OSI BALTIMORE | 20 YEARS

Blueprint for Baltimore

Survey Report

BLOC

NO BOUNDARIES COALITION OF CENTRAL WEST BALTIMORE

#BaltimoreVotes

BLACKGIRLSVOTE

CASA

HR&A

Letter from Open Society Institute - Baltimore

Baltimore City's greatest asset is its people. Our city's leaders and institutions—including local funders—have not always served its residents well, but time and again the collective wisdom of Baltimore's communities have generated the most lasting and successful solutions to its many challenges.

In early 2019, OSI-Baltimore was looking ahead to local 2020 elections and ways that we could lift up community priorities and ensure that they remained at the center of the campaign process. We reflected on our experience with 2016's Solutions Summit, a community-driven process that generated a 16-point Action Plan for the new mayor and City Council. Those Action Plan items led to some real innovations, including a citywide database of treatment availability, now called CHARMcare (Action Plan item 11) and the recently announced Office of Equity and Civil Rights (Action Plan item 16).

But while the Solutions Summit included a series of community forums on key issues including Jobs, Criminal and Juvenile Justice, and Behavioral Health, it relied on the opinions of those who were already engaged in these issues. Looking to 2020, we wanted to connect more systematically with all Baltimore communities, including its most marginalized, and generate reliable data that could be used to advocate for the policy priorities chosen by Baltimore residents during the 2020 elections and beyond.

This led OSI to create the Blueprint for Baltimore initiative. We partnered with a range of community-based organizations, including **Baltimore Votes**, **Black Girls Vote**, **Black Leaders Organizing for Change**, **CASA**, and the **No Boundaries Coalition**, who would help us imagine and execute a survey that reached thousands of Baltimore residents and identify their priorities for incoming leadership. Along the way, we held community-based Survey Design Workshops and data equity training for 40 community-based Data Fellows. For technical assistance, we partnered with **HR&A Advisors**, an organization that specializes is creating surveys that can be leveraged for municipal change and had conducted such surveys in Portland and Houston, among other cities, and has a long history of work with Open Society Foundations.

Our collective methodology for conducting the survey and its remarkable results are included in this report. We look forward to engaging with Baltimore residents and potential leaders at a series of forums, listed on the following page. And we hope that the data collected, which is fully community-owned and publicly available, will be a resource for community-driven change for many years to come.

Danielle Torain
Director, Open Society Institute-Baltimore

What's next – Upcoming Blueprint Forums

Blueprint for Baltimore Mayoral Forum

Time:
Wednesday, February 5th, 7pm – 9pm
Location:
Reginald F. Lewis Museum
830 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, MD 21202
Moderated by:
Tom Hall | WYPR
Lisa Snowden-McCray |
Baltimore Beat and Real News Network

Blueprint for Baltimore City Council President Forum

Time:
Wednesday, March 18th, 7pm – 9pm
Location:
Reginald F. Lewis Museum
830 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, MD 21202
Moderated by:
Tom Hall | WYPR
Lisa Snowden-McCray |
Baltimore Beat and Real News Network
Khalilah Harris | Center for American Progress

Blueprint for Baltimore Stoop Storytelling Mayoral Forum

Time:
Thursday, April 16th , 7pm – 9pm
Location:
War Memorial Building
101 N. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202

Partners

Open Society Institute-Baltimore, HR&A Advisors, and the Blueprint for Baltimore Community Partners designed and implemented the Blueprint survey. The Blueprint Community Outreach Partners spread the word and encouraged their communities to participate.

Blueprint Community Partners

Baltimore Votes
Black Girls Vote
Black Leaders Organizing for Change
CASA
No Boundaries Coalition

Blueprint Community Outreach Partners

AIA Baltimore-American Institute of Architects, Baltimore Chapter,
Baltimore Algebra Project
Baltimore City Community College
Baltimore Harm Reduction Coalition
Center for Urban Families
Central Baltimore Partnership
Charles Village Community Benefits District
CityLab Baltimore
Cuthbert-Hayward-Cordelia Community Association
East Baltimore Medical Center
Evergreen Community Association, Inc.
Free State Justice
Glen Neighborhood Improvement Association, Inc
Gwynnbrook-Garriwood Neighborhood Association
Hamilton Hills Neighborhood Association
Highlandtown Community Association
Impact Hub
Jonestown Planning Council, Inc.
Key Highway Community Association
Matthew Henson Community Development Corporation
Moravia Walther Improvement Association
Nu Season Nu Day Church and Ministries
Pleasant Hope Community Development Corporation
Progressive Maryland
Reclaiming Our Community
Repair the World
Reservoir Hill Improvement Council, Inc.
Strong City Baltimore
United Workers
Village of Violetville, Inc.
Youth Empowerment Society

Blueprint Advisors

Austin Davis | 2020 Census project manager, Department of Planning
Catalina Rodriguez-Lima | Director, Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs
Lawrence Brown | Associate Professor, Morgan State University
Seema Iyer | Associate Director, Jacob France Institute
Stephanie Smith | Assistant Director for Equity, Engagement and Communications, Department of Planning
Terry Hickey | Director of Strategic Partnerships, Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

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Executive Summary

Survey Response

The Blueprint survey was the largest issue-oriented survey in Baltimore history. The survey reached over 5,000 people and yielded 4,863 viable responses, representing almost 1% of the city's population.

Given the survey's reach and relative representativeness, its conclusions are statistically significant and valid for the purpose of informing municipal policy. This is true for citywide results, which communicate the sentiment of the city as a whole, as well as for results that are broken down to capture the sentiment of different racial groups and generational and gender cohorts. Across geography, the survey yielded on average 0.5% of the population of each Community Statistical Area (CSA),[1] up to over 2% of the population for some CSAs. Citywide results reported in this document have been adjusted using the Census-reported racial breakdown of the city to account for uneven rates of participation among different racial groups.

The survey yielded an unprecedented window into the thinking of Baltimoreans who are not usually consulted on city policymaking. By design, the survey was intended to be inclusive of demographic groups across Baltimore that face some of the most significant barriers to participating in municipal government.

The survey reached an extraordinary 4% of the city's Latino/a population. 44% of respondents reported not voting in the last municipal election, (compared to actual non-voting among eligible voters of 38%.)[2] 6% of respondents were future-voters, i.e. too young to vote in the coming election. Where statistically viable, the report focuses on the views of these underrepresented populations.

1. All maps included in this report use Community Statistical Areas. CSAs were developed by Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance by grouping census tracts together to divide the city into 55 distinct areas. For more information on CSAs, please see BNIA's website at https://bniajfi.org/vital_signs/fullreport/.

2. "2016 General Election Results," Baltimore City Board of Elections, accessed January 10, 2020. https://boe.baltimorecity.gov/boe-past-results.

Executive Summary

A City United

The people of Baltimore are largely united in their views on the city's most consequential issues. One of the most significant patterns that emerged when looking at the survey as a whole is how much agreement there is among Baltimoreans – across race, age, gender, and geography.

We found general agreement among traditionally-distinguished groups of people not only across major categories of issues but also in their view of the city's prospects. Seventy percent of Baltimoreans have a positive view of the neighborhood in which they live, rating it as "great" or "okay," and most think their neighborhood will stay about the same over the term of the next Mayor. This generally positive view is shared by all ages, genders, and races, although whites and older residents are more likely to think their neighborhoods are "great."

Executive Summary

A City of Neighborhoods – Calling for More Opportunities on Safer Streets

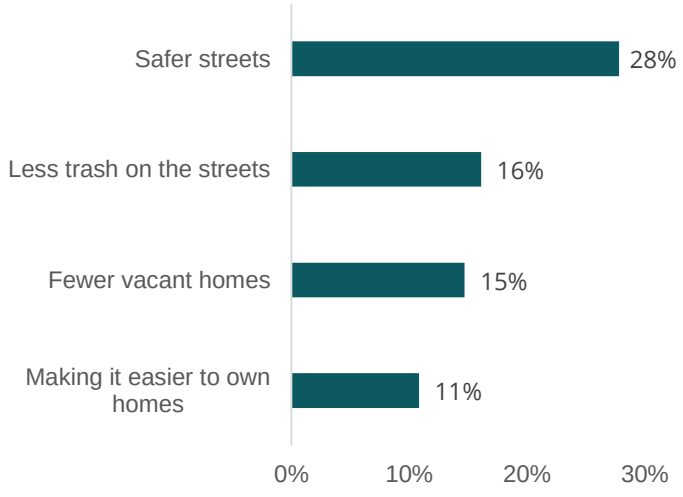
In the view of Baltimoreans, neighborhood improvement will require safer streets. When asked what would make the most difference in their neighborhoods and given eight choices, 28% chose "safer streets," almost twice as many as for any other response. This is the top response across every racial, gender and age cohort, except Latino/as, who chose reducing trash on the streets.

Baltimoreans' number one recommendation for reducing violence in Baltimore's neighborhoods is expansion of the Safe Streets program. Survey respondents are three times more likely to recommend the expansion of the Safe Streets program than increasing the number of police officers in Baltimore.

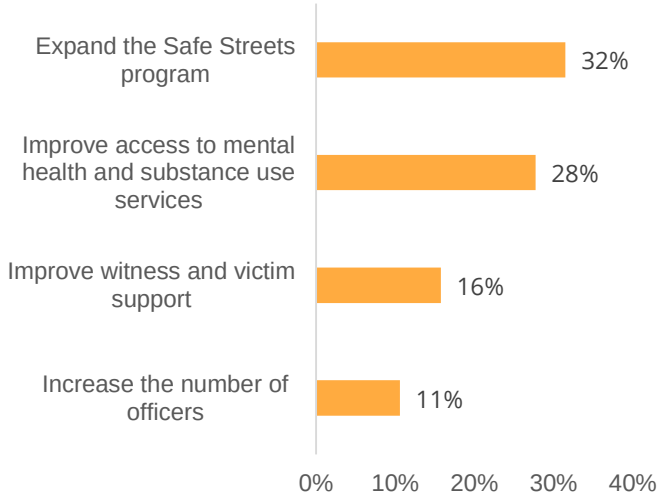
Once again, this was a view shared by virtually every population cohort examined. The strong second choice for most cohorts is improving access to mental health and substance use services.

Baltimoreans call for a need to transform the relationship between the police and the policed. When asked how the Baltimore Police Department can better use its budget to serve residents, the top three choices citywide were training police officers to connect people to supportive services, improving police-community relations, and training police officers to treat residents equally and without bias. These were consistently the top options across all race and age groups.

The thing that would make the most difference in my neighborhood is... (top four choices citywide)



If more money were allocated to reducing violence, the government should... (top four choices citywide)



Executive Summary

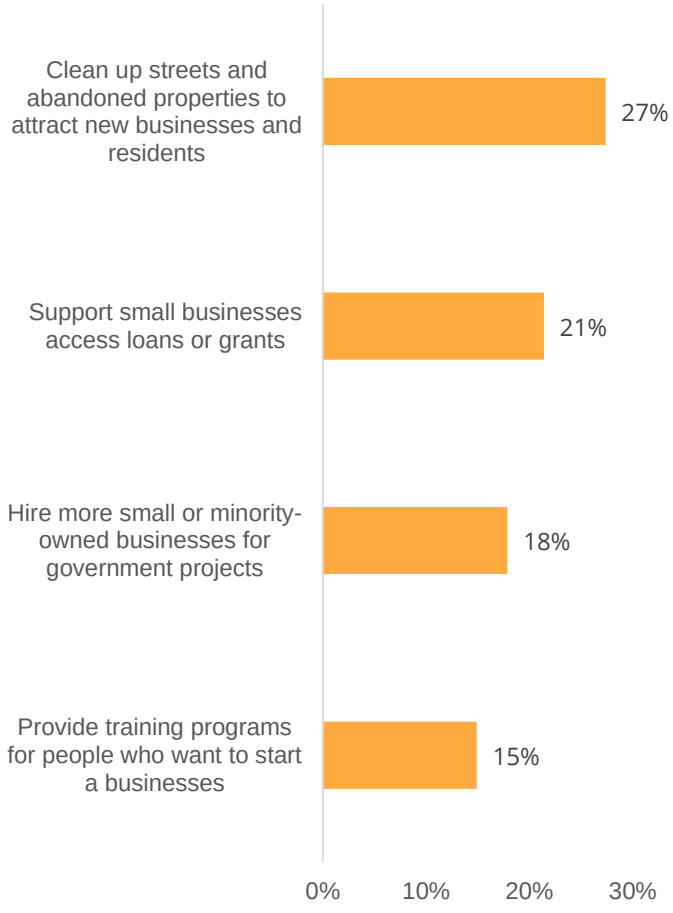
A City of Neighborhoods – Pathways to Economic Development

The people of Baltimore overwhelmingly favor a community-centric vision of economic development. When asked about citywide budget priorities, Baltimoreans are four times more likely to prioritize investment in any of community-based safety programs, affordable housing, or investment in small business than in large-scale development programs.

Baltimoreans are focused on creating opportunity for the least skilled in their own neighborhoods: remediating blight is viewed as an economic opportunity. Residents want to commit additional resources to building the skills and credentials of the least educated. When asked what government should do to create additional jobs for Baltimoreans, cleaning up streets and abandoned properties to attract new businesses and residents is the most popular option citywide, with providing loans for small business close behind.

Baltimoreans share a vision of neighborhood health and well-being centered on the availability of affordable healthy foods and affordable health care, including mental health services. On the question of what would enable people in their neighborhoods to live a healthier lifestyle, the top two choices are increasing affordable healthy food options and mental health services. When asked how City government should invest money allocated to mental health, trauma, and substance abuse services, the top recommendations were making treatment more affordable and accessible.

If more money were allocated to creating additional jobs for Baltimoreans, the government should… (top four choices citywide)



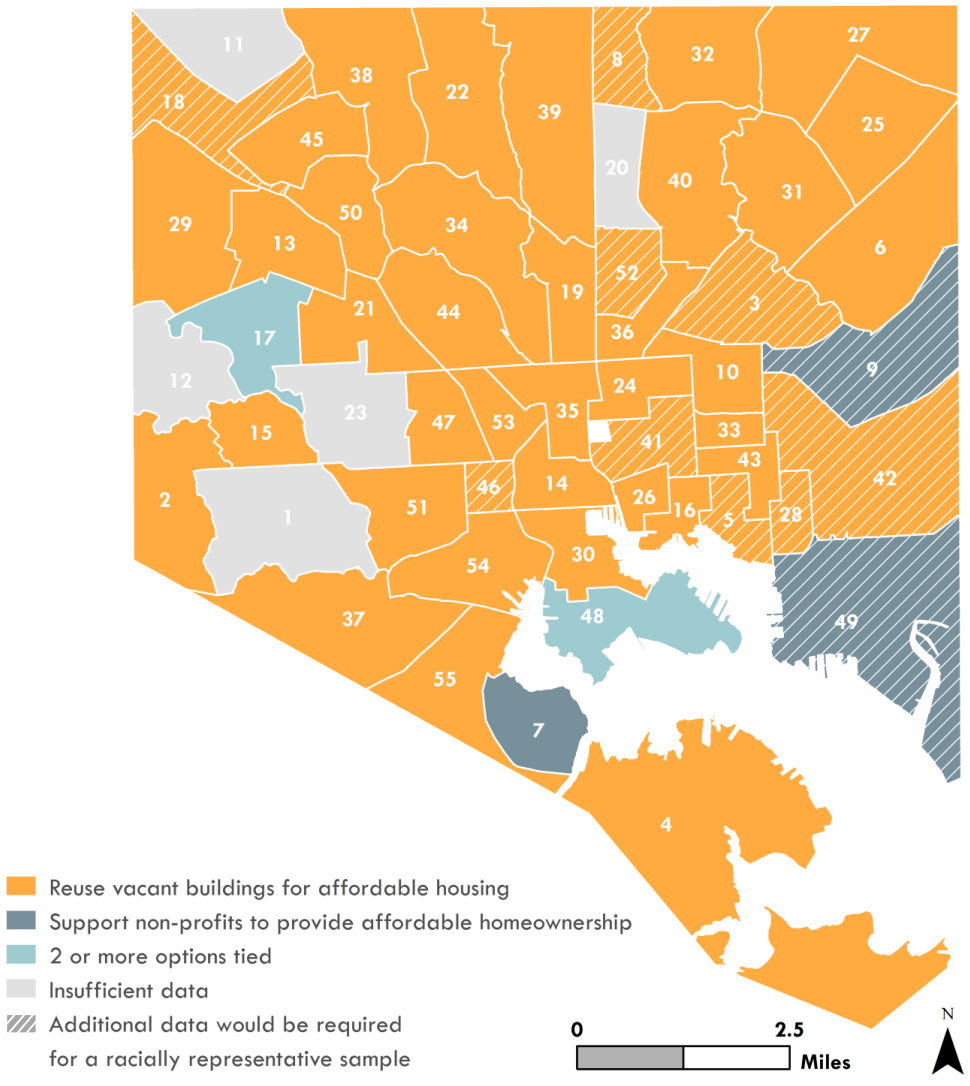
Executive Summary

A City of Neighborhoods – Addressing the City's Vacant Properties

Baltimore's extraordinary number of vacant residential buildings is viewed as both a challenge and an opportunity by virtually every cohort surveyed. Survey design did not anticipate Baltimoreans' strong interest in residential vacancy, but data are strongly suggestive that this is fertile ground for emerging leadership.

Fewer vacant homes is deemed the third-most impactful change that could be made in Baltimore's neighborhoods, and is second among black Baltimoreans. Every cohort – across dimensions of race, age, gender, voting status, and neighborhood – thought reuse of vacant buildings for affordable housing ought to be the first priority of the Affordable Housing Trust Fund. Clean up of abandoned streets and properties is the most popular suggestion for how government can create jobs for Baltimoreans, a view again shared by almost every racial cohort.

Which of the following services do you think the Affordable Housing Trust Fund should prioritize? (Most popular option by CSA)



Executive Summary

Use of the City's Budget to Advance Policy Priorities

By design, the survey sought to understand how Baltimoreans want the City's discretionary capital and operating funds spent to advance their policy priorities. The survey asked 22 questions about issues (and another 7 about attitudes about civic engagement or cohort identification). Of these 22, 11 probed respondents' views of how City discretionary capital and operating dollars should be spent. These questions were explicitly designed to give Baltimoreans a platform for meaningfully engaging in the policy conversation in the run-up to the election, as well as to explore how respondents' diagnosis of problems ("streets aren't safe") related to their proposed solutions.

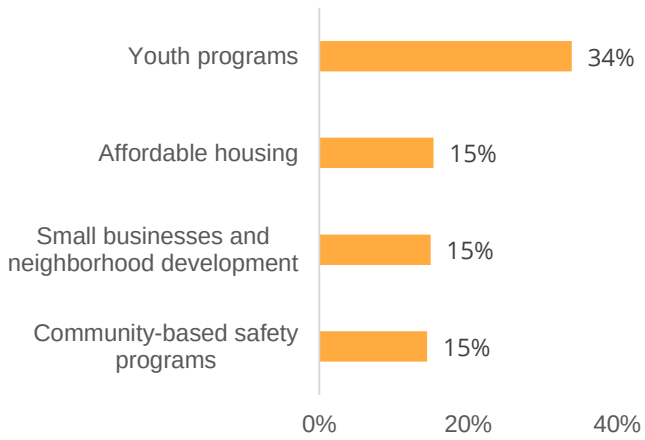
The number one priority for City spending among Baltimoreans is investing in youth programs. This choice is the most popular of eight among every racial, gender, age, and voter/non-voter cohort examined, except for Latino/as, who chose policing. This broad consensus held true even in Baltimore's six wealthiest neighborhoods, which contribute disproportionately to the City's discretionary budget through property taxes. Citywide, it was more than twice as popular a choice as the next three.

Two questions that asked about how spending on youth programs might be undertaken appear to indicate a preference for supporting the transition to the workforce; providing school-based access to programs for students facing the challenges of trauma and mental health issues; and making cash grants to low income families. These conclusions derive from two separate questions about how additional funding might be deployed by the Baltimore Public Schools and by providers of "children and youth support."

Other areas of broad (if not total) ethnic, age, gender, and voter/non-voter agreement on spending priorities include:

- The Affordable Housing Trust Fund: invest in the reuse of vacant houses for affordable housing;
- Baltimore Public Schools: ensure air conditioning and heat in school facilities; and
- Economic development and social service agencies: provide skills training, with non-voters and the very young advocating for GED program provision and white respondents advocating for better transit.

Which City services should be prioritized? (top four choices citywide)



Executive Summary

Enhancing Civic Participation for All

There are astonishing racial differences in civic participation in Baltimore – but no difference at all in desire to participate. Citywide, three quarters of respondents say they would like to be more involved in City decisions about how to spend public funds, with only small differences among cohorts examined. At the same time, 80% of white respondents say they have participated in actions to inform the budget process, whereas less than 60% and 40% of black and Latino/a respondents, respectively, say they have. Similarly, 60% of white respondents have voted on ballot measures, while less than 30% and 10% of black and Latino/a respondents, respectively, have.

To increase civic participation, Baltimore City government must reach deeper into neighborhoods. The top recommendation for the City to make it easier for residents to participate in decision making about spending is holding meetings in all neighborhoods. This recommendation is that of a near majority of all Baltimoreans, including both voters and non-voters. Most people's second choice – and white respondents' top choice – is to make online participation more robust. Similarly, a question about how the Police Department could build better community relations had a majority asking for more/better face-to-face outreach, and nearly 50% asking for more/better social media outreach (on a question that permitted multiple responses and had seven choices).

Given the indicated importance of safer neighborhoods and general agreement on the steps required to achieve them, the survey results suggest prioritizing efforts to increase civic activity focused on safety and policing. Currently, striking differences exist across racial groups, especially among young Baltimoreans - for example, within the 18-34 age group, black and Latino/a respondents were less than half as likely to know about the Consent Decree as their white peers. Avenues do exist for residents to participate in municipal processes regarding safety and policing, such those led by the Baltimore Police Monitoring Team. Efforts to connect residents, especially black and brown youth, to such opportunities and remove barriers to participation could be expanded. Other initiatives that address this gap would align well with the civic priorities for improving neighborhood life in Baltimore that emerged through this survey.

Introduction

Blueprint for Baltimore

Blueprint for Baltimore: 2020 and Beyond is a collaborative effort to create a community-driven agenda for Baltimore and hold the city's leaders accountable to it. The effort was launched by Open Society Institute-Baltimore (OSI-B) in 2019.

The constant turnover in Baltimore City elected leadership in recent years has underlined the need for good governance that centers community priorities as the cornerstone of any sustained effort to address the city's many challenges. OSI, in coordination with community leaders, conceived of the Blueprint for Baltimore project as the best way to collect reliable data on city residents' top priorities for transforming Baltimore, ensure that those priorities remain at the center of discussions through the 2020 election season, and demand accountability to those priorities beyond 2020.

During Phase One of the Blueprint process, OSI-B in partnership with Black Leaders Organizing for Change, CASA, Baltimore Votes, Black Girls Vote, and the No Boundaries Coalition, and in consultation with HR&A Advisors, conducted a citywide survey to identify Baltimore residents' top issue priorities for the city's next Mayor and City Council.

During Phase Two, OSI-B will host a series of Mayoral and City Council forums, where candidates will be asked to respond to the data on resident priorities identified through the Blueprint survey, and to offer responsive policy agendas.

During Phase Three, OSI-B and community partners will monitor city leaders' adherence to their commitments and convene business and philanthropic leaders to explore ways to complement the efforts of government leaders.

This report summarizes key findings from the survey conducted in Phase One - the largest issue-oriented survey in Baltimore history - which will inform subsequent Blueprint efforts to hold candidates and elected officials accountable to residents' priorities.

Blueprint for Baltimore

Survey Design

The Blueprint survey design process was informed by extensive input from residents and community organizations. Survey questions were conceived and debated in four survey design workshops, each of which was hosted by an OSI-B community partner organization. A total of 70 Baltimoreans participated in the four workshops.

During these workshops, the Blueprint team (OSI-B, community organizations, and HR&A Advisors) invited residents to raise the most pressing issues the incoming administration should address. The OSI-B team then evaluated the themes that surfaced, and developed 22 questions (with an additional seven on respondents' demographic and geographic information) focused on five priority topics.

The team further refined each question and the answer options in collaboration with Baltimore-based subject matter experts within city government and academia.

The following goals dictated the design, administration, and analysis of the Blueprint survey:

- **Be inclusive of a diversity of Baltimoreans** by using accessible language free of technical terminology and by making the survey available in multiple languages.
- **Lead to actionable results** by ensuring each question was tied to a potential policy change or something city leaders can do or invest in.
- **Lead to transformative change** by targeting the questions on the issues that could have the greatest positive impact on Baltimoreans.
- **Hold government accountable** by presenting results with clear action items that community organizers can monitor through their implementation.

Blueprint for Baltimore

Data Collection

The Blueprint survey effort collected responses for seven weeks between October 19th and December 8th, 2019 and was administered online and through in-person canvassing efforts. Survey questions were written in English and translated into Spanish, French, and simplified Chinese, the languages most commonly spoken by residents.

The significant majority of responses (70%) were collected via canvassing. Canvassing was led by the four community partner organizations, which each recruited 8-10 Data Fellows to deliver the surveys in person. Data Fellows received a half-day of training to learn canvassing skills, including best practices for engagement with respondents.
The online survey was also hosted on the OSI-B website and distributed through social media, email, and media exposure through the Baltimore Sun.[1] Additionally, each community organization distributed the link to the online survey through their networks.

The effort as a whole and Data Fellows in particular aimed to get a truly representative sample of Baltimoreans, including populations that are typically underrepresented in civic engagement efforts. During the survey administration period, the Blueprint team monitored the respondent pool in order to ensure it was representative of the Baltimore city resident population as reported by the US Census Bureau with regard to race, age, and geographic distribution. These components informed the canvassing deployment strategy designed and updated on a weekly basis by the team.

The Blueprint survey received 5,170 responses. After filtering out responses from those living outside of Baltimore City, empty responses (those with no response for any of the 22 issue-oriented questions), and duplicates, 4,836 viable responses remained. This accounts for almost 1% of the city's population.

