# Summary Report: Baybrook Violence Reduction Plan (BVRP)

## Project Overview

The Baybrook Violence Reduction Plan (BVRP) was developed and implemented by over seventy resident volunteers, neighborhood-based stakeholders, and public sector leaders living in or serving Brooklyn, Brooklyn Park, and Curtis Bay, three neighborhoods located in Southern Baltimore City and Northern Anne Arundel County in Maryland (zip codes 21225 and 21226). The BVRP aimed to reduce violent crime and increase neighborhood collective efficacy through collaborative efforts with community partners, local organizations, business leaders, residents, and our local police departments. By leveraging data-driven analysis and resident engagement, GBA facilitated the implementation of a variety of projects, activities, and initiatives to enhance public safety, improve neighborhood conditions, deliver trauma-informed prevention programming to youth and families, and foster community-led initiatives.

## Outcomes and Achievements

**Community-Led Initiatives**: The formation of resident-led teams resulted in community walks, neighborhood clean-ups, and the development of programs like the Walking School Bus, 311 Ambassador Program, SafeGrowth (CPTED) Leaders, and a shared Good Neighbor Agreement/Business Safety Committee. These initiatives are overseen and directed by a small group of resident and stakeholder leaders called the Violence Reduction Leadership Team (LT). Members of the LT have emerged as strong leaders in BVRP activities, as well as other neighborhood groups/activities. The LT meets on a bi-weekly basis to make BVRP budget decisions, partners with key violence reduction stakeholders such as MedStar Harbor Hospital and Safe Streets Baltimore and will be sustained through additional state and federal funding.

- More than 54 resident leaders/volunteers and 13 neighborhood stakeholder partners (e.g. business owners, non-profit staff) are currently actively contributing to BVRP initiatives and activities
- 31 residents have were engaged as 311 Ambassador volunteers and submitted and closed 393 requests for service since the inception of the program
- GBA facilitated the implementation of 188 place-based activities and projects in Violence Reduction Priority Areas (VRPA's - neighborhood hot spot areas)

**Youth Engagement Programs**: The Life Coaching and Small Grants for Youth! the program effectively served at-risk youth, helping to improve outcomes in various life domains (e.g. family, friends, school, behavior, and routine activities). GBA worked with the City of Refuge, a local youth-serving non-profit organization, to deliver Life Coaching services. GBA connected City of Refuge with a neighborhood-based consultant and conducted bi-weekly/monthly meetings throughout implementation to build their capacity to provide services to a higher-risk population and adhere to federal funding requirements. As a result of these capacity-building efforts, the City of Refuge has received funding outside of GBA's

sustainability funding for the BVRP. City of Refuge continues to partner with GBA on BVRP activities through these services and other mutually beneficial partnerships.

- 66 (target 60) at-risk youth were referred to the Life Coaching program
- 14 (target 15) at-risk youth completed a Life Plan with 87% (target 90%) of milestones achieved on average
- GBA conducted 15 (target 11) Small Grants for Youth! Projects, serving 208 youth with 89 percent of youth reporting positive outcomes as a result of participation

**Interagency Collaboration**: Partnerships with organizations like the Baltimore Police Department and the Baltimore Mayor's Office allowed for a multi-faceted approach to violence reduction. Initiatives included the Business Safety Committee/Good Neighbor Agreement and the Neighborhood Policing Plan.

- 30 residents, business owners, youth service providers, and public sector partners participated in a three-month, applied CPTED training program (SafeGrowth)
- 14 business owners have signed on to our shared Good Neighbor Agreement with the Baltimore Police Department. This effort catalyzed the development of a formal Brooklyn Business Association

**CPTED Improvements**: Projects to beautify and maintain vacant lots, enhance safety in public spaces, and address vacants and other nuisance properties made tangible improvements in our Violence Reduction Priority Areas (VRPA's).

- Identified and built relationships with over 30 new property owners in VRPA's
- Funded/completed 25 capital CPTED projects in VRPA's

**Funding and Resource Mobilization**: Throughout BCJI funding, GBA successfully utilized partnerships and shared evidence of implementation success to leverage an additional $3.025 million in operational/programmatic funding and $1.205 million in capital improvement funding through local, state, and federal public funding sources. This funding will allow GBA to sustain and grow the BVRP through 2027.

## Results

GBA partnered with the Maryland Crime Research and Innovation Center (MCRIC) at the University of Maryland to conduct a rigorous 3-year evaluation of the Baybrook Violence Reduction Plan (BVRP). MCRIC's evaluation focused on the impact of GBA's place-based interventions within our VRPA's, particularly changes in violent crime over time, as well as the individual outcomes of the Life Coaching program.

MCRIC's research team conducted interviews/surveys with Life Coaching youth participants before and after their participation in the program. Surveys were mostly qualitative and assessed various life course domains (e.g. friends, family, school, activities). MCRIC concluded mixed results, with some participants

reporting and demonstrating positive outcomes, including declines in risky behavior, increased prosocial connections, and increased feelings of safety in their neighborhood. However, some participants reported and demonstrated decreased attachments to school and families and an increase in unstructured activities. Since the City of Refuge has continued its Life Coaching program, GBA hopes that these findings will help inform adjustments and ultimately contribute to its goal of building capacity to serve a higher-risk youth population.

MCRIC also conducted a spatial analysis to determine whether GBA's 188 place-based activities in VRPA's had an impact on violent crime in these areas. Using synthetic difference-in-differences and dynamic panel event study models, MCRIC compared before and after violent crime trends to statistically similar neighborhoods in the rest of Baltimore. The analysis found no decrease in violent crime post-intervention. However, this was despite a massive spike in violent crime caused by the mass shooting in July 2023. MCRIC also noted that the lack of change in violent crime could have been because interventions and programming started to ramp up only at the end of the implementation period. MCRIC did find that there was a substantial reduction in violent crime between 2023 and late 2024, coinciding with an uptick in CPTED interventions.

MCRIC concluded that the BVRP showed "early promise in addressing acute motivators of crime and fostering community engagement." They note, however, that concluding any causal relationships was made difficult by overlapping violence intervention efforts within Baltimore City, as well as the long-term nature of the BVRP strategies. MCRIC recommends and is already contracted with GBA to conduct a follow-up evaluation of GBA's ongoing place-based interventions within a couple of years to better understand the long-term impact of the BVRP strategies. A full version of MCRIC's evaluation is included in Appendix A of this report.

Another key aim of the BVRP was to increase collective efficacy among community members. To measure this, GBA conducted two large-scale randomized household surveys before and after implementation (Fall 2021 and Fall 2024). The results of these surveys were analyzed in partnership with the University of Baltimore, which also utilized the data to determine the impact of our Neighborhood Policing Plan Partnership with the Baltimore Mayor's Office.

The analysis revealed promising changes in multiple domains of collective efficacy throughout the neighborhood. More specifically, the analysis revealed statistically significant improvements in 8 out of 9 questions relating to people's perceptions of police, as well as statistically significant improvements in 4 out of 10 questions relating to social cohesion in the neighborhood. The questions with the most statistically significant improvements included: "Police give people an opportunity to explain their actions and ask questions" and "People in the neighborhood share the same values." A summary of the 2021 and 2024 survey results and analysis is included in Appendix B of this report.

## Key Challenges

**Data-Sharing and Coordination**: Establishing data-sharing agreements with law enforcement and educational institutions proved complex, delaying access to information critical for identifying individuals most at risk.

**Evaluating Youth Violence Reduction Outcomes**: Our research partner faced challenges in gaining access to enough youth to conduct the intended evaluation of the Life Coaching Program. Trust and logistical challenges among youth made it difficult for our partners to help our research partner get access to the number of at-risk youth that we hoped to have as a part of the evaluation. Our research partner conducted 33 initial interviews with youth and 13 follow-up interviews. While this data was useful in providing some evidence of the benefits of the program, more interview data was needed for a more rigorous and comprehensive evaluation as originally intended.

**Addressing Vacant and Nuisance Properties**: Many community issues were tied to absentee or disengaged property owners, which complicated efforts to improve neighborhood conditions and reduce crime within VRPA's. While GBA was successful in leveraging $1.205 million in capital funding to stabilize vacant properties and implement other environmental CPTED interventions, it was often difficult to utilize these funds on the most strategic and targetted location because we were unable to contact the property owner and/or secure the necessary permissions. We overcame some of these barriers through nuisance abatement letters, and utilizing our social capital among neighbors to reach absentee/disengaged property owners, however, these solutions did not address all of the challenges we faced.

**Trauma and Community Trust**: Events like the Brooklyn Homes mass shooting intensified community trauma, highlighting a need for additional services and trust-building among residents. This challenge was further exacerbated by the sudden influx of media attention that created confusion and questions around systemic breakdowns the night of the shooting. GBA worked to navigate this chaotic situation by identifying a role that we could play that would contribute to healing and repair after the event rather than fueling the disarray. GBA found its place by leveraging our access to residents living in the Brooklyn Homes community who acted as credible messengers and utilized a survey instrument to identify neighbors' immediate and long-term needs. GBA shared this data with the Baltimore Mayor's Office, which included a recommendation in their after-action report to develop a community compact to address these needs. GBA continues to advocate for these needs with the Mayor's Office and other City agencies.

## Lessons Learned

**Community-led approaches to violence reduction can lead to more effective, targeted, and sustainable outcomes.**

Engaging community members as leaders and active participants in violence reduction is essential for building trust, fostering accountability, and achieving positive changes in the community. Community-led models where residents are in charge of strategy and funding decisions have the power to build capacity for long-term sustainable reductions in crime. This approach leverages residents' and other

neighborhood stakeholders' lived experiences to inform responsive programs tailored to local needs. This approach enhances relevancy and participation, ensuring that interventions take into account and address the unique dynamics of the neighborhood. This approach also leads to progress that is not reliant on funders or agency/organizational staff members who do not live in the community.

**Flexibility in implementation can help to maintain progress.**

GBA and the BVRP Team often adjusted strategies and processes to account for local circumstances and meet real-time challenges. For example, we shifted our focus on gathering referrals for our Life Coaching program from institutional partners, to a relationship-based referral system.

The BVRP's structure and framework also facilitated the natural evolution of decision-making and project structures throughout the plan's implementation. The structure began as a more traditional steering committee-type group that eventually evolved into a decentralized group of resident volunteers working on various projects and initiatives. These projects and initiatives fed into and were guided by the underlying framework developed by the initial planning group.

**Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a powerful community tool for public safety and violence reduction initiatives**

CPTED-based initiatives, such as improved lighting, vacant property management, and neighborhood beautification, show that environmental changes can reduce crime by fostering positive uses of space, discouraging illicit activity, and increasing space ownership. In community development and criminal justice, CPTED principles can be a foundation for collaboration between residents, police, and city agencies. By investing in environmental design, communities can create safer public spaces, which in turn reduces the need for reactive policing and enhances community well-being.

GBA implemented hot spot analyses with environmental assessments that provided actionable insights for targeted interventions, which were both 'top-down' and grassroots. 'Top-down' approaches consisted of GBA's staff identifying crime-facilitating properties and locations (primarily vacant properties and city rights-of-way) and moving to swiftly stabilize these properties in partnership with property owners (examples include installing windows and doors, installing basic fencing around vacant lots and gating alleys). This stabilization set the groundwork for more community-engaged approaches like working with businesses to improve facades, installing practical and decorative lighting, alley greening, and designing pocket parks. GBA facilitated this engagement through capacity-building training for resident leaders, including SafeGrowth (a 3-month applied training program) and the Center for Community Progresses Reclaiming Vacant Properties conference and webinar.

**Good Neighbor Agreements between law enforcement and local businesses provide a framework for mutually beneficial collaboration**

GBA gained the most traction with our law enforcement partners by leading in the development and implementation of a shared Good Neighbor Agreement with local business owners. This strategy aims to impact crime and blight on commercial corridors through shared accountability.

Criminal justice systems can work more closely with businesses to address issues like vandalism, theft, and crimes driven by environmental factors on the corridor. Formal agreements or partnerships can establish expectations for maintaining a safe environment, creating a shared responsibility model that strengthens community resilience and provides an actionable opportunity for community policing within departments. The success of this approach is evidenced by the fact that BPD has incorporated our Good Neighbor Agreement into their Community Policing in-service training.

**Trauma-informed and resilience-building practices for youth are most sustainably and effectively delivered by resident leaders acting as credible messengers**

Youth violence prevention programming shows the value of integrating trauma-informed practices and life skills development into community-based support systems. Criminal justice and community organizations can prioritize trauma-informed care for youth in high-risk areas, reducing future involvement in crime by addressing the root causes of trauma. Incorporating case management, mentorship, and skill-building opportunities promotes resilience, which can lower recidivism and increase youth engagement in prosocial activities.

These programs are even more effective when developed and implemented by resident leaders with the skills and capacity to act as credible messengers. These programs and capacities can be fostered by relatively small amounts of funding/resources as evidenced by our Small Grants for Youth! Program, which supported a resident leader to grow a small in-school program that served small numbers of youth to an expanded program that now employs 3 credible messenger mentors (residents) and is poised to serve approximately 150 at-risk youth in three of our local schools in the coming year.

**Ongoing performance measurement can aid in securing flexible and sustainable funding**

Sustainable funding models are critical for long-term success. Both community organizations and justice agencies benefit from diversifying funding sources and securing multi-year grants to maintain continuity in programming. Developing partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies can provide financial stability to continue effective programs beyond the initial funding phases. To leverage these partnerships, GBA developed intermediary performance reports that helped communicate to both the community and current/potential funders the real-time outputs of the BVRP. As a result of these efforts, GBA successfully leveraged over $4 million to support and grow the BVRP through 2027.

# Baybrook Violence Reduction Strategy

## EVALUATION REPORT

December 2024

MARYLAND CRIME RESEARCH
AND INNOVATION CENTER

# About MCRIC

This document was prepared by the Maryland Crime Research and Innovation Center (MCRIC) at the University of Maryland. MCRIC engages in research to inform local, state, and national crime reduction strategy and policy through data-driven scholarship by conducting rigorous interdisciplinary basic and applied research, developing and evaluating innovative criminal justice strategies aimed at reducing crime in the state, leveraging cross-agency networks to foster data integration, and actively engaging in translational science through wide and varied dissemination of research. MCRIC leverages the broad range of expertise at the University of Maryland to engage in innovative research and interdisciplinary projects to enhance community safety and inform data-driven decision making. MCRIC works with a variety of partners including communities and community-based organizations, police and practitioners, lawmakers, academic peers, and industry, to promote data sharing, exchange knowledge and best practices, and develop new approaches.

# About the Project

This is the final evaluative report for the Greater Baybrook Community-based Violence Intervention project. The research was funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Community-Based Crime Reduction Program. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the views of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Greater Baybrook Alliance, or the University of Maryland.

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# Table of Contents

# Executive Summary

Community-Based Violence Interventions (CBVI) aim to reduce violence within neighborhood and community-settings using evidence-informed practices tailored to the specific needs of the community. The *Baybrook Violence Reduction Strategy (BVRS)* aims to improve neighborhood conditions and reduce violent crime in the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay areas of Baltimore City, and the Brooklyn Park community of Anne Arundel County, collectively known as the Baybrook area. The multi-year effort that began in 2020, managed by the Greater Baybrook Alliance (GBA), targeted places and people experiencing crime and violence.

The Maryland Crime Research and Innovation Center (MCRIC) is GBA's research partner and was responsible for conducting a problem analysis of the community, informing the community-based intervention strategy, and evaluating the outcomes of violence intervention efforts. Using a combination of spatial analyses of administrative data, interviews with community stakeholders, and community feedback, the intervention strategies employed in the BVRS focused on addressing acute and root causes of crime through place-based interventions and youth-focused case management. This report summarizes these efforts and details findings from evaluations of 1) built environment and community investment efforts concentrated in high violence areas, and 2) youth-focused intensive life coaching delivered to youth ages 15-18 in the Baybrook community.

## BVRS Place-based Interventions

GBA targeted six priority zones identified in the Problem Analysis for intervention. These activities were designed to strengthen collective efficacy and alter the built environment to reduce crime and improve safety. Over the project period, GBA led 188 activities, including façade improvements, beautification, safety walks, and outreach events as part of the BVRS.

Preliminary evaluation based on Part I crime data (January 2011–October 2024) compared Brooklyn and Curtis Bay to the rest of Baltimore. The present evaluation was affected by difficulties in isolating BVRS impacts due to overlapping interventions in Baltimore and the recency of many BVRS activities. However, key findings include:

- We use synthetic difference-in-differences and dynamic panel event study models to compare crime trends before and during BVRS implementation in GBA compared to statistically similar neighborhoods in the rest of Baltimore. The resulting estimates describe a modest increase in total Part I crimes in the BVRS community. These findings are potentially influenced by improved reporting and concurrent large-scale citywide violence reduction efforts.
- We observe no increase in violent crime relative to the counterfactual despite a spike caused by a mass shooting in July 2023.
- Given the recency of many BVRS activities, the benefits of BVRS place-based interventions may not yet be measurable. Based on preliminary Part I crime data through October 2024, we observe a substantial reduction in violent crime in GBA neighborhoods between 2023 and late-2024. This decline outpaces improvements in the rest of the city in homicides, shootings, other aggravated assaults, and total Part I crimes known to police.

## BVRS Youth-focused Interventions

Reflecting on consistent community concerns regarding opportunities and resources available to youth, GBA identified intensive case-management services (life coaching) for a cohort of youth ages 15-18 as the second

intervention effort. The program aimed to provide at-risk youth with resources and mentorship to facilitate the attainment of self-identified goals, achieve traditional markers of healthy development (e.g., graduation), and develop prosocial relationships. Grounded in a public health approach, a core focus was on the mental and behavioral health of youth as a deterrent to involvement in risky behavior.

Youth completed a survey prior to and following program participation (approximately 12 months later). Changes were assessed across a variety of life course domains (e.g., family, friends, school, behavior and routine activities) and compared with a similarly situated group of youth who did not receive intensive case-management services. Note, some of the comparison youth did receive other services which may have confounded the results. Key takeaways include:

- Change over time is not universally good or bad. Instead, we find a mixed pattern of results with program participants indicating evidence of beneficial growth in some life course domains, and detriments in others.

- Program participants showed signs of declines in risky behavior, increases in contact with prosocial individuals in their neighborhood, and an increased feeling of safety in their neighborhoods. Many noted feeling more in control of their lives and better equipped to handle life challenges. They were also more confident in and took pride in school and work accomplishments after a year of program participation.

- Program participants also evidenced declines in their levels of prosocial attachments to school and family, and an increase in unstructured activities often associated with an increased risk of detrimental outcomes.

- Though youth comments suggesting they experienced increased comfort with their neighborhood over the course of the year may reflect changes to the built environment described above, many also noted that their safety was the result of their own behavior and efforts to stay out of trouble by staying inside (e.g., in their own homes).

- We also note a series of programmatic challenges and opportunities. Most evident were the challenges of retaining contact with youth over the year. Despite receipt of resources (e.g., program access, financial support), youth were hard to connect with. Many faced numerous constraints on their time, were highly mobile, or lost/changed phones/contact information. For some, competition with "street" life and the potential for quick money was hard to contend with.

## Conclusions

The BVRS showed early promise in addressing acute motivators of crime and fostering community engagement. However, limitations in data and the concurrent implementation of other violence reduction strategies make causal inference challenging. A follow-up evaluation in one to two years is recommended to better assess the BVRS's long-term impact on crime reduction and community well-being.

Though we identified several challenges encountered in service delivery with Baybrook youth, there were also indications of success, particularly when listening to youth voices directly. The lessons learned from the first year of intensive life coaching program delivery should be leveraged in future efforts, particularly in identified programs and opportunities of greatest interest to youth, developing youth-driven opportunities, and enhancing recruitment and retention efforts.

# Community-Based Group Violence Intervention in the Greater Baybrook Community

## Background

Community-Based Violence Interventions (CBVI) aim to reduce violence within neighborhood and community-settings using evidence-informed practices tailored to the specific needs of the community. These interventions typically target places and people at the highest risk of experiencing and/or engaging in violence and are designed through collaboration among local entities, such as community residents, community-based organizations, social service providers, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other key stakeholders. Anti-violence strategies may include delivering public health services, expanding access to resources, improving physical and socioeconomic conditions, empowering at-risk youth, and addressing community-wide trauma. Successful CBVI programs have demonstrated not only measurable positive impacts on ongoing violence and neighborhood safety, but also improve the structural conditions of the community to enable effective responses to future challenges.[1]

Since the 2020s, there has been a nationwide expansion of CBVI efforts in major metropolitan areas with high rates of gang and gun violence,[2] including Los Angeles, Chicago, New York City, Boston, and Baltimore, as well as an increase in violence reduction strategies funded by the Department of Justice through the Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI) and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.[3] While available evidence on the effectiveness of CBVIs is mixed,[4] with interventions showing varying levels of success based on location, implementation fidelity, and target population, some studies find reductions in homicide (especially youth homicide), lower rates of violent crime and gun violence, and improvements in community engagement and local buy-in. Considering difficulties in long-term sustainability, researchers emphasize the need for further evaluation(s) of Community-Based Violence Interventions.

## Local Context and Scope of Work

The Greater Baybrook Alliance (GBA) geographic coverage includes the communities of Brooklyn and Curtis Bay (Baltimore City), and Brooklyn Park (Anne Arundel County), Maryland, collectively known as the Baybrook area. Following 2016, the GBA area experienced a disproportionate increase in Part 1 crime.[5] In response, GBA

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[1] Buggs, S. (2022). Community-based violence interruption & public safety. *Arnold Ventures*. University of California; Wang, E. A., Riley, C., Wood, G., Greene, A., Horton, N., Williams, M., Violano, P., Brase, R. M., Brinkley-Rubinstein, L., Papachristos, A. V., & Roy, B. (2020). Building community resilience to prevent and mitigate community impact of gun violence: Conceptual framework and intervention design. *BJM open*, 10(10).

[2] Hureau, D. M., & Papachristos, A. V. (2024). Re-centering the community in violence intervention: Reclaiming legacies of street outreach in the provision of public safety. *Annual Review of Criminology (Online),* 8; National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College. "Impact."; Vera Institute of Justice. (2021). "Investing in Evidence-Based Alternatives to Policing: Community Violence Intervention."

[3] Bureau of Justice Assistance (n.d.). *Community based violence intervention and prevention initiative (CVIPI)*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs; Office of Public Affairs (2022). "Justice Department Awards $100 Million to Reduce Community Violence." U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Public Affairs.

[4] Branas, C., Buggs, S., Butts, J., John, C., College, J., Harvey, A., & Kerrison, E. (2020). Reducing violence without police: A review of research evidence reducing violence without police. *CUNY Academic Works*. New York: John Jay Research and Evaluation Center; Buggs, S. (2022). Community-based violence interruption & public safety. Arnold Ventures. University of California; Pugliese, K., Oder, P., Hudson, T., Butts, J. A. (2022). Community violence intervention at the roots (CVI-R): Building evidence for grassroots community violence prevention. New York: John Jay Research and Evaluation Center.

[5] Part I crimes are serious crimes that are reported to the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR). They are categorized as either violent or property crimes. Violent crimes include murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Property crimes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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secured funding to develop a Community-based Group Violence Intervention (CGVI) program working with law enforcement, service providers, and community stakeholders. This program is called the *Baybrook Violence Reduction Strategy (BVRS)* with two central aims: 1) reduce firearm violence in Baybrook neighborhoods by 15 percent by December 2023, and 2) increase collective efficacy by 20 percent within the same time period.

