



McElderry Park

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grant

Final Report for Year 3 Funding (2015-2016)



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Introduction

In 2012, an interagency collaborative of federal agencies, led by the US Department of Justice, initiated the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) grant to provide funding for a comprehensive approach to addressing persistent issues of crime in urban neighborhoods. Baltimore City was selected in 2013 as one of the recipient cities of the grant, with the purpose of developing a plan for crime reduction, both due to systemic issues as well as specific hot-spot locations, in the McElderry Park neighborhood. The approach for the BCJI grant involved community participation through the McElderry Park Revitalization Coalition (MPRC) to better understand deep-rooted concerns that cause crime to persist in the neighborhood and to collaboratively formulate a multi-pronged approach to addressing these issues.

During the first year of the grant, a plan was developed with strong community input during meetings, focus groups and presentations. Residents and other neighborhood stakeholders provided potential solutions to help reduce crime in McElderry Park.¹ The research team, which consisted of the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance (BNIA) and the School of Criminal Justice (SCJ) at the University of Baltimore, also provided potential solutions for crime reduction based on prior neighborhood plans and best practices. The recommended solutions were organized into short- and long-term social, physical, economic, and policing strategies. In total, 62 strategies were listed, and the research team noted which of those strategies were evidence-based to achieve crime reduction and/or crime hotspot alleviation.²

MPRC community leaders initially presented the categorized list of strategies for public vote in early 2014. Each one selected would be funded using Year 2 BCJI implementation funds. No particular guidance or emphasis was placed on those strategies that research showed would be effective for crime reduction. Each community voter was given the opportunity to vote for three crime strategies. A total of 149 votes were cast via an online survey and at meetings throughout the community, to determine how to allocate funding for subsequent programs. The strategies with the most votes helped determine how the executive committee would work with the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) to allocate BCJI funding to implement the recommended strategies of the plan.

Based on the results of the voting process, during Year 2 (2014-2015), 50% of the funds were directed to workforce development programs for McElderry Park residents. Twenty-five percent (25%) of funding was allocated towards addressing youth programming including recreation, education, and mentoring programs. The final 25% of program funding was designated for cleanliness and environmental improvement of the neighborhood, including greening initiatives, service programs, organizing residents around city services, and other improvements to the build environment. A full report on the results of Year 2 implementation can be found in the Final Report.³

Given the role played by the research team as an embedded evaluator providing both formative results (data that could be used to inform the project during implementation itself) and cumulative results, the

¹ See McElderry Park BCJI Plan for Crime Reduction for more details of the Year 1 planning process and outcomes: <http://www.bnaijfi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/McElderry-Park-BCJI-Plan-Year-1-Final.pdf>

² For more information on the crime reduction search methodology and results, see L. Restivo and A. Cantora "McElderry Park Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Evidence-Based Crime Reduction Strategies" http://bnaijfi.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Evidence-Based-Programs-and-Practices_Final.pdf

³ McElderry Park Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Grant Final Report for Year 2 Funding (2014-2015) <http://www.bnaijfi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/BCJI%20Year%202%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>

research team took a broad, multi-method evaluation approach for this project, to help identify impacts at various scales. In this report, findings are provided using the following techniques:

1. Neighborhood Analysis—Quantitative measures of neighborhood context and change with respect to demographics, socioeconomic status, housing, education, cleanliness, and crime.
2. Crime Hotspot Analysis—As part of the specific requirements for all research teams of BCJI sites, crime hotspots in the neighborhood were analyzed over time.
3. Outcome Indicators Data Analysis-- Several measureable neighborhood indicators that most directly measure the impact of evidence-based practices for crime reduction were calculated at the neighborhood scale to reflect overall collective impact towards key goals.
4. Observational Research-- To provide contrast to the quantitative data analysis conducted, observational research was conducted to ascertain how the BCJI-funded programs operated in alignment with the evidence-based methods for crime reduction.
5. Collective Efficacy Survey—Changes in responses across two waves of surveying residents were reported. The core objective of the survey was to measure the concept collective efficacy – defined as capacity for residents (and community groups) to exert social control over neighborhood issues thereby reducing crime.
6. Concluding Points—Having been the embedded research partner for the BCJI grant for 3 years, the report concludes with some key observations from the findings across all methods

BCJI Year 3 (2015-2016)

In February 2015, community conversations began regarding priorities for Year 3 funding opportunities. The list of 64 strategies developed during the Planning Phase of BCJI were reintroduced and described to attendees at the McElderry Park Community Association’s monthly meeting. At the following March 2015 meeting, residents were asked to vote again using paper ballots, indicating what strategies should be prioritized in Year 3. After the voting process was completed, three community members were selected to serve on a proposal selection team with the MOCJ and the BCJI Executive Team. In April 2015, the crime reduction strategies that the community voted for were presented at the monthly association meeting and shortly thereafter, the Request for Proposal (RFP) for programs to apply for Year 3 funds was issued.

Research Partner Recommendations

Given BNIA-JFI’s role as the embedded research partner for the project, the following recommendations were provided to the BCJI Executive Committee and the proposal selection team:

1. Choose community-based strategies that are also evidence-based to impact crime reduction and address hotspots
 - Enhance Landlord/resident accountability--Focus on Nuisance Abatement
 - Alley greening/Alley-gating
 - Better exterior lighting in residential areas and around hotspots
 - Less liquor stores (zoning)

- Work with the City's Vacants to Value program to eliminate blight at crime hotspots
 - Enforce more foot patrol
 - Install more cameras around hotspots
2. Choose projects that increase collective efficacy
 - Gatherings/potlucks to get to know neighbors
 - Develop Block captains/Neighborhood Watch
 - Setting community standards- verbalize to neighbors; in welcome packets, using the newsletter, website, public art to communicate
 - Support mental health and grief counseling for residents exposed to trauma, particularly children exposed to violence
 - Provide appropriate programs at resource centers- centers with different themes to help kids and their parents (character building, education, mentoring, sports and recreation (including equipment), faith)
 - Attend police district meetings/ensure police attend community meetings

3. Respond to trends in Part I crime

While non-fatal shootings and homicides are the most life-threatening crimes that occur in the neighborhood, burglaries and larcenies account for more than 50% of all Part 1 crimes. These crimes occur to many more people in the neighborhood and often do not receive adequate police attention or recognition within the community of the victims as, in fact, victims.

4. Use data from 311 and 911 to prevent crime

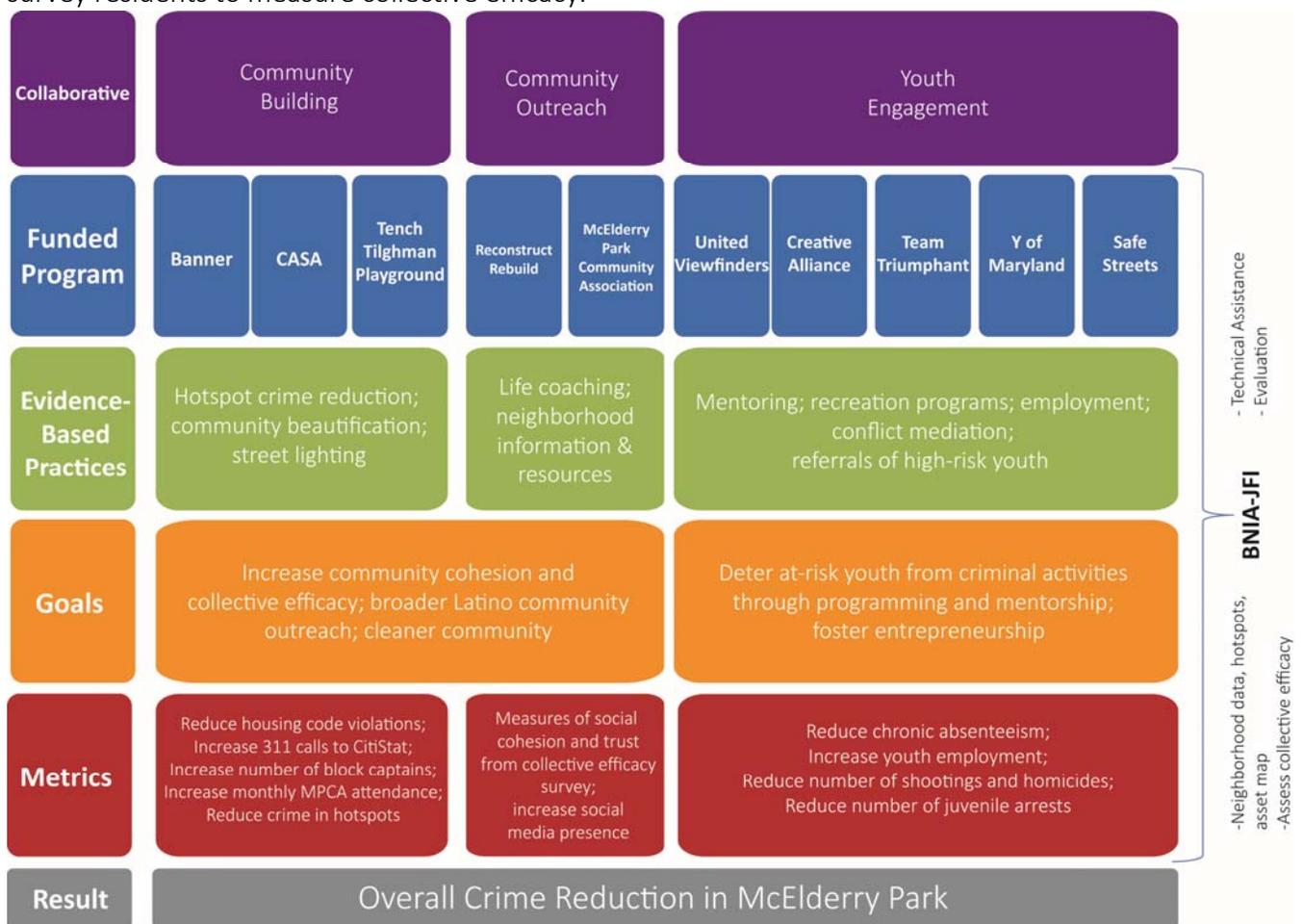
In addition to accessing and analyzing Part 1 crime, the integration of data across sectors clearly shows that concentrations of residents calling 911 regarding narcotics and other drug-related issues, as well as 311 calls for service for trash and dirty streets/alleys, are clear early warning signs that more violent crime might be forthcoming. Tracking code violations for vacant and abandoned housing is also highly correlated with the residential-adjacent hotspots.

Based on the community's voting on funding priorities, BNIA-JFI's recommendations, and response to the Year 3 RFP, the proposal selection team chose the below list of programs to receive funds for programming. In addition, BNIA-JFI received funding for continued program evaluation and provision of technical assistance for the programs. The programs selected for funding in McElderry Park were:

- Banner Neighborhoods
- CASA
- Tench Tilghman Playground Group
- Reconstruct Rebuild
- McElderry Park Community Association
- Baltimore United Viewfinders
- Creative Alliance – Baltimore Club Dance Team
- Team Triumphant
- Y of Central Maryland—Community School Coordinator at Patterson High School
- Baltimore City Health Department – Safe Streets

Logic Model for Year 3 BCJI Funding

The residents of McElderry Park selected community building, community outreach, and youth engagement as areas to receive funding in Year 3. BNIA made recommendations on specific goals to address based on the research on evidence-based crime reduction strategies,⁴ such as community beautification, improving lighting, providing life coaching and mentoring to youth and adults, conflict mediation, and connections to resources and other programs. For Year 3, the funded programs were nested within working collaboratives which met monthly to share successes, receive neighborhood data updates, and identify opportunities for collaboration. By structuring the meetings around shared intended outcomes, the funded programs were able to work together for a more impactful, targeted effect in the neighborhood. The proposed logic model below (See figure below) places the funded programs in context for how they could contribute to crime reduction and the role that the BNIA/SCJ team played to track neighborhood data metrics, provide technical assistance to the programs, and survey residents to measure collective efficacy.



BNIA staff worked with the BCJI executive leadership team to provide reinforcement on evidence-based practices that each program could potentially employ towards meeting the overall goal of the BCJI grant.

⁴ The document of evidence-based crime reduction strategies, identified during Year 1, is available online: http://bniajfi.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Evidence-Based-Programs-and-Practices_Final.pdf.

BNIA also worked closely with the programs to keep them informed on crime in the neighborhood, particularly in relation to hotspots. Staff attended each monthly meeting with the funded partners and gave updates, when possible, on the metrics being tracked at the neighborhood level to identify strategic areas where targeted place-based work could be most effective.

Neighborhood Data Analysis

Neighborhood Conditions in McElderry Park

For the purposes of data analysis, a comprehensive neighborhood data profile was created for the McElderry Park community (see Appendix B). The measures collected in the profile provide a “snapshot” of the neighborhood’s demographics as well as longitudinal data on crime, sanitation, educational measures, and the housing market.

Population

In 2010, there were a total of 4,033 persons residing within McElderry Park. From 2000 to 2010, the number of persons living in the neighborhood declined by nearly 10%. Over the same time, there was a shift in the ethnic and racial makeup of the neighborhood. The number of African American and white residents decreased by 5 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points respectively, but the number of Hispanic residents more than doubled, increasing by 8.5 percentage points. This increase in Hispanic residents from 2000 to 2010 has also been experienced by several other east Baltimore neighborhoods to the south of and around McElderry Park.

Families in Poverty

Along with the decrease in population within the neighborhood, there was a decrease in the number of both married couple and single parent families. In both 2000 and 2010, the majority of the families in McElderry Park were female headed households. Of the female headed households in 2011, slightly more than three out of every four households had children under the age of 18.

In 2011, the median household income in Baltimore City was \$40,100 and the median household income in McElderry Park was \$35,283. From 2000 to 2010, the median household income in McElderry Park rose by 31%. Additionally, the percentage of families with children under the age of 18 living in poverty decreased from 35% to 26%. A neighborhood analysis of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients indicated a decline in the number of households receiving benefits. The percentage of households receiving TANF in McElderry Park decreased 3 percentage points from 18% in 2012 to 15% in 2014. This trend was consistent with Baltimore City trends during the same period, which saw a one point decrease from 11% to 10%.

Educational Attainment and Labor Force

In 2010, 35% of McElderry Park residents had a High School degree and only 5% had received a Bachelor’s degree. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of persons with a High School diploma increased from 31% to 35% and the percentage that attended some college increased from 14% to 22%.

From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of persons employed and living in McElderry Park increased from 45% to 54%. Also over this time, the percentage of persons who were unemployed, meaning that they are not working but were seeking employment, increased from 11% to 16%. Additionally, in 2010, 36%

of persons over the age of 16 were not in the labor force. This means that a significant portion of the adults in McElderry Park were either not in the labor force (not working) or were unable to find work.

Housing and Community Development

As of 2014, there were a total of 1,687 residential properties in McElderry Park. Of these properties, less than one fourth (22%) were owner-occupied. From 2000 to 2014, the percentage of properties that were owner occupied decreased from 41% to 22%. With the transition to more renters within the neighborhood, there has been a decrease in the median home sales price. In 2014, there were 49 homes within the neighborhood that were sold, with a median sales price of \$31,100. In 2014, as a comparison, the median home sales price for all properties sold in Baltimore City was \$126,325. The McElderry Park neighborhood also experiences a greater percentage of properties that are vacant and abandoned compared to the City average. In 2014, a little over 8% of the City's residential properties were vacant and abandoned. In McElderry Park, 13% of the residential properties were vacant and abandoned. The condition of these properties contributed to the low home sales price within the McElderry Park neighborhood.

Community Cleanliness and Sustainability

The issue of cleanliness and sanitation with McElderry Park is of particular concern. Residents are encouraged to use the City's 311 service to report trash and sanitation issues. Since 2010, there has been a marked decline in the rate of 311 calls for dirty streets and alleys, from 903.3 per 1,000 residents to 194.6.3 in 2014. Despite this decline, McElderry Park's rate has consistently been higher than that of Baltimore City, which had 52.8 calls per 1,000 residents.

Student Attendance

Since 2010, the percent of public elementary school students missing more than 20 days per school year increased from 9.2% in 2010 to 16.7% in 2014. Comparatively, the rate for middle school students decreased notably, from 25.2% in 2010 to 19.0% in 2014. The rate of high school students that were chronically absent declined in 2014 to 39.4% from 54.3% in 2012. This rate was consistent with the statistics for Baltimore City (38.7%). However, the rate increased back to 47.5% the following school year. A more detailed analysis of high school chronic absenteeism can be found in the Youth Engagement Goals section of this report.

A Portrait of Crime in McElderry Park

The primary indicator used to track crime incidents in McElderry Park is the rate of Part 1 offenses committed. Part 1 crimes include both violent crimes (murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Two additional measures of violent crimes not included in the technical definition of Part 1 offenses were calculated in the analysis--numbers of shootings and common assaults. In Table 1, the annual Part 1 crime rate for McElderry Park is presented longitudinally, along with raw total counts of offenses.

