

UNDERSTANDING DIVIDED BALTIMORE

How Data, Especially Mapped
Data, Informed the Course

WHAT WE WERE TRYING TO DO

- Divided Baltimore was a UB response to the events of April 2015.
- We wanted to share information widely with students and with interested community members with hope that we could catalyze interest in learning how Baltimore became so divided.
- Presentations built around a community forum
- Graduate, undergraduate, and dual enrollment high school students were enrolled in sections of the course with their own instructor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CAPTURED
HOW WE ORGANIZED THE
COMMUNITY FORUM

<http://www.nytimes.com/video/us/100000003973175/uniting-a-divided-baltimore.html>

October 20, 2015 - By A.J. CHAVAR - U.S. - Print Headline:
"Uniting a Divided Baltimore"

USING DATA AND MAPS IN THE COURSE

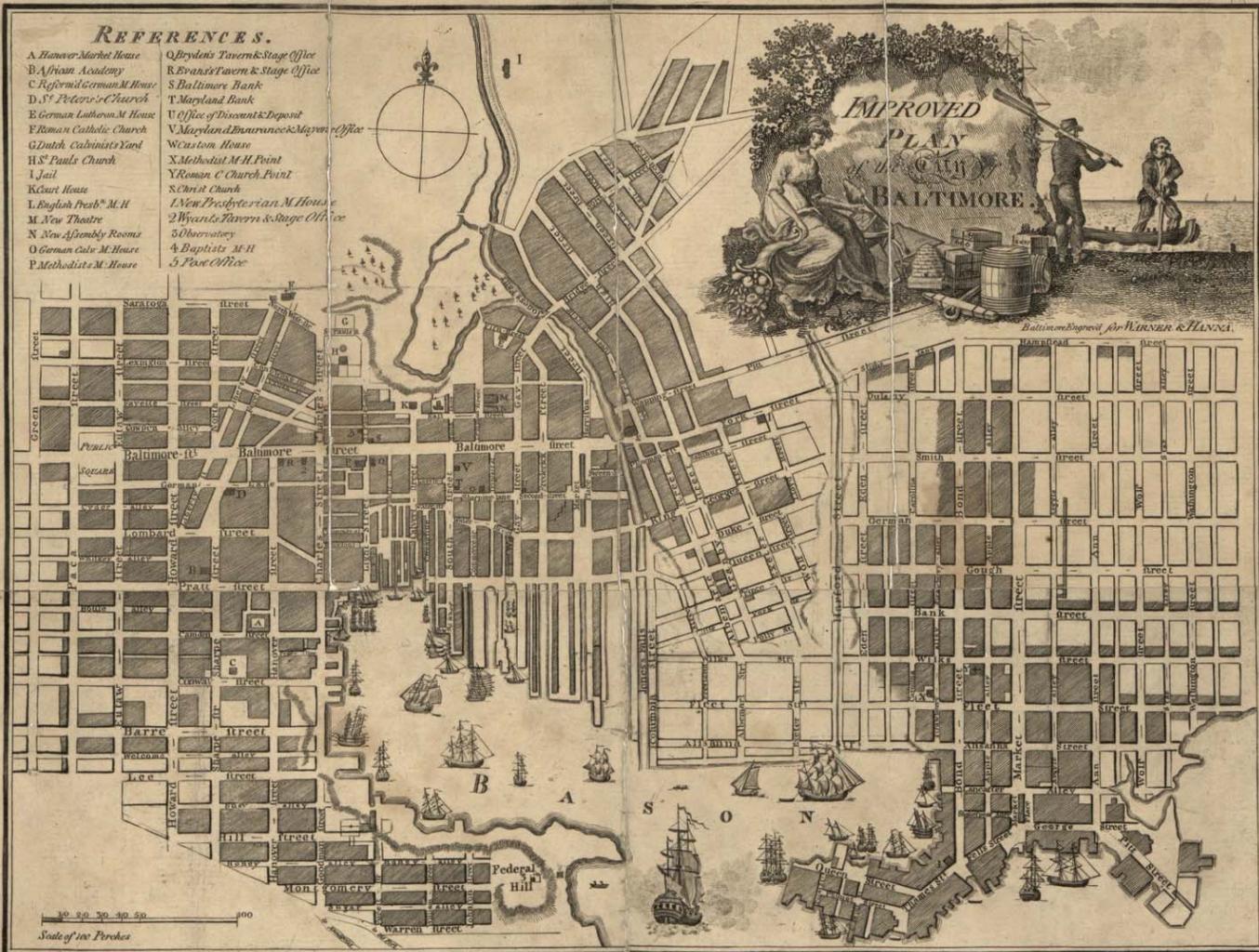
- Today, we want to report on how we relied on the good work of BNIA and many of you in compiling data and maps that help immeasurably in comprehending the issues we face in Baltimore in achieving a fair society.

HISTORICAL DATA AND MAPS— BETSY NIX

- UB History Professor Betsy Nix developed a lecture on the history of segregation in Baltimore that she has now presented to a range of agencies and groups from Annie E. Casey to OSI to the last round of Baltimore City Police recruits.

REFERENCES.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A Flower Market House | Q Dryden's Tavern & Stage Office |
| B African Academy | R Evans's Tavern & Stage Office |
| C Reformist German M. House | S Baltimore Bank |
| D St. Peter's Church | T Maryland Bank |
| E German Lutheran M. House | U Office of Discount & Deposit |
| F Roman Catholic Church | V Maryland Exchange & Mayor's Office |
| G Dutch Cabinet's Yard | W Custom House |
| H St. Paul's Church | X Methodist M. H. Point |
| I Jail | Y Roman C. Church Point |
| K Court House | S Christ Church |
| L English Presb. M. H. | 1 New Presbyterian M. House |
| M New Theatre | 2 Wyand's Tavern & Stage Office |
| N New Assembly Rooms | 3 Observatory |
| O German Cafe M. House | 4 Baptists M. H. |
| P Methodist M. House | 5 Post Office |



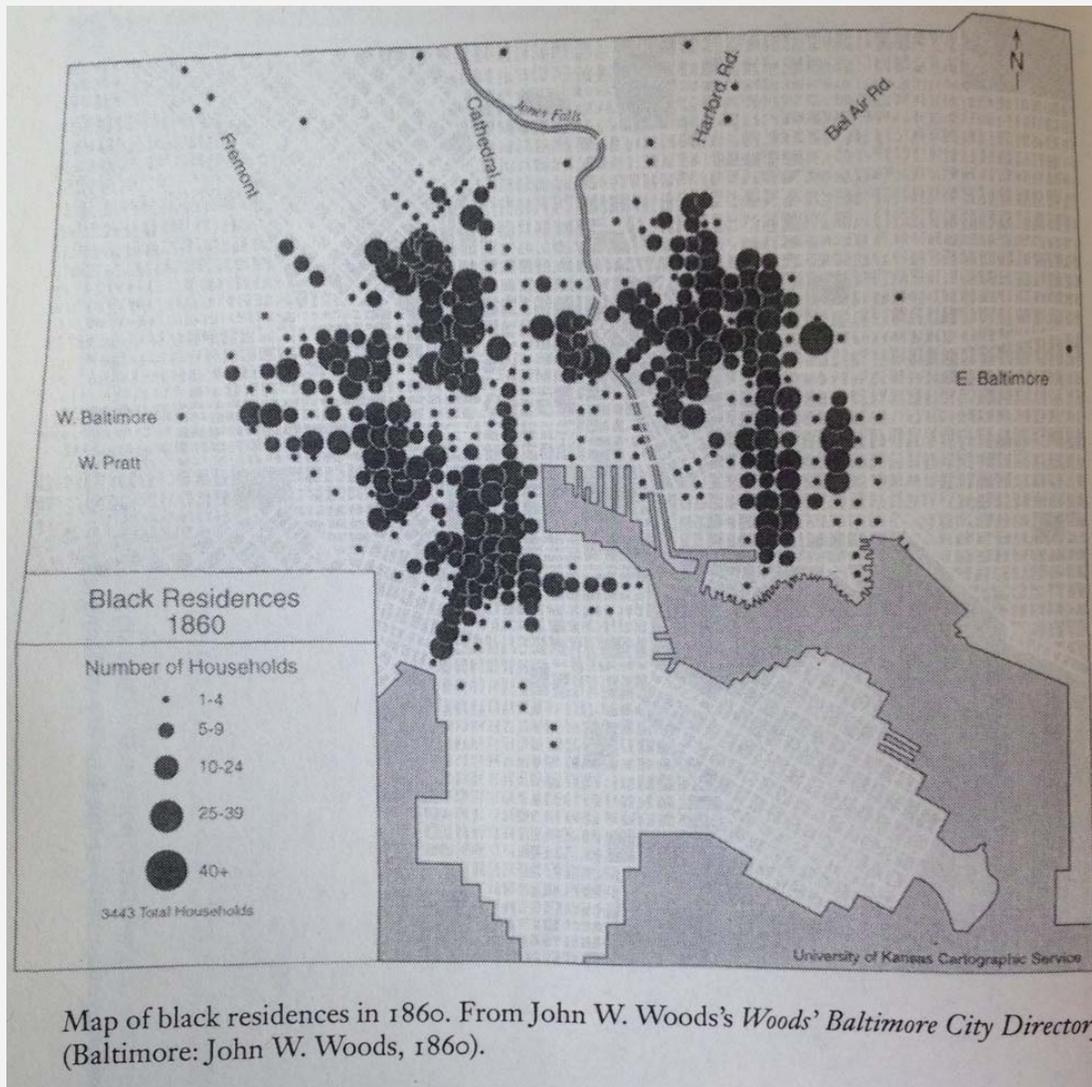
Map Division
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 Library of Congress

