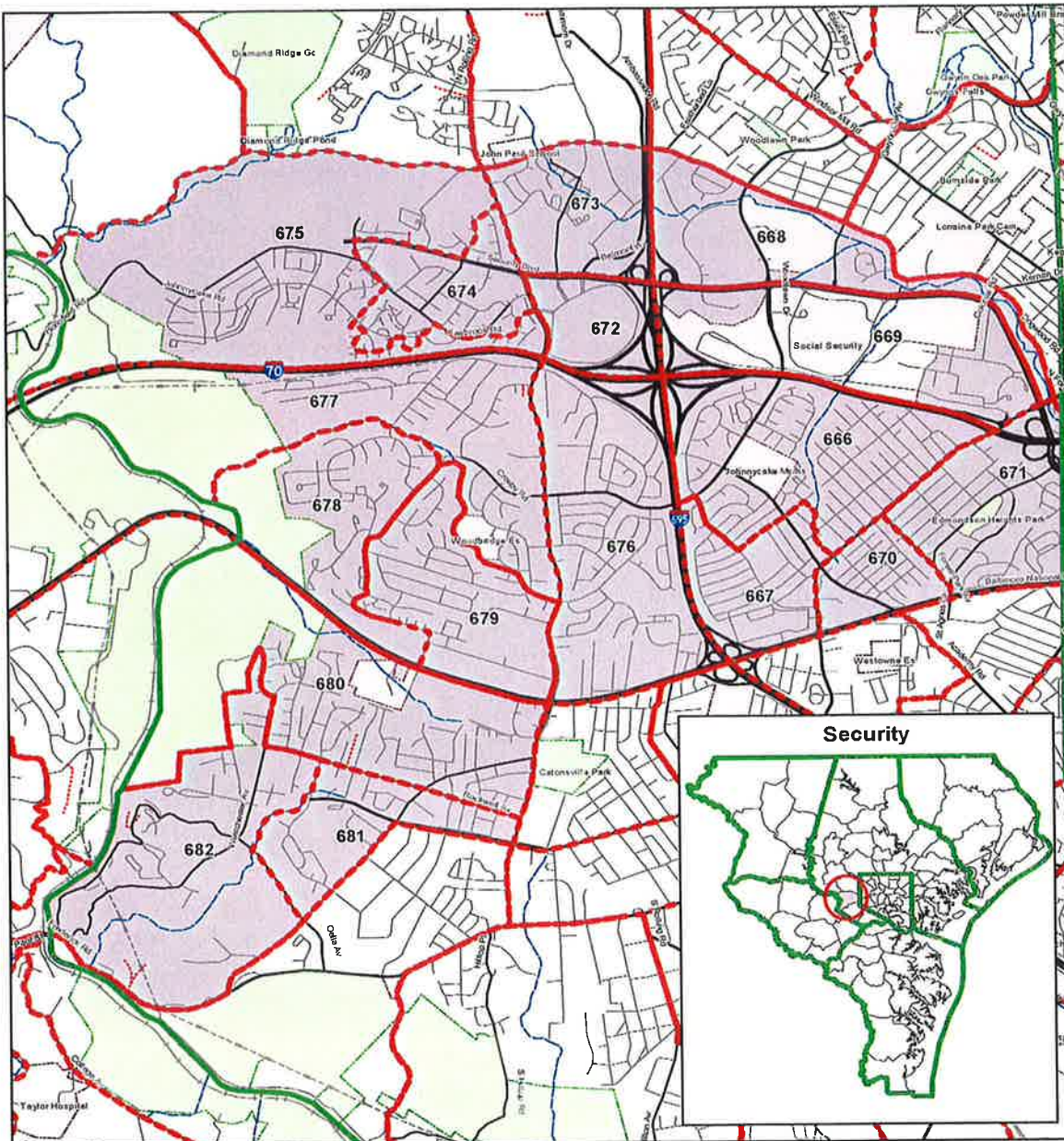


 Census Tracts


 Baltimore Metropolitan Council
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Transportation Analysis Zones

RPD 323-- Security



 Transportation Analysis Zones

 Baltimore Metropolitan Council
June 2003



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Technical Appendix

PEOPLE—1990 and 2000 figures derived mostly from Census Summary Tape File 1, with the exception of 2000 figures for RPDs 601 through 607 (Howard County.) Other jurisdictions chose Census figures as base year 2000 Round 5D Cooperative Forecasts, but Howard County chose to use their own internally derived numbers. Those figures are represented here. Population subcategories for Howard County were subsequently scaled to Round 5D controls.

Total Population 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P001.

White Population 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P006. Includes Hispanic white population.

Black Population 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P006. Includes Hispanic black population.

OtherNon-White Population 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P006. Includes American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Other race.

Hispanic Population 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P008.

Age Breakdowns 1990—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P011.

Median Age 1990—Derived from Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P011. Medians calculated by BMC staff by aggregating tract data into Regional Planning Districts.

Total Population 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P001

White Population 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Population of one race, White alone. Does not include white population in combination with one or more other races. Includes Hispanic white population

Black Population 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Population of one race, Black or African American alone. Does not include black population in combination with one or more other races. Includes Hispanic black population.