TABLE 1: MCELDERRY PARK PART 1 OFFENSES BY YEAR

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
PART 1 CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	90.0	105.9	96.2	92.5
NUMBER OF HOMICIDES	3	4	2	2
NUMBER OF RAPES	5	2	4	1
NUMBER OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	64	58	56	57
NUMBER OF ROBBERIES	37	39	46	38
NUMBER OF BURGLARIES	132	143	125	122
NUMBER OF LARCENIES	87	155	133	107
NUMBER OF AUTO THEFTS	35	26	22	46
NUMBER OF SHOOTINGS	3	7	5	9
NUMBER OF COMMON ASSAULTS	97	106	95	86

From 2012 through 2015, the Part 1 crime rate remained relatively constant despite a peak in 2013 at 105.9 offenses per 1,000 population. The number of homicides during this period decreased slightly, from four during the 2013 peak year to two homicides each year in 2014 and 2015. The number of shootings increased, tripling from 2012 to 2015. The number of burglaries and larcenies also peaked in 2013, but the numbers had decreased slightly by 2015. Comparatively, the Baltimore City Part 1 crime rates were much lower than that of McElderry Park during this period, with a rate of 61.8 incidents per 1,000 in 2012 and 64.9 incidents per 1,000 in 2015.⁵

At finer detail, crimes occurring during the Year 3 funding period the crime data was analyzed on a quarterly basis, as seen in Table 2. Data for the first three quarters of 2015 were also pulled to provide seasonal context. During the Year 3 funding period of September 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016, six homicides occurred in McElderry Park. During the third quarter of 2016, July 1 through September 30 a large increase in the number of aggravated assaults occurred. Thirty-five (35) aggravated assaults were reported during this period, up from eleven (11) the previous quarter, and up from 21 incidents during the same quarter period in 2015. The number of larcenies in McElderry Park increased as well during the third quarter of 2016.

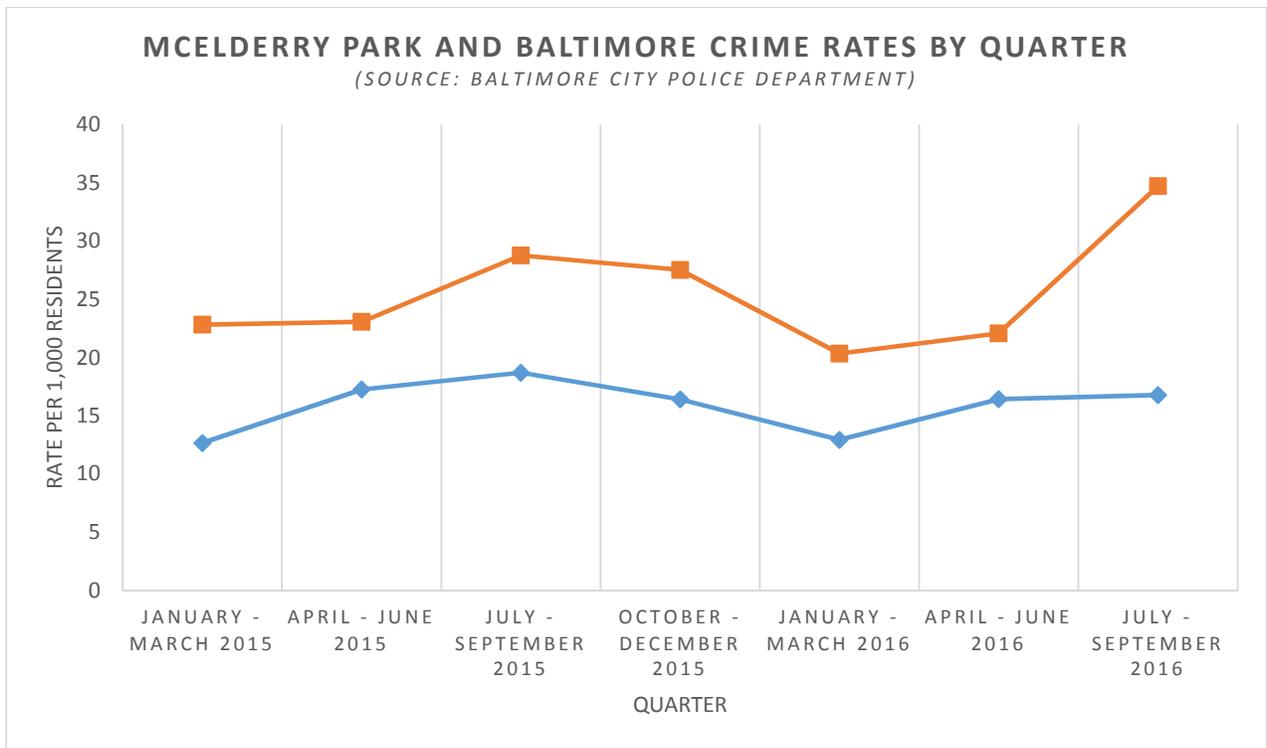
⁵ Source: Baltimore City Police Department.

TABLE 2: MCELDERRY PARK PART 1 OFFENSES BY QUARTER

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)

	January- March 2015	April- June 2015	July- September 2015	October- December 2015	January- March 2016	April- June 2016	July- September 2016
HOMICIDE	0	0	1	1	2	2	1
RAPE	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	15	11	21	16	15	11	35
ROBBERY	11	7	12	14	16	19	15
BURGLARY	18	37	40	32	28	29	39
LARCENY	41	28	25	32	14	17	33
AUTO THEFT	7	10	17	15	6	10	16
SHOOTINGS	1	4	2	2	0	2	3
ARSON	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
COMMON ASSAULTS	15	21	29	20	18	21	23

To provide context, the 2015-2016 quarterly data for McElderry Park was compared to numbers for Baltimore City. Rather than looking at raw numbers, a rate of Part 1 incidents per 1,000 residents was calculated to allow for fair comparisons. As the data in the below chart illustrates, McElderry Park and Baltimore City both had similar summertime increases and winter decreases in their crime rate. While the neighborhood's crime rate has consistently been higher than that of the City, the difference in rates increased markedly during the third quarter of 2016. McElderry Park's overall Part 1 crime rate for the third quarter was double that of the city, 34.7 incidents per 1,000 versus 16.8 incidents citywide.



Analysis of Crime Hotspots

As part of the specific requirements for all research teams of BCJI sites, crime hotspots in the neighborhood were analyzed over time. In order to identify crime hotspots in McElderry Park, the locations of Part 1 crime (violent and property) were mapped based on data obtained from the Baltimore City Police Department.

Methodology

Locations of Part 1 crimes in McElderry Park were mapped based on the recorded X, Y coordinates provided to BNIA-JFI by the Baltimore City Police Department. Violent crimes (homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) were separated from property crimes (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) to ensure that similar types of Part 1 crimes were analyzed.

To determine hotspots of crime, a kernel density analysis was performed. This analysis visualized the concentrations of points on a color gradient where darker colors indicate higher concentrations of crime incidents and lighter colors indicate lower spatial concentrations. To identify the absolute highest concentrations for the creation of the hotspot profiles, the number of display colors on the neighborhood map was reduced to two- a dark color for the highest concentrations within the McElderry Park neighborhood, and null value for all other density values.

A manual inspection of the data revealed that the hotspots for all years contained at least 3 distinct incidents of crime during the given year at the same property address, or at an adjacent property (neighboring or directly across the street).

For the initial analysis, thirteen years of crime data (2000 to 2012) were analyzed using the kernel density analysis. The highest concentrations of crime were color-coded by year to indicate the age of the violent and property crime hotspots. A total of 18 locations, containing four or more overlapping years of hotspots were identified. These locations became the basis for the hotspot profile. Contextual data on the physical and social conditions of the locations were collected and identified by analyzing the following indicators:

- Vacant properties (2001-2013)
- CitiStat 311 calls for dirty streets/alleys (2002-2013)
- Commercial/residential land use (2011-2012)
- Owner/renter-occupancy of residential properties (2011-2012)
- 911 calls for service for shootings (2000-2011)
- 911 calls for service for narcotics (2000-2011)
- Juvenile arrests (2000-2009, 2011)
 - a. All juvenile arrests
 - b. Juvenile arrests for drug-related offenses (possession, distribution, and manufacture of controlled substances)

Additional physical environment context were incorporated into the hotspots as well:

- Types of commercial businesses present
- Presence of MTA Maryland bus stops/routes
- Presence of BCPD “blue light” cameras
- Descriptions of streets and alleyways
- Street lighting
- Proximity to neighborhood gathering places such as open space, schools, churches, libraries, and playgrounds

In addition to those measures, an analysis of the types of Part 1 crimes was performed to identify what crimes were predominant in the area. Any homicides that occurred in the hotspot areas were identified in the profiles.

Findings

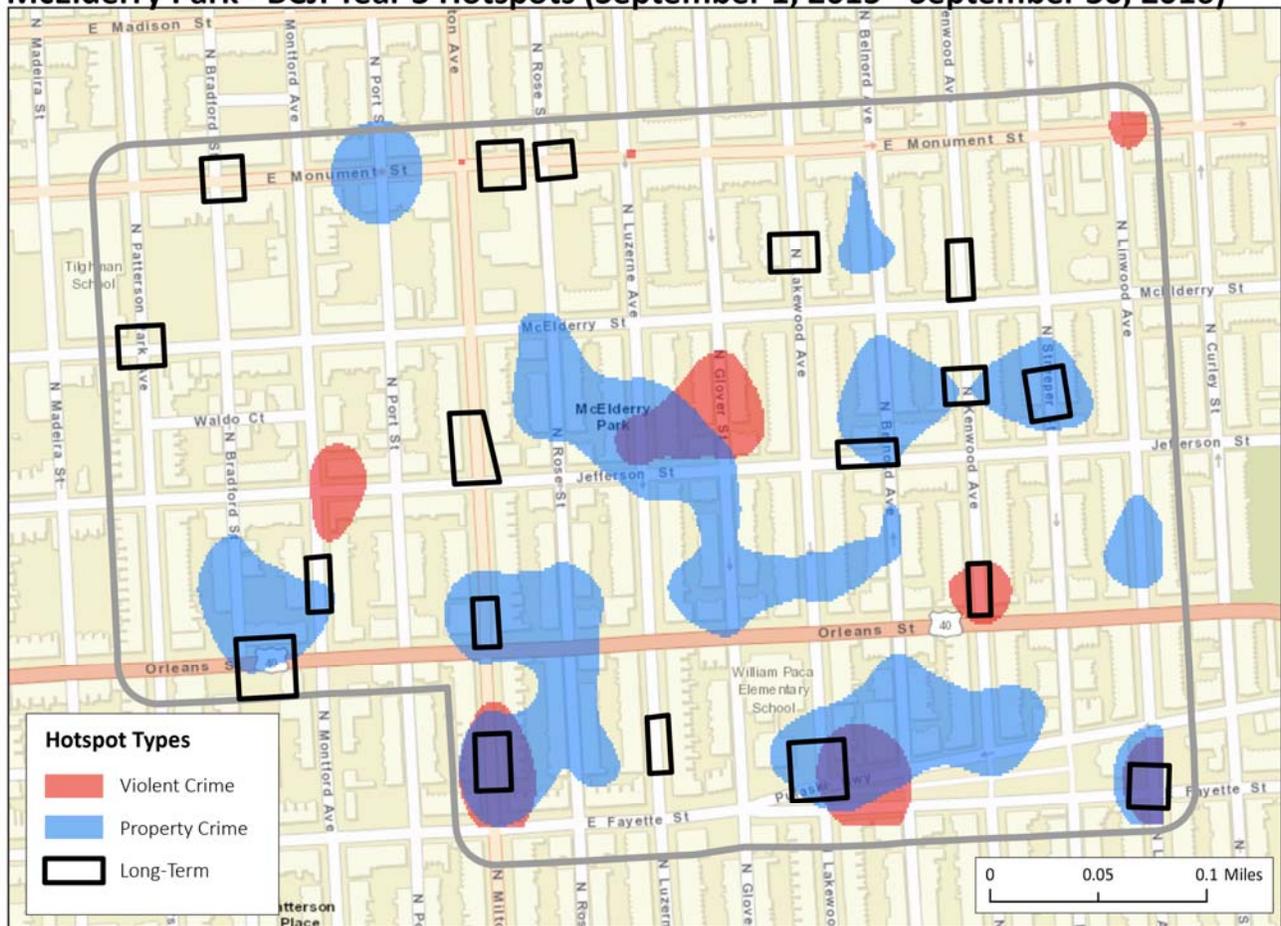
In the original analysis of crime data for 2000-2012 conducted during the planning phase of the BCJI grant, the analysis yielded 18 locations that exceeded the threshold to be designated hotspots. These hotspots, outlined in black in the following map, are areas that have had long-term, chronic concentrations of Part 1 offenses. Research suggests that chronic areas of hotspots can be ideal target locations for crime prevention strategies, compared to more temporary hotspots that can move and shift over time.⁶ Knowing the locations of both chronic and temporary hotspots allowed the community and funded programs to offer varying opportunities to address safety concerns. In the map below, the long-term hotspots are presented with areas that during the Year 3 BCJI funding period (defined here as September 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016), emerged as hotspots for violent and property crime offenses. Violent offenses, highlighted in red, are overlaid with property offenses (blue). Areas of purple

⁶ Gorr, W., & Lee, Y. (2012). Longitudinal Study of Crime Hot Spots. *Heinz College Research: Research Showcase at Carnegie Mellon University*.

are overlapping areas that are hotspots for both types of offenses. Ten of the original chronic hotspots overlap with hotspots occurring during the Year 3 funding period.

In general, crime hotspots seem to be moving in a south-eastward direction in the community, away from the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Tench Tilghman School on the western parts of the neighborhood, and the Monument Street commercial area to the north. Of particular concern are hotspots in the southern portions of the neighborhood on Fayette Street near William Paca Elementary School and Patterson Park Branch Library.

McElderry Park - BCJI Year 3 Hotspots (September 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016)



New Hotspots for Year 3

In regards to property crime in McElderry Park during the third year of BCJI funding, there were no clear standalone hotspots. Intuitively, areas of the neighborhood that were predominantly residential saw incidents of burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts. Areas with higher rates of vacant properties had fewer property crimes, as uninhabited homes provided no opportunities for thefts. There was an unusual property crime hotspot on the 2400 block of Monument Street at Port Street, but a detailed analysis revealed that many of the crimes occurred on this block were on the north side of Monument Street, which technically belongs to the Milton-Montford neighborhood. Given that perceptions of

safety do not fall cleanly within neighborhood boundaries, a 100-foot neighborhood buffer was used for all data analysis in the neighborhood to capture crimes and other neighborhood conditions existing within close proximity of McElderry Park.

Unlike property crimes, violent offenses occurring during the Year 3 time period were more concentrated into the following locations: Monument and Linwood (residential, with a church and bodega on two of the corners), Jefferson and Montford (residential, with a corner store), the 500 blocks of Glover and Luzerne (residential), and at four chronic hotspots: Orleans and Kenwood (residential), the 200 block of N. Milton (residential), Pulaski and Lakewood (near two places of opportunity- William Paca Elementary School and Library Square) , and Fayette and Linwood (near a place of opportunity- an MTA bus stop).

Chronic Hotspot Profiles

Applying the previously described indicators to the eighteen hotspots revealed some similarities between the crimes committed in the hotspots and the physical neighborhood conditions. Three loosely defined types of hotspots emerged: hotspots centered on commercial businesses, hotspots adjacent to blighted blocks, and hotspots near public spaces. Chronic hotspots that also corresponded to more recent hotspots during BCJI Year 3 are marked in the Table 3 with an asterisk.

TABLE 3: TYPES OF CHRONIC HOTSPOT LOCATIONS IN MCELDERRY PARK

	Location	Main Types of Crimes
COMMERCIAL BUSINESS-ADJACENT	Monument and Bradford	Robbery, larceny
	Monument and Milton-Rose Alley	
	Monument and Rose	
	2300 Block of Orleans*	
	200 Block N. Luzerne	
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY-ADJACENT	600 Block of N. Lakewood	Burglary, aggravated assault
	Kenwood and McElderry	
	500 Block of N. Glover	
	500 Block of N. Kenwood*	
	500 Block of N. Streeper*	
	Orleans and Kenwood*	
PUBLIC PLACES OF OPPORTUNITY	200 Block of N. Milton*	Mix of violent and property crimes
	Patterson Park and McElderry	
	Lakewood at Pulaski*	
OTHER HOTSPOTS	Linwood and Fayette*	Mix of violent and property crimes
	Milton and McElderry	
	Milton and Jefferson	
	Orleans and Milton*	
	2700 Block of N. Jefferson*	
	Montford and Orleans*	

* MORE RECENT HOTSPOTS ADDED DURING BCJI YEAR 3

Commercial Business-Adjacent Hotspots

Initially, four crime hotspots were identified along Monument Street: at Patterson Park Avenue, at Bradford Street, at the unnamed Milton/Rose Alley, and at Rose Street. These four hotspots are all contained along the busy commercial corridor of the East Monument Main Street. Because of the high concentration of commercial businesses, this street contains heavy foot and vehicular traffic, and serves as the eastbound route for the 35 MTA bus. Since the last analysis, two of the Monument Street hotspots have “cooled” off: - Patterson Park Avenue and Bradford Street; neither of these two areas have had concentrations of property or violent Part 1 crimes since 2010. The data reveals that while crime is not concentrated at these two intersections, there has been an increase and spread of violent offenses in other locations along the westernmost portion of Monument Street in McElderry Park since 2010.

