

In what type of an environment  
are students from West  
Baltimore growing up?

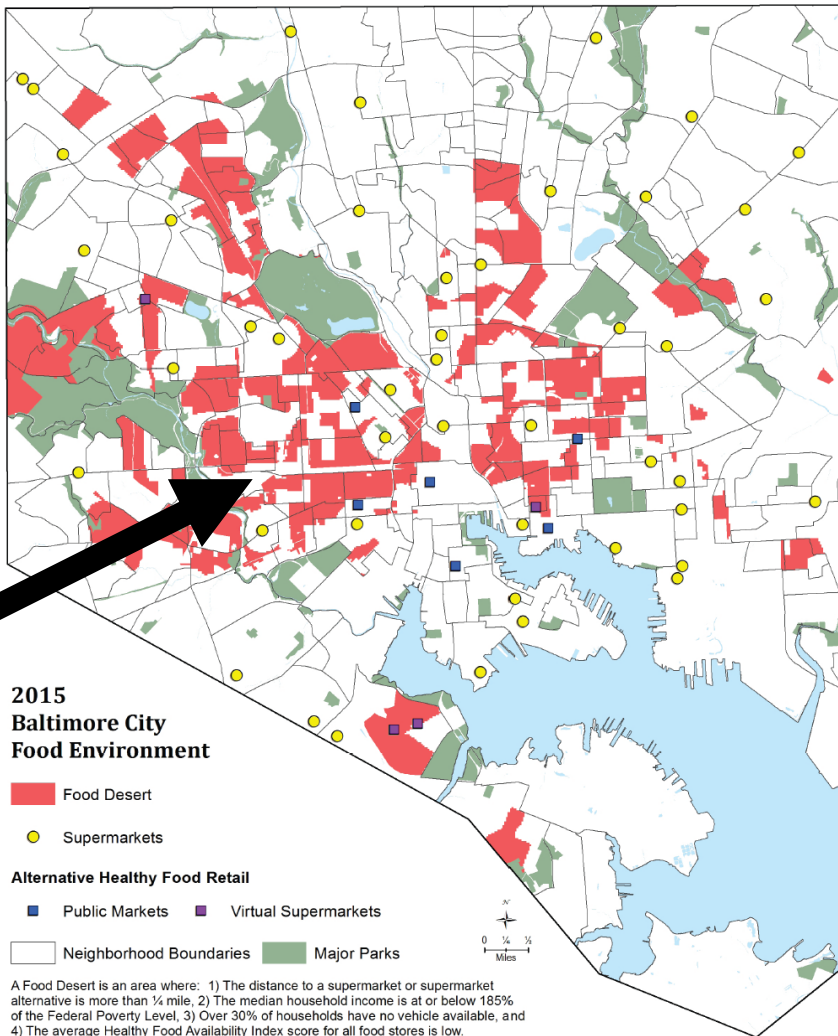
Speaker: Christopher Wrightson, PhD Student,  
Johns Hopkins University School of Education

# Poverty and Trauma in Baltimore City

Between the years of 2009-2013, 23.8% of Baltimore City residents were living below the national poverty line.

According to data from 2011-2012, 30.7% of Baltimore City children had experienced at least three adverse childhood experiences (e.g. witnessing violence or losing a parent) – a rate that exceeds both those of Maryland (19.4%) and the nation (22.6%).

## #BmoreFoodMap



JOHNS HOPKINS  
CENTER for a LIVABLE FUTURE

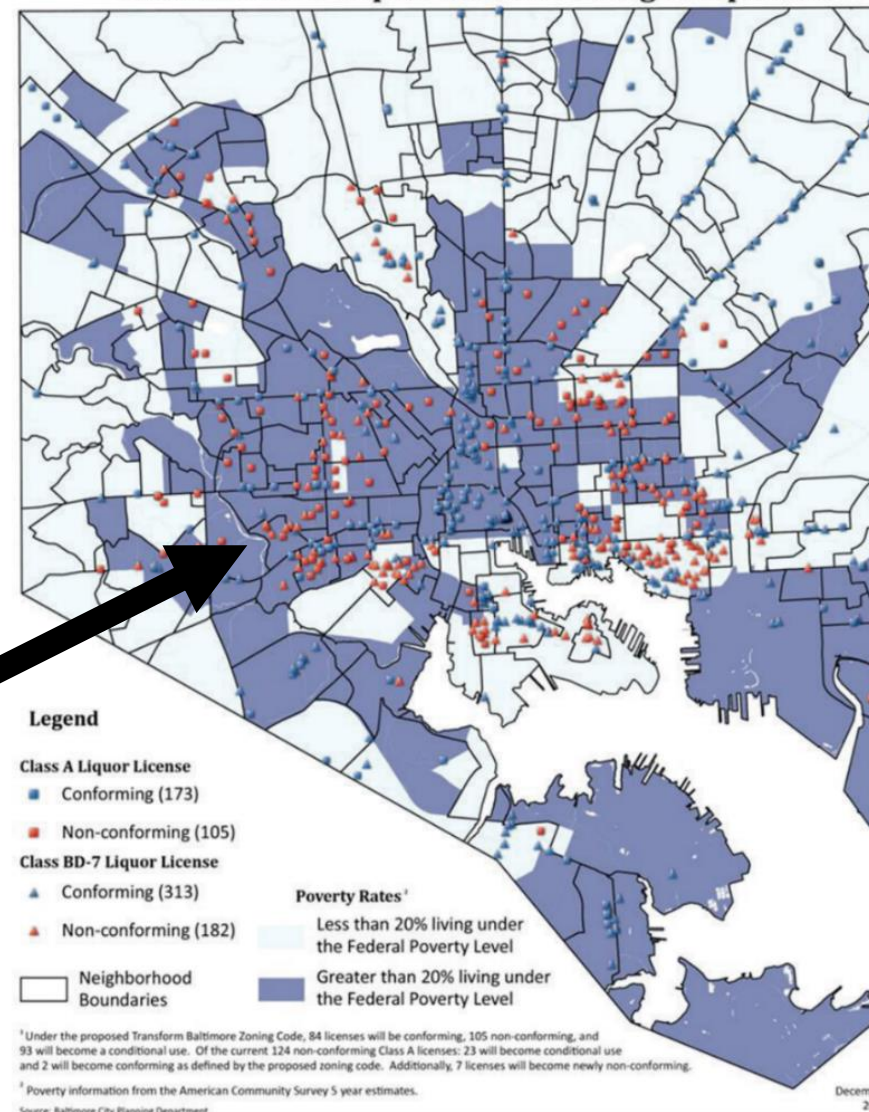


STEPHANIE  
RAWLINGS-BLAKE  
MAYOR



BALTIMORE  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## Baltimore City Class A & BD-7 Liquor License Zoning Compliance<sup>1</sup>