OtherNon-White Population 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; Some other race alone; and Population of two or more races.

Hispanic Population 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P004. Hispanic or Latino population.

Age Breakdowns 2000—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P012.

Median Age 2000. Derived from Census Summary Tape File 3, Table P008. Medians calculated by BMC staff by aggregating tract data into Regional Planning Districts. Sample (SF3) data was used instead of 100% (SF1) data because of the narrower age brackets available in the sample data. This was believed to lead to a more precise median, given the uncertainties of age distribution over five year increments at geographies as small as Census Tracts.

HOUSEHOLDS—1990 and 2000 figures derived mostly from Census Summary Tape File 1, with the exception of 2000 figures for RPDs 601 through 607 (Howard County.) Other jurisdictions chose Census figures as base year 2000 Round 5D Cooperative Forecasts, but Howard County chose to use their own internally derived numbers. Those figures are represented here. Population subcategories for Howard County were subsequently scaled to Round 5D controls.

Total Households 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P003.

1-Person Households 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016.

Married, no children 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. Married couple families with no related children



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RPD 324 CATONSVILLE Baltimore County



Mount de Sales Academy

Photo by Michael O. Boume, courtesy of the Maryland Historical Trust

PEOPLE

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Population	29,919	33,555	3,636	12.2%	100.0%
White Population	26,107	26,990	883	3.4%	80.4%
Black Population	3,147	4,511	1,364	43.3%	13.4%
Other Non-White	665	2,054	1,389	208.9%	6.1%
Hispanic Pop	310	618	308	99.4%	1.8%
Pop 0-4 Years Old	1,758	1,676	-82	-4.7%	5.0%
Pop 5-17	3,530	4,744	1,214	34.4%	14.1%
Pop 18-44	13,065	13,356	291	2.2%	39.8%
Pop 45-64	5,197	6,749	1,552	29.9%	20.1%
Pop 65+	6,369	7,030	661	10.4%	21.0%
Pop <18	5,288	6,420	1,132	21.4%	19.1%
Median Age	37.1	39.0	2.0	5.3%	N/A

HOUSEHOLDS

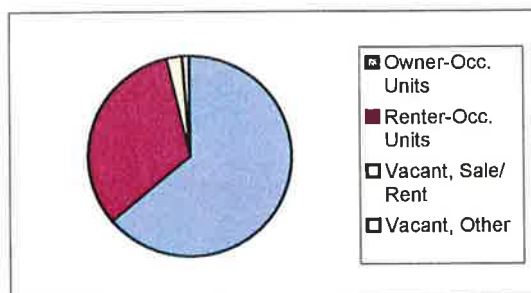
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Households	11,428	12,998	1,570	13.7%	100.0%
1-Person HH	3,382	4,609	1,227	36.3%	35.5%
Marr, No Children	3,416	3,360	-56	-1.6%	25.9%
Marr, w/ Children	2,358	2,420	62	2.6%	18.6%
Other Family HH	1,463	1,725	262	17.9%	13.3%
Non-family HH	809	884	75	9.3%	6.8%
Married Family	5,774	5,780	6	0.1%	44.5%
Single Mother	514	736	222	43.2%	5.7%
Total HH Pop	27,160	29,404	2,244	8.3%	87.6%
Group Qtrs. Pop	2,759	4,151	1,392	50.5%	12.4%
Persons/HH	2.37	2.26	-0.11	-4.6%	N/A

HOUSING

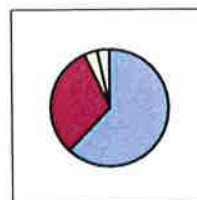
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Tot Housing Units	11,931	13,502	1,571	13.2%	100.0%
Owner-Occ. Units	7,809	8,611	802	10.3%	63.8%
Renter-Occ. Units	3,600	4,387	787	21.9%	32.5%
Vacant, Sale/ Rent	394	354	-40	-10.2%	2.6%
Vacant, Other	126	150	24	19.0%	1.1%
 1-Family, Detached	5,715	6,235	520	9.1%	46.2%
1-Family, Attached	2,414	2,652	238	9.9%	19.6%
1-Family Total	8,129	8,887	758	9.3%	65.8%
 Multi-family Units	3,738	4,561	823	22.0%	33.8%
Mobile Hms, Other	64	8	-56	-87.5%	0.1%
 Median Hsg. Value	\$106,016	\$131,624	\$25,608	24.2%	N/A
Median Rent	\$532	\$726	\$194	36.6%	N/A