The East Monument Main Street corridor is populated with a variety of businesses such as food stores and delis, small retail shops, liquor stores, beauty salons and barber shops, and pawn shops. McElderry Park’s other commercial counterpart to the south, Orleans Street, is populated with convenience stores, food shops, and a health care center, all concentrated along the southwestern edge of the neighborhood. Like Monument Street, Orleans Street serves as a transit corridor for MTA busses and is a heavily-trafficked east and westbound street. Opportunities for property-based crimes such as robbery and larceny-shoplifting are problematic in some of the stores. Aggravated assaults are also commonplace and the distribution of assault cases may just correlate to areas of high population density.

An analysis of data reveals that from 2000 to 2004, Monument Street at Rose Street was the site of many 911 calls for service for narcotics. From 2000 through 2011, all four of the hotspots along Monument Street experienced notable numbers of juvenile arrests. However, unlike Monument Street, the crime hotspot at Orleans between Patterson Park Avenue and Bradford Streets was not subject to any significant known juvenile criminal activity. While 2000 saw a spike of 23 calls for service for narcotics, this was substantially less than the hundreds of calls placed for Monument Street.

The two major shared characteristics of the commercial-adjacent hotspots, namely high population density and high density of commercial businesses, are likely the cause for the high rates of crime. Any solutions for addressing crime on Monument Street or on Orleans Street must consider the businesses that may contribute to the overall crime rate of those that are victimized by robberies and larceny-shoplifting. Another emerging hotspot, which is adjacent to an alley and cut-rate liquor store on the 200 block of N. Luzerne, was the site of increasing incidences of both violent and property crimes.

Vacant Property-Adjacent Hotspots

Five of the eighteen identified hotspots were located in residential areas in the northeastern portion of the McElderry Park neighborhood. Considerable similarities exist between these five hotspots, they are located on residential blocks that have an approximately equal mix of renters and homeowners, and they are also physically located on a corner next to narrow alleyways that lead to heavily blighted blocks, such as on Belnord Avenue and the unnamed alley between Kenwood Avenue and Streeper Street. The hotspot on the 500 block of North Glover Street is the exception- as the street where the hotspot is located is blighted. It is, however, located at the entryway to a small alley.

In the case of these hotspots, the nearby blight takes the form of vacant and uninhabitable housing and considerable amounts of trash in the street, sidewalks, and nearby alleyways. Additionally, these

blighted blocks have few streetlights. The darkness, coupled with the low occupancy rates, suggest that the vacant houses may provide cover for illicit activities. Furthermore, the narrow design of the alleyways to and from these blocks may provide discreet paths of travel.

A sixth hotspot, was located in a different part of the McElderry Park neighborhood on Milton Avenue between Orleans Street and Fayette Street. It contains similar conditions to the five hotspots in the northeast area. This hotspot is located adjacent to a narrow east/west alleyway that connects to north/south alleys. Furthermore, there is a cluster of chronically vacant residential properties on the 400 block of N. Milton.

The crimes that occurred at these hotspot locations were varied in that there was a mix of both violent and property crimes, particularly aggravated assaults, burglaries, and larcenies. Anecdotal information from community members suggest that the property crimes are perpetrated by drug users who are seeking goods to sell. The quantitative analysis that was performed only supports this claim through 2007. With the exception of the hotspots at Kenwood Avenue and McElderry Street in 2011, and the 300 block of N. Milton in 2001 and 2003, there were few 911 calls for service for narcotics.

Public Places of Opportunity Hotspots

As seen with the number of crime hotspots in and around commercial properties, locations of high population density where people can congregate can be predictive of criminal activity. There are two public schools in McElderry Park, Tench Tilghman Elementary/Middle and William Paca Elementary School, locations have had a mixture of violent and property crimes since 2000. A third, similar location, with a high concentration of crime is along Linwood Street outside of the Patterson Park branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Opportunities for crime exist in these three hotspots from the high daytime population density and the reduced nighttime surveillance of the nearby parking areas, playgrounds, and green space. High concentrations of thefts and personal (non-commercial) robberies are the primary forms of crime occurring in these locations at and adjacent to the schools and library.

From 2000 through 2006, the hotspot associated with Tench Tilghman Elementary/Middle School had a substantial amount of 911 calls for service for narcotics, peaking at 150 calls in 2002, and a total of 641 calls in the period from 2000 to 2011. During that same eleven-year period, the hotspot adjacent to William Paca Elementary had only 68 calls, which may suggest that Tench Tilghman's close proximity to the busy corridor of Monument Street may be responsible for the higher rate of calls. An analysis of juvenile arrests shows that there have been a growing number of arrests for drug possession at Tench Tilghman since 2009.

Other Hotspots and the Milton Avenue Corridor

Most of the crime hotspots in McElderry Park can be classified into one of the three above described categories, based on the types of crimes and the built physical environment of the hotspots. The remaining hotspots that cannot be easily categorized all occur along the Milton Avenue corridor, between McElderry Street, Jefferson Street, Orleans Street, and Fayette Street.

The northernmost hotspot of the Milton Avenue corridor, at McElderry Street, was the site of many 911 calls for service from 2000 through 2006. During the peak year of 2002, 150 calls were placed to 911 with a total of 641 during the eleven-year period from 2000 to 2011. Furthermore, there were numerous juvenile arrests for drug offenses at this hotspot, all for drug possession of either heroin or

cocaine in 2000 and 2001. According to the data, drug activity at this intersection has declined in recent years and the overall number of Part 1 crimes has declined as well. In the early part of the decade, the majority of the crimes that occurred were violent in nature- aggravated assaults and robberies. The number of property crimes, particularly larcenies and auto thefts, remained steady during the eleven year span of analysis. This suggests that drugs may have been responsible for some of the violent crimes at this hotspot. Due to a dramatic reduction in criminal activity post-2010 at the intersection of Milton Avenue and McElderry Street, this hotspot has “cooled off,” a trend seen in other areas in the northwestern portion of the McElderry Park neighborhood.

A block south, at Jefferson Street, was another hotspot with a mixture of violent and property crimes that spanned the full twelve year period from 2000 to 2012. Property crimes (larcenies and burglaries) peaked in 2003, whereas violent crimes, mostly aggravated assaults, peaked in 2008. As with the hotspot at McElderry Street, there was a high concentration of juvenile arrests for drug possession in 2001. Despite that peak in juvenile arrests, overall Part 1 crimes in 2001 were low that year. The 500 block of N. Milton had a cluster of chronically vacant properties and high rates of 311 calls for trash in 2010, suggesting that the deteriorating built environment may be contributing to the high rates of crime.

The hotspot at Milton Avenue and Orleans Street, like the two hotspots to the north, experienced a mixture of violent and property crimes from 2000 to 2012. However, this hotspot was different as it was also the site of 17 calls for service for shootings over the twelve year period. Additionally, this location experienced a decrease in crime from 2003-2006, completely unlike the other hotspots.

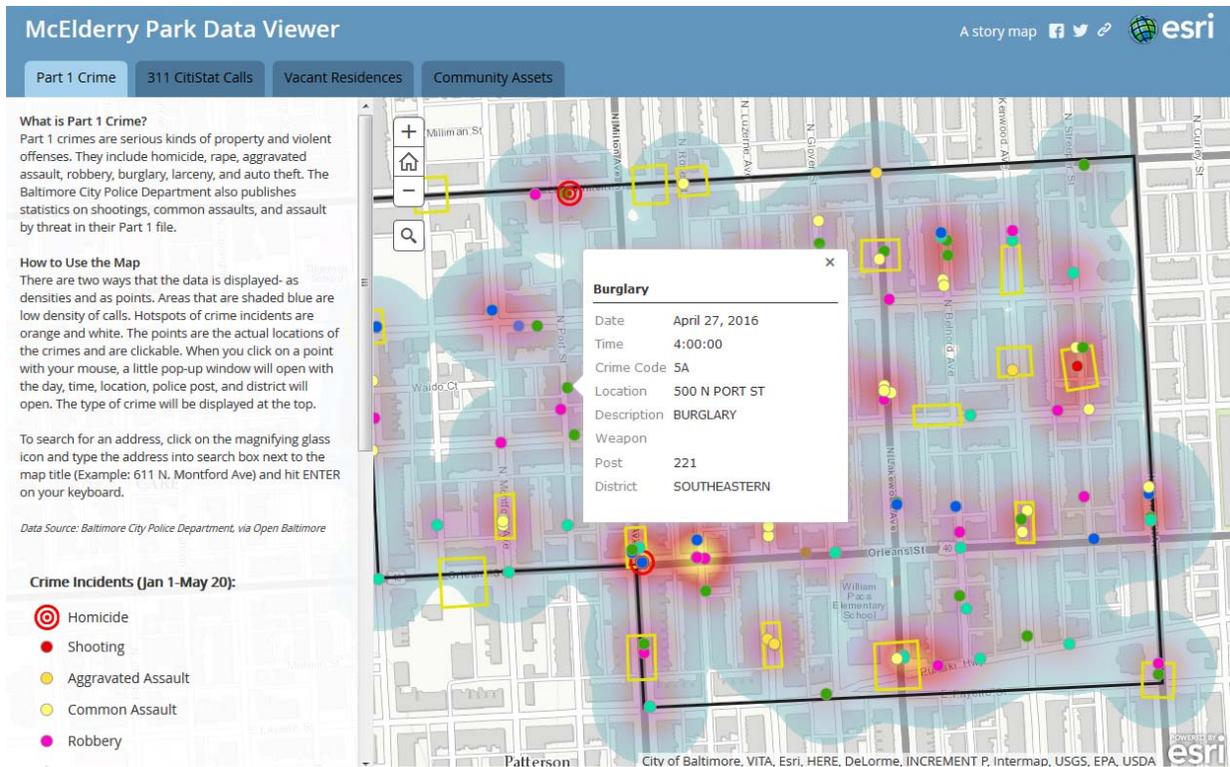
These hotspots do have some similarities- they are all located near bus stops and all have experienced a mixture of property and violent crimes. The hotspots at McElderry and Jefferson have calls for service for narcotics and juvenile narcotics arrests whereas Milton and Orleans has calls for service for shootings. All three of the hotspots were located near chronically vacant properties on Milton Avenue, on the 300-500 blocks, but unlike the other hotspots near vacant properties, these were not adjacent to narrow pedestrian alleyways and at the Orleans Street hotspot, nighttime lighting is not an issue.

Beginning in 2010 and continuing through 2014 there were a large number of violent offenses, including two 2013 homicides, occurring on the 2700 block of Jefferson Street, between Lakewood and Belnord Avenues. This hotspot did not easily fit into a category, as it was not adjacent to commercial businesses or other places of opportunity, and there was not a particularly high concentration of vacant properties or other environmental conditions typically associated with hotspots in McElderry Park.

McElderry Park Data Viewer and Community Asset Mapping

Given the recommendations set forth by BNIA to the funded partners, BNIA created and maintained an open data portal and interactive web map⁷ for viewing point locations of Part 1 crime, 311 calls for trash and lighting, vacant properties, and community assets. On a quarterly basis BNIA staff downloaded data from the city’s Open Baltimore data platform, edited and formatted Excel files, and uploaded the data to an online ESRI Story Map.

⁷ <http://bniajfi.org/currentprojects/bcij/map/>



The datasets displayed on the interactive map were intended to inform the BCJI funded partners about problematic areas in the community so that any place-based strategies or interventions could be accurately targeted. Table 4 details the variables that were available on the web map and how they were visualized.

TABLE 4: VARIABLES FEATURED ON MCELDERRY PARK DATA VIEWER INTERACTIVE MAP

	FEATURES	SYMBOLGY
PART 1 CRIMES	Type of crime; date; time; location; weapons used (if any); police post; responding police district	Color-coded (based on crime type) points; point-density hotspots
311 CITISTAT CALLS	Type of call; date; time; service request ID; location; method report was received; status date; outcome actions	Points; point-density hotspots
VACANT RESIDENCES	Location; parcel block and lot; notice date; owner name; owner mailing address	Points
COMMUNITY ASSETS	Location; name; classification; phone number (if any); web address (if any)	Points

While important to identify problematic, high crime areas in McElderry Park, it was also crucial to map out locations in the neighborhood that contained community assets that could be leveraged by residents and stakeholders to foster community building and cohesion.

During the first year of the BCJI grant, BNIA-JFI began work on a static community asset map. The original process for collecting data for the map relied on business databases (InfoUSA) and on resident input at community meetings. An online version of the asset map was launched in November 2013 and was updated with new data and a new design in October 2014. Using ESRI ArcGIS Online as the map platform, the new asset map contains data that was collected in the field by BNIA-JFI staff.

Data for the asset map was assigned into one of the following categories:

- Places of worship
- Shopping and services
- Grocery and deli
- Community Organizations and Non-Profits
- Health Care
- Education
- Community Managed Open Spaces
- Banks
- CitiWatch cameras

BNIA staff shared details on accessing the McElderry Park Data Viewer both at the monthly community association meetings and at the collaborative meetings. Two training sessions were held, intended to inform residents, stakeholders, and BCJI funded programs about the data and how to access the online resources. These training sessions were held at Banner Neighborhoods and while turnout at both sessions was small there were opportunities for community members to make suggestions about how to improve the data presented online and to improve the interactive map's usability. Given that all interested parties may not have been able to attend the training sessions, a 10-minute walkthrough video⁸ was created and posted on YouTube which detailed how to use the online map.

A third session, a data retreat, was held at the University of Baltimore. This session was geared towards community leaders and was more technical in nature, covering the functionality of the existing site and the methods used by BNIA staff to download and display the data. The purpose of the data retreat was to impart data and indicator tracking knowledge to interested stakeholders to ensure that once BCJI Year 3 funding had ended there would be adequate capacity for the community to continue its progress towards a safer, more vibrant community.

Funded Programs

Banner Neighborhoods

Banner Neighborhoods is a community-based organization that provides direct services in support of the overall viability of 10 communities in southeast Baltimore including McElderry Park. Banner Neighborhoods was a participant in the second year of BCJI funding providing youth mentoring and after school programming for kids in the neighborhood through the McElderry Park Teen Initiative. For the third year of funding, Banner Neighborhoods focused on the following objectives: increasing the number block watch applications by residents, increasing the number of block leaders, increasing resident

⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ZqarFJSQoc>

engagement in community meetings and activities, improving block infrastructure, including but not limited to lighting and cleanliness, and increasing neighborhood reporting of crime to 911 and nuisances to 311.

CASA

CASA is a non-profit organization created to empower and improve the quality of life for immigrant communities. CASA participated in third year BCJI programming working to increase Latino community engagement in McElderry Park. Over the course of the year, CASA worked on targeted outreach to Spanish-speaking residents in the neighborhood to inform them about community meetings and events and to identify opportunities to reduce cultural barriers. CASA also worked to provide support to other funded programs with translation services for fliers and other materials, interpretation at neighborhood association meetings, and hosting cultural events to facilitate conversations around diversity.

Tench Tilghman Playground Transformation Working Group

Tench Tilghman Elementary/Middle School is located in the western region of the McElderry Park neighborhood, on Patterson Park Avenue at McElderry Street. Many partnering organizations in the community, including BCJI funded partners CASA, Safe Streets, Baltimore United Viewfinders, Banner Neighborhoods, #Reconstruct #Rebuild, and the McElderry Park Community Association sought funding to replace existing playground equipment and improve upon the playground's basketball court. Serving not only students at Tench Tilghman, the playground offers safe, recreational opportunities for many of the neighborhood's children and young adults.

#Reconstruct #Rebuild

#Reconstruct #Rebuild is an organization based in McElderry Park that provides mentoring and life coaching to youth aged 14-18 in the neighborhood. Through the BCJI grant, #Reconstruct #Rebuild sought to provide one-on-one mentoring and worked to provide opportunities for youth to receive tutoring, recreational opportunities, and advocacy for any individuals in the juvenile justice system. Furthermore, #Reconstruct #Rebuild worked to provide youth with support services and opportunities for employment with the hopes that their efforts would deter youth from crime.

McElderry Park Community Association

The McElderry Park Community Association, based at the McElderry Park Resource Center, located at 611 N. Montford Avenue, has long served as a meeting and event host for the neighborhood, with monthly community association meetings, educational and vocational trainings, and other services provided to residents. Through BCJI, the Community Association has engaged with community residents through meetings and events and has also hosted outreach workers who have worked to distribute neighborhood news and information through fliers and the neighborhood newspaper, the McElderry Park Star. Outreach workers for the Community Association also worked to maintain a social media presence on Facebook to share information and various social events were held to bring together residents and build community cohesion.

Baltimore United Viewfinders

The Baltimore United Viewfinders is a youth-driven organization that uses the arts to explore their own definition of self and place. Their mission is to foster the leadership potential of young people as social entrepreneurs producing multimedia arts for community action and income. Viewfinders' biggest success has been retention of a core group of youth ages 14 – 17 to build and expand programming, to serve as mentors to younger youth, and to develop entrepreneurial strategies – sustaining program costs and assisting youth in earning income. Viewfinders has been a recipient of funding in both Years 2 and 3 of BCJI funding.