1. "Safer neighborhoods? Fewer vacants? Baltimore survey seeks priorities of city's often unheard population," Baltimore Sun, accessed January 14th, 2020. https://www.baltimoresun.com/politics/bs-md-ci-blueprint-baltimore-survey-20191127-33agdbejr5bghljp2tk2pewbt4-story.html

Respondent Overview

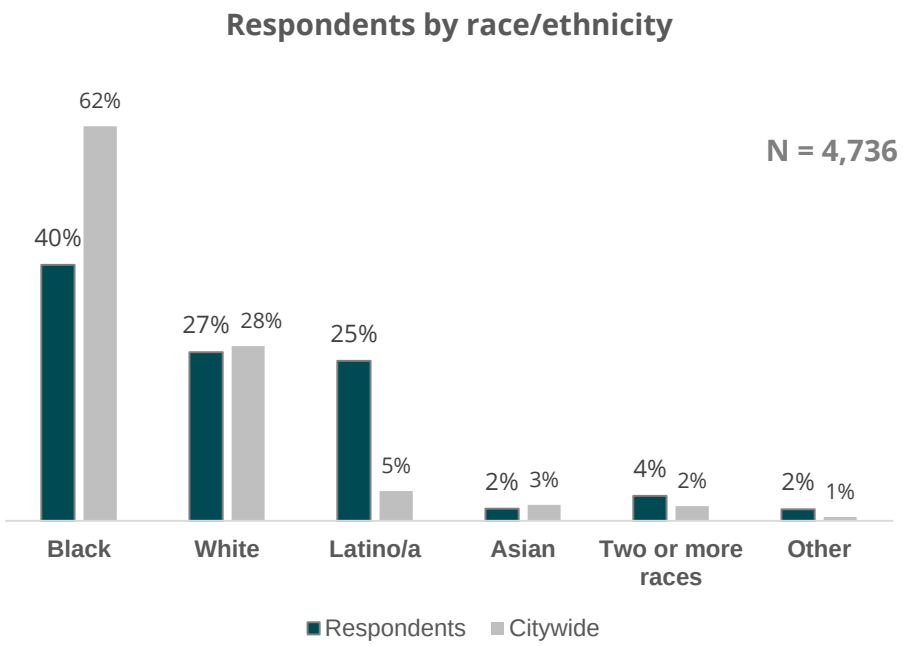
Who took the survey? How representative were respondents?

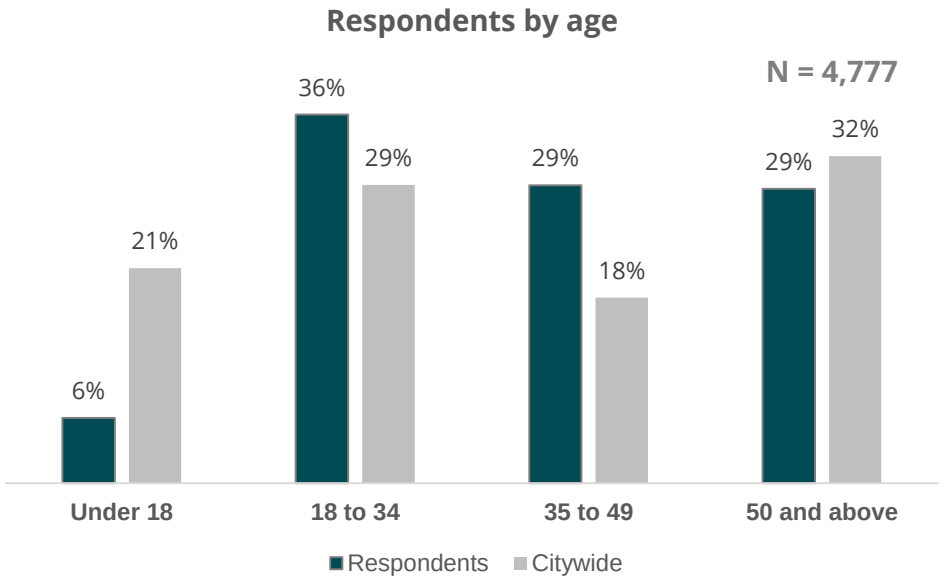
Demographics

4,863 valid responses were submitted by City residents, to our knowledge the largest opinion survey ever undertaken in the city, representing nearly 1% of its population.

Although our sample is disproportionately Latino/a, results can be – and in subsequent pages are - weighted to permit valid presentation of citywide results.

The 18 to 34 cohort was the largest survey group, comprising about 36% of respondents; citywide, over 50 is the largest age cohort, a group in which the survey was modestly under-represented. .

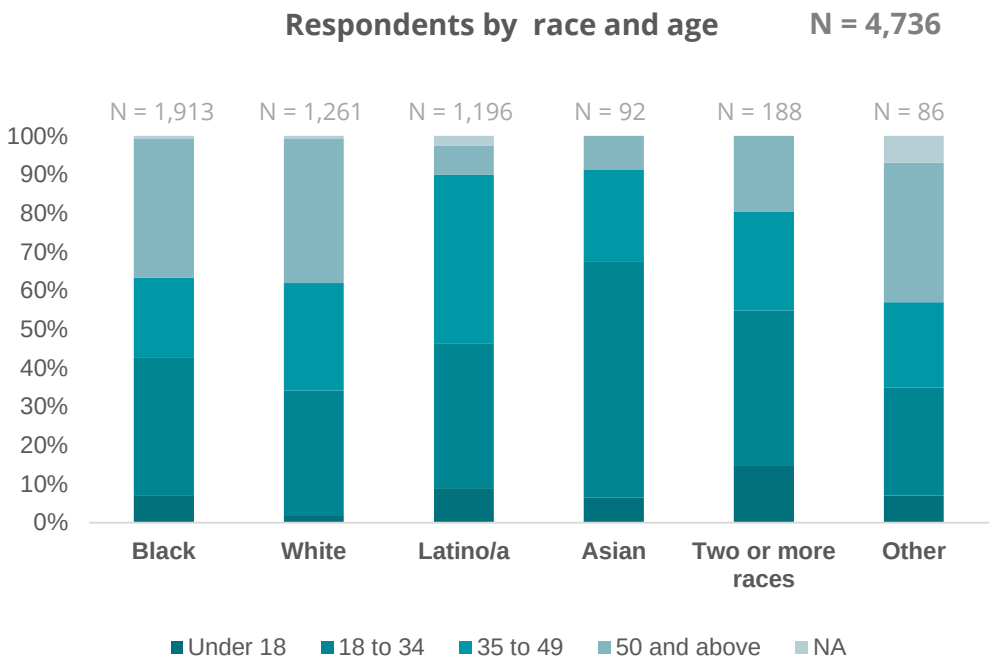




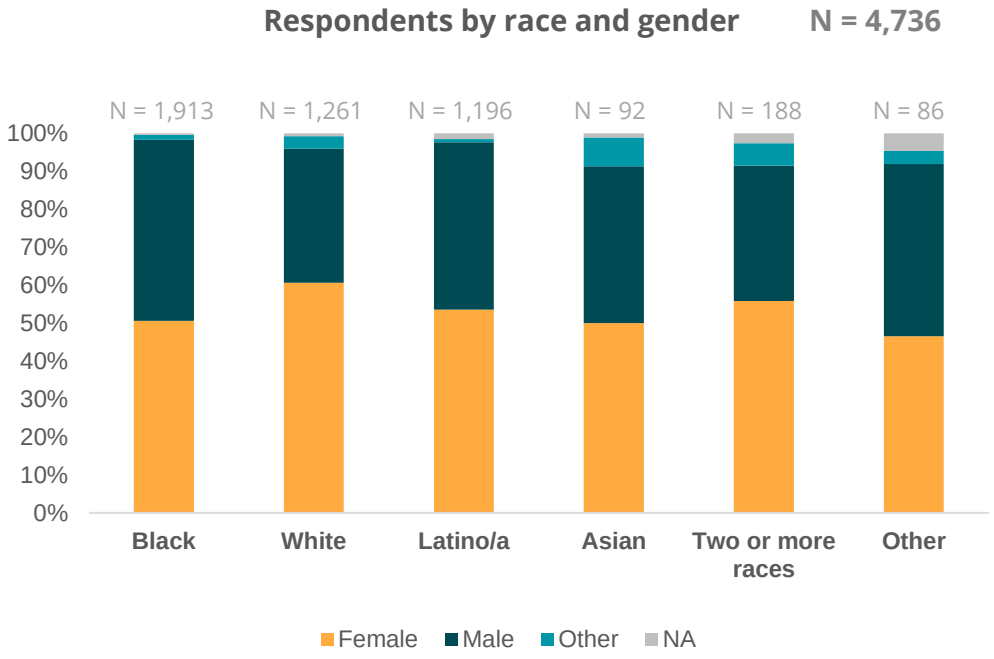
Who took the survey? How representative were respondents?

Demographics

Black and white respondents had a larger share of the 50+ cohort and smaller share of the 35-49 cohort compared to Latino/a respondents.



54% of respondents were female and 43% were male. This imbalance appears to have been driven by under-representation of white males in the survey.



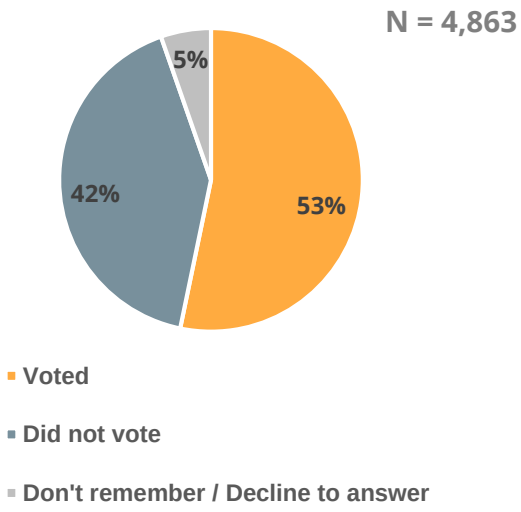
Who took the survey? How representative were respondents?

Civic participation

53% of respondents said they voted in 2016, somewhat lower than the Citywide voting rate of 62%[1].

1 "2016 General Election Results", Baltimore City Board of Elections, accessed January 10, 2020. https://boe.baltimorecity.gov/boe-past-results.

Did you vote in the primary or general election in 2016?



Geographic distribution

Across geography, the survey yielded on average 0.5% of the population of each Community Statistical Area (CSA),[2] up to over 2% of the population for some CSAs.[3] Of these CSAs, five had either fewer than 10 responses or less than 0.1% of the CSA population responding. Given the small sample size, these CSAs are excluded from the mapping results.[4]

For 11 of the remaining 50 CSAs, the racial distribution of the respondents did not match the census-reported racial distribution for each CSA. For example, in the Greater Rosemont CSA, Black respondents comprise only 50% of the respondent pool when they are 86% of the CSA's population. These CSAs have been marked in all mapping results to caveat that survey results may be different had the respondent pool been more racially representative of each CSA population.

2. All maps included in this report use Community Statistical Areas. CSAs were developed by Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance by grouping census tracts together to divide the city into 55 distinct areas. For more information on CSAs, please see BNIA's website at https://bniajfi.org/vital_signs/fullreport/.
3. CSA information was coded from the question on respondents' neighborhoods in the survey (Q3 through Q8). 1,146 responses (26% of total responses) did not include a valid neighborhood name and are excluded from mapped results.
4. While a 2017 report using CSA-level data (Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance, "Cultural Participation in Baltimore: What People Do in Baltimore's Neighborhood", 2017, https://bniajfi.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Cultural-Participation-Survey-Results-2017.pdf) uses five responses as the minimum response threshold, this report uses ten in order to be conservative.

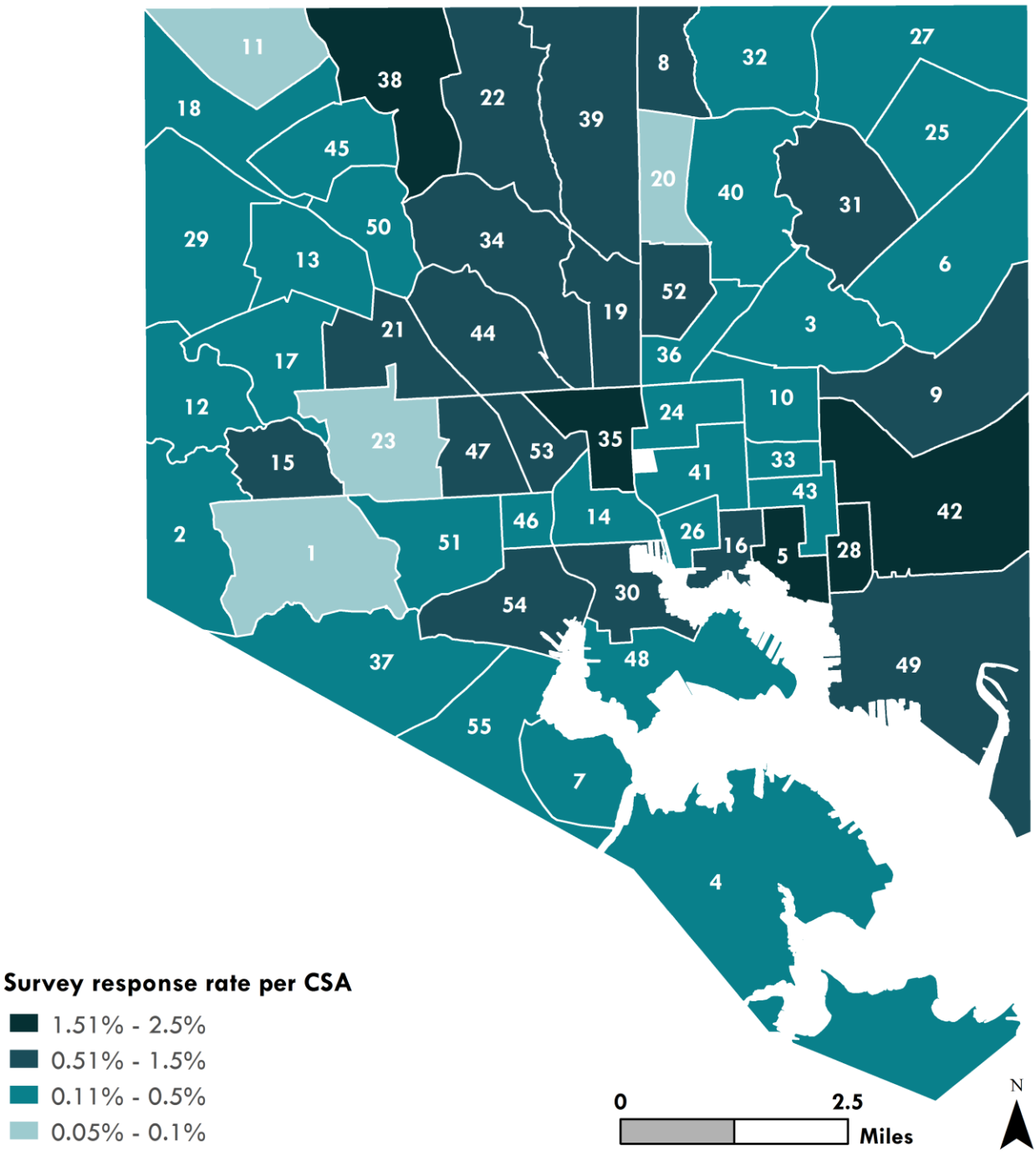
Who took the survey? How representative were respondents?

ID	CSA Name	Count	Response Rate
1	Allendale/Irvington/S. Hilton[1]	13	0.1%
2	Beechfield/Ten Hills/West Hills	26	0.2%
3	Belair-Edison[2]	48	0.3%
4	Brooklyn/Curtis Bay/Hawkins Point	52	0.4%
5	Canton[2]	133	1.6%
6	Cedonia/Frankford	37	0.2%
7	Cherry Hill	25	0.3%
8	Chinquapin Park/Belvedere[2]	62	0.7%
9	Claremont/Armistead[2]	80	0.9%
10	Clifton-Berea	12	0.1%
11	Cross-Country/Cheswolde[1]	7	0.1%
12	Dickeyville/Franklintown[1]	5	0.1%
13	Dorchester/Ashburton	28	0.2%
14	Downtown/Seton Hill	32	0.5%
15	Edmondson Village	51	0.6%
16	Fells Point	63	0.7%
17	Forest Park/Walbrook	14	0.1%
18	Glen-Fallstaff[2]	49	0.3%
19	Greater Charles Village/Barclay	213	1.3%
20	Greater Govans[1]	9	0.1%
21	Greater Mondawmin	46	0.5%
22	Greater Roland Park/Poplar Hill	106	1.4%
23	Greater Rosemont[1]	8	0.0%
24	Greenmount East	13	0.2%
25	Hamilton	17	0.1%
26	Harbor East/Little Italy	12	0.2%
27	Harford/Echodale	32	0.2%
28	Highlandtown[2]	181	2.4%
29	Howard Park/West Arlington	27	0.2%
30	Inner Harbor/Federal Hill	84	0.6%
31	Lauraville	66	0.5%
32	Loch Raven	37	0.2%
33	Madison/East End	12	0.2%
34	Medfield/Hampden/Woodberry/Remington	139	0.9%
35	Midtown	265	1.7%
36	Midway/Coldstream	32	0.3%
37	Morrell Park/Violetville	17	0.2%
38	Mount Washington/Coldspring	108	2.2%
39	North Baltimore/Guilford/Homeland	165	0.9%
40	Northwood	79	0.5%
41	Oldtown/Middle East[2]	15	0.2%
42	Orangeville/East Highlandtown[2]	164	1.5%
43	Patterson Park North & East	43	0.3%
44	Penn North/Reservoir Hill	144	1.4%
45	Pimlico/Arlington/Hilltop	23	0.2%
46	Poppleton/The Terraces/Hollins Market[2]	12	0.2%
47	Sandtown-Winchester/Harlem Park	81	0.6%
48	South Baltimore	13	0.2%
49	Southeastern[2]	33	0.5%
50	Southern Park Heights	42	0.3%
51	Southwest Baltimore	20	0.1%
52	The Waverlies[2]	102	1.2%
53	Upton/Druid Heights	69	0.7%
54	Washington Village/Pigtown	29	0.5%
55	Westport/Mount Winans/Lakeland	20	0.3%

1. CSAs with less than 10 responses or less than 0.1% of the population responding to the survey.
2. CSAs where the racial distribution of the respondent pool differed from that of the CSA population.

Who took the survey? How representative were respondents?

Percentage of residents who responded to the Blueprint survey by CSA



General Sentiment

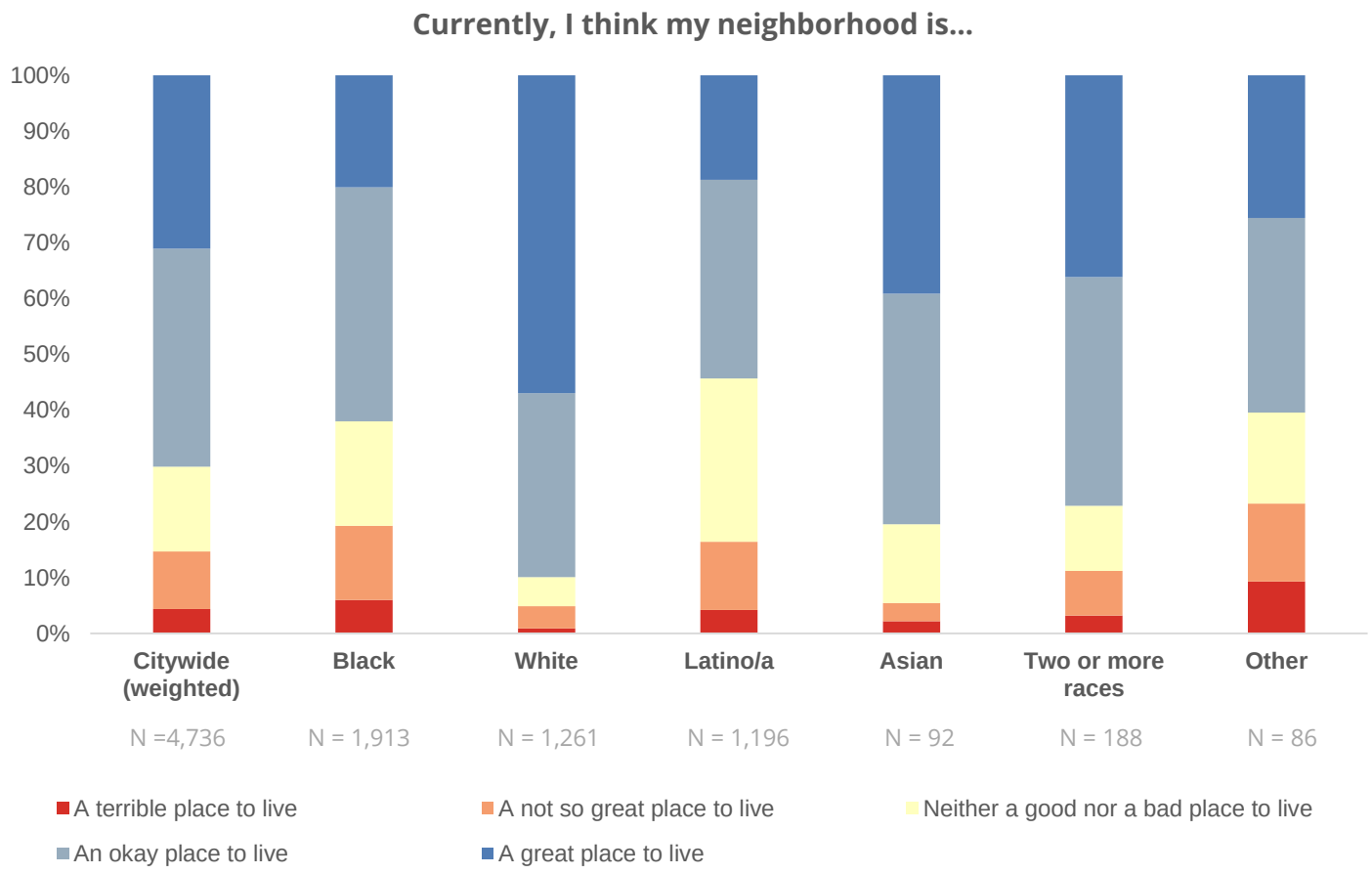
Currently, I think my neighborhood is...

Citywide, 70% of respondents think their neighborhood is a great or okay place to live. For comparison, a similar question asked in NYC in 2013 had 68% saying they had a good or okay ability to lead the life they want to live in their neighborhood[1].

1. Talking Transition NYC, 2014. Accessed January 22, 2020. https://talkingtransitionnyc1.splashthat.com/

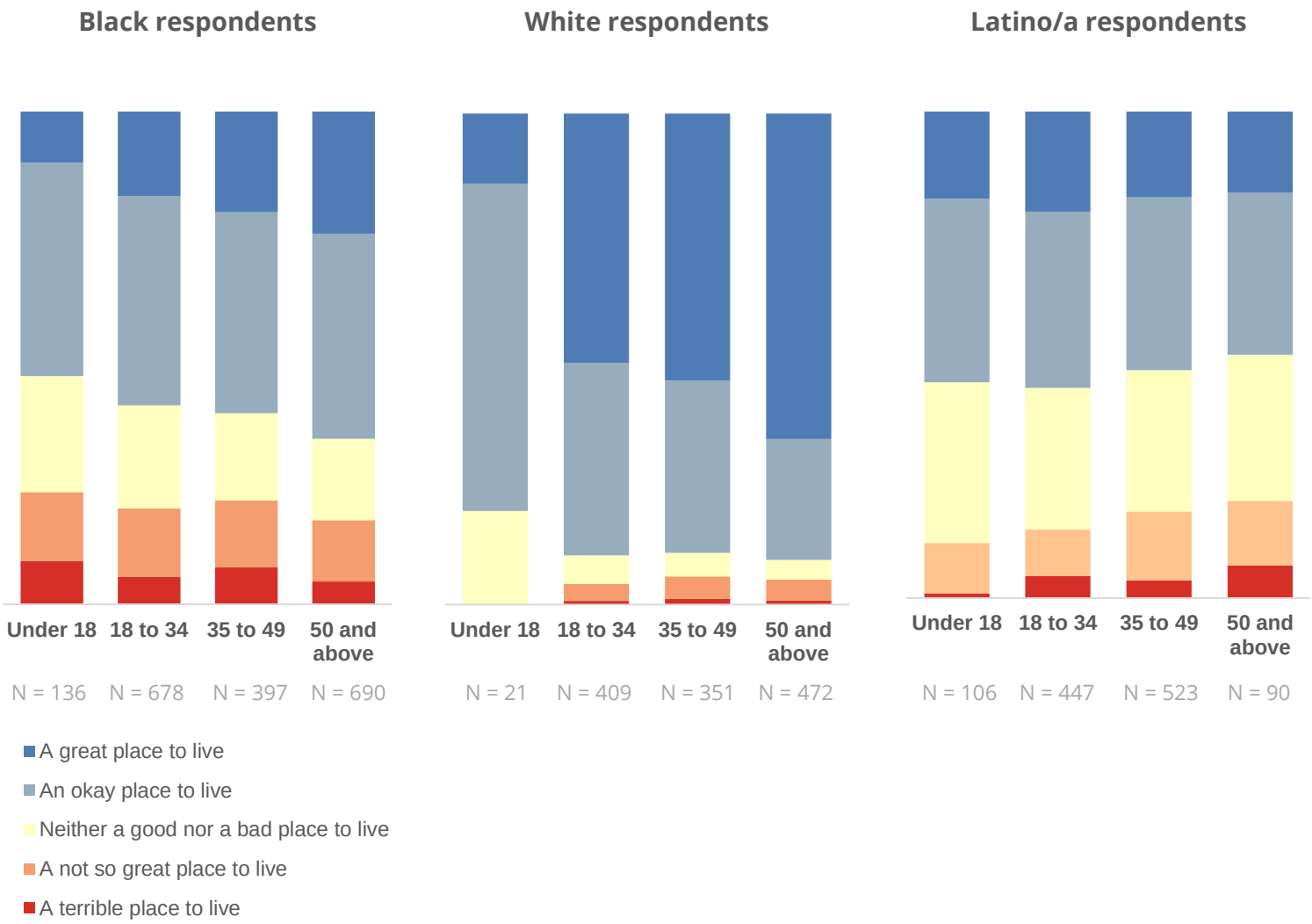
White respondents are almost three times as likely to think their neighborhood is a great place to live as black and Latino/a respondents.

There is no significant difference for gender. Generally, older respondents tend to have more positive views. However, the most negative views were those of respondents who declined to give their age.



Currently, I think my neighborhood is...