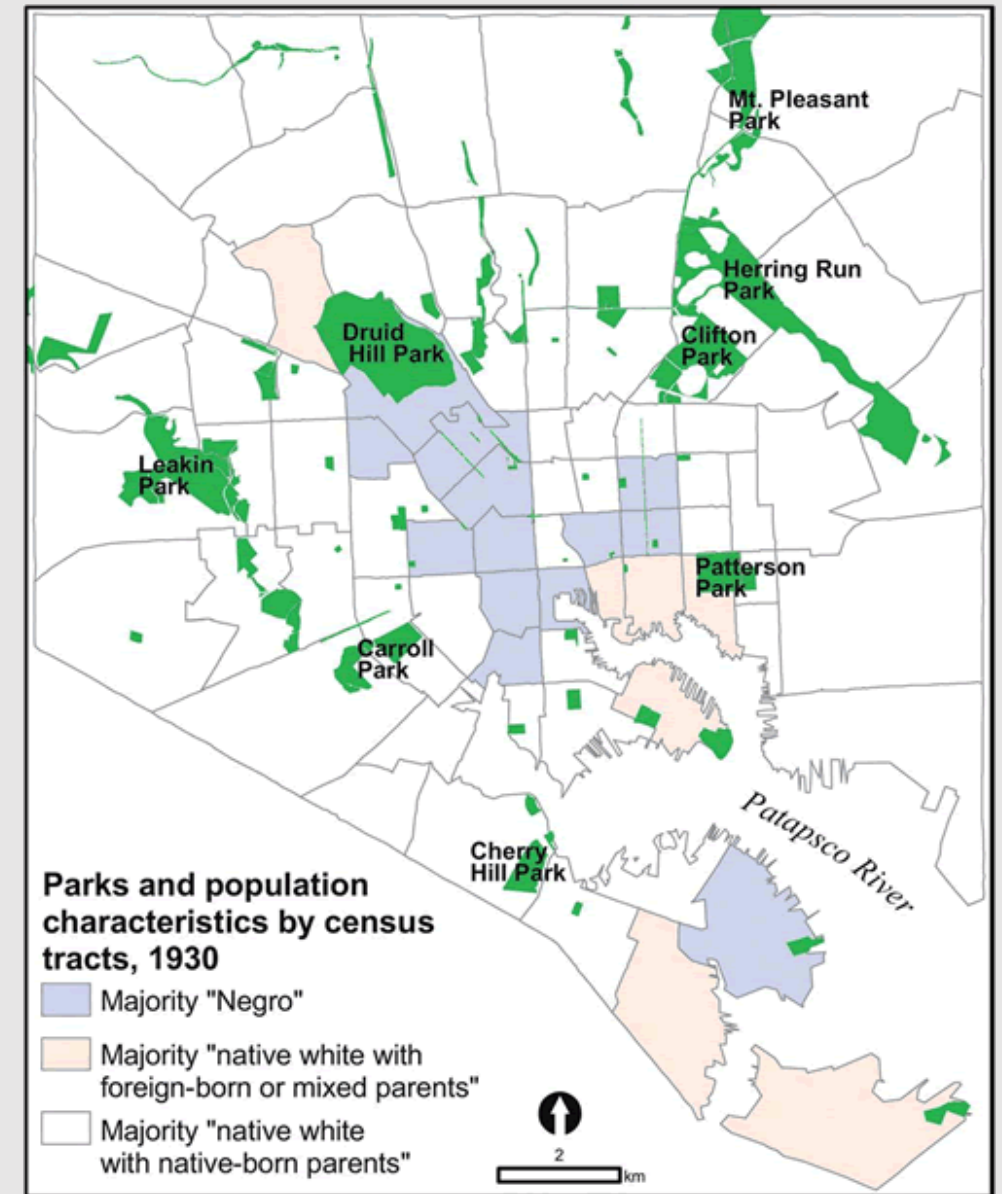


Technical Note: Shown here is data from the Baltimore City Liquor Board, reflecting the density of liquor outlets per 10,000 residents in 2009. BCHD is now working with the liquor board to analyze updated liquor license data by type; future versions of Healthy Baltimore 2015 Update Reports will include this updated data.

Today, in Baltimore City, African Americans have access to less acreage of park space than their White counterparts.

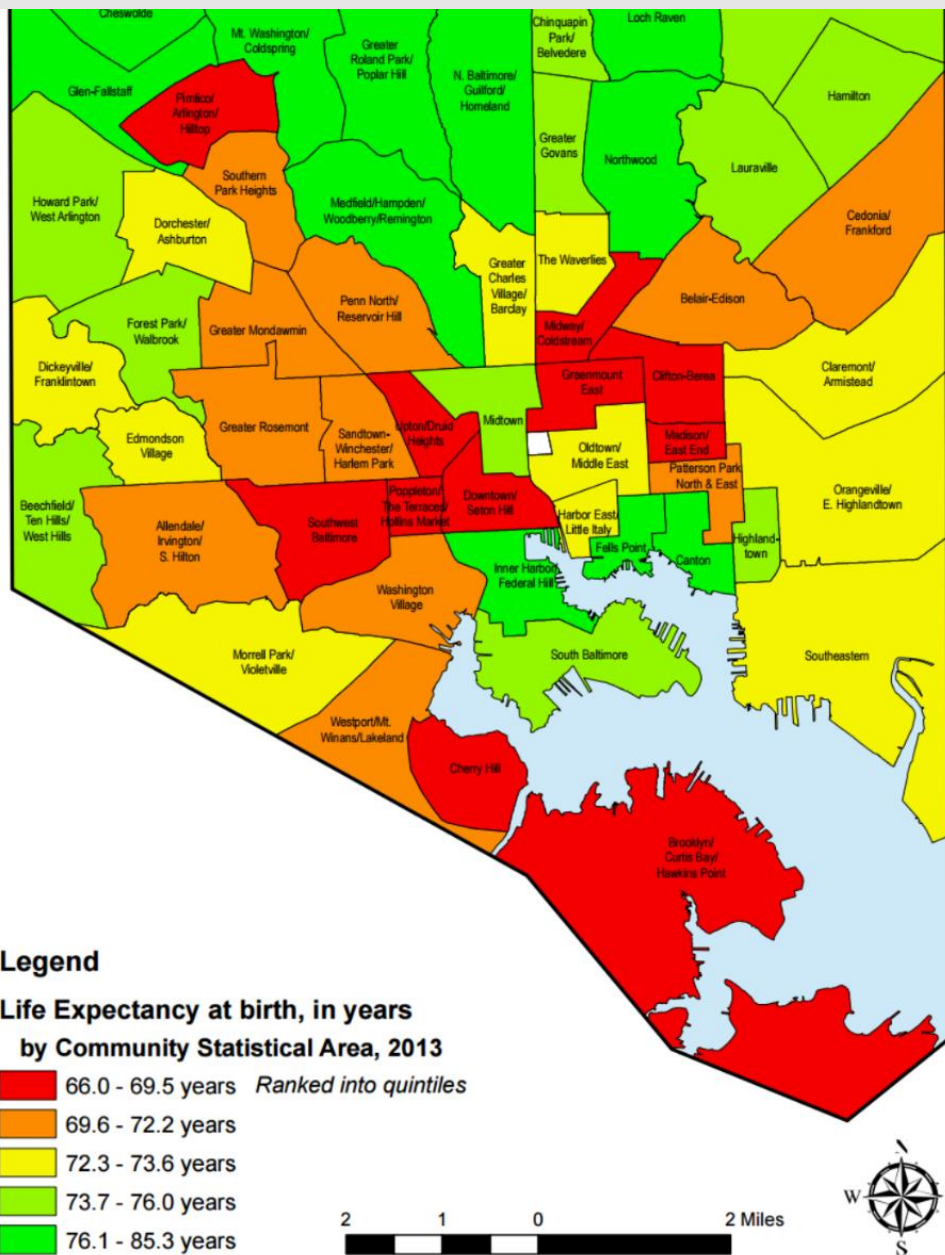
This is a consequence of historical institutional inequities regarding the distribution of public park space.