Creative Alliance

The Creative Alliance, based in Highlandtown, Baltimore, offered dance classes for high school-aged McElderry Park youth. The courses, based in McElderry Park, offered youth the opportunity to develop skills in the arts and build self-esteem and confidence while providing entertainment to the community through their performances. The programming, known as the Baltimore Club Dance Team, focused primarily on Contemporary Urban Dance and the Dance Team was able to partner with Team Triumphant, another BCJI-funded program that provided youth with education around hip-hop/disc-jockeying. Together, the Baltimore Club Dance Team and Team Triumphant offered joint performances during community building events in McElderry Park.

Team Triumphant

Team Triumphant was an after-school program that offered a hip-hop/disc-jockeying education program to high-school aged youth in McElderry Park. In addition to providing foundations of hip-hop music education Team Triumphant created a “safe haven” recreational space for youth to engage in positive behaviors and to get connected with entrepreneurship opportunities with professional musicians, promoters, producers, dancers, and others.

Y of Central Maryland – Patterson High School

The Y of Central Maryland provides a full-time site coordinator, Shanelle England, at Patterson High School. This program is part of the City's Community Schools approach to promote student achievement along with family and community well-being. Through the work of a coordinator, community schools promote an integrated focus on academics; enrichment; health and social supports; youth and community development; and family engagement for student success, strong families, and healthy communities. Receiving funding in Years 2 and 3, the Y of Central Maryland has worked to reduce chronic absenteeism at Patterson High School.

Safe Streets East

Safe Streets Baltimore is an interdisciplinary, public health approach to violence prevention. A replication of the Cure Violence model that maintains that violence is a learned behavior that can be prevented using disease control methods. Using proven public health techniques, the model aims to prevent violence through a three-prong approach including the identification and detection of potential violence; interruption and intervention of violence, primarily through conflict mediation and risk reduction; and an overall change in behavior and norms historically supportive of using violence to solve interpersonal conflict(s). The program focuses on promoting a community that thinks and acts

systematically, has instilled resiliency, cultivates collaboration, embraces diversity, and engages in continuous quality improvement while revising strategies based on observed results.

The Living Classrooms Foundation (LCF) currently implements Safe Streets East in the McElderry Park community. In partnership with the Baltimore City Health Department, the site began in June 2007 and has since worked with over 350 highest risk participants, identified as individuals, ages 14-25, at greatest risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of gun violence. Safe Streets received funding in Years 2 and 3 of BCJI in McElderry Park, working both years to reduce violence in the neighborhood's crime hotspots.

Outcome Indicators Data Analysis

At the beginning of the Year 3 programming, BNIA-JFI determined several measurable neighborhood indicators that would most directly measure the impact of evidence-based practices for crime reduction at the neighborhood scale (See Appendix A). The results of those findings are grouped together in this section by the three main collaborative areas: Community Building, Community Outreach, and Youth Engagement. For the purposes of analysis, the metrics identified for the Community Building and Community Outreach collaboratives were merged, given that the organizations were working towards the same goals of increasing community cohesion and collective efficacy, broadening Latino community outreach, and working towards a cleaner community. In fact, the two collaboratives were merged partially through the year to allow for more opportunities for funded partners to work together.

Community Building and Outreach

The following metrics were identified for measuring progress towards the goals of community building and outreach:

- Increase the number of calls to CitiStat (311) to report illegal dumping, unsanitary residential properties, dirty streets, dirty alleys, and clogged storm drains;
- Increase the number of residents visiting the McElderry Park Resource Center;
- Increase the number of residents reading the McElderry Park Star newspaper; and
- Increase the number of residents likely to intervene if someone was illegally dumping trash, someone was firing a weapon, or if someone was selling drugs.
- Increase the number of block captains;
- Increase attendance at monthly McElderry Park Community Association meetings;
- Increase Social Media presence; and
- Reduce the number of crimes occurring in hotspot areas.

Goal: Increasing Calls to CitiStat

During the first year of BCJI funding, residents who participated in focus groups identified several quality of life concerns in McElderry Park, citing neighborhood cleanliness as a major problem in the neighborhood. To address the goal of reducing trash and unsanitary conditions, the community chose to fund a neighborhood cleanup in Year 2 of BCJI (2014-2015). In Year 3, Banner Neighborhoods made cleaning and greening one of their priorities for their targeted block efforts, assisting with cleanups and encouraging residents to call CitiStat to report illegal dumping, nuisance properties, and dirty streets and alleys.

BNIA identified and analyzed several indicators derived from Baltimore City’s 311 CitiStat system, which allows for residents to report nuisance issues in their communities by phone, mobile app, or online. These indicators measure civic engagement and show, by proxy, how willing residents are to report problems that they see.

TABLE 5: MCELDERRY PARK CITISTAT CFS BY YEAR PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY CITISTAT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
DIRTY ALLEYS	231.6	111.1	157.5	327.1
DIRTY STREETS	88.5	37.9	36.4	51.1
ILLEGAL DUMPING (HCD)	6.7	6.7	10.2	14.9
PROPERTY SANITATION	98.2	99.7	101.7	118.8

Starting in 2012, before BCJI funding came to McElderry Park, the rate of calls just for dirty alleys was 231.6 calls per 1,000 and the rate for dirty streets was 88.5 calls per 1,000 (see Table 5). For the next two years, the rate of calls in McElderry Park were considerably lower than year 2012 values. With the start of Year 3 BCJI funds, Banner Neighborhoods began encouraging residents to call and report nuisance issues in the community. As a result, the rate of calls for dirty alleys increased dramatically in 2015, to 378.1 calls per 1,000 residents. Analyses of calls to report illegal dumping and unsanitary properties also followed a similar trend: there were increases in the number of calls to CitiStat. Examining the same calls for service on a quarterly basis for the BCJI Year 3 funding period (Table 6) shows some variation in the data, which may be tied to seasonality- fewer calls were reported in the colder winter months when residents are less likely to spend extended time outdoors.

TABLE 6: MCELDERRY PARK CITISTAT CFS BY QUARTER PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY CITISTAT)

	July - September 2015	October - December 2015	January - March 2016	April - June 2016	July - September 2016
DIRTY ALLEYS	106.9	84.3	103.6	146.3	97.9
DIRTY STREETS	12.9	7.4	7.9	22.6	21.1
ILLEGAL DUMPING (HCD)	28.8	5.2	6.2	4.0	12.9
PROPERTY SANITATION	45.9	22.8	19.8	25.8	33.5

Goal: Increasing Community Engagement

A survey to measure collective efficacy in McElderry Park was developed during BCJI Year 2⁹ and implemented in two waves to check for changes over time. Various questions were asked of sampled residents regarding their overall engagement in the community and its resources, and their willingness to intervene in certain situations to ensure the safety of their neighbors and the neighborhood’s cleanliness. Selected survey responses addressing the specific goals of the Community Building and

⁹ More information about the collective efficacy survey can be found on Page 37 of this report.

Outreach collaboratives for both years are presented in Table 7. Positive changes signal that progress is being made towards a more connected neighborhood. The question that elicited the most positive change regarded reading the McElderry Park Star, which is a community focused newsletter that helps neighbors stay informed of each other and events in the neighborhood. Furthermore, responses to the question about willingness to report illegal dumping correspond with the actual increase in calls to CitiStat to report illegal dumping from 2014 to 2015.

TABLE 7: SELECT COLLECTIVE EFFICACY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES
(SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE COLLECTIVE EFFICACY SURVEY)

	Year 1 Response	Year 2 Response	Percentage Change
I HAVE READ THE MCELDERRY PARK STAR MORE THAN ONCE.	37%	61%	+24
I HAVE NEVER STOPPED BY THE RESOURCE CENTER.	67%	50%	-17
I AM LIKELY TO INTERVENE IF SOMEONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD FIRED A GUN.	39%	54%	+15
I AM LIKELY TO INTERVENE IF SOMEONE WAS DUMPING TRASH ILLEGALLY ON THE BLOCK.	55%	71%	+16
I AM LIKELY TO INTERVENE IF SOMEONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WAS SELLING DRUGS.	44%	55%	+11

Goal: Increasing the Number of Block Captains

Efforts were made by Banner Neighborhoods and other stakeholders to increase the number of block captains in McElderry Park. Block captains are provided with training and work to keep their fellow residents informed and connected to events and opportunities in the neighborhood to build community trust and cohesion. At the end of 2014, before the start of Year 3 BCJI funding, there were 14 block captains working in McElderry Park. By the end of the programming year, there were 31 captains working on over 20 blocks in the neighborhood, which represents coverage of about half of the neighborhood’s residential streets. The map below highlights the portions of the neighborhood that have block captains.

McElderry Park Block Captains



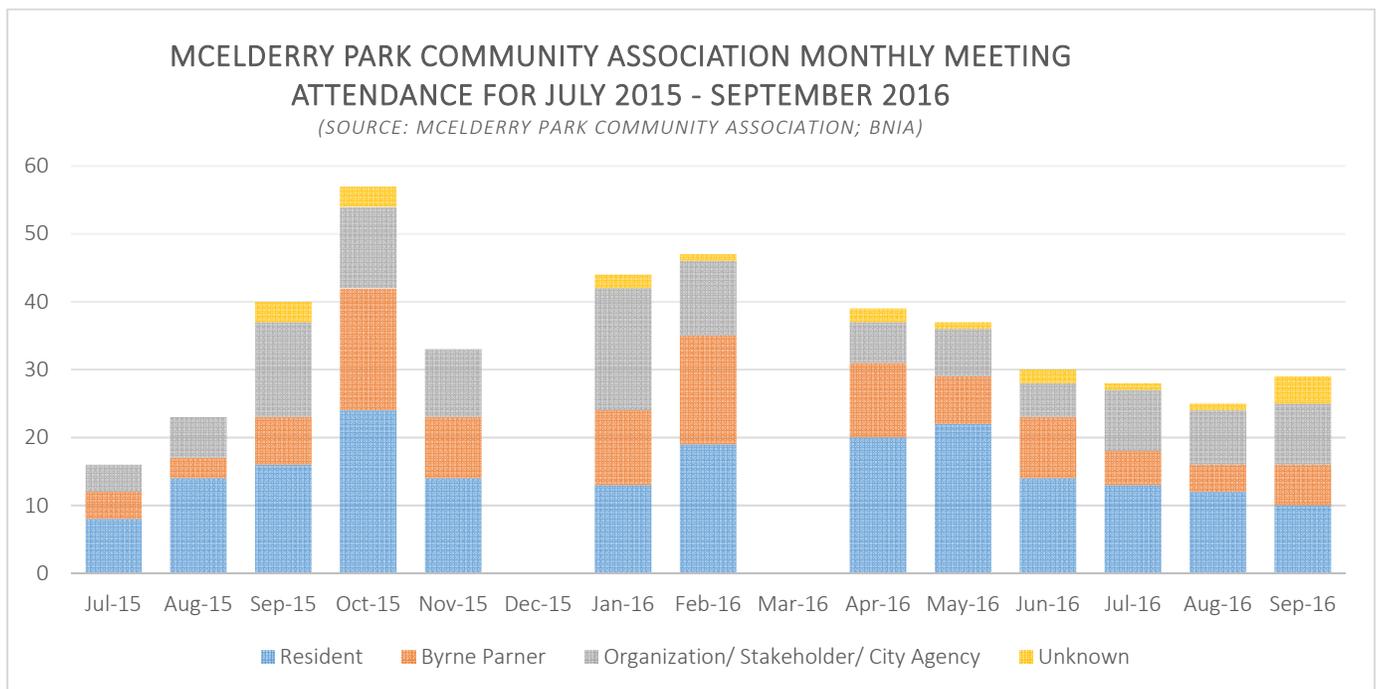
Goal: Increasing the Attendance at Community Association Meetings

The McElderry Park Community Association hosts their monthly meeting on the third Wednesday of the month from 6-8pm at the McElderry Park Community Resource Center at 611 N. Montford Avenue. Starting in July 2015, BNIA worked to develop a sign-in sheet to be used to collect the names and affiliations of attendees at the monthly meetings. There were two months where data was not collected- December 2015 and March 2016- due to other community events (a holiday party and an election candidates' forum) being hosted during the monthly meeting time slot. Working with member of the BCJI executive team, BNIA assigned each meeting attendee one of the following identifiers:

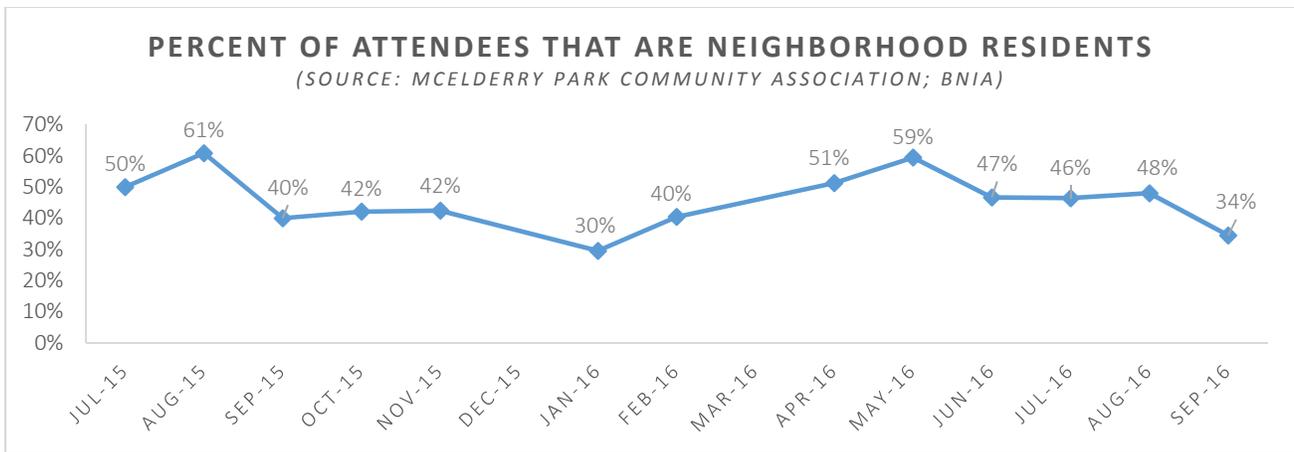
- *Residents*
A resident was defined as any individual living within the neighborhood boundaries of McElderry Park and not affiliated with any BCJI funded programs, any stakeholder organization, or city/state agency.

- *Byrne Partners*
Any person, regardless of their residency in the neighborhood, affiliated with a funded BCJI program, BCJI executive committee or research partner was classed in this category.
- *Organizations/Stakeholders/City Agencies*
Any person attending a monthly community meeting not from the neighborhood and acting in an official organizational or agency capacity was classified in this category.
- *Unknown/Other*
Any individual attending a meeting, status/role unknown to the BNIA team or executive committee was classified in this category.

For the period of July 2015 through September 2016, a total of 182 unique individuals attended at least one meeting. Over this period, Residents comprised the largest share of attendees (39%), followed by persons from Organizations/Stakeholders/City Agencies (37%), then Byrne Partners (18%), and Unknown/Other (6%). Monthly attendance by identity is presented in the below chart.



While Residents comprised the largest share of attendees over the entirety of Year 3, their monthly attendance varied from a high in August 2015 at 61% to a low of 30% in January 2016. Since May 2016, the number of Resident attendees has steadily declined, which indicates that more community outreach and engagement may be needed.



Goal: Increasing Social Media Presence

Social media is another way for residents to stay engaged with one another and to learn about community events. On Facebook, there is a McElderry Park Neighbors public group and a McElderry Park community page. As of November 17, 2016, the Neighbors group page has 286 unique members and 4 administrators, while the community page has 121 unique followers. The Neighbors group is significantly more active than the community page, featuring photos, events, other local resources’ Facebook pages, and job opportunities. Due to the format of the community page the followers are not publicly visible so it is not possible to determine the level of overlap between the two pages. Folding the page’s contents and followers into the more active Neighbors group may allow for clearer, timely information shared online to residents.

Goal: Decreasing Crime in Hotspots

At the start of the first year of BCJI funding, BNIA identified several hotspots dispersed throughout McElderry Park, based on an analysis of longitudinal crime data dating back to 2000. The hotspot analysis over time showed that there were locations in the neighborhood where crime consistently occurred, most likely due to the physical environment. During the Year 3 funding period, Banner Neighborhoods used the hotspots identified by BNIA for cleaning and lighting efforts and Safe Streets worked with data from the Southeastern Police District to identify areas in the neighborhood with high rates of assaults and other violent offenses. In Table 8, the number of Part 1 offenses by type are presented for 2015 through the third quarter of 2016. The percentage of the crimes that occurred in a hotspot are indicated in parentheses.