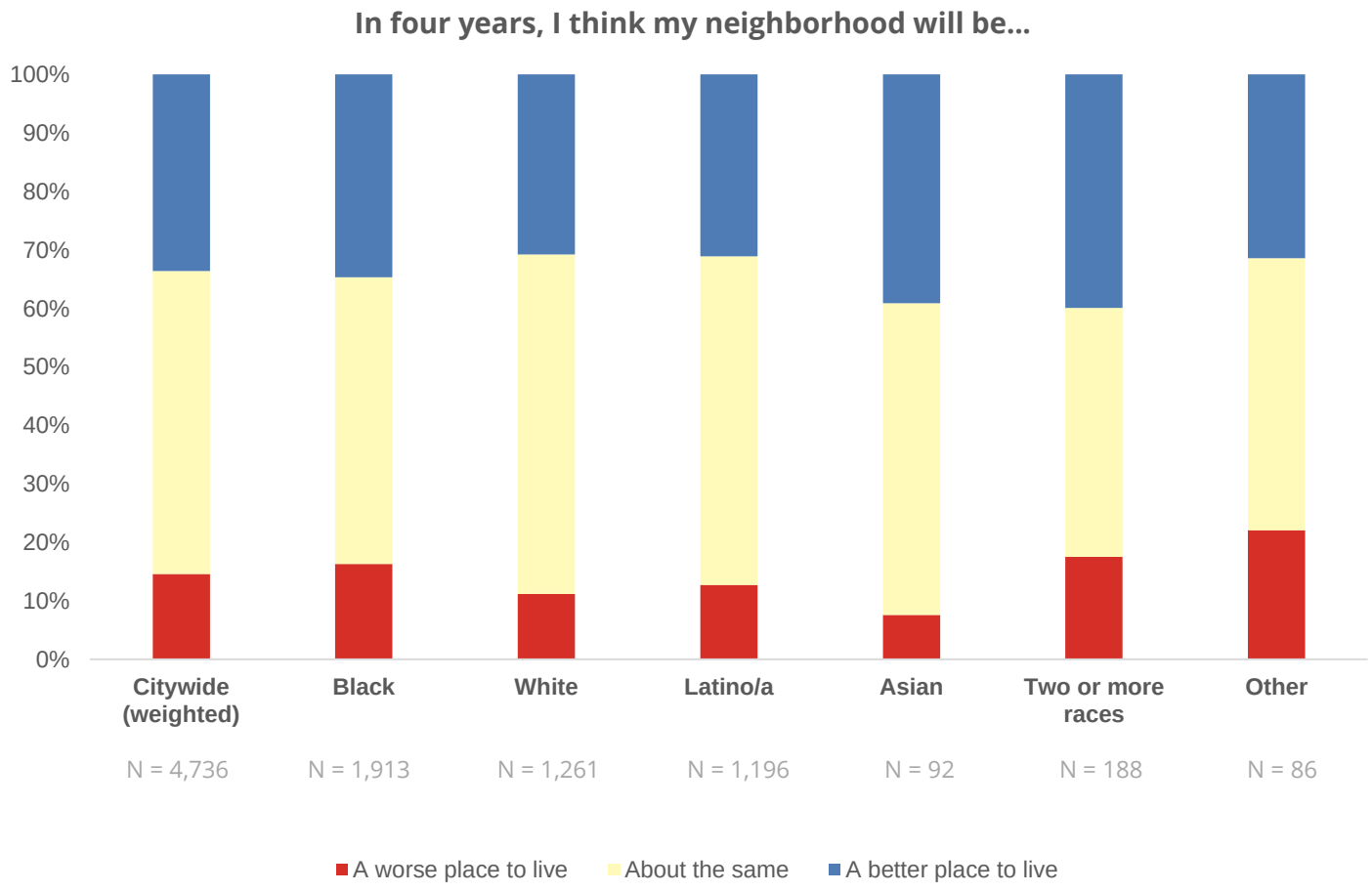
For both black and white respondents, older respondents were more likely to think their neighborhood is a great place to live. There were relatively small differences among different age groups for Latino/a respondents.



In four years, I think my neighborhood will be...

Citywide, most respondents (52%) think that over the term of the next Mayor, their neighborhood will stay about the same. A third think their neighborhood will be better, and 15% think it will be worse.

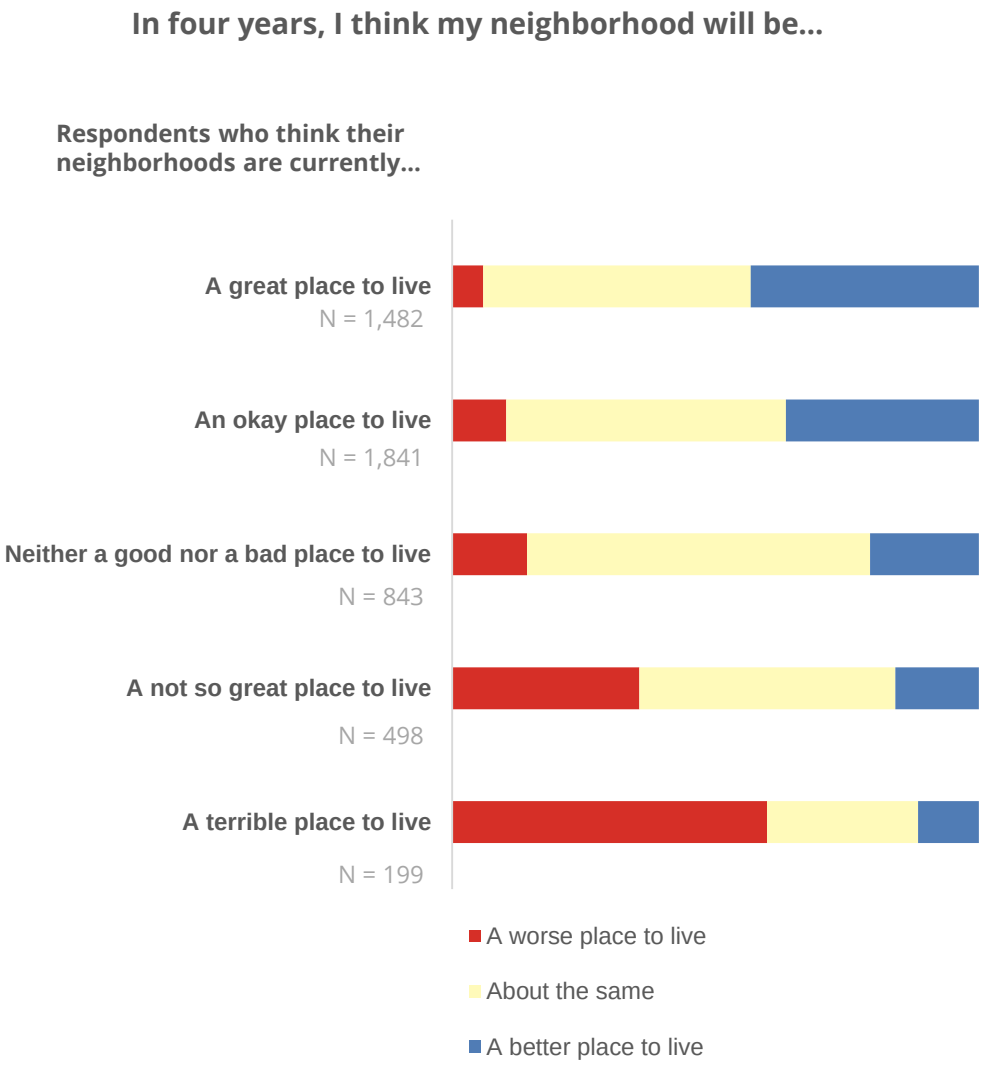
There are no significant differences for race, gender, and age.



In four years, I think my neighborhood will be...

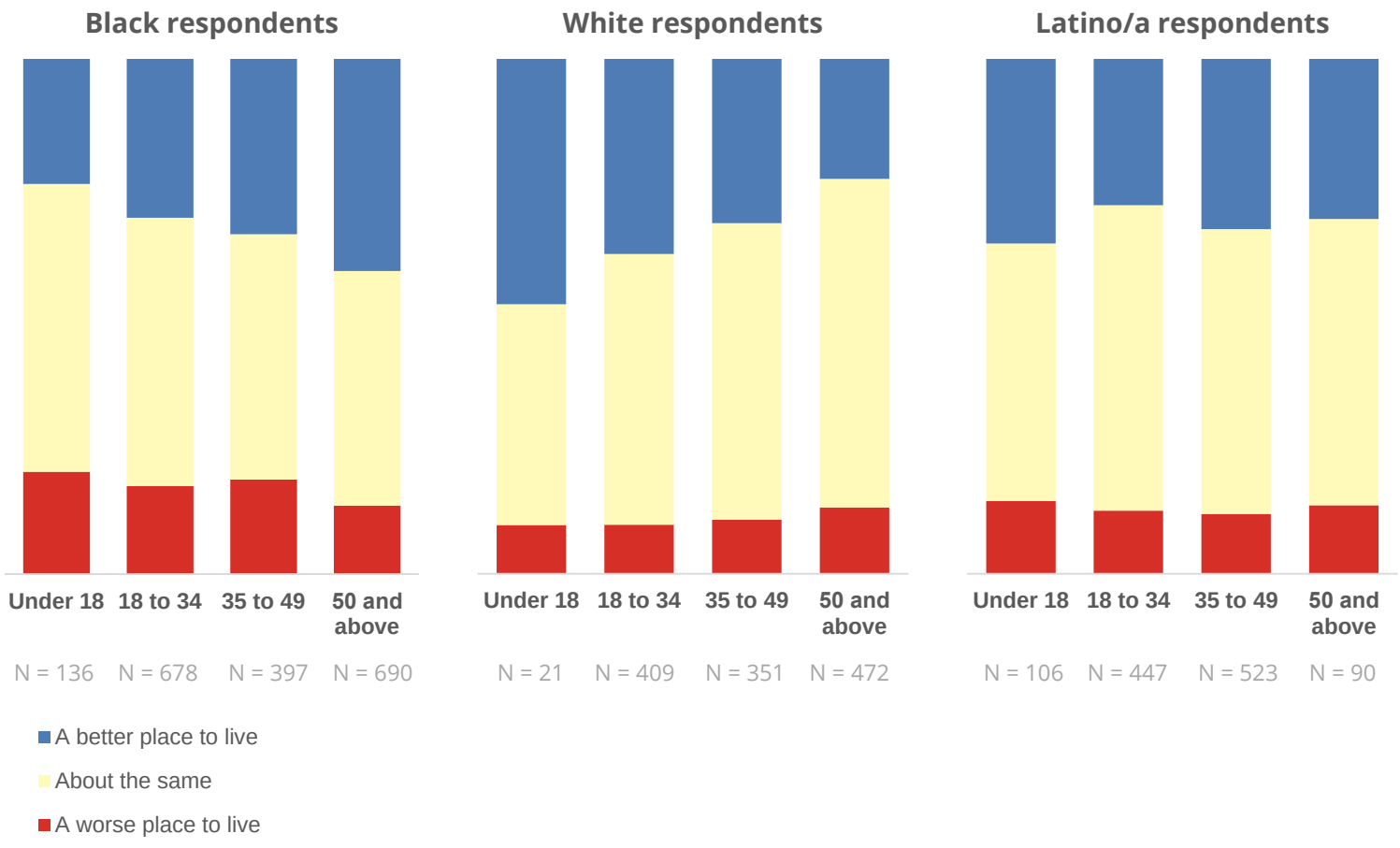
Respondents who believe their neighborhoods are good/okay now are much more likely than others to think their neighborhoods will be better in the future.

Likewise, respondents who believe their neighborhoods are terrible/not so great are much more likely to think they will be worse in the future than other respondents. For instance, regardless of race, among respondents who think their neighborhoods are great places to live, 43% think their neighborhoods will be better in 4 years, compared to only 12% who think their neighborhoods are currently a terrible place to live.



In four years, I think my neighborhood will be...

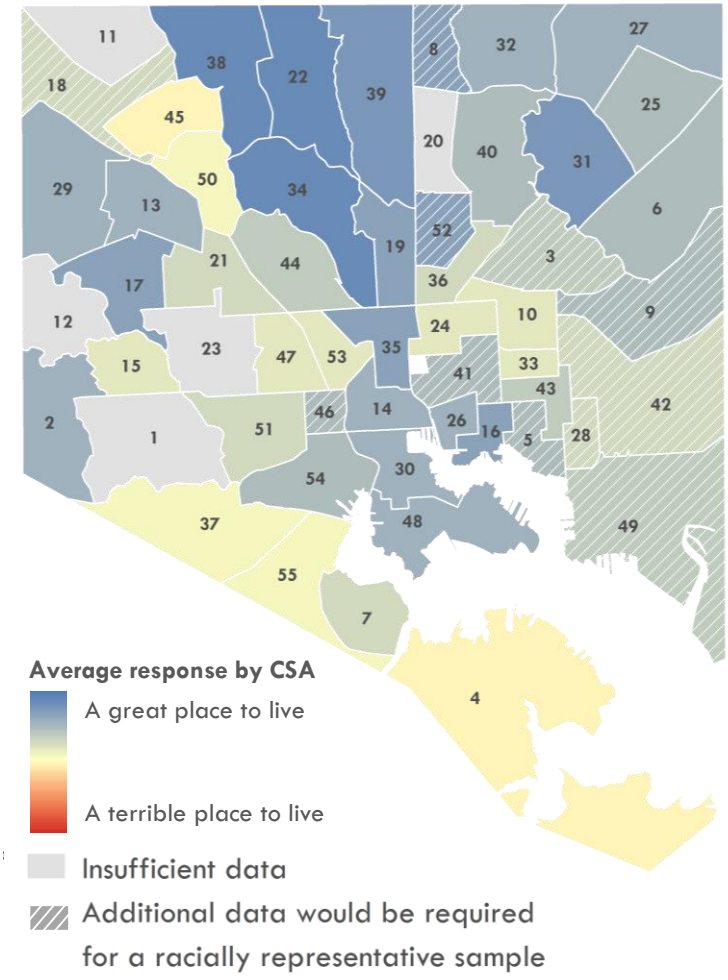
For black respondents, optimism about the future increases with age; as white residents age, they are more inclined to think the status quo will prevail and find improvement increasingly implausible. Latino/a respondents' sentiment was consistent regardless of age.



Respondents in North Baltimore, Midtown and Downtown, and in select neighborhoods within East and West Baltimore are most satisfied with their neighborhoods.

While citywide there is a correlation between current satisfaction levels and feelings about the future, there are neighborhoods with low satisfaction levels but with a positive outlook toward the future, and vice versa.

Currently, I think my neighborhood is...



Average response by CSA

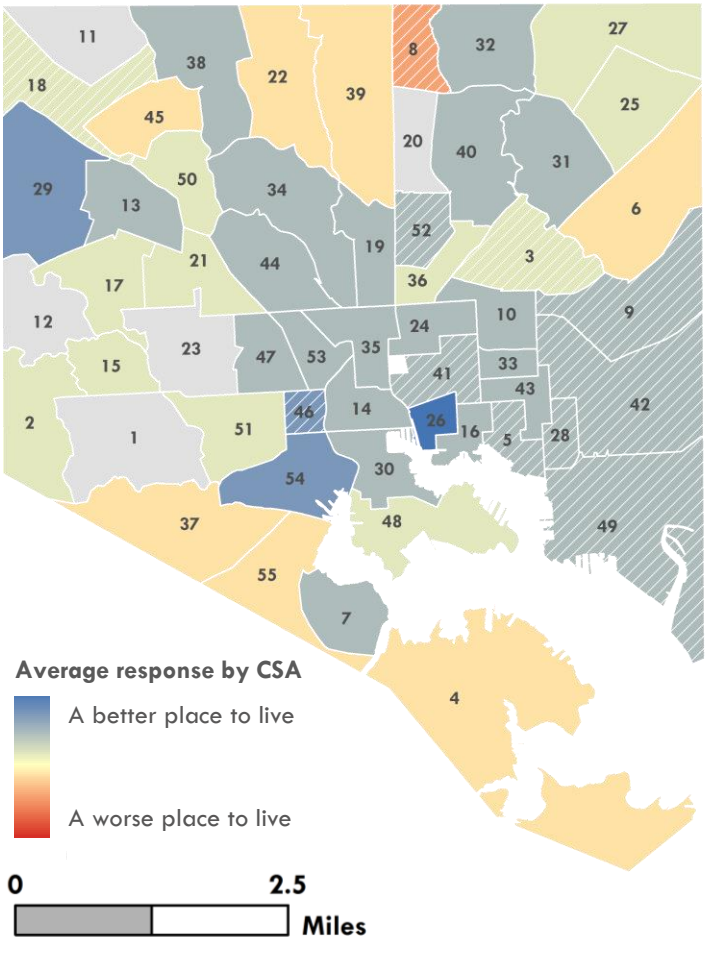
A great place to live

A terrible place to live

Insufficient data

Additional data would be required for a racially representative sample

In four years, I think my neighborhood will be...



Average response by CSA

A better place to live

A worse place to live

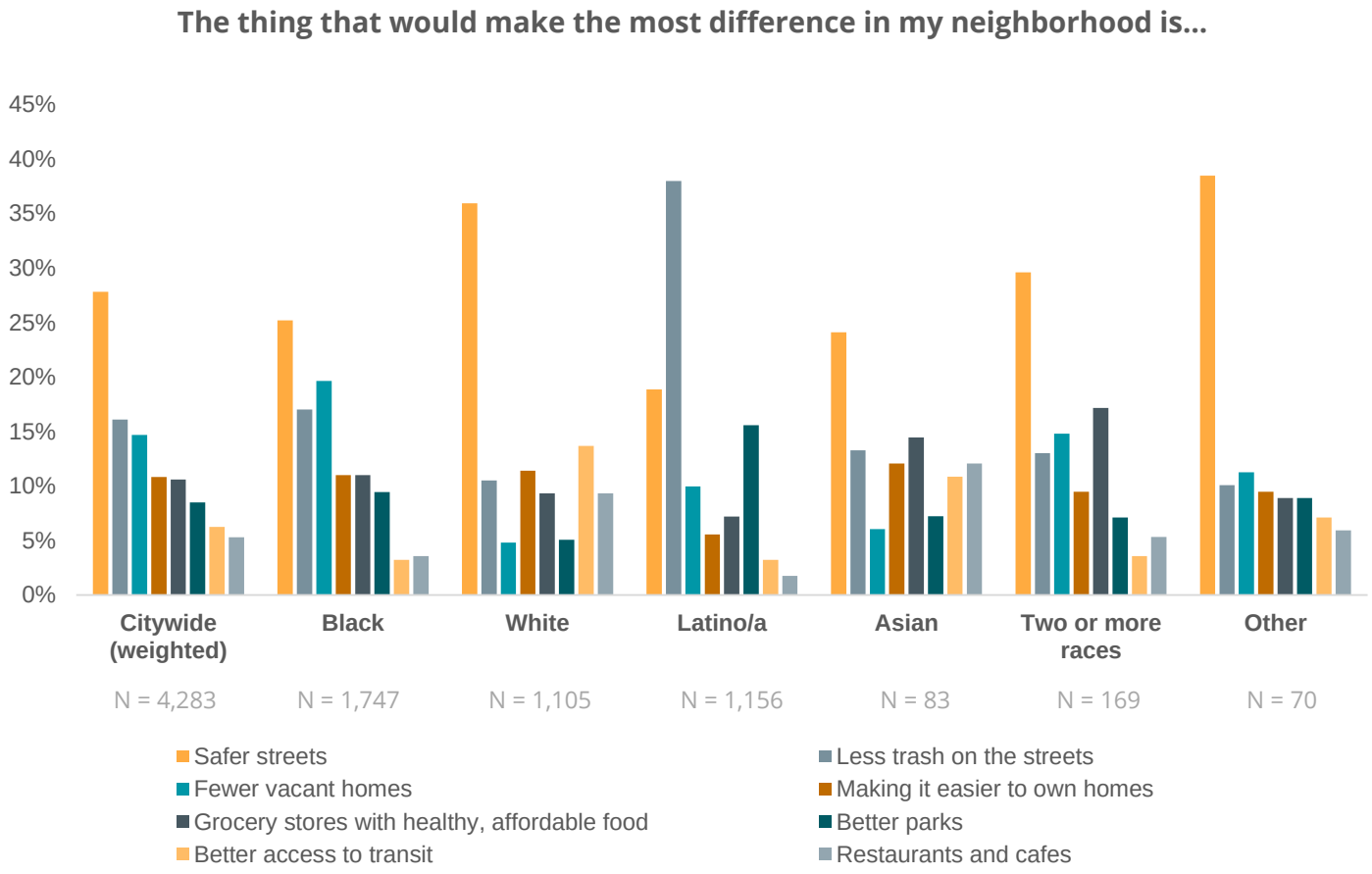
0 2.5 **Miles**

The thing that would make the most difference in my neighborhood is...

Citywide, **safer streets** is the most popular option, selected by 28% of respondents. **Less trash on the streets** and **fewer vacant homes** were selected by 16% and 15% of respondents respectively.

Safer streets is the most popular response among all races other than Latino/a. This was supported by a third of white and multi-racial respondents. White respondents' (distant) second choice was better access to transit.

Fewer vacant homes was black respondents' second choice and was more popular among these respondents than among any other racial group. Black respondents ranked vacancies, safety and trash fairly closely. Latino/a respondents selected **less trash on the streets** as the most important condition to remedy, distantly followed by safety and better parks.

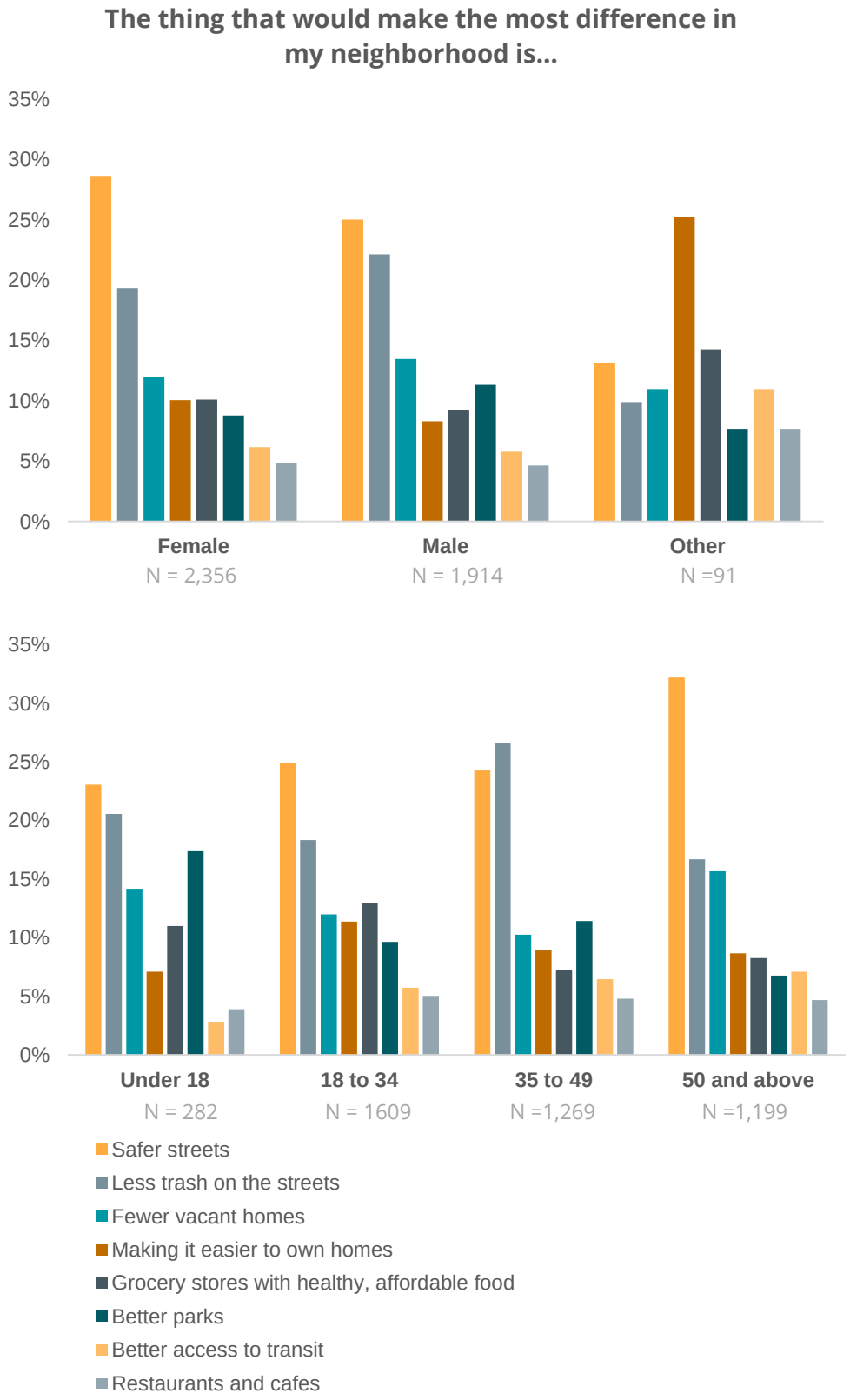


The thing that would make the most difference in my neighborhood is...

Safer streets is the top option for both female and male respondents, selected by over 25% of both groups.

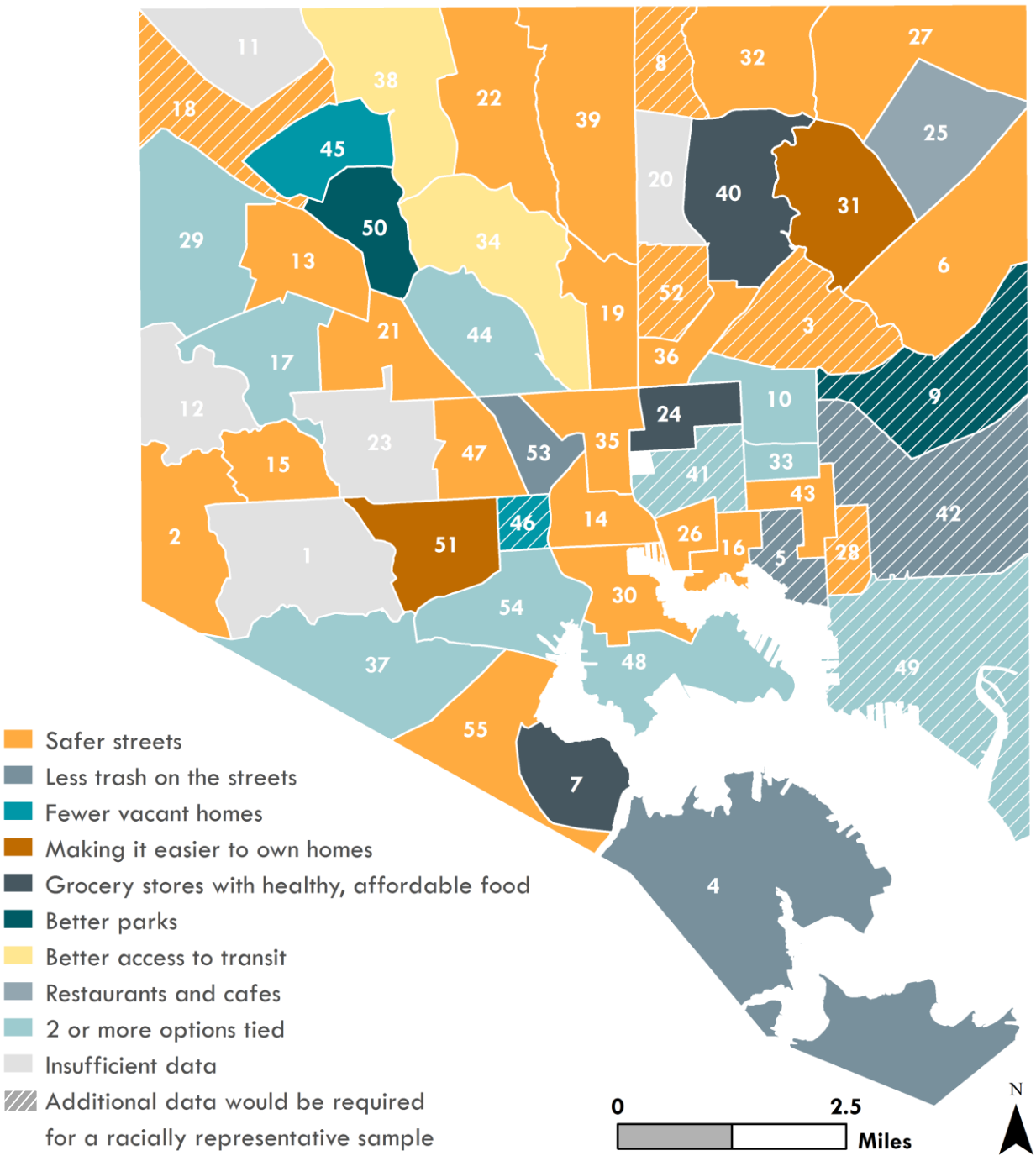
Respondents who identified as transgender, non-binary, or other chose **making it easier to own homes** as their top option, and ranked **safer streets** and **grocery stores with healthy, affordable food** closely.