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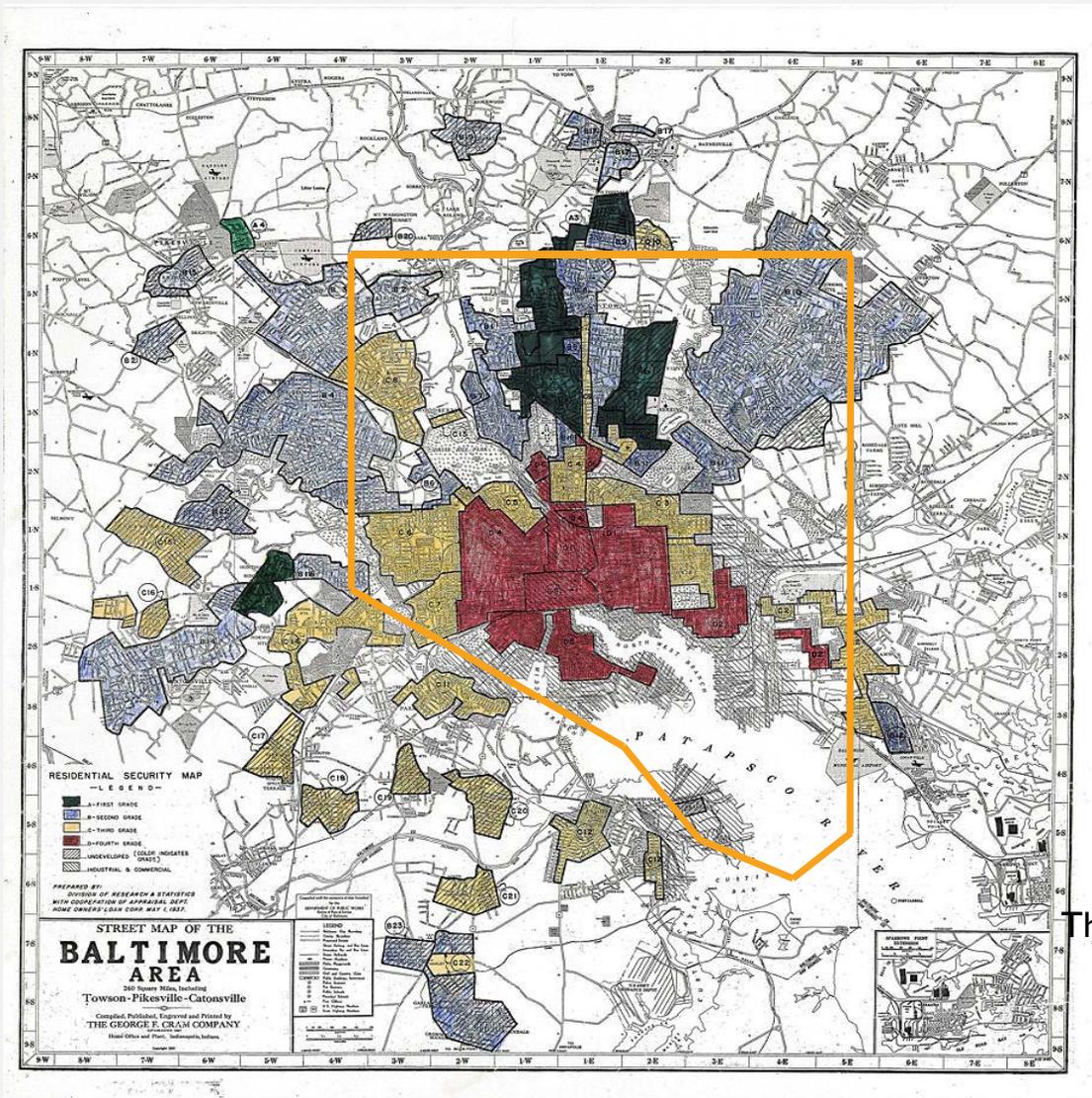


1860

212,418 residents

25,500 or 12%
free people of
color

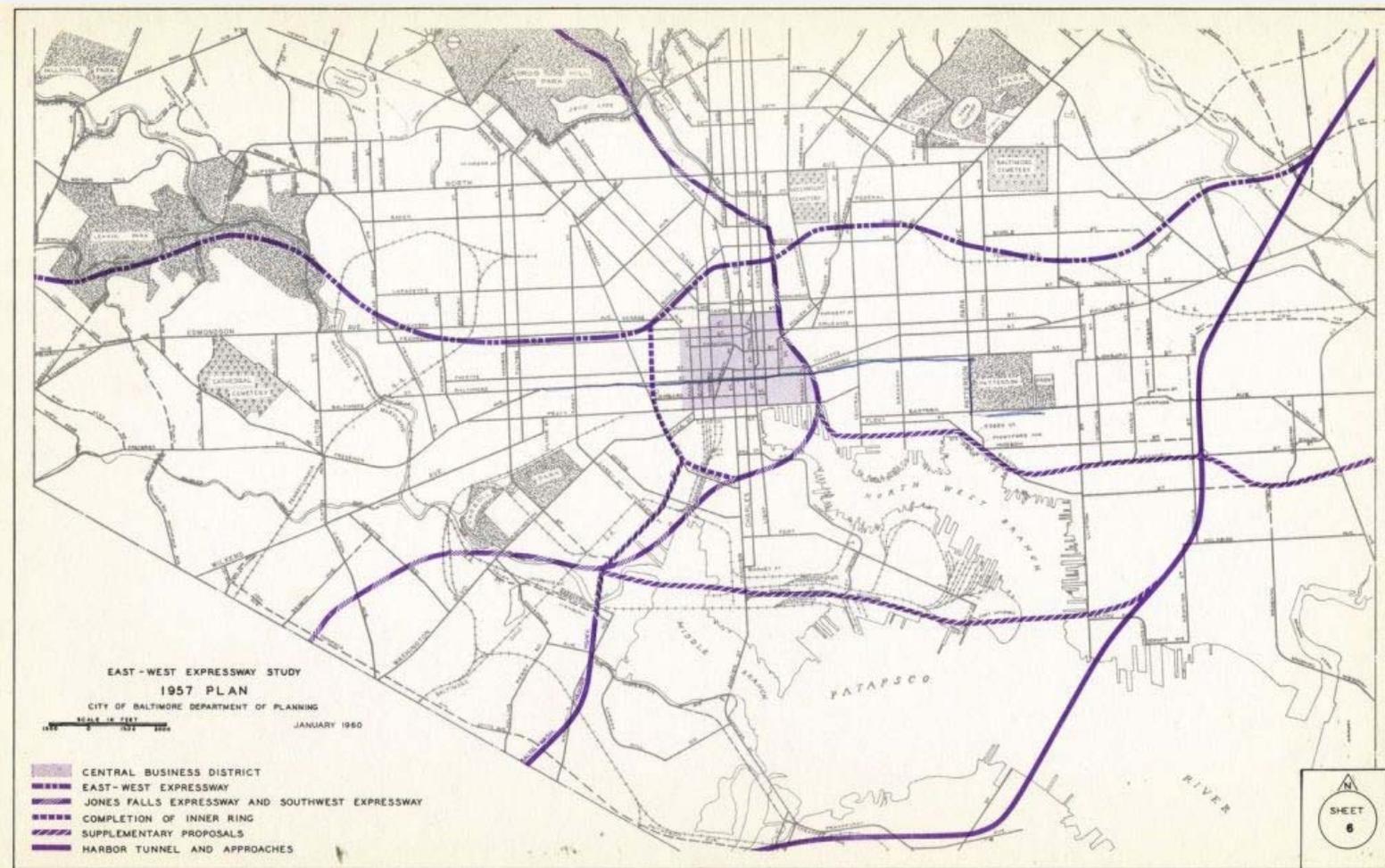
from Freedom's
Port



1937
Redlining Map

The Baltimore Chop

The Baltimore Chop

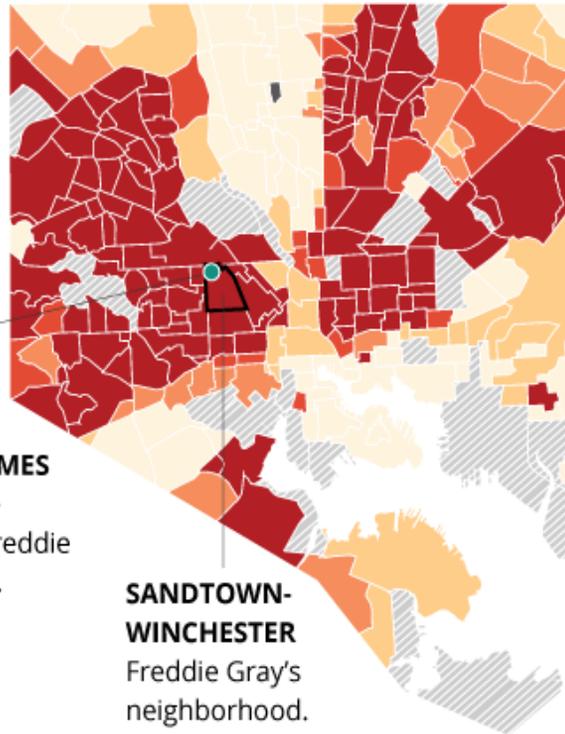


Map from Study for East-West Expressway, 1957. Johns Hopkins University, Sheridan Libraries.

PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WHO ARE BLACK, 2010

Industrial area/park (no residents)

- 0%
- >0-20%
- 21-40%
- 41-60%
- 61-80%
- 80-100%

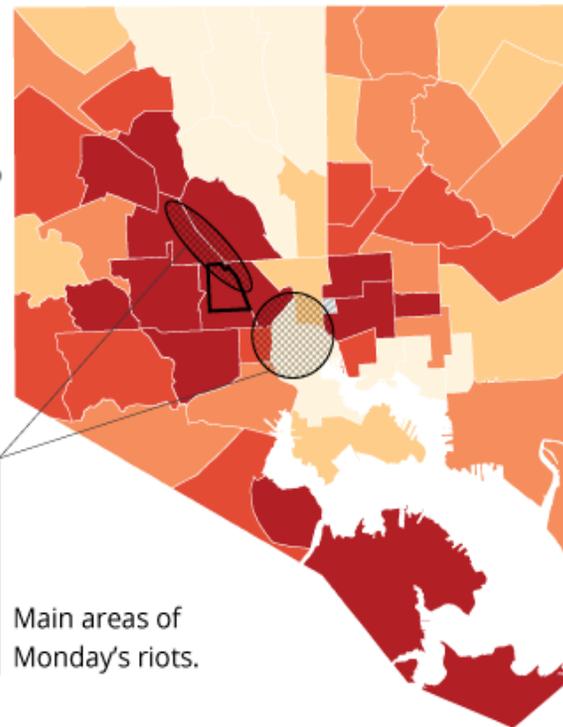


GILMOR HOMES
Approximate
location of Freddie
Gray's arrest.

**SANDTOWN-
WINCHESTER**
Freddie Gray's
neighborhood.

PERCENT OF POPULATION 16-64 THAT IS UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR WORK, 2009-2013

- 2.8-5.4%
- 5.5-8.3%
- 8.4-10.5%
- 10.6-13.2%
- 13.3-17%

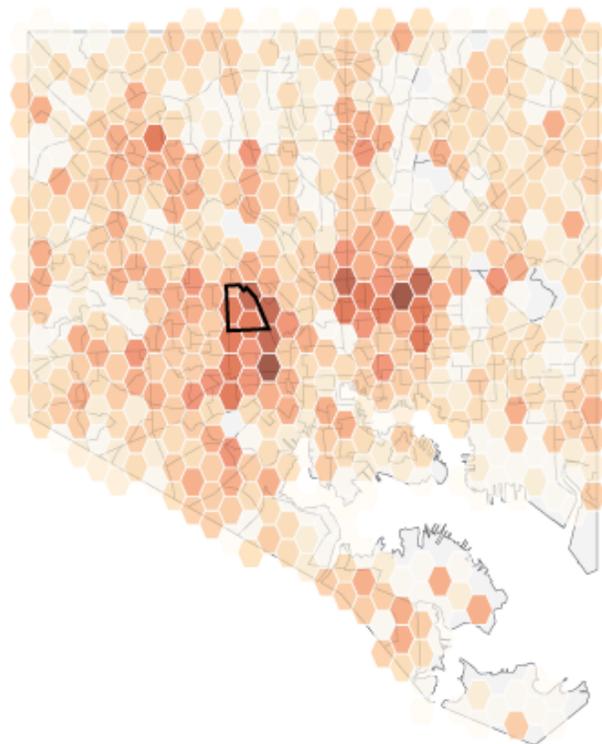


Main areas of
Monday's riots.

Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, University of Baltimore

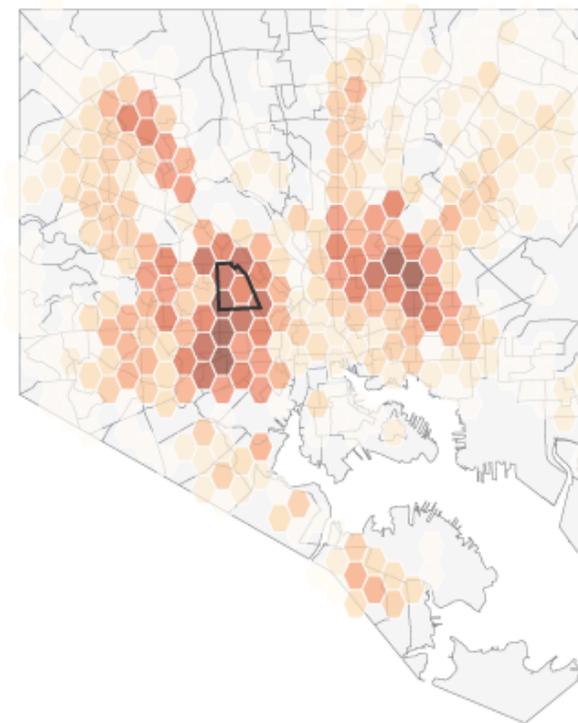
VACANT LOTS

- 1-4
- 5-9
- 10-19
- 20-39
- 40-79
- 100-199
- 200-299
- 300-399
- ≥ 400



VACANT BUILDINGS

- 1-4
- 5-9
- 10-19
- 20-39
- 40-79
- 100-199
- 200-299
- 300-399
- ≥ 400



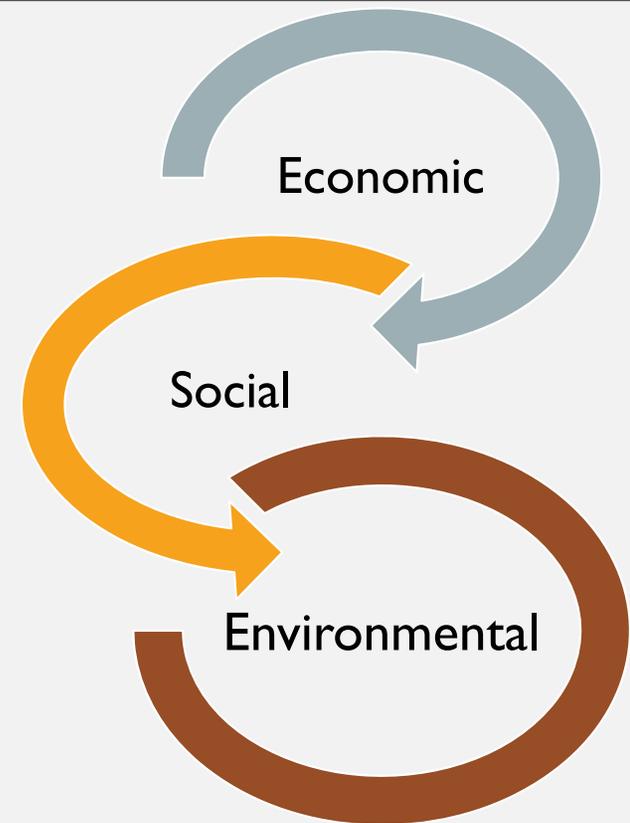
Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, University of Baltimore
Baltimore

SEEMA IYER INTRODUCED US TO BNIA DATA AND HOUSING ISSUES

- Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance
- Use of data to track neighborhood quality of life
- Ecometrics – economic, environmental and social
- Vacant and abandoned housing is an environmental justice issue

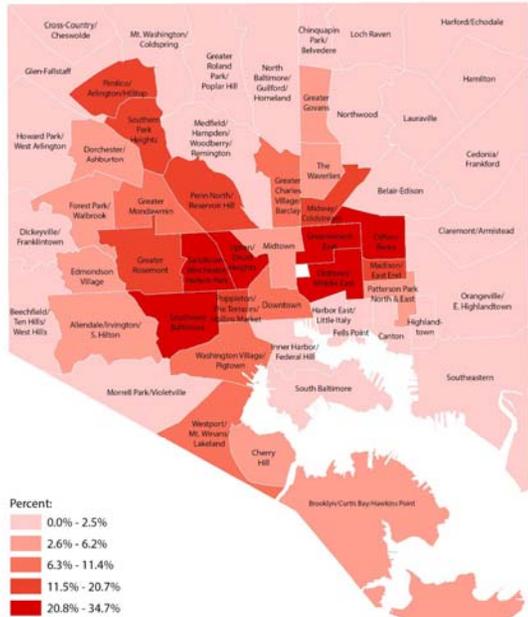
“THE ENDURING NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECT”