The Maryland Crime Research and Innovation Center (MCRIC) is GBA's research partner and was responsible for conducting a problem analysis of the community, informing the community-based intervention strategy, and evaluating the outcomes of violence intervention efforts. This effort evolved over time as information was gathered and community insights directed the nature of the intervention approach.

**Phase 1:**   The project began with a problem analysis (i.e., needs evaluation) to better understand the nature of violence in the GBA communities. The problem analysis utilized a mixed methods data strategy with quantitative and qualitative components.

MCRIC worked with the Anne Arundel and Baltimore City Police Departments to curate call for service data from 2018 to 2020 and conduct a spatial analysis of violent and serious crime hot spots within the Baybrook community. MCRIC also conducted semi-structured purposive field interviews with 24 community stakeholders (i.e., residents, law enforcement, business owners, and service providers) to provide contextual information about the nature and sources of violence within priority micro-locations characterized by high rates of violence as they are experienced first-hand by the GBA community. Together, the spatial analysis and field interviews provide a comprehensive accounting of the concentration and drivers of crime in the community.

**Phase 2:**   Information from the spatial analysis of administrative police data, interviews with community stakeholders, and feedback from a series of community meetings, informed the development of the violence intervention approach.

The BVRS uses a two-pronged intervention approach:

1. The first directs community development resources into violent crime hot spots and other key geographic priority areas (e.g., commonly traveled routes to school).
2. The second delivers intensive case-management services (life coaching) to a cohort of youth ages 15-18 identified as at risk for violence (perpetrator, victim, or both).

**Phase 3:**   Outcome Analysis of violence intervention efforts.

This comprehensive report summarizes the outcomes of these two violence intervention efforts in the Greater Baybrook community. The evaluation approach aligned with the scope of the intervention and the outcomes identified in the BVRS logic model. To assess the impact of community development resources into violent crime hot spots, the evaluation team used spatial analysis to test for changes in the concentration of crimes and violence in the community. To glean insight into experiences of youth participating in an intensive life coaching *Chosen Leaders of Baybrook* program, we spoke with at-risk youth in the community two times across an 18-month period.

## Problem Analysis

We used a complementary methodological approach to understand the nature of violent crime in the Baybrook community. First, using administrative data curated from Anne Arundel County Police for 2013-2019 and Baltimore City Police for 2014-August 2020,[6] we conducted spatial analyses of violent and serious crime hot spots within the Baybrook community. Using midpoints from each address range provided in the observations, we geocoded the data to the midpoint of each block segment. Data from Anne Arundel County for 2020 were not provided, so we focus this preliminary analysis on the most recent two-year period for which we have complete data for the entire GBA area. Since the effects of COVID-19 may have altered both incidents and reporting in 2020, the 2018-2019 data may be the best point of reference for interventions to be implemented in the wake of the pandemic. Due to missing or incomplete data, approximately 19 percent of 444,902 events of interest could not be geocoded because address information was missing (17 percent) or the given address could not be matched to known addresses (2 percent).

Five specific crime domains were assessed (see Appendix A for a complete list):

- firearm-related events: reports of armed persons, gun-involved assaults, and shootings
- violent events: assaults, robberies, and other acts causing injury
- drug-related events: reports of intoxicated persons, narcotics, and overdoses
- mental health events: behavioral crises and suicidal acts
- sex work: reports of prostitution and lewd acts

Preliminary analysis calculates hotspots for each measure to visualize the spatial distribution of reported harms. We estimated hot spots from the CFS) data and visualize the estimates individually.[7] We constrained the calculation to the contiguous geographic areas that make up the GBA, adding a 1/10th mile buffer around the outer perimeter of the area (outlined in blue in Figure 1) to account for spillover and potential error in geographic coding. We assess these data in light of the community assets and risk factors that were previously identified by GBA staff.

To demonstrate the construction of hot spots, Figure 1 displays violent CFS events from BPD as red dots. The shaded areas denote where the density of dots is statistically distinct from the overall crime rate in Baltimore City. Based on these data, communities over which the Eastern and Western Districts of BPD have jurisdiction are hot spots (denoted by red shading, where darker hues denote stronger statistical evidence of clustering) and the Northeast District is a relative cold spot. It is important to note that hot spots are descriptive of a single measure and are context dependent. This means that the calculations do not account for characteristics of a community that may be positive or negative correlates of crime (e.g., population density and police engagement). Further, under this conceptualization of clustering, a block or block group that may be a hot spot within GBA may not be when compared to other parts of Baltimore. Thus, it is inappropriate for this analysis

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[6] While no single measure perfectly identifies the needs and risks faced by a community, the CFS data are particularly valuable for the purpose of problem assessments, as they directly describe public perceptions of risks to public health and safety as reported by members of the community. These data likely undercount actual harms (e.g., if a crime is not reported because it is not observed or because members of the community chose not to report an event), which is particularly problematic if some areas are less likely to report crime, or if some types of crime are less likely to be reported. In such a case, the relative severity of an issue may be misestimated. For this reason, we complement this analysis with qualitative interviewing with community members and stakeholders.

[7] We estimated two complementary clustering models: optimized Getis-Ord Gi*and empirical Bayesian kriging. The methods yield similar results, so we focus for now on the former, as it is a parsimonious estimation process and easier to interpret results. The latter kriging method produces a continuous surface from which covariance across metrics can be estimated (e.g., spatial correlation of firearm-involved events and sex work).

focused on the GBA area to examine the entirety of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County. Rather, we estimate clustering within the GBA area in isolation.

**Figure 1: Violence Hotspots in Baltimore City**
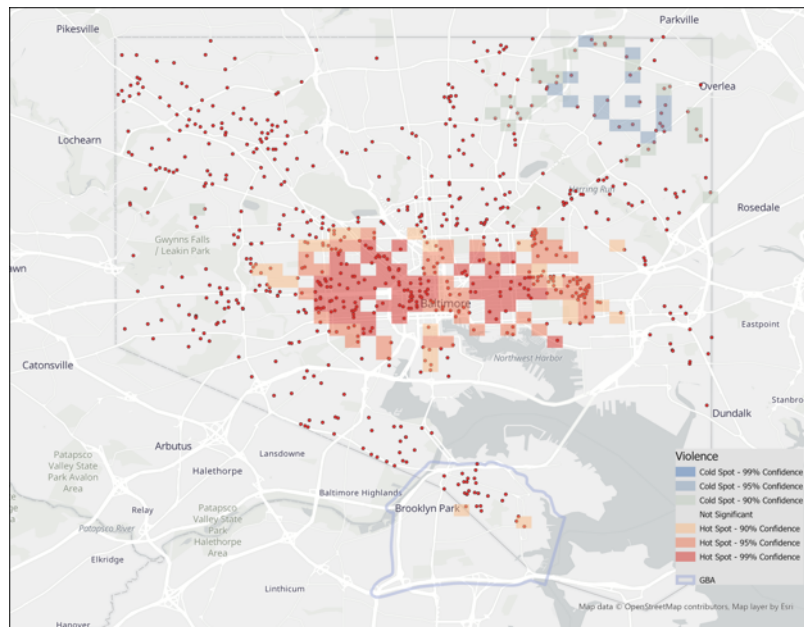


Then, through analyses of block segment-level CFS data, we observe clustering of drug-related, firearm-involved, and violence events near three of four open-air drug markets that were identified by GBA staff to run perpendicular to East Patapsco Avenue. The hot spot analyses demonstrate that violence, gun use, and overdoses all radiate spatially from the Hanover Street, 5th Street, and Pennington Avenue markets. Sex work-related events appear to be distinct, but cluster in close proximity to violence hot spots. Specific trends related to each of these events are noted below:

## Drug-related events

Over 2018-2019, 3,565 drug-related CFS were recorded throughout the GBA area. Among these, three distinct clusters are apparent along East Patapsco Avenue and Pennington Avenue, which comports with the open-air drug markets reported by GBA to the research team at Hanover Street, 5th Avenue, and on Pennington Avenue approximately between Locust Street and Filbert Street (Figure 2). Looking at overdoses specifically, we see relatively distinct clusters in Brooklyn, Curtis Bay, and Arundel Village (Figure 3). While historically overdoses from methamphetamine, heroin, and crack cocaine tend to cluster geographically near points of purchase, the clustering we observe describes a situation where there are relatively more overdoses than other narcotics events in Anne Arundel County compared to Baltimore City. This may be due to one or more factors, including differences in reporting norms across these communities, enforcement efforts, or means of drug acquisition in Anne Arundel areas which are less visible in the community than an open-air drug market, so are also less likely to generate calls for service (e.g., Arundel Village may have a relatively higher concentration of prescription drug abuse stemming from opioid diversion to the illicit market).

Figure 2: Clustering of Drug Events
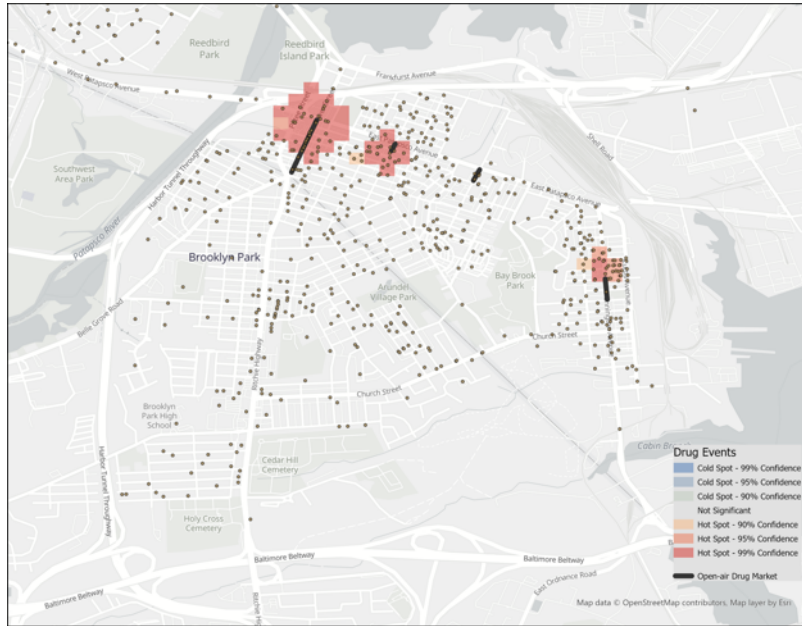


Figure 3: Clustering of Overdoses Events
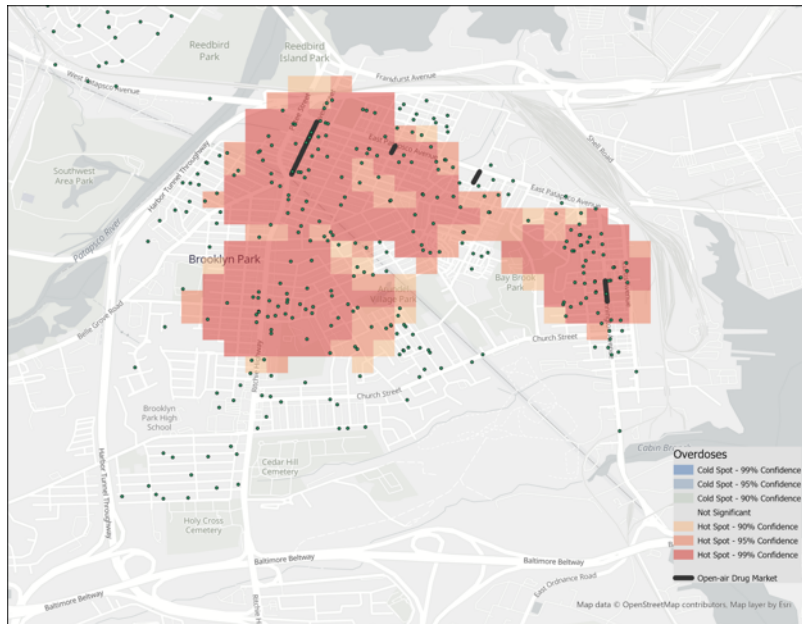


## Violence and firearm-related events

We find that violence and firearm-involved events in GBA both appear to cluster near the open-air drug markets and extend south to Arundel Village Park and Bay Brook Park, which may be an artifact of the way events in park spaces are geographically identified, or that the parks act as buffers. There is a clear spatial relationship between the drug markets and violence, though the direction of the causal relationship is not clear (Figures 4 and 5). While conflict around the trafficking and transaction of drugs and money is commonly understood, these data alone cannot tell us whether and how the perpetrators and victims of violence are associated with the drug markets.

## Figure 4: Clustering of Violent Events
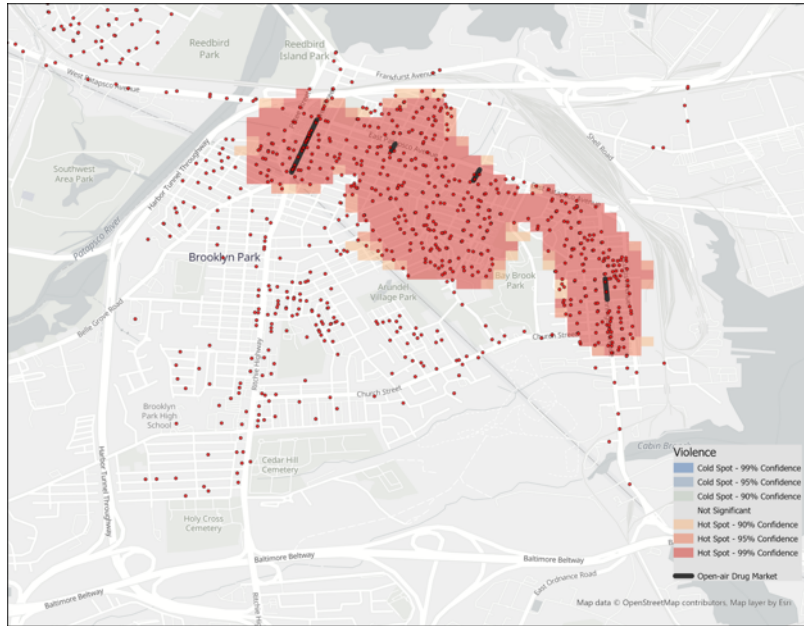


## Figure 5: Clustering of Firearm-related Events
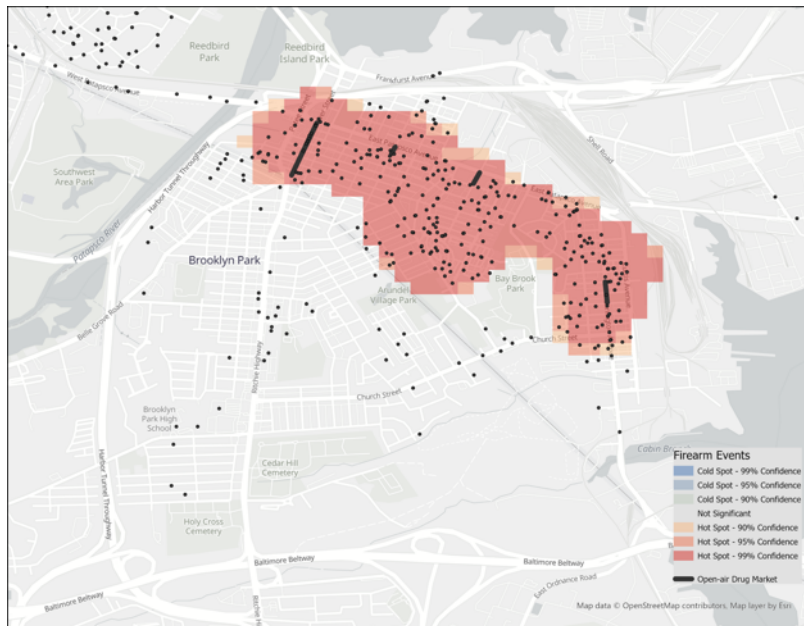


We also find that sex work-related CFS appear to be concentrated on the periphery of violence and drug use hot spots (Figure 6); persons engaged in sex work are acutely at risk of violence in ways that are distinct from the drug markets.

Figure 6: Clustering of Reported Sex Work Events
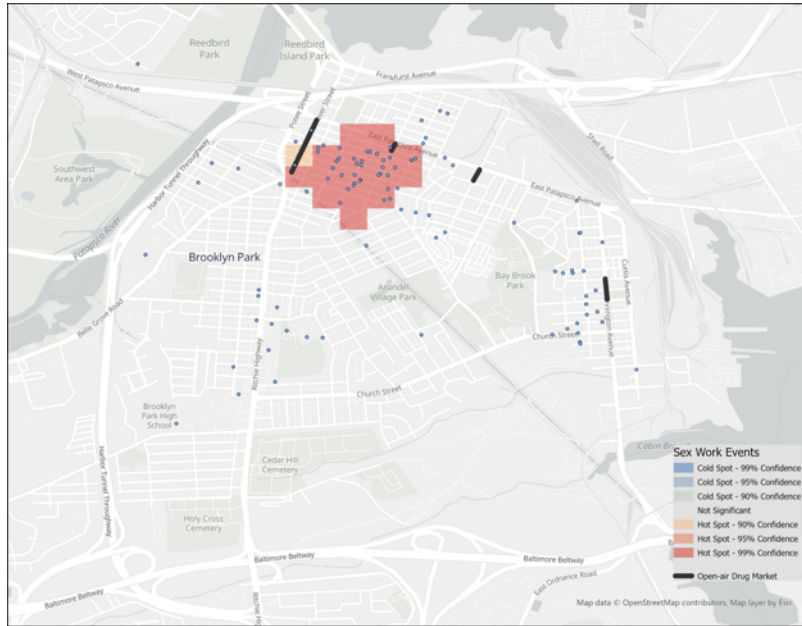


To compliment the administrative data, we conducted 24 in-depth interviews with community residents, neighborhood providers, and frontline workers (such as police officers) to learn more about the experiences and perceptions of crime and violence from people who live and work within the community. These qualitative interviews inform observations derived from the spatial analysis and aid in the development of a comprehensive neighborhood summary of serious and violent crime drivers.

Community stakeholders spoke of the history of the community and its reputational history as a place for drugs and sex work. In addition to social and physical disorder that relayed a perception that residents don't care nor will they respond to crime, stakeholders shared that the layout of the streets provided easy access for drugs and sex from both Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County. They also noted that there was a lack of space where conventional activities happen and the park space that is available, is often avoided because of concern about one's safety. A clustering of individuals addicted to illicit substances helped to concentrate the demand for drugs and fuel the supply in the community.

Stakeholders commented on particular areas of the Baybrook community regarding what they perceived to be particular features of that area that attract crime as well as perceptions of general activity in those spaces:

► Hanover and Patapsco Area (Brooklyn)
  o Area features:
    ▪ Bus stop
    ▪ Homeless encampment
    ▪ Addiction clinic(s)
  o Perceptions:
    ▪ Disorder, panhandling, and sex work
    ▪ Nuance crime and generally unsafe
    ▪ Conventional activity is low because people avoid the area
    ▪ Lack of conventional day activity reduced "eyes on the street"

- ▶ **5<sup>th</sup> and Patapsco Area (Brooklyn)**
  - ○ Area Features:
    - ▪ Vacancies (commercial and residential)
    - ▪ Corner store (crime generator)
  - ○ Perceptions:
    - ▪ Alleyway feeling of the area (Cambria)
    - ▪ Separation of violence and sex work in this space
    - ▪ Sex workers concentrate activity in spaces perceived to be safter (e.g., churches) because of lighting and light touch formal responses (reflecting on the shift to not prosecute prostitution in Baltimore City)

- ▶ **Curtis Bay**
  - ○ Area Features:
    - ▪ One-way main streets
    - ▪ Curtis Bay Park (crime generator)
    - ▪ Corner store and taverns
  - ○ Perceptions:
    - ▪ Easy access to drugs and sex because of one-way throughways
    - ▪ Lack of conventional daily activity – no reason to go to these areas except for drugs and crime
    - ▪ Unsafe, violence-prone

- ▶ **Ritchie Highway and 11<sup>th</sup> Street (Brooklyn Park)**
  - ○ Area Features:
    - ▪ Hourly Motel
    - ▪ Save-a-lot Strip Mall
    - ▪ Large green space
  - ○ Perceptions:
    - ▪ Sex work on main strip (using hourly motel)
    - ▪ Drug addiction
    - ▪ Run down fields / green space allow for clustering of addicts and sex work
    - ▪ Nuisance crime (not unsafe)

These area features and stakeholder perceptions illustrate variation in problem spaces across the community linked to neighborhood, crime type, use of space, and the built environment. This variation suggests that responses should also be varied and take into consideration the specific needs and characteristics of each focal point. Though there was significant variation, there were also consistent themes heard across stakeholders.

1. <u>Many of the people we spoke with shared that drugs were a driver of other crime in the community.</u> There was a frustration with the location of drug clinics in the community which were perceived to bring outsiders (and their drug-related challenges) into the community, and were a key source of homelessness, panhandling, and addiction.

2. <u>Many respondents noted that the jurisdictional line that separates Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County, and runs through the Baybrook community, presented challenges in responding to crime.</u> There was a perception among residents that their 911 calls were misdirected, which increased response times

and resulted in a feeling that resident's issues were being tossed around rather than responded to. Some also felt that the border was being used strategically as a way for perpetrators to "get away with crime" or that those participating in sex work would travel across the border into Baltimore City where there were lighter prosecutorial responses compared with Anne Arundel County.

3. <u>There were clear differences in perceptions of the police across Baltimore City and Anne Arundel communities.</u> Stakeholders commenting on community-police relations in Baltimore City noted a concern with distrust that results in a lack of collaboration and interaction between residents and the police. Respondents also felt that the police were working under severe resource constraints that also fed into their lack of presence and response to needs in the community. When police did respond to incidents, respondents felt that it was often with a "light touch," dispersing activity rather than formally responding to it. In contrast, respondents felt that there were stronger community-police relationships in Anne Arundel County. Police response times were appropriate, and respondents felt that the police responded to incidents and people in a non-judgmental way.

4. <u>Nearly all respondents noted that a root cause of crime in the community was due to a lack of resources available for youth, including a lack of opportunities, structured activities, and positive role models.</u> At the same time, youth are constantly exposed to violence and deviance. Across all stakeholders, there was a strong desire to focus on youth and direct resources to youth activities as a way to curb crime and strengthen the community.

Thematically, the issues presented by community stakeholders fall into two broad categories. Respondents noted a series of acute causes of crime, violence, drugs, addiction, and sex work including signs of physical and social disorder, as well as concerns with formal police responses. Responding to acute causes may function to temporarily alleviate community issues. Root causes identified by respondents include poverty (e.g., lack of stable housing, food desert, "forgotten community"), youth resources (e.g., lack of opportunities, structured activities, exposure to crime and violence), and community cohesion (e.g., lack of sense of community, communication challenges, sense of 'othering'). Responding to root causes may provide more sustained alleviation of community issues.

Using the information gleaned from the spatial analysis of administrative police data, interviews with community stakeholders, and feedback from a series of community meetings, the BVRS identified two approaches to guide its violence intervention efforts. The first directs community development resources into violence hot spots and other key geographic priority areas (e.g., commonly traveled routes to school). This effort involves alteration of the built environment and community use of space to address acute motivators of crime. The second approach delivers intensive case-management services (life coaching) to a cohort of youth ages 15-18 identified as at-risk for violence (perpetrator, victim, or both). This effort aims to address root causes of crime in the community.