The **safer streets** option is the top option for all age groups other than the 35-49 cohort, who chose **less trash on the streets.**



The thing that would make the most difference in my neighborhood is...

Most popular choice by CSA



Every year, the Mayor decides how to spend $1 billion out of the City's $3B operating budget. Which City services should s/he prioritize?

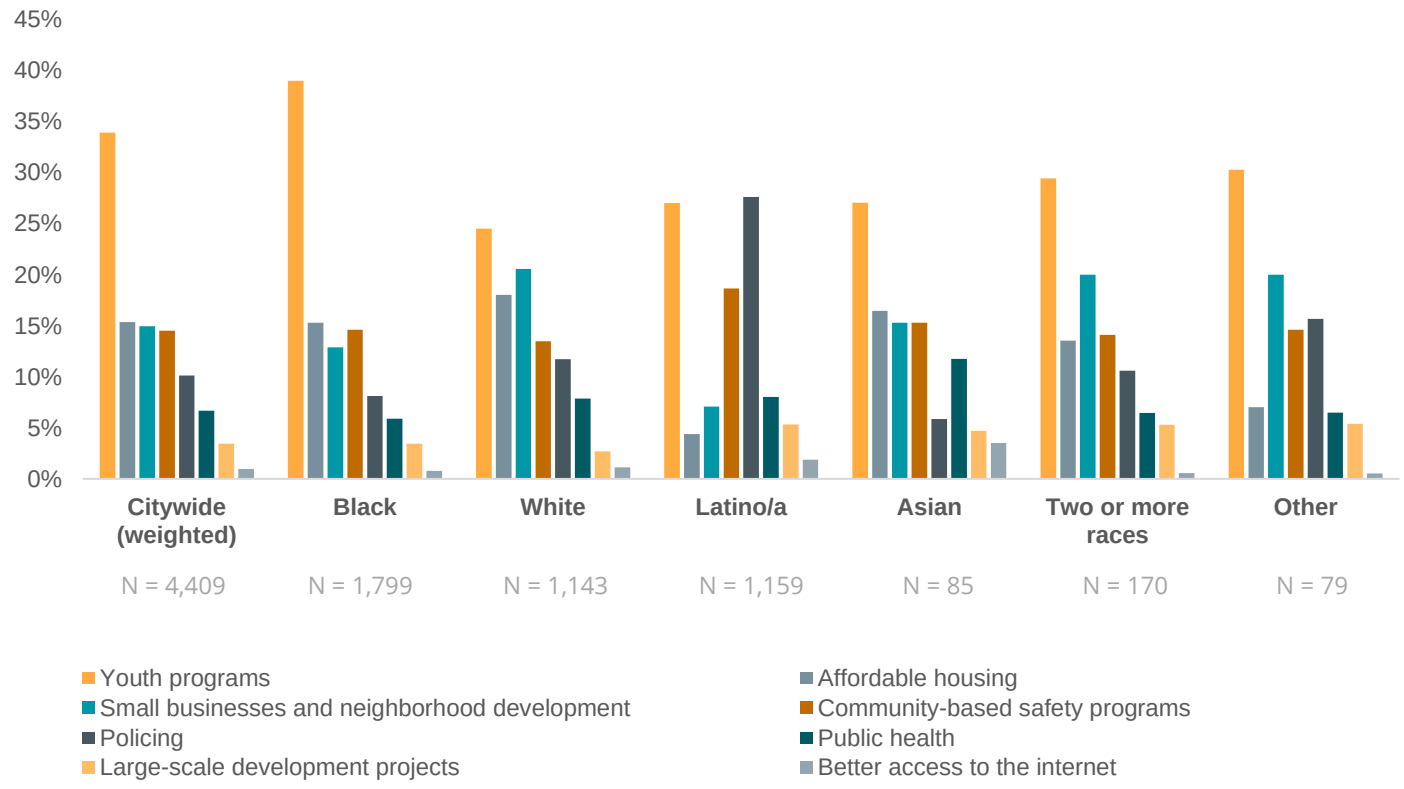
Youth programs is most popular, selected by 34% of respondents citywide.

Community-based safety programs, policing, investment in small business, and **affordable housing** were each selected by 15-16% of respondents, and **public health** by 7% of respondents. **Large-scale development** and **better access to the internet** were selected by less than 5% of respondents.

Youth programs was selected as the top option by all racial groups other than Latino/a, whose top option, by a very small margin, was **policing** (with youth programs their close second choice).

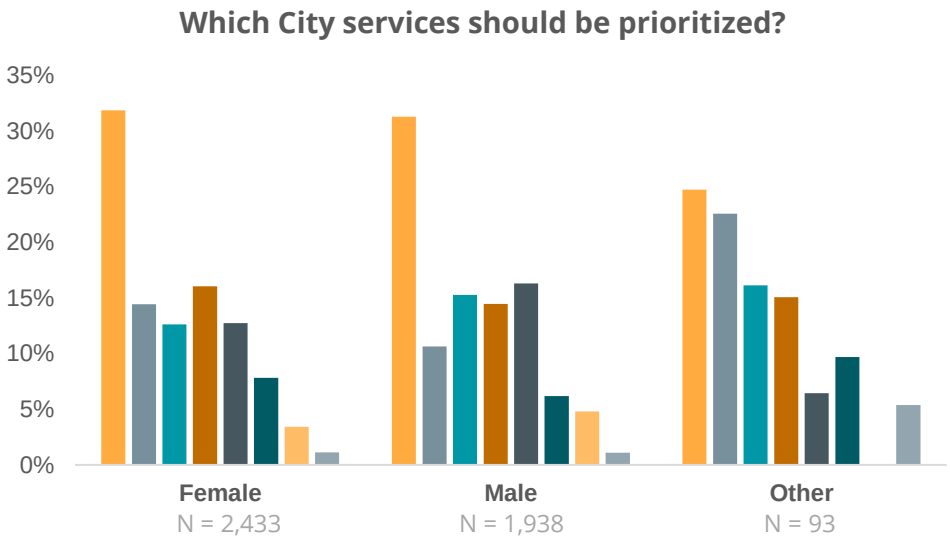
There was some variation by race among second and third choices and margin between choices. **Affordable housing** was the second choice of black respondents, with **community-based safety programs** and **investment in small business** following closely behind. **Investment in small businesses** was white respondents' second choice.

Which City services should be prioritized?



Every year, the Mayor decides how to spend $1 billion out of the City's $3B operating budget. Which City services should s/he prioritize?

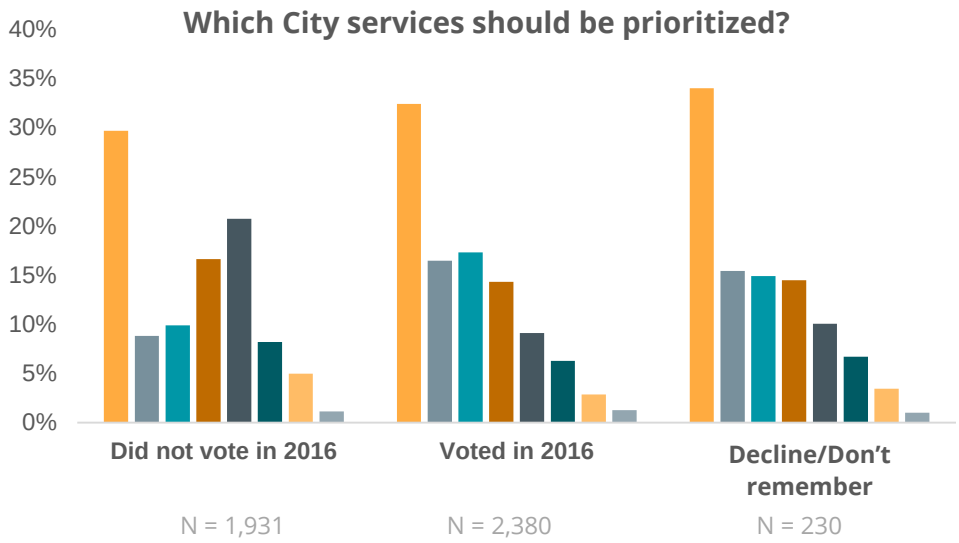
Youth programs is the top option for all gender groups, and in the case of female and male respondents, by a wide margin. Those who identified as neither male or female ranked **affordable housing** as a close second choice.



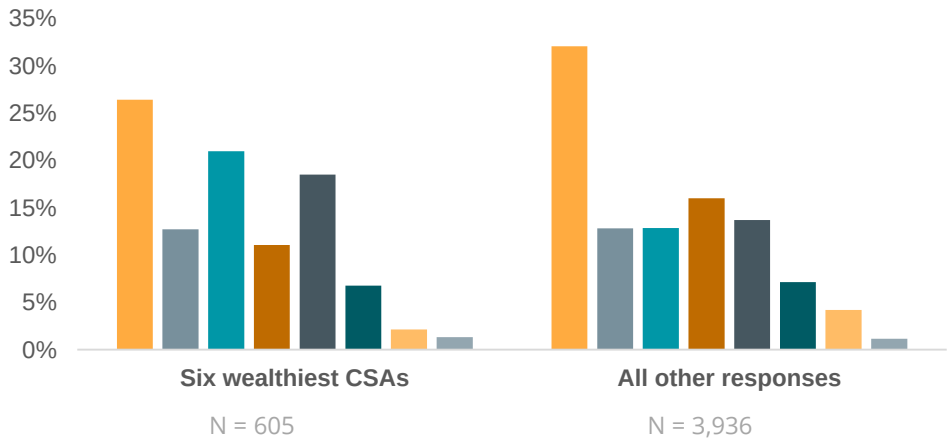
Youth programs was selected as the top option by all age groups. **Community-based safety programs** was consistently in the top three options for all age groups.

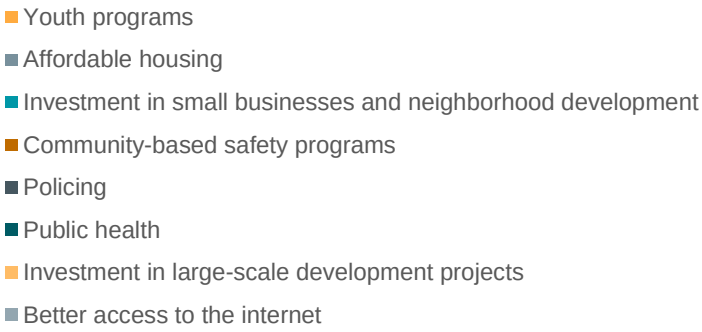
Every year, the Mayor decides how to spend $1 billion out of the City's $3B operating budget. Which City services should s/he prioritize?

Youth programs is the top option regardless of whether respondents voted in 2016. Those who did not vote are more likely to choose **policing** and less likely to choose **affordable housing** and **investment in small businesses** compared to those who voted.



Respondents living in the city's wealthiest areas[1] are more likely than others to prioritize **investment in small businesses** and **policing**, and less likely to choose **community-based safety programs** or y**outh programs**, than other respondents.

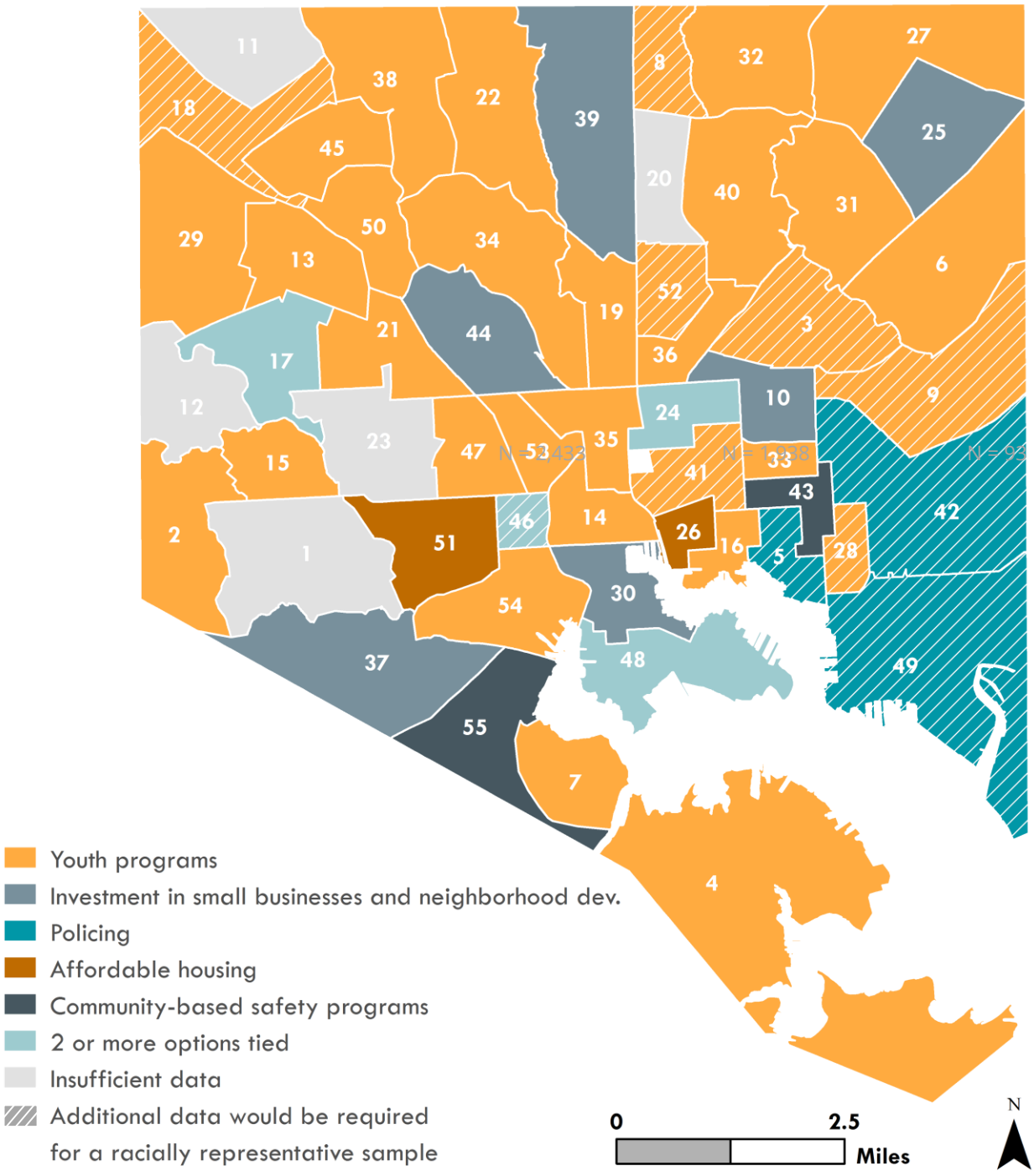




1. The team used the six ZIP codes cited in a Maryland Matters article ("Frank DeFilippo: Baltimore. Take Me to Your Leader", Maryland Matters, 2019. Accessed January 22, 2020. https://www.marylandmatters.org/2019/11/25/frank-defilippo-baltimore-take-me-to-your-leader/) to identify the six corresponding CSAs.

Every year, the Mayor decides how to spend $1 billion out of the City's $3B operating budget. Which City services should s/he prioritize?

Most popular choice by CSA

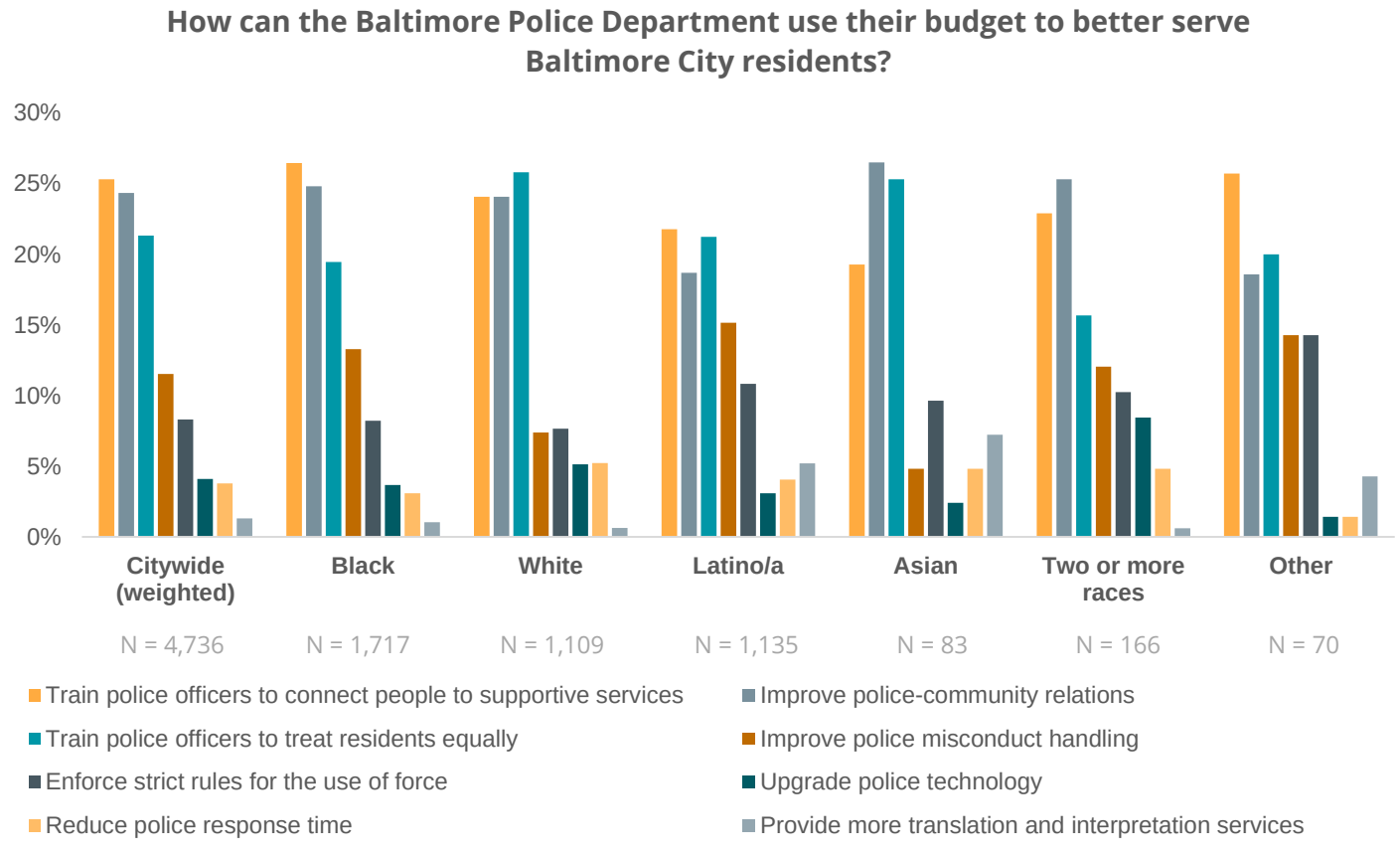


Public safety & Policing

How can the Baltimore Police Department use its budget to better serve Baltimore City residents?

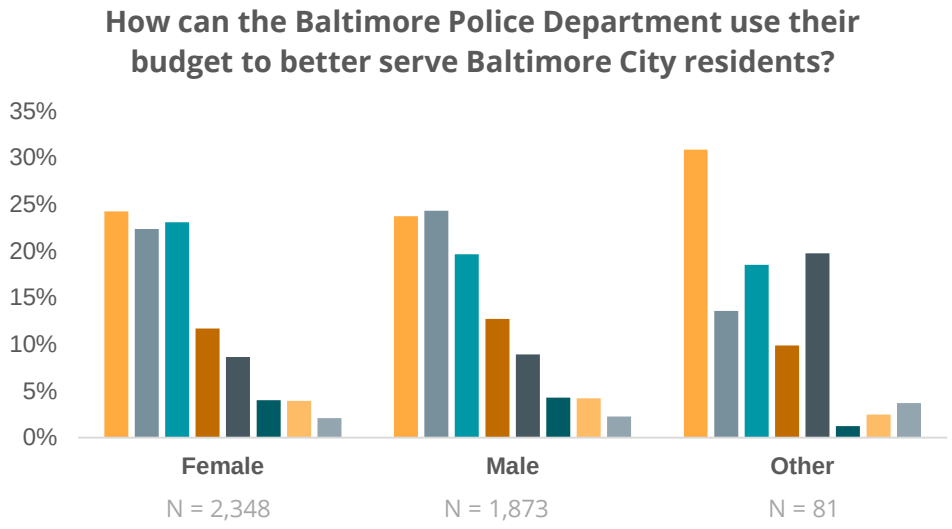
Improving police-community relations, **training officers to connect people to supportive services**, and **training officers to treat residents equally without bias** are the top three choices, each selected by over 20% of respondents.

Racial differences in responses are relatively minimal: all of white, Asian, black, and Latino/a respondents **chose community relations, connections to supportive services**, and **equal treatment** as their top 3 choices. Latino/as are somewhat more likely to choose another response than respondents of other races: 19% of Latino/a respondents chose **improving police misconduct handling** as their first choice, higher than any other racial group, and 11% chose **enforcing the rules for the use of force**, higher than for all other racial groupings but "other."

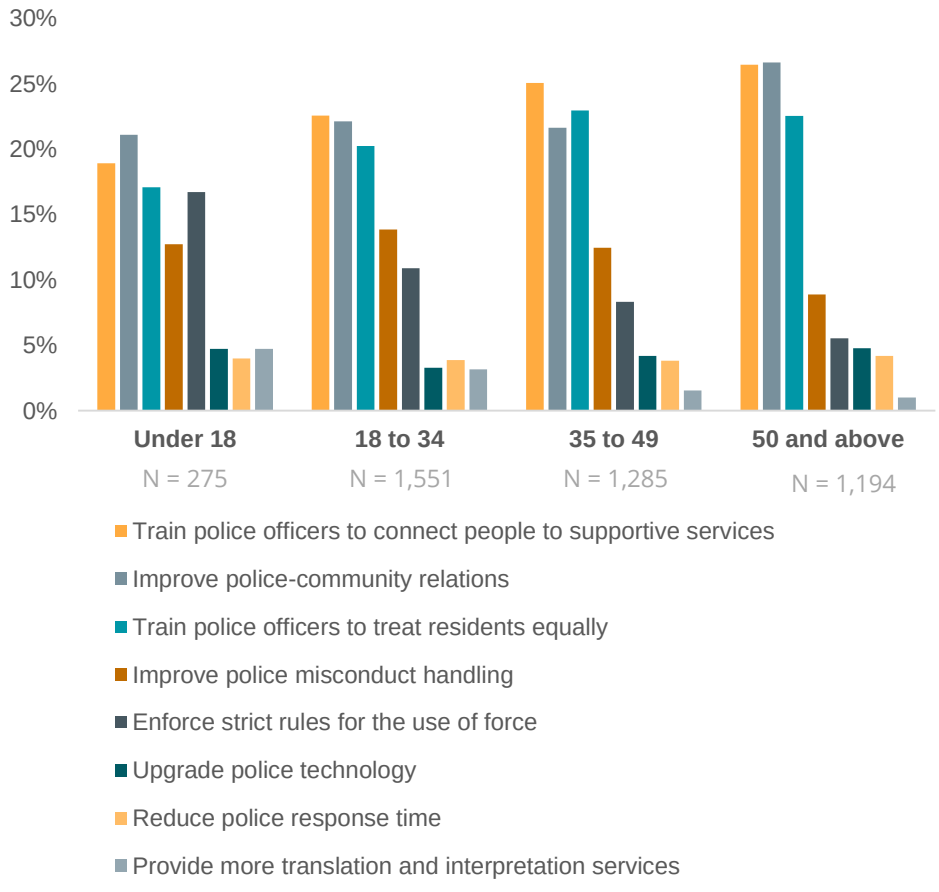


How can the Baltimore Police Department use its budget to better serve Baltimore City residents?

There was no significant difference between female and male respondents. Those who identified as neither male nor female were more likely to choose **enforce strict rules for the use of force** and less likely to choose **improve police-community relations** compared to others.