- Baltimore is a City of Neighborhoods
- *Durable* properties of places based on people, history, geography
- Econometrics of places: indicators that track the context for social-economic-ecological processes



DATA MAPS AND INDICATORS

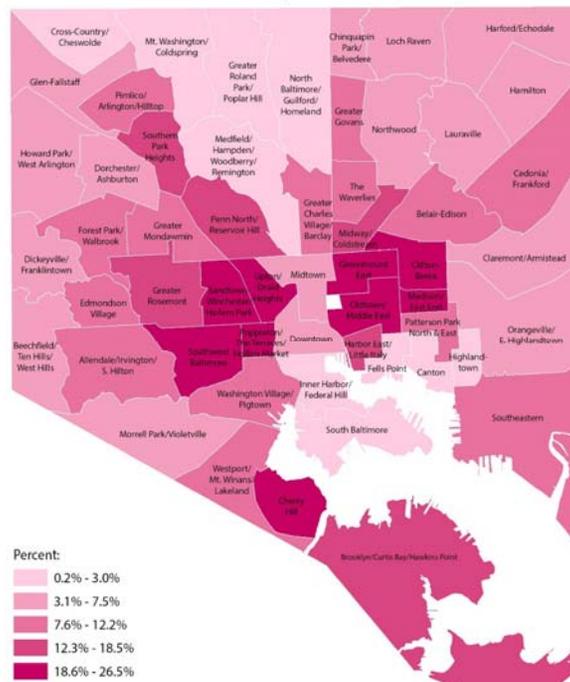
Percent of Properties that are Vacant and Abandoned, 2013



Map created by BNA-JPL 2015

Source: Baltimore Housing

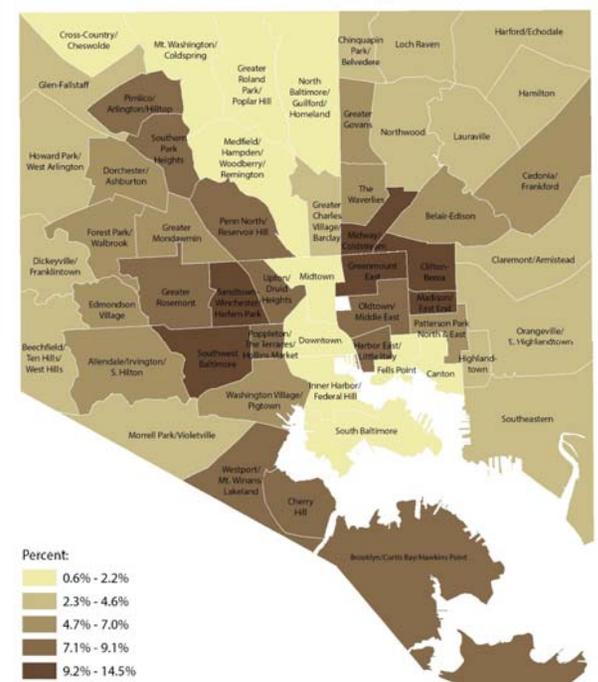
Percent of Families Receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 2013



Map created by BNA-JPL 2015

Source: Baltimore City Department of Human Resources

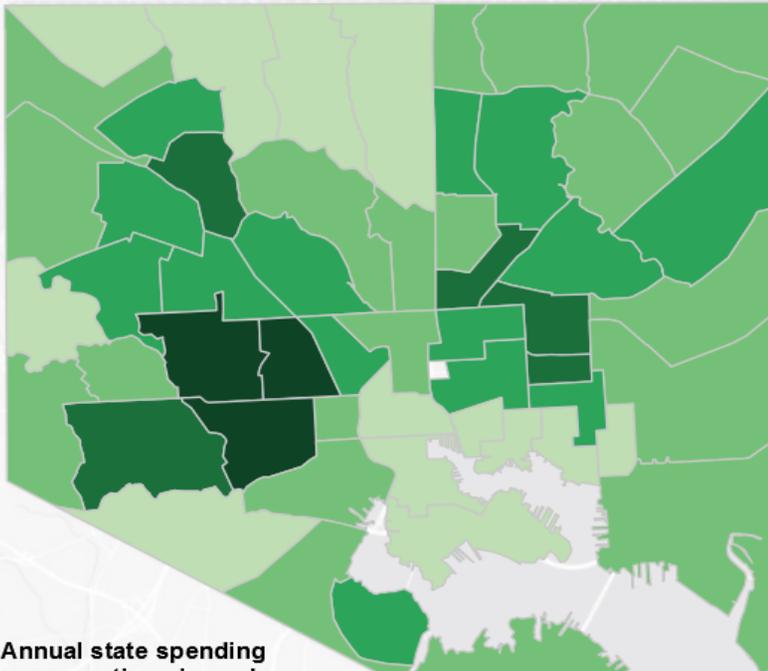
Percent of the Adult Population that is on Parole or Probation, 2013



Map created by BNA-JPL 2015

Source: Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

MARYLAND TAXPAYER SPENDING ON CORRECTIONS IN BALTIMORE



Annual state spending on corrections in each Community Statistical Area

- Less than \$2 million
- \$2 million – \$5 million
- \$5 million – \$10 million
- \$10 million – \$15 million
- More than \$15 million

The Right Investment?

THE COST TO INCARCERATE ONE PERSON FROM BALTIMORE

COULD BUY 1 MONTH OF HOUSING FOR 30 FAMILIES



JusticePolicy.org/TheRightInvestment

What Can You Do?

- Consider both people and place—Look at the context in which we work around justice and equity
- Come together as a city to address vacant housing
 - All property owners
 - Elected officials, city agencies, foundations
- Look at policies that keep our most vulnerable populations “stuck” in high vacancy neighborhoods
- Access to work via reliable transportation is the most critical factor for social mobility and overcoming poverty



Understanding the employment domain

Baltimore Divided

Tylis Cooper

STRUCTURAL RACISM

System of advancing access and privileges to one group while through a system of unwritten and unspoken practices, deny the full-personhood of another.

Education systems

Health systems

Criminal system

Employment system

Class design

Disparities across domains

Interdependence



RACE AS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCT

- Race is an idea and not a fact
- Development of racism is typically undergirded by the ideology of inferiority in which some population groups are regarded as being inferior to others
- “This often leads to the development of negative attitudes and beliefs towards racial outgroups (prejudice), and differential treatment of members of these groups by both individuals and social institutions (discrimination).

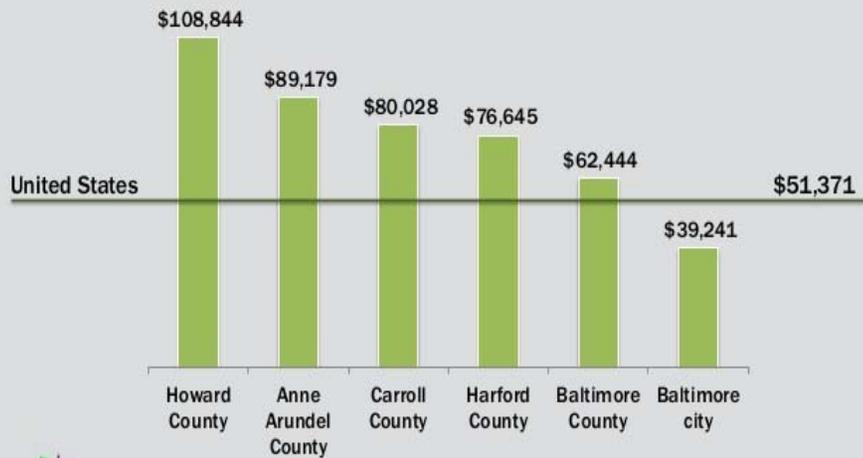
DISCRIMINATION AS A SYSTEM

- **Disparity** – refers to any difference in an outcome.
- Sociologists are concerned with disparities when they systematically favor some groups over others.
- **Discrimination** – refers to unwarranted differential treatment of persons based on group membership.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Income Disparities

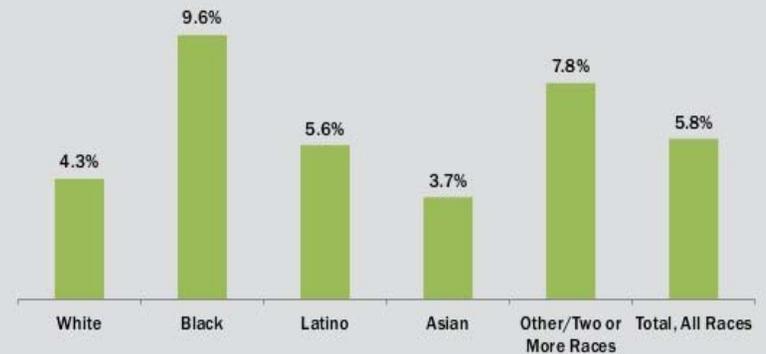
Median Household Income 2012



Source: American Community Survey 2012 Estimates

Racial Disparities in Opportunity

Average Unemployment Rate By Race 2006-2010, Baltimore Region



Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010 Estimates

FREDDIE GRAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD

A NEIGHBORHOOD UNHEARD

The Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park neighborhoods of Baltimore, where Freddie Gray lived, are among the poorest in the city. Here is a quick snapshot of the area, compared to Baltimore as a whole.