TABLE 8: TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND PERCENT OF OFFENSES OCCURRING IN HOTSPOTS BY QUARTER
(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)

	JANUARY- MARCH 2015	APRIL - JUNE 2015	JULY- SEPTEMBER 2015	OCTOBER- DECEMBER 2015	JANUARY- MARCH 2016	APRIL- JUNE 2016	JULY- SEPTEMBER 2016
HOMICIDE	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (0.0%)
RAPE	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	15 (20.0%)	11 (81.8%)	21 (19.0%)	16 (18.8%)	15 (20.0%)	11 (45.5%)	35 (51.4%)
ROBBERY	11 (18.2%)	7 (0.0%)	12 (25.0%)	14 (7.1%)	16 (25.0%)	19 (21.1%)	15 (13.3%)
BURGLARY	18 (44.4%)	37 (35.1%)	40 (27.5%)	32 (25.0%)	28 (21.4%)	29 (20.7%)	39 (25.6%)
LARCENY	41 (9.8%)	28 (14.3%)	25 (16.0%)	32 (31.3%)	14 (21.4%)	17 (23.5%)	33 (30.3%)
AUTO THEFT	7 (57.1%)	10 (40.0%)	17 (35.3%)	15 (20.0%)	6 (0.0%)	10 (20.0%)	16 (31.3%)
SHOOTINGS	1 (0.0%)	4 (25.0%)	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (0.0%)
ARSON	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
COMMON ASSAULTS	15 (46.7%)	21 (38.1%)	29 (13.8%)	20 (35.0%)	18 (38.9%)	21 (42.9%)	23 (39.1%)

As the data shows, for two quarters the majority of aggravated assaults during the 2015-2016 period occurred in locations of hotspots. In 2016 alone, the rate of these assaults in hotspots has more than doubled, with 20% of the 15 aggravated assaults occurring in hotspot areas from January 1 through March 31 to 51% for the July 1 through September 30 period. The rate of common assaults occurring in hotspots is also notable, with 39% of the assaults occurring in the neighborhood from July 1 to September 30 occurring in a hotspot. When looking at the trends in the percent of crime occurring in hotspots over the full duration of the BCJI grant (2013-2016), there was not much change, and in fact, there was an increase in some types of crime, particularly in aggravated assaults (Table 9).

TABLE 9: PERCENT OF CRIMES OCCURRING IN HOTSPOTS BY YEAR, 2012-2016

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
HOMICIDE	66.7%	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	40.0%
RAPE	40.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	32.8%	32.8%	16.1%	30.2%	42.6%
ROBBERY	32.4%	23.1%	34.8%	13.6%	20.0%
BURGLARY	26.5%	30.1%	28.8%	31.5%	22.9%
LARCENY	26.4%	29.7%	34.6%	17.5%	26.6%
AUTO THEFT	37.1%	19.2%	18.2%	34.7%	21.9%
SHOOTINGS	33.3%	42.9%	40.0%	44.4%	20.0%
ARSON	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
COMMON ASSAULTS	30.9%	36.8%	29.5%	30.6%	40.3%

Youth Engagement

The following metrics were identified for measuring progress towards youth engagement strategies for crime reduction:

- Reduce the number of juvenile arrests;
- Reduce levels of chronic absenteeism for high school students;
- Increase job opportunities for young adults; and
- Reduce the number of shootings and homicides.

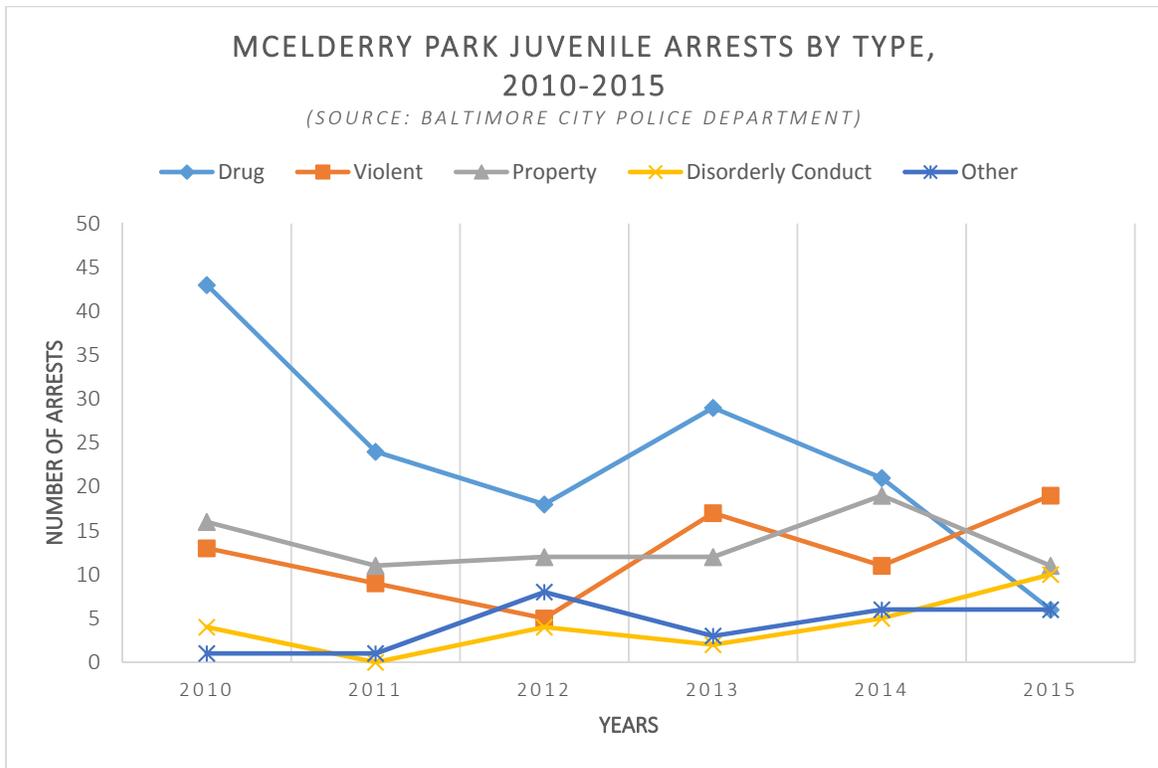
Goal: Reduce Juvenile Arrests

One of the main goals of the Youth Engagement collaborative has been to reduce juvenile crime through programming around mentorship, training, and entrepreneurial opportunities. Measuring juvenile arrest rates, by type, provides insight on the effectiveness of such strategies. An analysis of arrests for 2010-2015 showed a slight decrease in the number of youth arrested. Arrests for drug-related offenses, including drug manufacturing, distribution, and possession of narcotics and other controlled substances including alcohol decreased the most dramatically. In 2010, there were 43 arrests of juveniles aged 10-17 for drugs, compared to only 6 in 2015. Despite this decline, arrests for violent offenses such as robberies and assaults have increased along with arrests for disorderly conduct, as seen in Table 10.

TABLE 10: ALL MCELDERRY PARK JUVENILE ARRESTS BY TYPE, 2010-2015

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)

YEAR	Drug	Violent	Property	Disorderly Conduct	Other	Total
2010	43	13	16	4	1	77
2011	24	9	11	0	1	45
2012	18	5	12	4	8	47
2013	29	17	12	2	3	63
2014	21	11	19	5	6	62
2015	6	19	11	10	6	52



Goal: Reduce Chronic Absenteeism in High Schoolers

During the 2015-2016 school year, there were 275 youth in McElderry Park enrolled at Baltimore City Public High Schools. The majority of students living in the neighborhood attended either Patterson High, Digital Harbor High, or National Academy Foundation. There are no high schools within the footprint of the neighborhood so all students must travel outside the community to attend school.

BNIA tracked the attendance of all public high school students, regardless of their attending to school. Table 11 details the rate of chronic absenteeism for each school year 2010-2011 to 2015-2016. Chronic absenteeism is defined as students who miss approximately 1/9th or more of days during the school year. During the first two years of BCJI funding, the chronic absenteeism rate for high schoolers in

grades 9-12 was considerably lower than in previous years. During the 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 school years, which correspond to the first two years of BCJI funding in McElderry Park, there were considerably lower rates of students that were chronically absent. McElderry Park has had consistently higher rates of absenteeism when compared to all high school students in the city, however; in 2013-2014, the rates were within 2 percentage points. The 2015-2016 school year saw an increase in absenteeism for students citywide and in the neighborhood. In McElderry Park the absenteeism rate increased by nearly 18 points, with a citywide increase of 17 points. While the neighborhood trend is consistent with trends seen at the city level, it is still important to note that the values in McElderry Park are still much higher than rates for Baltimore as a whole.

TABLE 11: HIGH SCHOOL CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM, 2011-2016

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM)

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
MCELDERRY PARK	56.4%	69.2%	53.3%	39.4%	47.5%	65.1%
BALTIMORE CITY	42.1%	40.4%	35.6%	38.7%	37.4%	54.6%

An additional analysis of chronic absenteeism was performed at the quarterly level for both McElderry Park and Baltimore City (Table 12). As expected, the quarterly variation of absenteeism in the neighborhood corresponded with trends for Baltimore City, with higher rates of students absent from school in the February-April 2016 period. It is noteworthy that the value differences between McElderry Park and Baltimore City grew as the school year wore on. At the beginning of the year, the neighborhood had a 7.8% higher absenteeism rate than the city as a whole, which grew to an 11.9%-point difference in the spring of 2016.

TABLE 12: HIGH SCHOOL CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM BY QUARTER, 2015-2016 SCHOOL YEAR

(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM)

	August-October	November-January	February - April	May-June
MCELDERRY PARK	38.9%	48.0%	54.5%	53.5%
BALTIMORE CITY	31.1%	39.6%	42.1%	41.6%

Goal: Increase Young Adult Employment

In addition to youth mentorship, the number of youth connected with employment opportunities is an important factor to building a sustainable and safe community. The various programs operating within the Youth Engagement collaborative offer entrepreneurial opportunities for participants, however; it is difficult to identify data sources to measure the number of youth employed in formal sectors. According to data from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics' OnTheMap data tool,¹⁰ in McElderry Park

¹⁰ <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

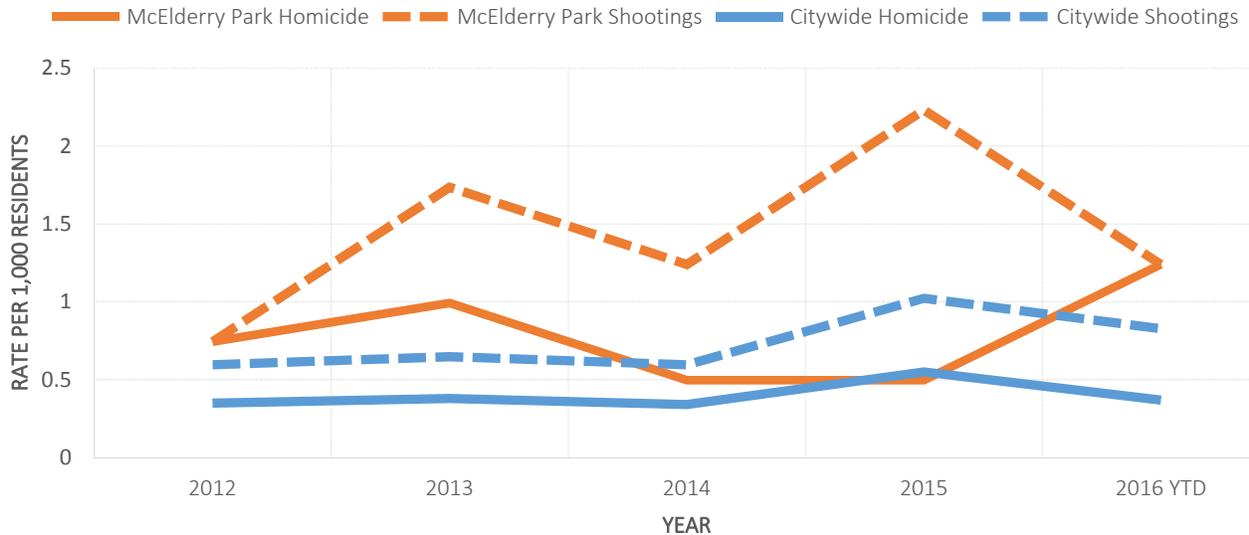
there were 1,206 primary jobs worked by residents of all ages in 2014, with workers under the age of 30 accounting for a 29.9% share of those jobs. As seen in the figure below, this share of workers has generally increased since 2010.



Goal: Decrease Shootings and Homicides

Decreasing the number of shootings and homicides is the primary outcome goal of funded program Safe Streets. A reduction in the number of violent offenses in McElderry Park can improve the quality of life of residents and lead to a safer environment for children to grow up in. BNIA tracked the number of shootings and homicides in McElderry Park for 2012 through the third quarter of 2016 and calculated rates per 1,000 residents to compare the trends to that of Baltimore City. In the chart below, the rate of homicides and shootings in McElderry Park and Baltimore City is presented. With the exception of 2015, McElderry Park had consistently higher rates of shootings and homicides than Baltimore City. As reported in the Year 2 report, McElderry Park had a spike in shootings in 2015, but the rate of homicides decreased to a rate lower than that of Baltimore City. During the first three quarters of 2016, the homicide rate in McElderry Park doubled while the rate of shootings showed a decrease.

**RATE OF HOMICIDES AND SHOOTINGS,
2012-2016 (THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2016)**
(SOURCE: BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT)



Observational Research

To provide a contrast to the quantitative data analysis conducted, observational research was conducted to ascertain how the BCJI-funded programs operated in alignment with the evidence-based methods for crime reduction. A research team member from BNIA attended programming events as a participant observer and recorded interactions among attendees. The following programs were observed during the months of April and May 2016:

Community Building and Outreach

- **McElderry Park Community Association** Spring Fling, April 16 - noon
- **Casa** Connections Event at Tench Tilghman, May 9 – 6:00PM
- **Reconstruct Rebuild** Youth and Cop Basketball Game, April 8

The events observed for these funded programs were meant to connect residents with each other, across generations, cultural groups, as well as with the police. Each of the events required outreach and inclusive programming to attract a **mix of attendees** along these dimensions. Despite inclement weather, 50-75 people attended the Spring Fling and 10 people attended the Casa Connections event. The basketball tournament involved 40 youth from the community and 3-4 police officers from the police district that encompasses McElderry Park. The demographics of the Spring Fling was racially representative of the community, with about 70% African-American, 20-25% White, and the rest Hispanic. The Casa Connections event was held at the Tench Tilghman playground, and there were approximately 8 Hispanic residents and two African-American residents.

At each of the events, there were **universal activities** (arts, crafts, dancing, performances, sports) that would support a good deal of interaction between different races/ethnicities, and also age groups. At the Spring Fling, there were stations for coloring, working on puzzles, another for a larger art piece, and pottery painting. Adults were at the tables coloring along with kids or doing other crafts. Music was playing in the background and being DJ'd by a member of the community association. This was followed by a dance routine by Creative Alliance and then an inspirational talk about all the work the association had been doing to make the community a better place to live. Activities at the Casa Connections event included a demonstration of screen painting techniques to paint tiles that ultimately would be hung up on the front of resource center in the neighborhood. For this, everyone stood together around the table, working together on a common task with a lot of laughter and the completion of several tiles. The next activity was salsa dancing, where some of the Spanish speakers taught everyone else how to salsa dance. Once again, there was a lot of laughter shared between participants of this activity, as they tried to master the dance patterns. At the basketball tournament, 6 teams played at once, playing 3 on 3 teams, each one to a basketball hoop. The police officers were interspersed on the teams, instead of being on their own team versus the teenagers. Within a team sport like basketball, there are many small opportunities to work together for a common goal. For instance, some common observations included just passing to the outside for a shot to be taken rather than attempting to score individually. One off-the-court observed instance of trust/team building is when one of the police officers took a break from playing and was hanging out behind the hoop, next to a wall. There were still two teams playing at that hoop, and at one point a youth made a dive for the ball but was headed for an impact with the wall. The police officer, moved quickly to catch the youth before he hit the wall. The police officer displaying a role as protector was a small, but important interaction. If these could become normalized and regular, then they would quite possibly improve police and youth relations. Key adults in the community were also interacting with the police during the basketball tournament which allowed youth to witness adults show respect interacting with police officers, joking with them, and having positive interactions.

Food was present at each event, which provided more of an opportunity for people to interact and talk. At the Casa Connections event, there was a translator present, so that the English and Spanish speakers could understand each other. At the basketball event, a neighborhood leader served as referee and MC for the event to make sure teams were following rules and that everything was going well between the players and the police officers.

Overall, these events seemed to promote cohesiveness by facilitating **neutral interactions** between the attendees at each event, **bringing the community together** for a festive event to celebrate the community's successes, **bridging the cultural gap** between Hispanic residents and other residents in the community, and helping **foster teamwork** between police and youth in non-threatening situations.

Youth Engagement

- **Viewfinders** Afterschool Program, May 21 – 4:30PM
- **Team Triumphant** May 12 – 6:30

The Viewfinder space is a building just north of the community with a MICA mini-art gallery on the first floor. There are at least 3 large rooms that the Viewfinder staff use, one for hands on art tasks such as

screen printing, a computer lab for design, and another room that is used as a learning room. For the observation of the Juniors, four middle school students had been working on screen printing T-shirts with the Viewfinder logos. The Seniors were in the computer lab, where three high school students were **learning technical skills** in video editing. Students were reviewing a video draft that had been made and deciding on edits for the final version. For the Team Triumphant observation, four teenagers happened to be writing the lyrics to a song accompanying the video that the teenagers in Viewfinders had been making. Although the programs were free to neighborhood youth, the **low number of attendees** in each program was very small.

Students worked independently and collaboratively with the guidance of instructors. During the Viewfinders session, while one of the students worked on making video edits, another worked on preparing the invoice, just like professional contractors, so that they get paid. The students began working very closely with the instructor. The instructor was very patient with the student as they worked through this process, and made some mistakes. It was a very tedious task, but the student worked through it and completed it.