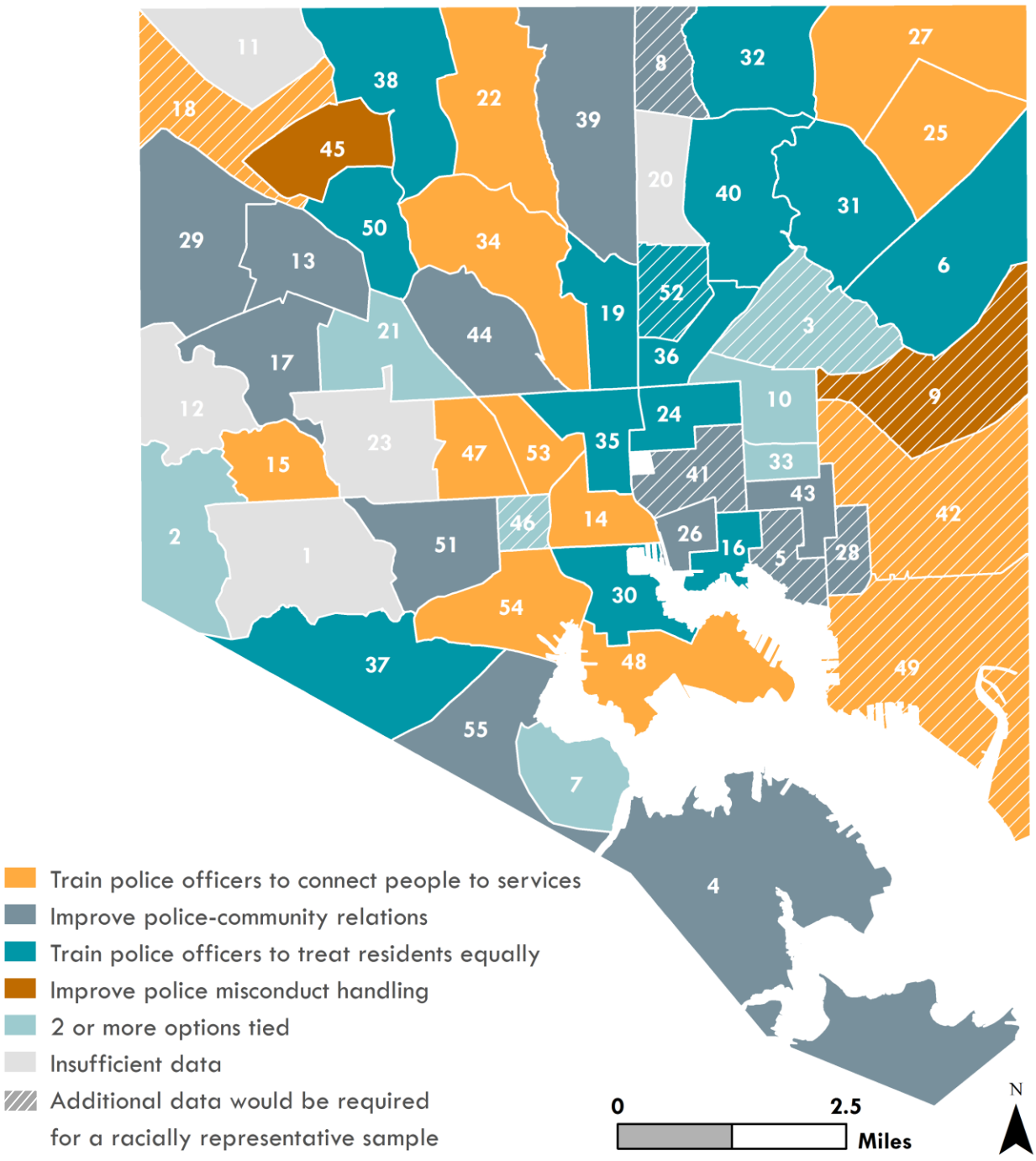


Younger respondents are more likely to choose the **enforce strict rules for the use of force** option.



How can the Baltimore Police Department use its budget to better serve Baltimore City residents?

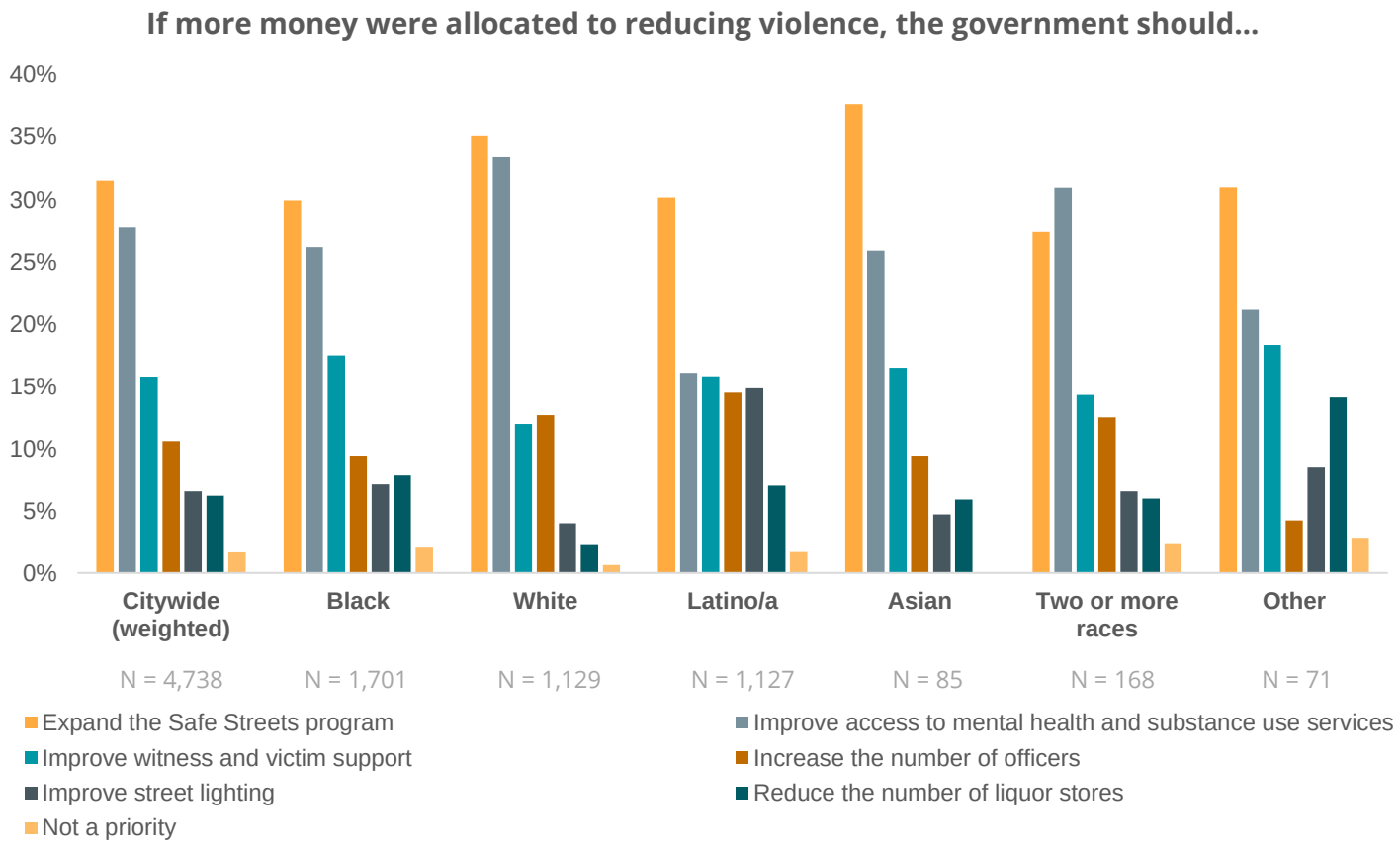
Most popular choice by CSA



If more money were allocated to reducing violence, government should...

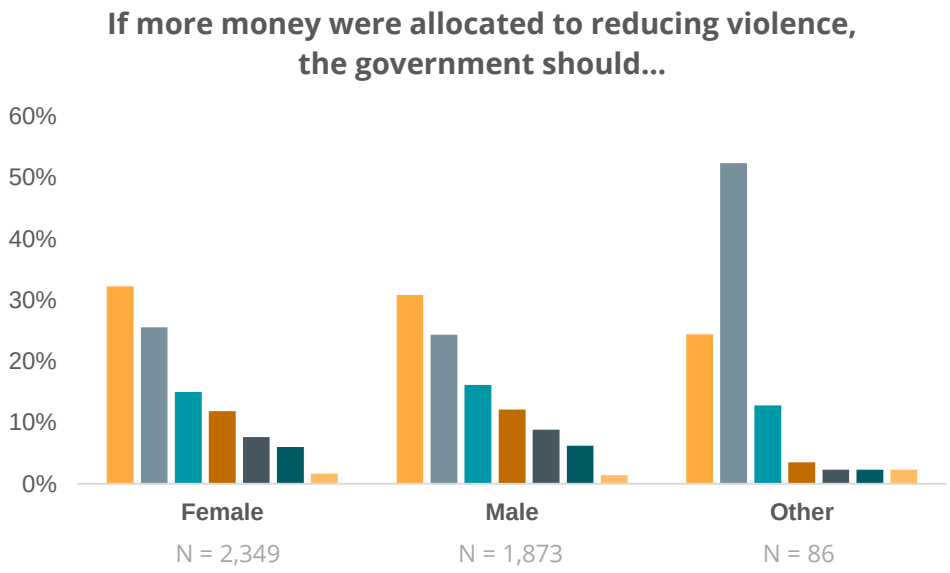
Citywide, **expanding the Safe Streets program** is the most popular option, selected by over 30% of respondents, followed by **providing better access to mental health and substance use services**, selected by over a quarter of respondents.

All white, black, Asian, and Latino/a respondents picked as their first choice **expanding the Safe Streets program** and **providing better access to mental health and substance use services** as their second. Latino/a respondents are most likely to pick something else as a second choice: **improving street lighting**, **increasing the number of police officers**, and **improving witness and victim support** scored nearly as high as access to mental health and substance abuse services.

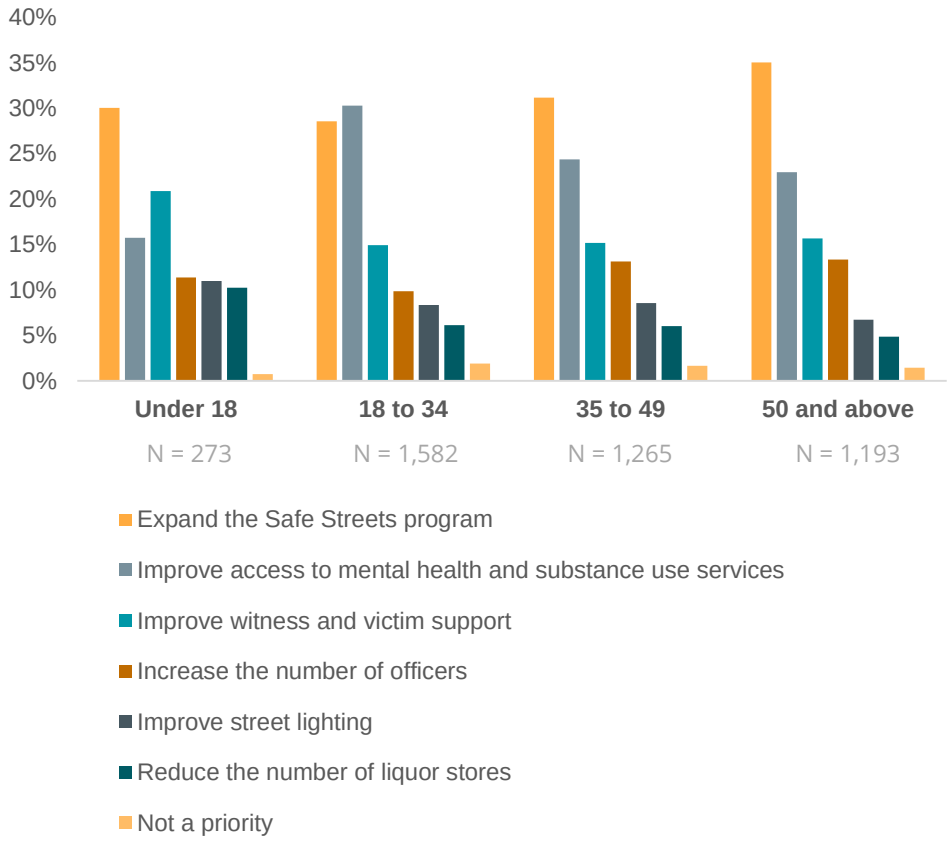


If more money were allocated to reducing violence, government should...

There is no significant difference among female and male respondents. Those who identified as neither male nor female were more likely to choose **the improve access to mental health and substance use services** option.

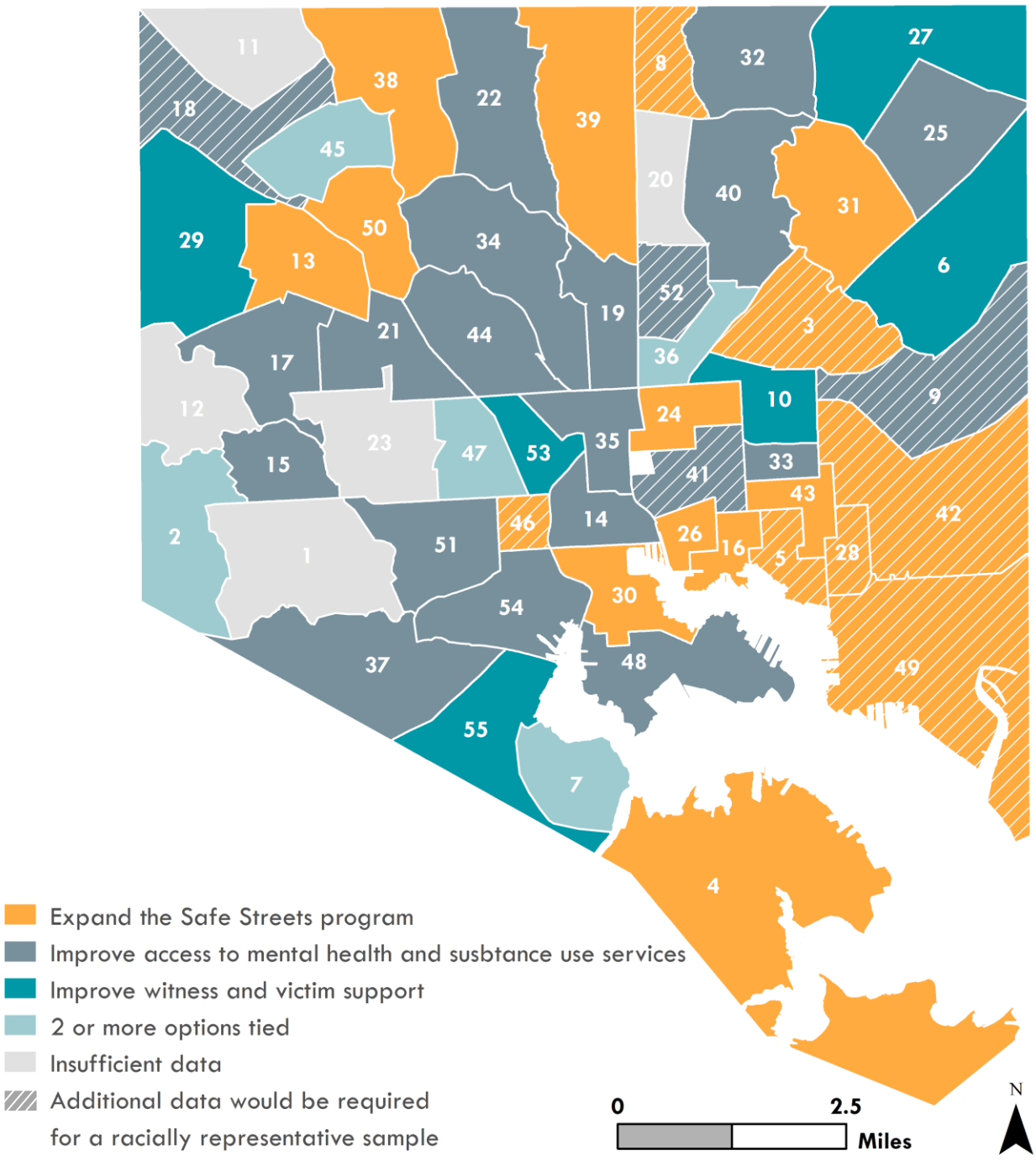


Respondents in the 18-34 cohort are the only group who rank **improve access to mental health and substance use services** over **expanding the Safe Streets program**. The under 18 cohort chose **improve witness and victim support** as their second choice.



If more money were allocated to reducing violence, government should...

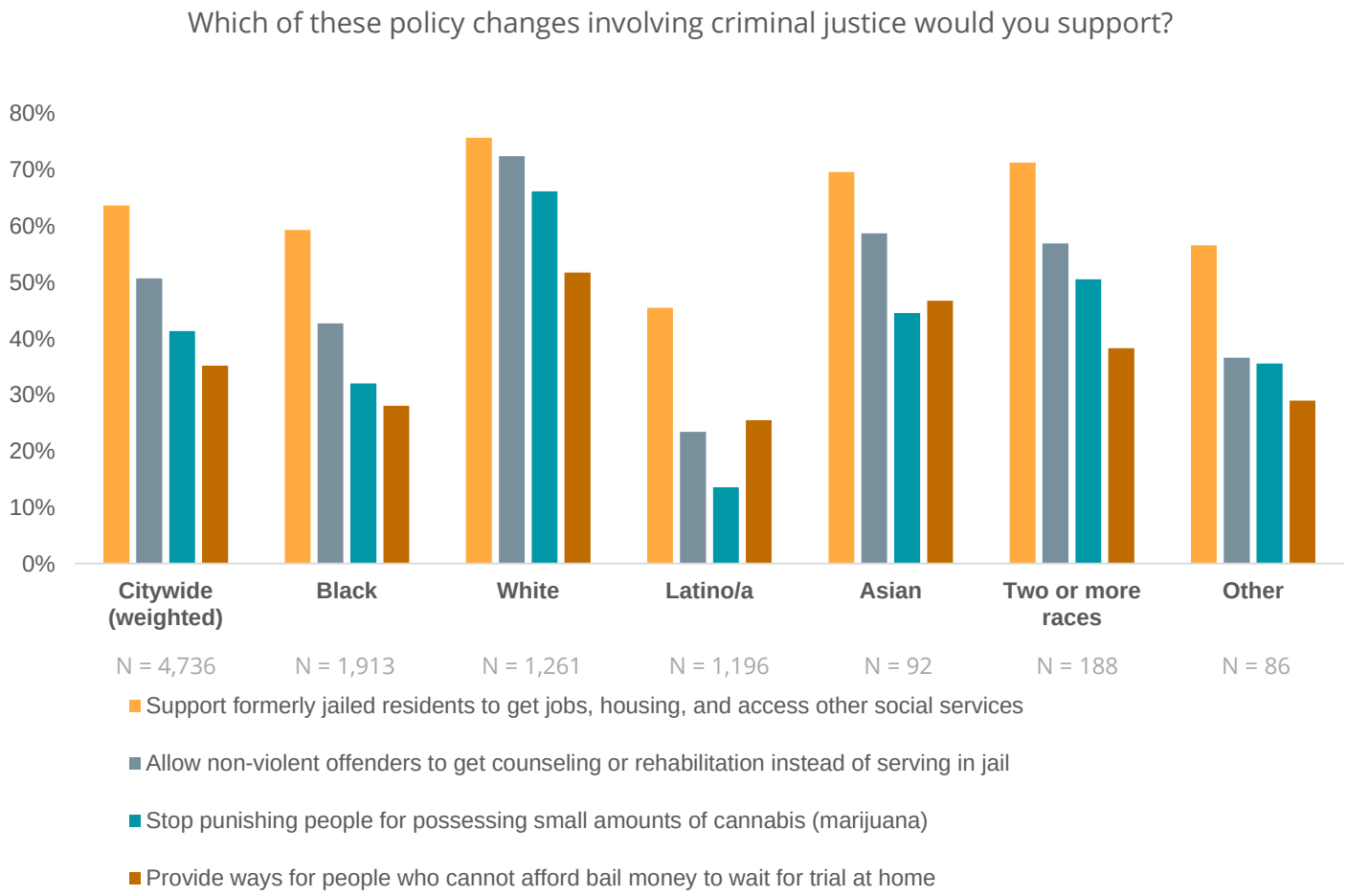
Most popular choice by CSA



Which of these policy changes involving criminal justice would you support?

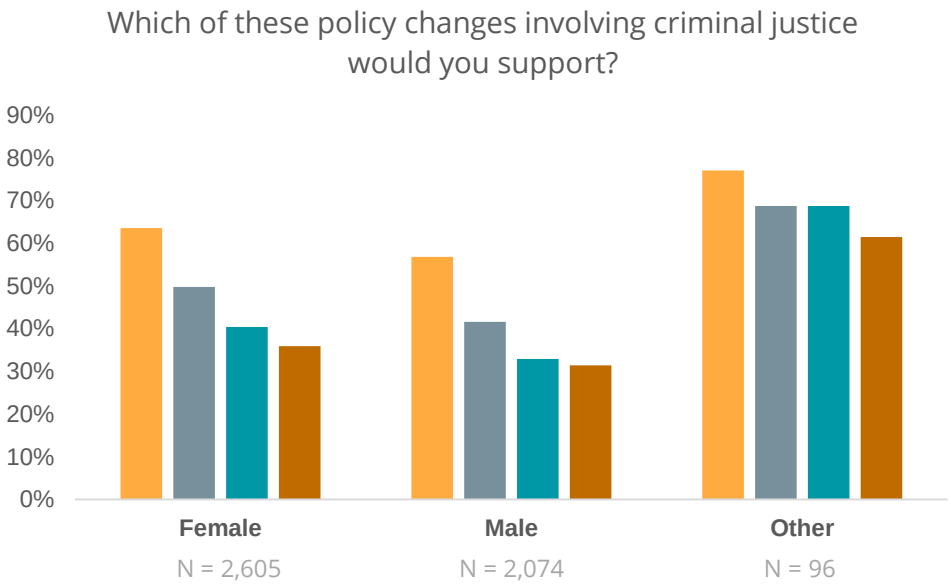
Citywide, over 60% of respondents chose **supporting formerly jailed residents access jobs, housing, and social services**, and 50% support **allowing non-violent offenders to get counseling or rehabilitation instead of serving in jail**. 40% agree **people who possess small amounts of cannabis should not be punished**, and 34% would **allow people who cannot afford bail money to wait for trial at home**.

The order of preference for these policy changes was common among black and white respondents, but black respondents were less likely to support any of the options compared to white respondents. Latino/a respondents were the least likely to support any of the options, and the least likely to support cannabis reform.

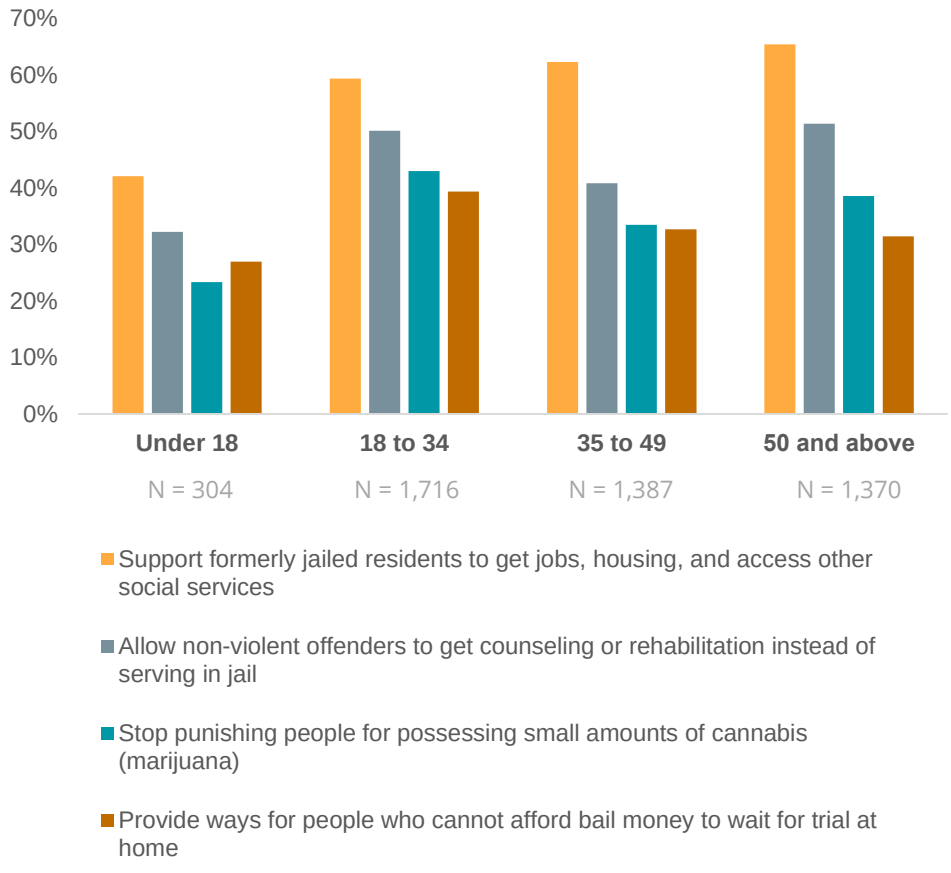


Which of these policy changes involving criminal justice would you support?

There is no significant difference among male and female respondents. Those who identified as neither male nor female were more likely to support each of the policy changes compared to others.



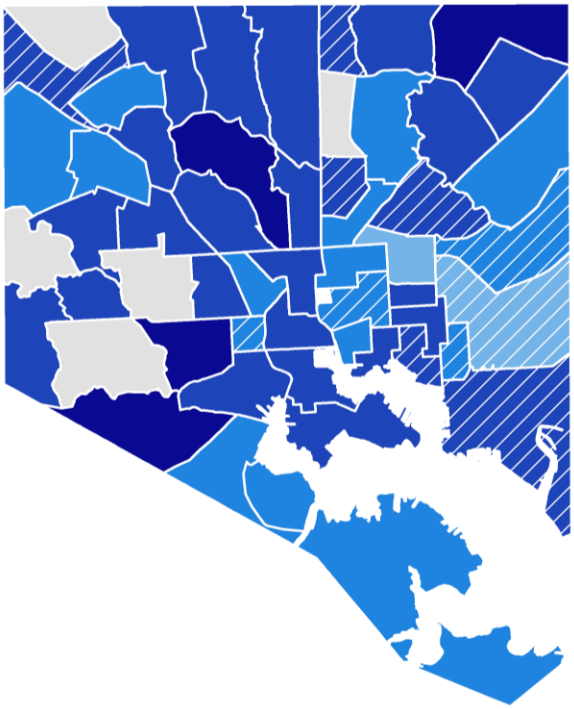
The youngest cohort was least likely to support any of these policy changes. Other age cohorts more or less agreed with each other on interest in making the change and priority order.



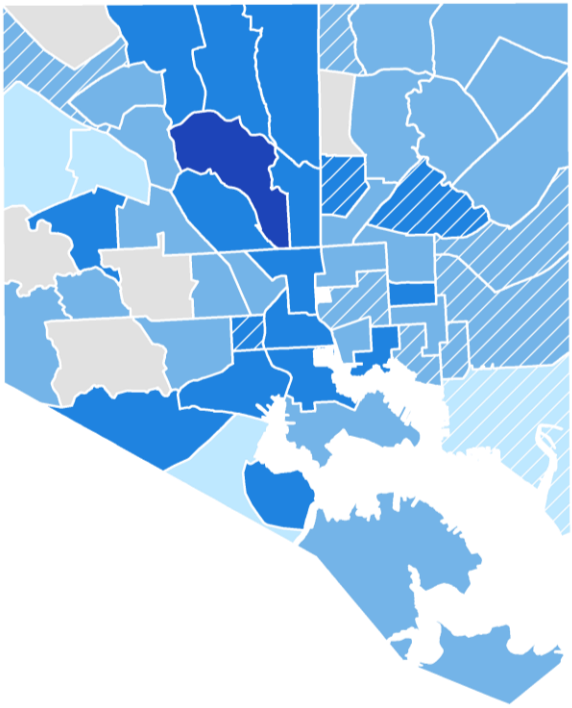
Which of these policy changes involving criminal justice would you support?