# Evaluation Methods

## Intervention 1 – Alteration to the Built Environment and Community Use of Space

This section describes interventions comprising the place-based component of the BVRS and provides evaluation results based on incident-level Part I crime data. Note that from an evaluator's perspective, these

results should be considered preliminary because many of these interventions were implemented within the last 18 months and are aimed at long-term safety through improved economic well-being. Further, as we discuss below, the nature of the interventions and other concurrent interventions elsewhere led us to be cautious about the ability to make causal inferences from this analysis.

## Characteristics of BVRS Place-based Interventions

The work completed as part of the BVRS was diffuse across time and location. This reflects the plan's proactive approach to physical redevelopment and responsiveness to needs identified by the community. GBA identified six priority zones for intervention, carrying out 188 distinct activities in these areas over the project period, October 2020 and September 2024 (see Table 1).

Appendix B provides a detailed list of BVRS activities carried out between October 2020 and September 2024. We divide these activities into a set that is focused on improvements to the built environment (facade improvements, murals, beautification, vacant lot rehabilitation, lighting/cameras, landscaping, and other Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) projects) and a set that does not (Safety Walks, door-to-door outreach, SafeGrowth Projects, and other outreach events), summarized in Table 2.

### Table 1: Count of Interventions by Priority Zone

| Priority Zone | N |
|---|---|
| Hanover & Patapsco | 35 |
| 5th & Patapsco | 33 |
| 9th & Patapsco | 10 |
| Brooklyn Homes | 51 |
| Curtis Bay | 41 |
| Brooklyn Park | 18 |
| **Total** | **188** |

### Table 2: Count of Interventions by Type

| Intervention Type | N |
|---|---|
| Safety Walks | 32 |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 32 |
| Facade Improvements | 5 |
| Murals | 2 |
| Beautification | 31 |
| Vacant Rehab | 3 |
| Lighting/Cameras | 6 |
| Landscaping | 3 |
| Other CPTED Projects | 2 |
| SafeGrowth Projects | 13 |
| Outreach Event | 58 |
| Enforcement | 1 |
| **Total** | **188** |

Figure 7 displays the locations of seven types of intervention activities carried out as part of the project. These activities were concentrated around the Hanover and Patapsco hotspot in the Brooklyn neighborhood and the Pennington Avenue corridor in Curtis Bay. In total, over 391 hours of outreach occurred.

**Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Place-based Activities**
*(Note: Frequency of activities at each location indicated next to each marker)*
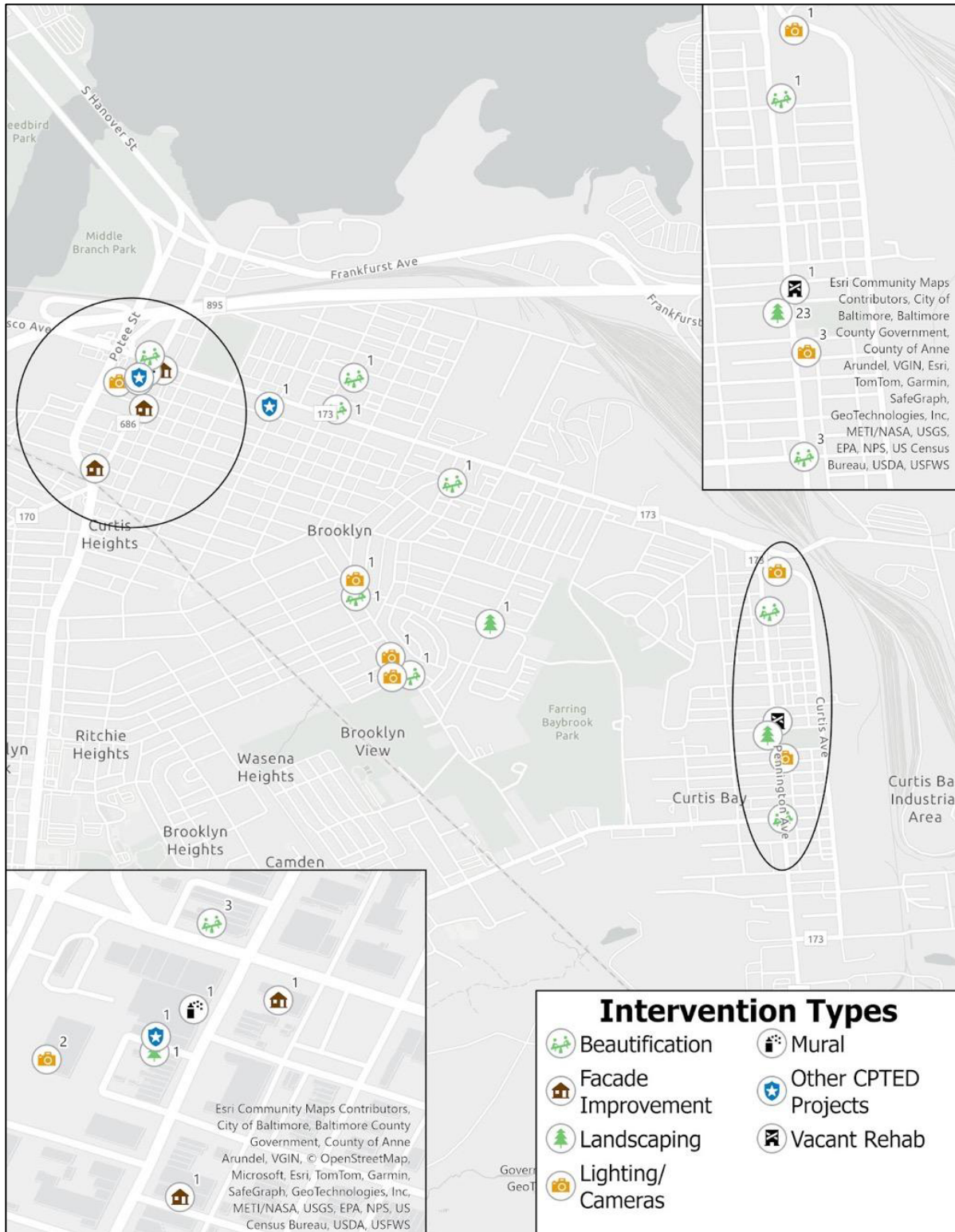
Figure 8 displays the expansion of outreach-oriented BVRS interventions over time in the community. The ability to work in the community was impeded by lockdown orders during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the Strategy expanded in both scale and scope over the project period. The growth in activity during 2024 with the addition of SafeGrowth projects and rapid expansion of safety walks and other outreach events suggests program coordination reached a point where these events became a stable characteristic of the community alongside improvements to the built environment described in Figure 7.

Figure 8: Cumulative Distribution of Outreach Activities
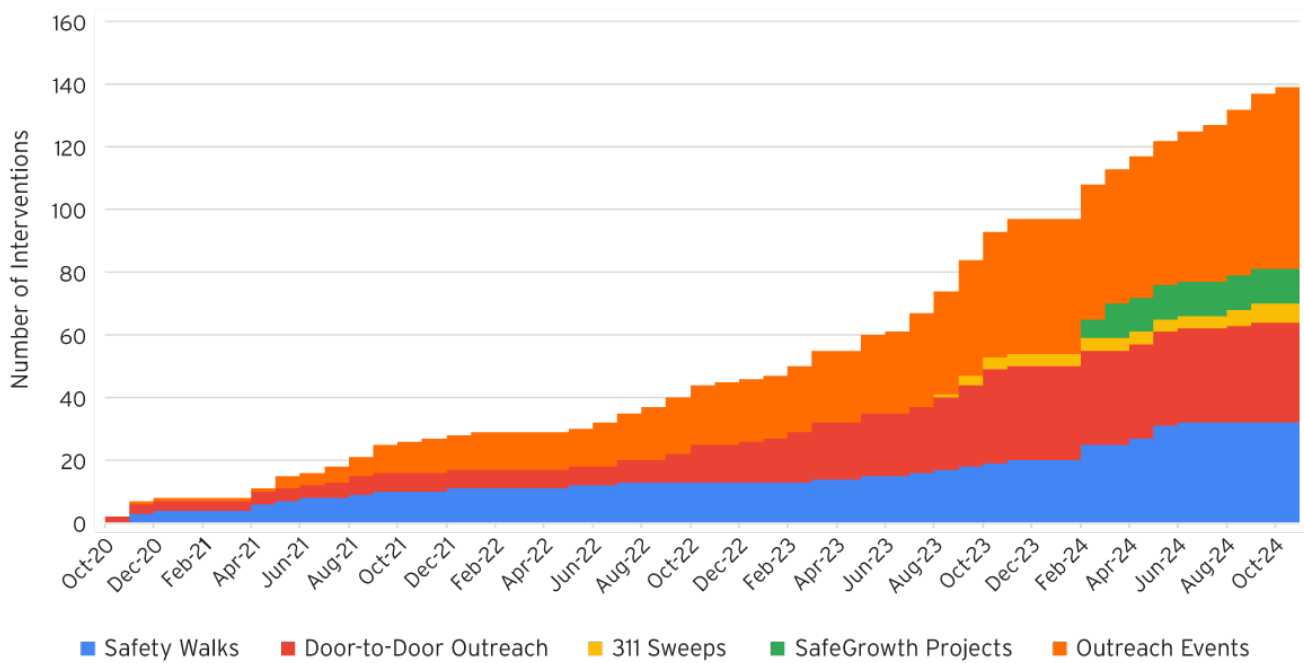


## Spatial Analysis Study Design

The main goal of the BVRS is to reduce violence and disorder in the community, but the outreach activities carried out during the project focus on strengthening trust between the community and public safety, building collective efficacy, and connecting members of the community to one another and available services. For this reason, we are concerned that the administrative data provided by the BPD for this analysis may capture an increase in propensity to report, which will mask any changes in underlying crime and disorder, particularly for 911 and 311 calls for service.[8][9] For this reason, we choose to focus on Part I crime and other major offenses that are systematically recorded by BPD.[10]

The geographic distribution and timing of the interventions over a four-year period were sensible choices for the implementation of the BVRS, but the rollout of interventions creates a second set of challenges for our analytic evaluation strategy. It is unlikely that any single intervention of the 188 that occurred will have a statistically detectable effect, in part because it would be very difficult to differentiate one intervention from

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[8] Black, D.J. (1970). Production of crime rates. *American Sociological Review* 35(4), 733-748.

[9] Klinger, D.A. & Bridges, G.A. (1997). Measurement error in calls-for-service as an indicator of crime. *Criminology* 35(4), 705-726.

[10] Crimes known to police data are also subject to important sources of measurement error, particularly in the context of Baltimore (Midgette et al., 2024). Nevertheless, Part I crime data are a standard measure of actual crime in the field, and the qualities of police confirmation of criminal events and systematic coding assuage some of our most significant concerns.

another because of temporal and spatial overlap. Thus, we choose to focus on the interventions as an omnibus package in our statistical analysis. This inability to differentiate the contribution of specific activities is an important shortcoming of this analysis.

A third vulnerability we must confront in our statistical analysis is that BVRS exists among many concurrent interventions throughout Baltimore over the observation period, including a large-scale group-based violence reduction strategy implemented in the Western and Eastern districts during the project performance period[11] and other community-based violence interventions including ongoing work by Roca throughout the city.[12]  This presents significant challenges to causal identification for the BVRS, since we do not observe concurrent activities implemented outside of the GBA in the data. In this case, it is likely to negatively bias the measured effect.[13] Given that some of the other efforts occurring throughout the city are very large in scale and heavily resourced, we also are concerned that we cannot accurately distinguish "treated" and "untreated" geographic units from the South Baltimore area where BVRS occurred, or among potential comparison units from other parts of the city. We make what we believe to be a parsimonious decision to define neighborhood-quarters as the unit of analysis in this study, thus comparing crime trends in Brooklyn and Curtis Bay to the 275 other neighborhoods defined in the data. Logically, this may attenuate the measurement of an effect that is concentrated in one part of either neighborhood since the measured effect averages across the entire neighborhood. If there are positive spillovers to the immediate surroundings, though, choosing this coarser measure will capture some of that phenomenon. If there are negative spillovers—i.e., displacement—then we accurately capture the net effect. There is no logically obvious reason that the sign on our estimates could be reversed. Rather, we mostly face the risk of Type II error, i.e. that our estimates will err toward understating the effect of the BVRS.

Since activities occur throughout the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay neighborhoods, we focus in this report on these neighborhoods as "treated" units, defining the treatment to start in October 2020. We use four alternative methods to distinguish the counterfactual units: simple difference-in-differences estimation (DID), panel event study DID, synthetic controls (SC), and synthetic difference-in-differences (SDID). In DID, we compare the change in the outcome in Brooklyn and Curtis Bay from before and after BVRS began to change in the rest of the city over the same period. This method relies on trends in the pre-intervention period to be equivalent across the neighborhoods exposed to the BVRS with those that weren't. The panel event study design[14] allows us to distinguish any pattern in the effect measured by DID over time—e.g., short-term versus long-term impacts. The SC method uses the same logic, but first attempts to create an accurate counterfactual by weighting and scaling pre-intervention outcomes from other neighborhoods such that the comparison trend mirrors the pattern in the outcomes observed in BVRS before October 2020 as closely as possible.[15] The SDID

[11] City of Baltimore (2024). *Researchers at University of Pennsylvania Announce Preliminary Study Findings Showing GVRS Is Associated With Significant Reductions in Group Violence.* Mayor's Office press release. As of December 19, 2024: https://mayor.baltimorecity.gov/news/press-releases/2024-02-08-baltimore-city-outlines-next-steps-group-violence-reduction-strategy.

[12] Andone, D., Tucker, E. (2024). 'This is not luck. This is a systemic approach': These major US cities are trying to curb violent crime – and it's working. *CNN.* As of December 19, 2024: https://www.cnn.com/2024/09/29/us/us-violent-crime-rates-down-dg/index.html.

[13] Angrist, J. D., & Pischke, J. S. (2009). *Mostly harmless econometrics: An empiricist's companion.* Princeton university press.

[14] Clarke, D., & Tapia-Schythe, K. (2021). Implementing the panel event study. *The Stata Journal,* 21(4), 853-884.

[15] Abadie, A., Diamond, A., & Hainmueller, J. (2010). Synthetic control methods for comparative case studies: Estimating the effect of California's tobacco control program. *Journal of the American statistical Association,* 105(490), 493-505.

method weights both pre-intervention time periods (quarters) and units (neighborhoods) to generate the counterfactual.[16]

## Data Source & Measures

We use Part I crimes known to police data from the Open Baltimore portal[17] covering January 2011 to October 2024. Table 3 summarizes the data by community over 2014 to 2024. In our statistical analyses, we focus on four outcomes: total Part I crimes recorded, violent crime, property crime, and acquisitive crime. The latter category includes all crime types where the motive was at least in part material gain.[18]

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[16] Arkhangelsky, D., Athey, S., Hirshberg, D. A., Imbens, G. W., & Wager, S. (2021). Synthetic difference-in-differences. *American Economic Review*, 111(12), 4088-4118.

[17] https://data.baltimorecity.gov/datasets/baltimore::part-1-crime-data/explore

[18] Property crime includes arson, auto theft, burglary, larceny, and larceny from auto. Violent crime includes aggravated assault, carjacking, commercial robbery, common assault, homicide, rape, robbery, and shootings. Acquisitive crime includes auto theft, burglary, carjacking, commercial robbery, larceny, larceny from auto, and robbery.

Table 3: Part 1 Crime by Community

| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | BVRS | 114 | 145 | 218 | 244 | 164 | 188 | 141 | 146 | 180 | 219 | 100 |
| | Rest of City | 4,139 | 4,589 | 4,899 | 5,619 | 5,464 | 5,543 | 5,202 | 5,506 | 5,944 | 5,706 | 4,461 |
| ARSON | BVRS | 10 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| | Rest of City | 205 | 282 | 259 | 251 | 123 | 109 | 101 | 116 | 116 | 148 | 94 |
| AUTO THEFT | BVRS | 84 | 88 | 137 | 152 | 132 | 77 | 81 | 103 | 143 | 281 | 179 |
| | Rest of City | 3,567 | 4,473 | 4,460 | 4,511 | 4,085 | 3,691 | 2,931 | 3,095 | 3,448 | 10,859 | 5,085 |
| BURGLARY | BVRS | 162 | 206 | 270 | 263 | 290 | 150 | 76 | 87 | 126 | 147 | 90 |
| | Rest of City | 6,701 | 7,611 | 7,094 | 7,816 | 5,928 | 5,274 | 3,983 | 3,392 | 3,611 | 3,234 | 2,547 |
| CARJACKING | BVRS | 4 | | 10 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 11 |
| | Rest of City | 151 | 283 | 401 | 562 | 476 | 581 | 514 | 573 | 699 | 566 | 409 |
| COMMERCIAL ROBBERY | BVRS | 7 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 5 |
| | Rest of City | 504 | 657 | 646 | 718 | 616 | 514 | 352 | 552 | 859 | 816 | 441 |
| COMMON ASSAULT | BVRS | 177 | 178 | 226 | 294 | 216 | 214 | 194 | 212 | 263 | 295 | 217 |
| | Rest of City | 7,273 | 6,802 | 7,269 | 8,525 | 8,232 | 8,201 | 7,308 | 7,956 | 8,770 | 9,317 | 8,021 |
| HOMICIDE | BVRS | 4 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| | Rest of City | 207 | 332 | 306 | 328 | 293 | 340 | 317 | 327 | 324 | 251 | 163 |
| LARCENY | BVRS | 169 | 164 | 230 | 236 | 218 | 202 | 174 | 148 | 264 | 263 | 181 |
| | Rest of City | 11,158 | 10,458 | 10,165 | 10,569 | 10,493 | 10,573 | 7,511 | 7,450 | 9,437 | 10,027 | 8,742 |
| LARCENY FROM AUTO | BVRS | 61 | 63 | 73 | 245 | 181 | 84 | 121 | 186 | 211 | 149 | 161 |
| | Rest of City | 6,654 | 6,980 | 6,441 | 5,941 | 6,196 | 5,693 | 3,537 | 3,555 | 3,342 | 4,500 | 3,030 |
| RAPE | BVRS | 14 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| | Rest of City | 233 | 283 | 285 | 366 | 356 | 307 | 292 | 284 | 237 | 272 | 260 |
| ROBBERY | BVRS | 55 | 78 | 116 | 121 | 111 | 93 | 43 | 62 | 75 | 62 | 56 |
| | Rest of City | 3,177 | 3,683 | 4,401 | 4,757 | 4,291 | 3,965 | 2,672 | 2,671 | 2,656 | 2,945 | 2,708 |
| SHOOTING | BVRS | 13 | 28 | 37 | 38 | 20 | 28 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 53 | 13 |
| | Rest of City | 356 | 604 | 627 | 665 | 657 | 738 | 699 | 703 | 660 | 582 | 331 |
| TOTAL | BVRS | 874 | 987 | 1,365 | 1,663 | 1,382 | 1,069 | 886 | 1,006 | 1,340 | 1,522 | 1,033 |
| | Rest of City | 44,325 | 47,037 | 47,253 | 50,628 | 47,210 | 45,529 | 35,419 | 36,180 | 40,103 | 49,223 | 36,292 |

## Results

Figure 9 displays the annual trend in unadjusted property and violent crime in the GBA community in which the BVRS occurred compared to the rest of Baltimore City, indexing the trend to equal 100 for all four series in 2020. As is evident in the figure, the GBA community experienced higher peaks in property and violent crime in 2017 relative to the rest of the city. The same phenomenon is observed while the BVRS was being implemented over late-2020 through mid-2024. Notably, however, violent crime declined more between 2023 and 2024 in the GBA community than in the rest of the city.

**Figure 9: Property and Violent Crime Over Time in Brooklyn and Curtis Bay Versus the Rest of Baltimore**
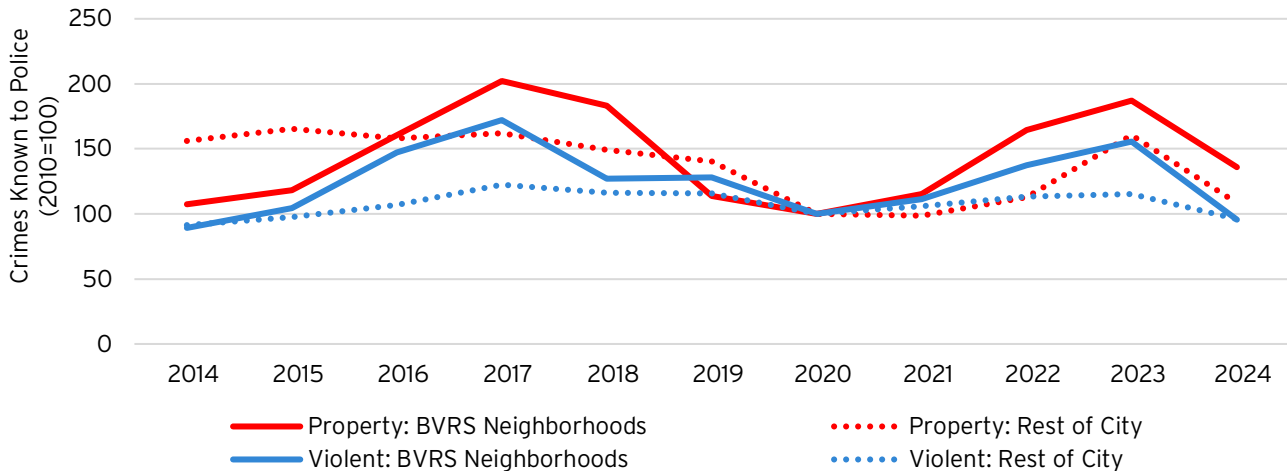


(Note: Data were collected through October 2024, so annual 2024 figures are incomplete)

Table 4 summarizes the results of the three empirical methods we use to evaluate the effect of the BVRS on the three crime outcomes (see Appendix D for SDID weights). For most outcomes, we do not see a statistical difference between the GBA community and its counterfactual, but both synthetic controls and synthetic difference-in-differences suggest total crime increased in the GBA community relative to the counterfactual. Two elements of this analysis are essential to interpretation of these findings. First, this analysis compares all periods post-October 2020 as "treated," but more than half of BVRS interventions occurred over a 16-month period beginning in June 2023. Thus, there is risk of negative bias in the statistical estimates we report that cannot be resolved with available data.

### Table 4: Summary of Statistical Results (95% confidence interval in parentheses)

| Outcome | DID | SC | SDID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Crime | 14.14 (-0.06 , 28.35) | 27.77** (6.19 , 40.40) | 29.95* (6.04 , 53.87) |
| Violent Crime | 1.23** (0.74 , 1.72) | -1.71 (-8.36 , 5.33) | 1.17 (-6.54 , 8.88) |
| Property Crime | 12.91 (-1.38 , 27.20) | 19.87 (-0.09 , 39.64) | 12.91 (-1.38 , 27.20) |
| Acquisitive Crime | 12.10 (-1.56 , 27.76) | 19.64 (-0.78 , 40.06) | 14.03 (-1.61 , 29.67) |

* p < .05, ** p< .01; SE clustered on neighborhoods for difference-in-difference estimates and by bootstrap for synthetic controls and synthetic controls difference-in-differences.