Recreational center space is also relatively scarce in West Baltimore.



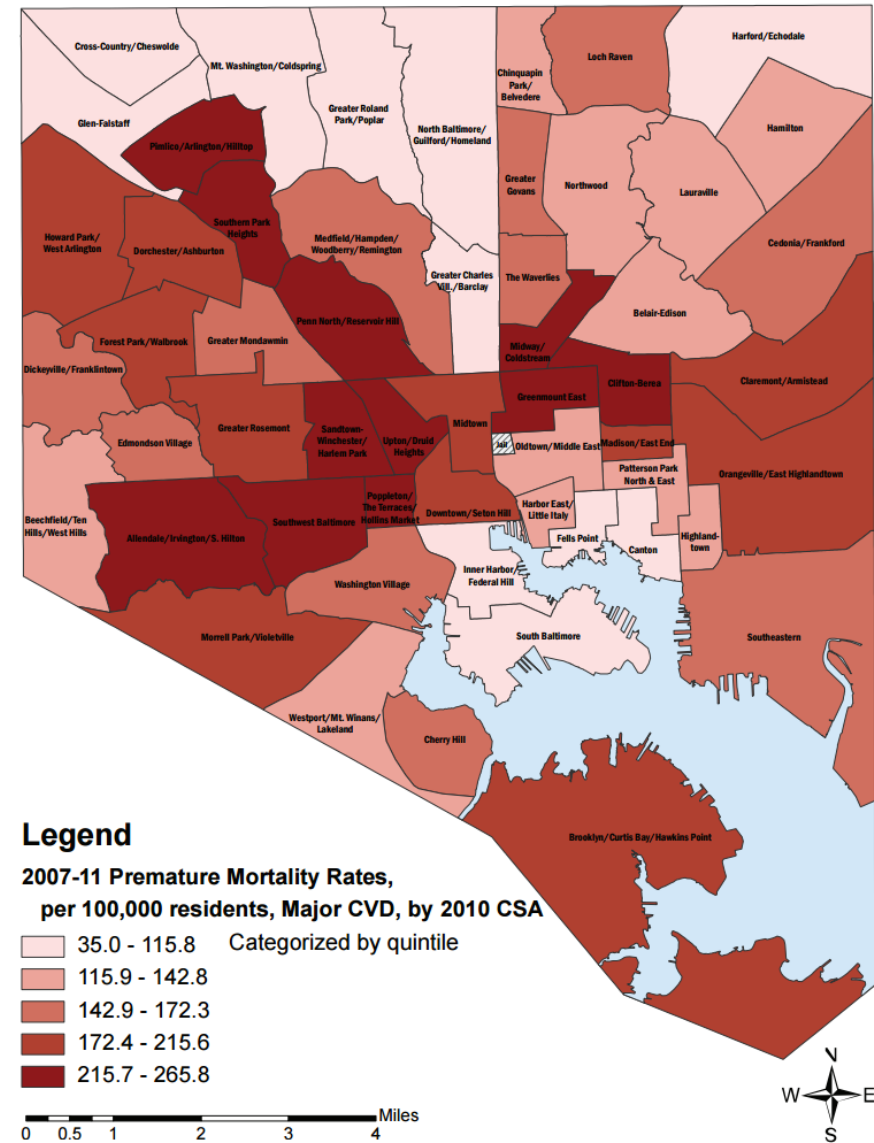
Boone et al., 2009;

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station ([http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/urban/environmental\\_justice/baltimore/](http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/urban/environmental_justice/baltimore/));  
[http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2013-07-02/news/bs-md-ci-rec-centers-20130625\\_1\\_centers-rec-private-groups](http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2013-07-02/news/bs-md-ci-rec-centers-20130625_1_centers-rec-private-groups)



Prepared by the Baltimore City Health Department.  
2013 Life Expectancy data provided by DHMH's Vital Statistics Administration.

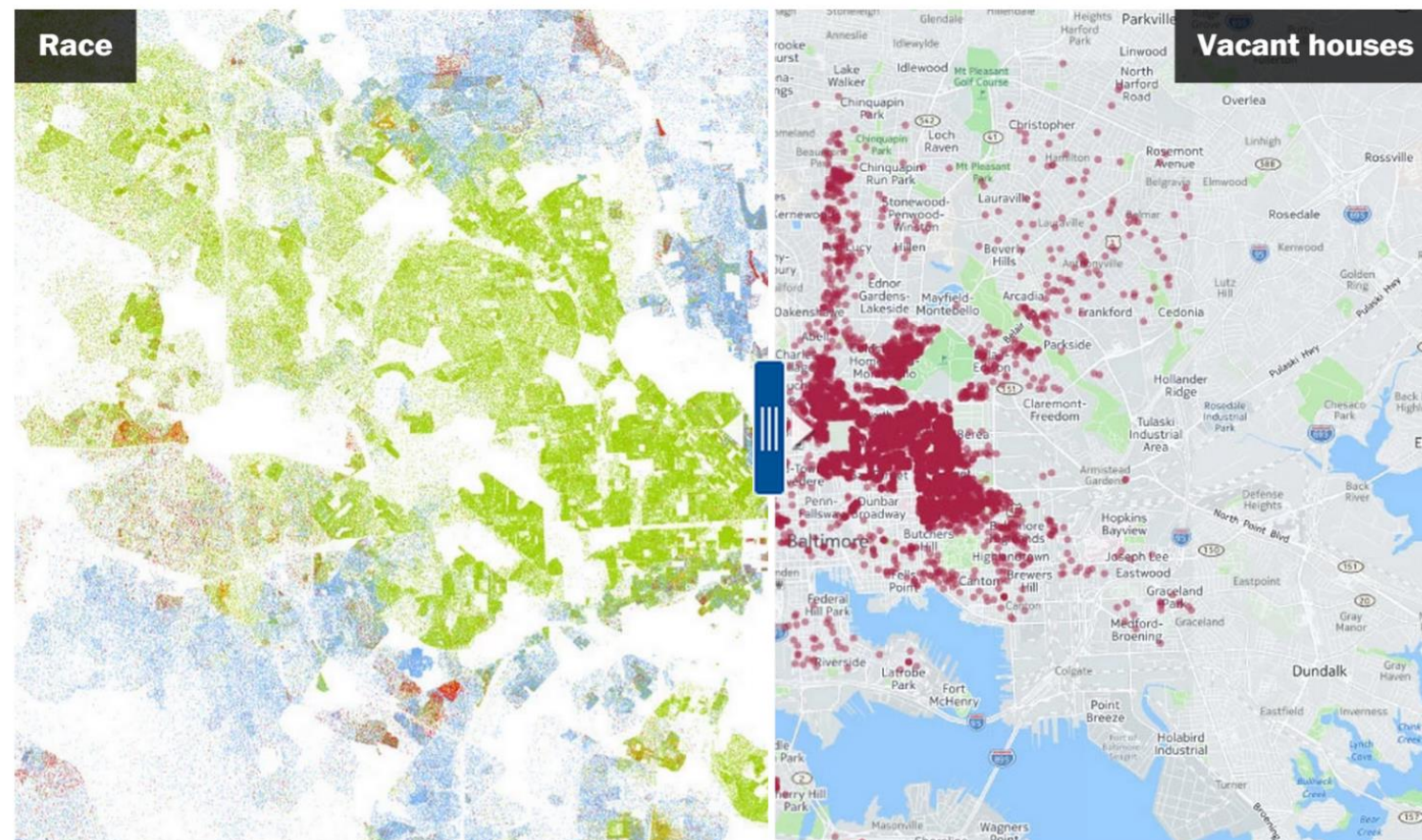
## Premature (<75 years) Mortality Rates, per 100,000 Residents Major Cardiovascular Disease, Baltimore City, 2007-11