Team Triumphant provided an example of collaborative learning. The two adult facilitators began discussing the creative process of choosing lyrics for songs with the students. They asked what the video was trying to convey, and the teenagers began discussing the video as showing a series of encounters where at first it seems like something negative is happening, but upon a deeper look was actually something positive. For instance, a girl drops her wallet and a guy seems to be going after it like a criminal but he is actually a nice person who is just returning the wallet. The facilitators enabled the students to formulate how to use music to deal with prejudices. The students were assigned homework for the following week by writing a few paragraphs reflecting on instances/examples of times where they had been prejudged based on their appearance, and craft potential lyrics to the song for the video.

Each program had two adult Instructors. Overall, there was a **high degree of mentorship** throughout the process. This involved a lot of focus on how to engage each other properly and with respect, how to engage the facilitators, and how to express their feelings and thoughts through a creative process. For instance, when discussions became animated, the facilitators made sure each of the teenagers were respecting each other and not talking over each other. They sought to make the teenagers listen to each other and make decisions together.¹¹ Individually, there were displays of mentoring through a coaching model. For example, while the Viewfinder kids were screen printing, one of them lifted the screen up, noticed the ink hadn't spread evenly, and so laid the screen back down to try it again. For anyone who has screen printed, this gets ink on the front of the screen and messes up the print. Instead of interjecting and stopping her from doing this, the mentor let the process play out and so the student could learn for herself. There seemed also to be positive relationship between the students and instructors. At one point, the Viewfinder instructor said a funny phrase, which one of the students

¹¹ The basketball tournament also provided mentoring moments where adults were able to step in at points as referees and guide the behavior of the teenagers.

repeated a few times until he had mastered the inflection and tone of the instructor. This was a clear instance of younger kids attempt to replicate the behavior of an older adult.

Community Outreach and Youth Engagement

- **Safe Streets** April 28 – 6:00 PM

This was an event in response to a fatal shooting that occurred in McElderry Park, conducted at the location where the homicide occurred. Approximately 20-25 people were in attendance, including at least 6-7 youth. The head of Safe Streets East had a microphone and spoke about the **problem of gun violence**. He used statistics such as the number of guns that the police confiscated last year, and the need for change.

After talking about the problem of violence, he started a call and response chant with the microphone, as a way of **crowd involvement**. Most certainly, the sound of the chants went beyond the people present and into homes for those who did not come out for the event. Safe Streets had shirts and other items to give out to people who attended. The last part of the event involved all participants blocking the street corner where the homicide occurred, by forming a circle and holding hands. Everyone then prayed for **unity and peace**. The event then disbanded, while people lingered for about five minutes talking and socializing.

Collective Efficacy Survey

Research Methods

A neighborhood survey on collective efficacy was administered between June 10th and August 24, 2015. A second round, with a new sample of residents, was administered March 28th through May 2, 2016. The core objective of the survey was to measure the concept collective efficacy, defined as the “capacity for residents (and community groups) to exert social control over neighborhood issues thereby reducing crime. This includes the willingness to work together, trust each other, and intervene in order to achieve that social control.”¹² A 64 item survey containing 6 parts was developed to measure this concept. Most of the survey items were selected from previous neighborhood research,¹³ however; several items, specifically “neighborhood participation,” were developed by the researchers and outreach workers in the neighborhood.

Sample Year 1

A random sample of 336 residential addresses were selected from data obtained from the Maryland Department of Planning (2013). This sample was selected from the total of 1,421 occupied residential properties that exist on 69 blocks within the neighborhood of McElderry Park. To obtain a representative sample of the neighborhood, we selected five households on each block for a total of

¹² Sampson, R. (2012). *Great American City*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

¹³ Cohen-Callow, A., Hopkins, K., Meyer, M., & Iyer, S. (2014). *Evaluation: Baltimore Community Foundation Target Neighborhood Initiative*. Prepared for the Baltimore Community Foundation, Baltimore, MD; Uchida, C. D., Swatt, M. L., Solomon, S. E., & Varano, S. (2014). *Neighborhoods and Crime: Collective Efficacy and Social Cohesion in Miami-Dade County*. Report for the National Institute of Justice. Silver Spring, MD: Justice & Security Strategies, Inc.

336 addresses.¹⁴ Prior to the random selection process, vacant properties were identified from the 2013 Maryland Department of Planning data and excluded from the random selection process.

Sample Year 2

A random sample of 644 residential addresses were selected from data obtained from the Maryland Department of Planning (2015). This sample was selected from the total of 1,374 occupied residential properties that exist on 69 blocks within the neighborhood of McElderry Park. To obtain a representative sample of the neighborhood, and to increase our response rate from the previous year, we selected ten households on each block for a total of 644 addresses. Prior to the random selection process, vacant properties were identified from the 2015 Maryland Department of Planning data and excluded from the random selection process. All residents who completed the survey during year 1 had their address included in the year 2 sample.

Data Collection

To administer the survey in both years, a group of 8-11 residents from the neighborhood were recruited and trained. These residents included outreach workers for the BCJI grant, and several members from the neighborhood's local youth council. Members of the survey team administered the survey using a door-to-door, drop-off approach. Survey team members visited each of the randomly selected addresses and sought to administer the survey to the first person who answered the door. Survey team members explained the purpose of the survey to the residents, obtained consent for those who agreed to participate, and left the survey with the resident to complete. Survey team members often circled back to pick up the completed survey the same day of the drop-off or later during the week. Some team members stayed with participants as they filled out the survey.

Response Rate Year 1

A total of 79 residents, out of 336 households selected, completed the survey (23.5% response rate). Twenty-seven percent refused to take the survey (n=92).¹⁵ There were some challenges with administering the survey including the fact that 18.8% of the sampled addresses were vacant (i.e., boarded up). Although we attempted to exclude those homes from our sample, the data from Maryland Department of Planning was from 2013 and may not have included newly vacant homes as of 2014 and 2015. An additional 12% (n=40) of the surveys were not returned to the research team, or they were returned but they were blank (a possible indicator that the survey team did not have a chance to administer the survey prior to the deadline of August 24th). Another issue the survey team experienced was residents not answering the door (an indicator no one was home). Survey team members attempted those homes several times and were unable to make contact with the residents. At the end of the survey administration period 15.5% (n=52) were designated as "no one was home." If we excluded the vacant homes and missing surveys the response rate would be 34%.

¹⁴ On blocks with five or less residential properties we include all properties in the sample.

¹⁵ This includes 8 residents who spoke Spanish and were unable to communicate with the survey team.

Response Rate Year 2

A total of 112 residents, out of 644 households selected, completed the survey (23% response rate). Our final sample was 479 homes, due to 165 not reached by a survey worker. These addresses were not visited for two known reasons: 1) several survey workers dropped out of the project early in the data collection period; 2) workers were not able to complete their assigned area for a variety of personal reasons. Our refusal rate was 34% (n=162), 15% were classified as vacant (n=70), and 18% (n=87) were visited multiple times, but no one answered at the residence.¹⁶ Only 4 people who completed the survey during year 1 completed it again in year 2. When visiting the same homes data collectors ran into the same issues with other homes – people refused, were not home, moved away, or the residence had become vacant.

Survey Results

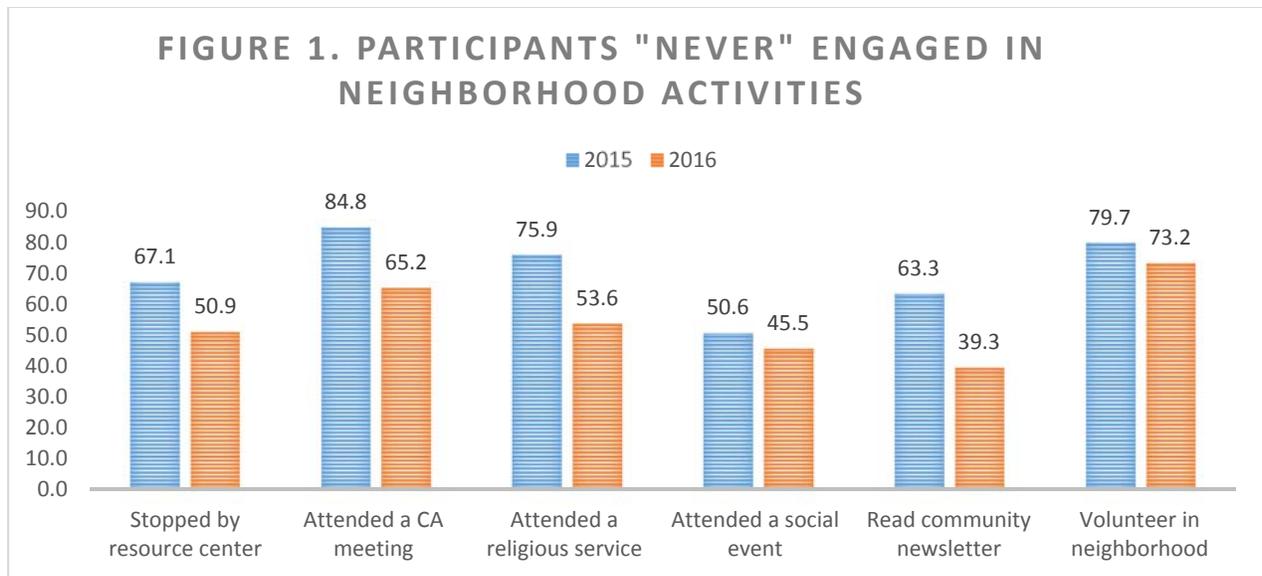
Demographics

The majority of participants in both years were female (61% in 2015; 55% in 2016), African American (77% in 2015; 75% in 2016), and over the age of 35 (56% in 2015; 63% in 2016). Fifty-six percent were employed full-time or part-time in 2015, compared to 44% in 2016. In 2015, 75% of participant rented their home compared to 60% in 2016. In 2015, 51% of participants reported planning to stay in the neighborhood for a long time (compared to 58% in 2016). The average time living in the neighborhood in 2015 was 9.6 years compared to 12.2 in 2016.

Neighborhood Participation

Based on survey responses neighborhood participation in local activities and programs was very low during 2015 and 2016. Overall participation in the neighborhood was low but seemed to slightly improve in certain areas in 2016 (see Figure 1). Residents were asked about their activity in the neighborhood over the past year. In 2015, 67% of participants reported they did not stop by the McElderry Park Resource Center, compared to 51% in 2016. In 2015, the majority (85%) reported not attending any Community Association Meetings, compared to 65% in 2016. When asked about participation in religious services, 76% reported they did not attend a religious service in 2015, compared to 54% in 2016. In 2015 63% of participants did not read the neighborhood newsletter – the *McElderry Park Star*. In the following year, 39% reported that they did not read it, and 44% read it more than once. Seventy-three percent reported they did not attend a job training session in 2015, and in 2016 74% reported not participating. Volunteering in the neighborhood was also very low during both years (78% reporting no volunteer participation in 2015; and 73% did not volunteer in 2016).

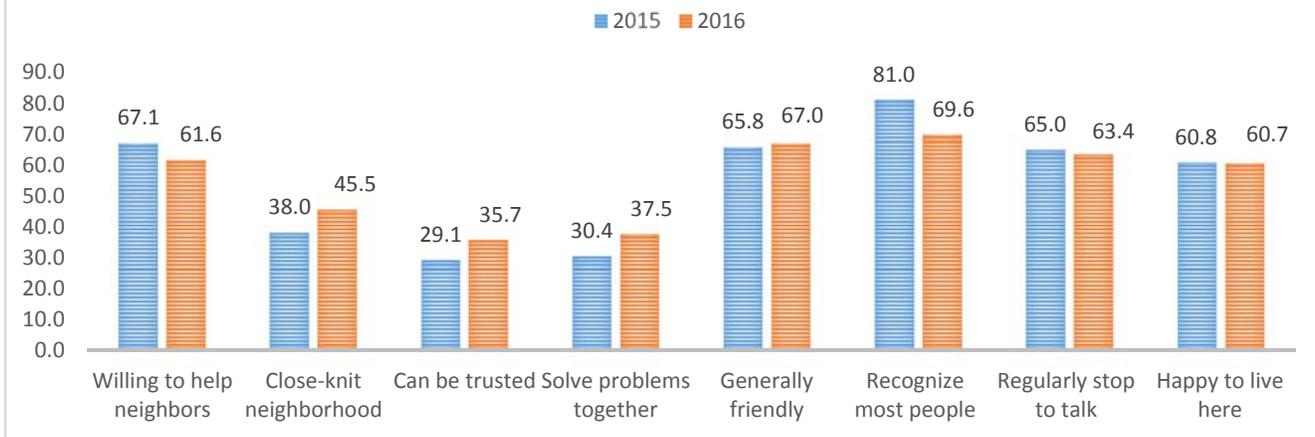
¹⁶ An additional 10% (n=48) were not completed due to varying reasons. For example, 23 were marked as completed surveys on the data collector's tracking form but no survey was submitted to the research team. We determined that this was a data entry error and these surveys were not completed yet the reason why is unknown.



Neighborhood Trust (Social Cohesion)

Residents were asked a series of questions about how well people get along in the neighborhood. The questions were designed to measure trust and cohesiveness. The majority of the participants agreed that they were willing to help their neighbors (67% in 2015, and 61% in 2016). There were lower levels of agreement to the items “people in the neighborhood can be trusted” (29% in 2015, and 36% in 2016). There were two negative items in this section that also resulted in low levels of agreement. The first negative item, “people in the neighborhood generally don’t get along” (27% in 2015, and 26% in 2016), and the second negative item “people in the neighborhood do not share the same values” (37% in 2015, and 31% in 2016). In 2015, 38% of the participants agreed to the statement that “this is a close-knit neighborhood,” with 46% in agreement in 2016. A similar item “people in the neighborhood are generally friendly” had higher levels of agreement with 66% agreeing in 2015 and 67% in 2016. In 2015, most participants (81%) agreed that they could recognize most people living in the neighborhood, compared to 70% in 2016. In both years, residents consistently agreed to “regularly stopping to talk to neighbors” (65% in 2015, and 63% in 2016), and feeling “happy to live here” (61% in both years).

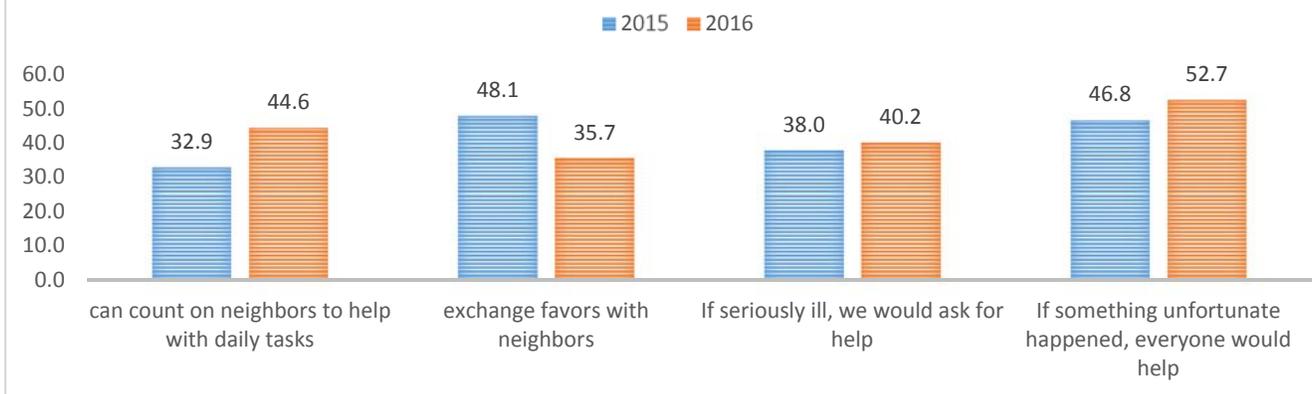
FIGURE 2. AGREEMENT TO NEIGHBORHOOD TRUST ITEMS



Community Involvement (Social Capital)

The results of the community involvement section of the survey slightly varied from 2015 to 2016, however; the agreement level to all survey items were relatively under 50%. For example, in 2015, 33% of participants agreed that they could count on someone in the neighborhood for extra help; and in 2016, 45% agreed to this statement. When asked about willingness to exchange favors with neighbors 48% agreed in 2015 with only 36% agreeing the following year. When asked “I would ask a neighbor for help if someone in a family was seriously ill” 38% agreed in 2015, and 40% in 2016. In 2015, 47% agreed they would get together to help if something unfortunate happened, and 53% agreed in 2016. The level of agreement was low when asking whether the neighborhood was a great place to live for young people (33% in 2015, and 36% in 2016), and senior citizens (39% in 2015, and 43% in 2016).