	S-W/HP	BALTIMORE
Number of residents	14,801	616,802
Percentage of African-Americans	96.9	63.6
Unemployment rate	21.0	11.1
Median household income	22,277.0	37,395.0
Percentage of families living in poverty	30.9	15.2
Percentage of buildings vacant	24.1	5.7
Juvenile arrest rate	25.2	14.5
Homicide rate (Per 10,000)	45.3	20.9
Life expectancy	65.3	71.8

Source: Baltimore City Health Department's 2011 Neighborhood Health Profile

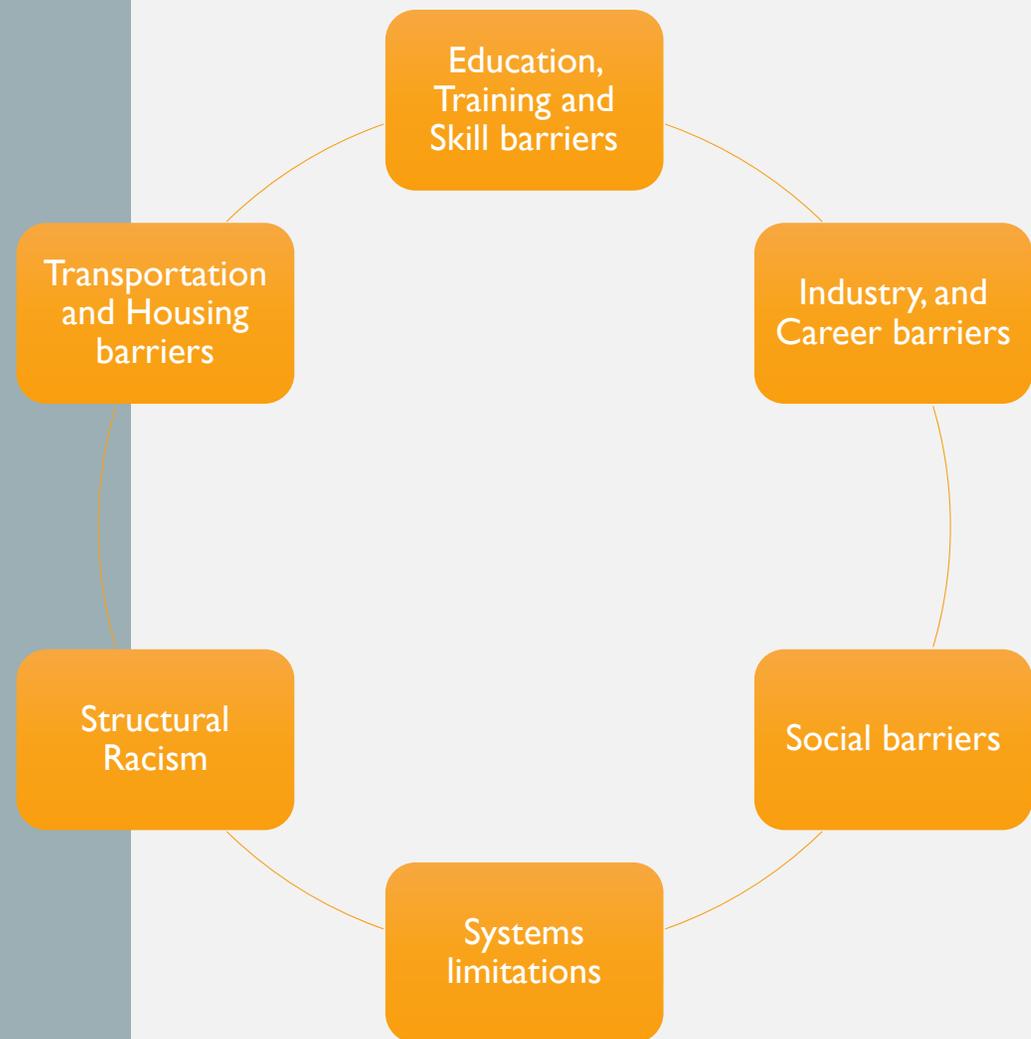
FREDDIE GRAY'S NEIGHBORHOOD (CONT)

Challenges in Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park

The challenges that Baltimore communities face contribute to a cycle of incarceration, poverty, and lost opportunity. Redirecting people and funds away from prison would help Baltimore City address these persistent challenges and barriers to the success of each community. Specific indicators of the challenges faced by this community include:

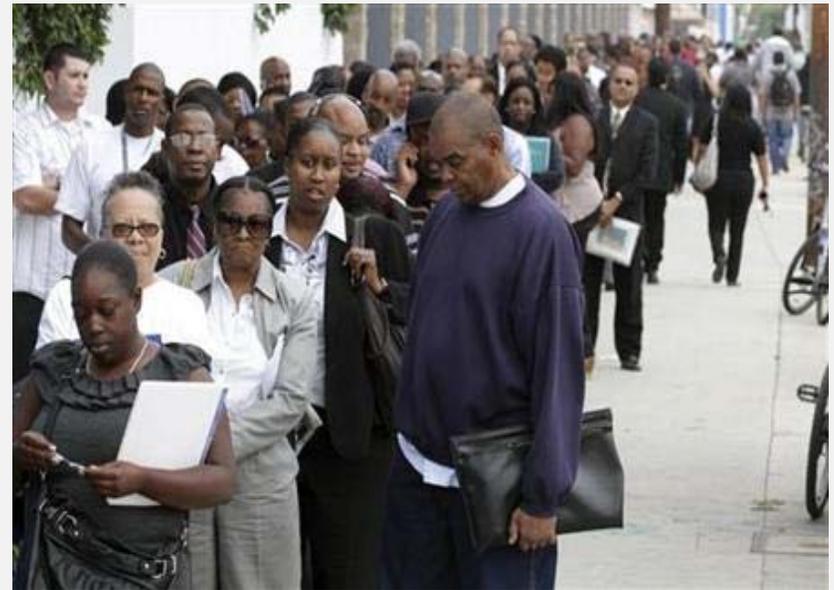
Population 16-64 not Employed (2008-2012)*	51.8	%
Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes or More (2012)	31.8	%
Median Household Income (2008-2012)	24,006	dollars
Families Receiving TANF (2012)	25.0	%
9 th -12 th Grade Students that are Chronically Absent (2012)	49.3	%
Population (25 years and over) with Less than a High School Diploma (2012)	60.7	%
Number of Narcotics Calls for Service per 1,000 Residents (2011)	464.8	calls
Mortality Rate for 15-24 year olds (2012)	19.0	per 1,000 youth
Life Expectancy (2012)	68.8	years
Residential Properties that are Vacant or Abandoned (2012)	33.1	%
Children (aged 0-6) with Elevated Blood-Lead Levels (2012)	7.4	%
Violent Crime Rate	23.0	per 1,000 residents

MAJOR BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY



SPECIFIC BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

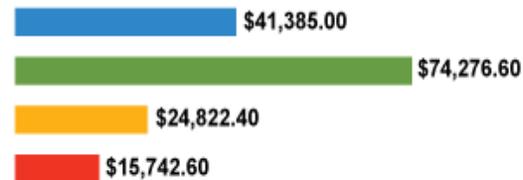
- Child support arrears
- Longer commutes
- Dependence on public transportation
- Criminal history
- Poor or inaccurate credit reports
- Suspended driver's licenses
- Intimate partner violence
- Prior homelessness
- Mental illness
- Substance abuse
- Low levels of educations



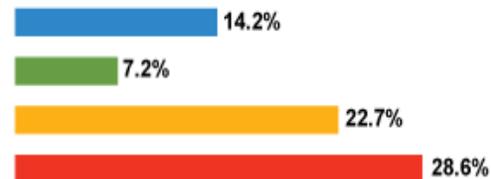
DISPARITIES AND INTERDEPENDENCE IN BALTIMORE