Prepared by the Baltimore City Health Department  
Mortality data provided by Vital Statistics Administration

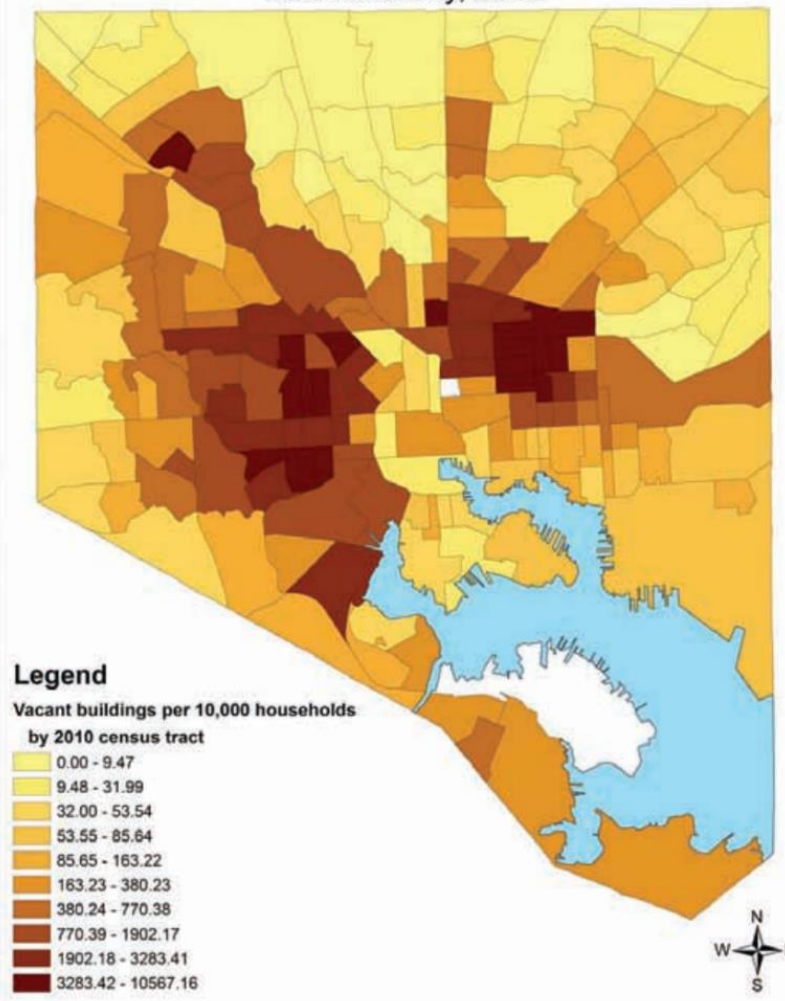
## Vacant buildings trace the borders of Baltimore's black neighborhoods.

*In the race map, green dots are black residents and blue dots are white. In the vacant houses map, red dots indicate the location of a vacant building.*



SOURCE: Racial dot map from The Cooper Center. Vacant buildings via Elliott Plack, Baltimore County government.

## Vacant Building Density, per 10,000 Households Baltimore City, 2012



# Crime Experienced in the Western District (YTD)

(through the first 25 weeks of 2015)

22 homicides  
73 non-fatal shootings  
9 forced rapes  
129 robberies  
259 aggravated assaults  
226 burglaries  
363 reports of larceny  
184 auto thefts  
18 acts of arson  
265 common assaults



---

397 violent crimes and 791 property crimes

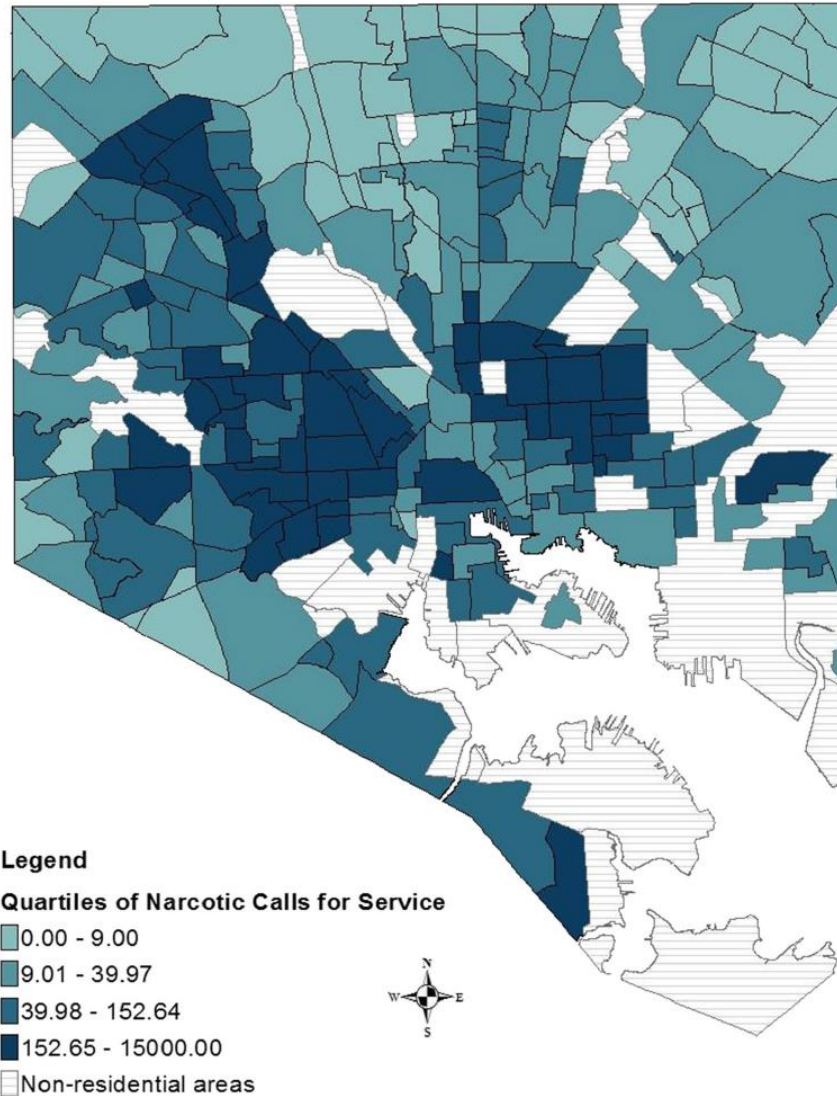
# Violence and Depression

In a study of Baltimore City young adults (ages 16-23) from both West and East Baltimore, violence was found to be significantly associated with depressive symptoms.