Housing in RPD 324-- Year 2000

Insert photo of
typical housing
type here



Region

**LABOR FORCE**

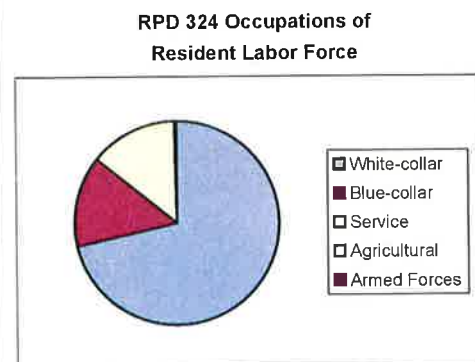
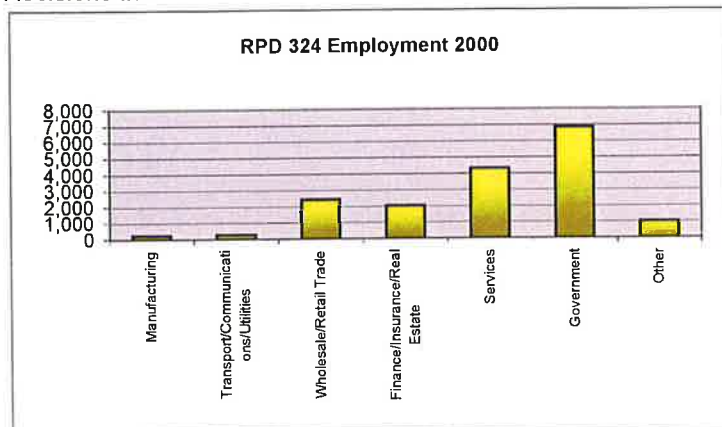
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Labor Force	15,023	16,686	1,663	11.1%	100.0%
Employed	14,521	15,848	1,327	9.1%	95.0%
Unemployed	502	838	336	66.9%	5.0%
 White-collar	10,566	11,321	755	7.1%	67.8%
Blue-collar	2,368	2,295	-73	-3.1%	13.8%
Service	1,466	2,184	718	49.0%	13.1%
Agricultural	88	8	-80	-90.9%	0.0%
Armed Forces	33	40	7	21.2%	0.2%

EMPLOYMENT (Place of Work)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
Total Employment	17,121	100.0%
Manufacturing	244	1.4%
Transport/Communications/Utilities	255	1.5%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	2,430	14.2%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2,026	11.8%
Services	4,317	25.2%
Government	6,838	39.9%
Other	1,011	5.9%

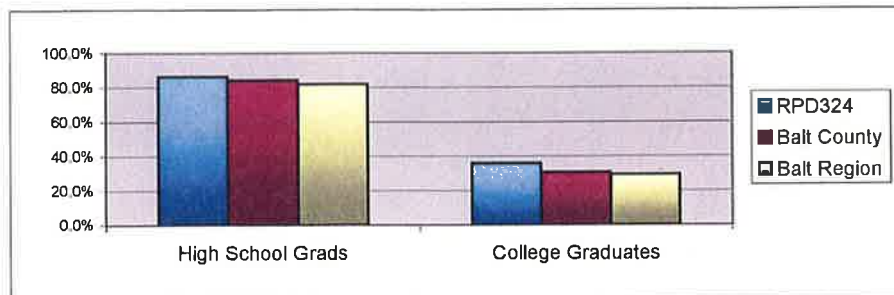
MAJOR EMPLOYERS

<u>Employer Name</u>	<u>Description of Business</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Emp. (2000)</u>
University of Maryland- Baltimore County	Educational Services	8221	3000
Community College of Baltimore County- Catonsville	Educational Services	8222	1468
Charlestown Retirement Community	Real Estate	6513	1200
Spring Grove Hospital Center	Health Services	8062	933
Senior Campus Living LLC	Real Estate	6552	300
Wal-Mart Store 2248	General Merchandise Stores	5311	250
M T X International Inc	Construction Special Trade Contractors	1799	250
Giant Food Inc--Giant Store 117	Food Stores	5411	223
Giant Food Inc--Giant Food 166	Food Stores	5411	183
Forest Haven Nursing Home	Health Services	8059	170
Revisions Inc	Social Services	8322	170



EDUCATION

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>	<u>% '00 Total</u>
High School Grads	16,846	19,432	2,586	15.4%	86.2%
College Graduates	6,068	8,071	2,003	33.0%	35.8%

**INCOME**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>diff. '90-'00</u>	<u>% diff '90-'00</u>
Median HH Income	\$38,043	\$50,766	\$12,724	33.4%
Med Fam Income	\$47,231	\$63,944	\$16,713	35.4%
Med HH Inc (\$99)	\$49,608	\$50,766	\$1,159	2.3%
Med Fam Inc(\$99)	\$61,590	\$63,944	\$2,355	3.8%

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

	<u>1993-2000</u>	<u>Per Yr 93-00</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>diff. '01-'02</u>
Total Resid. Units	441	55	33	24	-9
1-Family Units	441	55	33	24	-9
Multi-family Units	0	0	0	0	0
Value New Res.	\$39,751,501	\$4,968,938	\$2,263,932	\$2,201,000	-\$62,932
Value New Non-res	\$10,155,094	\$1,269,387	\$2,250,000	\$250,000	-\$2,000,000

MAJOR RECENTLY PERMITTED PROJECTS-- VALUED AT \$1 MILLION + (2002)

<u>Residential Projects</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u># of Units</u>
None			

<u>Non-Resid. Projects</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
None			