A Look at Disparity in Baltimore

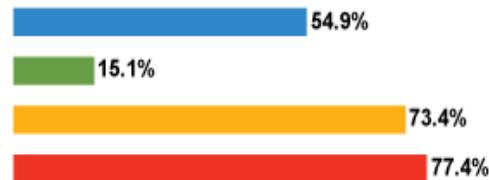
Median household income



Unemployment rate



Percent of female-headed households with children under 18



Percentage of residential properties that are vacant and abandoned

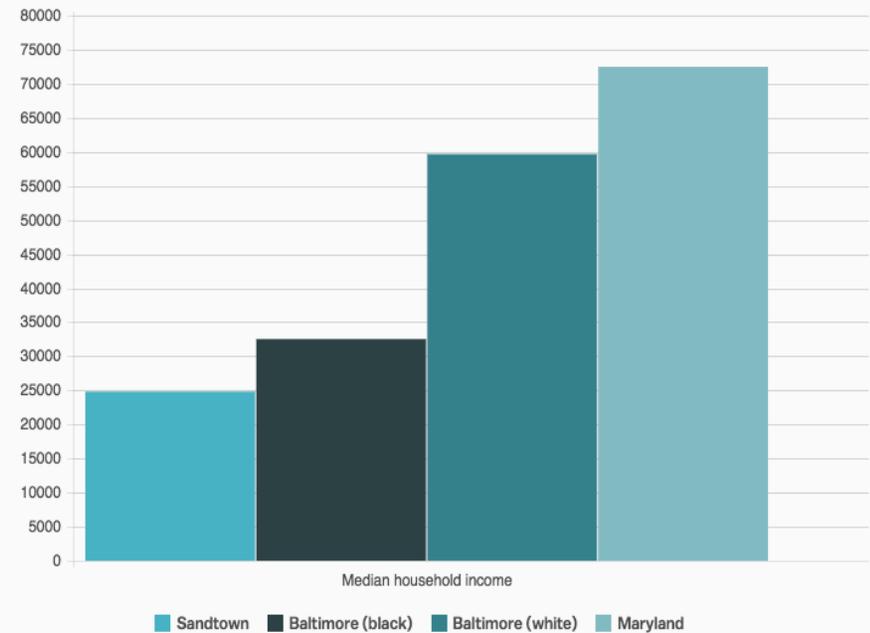


■ Baltimore City
 ■ North Baltimore/Guilford/Homewood
■ Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park
 ■ Upton/Druid Heights

Source: Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, Jacob France Institute, University of Baltimore

VGA

Typical white households in Baltimore earn nearly twice as much as typical black households



SOURCE: Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance and 2013 American Community Survey

Vox

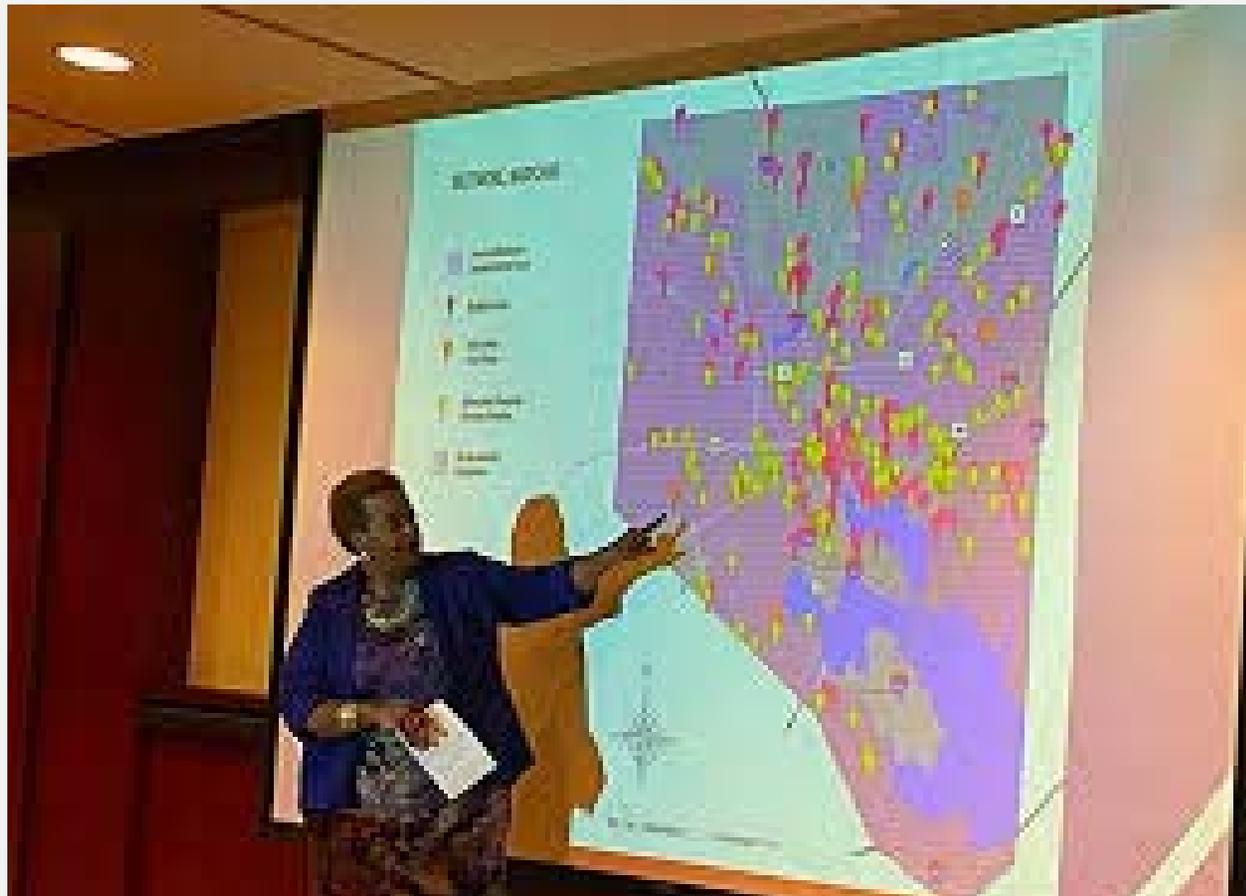
HOW DO WE MOVE THE NEEDLE?

- Create clear pathways to employment
- Prioritize affordable job transportation
- Increase adult basic education and GED programs
- Continue to empower UB students to use the data in the classroom

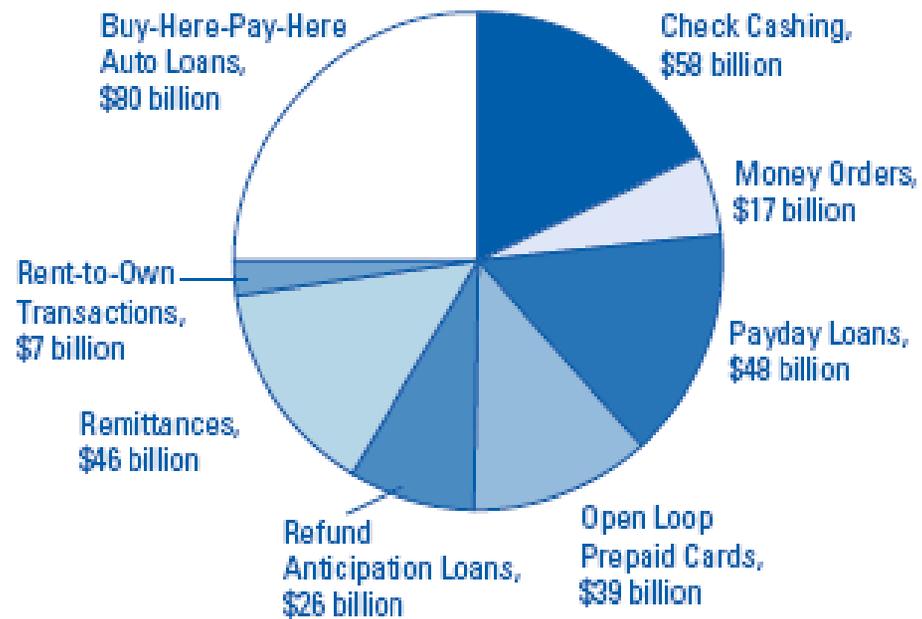
PROF. CASSANDRA JONES HAVARD LECTURED ON FRINGE BANKING

- Utilized data to show fringe banking and the unbanked
- Eye-opening experience after reading an article about a Victoria Keys, who closed her account after the bank raised the monthly minimum
- Many are underbanked by simple geography. and must rely on check-cashing and pay-day loan establishments

FRINGE BANKING IN BALTIMORE



The Dollar Volume of AFS Transactions Totals More Than \$320 Billion Annually



Sources: FISCA, World Bank, Mercator Advisory Group, U.S. Treasury, Association of Progressive Rental Organizations, and Leedom and Associates LLC.