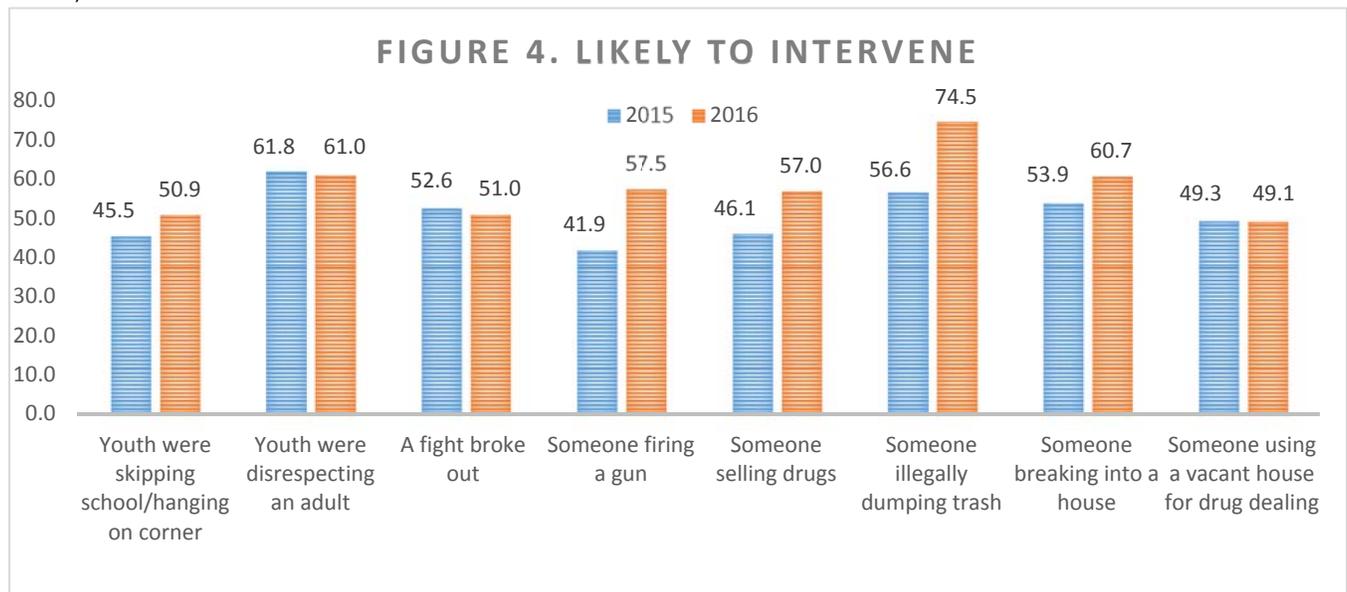
FIGURE 3. AGREEMENT TO HELPING NEIGHBORS



Willingness to Intervene (Social Control)

Residents were also asked “how likely” it is that neighbors would do something about the following situations. The results indicate that residents are likely to intervene during some instances of crime and disorder, but not others. For example, in 2016, the majority (51%) responded that they would intervene

if “youth were skipping school and hanging out on the street corner.” However, in 2015, only 46% were in agreement. There was consistent agreement across the two years on intervening if “youth were showing disrespect to an adult” (62% in 2015, and 61% in 2016); and on the item “someone was using a vacant house for drug dealing” (49% in both years). Also consistent was intervening if “a fight broke out in the neighborhood” (53% in 2015, and 51% in 2016). There was a shift in agreement to several items including: intervening if “someone in the neighborhood was firing a gun” (42% in 2015, and 58% in 2016); intervening if “someone in the neighborhood was selling drugs” (46% in 2015, and 57% in 2016); intervening if “someone was illegally dumping trash on the block” (57% in 2015, and 75% in 2016); and intervening if “someone where trying to break into a house on the block” (54% in 2015, and 61% in 2016).



Safety Concerns

Participants were asked a series of statements about things that might worry them in the neighborhood. They were asked to indicate whether a series of victimization scenarios made them very worried, somewhat worried, or not worried. The following two figures include the percentage of participants worried, or somewhat worried, about the safety of themselves and their family. In 2015, participants were most worried about being robbed while walking in the neighborhood, however; in 2016 the main worry was having things stolen outside of the home. In both years, participants were most concerned about family members being robbed while in the neighborhood.

FIGURE 5. PARTICIPANTS "WORRIED" ABOUT PERSONAL SAFETY

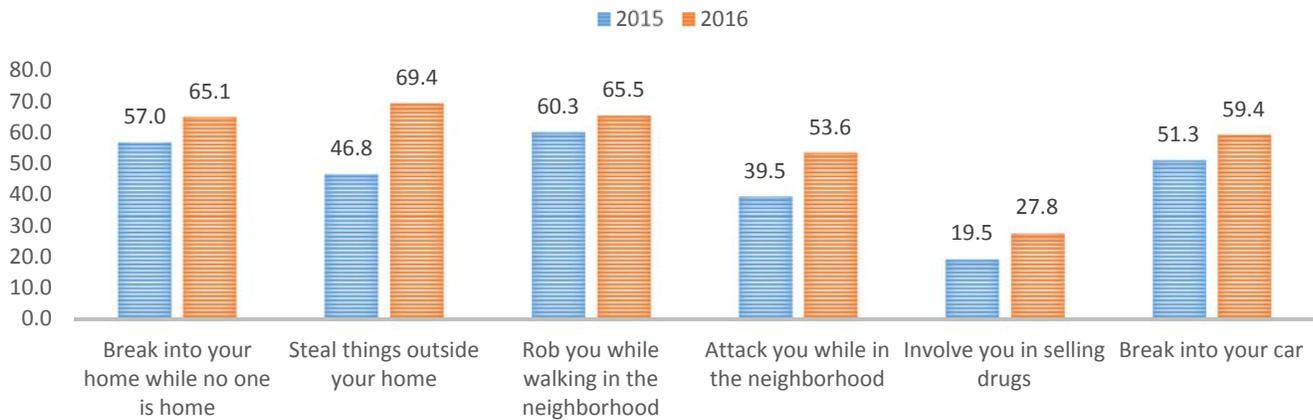
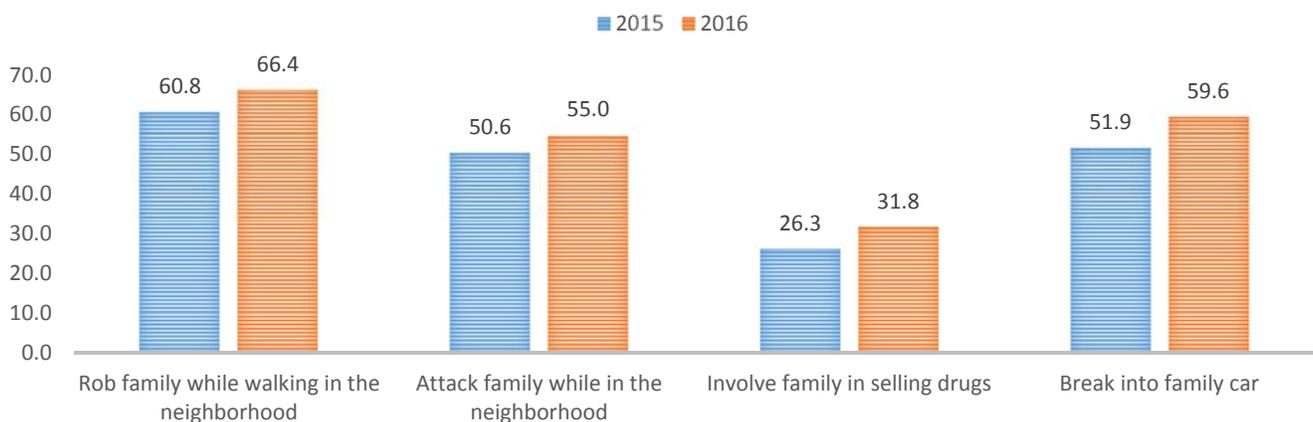


FIGURE 6. PARTICIPANTS "WORRIED" ABOUT FAMILY SAFETY

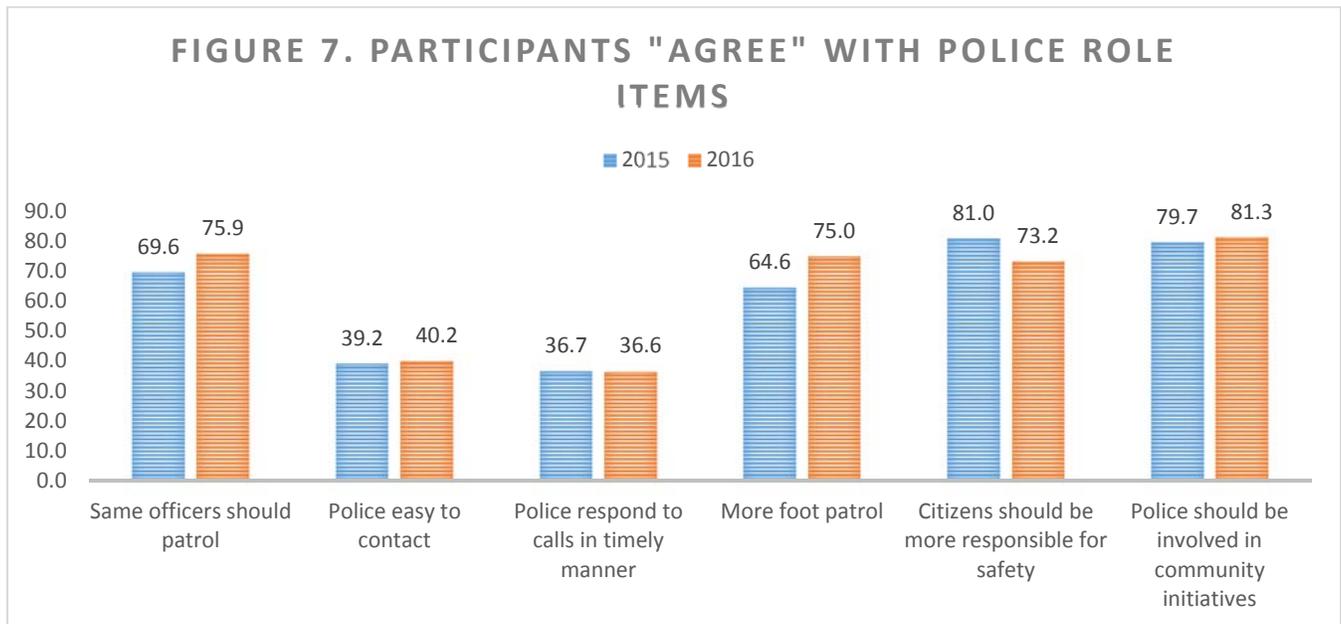


Police Perceptions

Participants were asked several questions about their satisfaction and perceptions of law enforcement services in the neighborhood. In 2015, the majority of participants (51%) were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the quality of police services in the neighborhood, compared to 43% in 2016. In both years, most participants reported it was likely they would see an officer in the neighborhood daily (73% in 2015, and 66% in 2016). In 2015, 51% described their encounters with the police as mixed (some negative and some positive), compared to 43% in 2016. In both years, only 18% reported mostly negative encounters.

Participants in both years expressed a strong agreement to having the same officers regularly patrol the neighborhood, having more police on foot patrol, having police more involved in community initiatives,

and that citizens should take more responsibility for the safety of the neighborhood. Participants in both years had lower levels of agreement on police responsiveness.



Conclusions

The BCJI model in McElderry Park operated according to a very unique, dispersed approach that was largely spearheaded by the community and the dedicated staff person located in the community appointed by the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice. A community-led process determined the allocation of implementation funds, and while city agencies were supportive, their role was very much passive. As evaluators for the BCJI grant in McElderry Park, it is difficult to truly measure the direct impact that the program is having on the neighborhood, many of the measures and results in this report do focus on the community-building and increases in an overall sense of collective efficacy. Along these lines, the funded programs in Year 3 created opportunities for new ways of interaction to foster cohesion and most of the key outcome indicators are trending the intended direction (See Table 13).

Strategy	Key Metric	Trends
Community Building and Outreach	Increase the number of calls to CitiStat (311) to report illegal dumping, unsanitary residential properties, dirty streets, dirty alleys, and clogged storm drains;	
	Increase the number of residents visiting the McElderry Park Resource Center;	
	Increase the number of residents reading the McElderry Park Star newspaper; and	
	Increase the number of residents likely to intervene if someone was illegally dumping trash, someone was firing a weapon, or if someone was selling drugs.	
	Increase the number of block captains;	
	Increase attendance at monthly McElderry Park Community Association meetings;	
	Reduce the number of crimes occurring in hotspot areas.	
Youth Engagement	Reduce the number of juvenile arrests;	
	Reduce levels of chronic absenteeism for high school students;	
	Increase job opportunities for young adults;	
	Reduce the number of shootings and homicides.	
<i>Arrows indicate values for metrics increasing or decreasing.</i>  Positive trend  Negative trend		

The collaborative approach among funded programs allowed them to better work together which was an improvement from Year 2, especially the youth-targeted programs. Monthly meetings allowed staff at the programs to network and find ways to work together to offer youth high quality experiences. Unfortunately, the low turnout at youth programs may not have been able to impact the key outcome measures such as absenteeism.

The results of the neighborhood collective efficacy survey show positive trends towards greater collective efficacy. Rates of neighborhood participation increased along every dimension, as did the sense of trust and problem solving. Due to new residents moving in and the changing demographics of the neighborhood, there was a reduction in recognition of others in the area. Based on observational research as well, the neighborhood residents will need to work together to build trust and understanding, particularly between African American and Hispanic/Latino residents.

Respondents seemed more worried across the two waves of time about personal safety and police response in the neighborhood. The passive coordination with the police department in the neighborhood did not help improve these concerns. For example, Southeastern District police officers

initially came to community association meetings to share monthly crime updates but after a few months they stopped attending regularly. Police were not involved in any collaborative meetings with funded programs.

Over the course of the BCJI grant in McElderry Park (2013-2016), the overall Part 1 crime rate fluctuated with seasons of low and high rates of crime incidents. However, the number of shootings and homicides remained steady, as did incidents of assaults, burglaries, and larcenies, which represent the greatest share of crime in the neighborhood. The very last quarter of reporting for this grant saw a marked increase in aggravated assaults. Anecdotal information shared at community association and collaborative meetings suggested that gang activity may be contributing to some violence in the community, but there was no corroborating information on their presence and no clear guidance on how or if police are responding.

With respect to crime hotspots, concentrations of incidents seem to be moving in a south-eastward direction in the community, away from the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Tench Tilghman School, to the west and the Monument Street commercial area to the north. Of particular and growing concern for the future, are hotspots in the southern portions of the neighborhood, on Fayette Street near William Paca Elementary School and Patterson Park Branch Library. Ongoing efforts in the community may direct design-related solutions at address this trend through the installation of surveillance cameras.

Political Representation and Executive Leadership

One major deficit through the BCJI project was the lack of engagement among elected officials. Even though the BCJI grant was based on federal funds, no federal delegates to the neighborhood participated in community meetings. One state delegate and an assistant to the city councilman attended one meeting. As 2016 was a strongly contested local election season, Shannon Sneed attended 4 meetings, and she unseated the long-time incumbent councilperson during the primary and general elections.

Aside from the dedicated staff person from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, the Neighborhood Liaison for Mayor's Office attended community meetings. Given the transportation and transit improvements being studied for the area, the city's Department of Transportation and the Maryland Transit Administration sent representatives to discuss progress, along with representatives from the Department of Public Works to talk about infrastructure. There appeared to be no coordinated strategy among city agencies to help implement the BCJI plan created at the outset of the project.

Use of Data and Evidence-Based Practices

Although the BCJI grant places an emphasis on data-informed and evidence-based practice, the ability to use data is based on both the desire on the part of the stakeholders and the needed resources to address the issues raised. In short, this is difficult work, and there were very few examples of use of data by a broad set of stakeholders throughout the project. BNIA-JFI spent more time groundtruthing data both for the survey implementation as well as during code enforcement walks with inspectors from Housing to confirm that CitiStat calls from the neighborhood lined up spatially with problems on the ground. BNIA-JFI staff provided quarterly crime statistics and shared data findings at many program collaborative meetings. Members of the BCJI executive team were trained on all indicator sources,

definitions, and calculation methods so they could update the neighborhood profile and interactive map portal beyond the duration of the grant.

Banner Neighborhoods was a funded partner that extensively used data and technical assistance from the research partner to inform their programming. The types of projects their neighborhood blocks could use funding for was directly related to the evidence-based analysis of practices provided to the community during the planning phase. The group also requested a custom analysis of the CitiStat data from Open Baltimore to analyze locations with high rates of complaints of broken street lights, so they could consider using remaining funds on installing porch lights which have been shown to be effective in decreasing crime. Additionally, they have requested locations of illegal dumping near hotspots and are working with the City to place a new CitiWatch camera in the neighborhood.

Appendix A- McElderry Park Neighborhood Data Profile

Population	2010
Total Population	4,033

Race/Ethnicity	2010
Percent Black	80.3%
Percent White	9.5%
Percent American Indian	0.8%
Percent Asian	1.2%
Percent Other Race	4.7%
Percent Two or More Races	3.5%
Percent Hispanic	11.7%

Educational Attainment	2010
Percent without H.S. Diploma	38.0%
Percent with H.S. Diploma	34.8%
Percent with Some College	22.1%
Percent with Bachelor's Degree	5.0%

Income and Poverty	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pct. Households with TANF	-	17.5%	18.3%	15.6%	15.1%
Median Household Income	#####				
Pct. Families w/ Kids in Poverty	26.3%				

Sources: U.S. Census, American Community Survey. Educational attainment measures for population aged 25+. Labor force participation measures for population aged 16+.