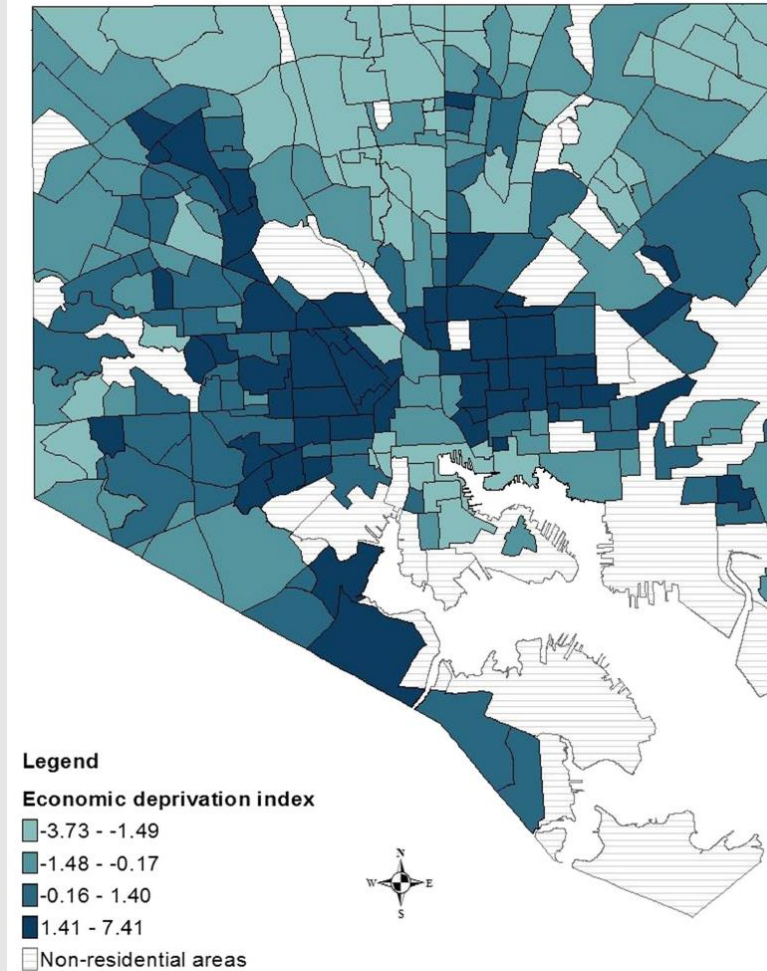
Furthermore, this association was additive: the greater the exposure to different types of violence, the greater the depressive symptoms.

Over half of the 700-person sample reported exposure to at least one type of violence.

A recent study found that, from the years 2000-2010, West Baltimore experienced some of the greatest narcotics activity and economic deprivation in the City.



**FIG. 1** Spatial distribution of narcotic calls per 1,000 residents across neighborhoods in Baltimore, MD, in 2000.

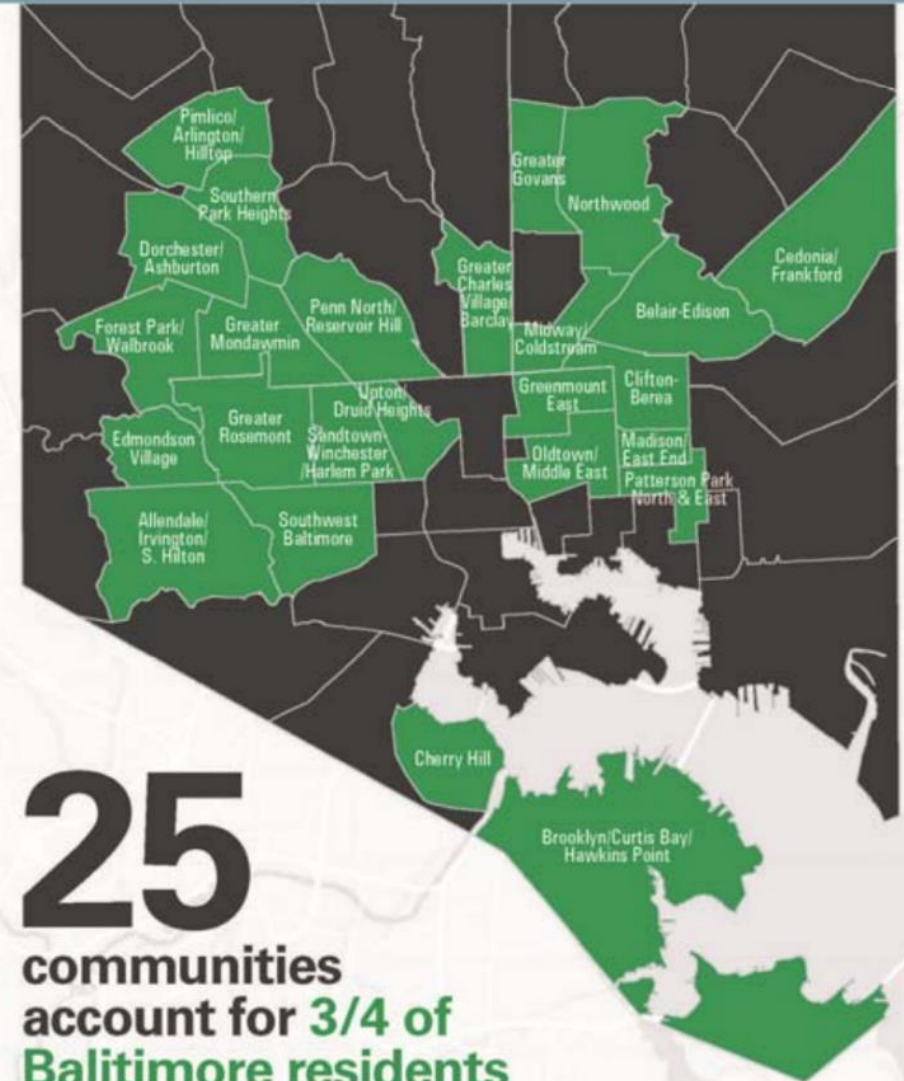


**FIG. 2** Spatial distribution of economic deprivation across neighborhoods in Baltimore, MD, in 2000. Economic deprivation was measured by an index constructed using the following eight items from the 2000 US census: percent of individuals employed in professional/managerial occupations (reverse coded), percent of households with crowding, percent of households living in poverty, percent of female-headed households with dependent children <18 years old, percent of households on public assistance, percent of households earning low income, percent of individuals ≥25 years old with less than a high school education, percent of unemployed individuals >16 years old. The map reflects quartiles of economic deprivation based on its distribution across Baltimore City neighborhoods.

Maryland taxpayers pay about \$288 million to incarcerate 7,794 Baltimore City citizens each year.

Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park experiences **the** highest incarceration rate.

## HIGH INCARCERATION COMMUNITIES IN BALTIMORE



**25**  
communities  
account for **3/4** of  
Baltimore residents  
in prison.

# 1.5 Million Missing Black Men

By JUSTIN WOLFERS, DAVID LEONHARDT and KEVIN QUEALY APRIL 20, 2015

For every 100 black women not in jail, there are only 83 black men. The remaining men – 1.5 million of them – are, in a sense, **missing**.



Among cities with sizable black populations, the largest single gap is in **Ferguson, Mo.**



**North Charleston, S.C.**, has a gap larger than 75 percent of cities.



This gap – driven mostly by incarceration and early deaths – **barely exists among whites.**



Figures are for non-incarcerated adults who are 25 to 54.