PROF. CASSANDRA JONES HAVARD

- Visits check cashing places to cash checks; use of auto-title loans or payday loans for “credit.”
- Financially excluded include the unbanked 28.2% (no formal banking) and under-banked 14.3% (may have a checking account).
- Baltimore is the 10th largest unbanked city

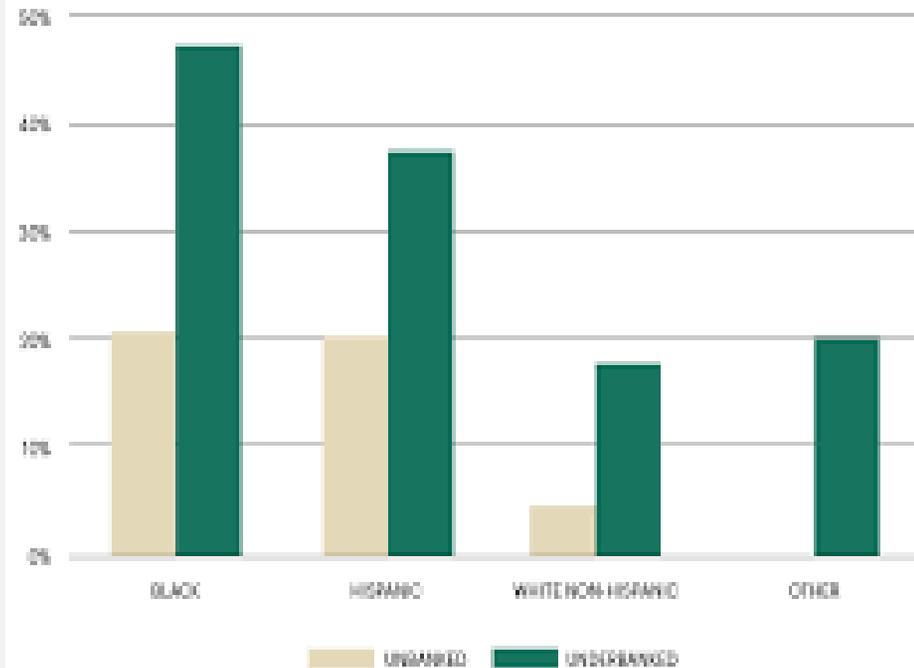
THE UN- AND UNDER-BANKED

Top 10 Unbanked Large Cities

(more than 100,000 households)

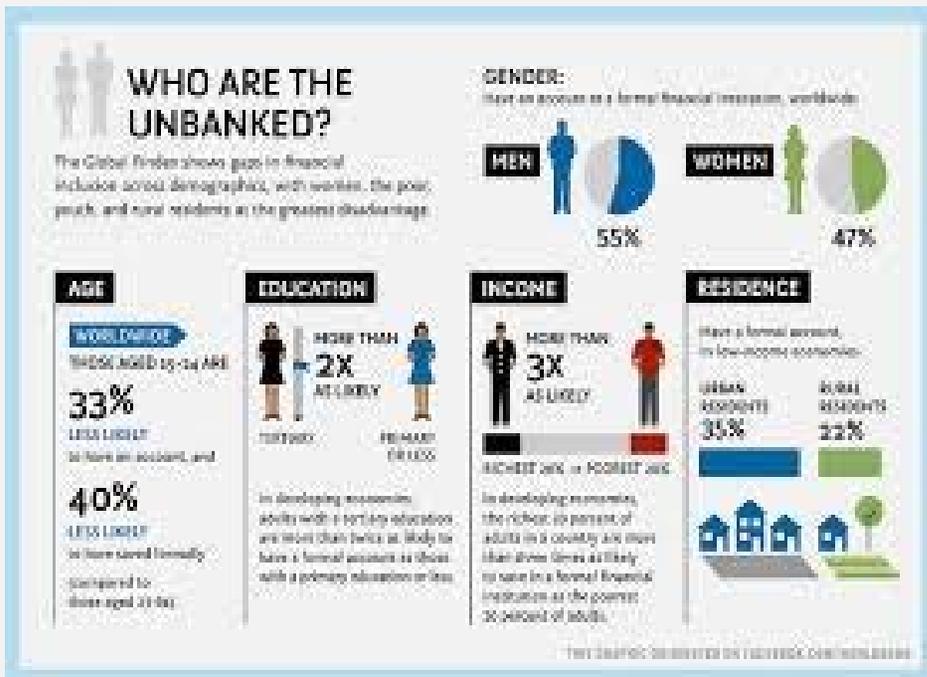


UNBANKED AND UNDERBANKED HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL EXPERIENCES

BANKING FOR ALL



- Promote and encourage the use of banks
- Banks must serve the needs of the community
- Affordable banking products for everyone

**MISSED OPPORTUNITIES:
HOW TRANSPORTATION
CONTRIBUTES TO A
DIVIDED BALTIMORE**

Eric Norton

Central Maryland Transportation Alliance

WHERE WE STARTED



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GET THE UPSHOT IN YOUR INBOX

IMPORTANCE OF PLACE

Transportation Emerges as Crucial to Escaping Poverty

Mikayla Bouchard MAY 7, 2015



James Baker was pedaling to work along a slick, snow-covered road in Frederick County, Md., when a traffic light changed abruptly. He braked

“The relationship between transportation and social mobility is stronger than that between mobility and several other factors, like crime, elementary-school test scores or the percentage of two-parent families in a community, said Nathaniel Hendren, a Harvard economist and one of the researchers on the study.”

WHERE WE WENT

- BNIA tracks length of commute by neighborhood
- The indicator used is Percent of Employed Population with Travel Time to Work of 45 Minutes and Over
- There is a strong correlation between neighborhoods with a prevalence of long commute times and signs of distress, including high unemployment, high poverty, and low life expectancy

WHAT WE FOUND

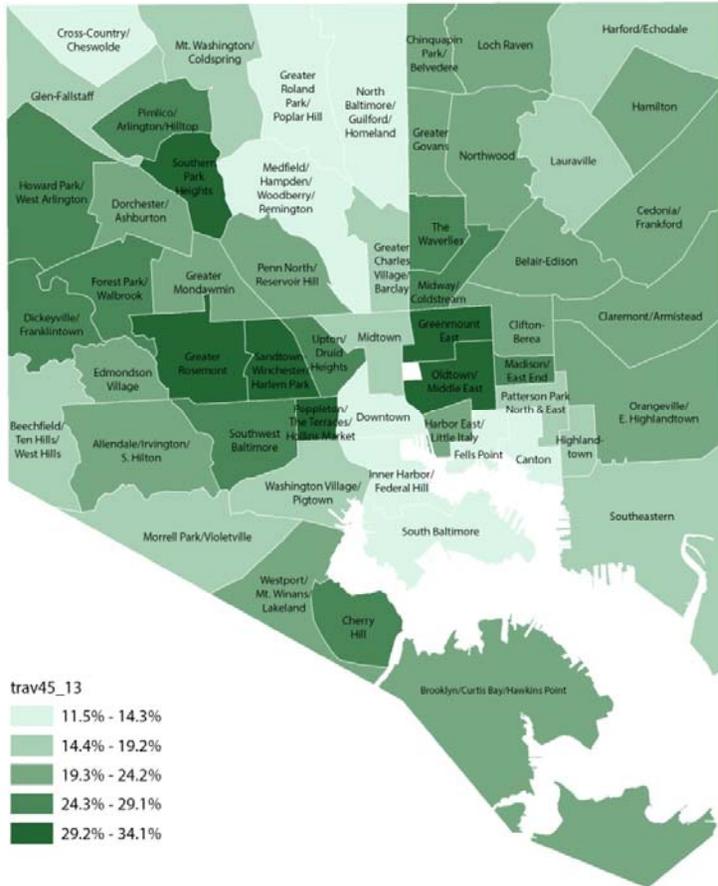
Top 5 Neighborhoods

1. Sandtown-Winchester/
Harlem Park – 34%
2. Greater Rosemont – 33%
3. Greenmount East – 31%
4. Oldtown/Middle East –
31%
5. Poppleton/The Terraces/
Hollins Market – 31%

Bottom 5 Neighborhoods

52. Inner Harbor/Federal
Hill – 13%
53. Downtown/Seton Hill –
12%
54. Greater Roland
Park/Poplar Hill – 12%
55. North Baltimore/
Guilford/ Homeland –
12%
56. Canton – 11%

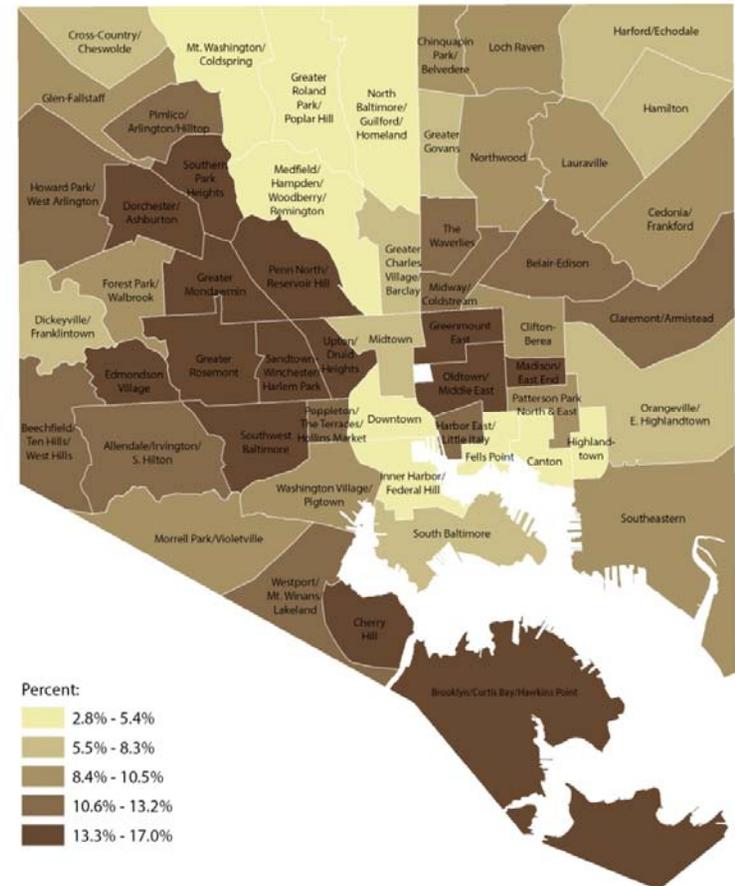
Percent of the Population that Travels More than 45 Minutes to Work, 2009-2013



Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2015

Source: American Community Survey

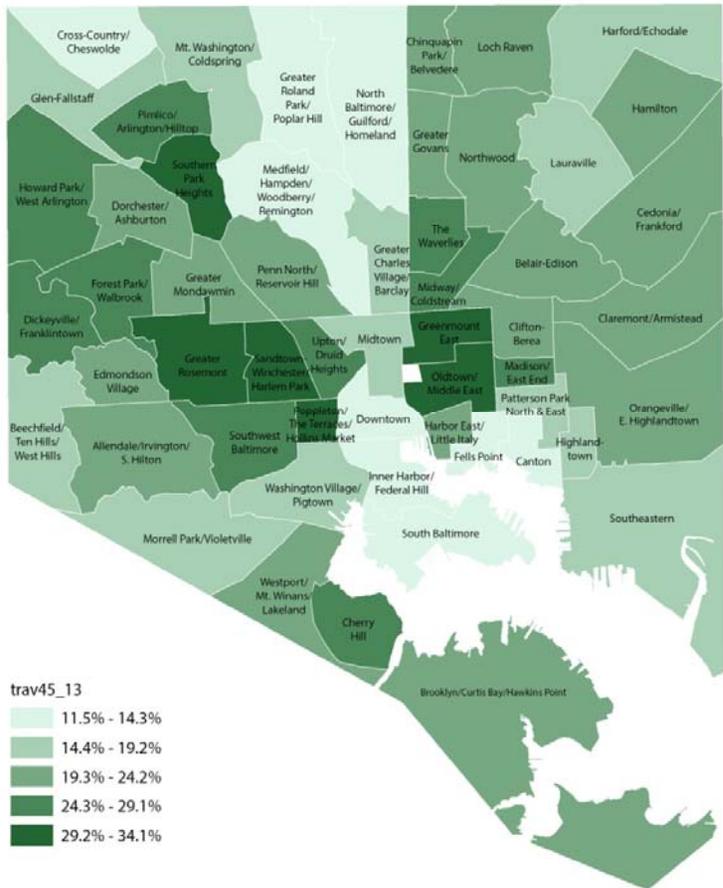
Percent of the Population Aged 16-64 that is Unemployed and Looking for Work, 2009-2013



Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2015

Source: American Community Survey

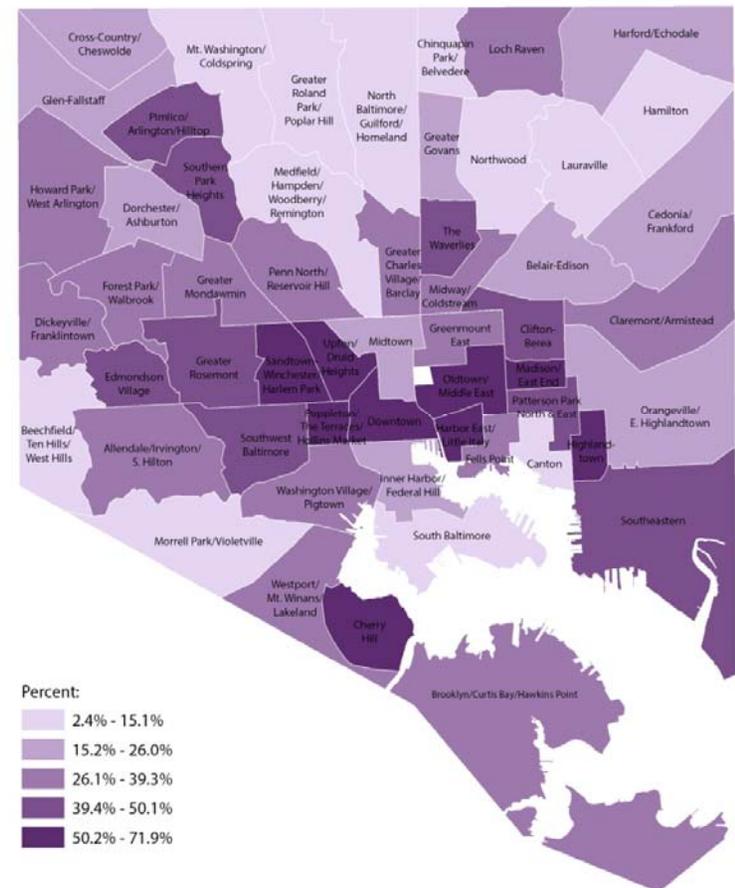
Percent of the Population that Travels More than 45 Minutes to Work, 2009-2013



Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2015

Source: American Community Survey

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Line, 2009-2013



Map created by BNIA-JFI, 2015

Source: United States Census Bureau

WHERE DO WE GO?

- The Maryland Transit Administration is working on a complete overhaul of the local bus network, a project called BaltimoreLink
- BaltimoreLink is the largest change in our transit network in decades
- MTA is developing metrics to measure the effectiveness of the new system
- Using BNIA's data and maps, we are asking MTA to focus on these disconnected communities
- Will commute times by transit go down?
- Will access to jobs improve?

**ACTION RESEARCH AND FOOD
DESERTS: ENCOURAGING SYNERGY
DARIEN RIPPLE**

Developing a Partnership Network

LOWER PARK HEIGHTS

- Median Household Income - \$24,175.20
- Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Line - 54.1
- Percent of Family Households Living Below the Poverty Line – 38.4
- Percent of Residents – Black/African-American - 95.7
- Percent of Vacant Properties Owned by Baltimore City- 24.3
- Percent of Housing Units Owner Occupied - 45.1
- Median Price of Homes Sold - \$28,500.00
- High School Completion Rate - 76.5
- Kindergarten School Readiness - 63.5
- Percent of 9th-12th Grade Students Chronically Absent - 39.9
- Percent of Households with No Vehicles Available - 43.1
- Percent Population 16-64 Unemployed not in labor Force - 38.0
- Unemployment Rate - 26.5
- <http://bniajfi.org/community/Southern%20Park%20Heights/>

CORE PARTNERS

- **University of Baltimore (UB)** – urban, public anchor institution that combines theory & practice for innovation and life-long learning.
- **Creative City Charter School, Inc. (CC)** – new, progressive charter elementary school in lower Park Heights (Baltimore City) focused on arts-based and place-based learning.
- **Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR)** – independent state agency that enforces anti-discrimination laws, educates the public, and works to promote and improve civil/human rights statewide.

ACTION RESEARCH

- UB CSCE 200: Understanding Community – Dr. Darien Ripple
 - UB PUAD 629: Public Program Evaluation – Dr. Samuel Brown
 - UB HSER 420: Program Design and Proposal Writing – Dr. Mariglynn Edlins
-
- Greater Baltimore Orchard Project
 - UB Urban Farming Club
 - Blue Water Baltimore
 - Possible MCCR and/or UB Student Facilitators

PARK HEIGHTS FOOD, FARM & COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP--3 YEAR DRAFT PLAN

- To create a new, vital partnership among UB, Creative City Charter School and MCCR that utilizes resources, networks and strengths from each to effect change in Park Heights
- To contribute to the transformation of Park Heights from a food desert to a community with access to healthy & affordable food choices
- To build capacity within the Park Height community for sustainable dialogue and programs to address racial and social inequities
- To build on Creative City's place-based approach and help students connect with nature by planting, harvesting and preparing their own fresh food from the school garden
- To use seed-to-table programming as an engaging project arc through which to teach literacy, math and other core concept
- To address food insecurity in our community by educating students, their families, and community members about growing and preparing their own food
- To expand food access, and education, to the surrounding community by engaging neighbors as our partners in Creative City's garden
- To allow UB students to explore basic concepts of community: a group's history and change over time, the lines that divide communities, the physical movement of groups, the responsibilities of individuals within the community and the role community plays in social control

CSCE 200 – UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY

Team Experiential Learning Project - The Team will discuss and design a project focused on Park Heights and the Creative City Charter School.

Project Goals

- Lay groundwork = coalition building/identifying potential community leaders and project partners (building trust!)
- Connect to the local restaurants, grocers, delis, etc. to inform and build partnership around the project idea (building support and trust!)
- Complete school garden assessment and strategic plan
- Educational programming for students, families and community members (gardens, CSA, cooking, Brassica, etc.)



WHAT DID WE LEARN IN THE DIVIDED BALTIMORE COURSE?

- This student's remarks early in the course made it all worthwhile:
- <https://panopto.ubalt.edu/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=340830f4-46fa-4b11-8145-f01e0ff0b967>
- [Sarah Welch's reflection on the meaning of the course]

OTHER STUDENT REACTIONS

“I’m more aware of the history of Baltimore and structural racism”

“The class help me understand questions about race and inequality”

“The open and honest conversations made it easy to talk about things I’ve felt but could never discuss in class before”

“Course should be offered every semester and required for everyone”

“I’d love to have a service project incorporated into the class”

“I’m more aware of the history of Baltimore and structural racism”

“Being able to look at data for my community was an eye-opener”