POPULATION DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>White</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Black</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Pop</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Under 18</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>65 +</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>Age</u>
400100	4,518	3,963	201	354	9.7%	61.6%	76.1
400200	2,557	2,187	181	189	19.8%	11.4%	34.0
400400	5,558	5,028	206	324	24.4%	15.2%	41.3
400500	2,316	2,170	42	104	26.8%	15.5%	41.8
400600	2,946	2,400	327	219	21.6%	14.5%	35.5
400701	2,633	1,867	520	246	19.3%	14.2%	34.1
400702	1,685	1,279	313	93	23.8%	15.1%	36.3
400800	2,661	1,597	916	148	21.5%	20.2%	41.6
400900	1,908	1,019	768	121	26.8%	12.7%	36.4
401000	2,446	1,976	344	126	20.3%	24.4%	43.3
401400	1,483	1,440	10	33	22.7%	19.5%	44.1
401601	426	209	187	30	4.7%	6.1%	44.1
401602	2,418	1,476	462	480	0.7%	0.2%	19.9

HOUSEHOLD DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u> <u>Households</u>	<u>Pop in</u> <u>HHs</u>	<u>Pop in</u> <u>Group Qtrs</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>per HH</u>	<u>Pct Married</u> <u>w/ Children</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Female -hd</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Non-family</u>
400100	2,469	4,074	444	1.65	6.8%	4.1%	3.0%
400200	1,156	2,557	0	2.21	16.0%	11.9%	15.1%
400400	2,088	5,439	119	2.60	27.5%	7.9%	5.7%
400500	819	2,271	45	2.77	33.3%	5.9%	2.9%
400600	1,266	2,849	97	2.25	17.9%	11.1%	10.3%
400701	1,274	2,572	61	2.02	14.1%	12.8%	10.0%
400702	637	1,552	133	2.44	20.4%	13.7%	10.7%
400800	1,100	2,654	7	2.41	16.3%	17.7%	5.1%
400900	746	1,908	0	2.56	21.0%	20.1%	5.9%
401000	850	2,035	411	2.39	22.9%	10.4%	6.0%
401400	587	1,479	4	2.52	25.4%	6.5%	3.1%
401601	1	5	421	5.00	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
401602	5	9	2,409	1.80	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%

HOUSING DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (CTs), 2000

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Pct Vacant</u>	<u>Pct Vacant</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Median</u>
	<u>Hsq Units</u>	<u>Owner-occ</u>	<u>Renter-occ</u>	<u>Sale/Rent</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Rent</u>
400100	2,549	44.1%	52.7%	2.7%	0.4%	\$115,500	\$1,008
400200	1,210	55.9%	39.7%	2.2%	2.2%	\$105,400	\$650
400400	2,086	88.4%	11.0%	0.7%	0.0%	\$183,500	\$769
400500	844	90.2%	7.8%	0.9%	1.1%	\$210,700	\$1,043
400600	1,318	61.3%	34.1%	2.2%	2.4%	\$102,500	\$580
400701	1,388	47.3%	45.7%	5.2%	1.9%	\$112,400	\$667
400702	673	61.4%	32.5%	3.0%	3.1%	\$96,900	\$565
400800	1,165	67.3%	27.6%	3.2%	2.0%	\$119,100	\$624
400900	761	63.3%	33.2%	2.2%	1.2%	\$140,900	\$649
401000	904	54.4%	40.8%	3.3%	1.4%	\$162,300	\$715
401400	552	92.2%	6.7%	1.1%	0.0%	\$160,900	\$431
401601	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0
401602	6	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\$137,500	\$0

PROJECTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (TAZs)

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Households</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2025</u>
0683	4,586	4,811	2,595	2,922	1,477	1,573
0684	2,595	2,724	1,170	1,178	210	220
0685	1,767	1,855	530	570	2,075	2,094
0686	2,823	2,962	1,074	1,080	1,235	1,271
0687	1,484	1,557	587	651	1,973	1,991
0688	2,351	2,467	843	865	271	274
0689	2,988	3,136	1,276	1,277	447	455
0690	2,913	3,058	1,196	1,217	874	882
0691	1,472	1,545	764	784	1,127	1,134
0692	2,701	2,835	1,110	1,111	769	801
0693	1,937	2,032	754	756	887	895
0694	2,483	2,606	859	862	1,757	1,775
0695	1,505	1,580	593	594	565	573
0696	2,454	2,576	5	5	3,738	3,923
Total	34,059	35,744	13,356	13,872	17,405	17,861

PROJECTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES (TAZs)