Percentage of respondents who supported each option by CSA

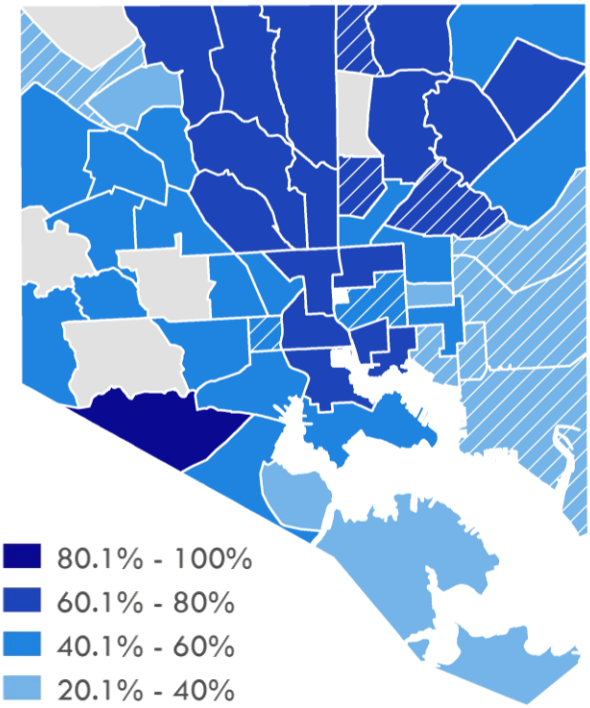
Support formerly jailed residents to get jobs, housing, and access to social services



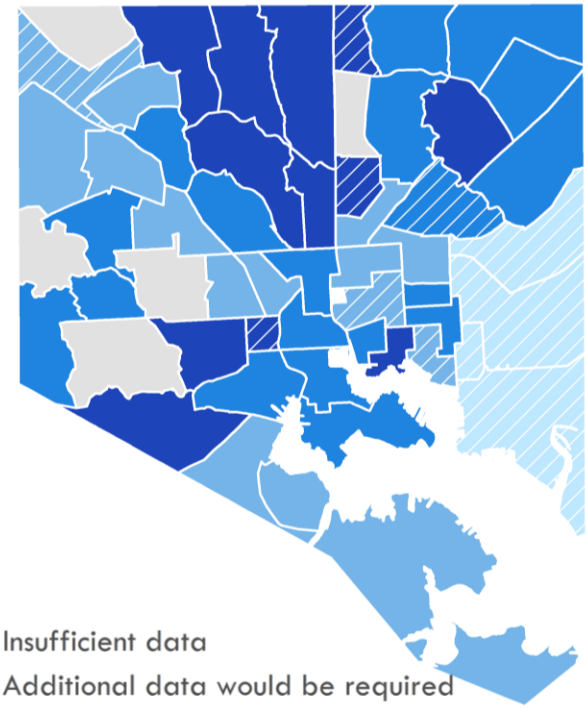
Provide ways for people who cannot afford bail money to wait for trial at home

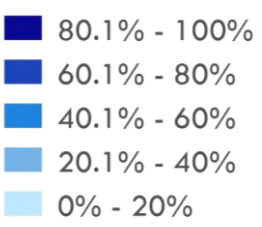


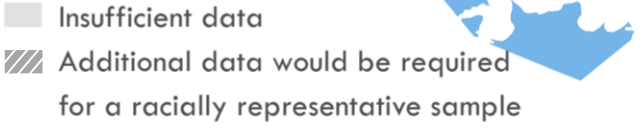
Allow non-violent offenders to get counseling or rehabilitation instead of serving in jail



Stop punishing people for possessing small amounts of cannabis (marijuana)

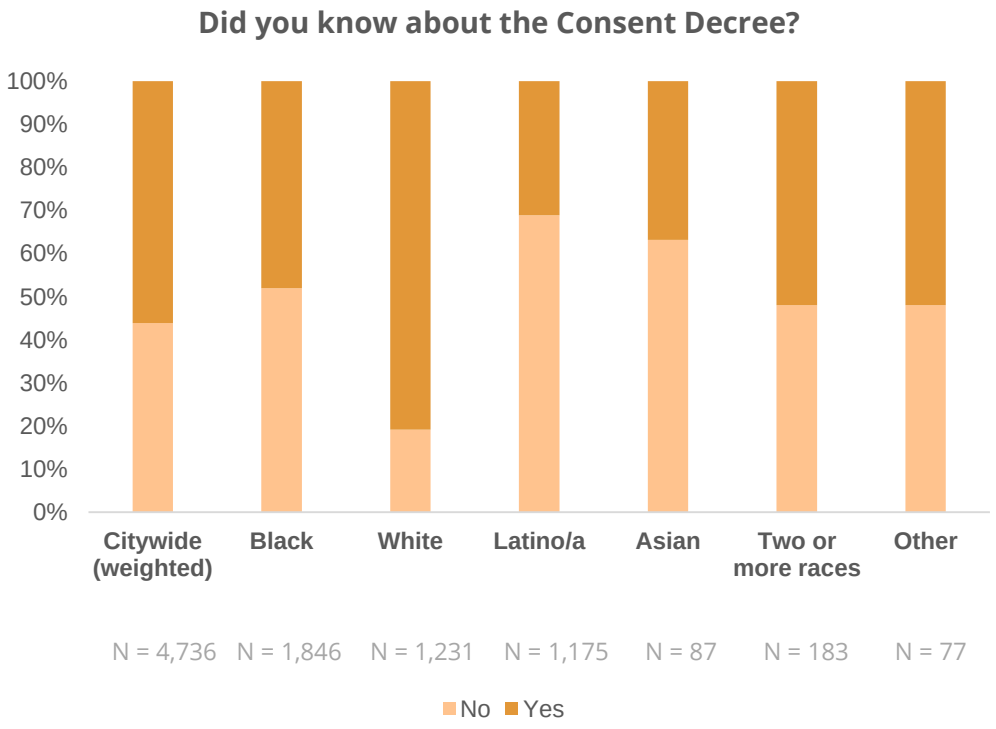




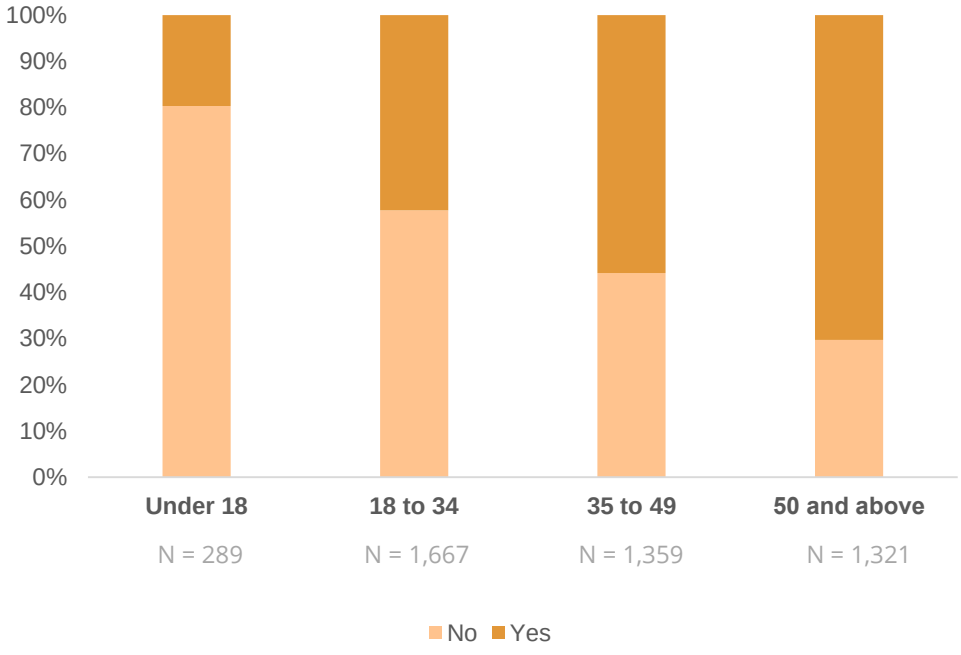


Did you know about the Consent Decree?

55% of respondents know about the Consent Decree. White respondents are most likely (over 80%) and Latino/a respondents least likely (less than 30%) to know about the Consent Decree.



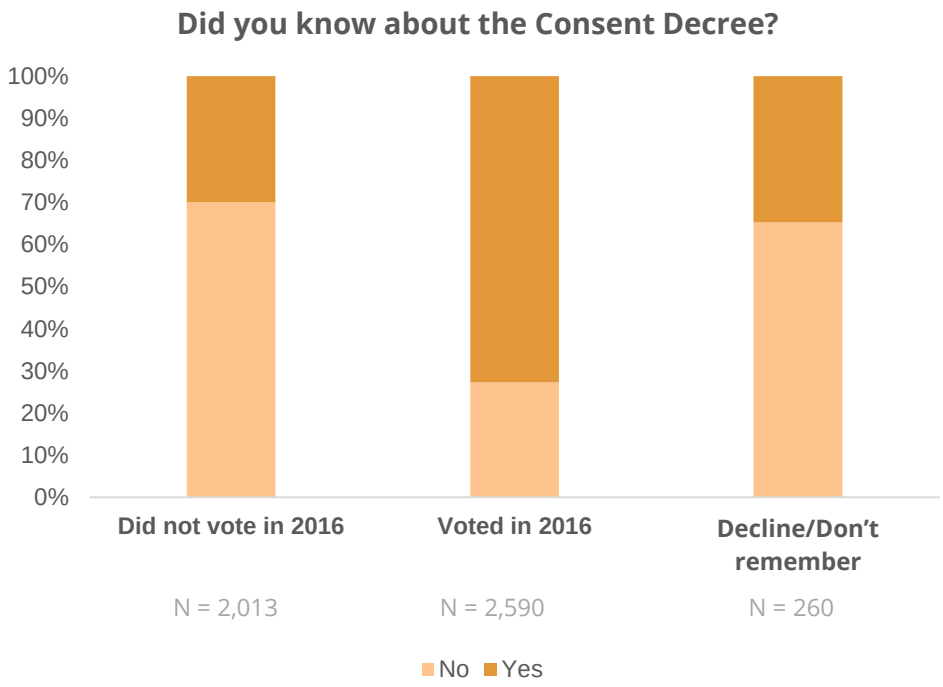
Older residents are more likely to know about the Consent Decree.

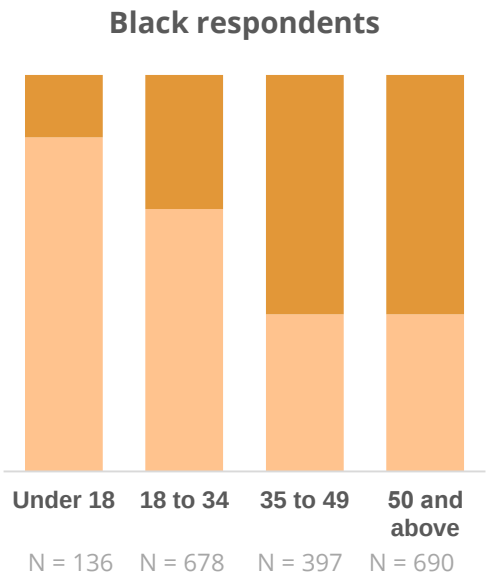


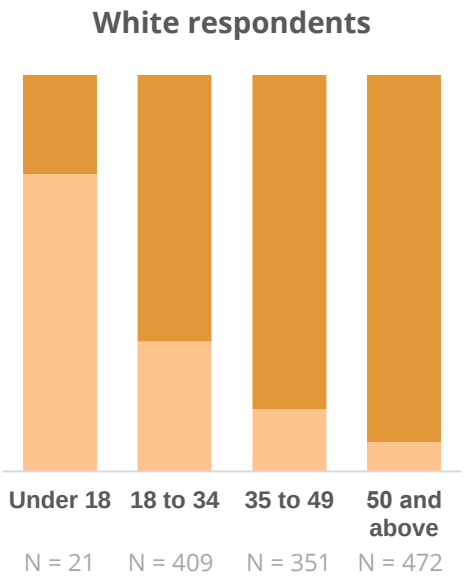
Did you know about the Consent Decree?

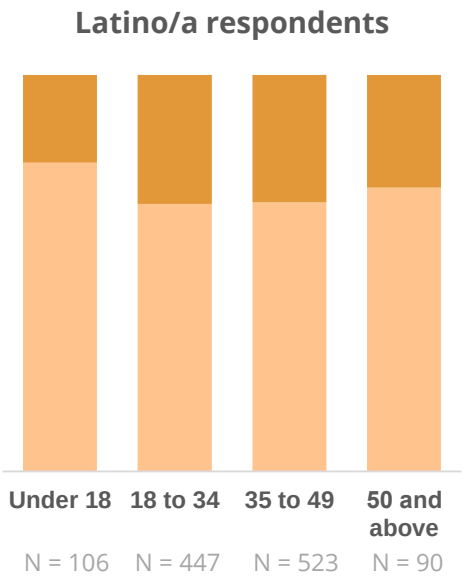
Those who voted in 2016 are more than twice as likely to know about the Consent Decree compared to those who did not vote.

For any given age group, white respondents are more likely than black or Latino/a respondents to know about the Consent Decree. For black and white respondents, older respondents are more likely to know about the Consent Decree. The likelihood of Latino/a respondents knowing about the Consent Decree stays consistently low across age groups.





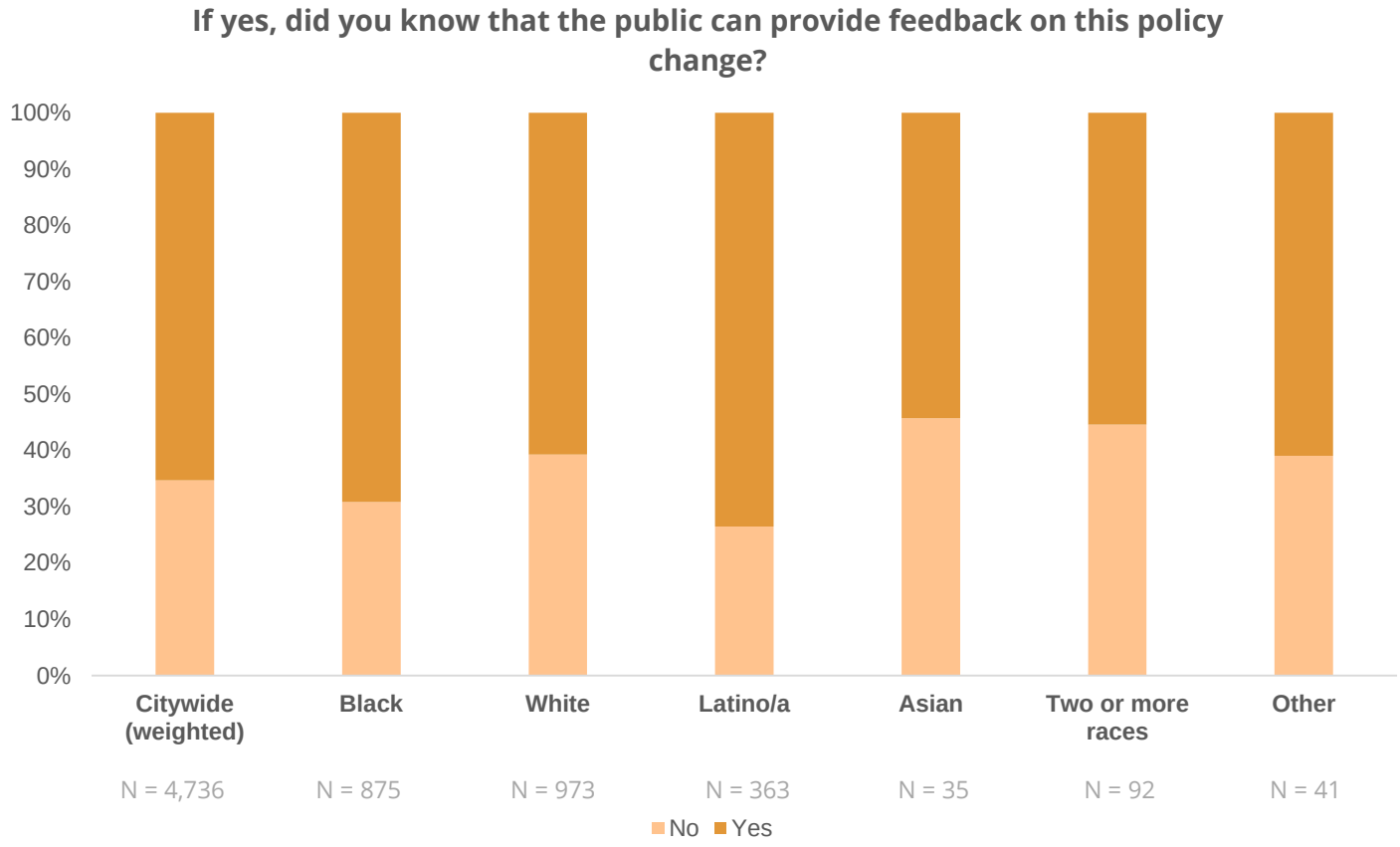




If yes, did you know that the public can provide feedback on this policy change?

Of the respondents who know about the Consent Decree, 65% know they can provide feedback.

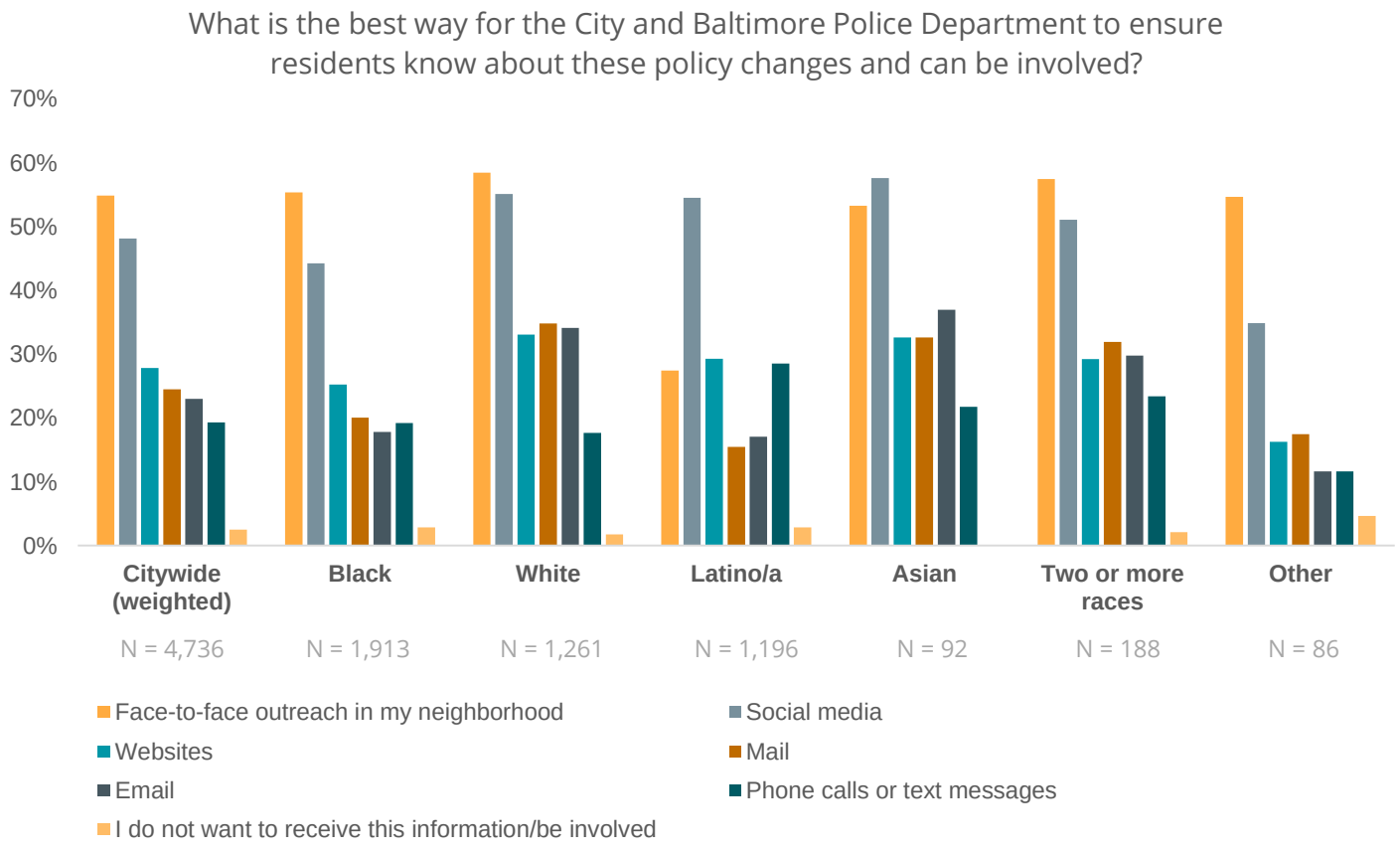
Asian and white respondents are less likely to know that they can provide feedback compared to black and Latino/a respondents. There is no significant difference among age or gender groups.



What is the best way for the City and Baltimore Police Department to ensure residents know about these policy changes and can be involved?

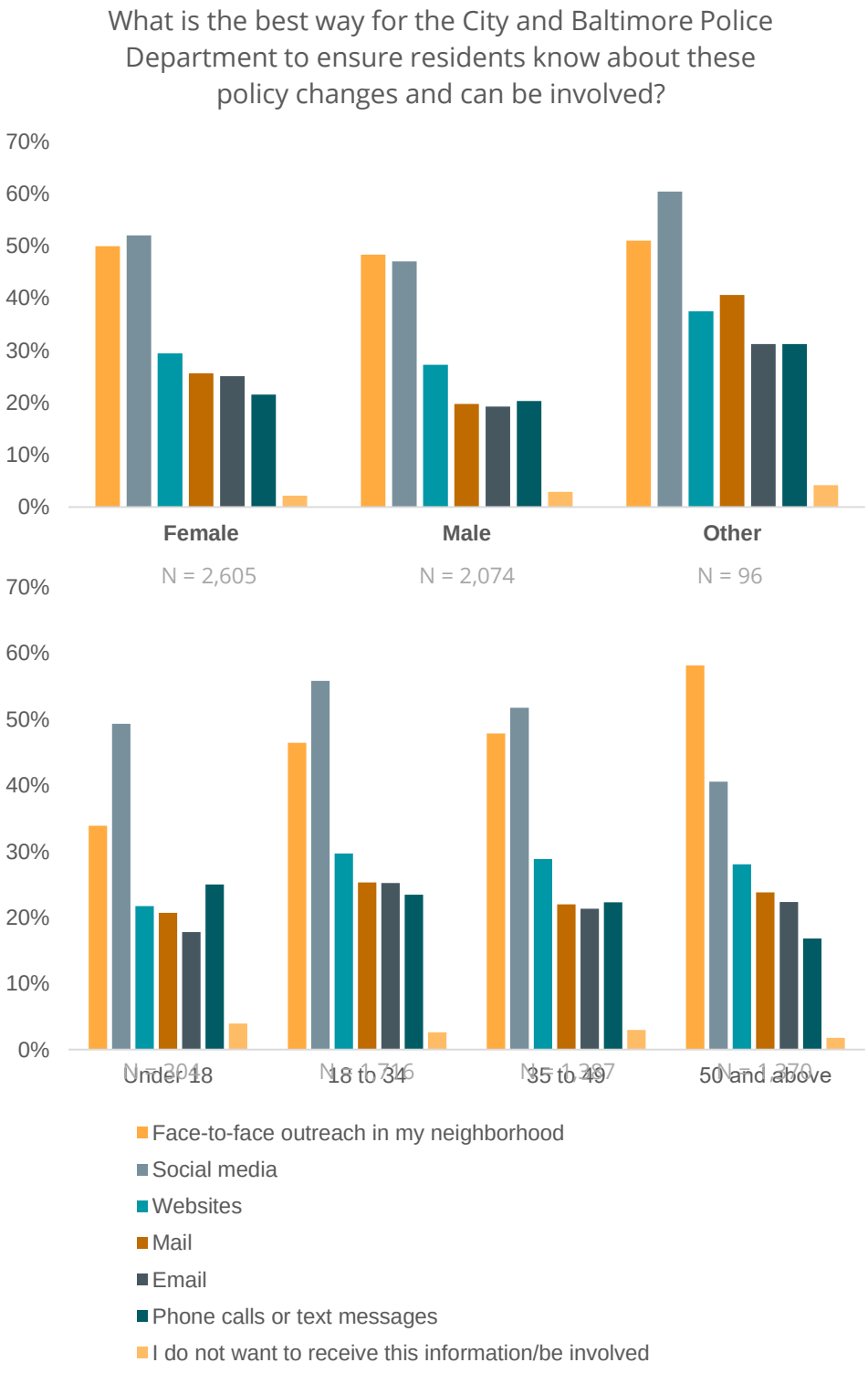
Citywide, **face-to-face outreach** was the most popular way to receive information from the City and BPD, selected by over 50% of respondents. This was closely followed by **social media** (48%). **Websites, email,** and **mail** were selected by between 20-30% of respondents.

This question about tactics to effect change yielded one of the few areas of disagreement among respondents of different races. Black respondents prefer **face-to-face communication** to **social media** by a 11 point margin. White respondents' preference for face**-to-face communication** over **social media** is a slim 3 points, as is Asians' reversed preference for soci**al media** over **face-to-face.** Latino/a respondents strongly favor **social media** over **face-to-face communication** and indeed express a slight preference for **phone** or **text communications** over **face-to-face**.



What is the best way for the City and Baltimore Police Department to ensure residents know about these policy changes and can be involved?

There is no significant difference among female and male respondents. Those who identified as neither male nor female chose **social media** over **face-to-face outreach** and were more likely to choose mail compared to others.