## Places with the lowest rates

PLACE	PCT. BLACK MEN
Ferguson, Mo.	37.5%
Shaker Heights, Ohio	38.1%
Highland Springs, Va.	38.3%
Westmont, Calif.	38.3%
Farmington Hills, Mich.	39.0%
Union City, Ga.	39.1%
Euclid, Ohio	39.3%
Oak Park, Mich.	39.3%
East Chicago, Ind.	39.4%
Garfield Heights, Ohio	39.6%

## Places with most missing men

PLACE	PCT. BLACK MEN	"MISSING"
New York	43.1%	118,000
Chicago	43.4%	45,000
Philadelphia	42.8%	36,000
Detroit	45.2%	21,000
Memphis	43.6%	21,000
Baltimore	44.0%	19,000
Houston	45.5%	18,000
Charlotte, N.C.	43.3%	15,000
Milwaukee	42.2%	14,000
Dallas	44.8%	13,000

In places with at least 10,000 black residents.

Children from low-income backgrounds are more likely to succeed in neighborhoods that have less concentrated poverty, less income inequality, better schools, more two-parent families, and lower crime rates.

Moving from some of Baltimore City's highest-poverty neighborhoods to lower-poverty neighborhoods is associated with increased earnings and college quality in adulthood for children below age 13 at the time of moving – regardless of race.

Every additional year a low-income family spends in the City reduces a child's future earnings by 0.7%.

# Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park

A Neighborhood Comparison

# Neighborhood Comparison

	Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
<b>Households</b>	5,541	6,479
<b>Population</b>	14,896	17,464
<b>Number of incarcerated citizens</b>	458	15
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	22.7%	7.2%
<b>% of employed that travel 45 minutes or more to work each day</b>	31.8%	11.7%
<b>Median household income</b>	\$24,822.40	\$74,276.60
<b>Energy cut-offs per 10,000 households each month (2009-2010)</b>	86.9	5.1
<b>% of population (25 years and over) with less than a high school diploma or GED</b>	30.1%	4.3%
<b>% of housing units that are owner-occupied</b>	30.8%	75.5%
<b>Total number of businesses</b>	281	504

# Neighborhood Comparison (cont.)

	Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
<b>% of children living below poverty line</b>	47.6%	9.3%
<b>% of female-headed households with children below age 18</b>	73.4%	15.1%
<b>% of adult population on parole or probation</b>	10.4%	0.7%
<b>% of children with elevated blood lead levels, ages 0-6 (2008)</b>	4.9% (out of 453 tested)	0.0% (out of 156 tested)
<b>Mortality rate for people aged 15-24</b>	19/1,000 residents	1.5/1,000 residents
<b>Violent crime rate</b>	23/1,000 residents	3.4/1,000 residents
<b>% of population (ages 16-19) in school and/or employed</b>	79.2%	100.0%
<b>Rate of dirty streets and alleys reported (by calling 311)</b>	128.8/1,000 residents	15.9/1,000 residents
<b>Number of arrests per 1,000 10-17 year olds (2005-2009)</b>	252.3	38.5

# Comparing One K-8 School From Each Neighborhood

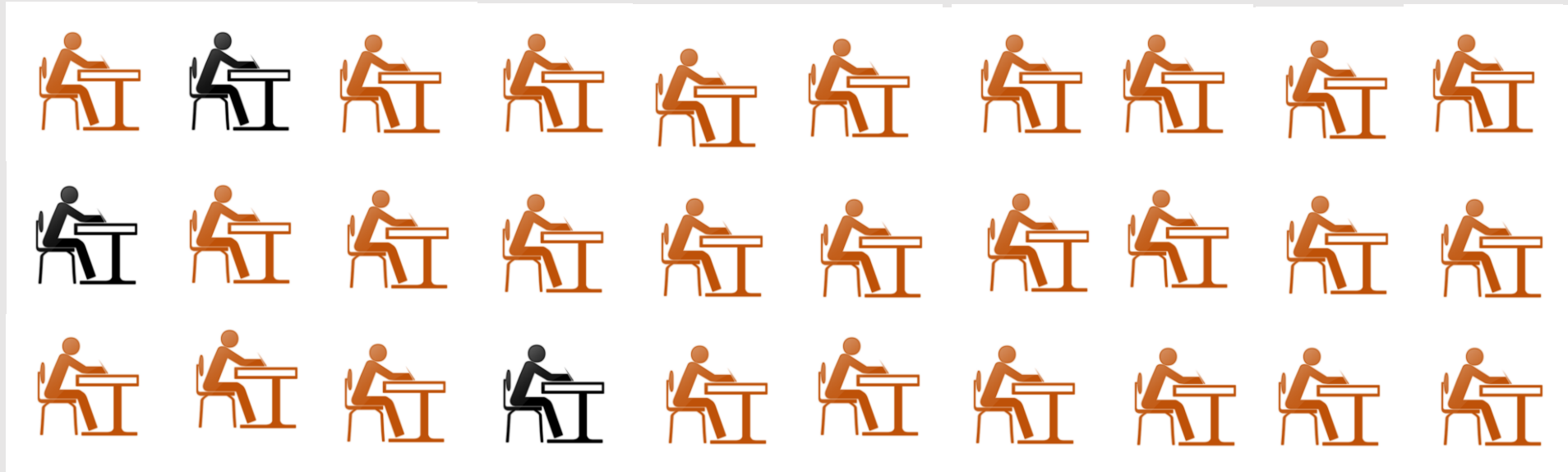
	"School A" in Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	"School B" in North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland
<b>Enrollment (2015)</b>	253	1,400
<b>Free and reduced price lunch (2011)</b>	92.6%	30.4%
<b>% of tested students in reading classified as homeless</b>	1.9%	0.5%
<b>Student chronic absence rate (&gt; 20 days; 2014)</b>	14.7%	5.7%
<b>% FTE of teachers absent &gt; 10 days (2011)</b>	50.0%	29.0%
<b>Student mobility rate, grades K-5 (2014)</b>	46.2%	11.6%
<b>% of classes NOT taught by a highly qualified teacher (2014)</b>	15.8%	4.6%

## Comparing One K-8 School From Each Neighborhood (cont.)

	<b>“School A” in Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park</b>	<b>“School B” in North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland</b>
<b>Per pupil personnel salaries (instructional staff only; 2011)</b>	\$2,981.00	\$3,808.00
<b>Per pupil non-personnel expenditures at school level (2011)</b>	\$266.00	\$317.00
<b>Ratio of out-of-school suspensions to total enrollment (2011)</b>	.09	.02
<b>% proficient or advanced on 2014 MSA Reading, Grades 3-8</b>	46.3%	94.2%
<b>% of kindergarteners rated “Fully Ready” on Maryland Model for School Readiness (2014)</b>	63.3%	93.0%
<b>% of students agreeing with “Students feel safe at this school” (2014 School Survey)</b>	69.8%	84.5%
<b>% of parents agreeing with “My child feels like she/he belongs at this school” (2014 School Survey)</b>	73.1%	93.8%