Second, the results for both total and violent crime are affected by a spike in Q3 of 2023 (see Figure 11), which is driven by a single mass shooting incident that occurred during a large outdoor community gathering on July 2, 2023. Two people were killed and 28 others sustained gunshot injuries. Notably, this event drew attention and resources to the Brooklyn community, where no homicides have been recorded since November 2023.[19] Even with this large idiosyncratic spike in violence, only the DID estimate was statistically significant, but Figure 9 demonstrates that the parallel trends assumption on which the method relies for valid inference is violated. Plots of estimates for property and acquisitive crime are provided in Appendix D.

**Figure 10: Total Crime Estimates, Synthetic DID and Event Study**

Predicted Total Crimes from Synthetic DID
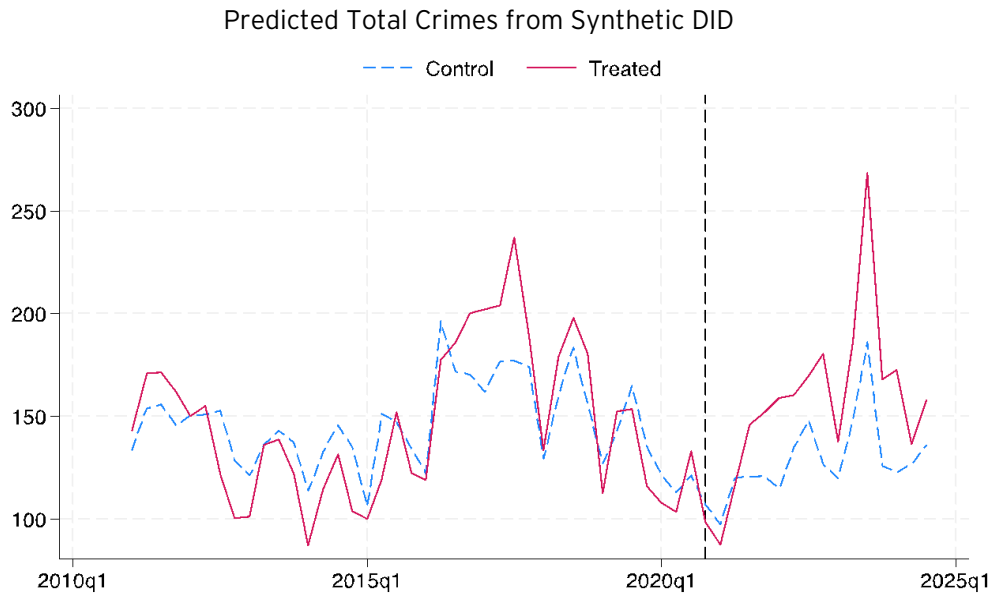


Estimated Difference in Crimes from Event Study Relative to the Start of BVRS Activities (Time=0)



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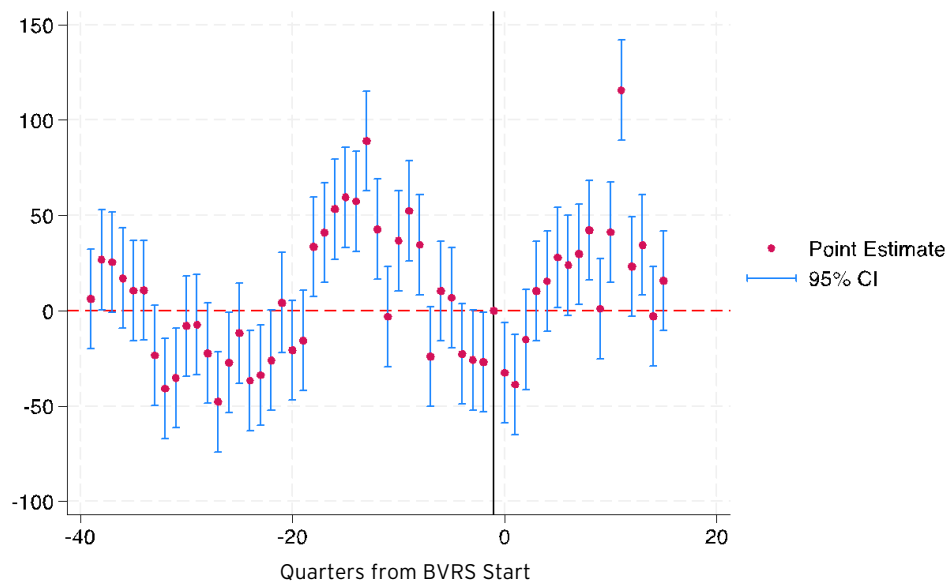
[19] Hofstaedter, E. (2024). After Baltimore's worst mass shooting, Brooklyn celebrates one year without a homicide. *WYPR Baltimore*. As of December 19, 2024: https://www.wypr.org/wypr-news/2024-11-12/after-baltimores-worst-mass-shooting-brooklyn-celebrates-one-year-without-a-homicide.

**Figure 11: Violent Crime Estimates, Synthetic DID and Event Study**

Predicted Violent Crimes from Synthetic DID
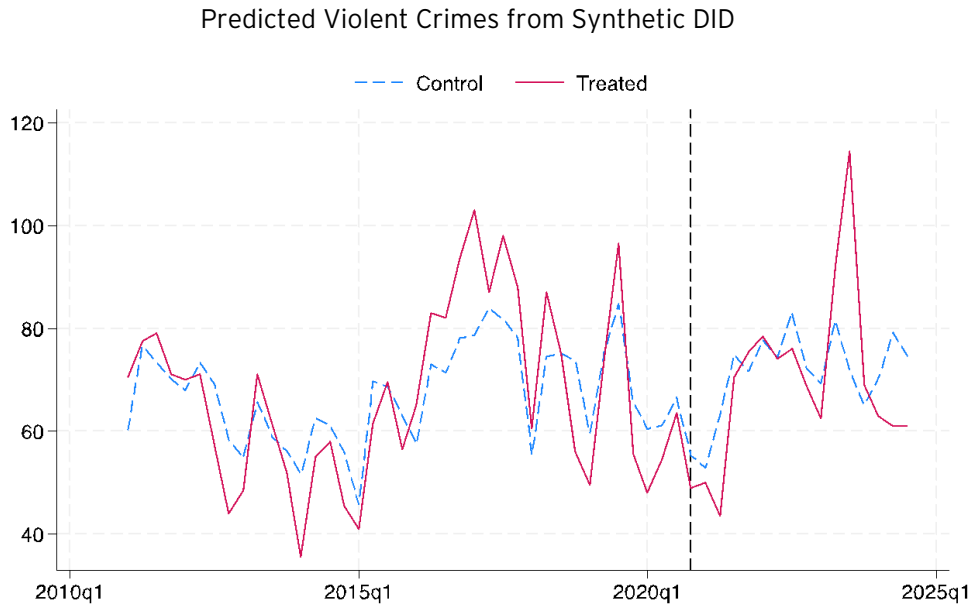


Estimated Difference in Total Crimes from Event Study Relative to the Start of BVRS Activities (Time=0)
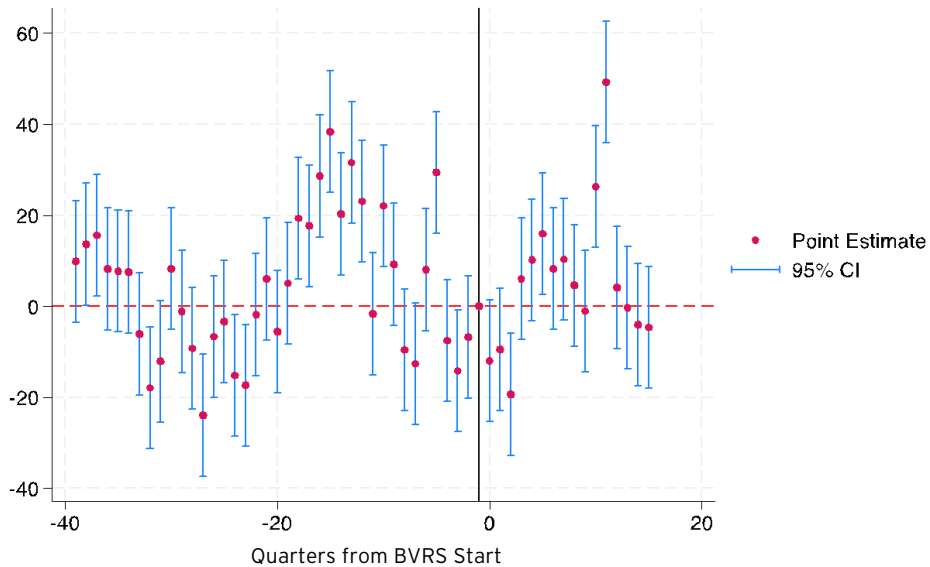


## Summary

The BVRS was successfully carried out as a diverse portfolio of interventions to improve neighborhood conditions and reduce violent crime in the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay communities. Using statistical methods to establish a counterfactual against which to compare crime trends in the GBA community, we find a modest increase in total Part I crime reported. However, complexities related to the roll-out of interventions in the community make evaluation at this point very difficult. Since crime reporting may improve—leading to upward bias in reported crime events—and the BVRS is one among myriad strategies being implemented in the city to reduce violence, results should be viewed with skepticism. Since many of the interventions carried out as part of the BVRS are less than two years old as of the time of this report, a follow-up evaluation a year or more from now will provide a better view of the impacts of the Strategy in the community.

## Intervention 2: Intensive Case Management for At-risk Youth

### Chosen Leaders of Baybrook (CLB) Program Characteristics

To understand features, challenges, and opportunities of the CLB program, we spoke with five individuals involved in the development and implementation of the Chosen Leaders of Baybrook program including three City of Refuge Baltimore (CORB) affiliates, one service provider, and one member of the Greater Baybrook Alliance (GBA).

Program Vision. The program leaders agree that the original vision of the program was to engage in proactive prevention of violence by targeting school-aged youths who are at high risk for violence or have been justice-involved. The program would provide these youth with resources and mentorship so they may reach self-identified life goals and develop prosocial relationships. The program was inspired by Operation Peacekeeper in Stockton, CA.[20] The Chosen Leaders program differs from other youth-focused programs because it uses a public health approach with mentors trained by health workers who emphasize focusing on mental and behavioral health issues as key risk factors for involvement in violence and disengagement with prosocial institutions (i.e., school).

There was some disagreement as to whether the original vision evolved over the course of the year. Although each person agreed that the program has been positive for the current cohort of high-school-aged youths, some believe that the original target population was not reached. Rather than being youth at high risk for violence, the participants are generally high-needs youths residing in areas affected by violence. Although most of the youth participants were not justice-involved, several of the youths reported mental health concerns, such as depression, anxiety, and trauma. Mental and behavioral health vulnerabilities can be associated with future delinquency involvement.[21] The structure of the program and outreach strategies appear to be best equipped to reach high-needs or moderate-risk youths, rather than those at high-risk or justice-involved youths.

Program Operation. CORB[22] program leaders initiate daily contact with the youths via phone calls, texts, and emails. At the youth center, the life coach and CORB program leaders meet individually and in groups with the CLB participants. The youth can choose the discussion topic, often tying it to their life plans (e.g., completing a job application). The CORB environment (youth recreation center) provides youth with a safe and comfortable venue to express fears, frustrations, and worries. The leaders recognize that the youths need support in processing trauma and healing. As such, there is a strong emphasis on mental and behavioral health support. An important pillar of the program is mentorship. Through modeling, conversation, and life coaching, CORB equips the participants with the tools to make positive choices in their professional and personal lives.

In addition to mentorship and emotional support, the youth participants receive various resources through the CLB program partnerships with other programs and organizations. Youths and their families receive financial support and assistance with basic needs, including access to CORB's food pantry, CORB's baby pantry, the Medstar Mobile Medical Unit, and the Family Stability Program, which also provides housing assistance. Youths receive access to educational training, job skills development, and personal enrichment opportunities through CORB's Level Up Youth Group, CORB's Podcasting/Music Studio, CORB's H.Y.P.E Music Program, and Grow

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[20] https://www.stocktonca.gov/government/city_manager/office_of_violence_prevention.php#:~:text=Since%201998%2C%20Operation%20Peacekeeper%20has,The%20Office%20of%20Violence%20Prevention.

[21] Vaughn, M. G., Salas-Wright, C. P., & Jackson, D. (Eds.). (2020). *Routledge international handbook of delinquency and health.* Routledge.

[22] Although CORB is a faith-based organization, religion does not play a role in the program. The services can reach youths of all faith backgrounds.

Home Baltimore, among others. CORB has also partnered with outside experts to offer driver's education, GED, and English language classes. These partnerships allow CORB to provide youths with resources and assistance that may be outside of CORB's own capabilities and expertise.

Program Features. A core component of the CLB program involves the youth-led development of life plans and the setting of goals and benchmarks. The CORB life coach would assist youth in developing these plans. Because these are self-driven, the goals for the youths at the individual level vary. The CLB program offered support, guidance, and resources for youths to progress on their life plans and develop the skills to make positive choices. CLB used the Wheel of Life[23] to track various aspects of a youth's life, including personal growth, family relationships, neighborhood experiences, peer relationships, school connections, behavioral health, coping skills, and prosocial connections. This tool allows for program leaders to identify the needs of each youth and  track their program progress.

When assessing outcomes and achievements according to the life plans, the program appears to be successful given that 85% of the milestones youth identified were achieved. CORB leaders have also reported seeing changes in the youths' demeanor and receiving positive participant feedback.

Program Challenges. Various challenges were encountered by the program leaders during the implementation and delivery of the intensive life coaching program. One challenge involved the planned recruitment strategy, which involved collaborating with schools to identify youth who meet program criteria. However, CORB was not permitted to actively recruit youths and had to rely on referrals from schools and other organizations. This resulted in very few referrals. Though the schools expressed a willingness to assist with referrals, and they can be a valuable source of referrals since they have frequent, extended contact with the youths, the experience proved to be less effective than anticipated in connecting program eligible youth to CORB. Similarly, referrals from other community partners, such as Safe Streets, were also not as fruitful as CORB had hoped due to a lack of communication. Strong partnerships with entities that frequently interact with high-risk youths are needed for more effective recruitment and referral processes and to create a bridge between CORB and eligible youth.

Second, CORB encountered several unanticipated practical issues. Significant time was required to complete paperwork -- "checking off the boxes" -- to get the program running, aligning budget boundaries with programmatic needs, and relatedly, identifying/hiring a life coach with experience working with youth at high risk for violence. Time spent learning these practical steps slowed the start of the program.

Third and most critically, maintaining ongoing communication with the youth participants presented significant challenges. Program leaders diligently worked to communicate with the youth, but responses were often delayed and/or infrequent. Several plausible explanations were provided. First, there is a high rate of residential instability among youth. Even if youth move within the same community, the move disrupts their daily lives and impacts their ability to establish a regular routine. Second, it is not uncommon for youth to have their phones turned off or not have access to a cell phone at all. Third, the frequency at which youths respond to communications is lower in the summer as most or all youths involved in the program worked to help support their families. Additionally, youth often have personal scheduling conflicts that arise after agreeing to a meeting or activity with CORB. The final explanation echoed across program leaders is that CORB must compete with the "streets." A street-oriented lifestyle offers financial and status gains, a sense of belonging, and is perceived by youth as fun and  more appealing with a quicker return compared with program

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[23] https://wheeloflife.io/

participation. Youth seemed to lack interest in investing time and attention in a program that lasted for several months.

Finally, there were several opportunities that were limited due to funding restrictions. For instance, CORB is interested in creating opportunities for positive peer-to-peer influence where youth share life experiences and may work together toward similar goals. However, these types of group activities weren't supported by the funding opportunity. CORB recognizes the value of creating positive spaces for prosocial relationships between youths. Yet, the grant funding restrictions created a roadblock to this type of programming. In addition, CORB could not use funds to purchase food for youth activities, which often offers an incentive for youths to gather and a facilitator for social interactions. Finally, because the needs of each youth are unique, greater flexibility in the use of funds would allow CORB to be able to cater to all needs and goals.

Program Sustainability. One of the reasons CORB was chosen as the community partner by GBA is the belief that the organization could sustain the program. CORB confirmed that the program will continue in some capacity, although they will need to secure the necessary funding to do so. Moving forward, the program leaders hope to increase parental participation and youth involvement. Future cohorts may be a mixture of new participants and current participants. Insights documented in this report will inform future iterations of the program and evaluation plans.

## Participant Survey Study Design

Youth growing up in the geographic footprint of what is collectively known as the Baybrook Community (including the neighborhoods of Brooklyn and Curtis Bay in Baltimore City, and Brooklyn Park in Anne Arundel County) are routinely exposed to violence, the drug trade, and sex work. As a result, they are at risk of becoming involved in these vices either as perpetrators, victims, or both. Research routinely documents risk factors that increase one's likelihood of engaging in risky behavior including their attachment to or conflict with family, peer associations, routine activities, and exposure to criminogenic influences in their environment, among others.[24] The Chosen Leaders of Baybrook program aimed to offset exposure to risks in the community by providing a source of guidance and support, financial assistance, and prosocial opportunities.

Insight into youth experiences with an intensive life coaching program included a pre- and post-survey design administered by a member of the research team. We spoke with youth at the start of their program participation and roughly 12-months later. The research team developed and disseminated the survey that included both Likert-style responses as well as open-ended questions where interviewers could solicit more detailed information. The recruitment, assent (for minors) /consent forms, resources, and survey materials were available in English and Spanish. Survey administration began March 2023 and concluded August 2024. A total of 33 participants completed the initial survey (24 conducted in English; 9 conducted in Spanish) and 15 participants completed the follow-up survey (8 program participants; 7 non-participants). The 46% response rate is impacted by common practical difficulties associated with working with high-need youth.

The low response rate impacts the nature of the findings and should be interpreted cautiously. Discussions with the program directors suggest that attrition was influenced by a highly mobile youth population, time-constraints (i.e., education and employment obligations), and loss of contact.

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[24] Farrington, D. P., Gaffney, H., & Ttofi, M. M. (2017). Systematic reviews of explanatory risk factors for violence, offending, and delinquency. *Aggression and violent behavior, 33*, 24-36.

## Results

### Pre-Intervention: Demographic Characteristics, Exposure to Risk, Home Life and Schooling

Most of the youth who completed the baseline (pre-intervention) survey were from the Brooklyn neighborhood (67%) with the remaining residing in Curtis Bay (12%), Brooklyn Park (12%), or did not disclose their residence (9%). Three quarters of the interviews were conducted in English (73%) and the remaining in Spanish. Two-thirds were born in the US (67%). Youth ranged in age from 14 to 18 with an average age of 16.12 years. Youth identified as a man (61%), a woman (24%), or non-binary (15%). Youth self-identified as Black non-Hispanic (39%), Black Hispanic (12%), and White Hispanic (27%). One-fifth of youths did not identify their race/ethnicity.

Though over half the youth (55%) did not move in the past year, many youths had histories of extensive residential mobility. Of the group who moved in the past year, half had moved multiple times. In total, youth reported living in up to 16 different households in their lifetime with a fifth reporting six or more residences. Youth most often reported currently living with a family member or in their own house or apartment (79%), some lived with a non-relative (18%), and very few reported living with a friend (3%).

Most youth were in school at the time of the first interview (91%); three noted that they were not currently attending but had not graduated. When reflecting on the last month they attended school, a fifth reported no absences or late days. However, tardiness and absenteeism were common for youth with two-thirds reporting 5 or more days late in a month (range 0 – 30 days) and a third reporting 5 or more days absent in a month (range 0 – 30 days). A third (36%) reported a history of suspension (in school and/or out of school). With an average of 6.5 suspensions (range 1 to 50) among those reporting ever being suspended. Two youth reported having been expelled one time but that the expulsion occurred more than a year ago.

Of the 33-youth interviewed pre-intervention, 13 were selected as Chosen Leader Participants. Program participants were more likely to identify as a woman (31% compared to 20% of non-participants) or non-binary (23% compared to 10% of non-participants), were less likely to identify as Black (46% compared to 55% of non-participants), were slightly more likely to identify as Hispanic (46% compared to 40% of non-participants), and were slightly more likely to be Spanish-speaking (31% compared to 25% of non-participants). The average age (16) was similar among participants and non-participants.

In terms of home life and schooling, few differences were observed among program participants and comparison youth before the start of the intervention. Program participants were slightly more likely to report having seen someone (kid or adult) get beat up or mugged, people using drugs, and unhoused people in their neighborhood. They were also slightly less likely to observe conventional activities such as proactive policing, attendance of religious services, or community organization representatives in their neighborhood, than comparison youth. Participants were also less likely to report feeling safe walking in their neighborhood (day or night), walking to a local park, and perceived more physical disorder in their environment (e.g., lack of lighting, trash lying around, abandoned buildings). Program participants did not differ in educational experiences, including the average number of reported absences, tardy days, suspensions, or average levels of school attachment.

Very few youths we spoke to pre-intervention self-reported engaging in risky behavior. Instances of substance use were similar across program participants and comparison youth, with use limited to alcohol and/or marijuana. Roughly a third of youth reported experiences with victimization (property and/or physical). Any

contact with the police was voluntary in nature or did not result in arrest (i.e., stopped by the police). In sum, the majority of youth we spoke with could be described as high-need (e.g., impoverished, linguistically isolated, trauma exposed).

## Youth Voices: Pre-intervention

At the baseline interview, youth were asked: *"If you could create any sort of program or activity that you would be able to take part in your free time, what would it be?"* While a few participants stated that they did not know, most of the youth articulated responses that catered to either personal and/or community interests. Popular responses that corresponded to youths' career plans and hobbies included technical programs, such as engineering and medicine, and programs that allowed youths to participate in music, art, and structured physical activity (e.g., sports, dance). Several youths, including those who had recently graduated, also suggested implementing a program to more intensively help with college prep and with teaching English to non-native speakers.

Notably, a sizable number of youths described programs that could either help better their community or address larger scale social justice issues. Suggested community-wide programs included a daycare, a mentoring program for kids, and a well-funded recreation center that could double as a free clinic for community members struggling with substance use and/or without sufficient healthcare. Youths who wanted more community support and outreach were particularly emphatic about making their neighborhoods safer for kids. Participants who suggested social justice/public safety programs were primarily concerned with tackling homelessness, gun violence, and mental health issues, which may be reflective of the Baltimore setting. A few select youths wanted to implement programs that could advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities, animal rights, and protection against sexual harassment.

In sum, youth were generally interested in not only receiving services but also being active agents of change in their community. This interest in community and capacity building may be an opportunity for future engagement to leverage youth enthusiasm and interests while also uplifting youth voices.

## Post-Intervention: Exposure to Risk, Home Life and Schooling

The remainder of this report focuses on the 15 youth who completed both the pre-intervention and 12-month follow-up, post-intervention survey, which allows us to examine changes over the program period. We describe the survey data trends across these two time periods for a variety of life course domains including education, family and peer relationships, routine activities, exposure to violence, and self-reported engagement in risky activity. For each of the domains addressed, we compare the program participants with their community peers at baseline and discuss changes that occurred / did not occur between the pre-intervention and follow-up periods. Note, we cannot measure any statistical differences between the two groups because the group sizes were small. Here, we note trends that we observed and any indication that trends varied across groups.