Community Sustainability	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rate of 311 Calls for Dirty Streets and Alleys	903.3	508.1	320.4	270.3	194.6	378.1
Rate of 311 Calls for Clogged Storm Drains	14.6	13.6	9.2	6.7	5.7	8.7
Number of Adults Registered to Vote	1,188	-	1,581	-	1,924	-
Percent that Voted in General Election	67.80%	-	70.80%	-	42.50%	-

Source: CitiStat, Baltimore City Board of Elections, U.S. Census.

Age	2010
Percent Aged 0-4	10.2%
Percent Aged 5-11	13.0%
Percent Aged 12-18	16.5%
Percent Aged 18-24	13.2%
Percent Aged 25-64	47.7%
Percent Aged 65+	5.1%

Households	2010
Total Number of Households	1,205
Average Household Size	3.2

Labor Force Participation	2010
Percent Employed	53.9%
Percent Unemployed	15.6%
Percent Not in Labor Force	36.1%

Housing and Community Development	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Residential Properties	1,662	1,667	1,668	1,668	1,687
Percent of Properties Owner-Occupied	23.3%	22.6%	22.5%	22.0%	21.6%
Percent of Properties that are Vacant	17.7%	15.5%	14.9%	14.6%	12.8%
Percent of Properties with Housing Code Violations	4.2%	4.0%	3.2%	3.8%	-
Percent of Properties with Foreclosure Filings	3.7%	1.1%	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%
Rate of Properties with Rehab Permits >\$5,000*	5.6	15.5	5.2	2.8	3.1
Total Home Sales	90	63	38	46	49
Median Sales Price	\$46,500	\$17,500	\$64,750	\$53,500	\$31,100
Median Days on the Market	108	58.5	62	53	49

*Rate per 100 homes.

Sources: MdProperty View, Baltimore Housing, Maryland Judiciary Case Search System, FARES, RBIntel.

Student Attendance	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent Elementary Students Chronically Absent	12.1%	12.4%	14.3%	16.7%	17.7%	21.3%
Percent Middle Students Chronically Absent	23.2%	35.2%	16.4%	19.0%	15.6%	23.1%
Percent High Students Chronically Absent	56.4%	69.2%	53.3%	39.4%	47.5%	65.1%
High School Withdraw Rate	4.9%	9.8%	4.2%	4.4%	-	-

Source: Baltimore City Public School System

Crime and Safety	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Part 1 Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	90.6	84.6	90	105.9	96.2	92.5
Number of Homicides	5	3	3	4	2	2
Number of Rapes	1	2	5	2	4	1
Number of Aggravated Assaults	80	50	64	58	56	57
Number of Robberies	18	26	37	39	46	38
Number of Burglaries	120	119	132	143	125	122
Number of Larcenies	154	110	87	155	133	107
Number of Auto Thefts	26	31	35	26	22	46
Number of Common Assaults*	127	122	97	106	95	86
Number of Shootings*	7	4	3	7	5	9
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	23.3	20.1	27	25.5	26.8	24.3
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	74.4	64.5	63	80.3	69.4	68.2
Narcotics Calls for Service per 1,000 Population	98.7	157.7	123.2	80.6	-	-

Data Profile prepared by The Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance – Jacob France Institute.

<http://bniajfi.org/currentprojects/bcji/>

Appendix B – Collective Efficacy Survey

Survey Results

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Table 1. Demographics	n	%
<i>18-25</i>	6	5.4
<i>26-34</i>	28	25.0
<i>35-45</i>	17	15.2
<i>46+</i>	53	47.3
<i>Under 18</i>	2	1.8
<i>Missing</i>	6	5.4
Gender		
<i>Male</i>	46	41.1
<i>Female</i>	62	55.4
<i>Missing</i>	4	3.6
Race/Ethnicity		
<i>African American</i>	83	74.1
<i>Caucasian</i>	7	6.3
<i>Hispanic/Latino</i>	13	11.6
<i>Other</i>	5	4.5
<i>Missing</i>	4	3.6
Employment		
<i>Full-time</i>	36	32.1
<i>Part-time</i>	13	11.6
<i>Retired</i>	18	16.1
<i>Student</i>	3	2.7
<i>Unemployed, but looking</i>	13	11.6
<i>Unemployed, not looking</i>	7	6.3
<i>Other</i>	18	16.1
<i>Missing</i>	4	3.6
Rent/Own Home		
<i>Rent</i>	67	59.8
<i>Own</i>	37	33.0
<i>Missing</i>	8	7.1
Plans to stay in neighborhood		
<i>Yes</i>	65	58.0
<i>No</i>	38	33.9
<i>Unsure</i>	3	2.7
<i>Missing</i>	6	5.4
Number of people in household		
<i>One</i>	15	13.4
<i>Two</i>	20	17.9
<i>Three</i>	25	22.3
<i>Four</i>	21	18.8
<i>Five or more</i>	22	19.7
<i>Missing</i>	9	8.0

Table 2. Participation in Neighborhood Activities	n	%
Stopped by McElderry Park Resource Center		
<i>None</i>	57	50.9
<i>One Time</i>	12	10.7
<i>More than Once</i>	33	29.5
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	5	4.5
<i>Missing</i>	5	4.5
Attended a Community Association Meeting		
<i>None</i>	73	65.2
<i>One Time</i>	13	11.6
<i>More than Once</i>	17	15.2
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	1	0.9
<i>Missing</i>	8	7.1
Attended a meeting at a local church		
<i>None</i>	69	61.6
<i>One Time</i>	10	8.9
<i>More than Once</i>	20	17.9
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	2	1.8
<i>Missing</i>	11	9.8
Attended a religious service		
<i>None</i>	60	53.6
<i>One Time</i>	14	12.5
<i>More than Once</i>	26	23.2
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	1	0.9
<i>Missing</i>	11	9.8
Attended a social event		
<i>None</i>	51	45.5
<i>One Time</i>	22	19.6
<i>More than Once</i>	31	27.7
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	0	0.0
<i>Missing</i>	8	7.1
Read the McElderry Park Star		
<i>None</i>	44	39.3
<i>One Time</i>	9	8.0
<i>More than Once</i>	49	43.8
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	4	3.6
<i>Missing</i>	6	5.4
Attended a job training session		
<i>None</i>	83	74.1
<i>One Time</i>	3	2.7
<i>More than Once</i>	9	8.0
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	0	0.0
<i>Missing</i>	17	15.2
Volunteer in neighborhood		
<i>Yes</i>	27	24.1
<i>No</i>	82	73.2
<i>Multiple Answers</i>	0	0.0
<i>Missing</i>	3	2.7

Table 3. Neighborhood Trust*		n	mean
15. People around here are willing to help their neighbors		105	2.47
<i>Agree</i>	61.6% (n=69)		
<i>Disagree</i>	17.0% (n=19)		
<i>Neither</i>	15.2% (n=17)		
16. This is a close-knit neighborhood		99	2.21
<i>Agree</i>	45.5% (n=51)		
<i>Disagree</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
<i>Neither</i>	16.1% (n=18)		
17. People in the neighborhood can be trusted		96	2.09
<i>Agree</i>	35.7% (n=40)		
<i>Disagree</i>	27.7% (n=31)		
<i>Neither</i>	22.3% (n=25)		
18. People in the neighborhood generally don't get along		99	1.80
<i>Agree</i>	25.9% (n=29)		
<i>Disagree</i>	42.9% (n=48)		
<i>Neither</i>	19.6% (n=22)		
19. People in the neighborhood do not share the same values		100	1.92
<i>Agree</i>	31.3% (n=35)		
<i>Disagree</i>	38.4% (n=43)		
<i>Neither</i>	19.6% (n=22)		
20. People in the neighborhood work together to solve problems		101	2.09
<i>Agree</i>	37.5% (n=42)		
<i>Disagree</i>	28.6% (n=32)		
<i>Neither</i>	24.1% (n=27)		
21. People that live in the neighborhood are generally friendly		107	2.54
<i>Agree</i>	67.0% (n=75)		
<i>Disagree</i>	15.2% (n=17)		
<i>Neither</i>	13.4% (n=15)		
22. I can recognize most people who live in the neighborhood		105	2.60
<i>Agree</i>	69.6% (n=78)		
<i>Disagree</i>	13.4% (n=15)		
<i>Neither</i>	10.7% (n=12)		
23. I regularly stop to talk with people in the neighborhood		105	2.48
<i>Agree</i>	63.4% (n=71)		
<i>Disagree</i>	17.9% (n=20)		
<i>Neither</i>	12.5% (n=14)		
24. I am happy to live in the neighborhood		105	2.42
<i>Agree</i>	60.7% (n=68)		
<i>Disagree</i>	20.5% (n=23)		
<i>Neither</i>	12.5% (n=14)		
Index: Neighborhood Trust (excludes Q18 & Q19) <i>(range 8 – 24)</i>		80	18.93

Scale: Agree = 3, Neither = 2, Disagree = 1

Table 4. Community Involvement (Social Capital)*	n	mean
25. When my family or I need some extra help, we can count on someone in the neighborhood to help with daily tasks	107	2.18
<i>Agree</i> 44.6% (n=50)		
<i>Disagree</i> 26.8% (n=30)		
<i>Neither</i> 24.1% (n=27)		
26. I exchange favors with people in the neighborhood	106	2.02
<i>Agree</i> 35.7% (n=40)		
<i>Disagree</i> 33.0% (n=37)		
<i>Neither</i> 25.9% (n=29)		
27. If I or someone in my family were seriously ill, we would ask our neighbors for help	106	2.08
<i>Agree</i> 40.2% (n=45)		
<i>Disagree</i> 32.1% (n=36)		
<i>Neither</i> 22.3% (n=25)		
28. If something unfortunate happened to a neighbor, members of the neighborhood would get together to help them	108	2.33
<i>Agree</i> 52.7% (n=59)		
<i>Disagree</i> 20.5% (n=23)		
<i>Neither</i> 23.2% (n=26)		
29. At the present time, I would say this community is a great place for young people to live	106	1.99
<i>Agree</i> 35.7% (n=40)		
<i>Disagree</i> 36.6% (n=41)		
<i>Neither</i> 22.3% (n=25)		
30. At the present time, I would say this community is a great place for older adults/senior citizens to live	105	2.10
<i>Agree</i> 42.9% (n=48)		
<i>Disagree</i> 33.0% (n=37)		
<i>Neither</i> 17.9% (n=20)		
Index: Social Capital (for Questions 25-28) (range 4 – 12)	105	8.65

* Scale: Agree = 3, Neither = 2, Disagree = 1

Table 5. Willingness to Intervene*		n	mean
31. Youth were skipping school and hanging on street corner		112	2.39
<i>Very Likely</i>	21.4% (n=24)		
<i>Likely</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	19.6% (n=22)		
32. Youth were showing disrespect to an adult		112	2.58
<i>Very Likely</i>	27.7% (n=31)		
<i>Likely</i>	29.5% (n=33)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	23.2% (n=26)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	13.4% (n=15)		
33. A fight broke out in the neighborhood		112	2.36
<i>Very Likely</i>	21.4% (n=24)		
<i>Likely</i>	25.9% (n=29)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	27.7% (n=31)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	17.9% (n=20)		
34. Someone in the neighborhood was firing a gun		112	2.53
<i>Very Likely</i>	33.0% (n=37)		
<i>Likely</i>	21.4% (n=24)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	17.0% (n=19)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	23.2% (n=26)		
35. Someone in the neighborhood was selling drugs		112	2.51
<i>Very Likely</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
<i>Likely</i>	27.7% (n=31)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	20.5% (n=23)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	20.5% (n=23)		
36. Someone was illegally dumping trash on the block		112	2.90
<i>Very Likely</i>	39.3% (n=44)		
<i>Likely</i>	31.3% (n=35)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	15.2% (n=17)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	8.9% (n=10)		
37. Someone was trying to break into a house on the block		112	2.65
<i>Very Likely</i>	32.1% (n=36)		
<i>Likely</i>	25.9% (n=29)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	21.4% (n=24)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	16.1% (n=18)		
38. Someone was using a vacant house for drug dealing		112	2.49
<i>Very Likely</i>	29.5% (n=33)		
<i>Likely</i>	17.9% (n=20)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	28.6% (n=32)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	20.5% (n=23)		
Index: Intervene (31-38); (range 8 – 32)		112	20.44

*Scale: very likely = 4; likely = 3; unlikely = 2; very unlikely = 1

Table 6. Personal Safety Concerns		n	mean
39. Someone will try to break into your home while no one is home		112	1.87
<i>Not worried</i>	33.9% (n=38)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	36.6% (n=41)		
<i>Very worried</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
40. Someone will try to steal things outside your home		112	1.96
<i>Not worried</i>	30.4% (n=34)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	40.2% (n=45)		
<i>Very worried</i>	28.6% (n=32)		
41. Someone will try to rob you while walking in the neighborhood		112	1.90
<i>Not worried</i>	33.9% (n=38)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	36.6% (n=41)		
<i>Very worried</i>	27.7% (n=31)		
43. Someone will try to attack you, or beat you up, while walking in the neighborhood		112	1.70
<i>Not worried</i>	45.5% (n=51)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	33.0% (n=37)		
<i>Very worried</i>	19.6% (n=22)		
45. Someone will try to involve you in selling drugs		112	1.34
<i>Not worried</i>	69.6% (n=78)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	15.2% (n=17)		
<i>Very worried</i>	11.6% (n=13)		
47. Someone will try to break into your car		112	1.77
<i>Not worried</i>	38.4% (n=43)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i>	29.5% (n=33)		
<i>Very worried</i>	26.8% (n=30)		
Index: Personal Safety (range 6 – 18)		112	10.57

Scale: 3=Very Worried, 2=Somewhat, 1=Not Worried

Table 7. Family Safety Concerns	n	Mean
42. Someone will try to rob your family members while walking in the neighborhood	112	1.90
<i>Not worried</i> 33.0% (n=37)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i> 38.4% (n=43)		
<i>Very worried</i> 26.8% (n=30)		
44. Someone will try to attack your family members, or beat them up, while walking in the neighborhood	112	1.72
<i>Not worried</i> 43.8% (n=49)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i> 32.1% (n=36)		
<i>Very worried</i> 21.4% (n=24)		
46. Someone will try to involve your family member in selling drugs	112	1.41
<i>Not worried</i> 65.2% (n=73)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i> 15.2% (n=17)		
<i>Very worried</i> 15.2% (n=17)		
48. Someone will try to break into your family member's car	112	1.81
<i>Not worried</i> 39.3% (n=44)		
<i>Somewhat worried</i> 32.1% (n=36)		
<i>Very worried</i> 25.9% (n=29)		
Index: Family Safety (range 4 – 12)	112	6.84

Scale: 3=Very Worried, 2=Somewhat, 1=Not Worried

Table 8. Police Satisfaction	n	mean
49. Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of police services in the neighborhood?	112	2.85
<i>Very Satisfied</i> 14.3% (n=16)		
<i>Satisfied</i> 28.6% (n=32)		
<i>Neither</i> 10.7% (n=12)		
<i>Dissatisfied</i> 25.0% (n=28)		
<i>Very Dissatisfied</i> 17.9% (n=20)		

Scale: *Very satisfied* = 5; *very dissatisfied* = 1

Table 9. Police Presence		N	mean
50. On a normal day, how likely is it that you will see a police officer in the neighborhood?		112	3.53
<i>Very Likely</i>	36.6% (n=41)		
<i>Likely</i>	29.5% (n=33)		
<i>Neither</i>	4.5% (n=5)		
<i>Unlikely</i>	14.3% (n=16)		
<i>Very Unlikely</i>	10.7% (n=12)		

Scale: *Very likely* = 5; *very unlikely* = 1

Table 10. Police Encounters		n	mean
51. How would you describe your encounters with the police in the neighborhood?		103	2.12
<i>Mostly positive</i>	30.4% (n=34)		
<i>Mixed</i>	42.9% (n=48)		
<i>Mostly negative</i>	18.8% (n=21)		

Scale: *Mostly positive*=3; *Mixed (some positive/some negative)*=2; *mostly negative*=1

Table 11. Perceptions of Police Services	N	mean
52. The same officers should regularly patrol the neighborhood	101	2.75
<i>Agree</i> 75.9% (n=85)		
<i>Disagree</i> 8.0% (n=9)		
<i>Neither</i> 6.3% (n=7)		
53. Police officers are easy to contact	99	2.09
<i>Agree</i> 40.2% (n=45)		
<i>Disagree</i> 32.1% (n=36)		
<i>Neither</i> 16.1% (n=18)		
54. Police officers respond to citizen calls for service in a timely manner	98	2.01
<i>Agree</i> 36.6% (n=41)		
<i>Disagree</i> 35.7% (n=40)		
<i>Neither</i> 15.2% (n=17)		
55. I think there should be more police on foot patrol	100	2.75
<i>Agree</i> 75.0% (n=84)		
<i>Disagree</i> 8.0% (n=9)		
<i>Neither</i> 6.3% (n=7)		
56. I think citizens must take more responsibility for the safety of the neighborhoods	99	2.74
<i>Agree</i> 73.2% (n=82)		
<i>Disagree</i> 7.1% (n=8)		
<i>Neither</i> 8.0% (n=9)		
57. I think the police should be more involved in community initiatives	101	2.88
<i>Agree</i> 81.3% (n=91)		
<i>Disagree</i> 1.8% (n=2)		
<i>Neither</i> 7.1% (n=8)		

* Scale: Agree = 3, Neither = 2, Disagree = 1