	Labor Force		Median Income (1999\$)		Pop Density (pop/sq.mi)	
	2005	2025	2005	2025	2005	2025
0683	1,881	1,917	\$56,877	\$66,852	6,391	6,704
0684	1,533	1,562	\$54,086	\$63,575	7,546	7,921
0685	579	591	\$72,167	\$84,820	1,535	1,612
0686	1,502	1,530	\$81,128	\$95,558	4,812	5,049
0687	949	966	\$98,277	\$115,750	727	763
0688	1,186	1,207	\$92,673	\$108,445	1,056	1,108
0689	1,534	1,564	\$53,595	\$63,070	8,135	8,538
0690	1,489	1,519	\$67,313	\$79,242	8,351	8,767
0691	950	969	\$46,791	\$55,084	4,238	4,449
0692	1,284	1,309	\$54,869	\$64,523	4,704	4,937
0693	1,109	1,130	\$60,610	\$71,299	4,851	5,089
0694	1,154	1,178	\$54,033	\$63,860	4,733	4,968
0695	786	801	\$77,762	\$91,363	1,356	1,424
0696	1,292	1,319	\$32,747	\$38,364	3,194	3,353
Total	17,228	17,562				

Sources: People, Households, Housing, Labor Force, Education, Income, Data by Census Tract (1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census)

Employment, Major Employers (1995 and 2000 BMC Master Establishment File)

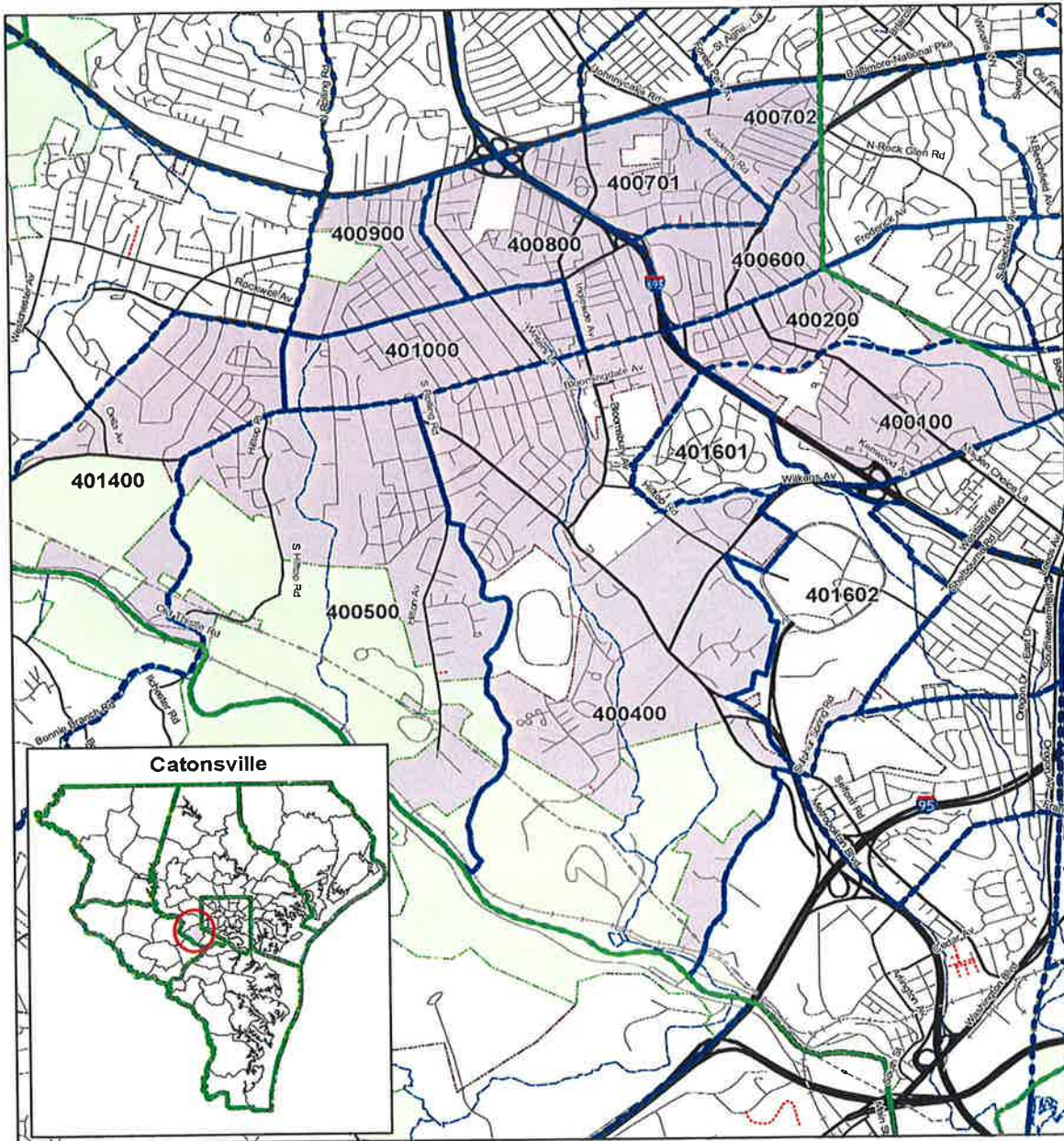
Recent Development, Major Recently Permitted Projects (1993-2002 BMC Building Permit Data System)

Projections for Transportation Analysis Zones (BRTB Cooperative Forecasts Round 6)

For more detailed source information, please consult the Community Profiles Technical Appendix