*Education*

Research finds that youth who have higher levels of school attachment are less likely to engage in risky behavior. School attachment captures youth perceptions of whether they think schoolwork is important, they see their teachers and school personnel as fair, and that they feel they belong in their school. At the first interview, average school attachment was slightly higher for program participants (solid black line) than for comparison youth (dotted black line).[25] Over the course of a year, youth attachment to school declined for all youth but the decline was slightly greater among program participants.
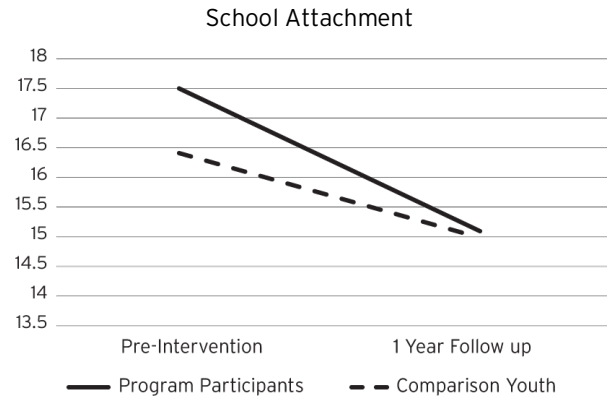
*Neighborhood Conditions and Exposure to Violence*

Youth were asked to reflect on their experiences and perceptions of the neighborhood where they live, including how often they had witnessed a series of events in the last 30 days (1 = daily; 5 = never) such as witnessing someone get beat up or mugged, seeing people using or selling drugs, or seeing drunk and/or homeless people on the street. At the first interview, all youth reported few instances of witnessing someone getting beat up or mugged, exposure to drug sales, and drunk or homeless people. A year later, exposure instances declined slightly for youth regardless of program participation. The similarity in trends may reflect the fact that youth, both program participants and the comparison group, reside in similar neighborhoods and thus may be exposed to the same circumstances .
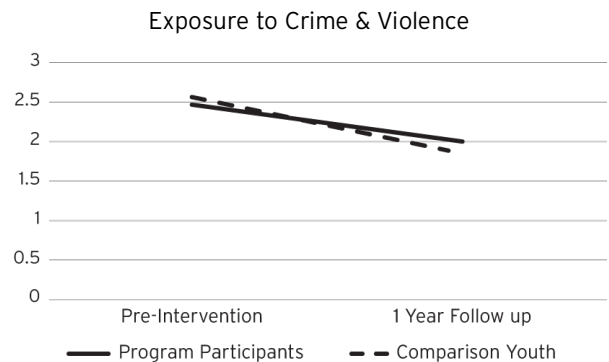
Youth were also asked whether they agreed or disagreed with statements about physical and social disorder as it pertained to their street or neighborhood,[26] such as broken bottles and trash, abandoned or boarded up homes, issues with lighting, drug use and homelessness, and how safe they felt in different scenarios. At the initial interview, few reported that they felt safe walking around their neighborhood during the day, at night, or from their neighborhood to a park or playground. Because youth live in the same neighborhoods captured here, they may perceive their neighborhoods similarly and may experience the changes in the neighborhood described in the built environment intervention section similarly. However, program participation may increase youths' perception of various aspects of their environment and/or changes to it.

In the figure below, bars in the direction of negative values mean that fewer youth reported agreement to each statement, whereas bars in the direction of positive values mean that more youth reported agreement to each statement comparing the pre- and post-intervention periods. When comparing levels pre- and post-intervention, we find that fewer program participants perceived drugs, vandalism, and abandoned or vacant buildings to be a problem in their neighborhood over the course of the year, compared to comparison youth. Participants were



School Attachment



Exposure to Crime & Violence

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[25] Note that the y-axis does not begin at 0. The range is select to visually capture the trend in the change. The reported differences over time are small.

[26] Adapted from the Chicago Youth Development Study (Tolan, Gorman-Smith, & Henry 2001).

also more likely to agree that they felt safe walking around their neighborhood by themselves during the day or to a public park. They were more likely to believe that people in their neighborhood would do something if they witnessed a crime occurring, whereas comparison youth were much less likely to agree to this statement over the course of the year. While all youth were less likely to state that crime had gotten worse in the last year, this was more common among the comparison group.

**Figure 12. Change Over Time in Proportion of Youth who Agree to each Statement**
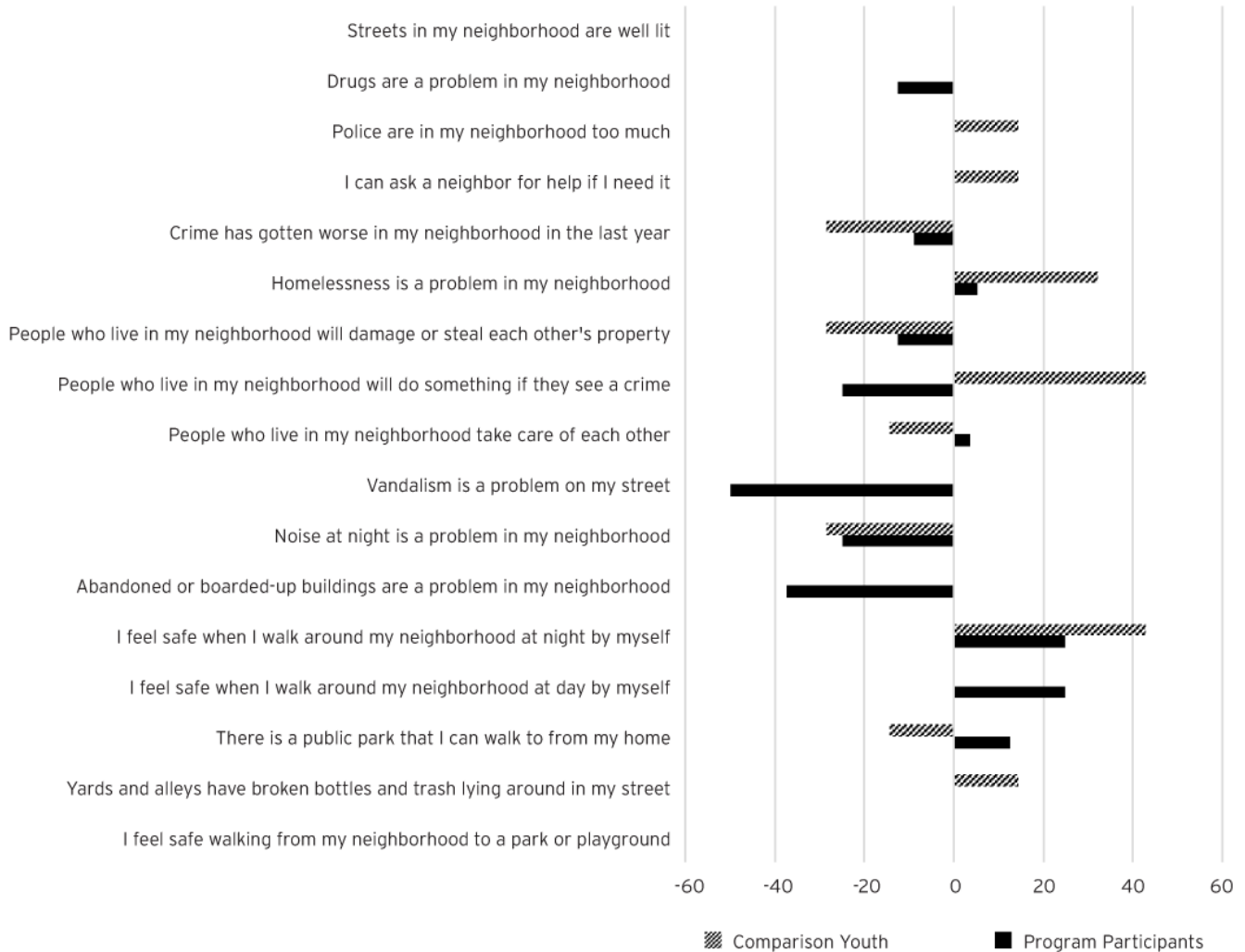


*Interpersonal Networks*

Youth were asked about their friendships and peer networks, as well as how and when they spend their time with these networks. Most youth identified that they had friends. However, four reported not having any friends, suggestive of social isolation. In contrast to comparison group youth, program participants reported fewer friends who engage in delinquency at the start and end of the program.



Peer Delinquency
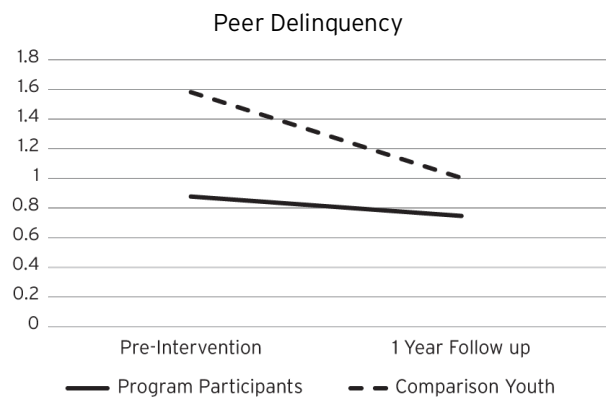
Research finds that youth who are attached to their family are less likely to engage in risky behavior. Prosocial attachment reflects things such as feeling close to one's family, feeling that parents are involved in their lives, and parental supervision. Among the youth interviewed, program participants routinely had higher levels of prosocial attachments than comparison youth. However, prosocial attachment declined over the year for program participants, whereas it increased for the comparison group of youth.[27]

**Prosocial Attachment**
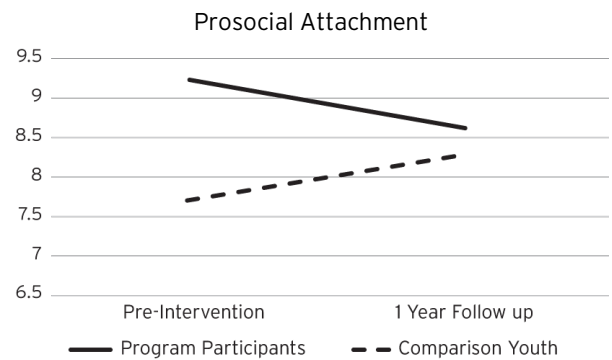


Prosocial networks are also important when thinking about risk; how youth are embedded with conventional groups can condition their involvement in risky behavior. Most youth reported having a caring adult that they could talk with if they had a personal problem, tell if someone was bullying them, if they knew that another kid was talking about hurting someone, or if another kid had a gun. Whereas program participants reported having fewer caring adults at home and at school at the second interview, program participants were more likely to report having a caring adult in their neighborhood. These trends were similar to the comparison youth, with the exception of school, in which comparison youth reported increases in access to a caring adult in that context.

**Caring Adults - Family**   **Caring Adults - Neighborhood**   **Caring Adults - School**
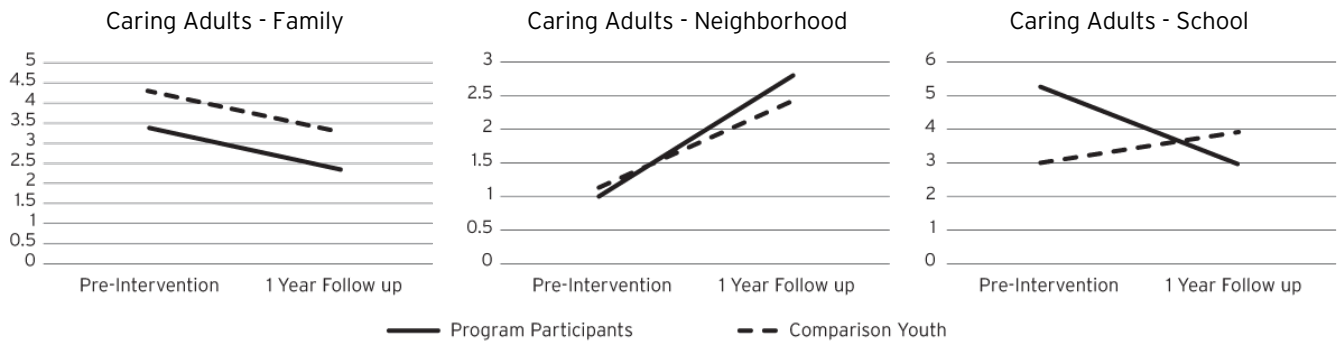


*Routine Activities, Time Use, and Behavior*

How youth spend their time is one of the strongest factors in their involvement in risky behavior. Youth who spend more time in unstructured and unsupervised activities, and who spend more time with peers are at greater risk of engaging in high-risk activities. Comparison group youth consistently reported higher levels of unstructured activity. However, over the course of the year, program participants reported increased levels of unstructured activity.[28]

**Routine Activities**
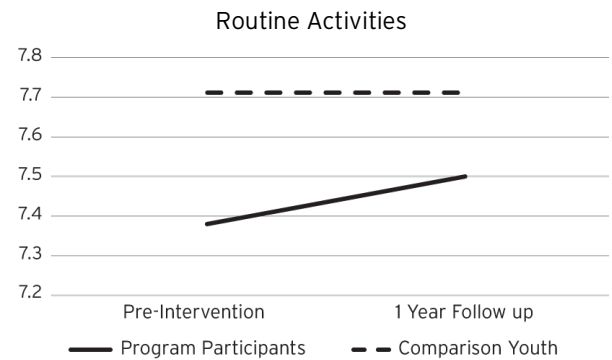


Interestingly, whereas reported unsupervised activity increased over the year, the level of self-reported involvement in risky behavior declined over the year and substance use stayed consistently low. Self-reported

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[27] Note that the y-axis does not begin at 0. The range is selected to visually capture the differences in the trends.
[28] Note that the y-axis does not begin at 0. The range is selected to visually capture the differences in the trends.

involvement in risky behavior includes a series of acts that range in seriousness, including being loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place, damaging or destroying property, stealing items, and attacking someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them. Levels of risky behavior were similar for all youth at the start of the program and while rates declined for all youth, the decline was greater among program participants. Youth also self-reported use of substances including alcohol and marijuana. No youth reported use of prescription drugs for non-medical purposes and having injected drugs with a needle. Program participants had a lower level of self-reported substance use across the program period. Youth interaction with police was rare and consisted mostly of voluntary interactions (e.g., talked with a police officer). While these encounters increased slightly among program participants, they declined among comparison youth.



Involvement in Risky Behavior — Substance Use — Voluntary Police Contact

— Program Participants    - - Comparison Youth
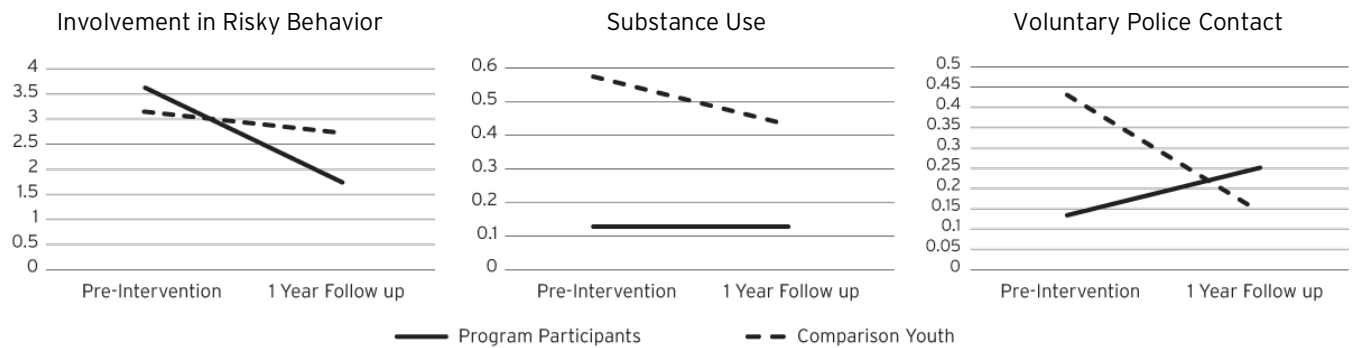
*Well-being and Outlook*

Youth emotional and mental well-being are central to their later life success. Youth were asked a series of questions that tap into their mental health in the last 30-days such as getting upset when things happened unexpectedly, being unable to control the important things in their life, feeling nervous or stressed, being confident that they could handle their personal problems, and feeling that things were going their way. Before the intervention, program participants reported higher levels of perceived stress (a combined indicator for all the mental health questions). However, the follow-ups suggest that their stress levels declined. In contrast, the comparison group of youth had lower but stable levels across the study period.



Perceived Stress

— Program Participants    - - Comparison Youth
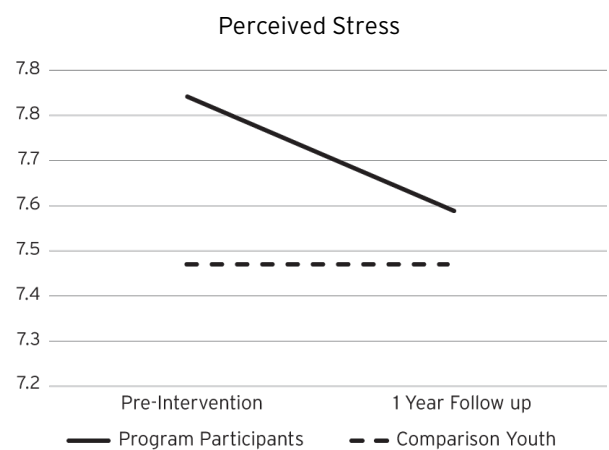
Youth were also asked to share their future expectations (i.e., "…thinking about five years from now…") related to a wide variety of scenarios related to their family and friends, school or work, and life in general. The figure below shows changes in the proportion of youth who agreed to each statement, for both program participants and comparison group youth. When there is no bar, that means that there were no changes observed. When it comes to expectations about family and friends, we see no changes among program participants. At both time points, 75% believed they will have a parent/caregiver who will be proud of them and half of the youth believed they would have friends and people who cared about them. We see a decline in the number of comparison youth who believed they would have parents / caregivers who would be proud of them. At both time points, all comparison youth thought they would have friends and people who cared about them.

At the follow up, program participants were much more likely to believe that they would be able to stay safe and out of danger whereas fewer comparison youth believed this. More youth in both groups thought that they would be able to handle school or work at the second interview. We see no changes related to perceptions that their life would be interesting (75%) or happy (50%) among program participants and they were slightly less likely to believe that they will be alive and well at the second interview. In contrast, comparison youth were more likely to believe their life would be interesting, less likely to believe their life would be happy, and more likely to believe they would be alive and well five years from now.

Figure 13. Change Over Time in Proportion of Youth who Agree to each Statement
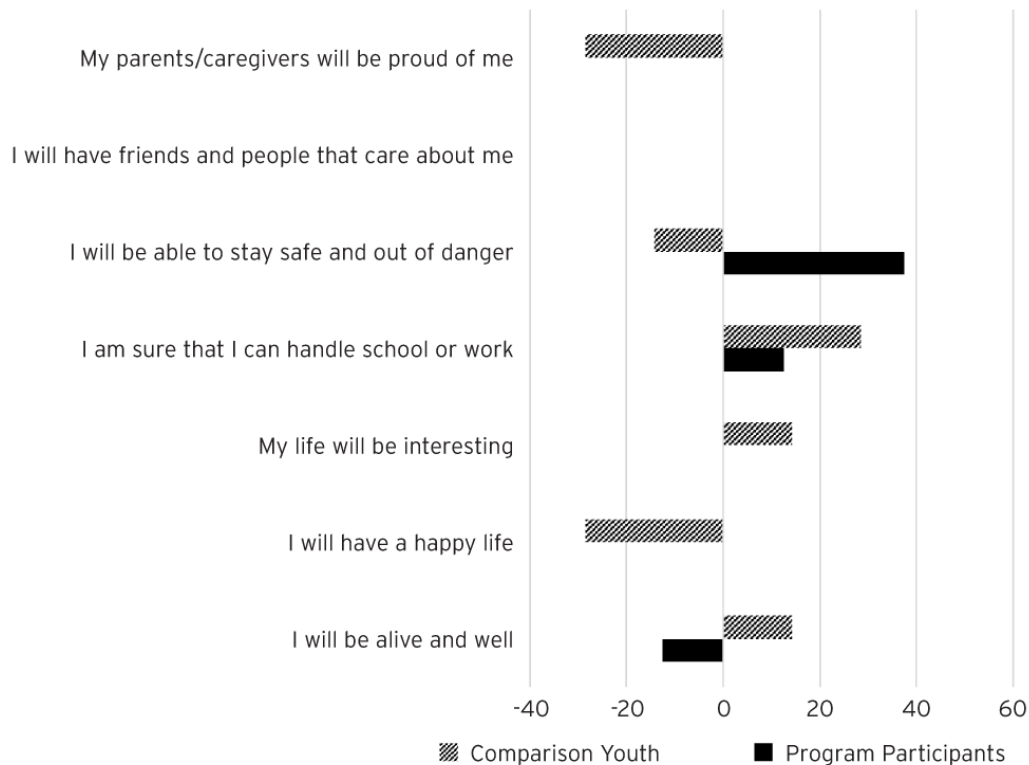


## Youth Voices: Post-intervention

*Life changes*

When asked to reflect on whether their life was better today compared to a year ago, all but one program participant reflected that their life was better. Youth voiced that they were working harder and doing better in school, and many were excited about jobs they had started. Nearly all shared that they had matured and were more thoughtful today and were less likely to worry about the things they couldn't control. Some also voiced that they felt more comfortable and confident in reaching out for help and participating in activities. While several youth noted CORB and program leaders as integral to their success by providing instrumental and social support, it was rare to hear youth say that they were aware that they were in the Chosen Leaders of Baybrook program.

There was much more variability in responses to the question of whether their life was better today compared to a year ago among comparison group youth. Roughly 40% thought their life was better, another 40% said it was the same, and 20% thought it was worse today. Of those who said it was better, they also noted successes

in school and employment. While some reflected on how they were more mature today, comparison youth were less likely to talk about self-improvement. Those stating that their life was the same or worse commented that nothing had really changed or that there were problems at home.

*Feelings of safety*

Youth were also asked to share whether they felt safer in their community today compared to a year ago. While all youth thought they were safer today, the degree of change was very little for most youth. While many noted that drug sales and violence had decreased, situations like the Baybrook Day mass violence event and exposure to ongoing drug sales make feelings of safety tenuous.

Comparison youth similarly expressed tenuous and slightly more concern with crime in the community. While two believed that things were safer today, they noted that risk was present in the community, and they didn't put themselves in situations to make them unsafe. This was a similar sentiment among those who thought crime was about the same. One noted that while they felt safe, they wouldn't grow up here" because it was generally not safe and that options were limited suggesting that crime was one of the few options available.

## Summary

The findings reported here offer mixed results, given that program participants have shown beneficial growth in some respects and other indications that they have shown detrimental growth. For instance, the level of prosocial attachments to school and family both declined among those receiving the intensive life coaching intervention. Their involvement in unstructured activities also increased. This suggests that future iterations of the youth-focused intervention may aim to enhance connections with schools and families to identify opportunities to increase attachments. In addition, efforts should aim to engage more youth in structured, supervised programming. Youth expressed interest in a variety of programs, offering insight into which programs may generate the greatest interest for youth involvement.