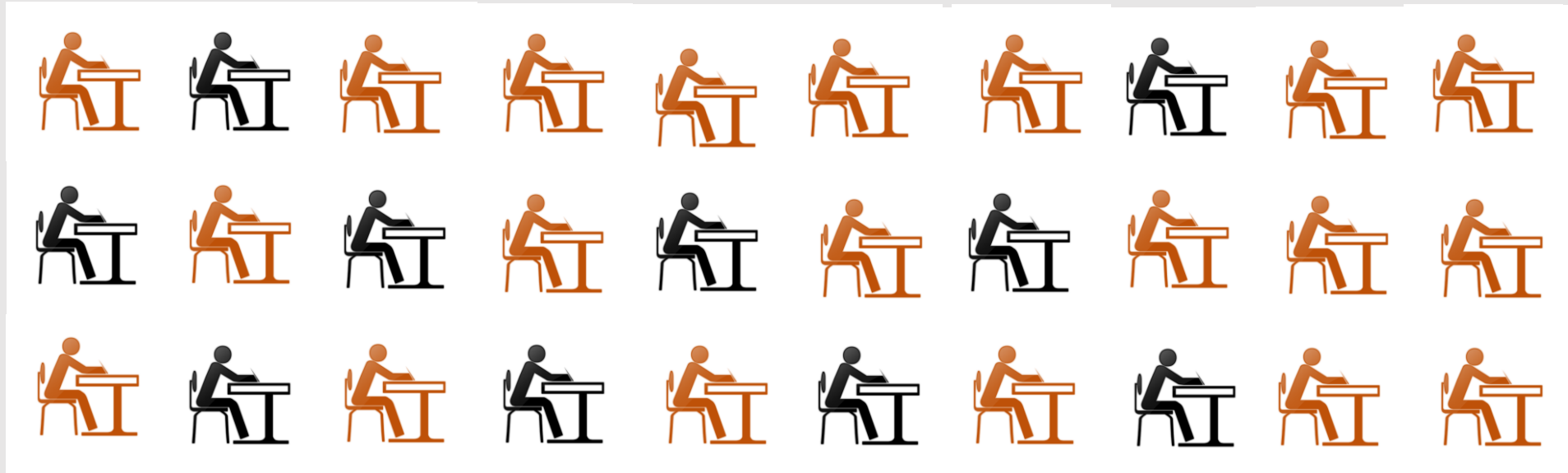
# Imagine a Classroom of 30 Students

27 students would be receiving free or reduced price meal service



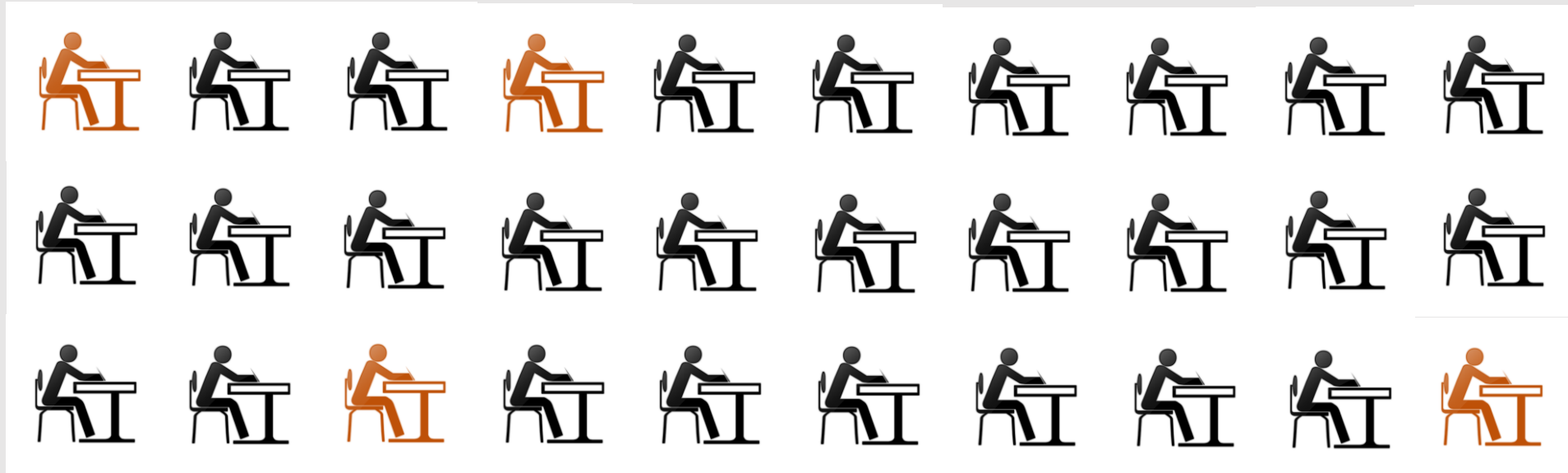
# Imagine a Classroom of 30 Students

20 students would be absent from school at least 5 days during the school year



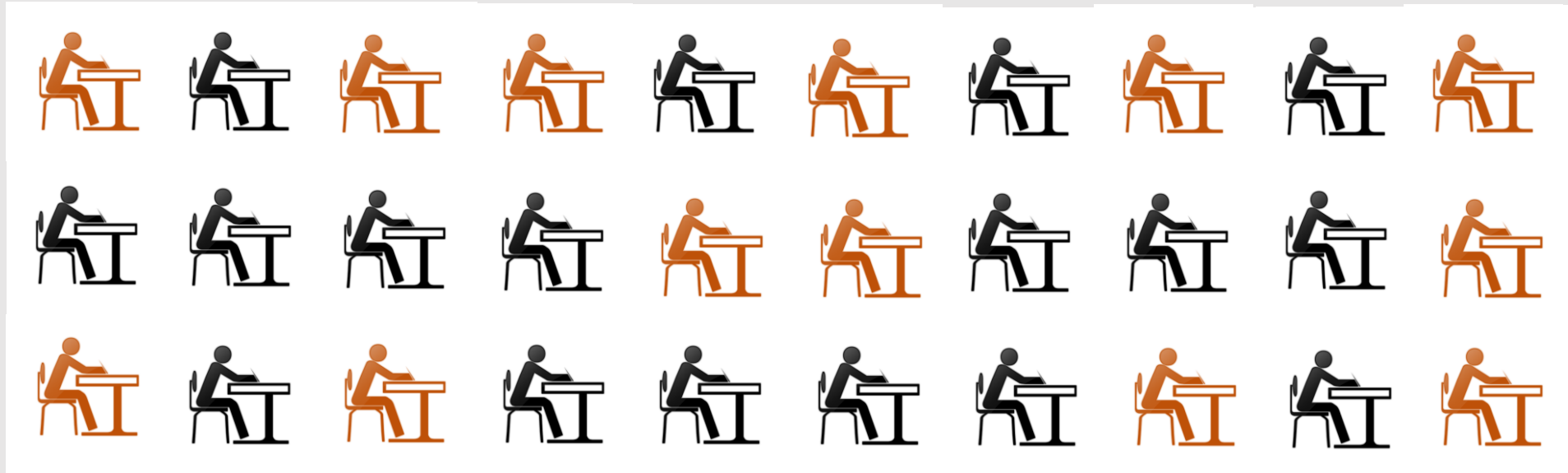
# Imagine a Classroom of 30 Students

4 students would be absent from school more than 20 days



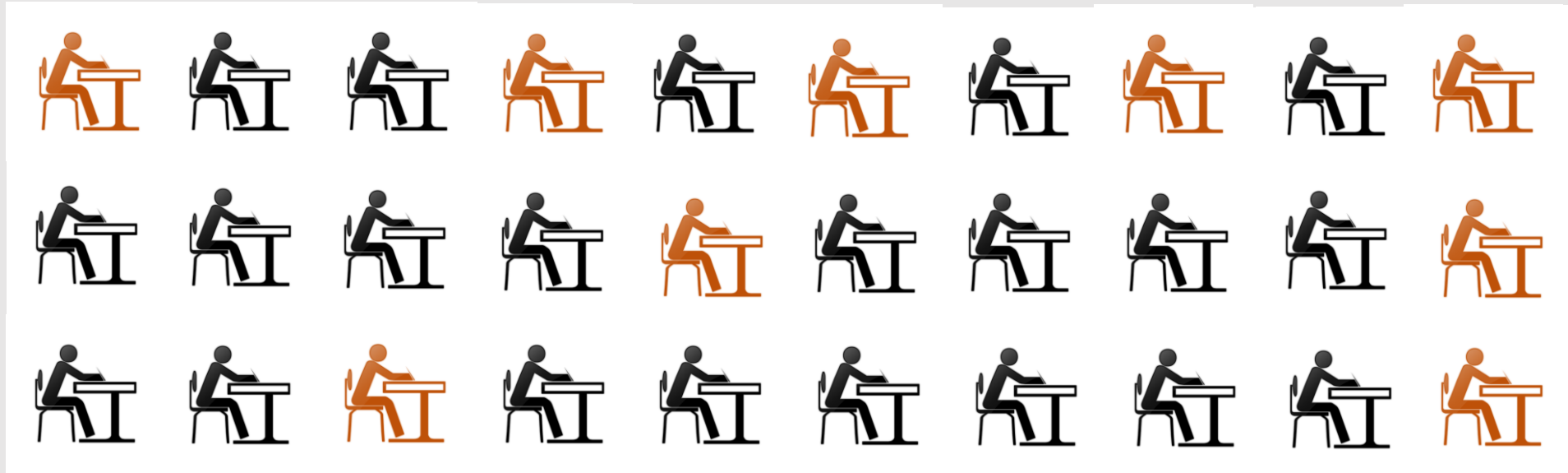
# Imagine a Classroom of 30 Students

13 students would have transferred in to or out of the school after the beginning of the school year



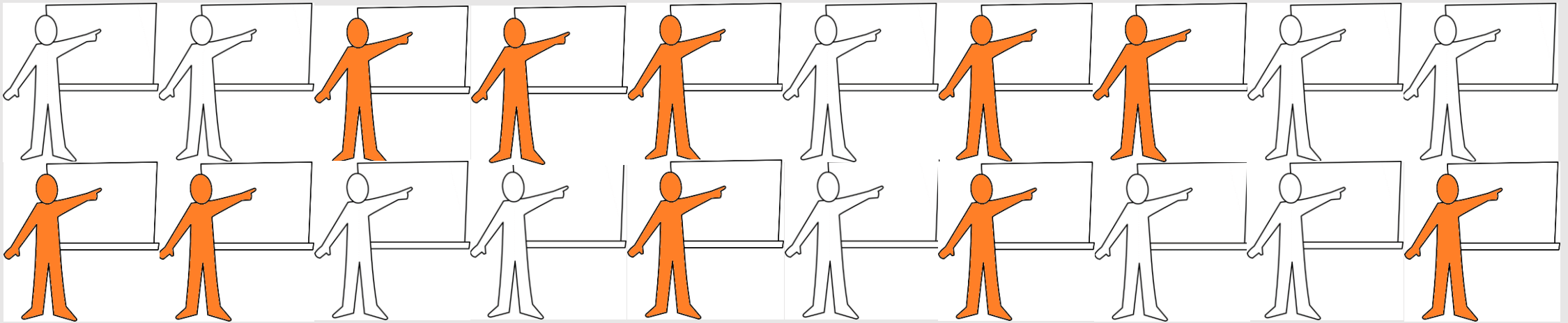
# Imagine a Classroom of 30 Students

9 students would not agree with the statement, “Students feel safe at this school”



# Imagine a Faculty of 20 Teachers

10 would miss more than 10 days of school in an academic year



Now, imagine a school that enrolls 250 students...

- 119 students may be living below the poverty line
- As many as 12 students may have elevated blood lead levels
- As many as 26 students could have their energy cut-off at home during the year

# References

Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance. (2014). *Vital signs 13*. Retrieved from <http://bniajfi.org/>

Barbot, O. (2014, April). *Baltimore City health disparities report card 2013*. Baltimore, MD: Baltimore City Health Department.

Boone, C. G., Buckley, G. L., Grove, J. M., & Sister, C. (2009). Parks and people: An environmental justice inquiry in Baltimore, Maryland. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 99(4), 767-787.

Chandran, A., Fuller, C., Morris-Compton, S., Rodgers, V., Barbot, O. (2013, October). *Healthy Baltimore 2015: An interim report*. Baltimore, MD: Baltimore City Health Department.

Chetty, R., & Hendren, N. (2015). *The impacts of neighborhoods on intergenerational mobility: Childhood exposure effects and county-level estimates*. Boston, MA: The Equality of Opportunity Project, Harvard University.

Chetty, R., Hendren, N., & Katz, L. F. (2015). *The effects of exposure to better neighborhoods on children: New evidence from the moving to opportunity experiment*. Boston, MA: The Equality of Opportunity Project, Harvard University.

Heitin, L. (2015, May 19). Long-term gains seen for kids who leave poor neighborhoods. *Education Week*. Retrieved from <http://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2015/05/20/long-term-gains-seen-for-kids-who-move.html>