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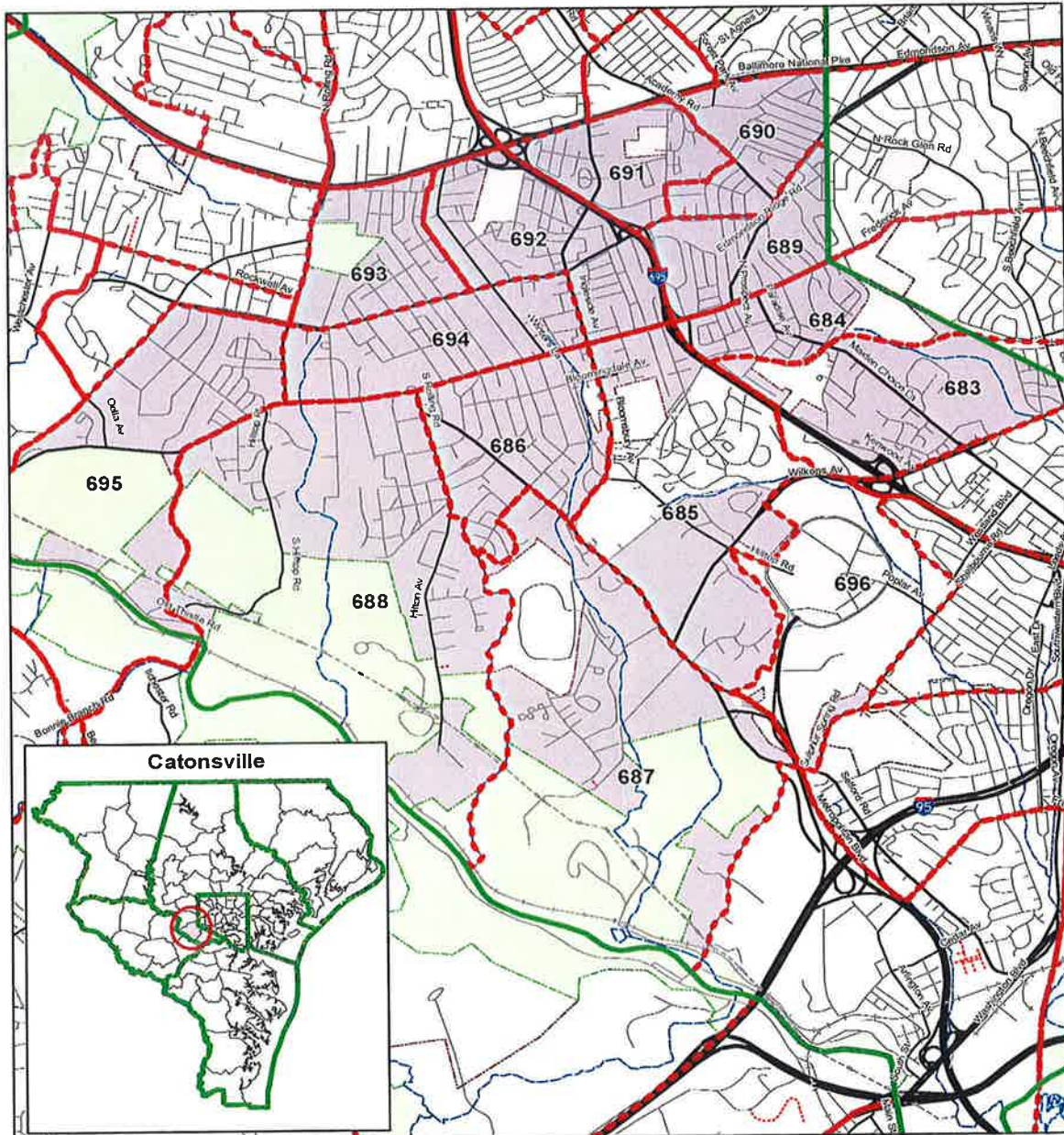
Census Tracts RPD 324-- Catonsville



Baltimore Metropolitan Council
June 2003

Transportation Analysis Zones

RPD 324-- Catonsville



 Transportation Analysis Zones

 Baltimore Metropolitan Council
June 2003

Married, with children 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. Married couple families with related children

Other family households 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. Consists of male householder, no wife present, with or without children; and female householder, no husband present, with or without children; both with two or more people in household.

Non-Family Households 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. Two or more unrelated persons in a household.

Married Family Households 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. Sum of Married, with children and Married, without children.

Single Mothers 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016. A subset of Other family households—Female householder, no husband present, with own related children.

Total Household Population 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P015. Sum of all categories except Group Quarters.

Group Quarters Population 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P015.

Persons per Household 1990—Total Household Population divided by Total Households. Calculations made by BMC staff.

Total Households 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P015.

1-Person Households 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018.

Married, no children 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. Married couple family with no own children under 18 years of age.

Married, with children 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. Married couple family with own children under 18 years of age.

Other family households 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. Consists of male householder, no wife present, with or without children; and female householder, no husband present, with or without children; both with two or more people in household.

Non-Family Households 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. Two or more unrelated persons in a household.

Married Family Households 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. Married couples with or without children.