We also observe trends that suggest program participants are experiencing improvements such as declines in risky behavior, increased contact with prosocial individuals, and an increased feeling of safety in their neighborhoods. It may be that youth are finding prosocial connections outside the family and school (perhaps to those providing intensive life coaching and related programming). Their responses also reveal if and how they have personally changed, that they feel more in control of their lives, and that they are better prepared to handle challenges they may face. They are more confident in school and work and shared stories that exhibit pride in what they have accomplished. These statements in particular seem to distinguish program participants from their peers. The patterns observed in terms of comfort with the neighborhood may suggest that the changes described in the built environment intervention section are having some influence on youth living in the neighborhood. However, it seems that for many, perceptions of safety are linked to their own behavior / staying out of trouble (e.g., inside their homes) in a physical space where crime and violence occur.

# Appendix A: Classification of Calls for Service by Construct

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| ABDUCTION | | | | | | | |
| ABDUCTION BY PARENT | | | | | | | |
| ABDUCTION/KIDNAPPING | | | | | | | |
| ABUSE VULNERABLE PERSON | | | | | | | |
| ACC | | | | | | | |
| ACCIDENT | | | | | | | |
| AED NONBREATHING | | | | | | | |
| AGG ASSAULT | | X | | | | | |
| ALARM | | | | | | | |
| ALARM CAR | | | | | | | |
| ALARM RESIDENTIAL | | | | | | | |
| ALARM, HOLDUP | X | X | | | | | |
| ALTERED MENTAL STATUS | | | | | | | |
| ANIMAL CRUELTY | | | | | | | |
| ANIMAL DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| ARMED PERSON | | | X | | | | |
| ARMED SUBJECT/GUN | | | X | | | | |
| ARMED SUBJECT/KNIFE | | | | | | | |
| ARSON | | | | | | | |
| ASSAULT | | X | | | | | |
| ASSAULT OF POLICE OFFICER | | X | | | | | |
| ASSIST MTA | | | | | | | |
| ASSIST OFFICER | | | | | | | |
| ASSIST THE FIRE DEPT | | | | | | | |
| ATT B & E | X | | | | | | |
| ATT SUICIDE | | | | | | | X |
| ATTEMPT AUTO THEFT | | | | | | | |
| ATTEMPT TO LOCATE | | | | | | | |
| AUDIBLE ALARM | | | | | | | |
| B & E | X | | | | | | |
| BANK/BUSINESS CHECK | | | | | | | |
| BARRICADE | | | | | | | |
| BEHAVIORAL CRISIS | | | | | | | X |
| BIOHAZARD | | | | | | | |
| BLDG COLLAPSE | | | | | | | |
| BOMB SCARE | | | | | | | |
| BOMB THREAT | | | | | | | |
| BURGLARY | X | | | | | | |
| CAR FIRE | | | | | | | |
| CAR STOP | | | | | | | |
| CARJACKING | X | X | | | | | |
| CDS VIOLATION | | | | | | | |
| CE - COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | |
| CF - CURFEW VIOLATION | | | | | | | |
| CHECK ROADSIDE VENDOR | | | | | | | |
| CHECK SUBJECT | | | | | | | |
| CHECK SUBJECT - DRUNK | | | | | X | | |
| CHECK SUBJECT - SOLICITOR | | | | | | | |

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| CHECK SUBJECT-DRUNK | | | | | X | | |
| CHECK SUBJECT-SOLICITOR | | | | | | | |
| CHECK SUICIDAL SUBJECT | | | | | | | |
| CHECK VEH | | | | | | | |
| CHECK VEH - OCCUPIED | | | | | | | |
| CHECK VEH - UNOCCUPIED | | | | | | | |
| CHECK VEH-OCCUPIED | | | | | | | |
| CHECK VEH-UNOCCUPIED | | | | | | | |
| CHECK WELL BEING | | | | | | | |
| CHECK(S) FORGED / FRAUD | | | | | | | |
| CHILD ABUSE | | | | | | | |
| CHILD ABUSE (PHYSICAL) | | X | | | | | |
| CHILD NEGLECT | | | | | | | |
| CHILD NEGLECT | | | | | | | |
| CHILD SEX ABUSE | | X | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL B&E | | | | | | | |
| COMMON ASSAULT | | X | | | | | |
| COP - COVERT OPERATIONS | | | | | | | |
| COURT | | | | | | | |
| CREDIT CARD FRAUD | | | | | | | |
| CUSTOMER DISPUTE | | | | | | | |
| DAMAGE TO POLICE VEH | | | | | | | |
| DEATH - DOA | | | | | | | |
| DEATH-DOA | | | | | | | |
| DEST OF PROP | | | | | | | |
| DEST TO AUTO | | | | | | | |
| DESTRUCT. OF PROPERTY | X | | | | | | |
| DETAIL | | | | | | | |
| DISCHARGING FIREARM | | | X | | | | |
| DISORDERLY CONDUCT | | | | | | | |
| DISORDERLY PERSON | | | | | | | |
| DOG BITE | | | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC | | | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC ASSAULT | | X | | | | | |
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | | X | | | | | |
| DRIVING WHILE INTOX. | | | | | | | |
| ELDERLY ABUSE | | | | | | | |
| EMERGENCY EVALUATION | | | | | | | |
| EMPLOYEE/EMPLOYER DISPUTE | | | | | | | |
| EP PAPERS | | | | | | | |
| ESCORT | | | | | | | |
| EXPARTE/PROT/PEACE | | | | | | | |
| EXPLOSION | | | | | | | |
| EXPLOSION | | | | | | | |
| EXPLOSIVES | | | | | | | |
| FAILURE TO PAY | | | | | | | |
| FALSE PRETENSE | | | | | | | |
| FALSE PRETENSES | | | | | | | |
| FALSE RPT | | | | | | | |
| FAMILY DISPUTE | | | | | | | |
| FAMILY DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| FAMILY VIOLENCE | | X | | | | | |
| FI - FIELD INTERVIEW | | | | | | | |
| FIGHT | | | | | | | |
| FIRE | | | | | | | |
| FIREWORKS | | | | | | | |
| FLIM FLAM | | | | | | | |
| FOLLOWUP | | | | | | | |
| FOOT PATROL | | | | | | | |
| FORCED ENTRY WITH FIRE | | | | | | | |
| FORGED CHECK (S) | | | | | | | |
| FORGED PRESCRIPTION | | | | | | | |
| GAMBLING | | | | | | | |
| GAMBLING | | | | | | | |
| HANDGUN VIOLATION | | | X | | | | |
| HARASSMENT | | | | | | | |
| HARBOR RESCUE | | | | | | | |
| HOLDUP ALARM | | | X | | | | |
| HOME INVASION | | | | | | | |
| HS - HOT SPOT CHECK | | | | | | | |
| IDENTITY THEFT | | | | | | | |
| II - IMMEDIATE INCIDENT | | | | | | | |
| ILLEGAL DUMPING | | | | | | | |
| ILLEGAL DUMPING(IN PROGRESS) | | | | | | | |
| IMPERSONATING POLICE OFFICER | | | | | | | |
| INDECENT EXPOSURE | | | | X | | | |
| INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT | | | | | | | |
| INJURED PERSON | | | | | | | |
| INJURED POLICE OFFICER | | | | | | | |
| INJURED/SICK DOMESTIC ANIMAL | | | | | | | |
| INJURED/SICK SUBJECT | | | | | | | |
| INJURED/SICK WILDLIFE | | | | | | | |
| INTOXICATED PERSON | | | | | | X | |
| INVESTIGATE AUTO | | | | | | | |
| INVESTIGATIVE STOP (CAD) | | | | | | | |
| INVOLUNTARY DETENTION | | | | | | | |
| JUVENILE DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| JUVENILE PROBLEM | | | | | | | |
| LANDLORD TENANT DISPUTE | | | | | | | |
| LARCENY | X | | | | | | |
| LEWD ACT | | | | X | | | |
| LIGHTRAIL | | | | | | | |
| LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION | | | | | | | |
| LOITERERS | | | | | | | |
| LOOTING | X | | | | | | |
| LOST PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| LOST PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| LOUD NOISE | | | | | | | |
| LOUD NOISE/PARTY | | | | | | | |
| LUNCH | | | | | | | |
| MAIL TAMPERING | | | | | | | |
| MENTAL SUBJECT | | | | | | | X |

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| MISSING CHILD - UNDER 18YRS | | | | | | | |
| MISSING CHILD-UNDER 18YRS | | | | | | | |
| MISSING PERSON | | | | | | | |
| MISSING PERSON - OVER 18YRS | | | | | | | |
| MISSING PERSON-OVER 18YRS | | | | | | | |
| MOTORCYCLE/MINIBIKE VIOL | | | | | | | |
| NARCOTICS | | | | | X | | |
| NEIGHBOR DISPUTE | | | | | | | |
| OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS | | | | | | | |
| OPEN CONTAINER | | | | | | | |
| OPEN DOOR - BLDG UNSECURED | | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | | |
| OTHER SEX OFFN. | | | | | | | |
| OVERDOSE | | | | | X | X | |
| OVERDOSE / NARCAN | | | | | X | X | |
| PANHANDLING | | | | | | | |
| PARKING COMPLAINT | | | | | | | |
| PARKING COMPLAINT | | | | | | | |
| PERSON LYING ON ST. | | | | | | | X |
| PERSON WANTED ON WAR | | | | | | | |
| PERSONAL RELIEF | | | | | | | |
| PICKUP ORDERS | | | | | | | |
| PLANE CRASH | | | | | | | |
| PROSTITUTION | | | | X | | | |
| PROSTITUTION COMPLAINT | | | | X | | | |
| PROTECT WITNESS | | | | | | | |
| PROTECTIVE/PEACE ORDER P/U | | | | | | | |
| PROTECTIVE/PEACE ORDER SERV | | | | | | | |
| PROWLER | | | | | | | |
| PROWLER | | | | | | | |
| RACIAL/RELIGIOUS/ETHNIC DISPUT | | | | | | | |
| RADAR DETAIL | | | | | | | |
| RAF - REQUEST ASSISTANCE-FIRE | | | | | | | |
| RAP - REQUEST ASSISTANCE-POLICE | | | | | | | |
| RAPE | | X | | | | | |
| RAPE (FORCE) | | X | | | | | |
| RCVNG STOL GOODS | | | | | | | |
| REC STOL VEH | | | | | | | |
| RECKLESS/SPEEDING VEH | | | | | | | |
| RECOVERED CDS | | | | | | | |
| RECOVERED PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| RECOVERED PROPERTY | | | | | | | |
| RECOVERED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| REPAIR ORDER | | | | | | | |
| REPAIRS/SERVICE | | | | | | | |
| REPO - REPOSSESSION OF VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| RESIDENTIAL B&E | | | | | | | |
| ROBB BANK (A) | X | X | | | | | |
| ROBB MISC (A) | X | X | | | | | |
| ROBB MISC (UA) | X | X | | | | | |
| ROBBERY | X | X | | | | | |

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| ROBBERY OF BUSINESS | X | X | | | | | |
| ROBBERY OF CITIZEN | X | X | | | | | |
| ROPE/VPI CHECK | | | | | | | |
| SANITATION COMPLAINT | | | | | | | |
| SCHOOL CROSSING | | | | | | | |
| SCHOOL/2ND EMPLOY. DETAIL | | | | | | | |
| SCHOOL/CHURCH | | | | | | | |
| SEARCH & SEIZURE | | | | | | | |
| SEX OFFENDER ADDRESS VERIFICAT | | | | | | | |
| SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| SEX OFFENDERS VIOLATION | | | | | | | |
| SEX OFFENSE | | | | | | | |
| SHOOTING | | | X | | | | |
| SHOOTING/STABBING | | | X | | | | |
| SHOPLIFTING | | | | | | | |
| SHOTS FIRED | | | X | | | | |
| SHOTS HEARD IN AREA | | | X | | | | |
| SHOTSPOTTER ALERT | | | X | | | | |
| SICK PERSON | | | | | | | |
| SIGNAL 13 | | | | | | | |
| SIGNAL 911 | | | | | | | |
| SIGNAL OUT | | | | | | | |
| SILENT ALARM | | | | | | | |
| SPECIAL CURFEW | | | | | | | |
| SPECIAL DETAIL | | | | | | | |
| SQUEEGEE DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| SS - SUBJECT STOP | | | | | | | |
| STABBING | | X | | | | | |
| STAKE OUT | | | | | | | |
| STALKING | | | | | | | |
| STOLEN TAG | | | | | | | |
| STOLEN VEH | | | | | | | |
| STOLEN VEH./OTHER | X | | | | | | |
| STRAY ANIMAL | | | | | | | |
| STREET DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| STREET OBSTRUCTION | | | | | | | |
| SUICIDE | | | | | | | X |
| SUMMONS SERVICE | | | | | | | |
| SUPERVISOR COMP | | | | | | | |
| SUSPICIOUS ITEM | | | | | | | |
| SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE | | | | | | | |
| SUSPICIOUS PERSON | | | | | | | |
| SUSPICIOUS SUBJECT(S) | | | | | | | |
| TACTICAL ALERT | | | | | | | |
| TAMPERING W/AUTO | | | | | | | |
| TELEPHONE HARRASSMENT | | | | | | | |
| TELEPHONE MISUSE | | | | | | | |
| TELEPHONE THREATS | | | | | | | |
| THEFT | X | | | | | | |
| THEFT FROM AUTO | X | | | | | | |
| THEFT OF CATALYTIC CONVERTER | | | | | | | |

| Incident description | Property | Violence | Firearm | Sex work | Drugs | Overdose | Mental Health |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABANDONED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| THEFT OF COPPER | X | | | | | | |
| THREATS | | | | | | | |
| TOBACCO VIOLATION | | | | | | | |
| TOW - PUBLIC TOW | | | | | | | |
| TOWD - PRIVATE TOW | | | | | | | |
| TOWED VEHICLE | | | | | | | |
| TP - TRAFFIC PURSUIT | | | | | | | |
| TRAFFIC CONTROL | | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORT | | | | | | | |
| TRESPASSING | | | | | | | |
| UNAUTH USE | | | | | | | |
| UNAUTHORIZED USE | | | | | | | |
| UNFOUNDED CALL | | | | | | | |
| UNFOUNDED DISCHARGING | | | | | | | |
| UNKNOWN DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| VANDALISM | X | | | | | | |
| VEHICLE DISTURBANCE | | | | | | | |
| VIOLATION OF GOV ORDER | | | | | | | |
| VIOLATION PROTECTIVE ORDER | | | | | | | |
| WARRANT | | | | | | | |
| WATER RESCUE | | | | | | | |
| WEAPONS OFFENSE | | | X | | | | |