Respondents in the 50 and above cohort are the only group to prefer f**ace-to-face outreach** to **social media.**

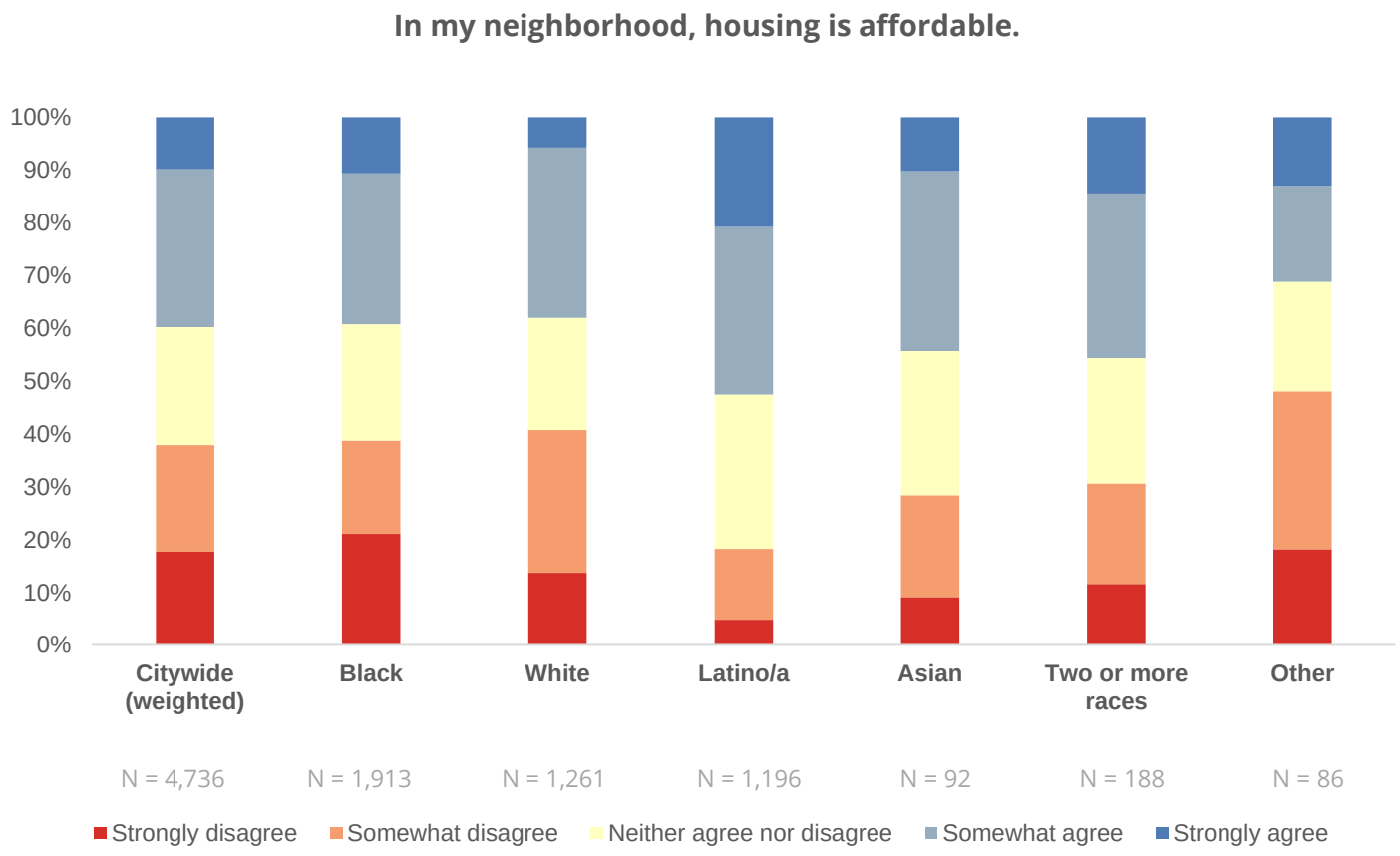
Housing

In my neighborhood, housing is affordable.

Citywide, 40% of respondents thought housing was affordable in their neighborhood, while 38% disagreed.

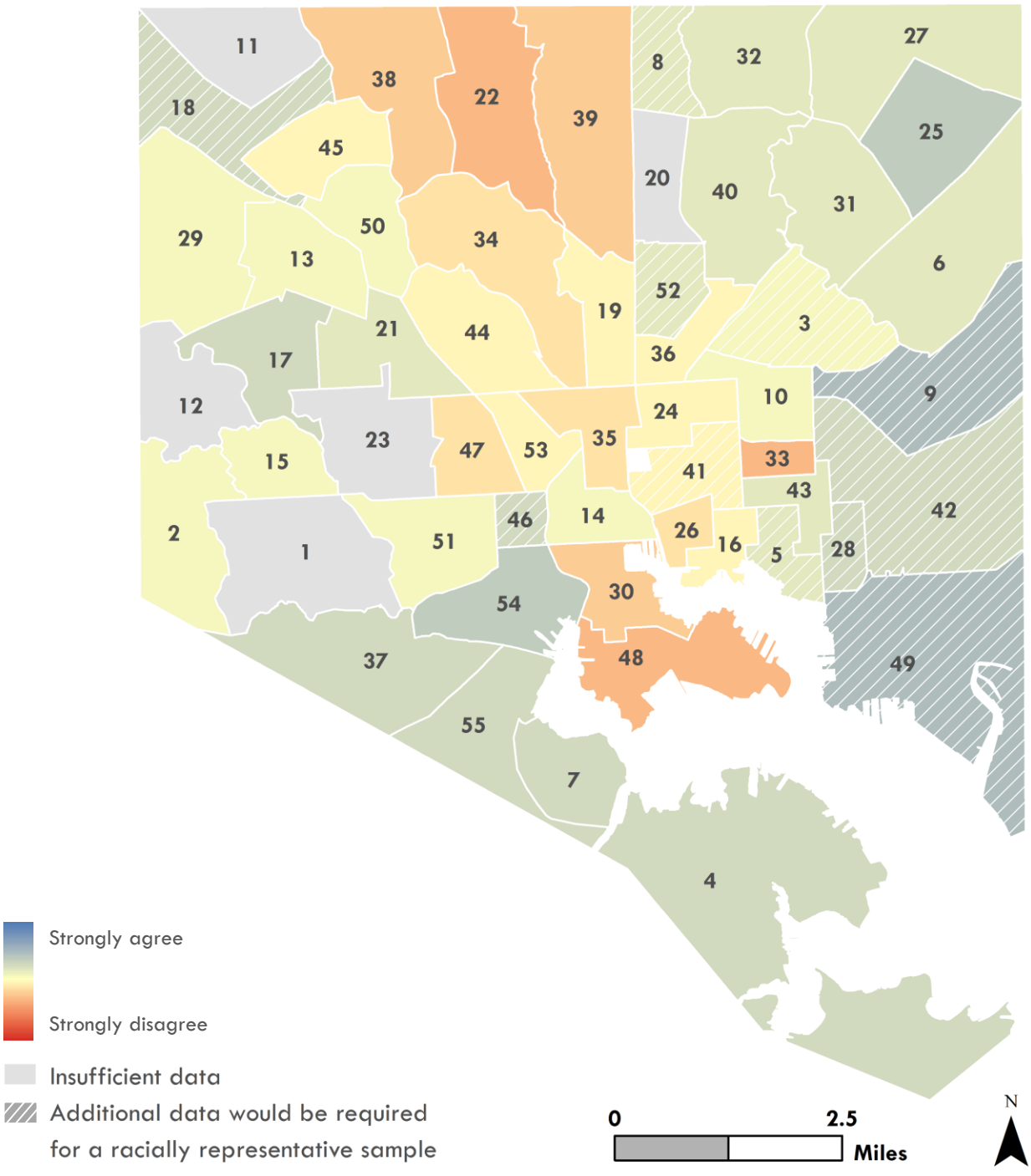
Latino/a and Asian respondents are more likely to state that housing is affordable in their neighborhoods than are either black or white respondents. They are also less likely to state that it is unaffordable, i.e. they are more likely to express a neutral opinion. There is no significant difference between black and white respondents.

Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to state that housing is affordable, and there is no significant difference among age cohorts.



In my neighborhood, housing is affordable.

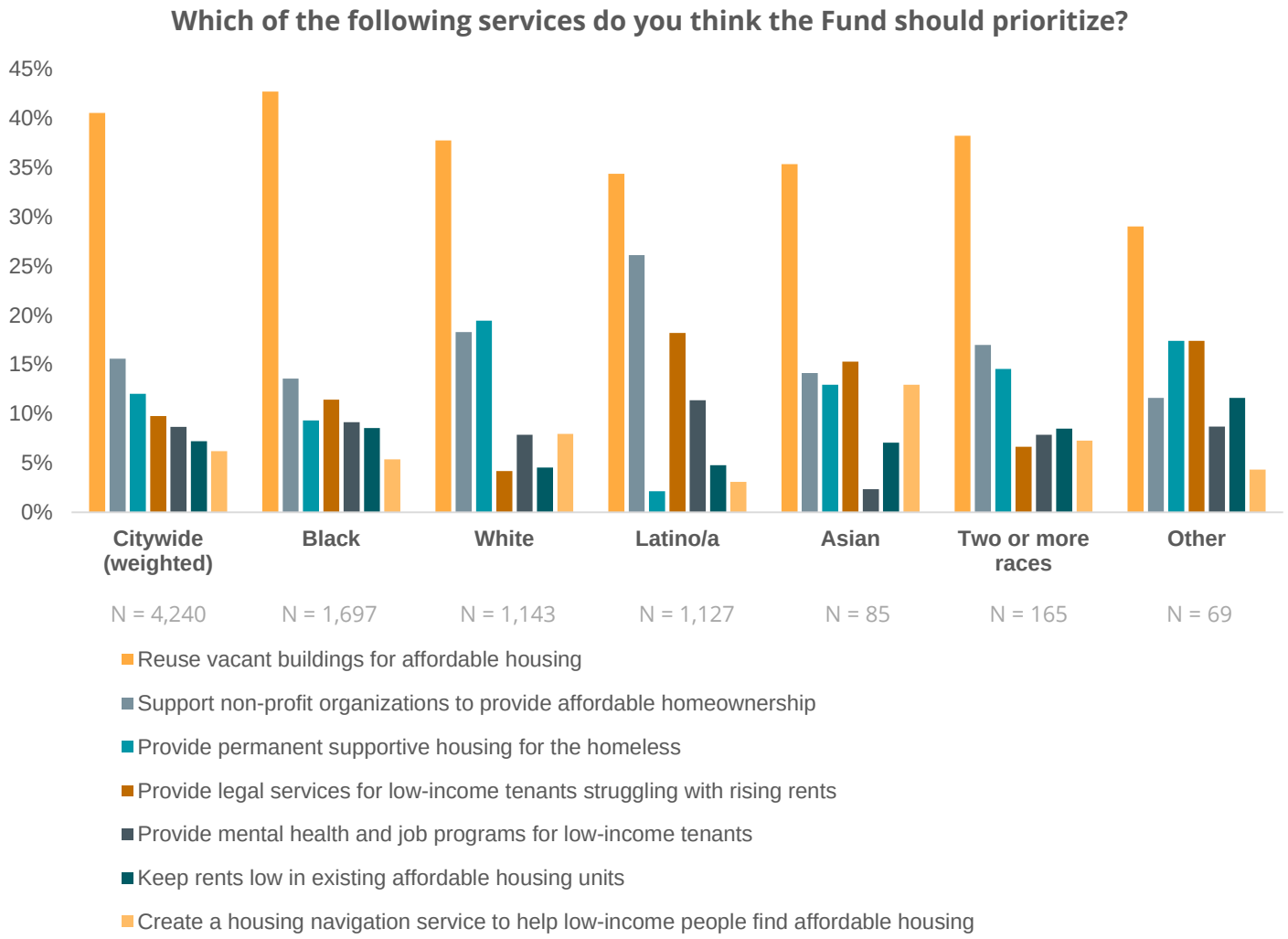
Average response per CSA



In 2016, Baltimore residents voted to create a $20 million Affordable Housing Trust Fund, funded partially by revenues from taxes on real estate transactions. **Which of the following services do you think the Fund should prioritize?**

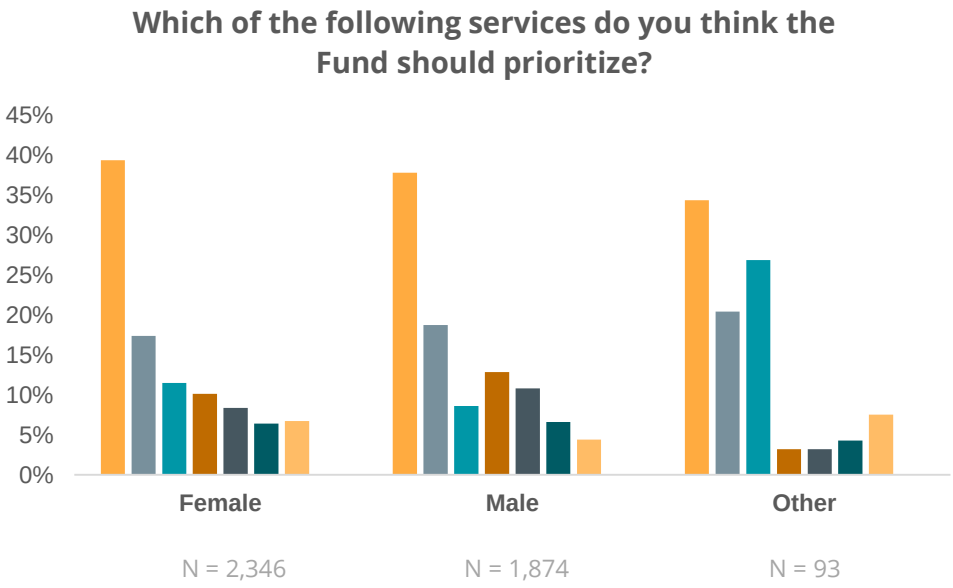
Citywide, **reusing vacant buildings for affordable housing** is the most popular option - 40% of respondents selected this option. This was the most popular option regardless of race, gender, or age.

Supporting nonprofits that provide affordable homeownership, followed by **providing legal services** are the second and third choices of black and Latino/a respondents, while for whites it is **provide permanent supportive housing**, closely followed by **supporting nonprofits that provide affordable homeownership.**

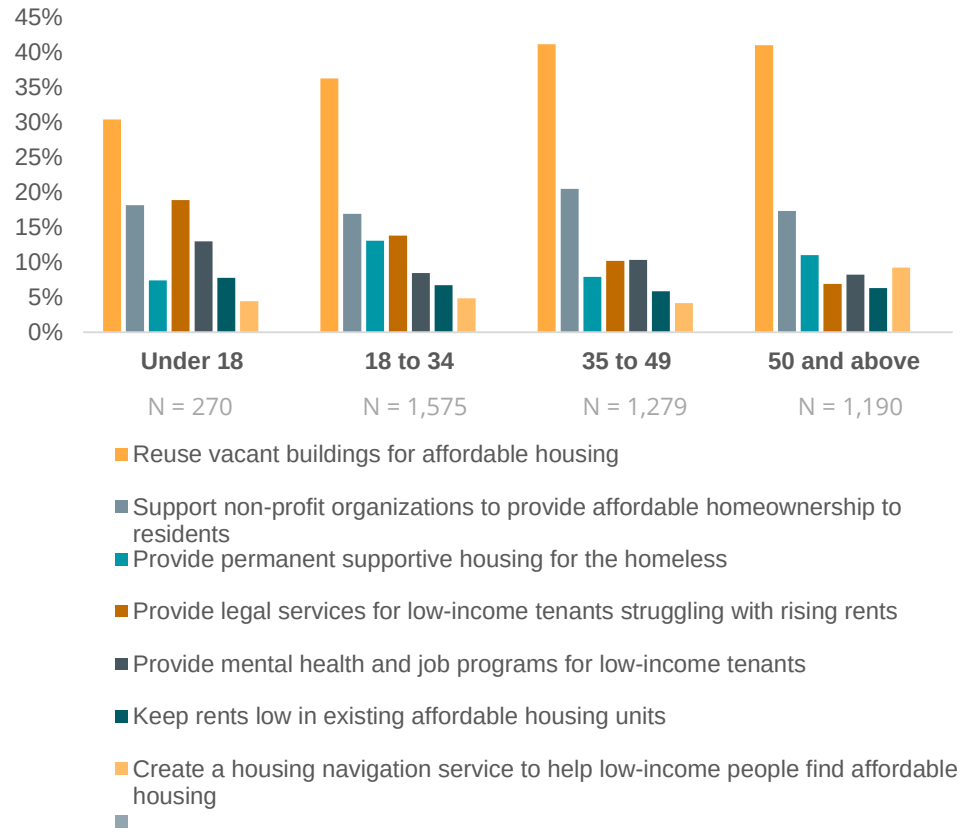


In 2016, Baltimore residents voted to create a $20 million Affordable Housing Trust Fund, funded partially by revenues from taxes on real estate transactions. **Which of the following services do you think the Fund should prioritize?**

After **reuse vacant buildings,** s**upporting nonprofits that provide affordable homeownership** was the second option for male and female respondents. For respondents who identified as neither male nor female, **providing permanent supportive housing** for the homeless was the second most popular option.

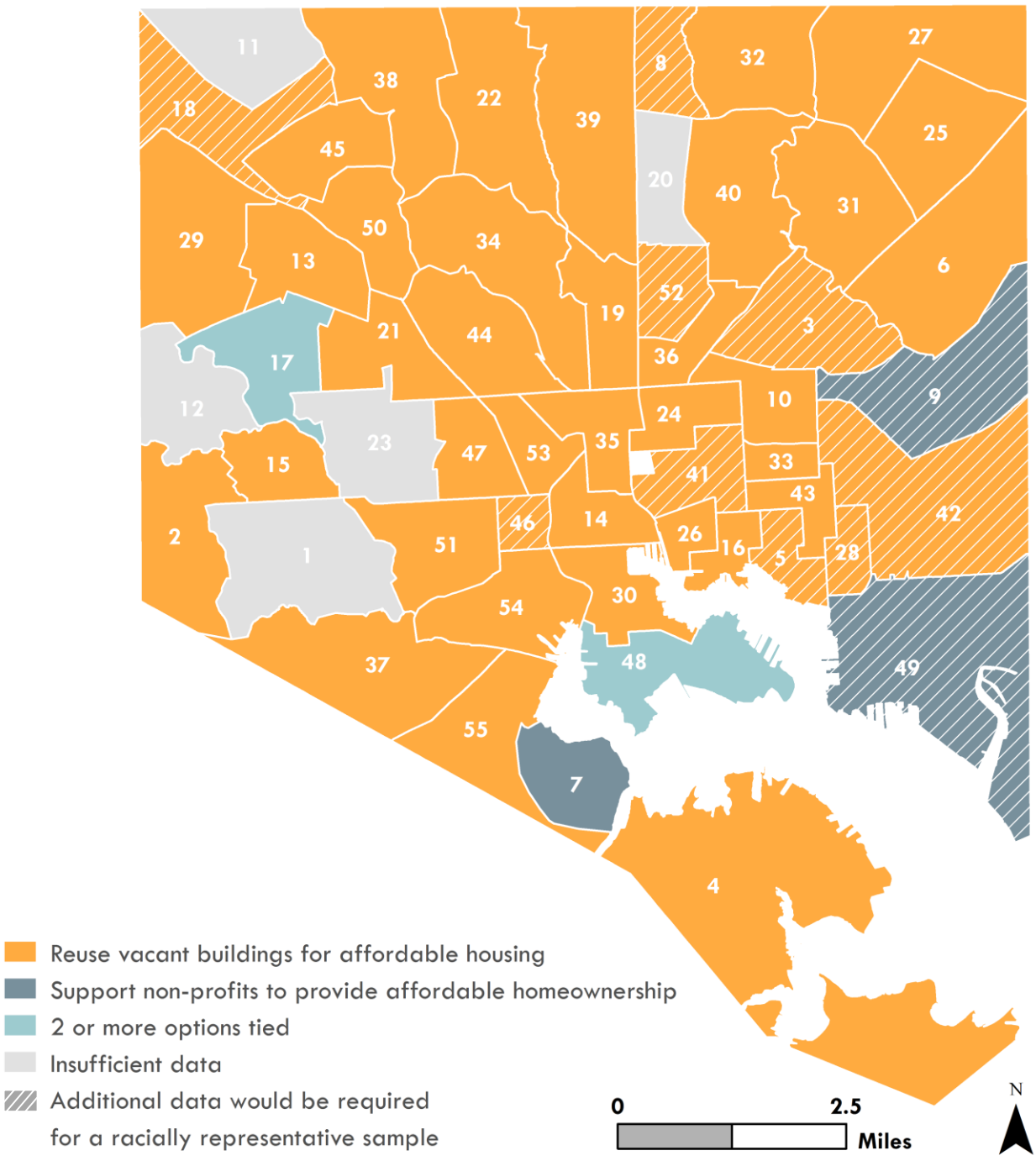


Reuse vacant buildings was the top option for all age groups. **Support nonprofits that provide affordable homeownership** was ranked second or third by all age groups.



In 2016, Baltimore residents voted to create a $20 million Affordable Housing Trust Fund, funded partially by revenues from taxes on real estate transactions. **Which of the following services do you think the Fund should prioritize?**

Most popular choice by CSA



Education and Youth Support

If more money were allocated to Baltimore City Public Schools, they should...

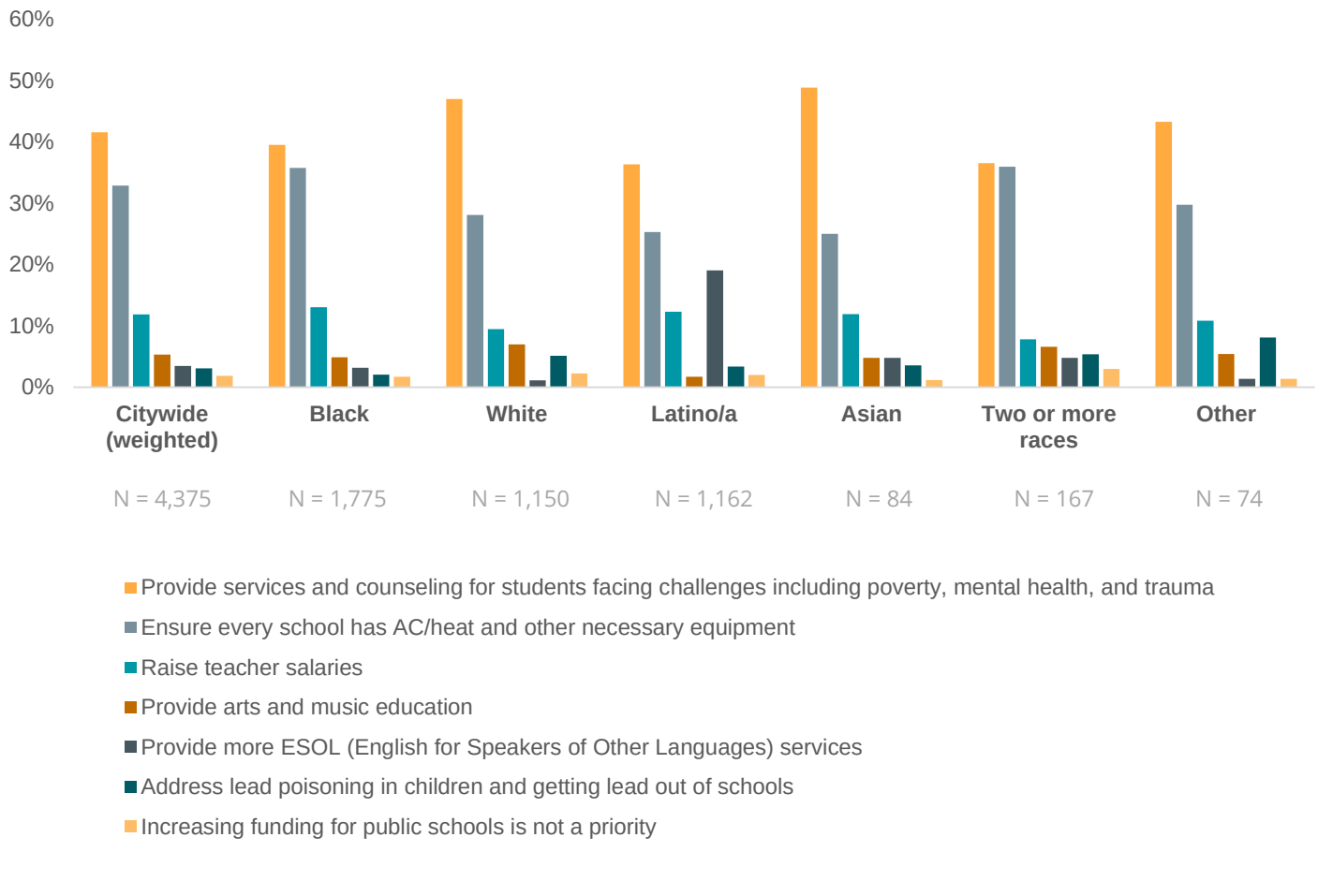
Citywide, **providing services and counseling for students facing challenges including poverty, mental health, and trauma** is the most popular option, chosen by 42% of respondents.

Ensuring every school has AC/heat and other necessary equipment is the second most popular, receiving 33% of the vote.

Providing services for students facing challenges is the top choice for all cohorts regardless of race, gender, age, or voting record, except for those under 18, **whose top option was providing AC/heat**.

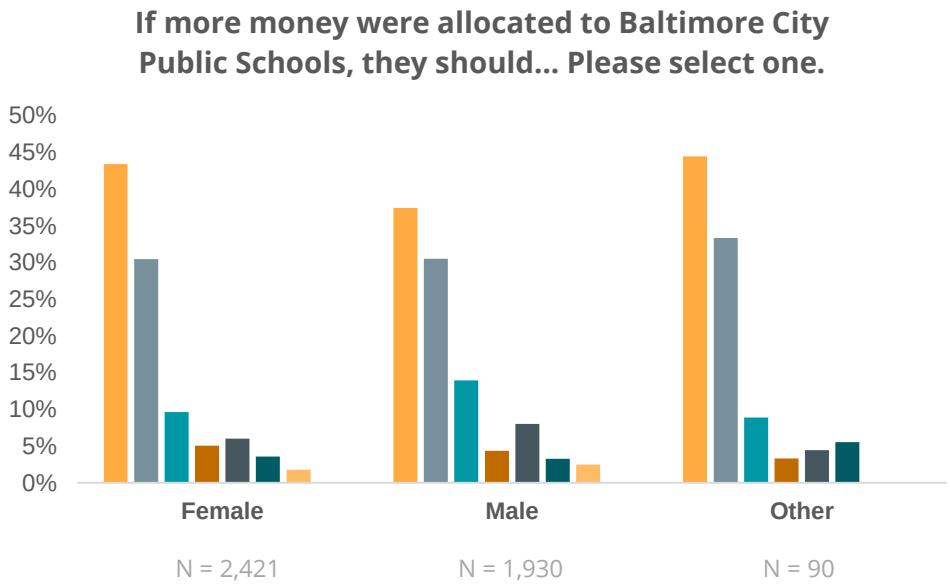
Black and multiracial respondents rank **providing services for students facing challenges** and **AC/heat** fairly closely. Latino/a respondents are more likely to support **enhanced ESOL services** than any other racial group.

If more money were allocated to Baltimore City Public Schools, they should...