Single Mothers 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P018. A subset of Other family households—Female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18.

Total Household Population 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P016.

Group Quarters Population 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table P037.

Persons per Household 2000—Total Household Population divided by Total Households. Calculations made by BMC staff.

HOUSING

Total Housing Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H001.

Owner-Occupied Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H003.

Renter-Occupied Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H003.

Vacant Units for Sale or Rent 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H005. Also includes units sold or rented but not occupied.

Other Vacant Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H005. Includes units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; units for migrant workers; and other vacant units.

Single-Family Detached Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H020.

Single-Family Attached Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H020.

Total Single-Family Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H020.

Multi-Family Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H020. Two or more units in structure.

Mobile Homes, Other Units 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H020. Mobile home or trailer; or Other.

Median Housing Value 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H061. Calculations made by BMC staff by aggregating tract data to RPDs.

Median Gross Rent 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H043. Calculations made by BMC staff by aggregating tract data to RPDs.

Total Housing Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H001.

Owner-Occupied Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H004.

Renter-Occupied Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H004.

Vacant Units for Sale or Rent 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H005. Also includes units sold or rented but not occupied.

Other Vacant Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 1, Table H005. Includes units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; units for migrant workers; and other vacant units.

Single-Family Detached Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H030.

Single-Family Attached Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H030.

Total Single-Family Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H030.

Multi-Family Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H030. Two or more units in structure.

Mobile Homes, Other Units 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H030. Mobile homes; Boats, RVs, vans, etc.

Median Housing Value 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H084. Calculations made by BMC staff by aggregating tract data to RPDs.

Median Gross Rent 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table H062. Calculations made by BMC staff by aggregating tract data to RPDs.

LABOR FORCE

Total Labor Force 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P070.

Total Employed 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P070. Includes persons employed in armed forces.

Total Unemployed 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P070.

Total in White-Collar Occupations 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P078. Includes Managerial and professional specialty occupations; and Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.

Total in Blue-Collar Occupations 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P078. Includes Precision production, craft, and repair occupations; and Operators, fabricators, and laborers.

Total in Service Occupations 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P078.

Total in Agricultural Occupations 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P078. Includes Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Total Labor Force 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P043.

Total Employed 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P043. Includes persons employed in armed forces.

Total Unemployed 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P043.

Total in White-Collar Occupations 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P050. Includes Management, professional, and related occupations (minus Farmers and farm managers); and Sales and office occupations.

Total in Blue-Collar Occupations 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P050. Includes Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations; and Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

Total in Service Occupations 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P050.

Total in Agricultural Occupations 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P050. Includes Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations; as well as Farmers and farm managers under the Managerial heading.

EDUCATION

High School Graduates 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P057. Includes High school graduates (including equivalency) and higher degrees.

College Graduates 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P057. Includes Bachelor's degree and higher. Does not include Associate's degrees.

High School Graduates 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P037. Includes High school graduates (including equivalency) and higher degrees.

College Graduates 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P037. Includes Bachelor's degree and higher. Does not include Associate's degrees.

Percentage 2000 Total—Total refers to the total universe of persons age 25 and up.

INCOME

Median Household Income 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P080. Medians calculated by BMC staff from tract data aggregated to RPD.

Median Family Income 1990—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P107. Medians calculated by BMC staff from tract data aggregated to RPD.

Median Household Income (1999 dollars) 1990—Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 1999, the appropriate multiplier is 1.304. Calculations performed by BMC staff.

Median Family Income (1999 dollars) 1990—Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) for 1999, the appropriate multiplier is 1.304. Calculations performed by BMC staff.

Median Household Income 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P052. Medians calculated by BMC staff from tract data aggregated to RPD.

Median Family Income 2000—From Summary Tape File 3, Table P076. Medians calculated by BMC staff from tract data aggregated to RPD.

EMPLOYMENT (PLACE OF WORK) 2000

Total Employment—Total Employment is derived from BMC's Cooperative Forecasts Round 6.

Manufacturing—Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit codes 2 and 3. The ratio of manufacturing employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale manufacturing employment to Round 6 totals.

Transportation, Communications, Utilities—Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit code 4. The ratio of transportation, communications, and utilities employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale transportation, communications, and utilities employment to Round 6 totals.

Wholesale/ Retail Trade-- Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit code 5. The ratio of wholesale/ retail trade employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale wholesale/ retail trade employment to Round 6 totals.

F.I.R.E. (Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate)-- Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit code 6. The ratio of F.I.R.E. employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale F.I.R.E. employment to Round 6 totals.

Services-- Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit codes 7 and 8, except for public schools and public health and social services, which are included in the Government category. The ratio of service employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale service employment to Round 6 totals.