# Appendix B: Baybrook Violence Reduction Strategy Field Interventions

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safety Walk | WeAreUs Peace in the Streets Community Walk | 11/7/20 | 11/7/20 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | 9th St & Patapsco; Brooklyn Homes |
| Safety Walk | Safe Streets Shooting Response | 11/17/20 | 11/17/20 | 4:30 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Pennington Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safe Streets Shooting Response | 11/25/20 | 11/25/20 | 5:00 PM | 30 minutes | 5th St & Cambria St |
| Safety Walk | 4th Street Prayer Walk Vigil for Nick | 12/11/20 | 12/11/20 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 3900 4th Street |
| Safety Walk | 5th & Patapsco Safety Walk | 4/6/21 | 4/6/21 | 5:00 PM | 1 hour | 5th St & Patapsco |
| Safety Walk | Safe Streets Shooting Response | 4/21/21 | 4/21/21 | 5:00 PM | 30 minutes | 423 E Patapsco Ave |
| Safety Walk | 5th & Patapsco Safety Walk | 6/1/21 | 6/1/21 | 5:30 PM | 1 hour | 5th St 7 Patapsco Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safe Routes for Youth Community Walk | 6/24/21 | 6/24/21 | 6:30 PM | 1 hour | Ruth St, Audrey Ave, 4100 6th St |
| Safety Walk | 9th & Patapsco Safety Walk | 8/3/21 | 8/3/21 | 5:00 PM | 30 min | 9th St & Patapsco Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safe Routes Project Site Appraisal | 9/7/21 | 9/7/21 | 3:30 PM | 45 minutes | 6th St & Audrey Ave |
| Safety Walk | Hazel Street Safety Walk | 12/11/21 | 12/11/21 | 4:00 PM | 1 hour | Hazel Street & Pennington Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safe Streets Community Safe Walk | 5/6/22 | 5/6/22 | 4:30 PM | 30 minutes | 5th St & Patapsco Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk 6th Street Corridor | 7/8/22 | 7/8/22 | 5:00 PM | 1 hour | 4100-4200 6th St |
| Safety Walk | Duane Avenue Park Walkthrough | 3/6/23 | 3/6/23 | 2:30 PM | 1 hour | Farring Baybrook Park at Duane Ave & 6th St |
| Safety Walk | Old Riverside Park CPTED Walk | 5/10/23 | 5/10/23 | 5:00 PM | 1 hour | Old Riverside Park, 100 Old Riverside Rd |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk Hanover and Patapsco | 7/25/23 | 7/25/23 | 6:00 PM | 1 hour | Hanover and Patapsco Corridor, Brooklyn |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk 5th and Patapsco | 8/22/23 | 8/22/23 | 6:00 PM | 1 hour | 5th and Patapsco Corridor, Brooklyn |
| Safety Walk | Walking School Bus | 9/5/23 | 6/13/24 | 8:00 AM | 1 hour, Tuesdays & Thursdays | 4100 - 4300 10th St; 4200 - 4300 6th St |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk Hazel and Pennington | 9/26/23 | 9/26/23 | 5:00 PM | 1 hour | Hazel and Pennington |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk - Curtis Bay Follow-Up | 10/17/23 | 10/17/23 | 5:30 PM | 1 hour | Hazel and Pennington |
| Safety Walk | CPTED Site Appraisal - Brooklyn Homes | 11/13/23 | 11/13/23 | 2:30 PM | 1.5 hours | 4201 6th St |
| Safety Walk | SafeGrowth Training Walk | 2/5/24 | 2/5/24 | 6:00 PM | 30 minutes | 3600 S Hanover St |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk - SafeGrowth Site Appraisal, Riverside Park | 2/9/24 | 2/9/24 | | | 100 Block Riverside Rd |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk - SafeGrowth Site Appraisal, Riverside Park | 2/10/24 | 2/10/24 | | | 100 Block Riverside Rd |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk - SafeGrowth Site Appraisal, Riverside Park | 2/15/24 | 2/15/24 | | | 100 Block Riverside Rd |
| Safety Walk | 400 Annabel Site Visit with City | 2/22/24 | 2/22/24 | 11:00 AM | 30 minutes | 400 Block Annabell Ave |
| Safety Walk | Safety Walk - SafeGrowth Site Appraisal, Riverside Park | 4/5/24 | 4/5/24 | | | 100 Block Riverside Rd |
| Safety Walk | SafeZone Assessment and Community Walk | 4/12/24 | 4/12/24 | 3:00 PM | 1 hour | 4201 6th St |
| Safety Walk | SafeZone Assessment and Community Walk | 5/10/24 | 5/10/24 | 4:00 PM | 1 hour | 4201 6th St |
| Safety Walk | Brooklyn Park Accessibility Study Walk-Through | 5/7/24 | 5/7/24 | 5:00 PM | 1.5 hours | Kramme Ave & Audrey Ave; Southerly Dr. & Ballman Ave; Ballman Ave & Seward Ave; 4th Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 8th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Doris Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 7th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Audrey Ave & Ritchie Hwy |
| Safety Walk | Brooklyn Park Accessibility Study Walk-Through | 5/11/24 | 5/11/24 | 11:00 AM | 1.5 hours | Kramme Ave & Audrey Ave; Southerly Dr. & Ballman Ave; Ballman Ave & Seward Ave; 4th Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 8th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Doris Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 7th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Audrey Ave & Ritchie Hwy |
| Safety Walk | Brooklyn Park Accessibility Study Walk-Through | 5/16/24 | 5/16/24 | 5:00 PM | 1.5 hours | Kramme Ave & Audrey Ave; Southerly Dr. & Ballman Ave; Ballman Ave & Seward Ave; 4th Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 8th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Doris Ave & Ritchie Hwy; 7th Ave & Ritchie Hwy, and Audrey Ave & Ritchie Hwy |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Spruce-Popland Community Clean-Up Pre-Flyering | 10/19/20 | 10/19/20 | 10:00 AM | 1 hour | 1600 Spruce - Populand |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Spruce-Popland Community Clean-Up Pre-Flyering | 10/23/20 | 10/23/20 | 2:00 PM | 1 hour | 1600 Spruce - Populand |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 800 Pontiac Community Clean-Up Pre-Flyering | 11/16/20 | 11/16/20 | 1:00 PM | 1 hour | 800 Pontiac Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Safety Walk Pre-Flyering | 4/2/21 | 4/2/21 | 9:00 AM | 30 minutes | 5th St & Patapsco |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Hanover & Patapsco Safety Walk Pre Flyering | 7/30/21 | 7/30/21 | 5:30 PM | 1 hour | 3500 - 3800 Hanover St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Hanover & Patapsco Safety Walk Pre Flyering | 8/3/21 | 8/3/21 | 5:30 PM | 30 min | Hanover St & Patapsco Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 900 Washburn Amplify Block Party Pre-Flyering | 7/22/22 | 7/22/22 | 4:00 PM | 30 minutes | 900 Washburn Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Annual Celebration Pre-Flyering | 9/13/22 | 9/13/22 | 1:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Annual Celebration Pre-Flyering | 9/15/22 | 9/15/22 | 1:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 311/911 Initiative Flyering | 10/21/22 | 10/21/22 | 5:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach | 10/25/22 | 10/25/22 | 5:00 PM | 45 minutes | 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3600 5th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 311/911 Initiative Flyering | 10/31/22 | 10/31/22 | 5:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach | 12/20/22 | 12/20/22 | 3:15 PM | 30 minutes | 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3600 5th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Speed bump signature outreach | 1/12/23 | 1/12/23 | 12:00 PM | 2 hours | 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach | 2/4/23 | 2/4/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3600 5th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach | 2/25/23 | 2/25/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3600 5th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach/Collective Efficacy Surveys | 3/3/23 | 3/3/23 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | 3500 - 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3500 - 3600 5th St; 400 Annabel Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | NPP Collective Efficacy Survey Canvas | 3/18/23 | 3/18/23 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | 3500 - 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 3500 - 3600 5th St; 400 Annabel Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Door-to-door for permission to install art | 5/24/23 | 5/24/23 | 1:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 6th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Door-to-door for permission to install art | 5/27/23 | 5/27/23 | 3:30 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 6th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Post Brooklyn Homes Needs Surveying | 7/17/23 | 7/17/23 | 3:00 PM | 1 hour | Gretna Court; Hendron Ct |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Safety Walk Pre-Flyering | 8/17/23 | 8/17/23 | 10:00 AM | 1 hour | 5th & Patapsco |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Flyering for Amplify Block Party | 8/21/23 | 8/21/23 | 2:00 PM | 1 hour | 3900 Brooklyn Ave; 3900 8th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 5th & Patapsco Alley Gating Outreach | 9/5/23 | 9/5/23 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | 3600 4th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Alley Gate Survey Flyering - 4th / 5th St | 9/5/23 | 9/5/23 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | 3600 4th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Brooklyn Needs Assessment Surveying - Latino Community | 9/13/23 | 9/13/23 | 6:00 PM | 1 hour | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Brooklyn Ave Light Distribution | 10/2/23 | 10/2/23 | 3:30 PM | 2 hours | 3900 Brooklyn Ave |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Alley Gate Survey Flyering | 10/10/23 | 10/10/23 | 5:00 PM | 1 hour | 3600 4th St; 400 Cambria St; 400 Pontiac St; 3600 5th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Door-to-door for permission to install art | 10/11/23 | 10/11/23 | 1:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 6th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Door-to-door for permission to install art | 10/11/23 | 10/11/23 | 1:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 6th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | 4th St Alley Greening Consent Outreach | 8/28/24 | 8/28/24 | 6:30 PM | 1 hour | 3600 Block of 4th St |
| Door-to-Door Outreach | Region 1 Plan Public Comment Feedback | 9/30/24 | 9/30/24 | 5:30 PM | 2 hrs | 1st St |
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 8/26/23 | 8/26/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | W Talbott St & Potee St |
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 9/16/23 | 9/16/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 4th St and Pontiac, alleys behind pontiac from 2nd-4th St |
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 9/23/23 | 9/23/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | |
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 10/21/23 | 10/21/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 9th and 10th St |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 8/24/24 | 8/24/24 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | Went down the whole row of Horton Ave, went up 4h street, 400 block of Patapsco, then down 5th street to Annabel |
| 311 Sweep | 311 Sweep | 9/21/24 | 9/21/24 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 4th street, Cambria, 5th Street, and 400 block Pontiac Ave |
| Facade Improvement | Franks Bay Tavern | 8/3/22 | 11/14/22 | | | 4507 Pennington Ave |
| Facade Improvement | Stylin Zone | 9/6/22 | 10/31/22 | | | 3717 S Hanover St |
| Facade Improvement | Maynard's Bar and Grill | 8/8/22 | 10/18/22 | | | 3916 S Hanover St |
| Facade Improvement | Brooklyn Grocery | 11/15/23 | 4/11/24 | | | 3570 S Hanover |
| Facade Improvement | Bank of America Exterior Improvements | 8/6/24 | Ongoing | | | 3601 S Hanover |
| Mural | Sweet Home Jamaica Facade | 8/4/22 | 9/2/22 | | | 3612 S Hanover St |
| Mural | Arts and Parks Mural | 9/15/23 | 9/30/23 | all day | | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Spruce-Popland Community Clean-Up | 10/24/20 | 10/24/20 | 9:00 AM | 3 hours | 1600 Spruce - Populand |
| Beautification | 800 Pontiac Community Clean-Up | 11/21/20 | 11/21/20 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | 800 Pontiac Ave |
| Beautification | 6th & Audrey Clean-Up | 9/25/21 | 9/25/21 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | 6th St & Audrey Ave |
| Beautification | Curtis Bay Community Clean-up | 4/2/22 | 4/2/22 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | Church St & Pennington Ave |
| Beautification | Care-a-lot maintenance - Grow Home | 6/1/22 | 8/15/22 | | every 2 weeks | 506 E Patapsco Ave |
| Beautification | Kingdom Life Church Pre-Event Clean-Up | 6/11/22 | 6/11/22 | 9:00 AM | 2 hours | 504 Annabel Ave |
| Beautification | Curtis Bay Community Clean-up | 7/16/22 | 7/16/22 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | Church St & Pennington Ave |
| Beautification | Curtis Bay Community Clean-up | 2/25/23 | 2/25/23 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | Church St & Pennington Ave |
| Beautification | 1523 Hazel Wash/Paint/windows | 4/19/23 | 6/24/23 | afternoon | | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Duane Avenue Park Clean-Up | 4/20/23 | 4/20/23 | 11:00 AM | 2 hours | Farring Baybrook Park at Duane Ave & 6th St |
| Beautification | Hanover St Planters | 4/22/22 | 5/4/23 | afternoon | | Hanover and Patapsco Corridor, Brooklyn |
| Beautification | Duane Avenue Park Clean-Up | 4/25/23 | 4/25/23 | 11:00 AM | 2 hours | Farring Baybrook Park at Duane Ave & 6th St |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beautification | Trash Can Installation | | 5/4/23 | afternoon | | Hanover and Patapsco Corridor, Brooklyn |
| Beautification | Arts and Parks landscape | 9/1/23 | 9/15/23 | | Daily | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 12/19/23 | 12/19/23 | 11:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 1/10/24 | 1/10/24 | 9:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 1/30/24 | 1/30/24 | 9:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 2/5/24 | 2/5/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 2/6/24 | 2/6/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 2/14/24 | 2/14/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 2/26/24 | 2/26/24 | 9:30 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 3/28/24 | 3/28/24 | 9:30 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 4/30/24 | 4/30/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 5/13/24 | 5/13/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 5/15/24 | 5/15/24 | 11:30 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 5/16/24 | 5/16/24 | 10:30 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 5/22/24 | 5/22/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | 1523 Hazel Powerwash | 5/22/24 | 5/22/24 | | | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | 1523 Hazel Painting | 6/7/24 | 6/7/24 | | | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Roca Baltimore TEP Partnership | 6/3/24 | 6/3/24 | 10:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Beautification | Unity Mural Clean-Up Day | 9/3/24 | 09/23/24 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Vacant Rehab | 3608 5th St | 5/1/23 | 06/30/23 | | | 3608 5th St |
| Vacant Rehab | Hazel St Properties - SBCLT | 2/1/24 | ongoing | | | Hazel and Locust St |
| Vacant Rehab | 1523 Hazel Partial Demo | 3/22/24 | 4/1/24 | afternoon | | 1523 Hazel St |
| Lighting/Cameras | Baybrook Block Lighting | 9/22/23 | 9/30/23 (lights stay) | Afternoon | | Brooklyn Avenue (3900-3971), 4100 Block of Hague Avenue (4101-4141), and 4100 Block of Duane Ave (4100-4140) |
| Lighting/Cameras | Family Dollar Lighting | 1/1/24 | 1/12/24 | Afternoon | | 3645 Potee St, rear |
| Lighting/Cameras | Light Tower at Family Dollar | 2/26/24 | ongoing | Night | | 3645 Potee St, rear |
| Lighting/Cameras | Camera Distribution to Frank's Bay Tavern | 6/12/24 | 6/12/24 | | | 4507 Pennington Avenue |
| Lighting/Cameras | Camera Distribution to Thumper's Bar | 6/12/24 | 6/12/24 | | | 3600 Curtis Ave |
| Lighting/Cameras | CCBA/The Well Camera Install | 6/25/24 | 7/24/24 | Afternoon | | 4710 Pennington Ave |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Landscaping | Hanover St Lot Landscaping | 4/26/24 | 5/30/24 | | landscaping/ fencing | 3640 S Hanover St |
| Landscaping | Hazel St Lot Fence | 4/26/24 | 5/30/24 | | landscaping/ fencing | 1523 Hazel St |
| Landscaping | Gretna Ct Lot Landscaping | 4/26/24 | 5/31/24 | | landscaping/ fencing | 10th and Gretna - Lot 7119 066 |
| Other CPTED Projects | 4th St Alley Gate Installation | 4/8/24 | 4/25/24 | morning/af ternoon | | 3600 Block 4th St / Cambria |
| Other CPTED Projects | Star Mart Fence Install | 7/12/24 | 07/19/24 | 11:00 AM | Week of installation work | 3638 S Hanover |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Projects - Hanover Team | 2/18/24 | 2/18/24 | afternoon | 1 hr | 3600 Block of S Hanover St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Projects - Hanover Team | 2/26/24 | 2/26/24 | evening | 1 hr | 3601 Block of S Hanover St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Projects - Hanover Team | 3/12/24 | 3/12/24 | afternoon | 1 hr | 3602 Block of S Hanover St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Brooklyn Homes Team Site Visit | 2/13/24 | 2/13/24 | 10:30 AM | 1.5 hrs | 4141 10th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Brooklyn Homes Team Site Visit | 2/15/24 | 2/15/24 | 6:00 PM | 2 hrs | 4142 10th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Brooklyn Homes Team Site Visit | 3/14/24 | 3/14/24 | 12:00 PM | 2 hrs | 4143 10th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Brooklyn Homes Team Site Visit | 3/15/24 | 3/15/24 | 12:00 PM | 2 hrs | 4144 10th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Brooklyn Homes Team Site Visit | 3/19/24 | 3/19/24 | 7:00 PM | 1.75 hrs | 4145 10th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Landlord team Site Visit | 2/15/24 | 2/15/24 | | | 3909 6th St |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Landlord Team  Site Visit with DHCD and owners | 2/22/24 | 2/22/2004 | | | 400 Block Annabel |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth Landlord Team -Site Visit | 3/14/24 | 3/14/24 | | | 400 Block Annabel |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth - Ben Franklin Team | | | | | |
| SafeGrowth Projects | SafeGrowth - Brooklyn Park Team | | | | | |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outreach Event | City of Refuge Food Give-Away | 10/20/20 | | 8:00 AM | 2 hours, every Thursday | 901 Pontiac Ave |
| Outreach Event | Kingdom Life Church Food Give-Away | 11/9/20 | 11/9/20 | 4:00 PM | 2 hours | 503 Annabel Ave |
| Outreach Event | Casa de Maryland CitiWatch Partnership Education Canvas | 5/21/21 | 5/21/21 | 3:00 PM | 3 hours | 0-100 W Jeffery St |
| Outreach Event | Casa de Maryland CitiWatch Partnership Education Canvas | 5/22/21 | 5/22/21 | 11:00 AM | 1.5 hours | 0-100 W Jeffery St |
| Outreach Event | Casa de Maryland CitiWatch Partnership Education Canvas | 5/22/21 | 5/22/21 | 2:00 PM | 30 minutes | 4100 Duane - Hague Avenue |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Block Party & Basketball Tournament | 7/10/21 | 7/10/21 | 12:00 PM | 3 hours | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Delegate Lewis Resource Fair | 8/7/21 | 8/7/21 | 10:00 AM | 4 hours | 901 Pontiac Ave |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 9/10/21 | 9/10/21 | 10:00 AM | 2 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Bay Brook Back to School Community Fair | 9/23/21 | 9/23/21 | 5:00 PM | 2 hours | 4301 10th St |
| Outreach Event | 6th & Audrey Pop-up Events | 9/30/21 | 10/1/21 | 2:30 PM | 3 hours | 6th St & Audrey Ave |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Park Halloween Event | 10/30/21 | 10/30/21 | 11:00 AM | 2 hours | 201 E 11th St (Brooklyn Park Library) |
| Outreach Event | Duane Ave Park Design Feedback Event | 11/13/21 | 11/13/21 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | Duane Avenue & 6th St |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 1/21/22 | 1/21/22 | 12:00 PM | 2 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 6/10/22 | 6/10/22 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Summer Jam | 6/25/22 | 6/25/22 | 10:30 AM | 4 hours | 901 Pontiac Ave |
| Outreach Event | 900 Washburn Amplify Block Party | 7/30/22 | 7/30/22 | 2:00 PM | 3 hours | 900 Washburn Ave |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 8/12/22 | 8/12/22 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Main Street Music | 8/27/22 | 8/27/22 | 12:00 PM | 3 hours | 3717 S Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | GBA Annual Celebration | 9/29/22 | 9/29/22 | 4:00 PM | 2 hours | Duane Avenue & 6th St |
| Outreach Event | Collective Efficacy Canvas | 11/10/22 | 11/10/22 | 1:00 PM | 2 hours | 5th & Patapsco |
| Outreach Event | Main Street Music | 10/19/22 | 10/19/22 | 5:00 PM | 3 hours | 3601 Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | 3601 Hanover St Press Event | 2/6/23 | 2/6/23 | 11:00 AM | 2 hours | 3601 Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | Baybrook E/M Movie Night | 3/10/23 | 3/10/23 | 6:00 PM | 2.5 hours | 4301 10th St |
| Outreach Event | BVRP Block Lighting Project Install Days | 3/29/23 | 3/3/0/23 | 5:00 PM | 2 hours | 4100 Duane Ave; 4100 Hague Ave |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 5/19/23 | 5/19/23 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | BVRP Block Lighting Project Install Days | 5/23/23 | 5/24/23 | 5:00 PM | 2 hours | 3900 Brooklyn Ave |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outreach Event | Play Streets | 6/10/23 | 6/10/23 | 3:00 PM | 2 hours | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Main Street Music | 7/8/23 | 7/8/23 | 5:00 PM | 2 hours | 4507 Pennington Ave |
| Outreach Event | Play Streets | 7/15/23 | 7/15/23 | 3:00 PM | 2 hours | 4100 Duane Ave |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair | 7/28/23 | 7/28/23 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | National Night Out | 8/1/23 | 8/1/23 | 5:00 PM | 3 hours | 3601 S Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Fun Day & Resource Fair | 8/12/23 | 8/12/23 | 1:00 PM | 4 hours | 4201 6th St |
| Outreach Event | Play Streets | 8/12/23 | 8/12/23 | 3:00 PM | 2 hours | 4100 Duane Ave |
| Outreach Event | Main Street Music | 8/25/23 | 8/25/23 | 6:00 PM | 2 hours | 3612 S Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Resource Fair | 9/9/23 | 9/9/23 | 1:00 PM | 3 hours | 4201 6th St |
| Outreach Event | Small Developer's Collective Happy Hour | 9/14/23 | 9/14/23 | 5:30 PM | 1 hour | 3916 S Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | Amplify Clean-Up and Block Lighting Party | 9/22/23 | 9/22/23 | 4:00 PM | 6 hours | 700 E Jefrey St |
| Outreach Event | GBA Annual Celebration | 9/27/23 | 9/27/23 | 3:00 PM | 3.5 hours | 1 E 11th Ave (rear) - Library |
| Outreach Event | Northern District PD Trunk or Treat Event | 10/24/23 | 10/24/23 | 5:00 PM | 3 hours | 2 E 11th Ave (rear) - Library |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Food Distribution | 10/26/23 | 10/26/23 | 12:00 PM | 1 hour | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Halloween Event | 10/31/23 | 10/31/23 | 3:45 PM | 2 hours | 4201 6th St |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Food Distribution | 11/8/23 | 11/8/23 | 12:30 PM | 2 hours | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Food Distribution | 11/16/23 | 11/8/23 | 12:30 PM | 2 hours | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Potee St Encampment Resource Fair - Thanksgiving | 11/21/23 | 11/21/23 | 10:00 AM | 3 hours | 101 W Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Brooklyn Homes Food Distribution | 12/7/23 | Present | 12:30 PM | 2 hours, Thursdays | 4140 10th St |
| Outreach Event | Una Lavada Alavez | 4/19/24 | 4/19/24 | 9:00 AM | 3 hours | 5101 Ritchie Highway |
| Outreach Event | G3 Event at the Transformation Center | 4/27/24 | 4/27/24 | 12:00 PM | 2 hours | 3701 4th St |
| Outreach Event | Black Yield Institute Mutual Aide Popup | 5/9/24 | 5/9/24 | 4:00 PM | 2 hours | 1523 Hazel St |
| Outreach Event | Belle Grove Summer Kick-Off Event | 6/15/24 | 5/15/24 | 3:00 PM | 2 hours | 101 W Riverside Rd |
| Outreach Event | Multi Cultural Fest | 6/20/24 | 6/20/24 | 4:00 PM | 4 hrs | 194 Hammonds Ln (Chesapeake Arts Center) |
| Outreach Event | Food 4 Thoughts Outreach | 7/13/24 | 7/13/24 | 9:30 PM | 3 hrs | Park Elementary School, 201 E 11th Ave, Brooklyn Park, MD 21225 |
| Outreach Event | Vibes and Visuals | 7/20/24 | 7/20/24 | 4:00 PM | 3 hrs | 3601 Hanover St |
| Outreach Event | National Night Out | 8/6/24 | 8/6/24 | 5:00 PM | 3 hrs | 320 10th Ave, Brooklyn Park MD |

| Intervention Type | Intervention Name | Start Date | End Date | Time | Duration | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outreach Event | Rehoboth Church Back to School Event | 8/17/24 | 8/17/24 | 10:00 AM | 4 hrs | 603 E Patapsco Ave |
| Outreach Event | Food 4 Thoughts Back to School Day | 8/24/24 | 8/24/24 | 9:30 AM | 7 hrs | Park Elementary School, 201 E 11th Ave, Brooklyn Park, MD 21225 |
| Outreach Event | Cool Party Curtis Bay | 9/10/24 | 9/10/24 | 4:00 PM | 3 hrs | 1630 Filbert St, Curtis Bay Rec Center |
| Outreach Event | BHSB Recovery Awareness Month Event | 9/14/24 | 9/14/24 | 1:00 PM | 3 hrs | 901 Pontiac Ave |
| Outreach Event | Black Yield Institute Food Give Away | 9/25/24 | 9/25/24 | 4:00 PM | 3 hrs | 1523 Hazel St |
| Enforcement | Annabel Ave Squatting Abatement with BPD | 5/6/24 | 5/6/24 | 10:00 AM | 1 hour | 421 Annabel Ave |

# Appendix C: Synthetic DID Neighborhood Weights for Total and Violent Part I Crime Outcome

| Neighborhood | Total Part I Crime Weights | Violence Weights |
|---|---|---|
| ALLENDALE | | 0.006 |
| BELAIR-EDISON | 0.064 | 0.075 |
| BROADWAY EAST | | 0.017 |
| CANTON | 0.015 | |
| CANTON INDUSTRIAL AREA | 0.057 | |
| CARE | 0.041 | |
| CARROLL - CAMDEN INDUSTRIAL AREA | | 0.019 |
| CARROLLTON RIDGE | 0.100 | 0.053 |
| CENTRAL PARK HEIGHTS | | 0.043 |
| CHERRY HILL | 0.153 | 0.052 |
| COLDSTREAM HOMESTEAD MONTEBELLO | | 0.056 |
| DOWNTOWN | 0.023 | 0.049 |
| DRUID HEIGHTS | | 0.027 |
| EAST BALTIMORE MIDWAY | 0.012 | 0.069 |
| ELLWOOD PARK/MONUMENT | 0.077 | |
| FOUR BY FOUR | | 0.010 |
| FRANKFORD | 0.034 | 0.061 |
| FRANKLIN SQUARE | | 0.023 |
| HAMILTON HILLS | | 0.047 |
| HARLEM PARK | | 0.049 |
| HOLLINS MARKET | | 0.010 |
| JONESTOWN | | 0.009 |
| LAKELAND | 0.069 | 0.020 |
| MCELDERRY PARK | 0.027 | |
| MORRELL PARK | 0.100 | 0.031 |
| MOUNT VERNON | 0.080 | 0.014 |
| PATTERSON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD | 0.041 | |
| PENROSE/FAYETTE STREET OUTREACH | 0.005 | |
| POPPLETON | | 0.017 |
| SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER | 0.068 | 0.082 |
| UPTON | 0.036 | 0.068 |
| WASHINGTON VILLAGE/PIGTOWN | | 0.073 |
| WAVERLY | | 0.021 |
| **Total** | **1.000** | **1.000** |

# Appendix D: Synthetic DID and Event Study Results for Property and Acquisitive Crime

**Figure 14: Property Crime Synthetic DID**

## Predicted Property Crimes from Synthetic DID
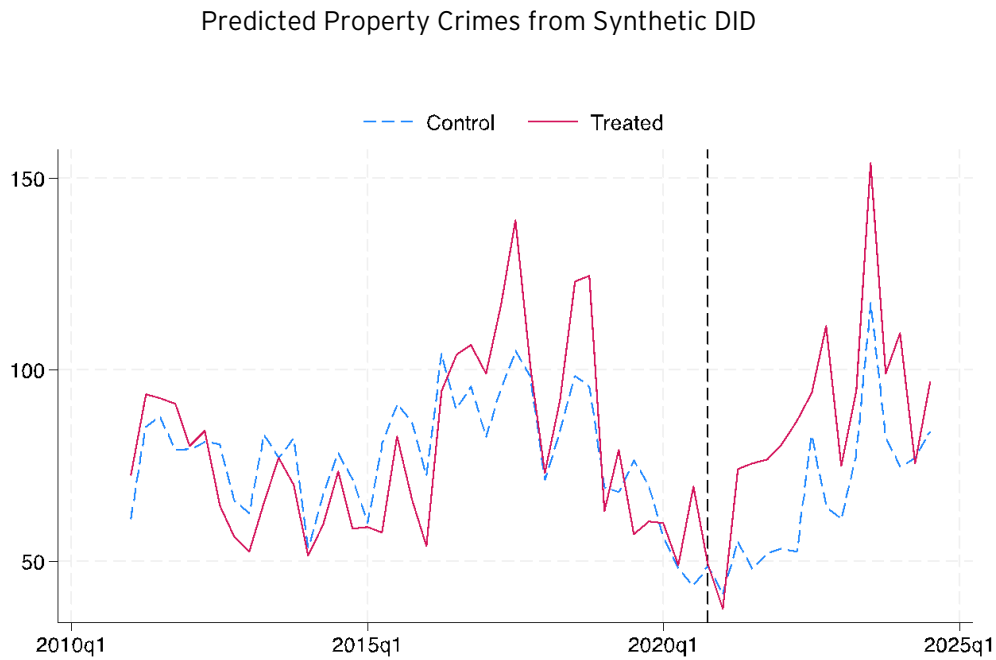


## Estimated Difference in Property Crimes from Event Study Relative to the Start of BVRS Activities (Time=0)
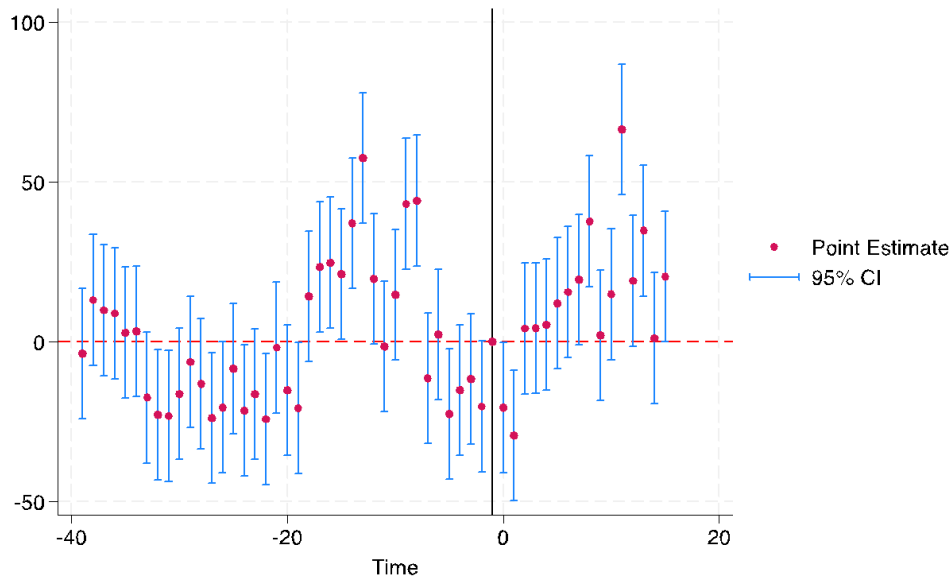
**Figure 15: Acquisitive Crime Synthetic DID**