Ingraham, C. (2015, April 28). These two maps show the shocking inequality in Baltimore [Web log post]. Retrieved from The Washington Post website: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2015/04/28/these-two-maps-show-the-shocking-inequality-in-baltimore/>

Johns Hopkins Urban Health Institute. (2015). *Introduction to “trauma-informed” care: Important components and key resources* (Brief No. 1). Baltimore, MD: Alicia Vooris.

Linton, S. L., Jennings, J. M., Latkin, C. A., Gomez, M. B., & Mehta, S. H. (2014). Application of space-time scan statistics to describe geographic and temporal clustering of visible drug activity. *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 91(5), 94-956.

McCoy, T. (2015, May 12). Baltimore has more than 16,000 vacant houses. Why can't the homeless move in? *The Washington Post*. Retrieved from [http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/baltimore-has-more-than-16000-vacant-houses-why-cant-the-homeless-move-in/2015/05/12/3fd6b068-f7ed-11e4-9030-b4732caefe81\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/baltimore-has-more-than-16000-vacant-houses-why-cant-the-homeless-move-in/2015/05/12/3fd6b068-f7ed-11e4-9030-b4732caefe81_story.html)

Mendelson, T., Turner, A. K., & Tandon, S. D. (2010). Violence exposure and depressive symptoms among adolescents and young adults disconnected from school and work. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 38(5), 607-621.

Nation's Report Card in Mathematics and Reading (2013) – Baltimore – Grades 4 and 8

Petteruti, A., Kajstura, A., Schindler, M., Wagner, P., & Ziedenberg, J. (2015, February). *The right investment? Corrections spending in Baltimore City*. Retrieved from Justice Policy Institute website: <http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/8764>

Rothstein, R. (2015, April 29). From Ferguson to Baltimore: The fruits of government-sponsored segregation [Web log post]. Retrieved from Economic Policy Institute website: <http://www.epi.org/blog/from-ferguson-to-baltimore-the-fruits-of-government-sponsored-segregation/>

Wolfers, J., Leonhardt, D., & Quealy, K. (2015, April 20). 1.5 million missing black men. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/04/20/upshot/missing-black-men.html>