Government-- Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit code 9, as well as public school employment and public health and social services, which are defined as SIC 8. The ratio of government employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale government employment to Round 6 totals. However, many Howard County government listings are conspicuously absent in the 2000 MEF. According to the *Howard County Employment Research Report* (September 2001), government and institutional employment accounted for 25,300 jobs in 2000. The MEF only contains 2197 jobs in Howard County in SIC 9. Howard County's government and institutional category, however, contains employment from SIC 43, 80, 83, and 84, as well as from SIC single-digit 9. Summing these SICs in the MEF in Howard County accounts for 10,565 jobs. Multiplying the Round 6- to- MEF ratio for the County to this figure reveals that 14605 jobs from the

MEF are represented by Howard County's "institutional" employment. This leaves 10695 government jobs in the county. BMC staff then assumed an equal growth rate for each RPD from 1995 government totals in Howard County, and reduced each other SIC grouping proportionately to equal Round 6 totals for each RPD.

Other-- Derived from BMC's 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF), SIC single-digit codes 0 and 1. The ratio of other employment in MEF to total employment in MEF was used to scale other employment to Round 6 totals.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Major employers are taken directly from BMC 2000 Master Establishment File (MEF.) Employers are listed in descending order of total number of on-site employees across all employment sectors.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT—These figures are derived from BMC's Building Permit Data System. New residential and non-residential development is defined as development on a vacant or previously undeveloped parcel. Revolvement, therefore, is generally not captured by this distinction. Examples not captured by the following figures include: subdivisions of single-family residences into apartments, new construction on sites of previously razed structures, adaptive reuse of industrial and commercial facilities into residential units, etc.

Total Residential Units—Derived from BMC's Building Permit Data System (BPDS). Totals for each time period represent total number of permitted units for that period.

Single-Family Units—Derived from BPDS. Single-family units include single family detached units, semi-detached or duplex units, townhouses, mobile homes, and miscellaneous residential.

Multi-Family Units—Derived from BPDS. Multi-family units include garden apartments/ condominiums, mid-rise, and high-rise apartments and condominiums.

Value of New Residential—Derived from BPDS. Value of new residential equals the sum value of all permitted residential projects for that time period.

Value of New Non-Residential—Derived from BPDS. Value of new non-residential equals the sum value of all permitted non-residential projects for that time period.

MAJOR RECENTLY PERMITTED PROJECTS-- VALUED AT \$1 MILLION OR MORE (2002)

This section lists all residential and non-residential projects that meet this criterion, derived from BMC's Building Permit Data System (BPDS). Residential projects include both single-family and multi-family developments.

POPULATION DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (2000)

Total Pop—Total population from Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P001.

White Pop—White population from Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Population of one race, White alone. Does not include white population in combination with one or more other races. Includes Hispanic white population.

Black Pop—Black population from Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Population of one race, Black or African American alone. Does not include black population in combination with one or more other races. Includes Hispanic black population.

Other Pop—Other non-white population from Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P003. Includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone; Asian alone; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone; Some other race alone; and Population of two or more races.

Percent Under 18-- From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P012. Calculations performed by BMC staff.

Percent 65+-- From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P012. Calculations performed by BMC staff.

Median Age—From Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P013.

HOUSEHOLD DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (2000)

Total Households-- From Summary Tape File 1, Table P015.

Pop in HHs—Population in households from Summary Tape File 1, Table P016.

Pop in Group Qtrs—Population in group quarters from Summary Tape File 1, Table P037.

Persons per HH—Persons per household equals Total Household Population divided by Total Households.
Calculations made by BMC staff.

Pct Married w/ Children—Percent of households consisting of married couples with children from Summary Tape File 1, Table P018-- Married couple family with own children under 18 years of age. This figure then divided into Total Households.

Percent Female -hd—Percent of households headed by a female (family households with two or more persons, no husband present, with or without own children) from Summary Tape File 1, Table P018.

Percent Non-family—Percent non-family households from Summary Tape File 1, Table P018.

HOUSING DATA FOR CENSUS TRACTS (2000)

Total Hsg Units—Total housing units from Summary Tape File 1, Table H001.

Percent Owner-occ—Percent of housing units owner-occupied derived from Summary Tape File 1, Table H004.

Percent Renter-occ—Percent of housing units renter-occupied derived from Summary Tape File 1, Table H004.

Pct Vacant Sale/Rent—Percent of housing units that are vacant and for sale or rent derived from Summary Tape File 1, Table H005. Also includes units sold or rented but not occupied.

Pct Vacant Other—Percent of housing units that are vacant and not for sale or rent derived from Summary Tape File 1, Table H005.

Median Value—Median value for all specified owner-occupied units from Summary Tape File 3, Table H076.

Median Rent—Median gross rent for all specified renter-occupied units from Summary Tape File 3, Table H063.

PROJECTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS ZONES

Population—Population projections from Round 6 Cooperative Forecasts.

Households—Household projections from Round 6 Cooperative Forecasts.

Employment—Employment projections from Round 6 Cooperative Forecasts.

Labor Force—Labor force projections derived from Round 6 Cooperative Forecasts.

Median Income (\$1999)—Median income in 1999 dollars derived from Round 6 Cooperative Forecasts.
Round 6 forecasts are in 1979 dollars to ensure consistency across time periods. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index was used to convert 1979 dollars into 1999 dollars. The appropriate multiplier for this calculation is 2.2948.

Pop Density (pop/sq.mi)—Population density per square mile was determined by dividing total population for each time period by square mileage for each TAZ, excluding major bodies of water.