Predicted Acquisitive Crimes from Synthetic DID
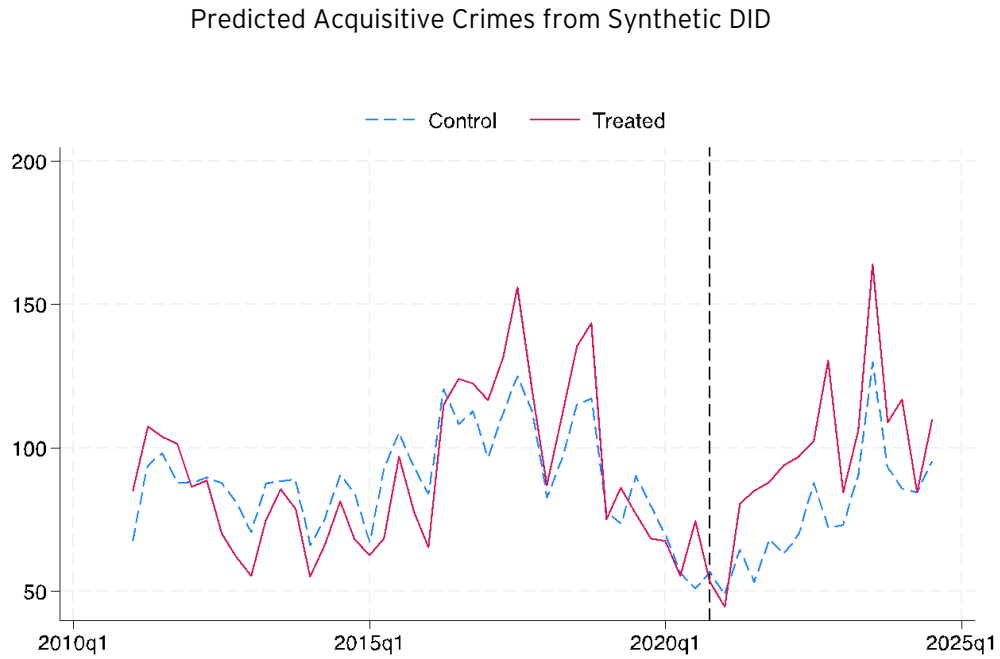


Estimated Difference in Acquisitive Crimes from Event Study Relative to the Start of BVRS Activities (Time=0)
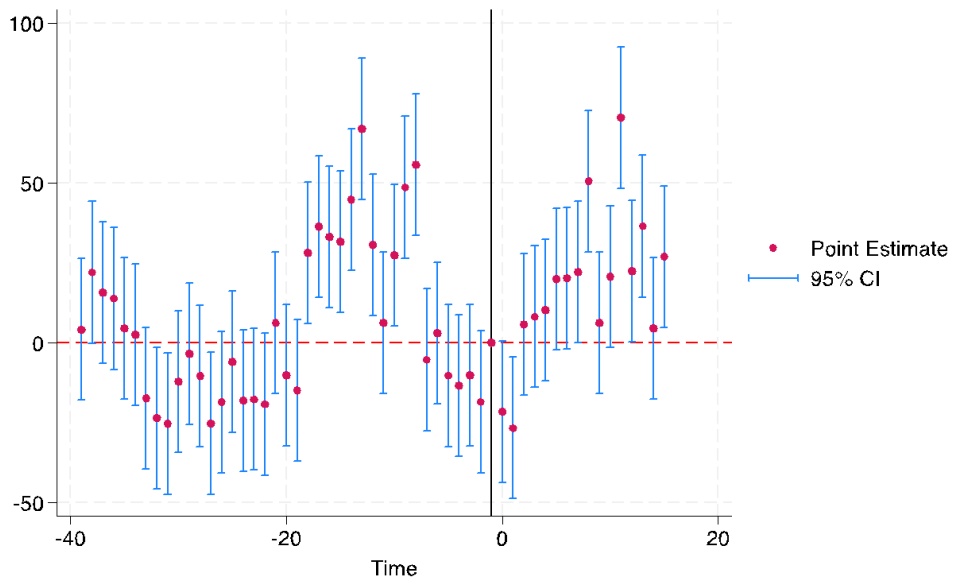
Figure 16: Distribution Across Recurring Outreach Activities of 391.25 Hours in the Community
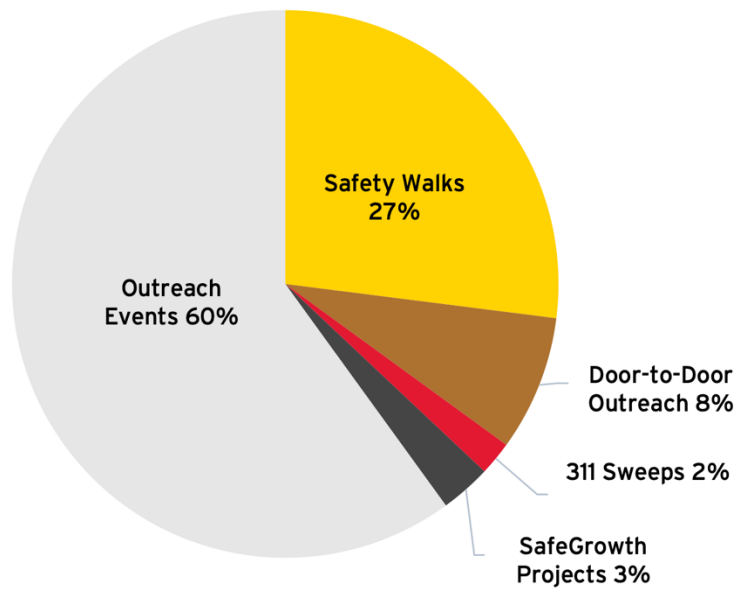


Safety Walks
27%

Outreach
Events 60%

Door-to-Door
Outreach 8%

311 Sweeps 2%

SafeGrowth
Projects 3%

# MARYLAND CRIME RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CENTER

GREATER
Baybrook
ALLIANCE

# Collective Efficacy in Brooklyn and Curtis Bay

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# Project Overview

In the Fall of 2021, the Greater Baybrook Alliance, with support from the Community Development Fellowship Program at the University of Baltimore, conducted a random door-to-door survey of 111 community members of the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay neighborhoods in order to measure collective efficacy, perceptions of police and quality of life concerns across the neighborhood.

# What is Collective Efficacy?



- Collective efficacy is the degree to which neighbors have a sense of togetherness and shared expectations about reporting crime and stopping negative activity.

- Research has found that communities with high levels of collective efficacy can overcome crime and thrive despite the realities of structural racism and poverty.

# Survey Methodology
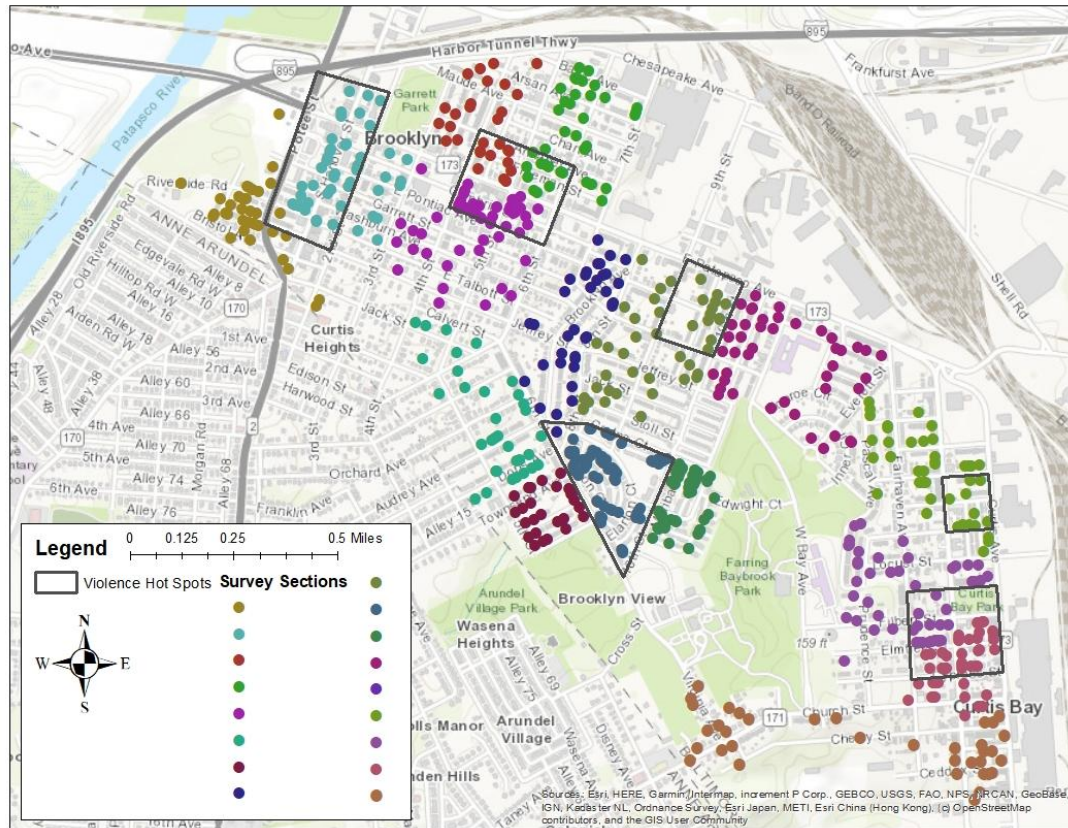


- University of Baltimore assisted GBA in randomly selecting a households throughout the neighborhood.

- GBA recruited and led groups of paid community members to administer the survey door-to-door.

- There were 66 out of 111 respondent from the survey sections that overlapped with the violence hot spot areas.

# Respondent Demographics

|  | Respondent Total | % Respondents | % Neighborhood |
|---|---|---|---|
| **N** | **111** | | |
| Resident Status | | | |
| Live in the neighborhood | 78 | 81.25% | |
| Work in the neighborhood | 2 | 2.08% | |
| Live and work in the neighborhood | 16 | 16.67% | |
| | | | |
| **Age** | | | |
| Average Age | 48 | | |
| | | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| African American/ Black | 45 | 45.00% | 35.70% |
| American Indian | 3 | 3.00% | |
| Caucasian/ White | 42 | 42.00% | 41.90% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 8 | 8.00% | 15.40% |
| Other | 2 | 2.00% | |
| | | | |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Man | 44 | 44.00% | |
| Woman | 56 | 56.00% | |

# Respondent Demographics Cont.

| | Respondent Total | % Respondents | % Neighborhood |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Highest Level of Education** | | | |
| High School/GED, Associate's Degree or Some College | 56 | 60.22% | 63.40% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 9 | 9.68% | 9.50% |
| Less than High School or GED | 28 | 30.11% | 27.10% |
| | | | |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Employed or Self Employed | 51 | 51.52% | 55.80% |
| Not in the Workforce (Retired, Unable to Work, Not Looking for Work) | 36 | 36.36% | 36.10% |
| Unemployed - Looking for Work | 12 | 12.12% | 8.10% |
| | | | |
| **Household Income** | | | income ranges are approximate |
| Under $20k | 29 | 18.71% | 32.60% |
| $20k - $39.99k | 24 | 57.14% | 19.10% |
| $40k - $59.99k | 11 | 26.19% | 18.20% |
| $60k - $79.99k | 7 | 10.00% | 5.10% |
| $80k or More | 2 | 4.76% | 25.00% |
| No Answer | 38 | | |

# Social Cohesion

| Question | 1 - Strongly Disagree | 2 - Disagree | 3 - Agree | 4 - Strongly Agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I attend community meetings | 1.886 | | | |
| | 1.875 | | | |
| People in the neighborhood share the same values | 2.442 | | | |
| | 2.127 | | | |
| In the last year, my neighbors were active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.523 | | | |
| | 2.462 | | | |
| If something unfortunate happened to a neighbor like an illness or death of a loved one, people around here would get together to help them | 2.556 | | | |
| | 2.531 | | | |
| In the last year, I was active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.644 | | | |
| | 2.585 | | | |
| I visit places in the neighborhood like parks, libraries, and community centers | 2.773 | | | |
| | 2.492 | | | |
| People in the neighborhood take care of each other | 2.756 | | | |
| | 2.646 | | | |
| When my family or I need some extra help, we can count on someone in the neighborhood to help with daily tasks like giving us ride, babysitting, or grocery shopping | 2.800 | | | |
| | 2.281 | | | |
| I regularly stop to talk to people in the neighborhood | 2.930 | | | |
| | 2.730 | | | |
| I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.956 | | | |
| | 2.969 | | | |

# Social Cohesion

| Question | 1 - Strongly Disagree | 2 - Disagree | 3 - Agree | 4 - Strongly Agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I attend community meetings | 1.886 (Non-Hot Spot) / 1.875 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| People in the neighborhood share the same values | 2.442 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.127 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| In the last year, my neighbors were active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.523 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.462 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| If something unfortunate happened to a neighbor like an illness or death of a loved one, people around here would get together to help them | 2.556 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.531 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| In the last year, I was active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.644 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.585 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| I visit places in the neighborhood like parks, libraries, and community centers | 2.773 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.492 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| People in the neighborhood take care of each other | 2.756 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.646 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| When my family or I need some extra help, we can count on someone in the neighborhood to help with daily tasks like giving us ride, babysitting, or grocery shopping | 2.800 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.281 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| I regularly stop to talk to people in the neighborhood | 2.930 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.730 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.956 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.969 (Hot Spot) | | | |

# Perception of Police

| Question | 1 - Strongly Disagree | 2 - Disagree | 3 - Agree | 4 - Strongly Agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Police officers in my neighborhood do their jobs well | 2.409 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.407 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police in my neighborhood explain why and how decisions are made | 2.500 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.557 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police in my neighborhood give people an opportunity to explain their actions and ask questions | 2.535 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.698 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police officers in my neighborhood are honest | 2.585 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.492 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| I trust the police officers in my neighborhood | 2.622 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.557 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police in my neighborhood treat people fairly and consistently | 2.651 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.609 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police in my neighborhood treat people with respect | 2.738 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.609 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| Police officers in my neighborhood respect people's rights | 2.773 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.484 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| I feel safe around the police officers in my neighborhood | 2.773 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.574 (Hot Spot) | | | |

# Likelihood to Report



| Question | 1 - Very Unlikely | 2 - Unlikely | 3 - Likely | 4 - Very Likely |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| How likely are you to call the police to report a crime in my neighborhood | 2.689 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.710 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| How likely are you to provide information to the police to help find a suspect(s) in a criminal investigation | 2.727 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.590 (Hot Spot) | | | |
| How likely are you to report suspicious activity near your house to the police | 2.800 (Non-Hot Spot) / 2.903 (Hot Spot) | | | |

Legend: Non-Hot Spot Areas, Hot Spot Areas

# Quality of Life Concerns
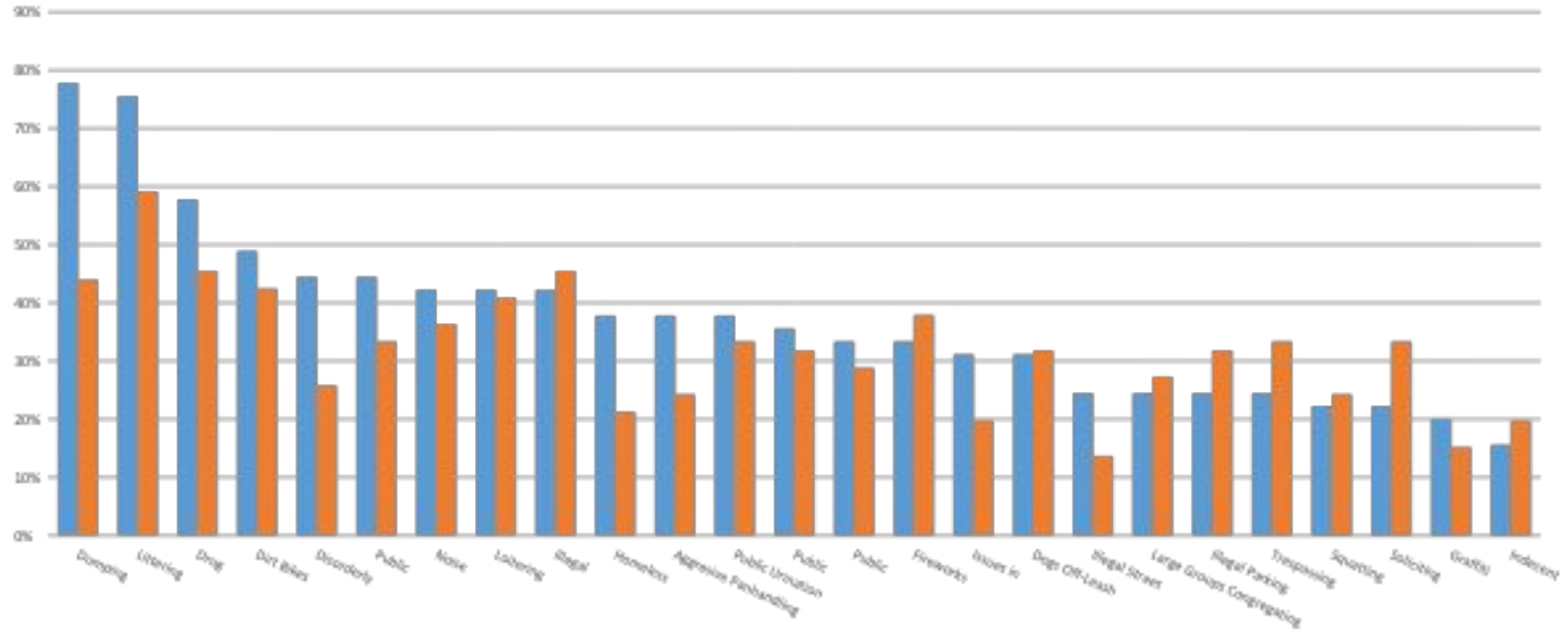
# Next Steps

GBA has been engaging a growing group of community residents, neighborhood providers, and institutional stakeholders to work together on activities that will bring neighbors together and promote better relationships with police and city service providers.

GBA will re-administer the survey in the Fall of 2024 to determine if these activities have made an impact on collective efficacy and other quality of life concerns in the neighborhood.

# 2024 GBA Survey Preliminary Findings 1/24/25

## Demographics Table – 2021 vs 2024 Comparison

| Table 1. 2021 vs 2024 GBA Survey Respondents Demographics | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Variable** | **2021 Respondents** | **2024 Respondents** |
| Number of Survey Respondents | 111 | 234 |
| Resident Status in the Neighborhood | | |
| Live in and own a business or lead an organization | -- | 4.27% |
| Own a business or lead an organization | -- | 2.14% |
| Live in and work in | 17% | 12.39% |
| Live in | 81% | 49.15% |
| Work in | 2% | 1.71% |
| Neither live or work in | -- | 1.71% |
| Missing data/no response | -- | 28.63% |
| Gender | | |
| Woman | 44% | 47.01% |
| Man | 56% | 41.88% |
| Transgender | -- | 0.43% |
| Nonbinary | -- | 0.00% |
| Gender diverse | -- | 0.85% |
| Missing data/no response | -- | 9.83% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| African American/Black | 45% | 31.20% |
| Alaska Native | -- | 0.00% |
| American Indian | 3% | 1.28% |
| Asian | -- | 0.43% |
| Caucasian/White | 42% | 17.52% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 8% | 33.76% |
| Native Hawaiian (including Pacific Islander) | -- | 0.00% |
| Other | 2% | 7.26% |
| Missing data/no response | -- | 8.55% |
| Average Age | 48 yrs. | 42 yrs. |
| Household Income | | |
| Under $20,000 | 26% | 40.60% |
| $20,000 - $39,999 | 22% | 18.38% |
| $40,000 - $59,999 | 10% | 14.53% |
| $60,000 - $79,999 | -- | 6.84% |
| $80,000 - $99,999 | -- | 0.43% |
| $100,000 or more | -- | 2.99% |
| Missing data/no response | 34% | 16.24% |

# Likert Scales – Significant Tests for 2021 vs 2024 Comparisons

| Table 2. Perceptions of Police | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement** | **2021 Avg.** | **2024 Avg.** | **Difference** |
| Police treat people fairly consistently | 2.63 | 2.79 | 0.16 |
| Police treat people with respect | 2.66 | 2.91 | 0.25** |
| Police give people an opportunity to explain their actions and ask questions | 2.63 | 2.91 | 0.28*** |
| Police explain why and how decisions are made | 2.53 | 2.85 | 0.32** |
| Police respect people's rights | 2.60 | 2.79 | 0.19* |
| Police are honest | 2.53 | 2.76 | 0.23** |
| I feel safe around the police | 2.66 | 2.93 | 0.27** |
| I trust the police | 2.58 | 2.80 | 0.22* |
| Police in my neighborhood do their jobs well | 2.41 | 2.71 | 0.30** |

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, two-tailed test*

| Table. 3 Likelihood to Report | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **How likely are you to:** | **2021 Avg.** | **2024 Avg.** | **Difference** |
| Report a crime in your neighborhood | 2.70 | 2.75 | 0.05 |
| Report suspicious activity near your house | 2.86 | 2.80 | -0.06 |
| Provide information to the police to help find a suspect(s) | 2.65 | 2.71 | 0.06 |

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, two-tailed test*

| Table 4. Fear of Crime | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **How afraid are you that:** | **2021 Avg.** | **2024 Avg.** | **Difference** |
| Someone will try to break into your home while no one is there | 2.74 | 2.69 | -0.05 |
| Someone will steal your property, such as a bicycle or car | 2.87 | 2.88 | 0.01 |
| Someone will try to hurt or rob you while you are walking in the neighborhood | 2.75 | 2.71 | -0.04 |
| Someone in the neighborhood will try to involve you, your child, or a family member in selling drugs | 2.34 | 2.40 | 0.06 |
| Someone you know in the neighborhood might overdose | 3.07 | 2.79 | -0.28* |
| Someone will fire a gun near where you are walking | 3.13 | 2.90 | -0.23 |

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, two-tailed test*

| Table 5. Social Cohesion | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Statement | 2021 Avg. | 2024 Avg. | Difference |
| I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.95 | 2.90 | -0.05 |
| In the last year, I was active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.61 | 2.76 | 0.15 |
| In the last year, my neighbors were active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood | 2.49 | 2.72 | 0.23** |
| People in the neighborhood take care of each other | 2.69 | 2.81 | 0.12 |
| I regularly stop to talk to people in the neighborhood | 2.81 | 2.81 | 0.00 |
| People in the neighborhood share the same values | 2.25 | 2.65 | 0.40*** |
| When my family or I need some extra help, we can count on someone in the neighborhood to help with daily tasks like giving us rise, babysitting, or grocery shopping | 2.50 | 2.69 | 0.19* |
| If something unfortunate happened to a neighbor like an illness or death of a loved one, people around here would get together to help them | 2.54 | 2.57 | 0.03 |
| I attend community meetings | 1.88 | 2.13 | 0.25** |
| I visit places in the neighborhood like parks, libraries, and community centers | 2.74 | 2.69 | -0.05 |

*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, two-tailed test

## Community Concerns

| Table 6. Most Commonly Identified Community Concerns in the 2021 Survey | |
|---|---|
| Concern | Percentage of Respondents |
| Littering | 65.77% |
| Dumping | 57.66% |
| Drug Markets | 50.45% |
| Dirt Bikes | 45.05% |
| Illegal Sex Work | 44.14% |

| Table 7. Most Commonly Identified Community Concerns in the 2024 Survey | |
|---|---|
| Concern | Percentage of Respondents |
| Littering | 57.26% |
| Dumping | 48.29% |
| Aggressive Panhandling | 48.29% |
| Illegal Sex Work | 47.86% |

| Public Marijuana Use | 45.30% |
|---|---|