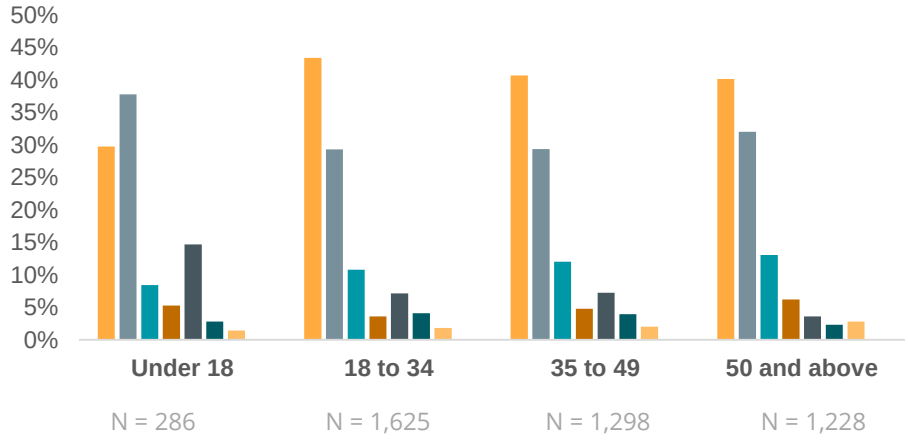


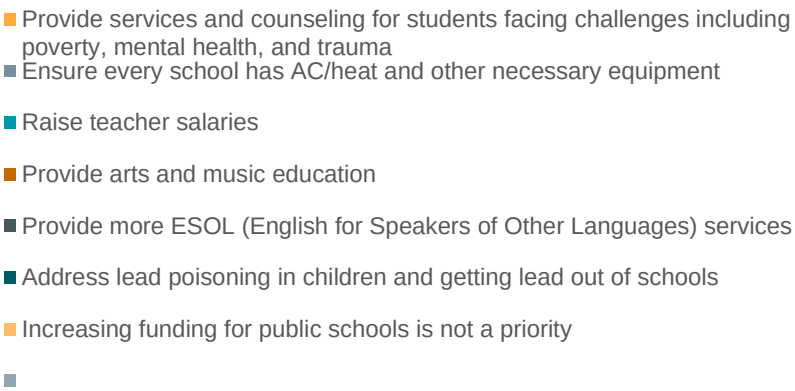
If more money were allocated to Baltimore City Public Schools, they should...

The top two options are consistent across all gender groups.



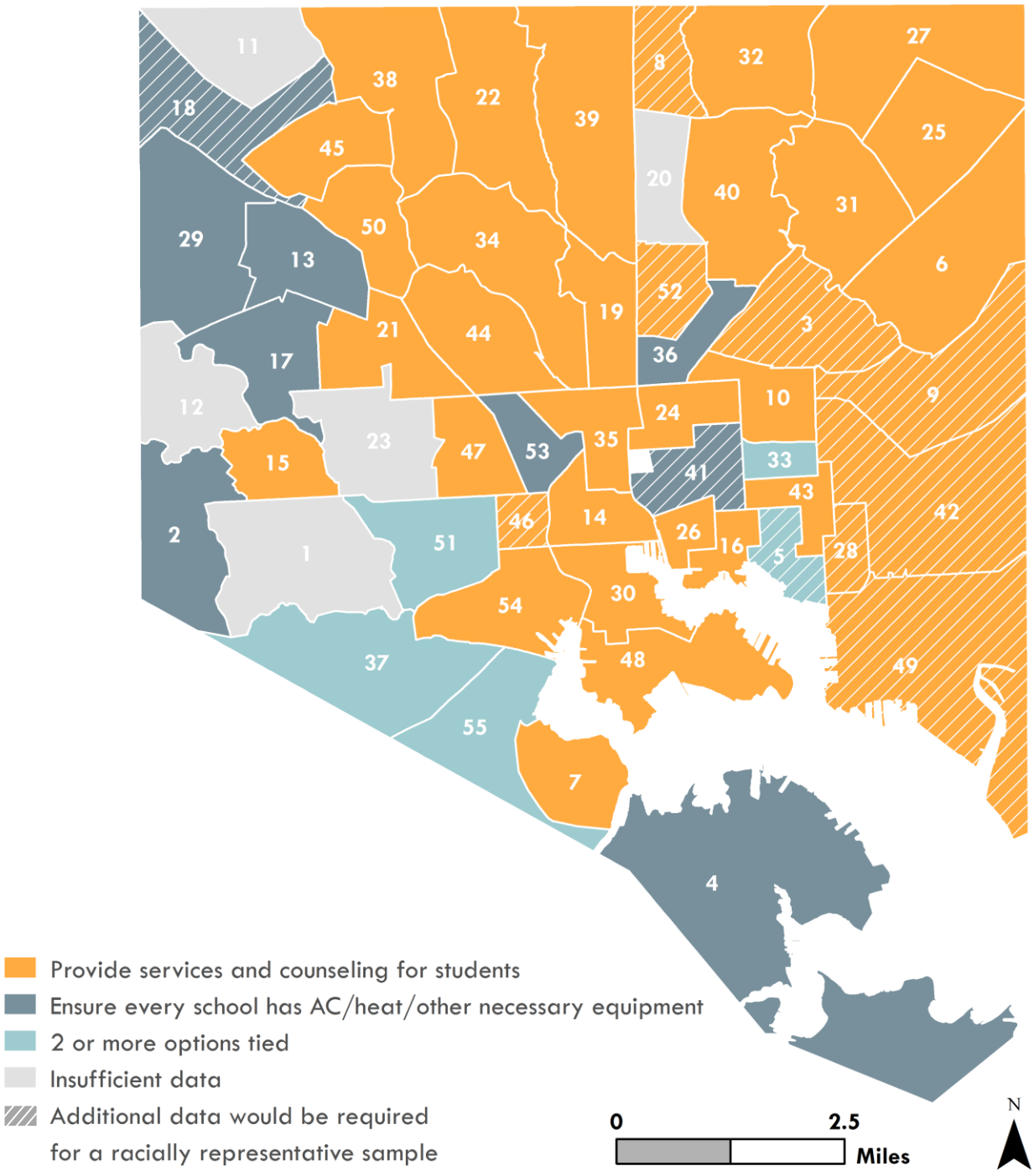
The under 18 cohort is the only group that chose **AC/heat** over **providing services and counseling for students.** Support for **ESOL services** is highest for this group compared to any other age group.





If more money were allocated to Baltimore City Public Schools, they should...

Most popular choice by CSA

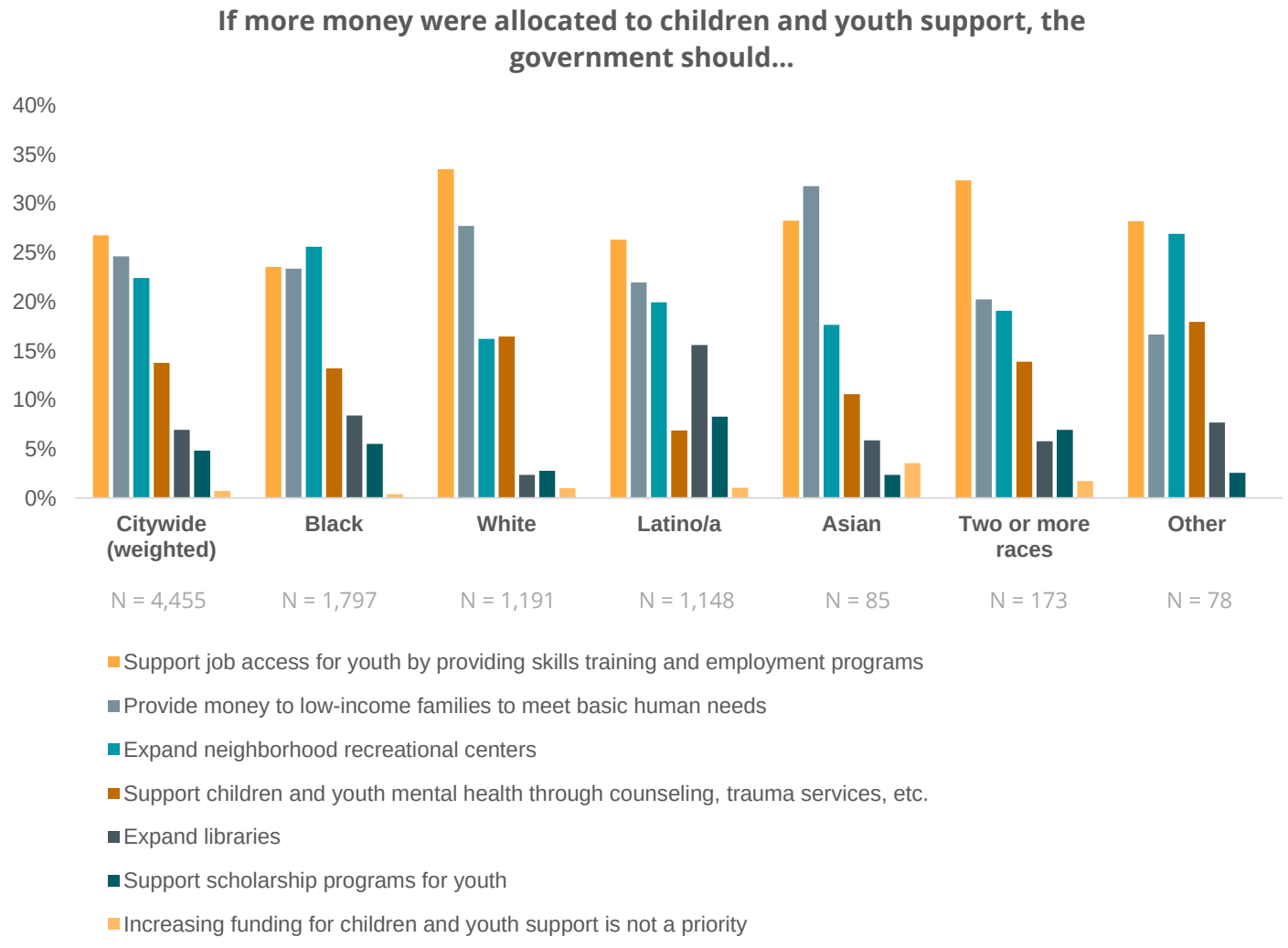


If more money were allocated to children and youth support, government should...

Citywide**, supporting job access**, **providing money to low-income families**, and **expanding rec centers** are the top three most popular options, each selected by over 20% of respondents.

Black respondents support **expand rec centers**, **provide money to low-income families**, and **support job access** equally, while white respondents ranked the second two over the first.

Latino/a respondents are more likely than any other racial group to support the **expand libraries** option.

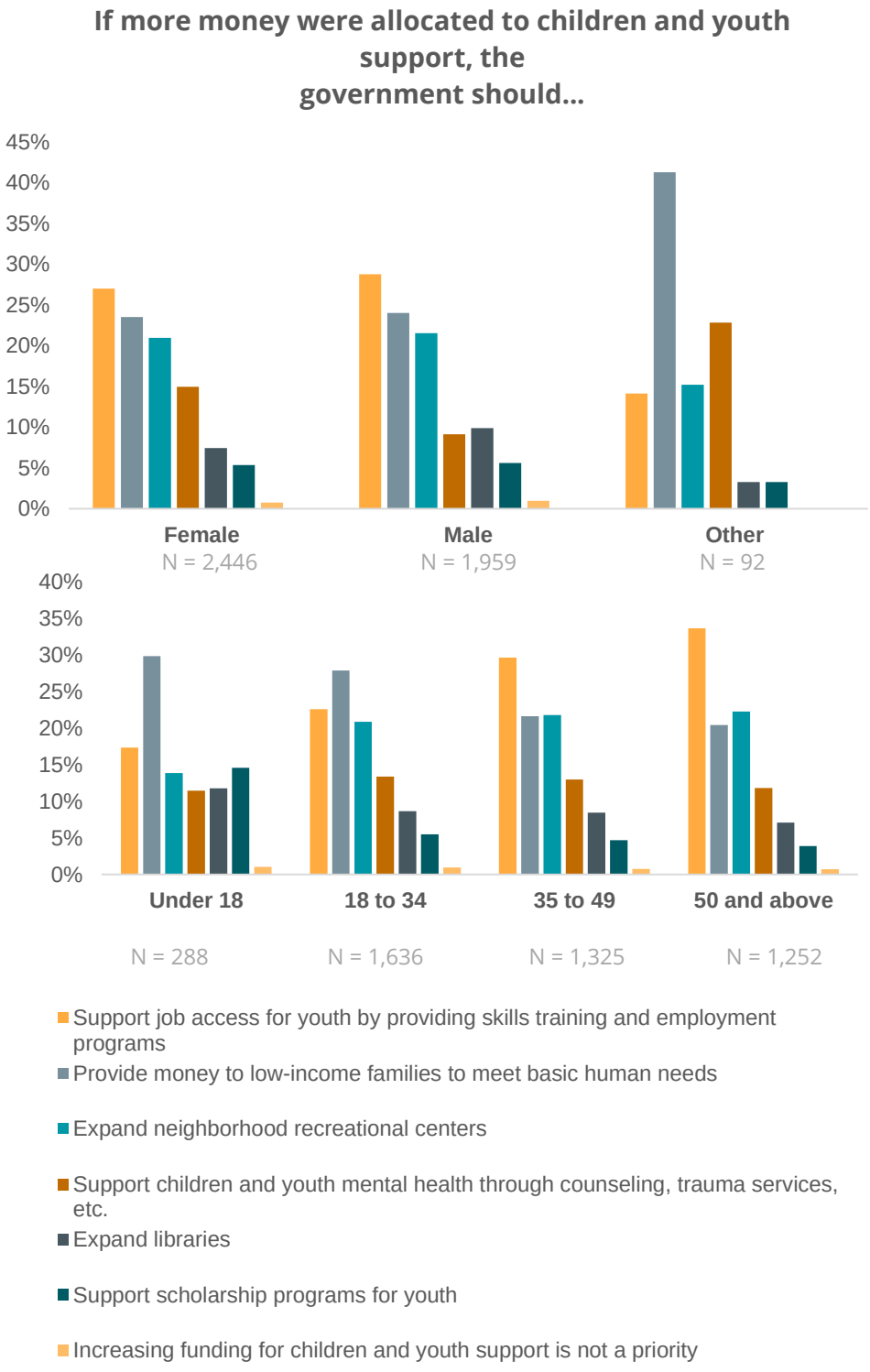


If more money were allocated to children and youth support, government should...

There is no significant pattern across female and male responses. Those who identified as neither male nor female chose **provide money to low-income families to meet basic human needs** as their top option, and **support children and youth mental health** as their second.

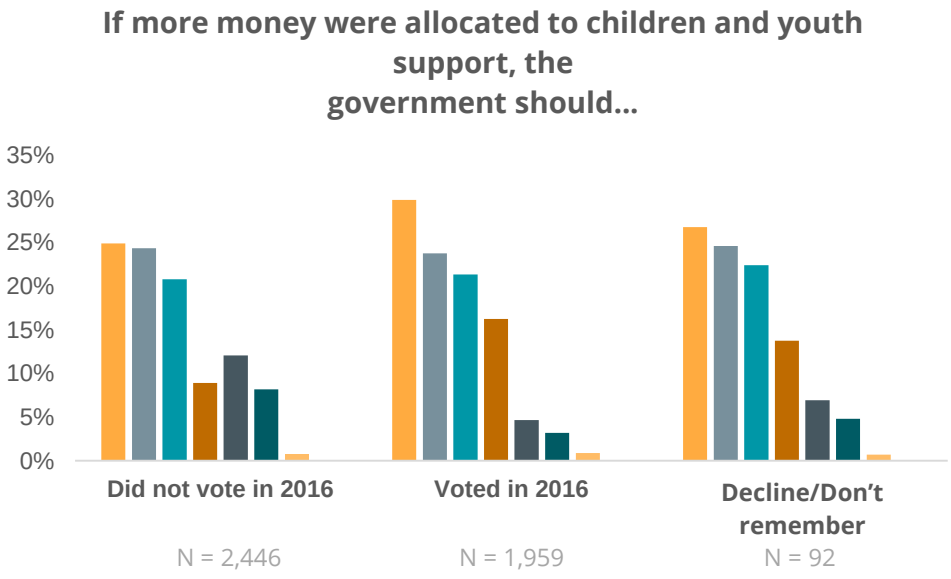
Older respondents are more likely to choose **supporting job access** and less likely to choose **provide money to low-income families** options than younger cohorts.

Expanding rec centers is least interesting to those for whom they are intended – the under 18 cohort.

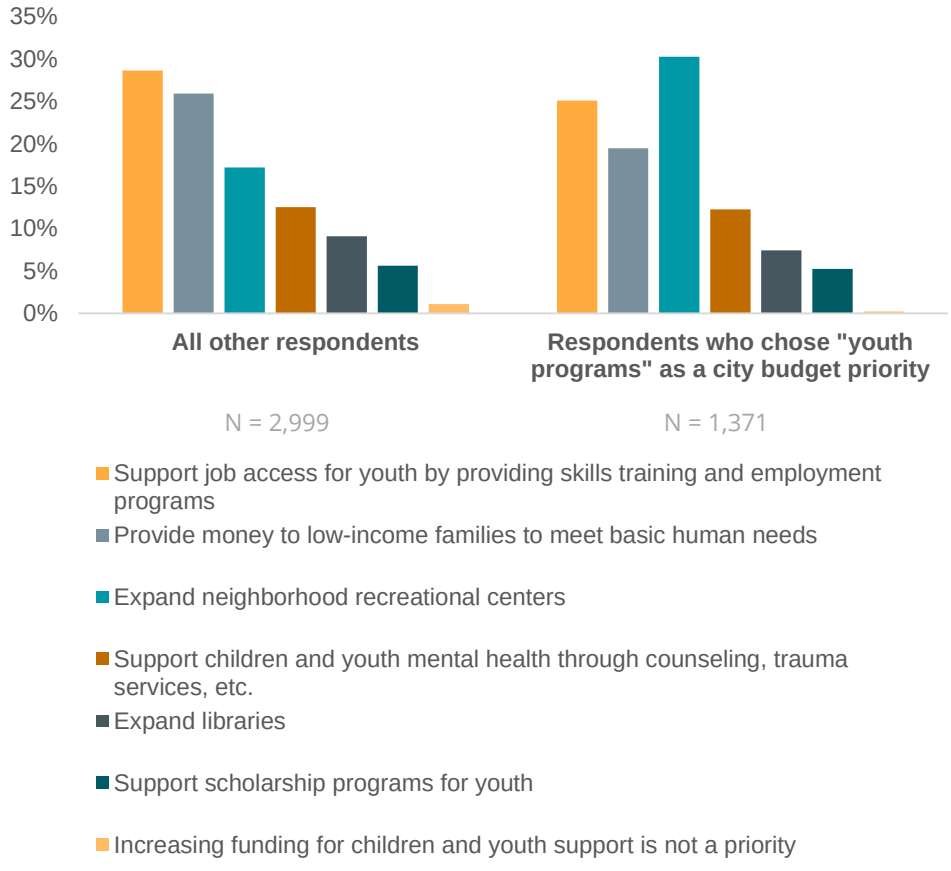


If more money were allocated to children and youth support, government should...

Regardless of their voting record, respondents chose **expand rec centers**, **provide money to low-income families**, and **support job access** as their top three options.

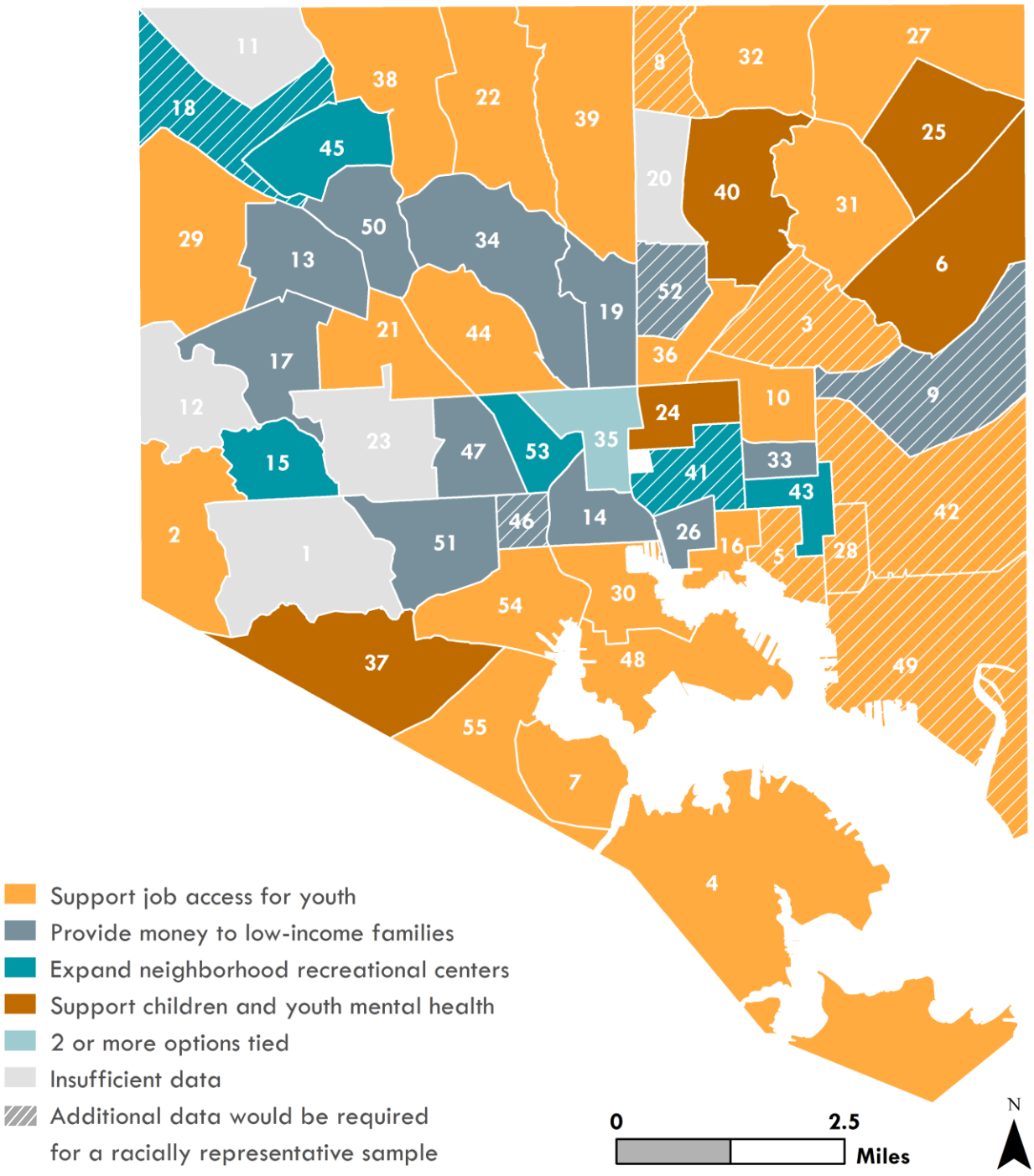


Those who chose **youth programs** as the top city budget priority were almost twice as likely to choose **expand rec centers** compared to other respondents.



If more money were allocated to children and youth support, government should...

Most popular choice by CSA

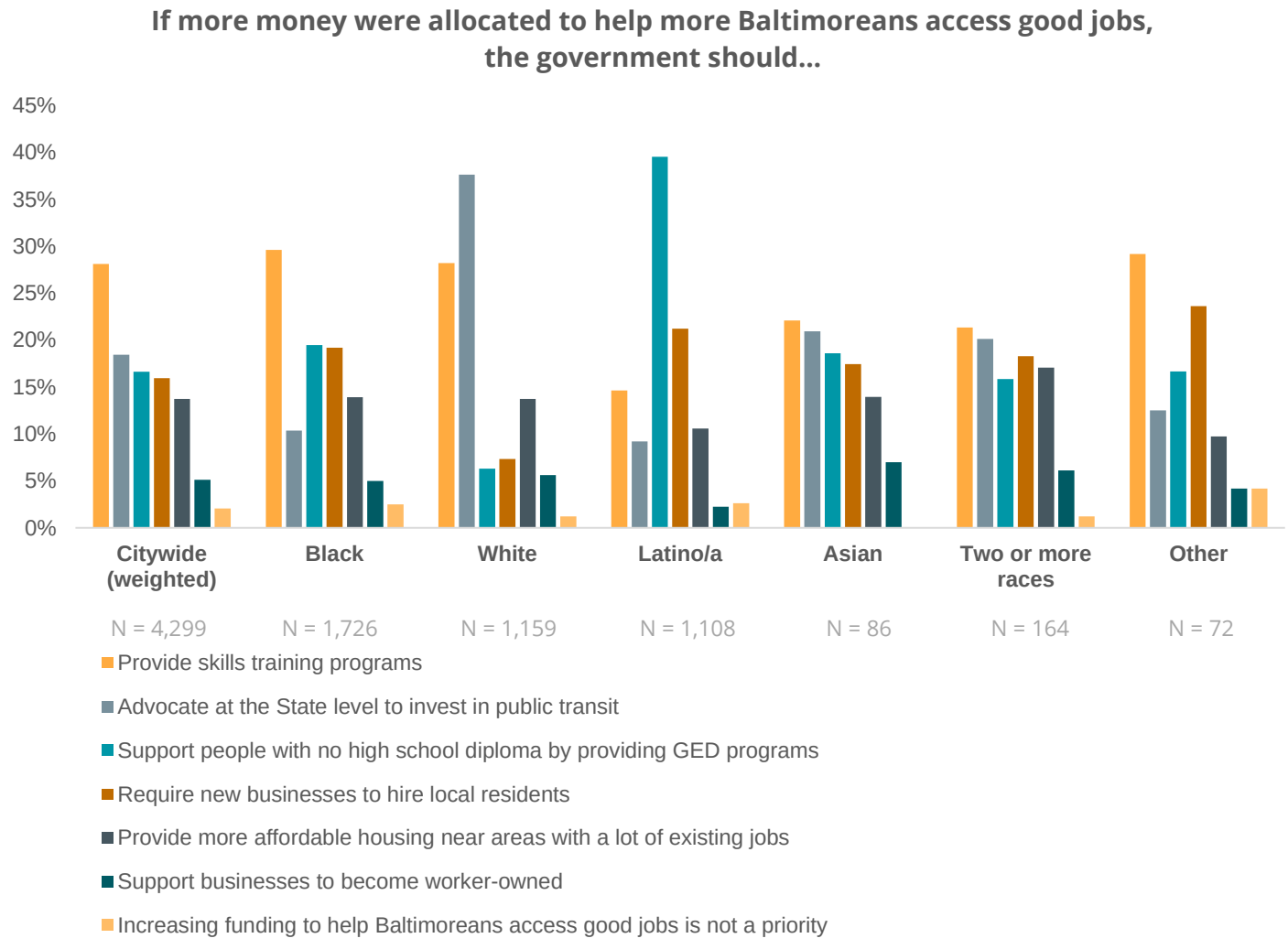


Economic and Community Development

If more money were allocated to help more Baltimoreans access good jobs, the government should…

Provide skills training programs is the most popular option, selected by over a quarter of respondents, followed by **advocating at the State level to invest in transit**, **requiring new businesses to hire locally**, and **providing GED programs for people with no high school diploma**. This question yields more diversity of opinion among races, genders and ages than most questions.

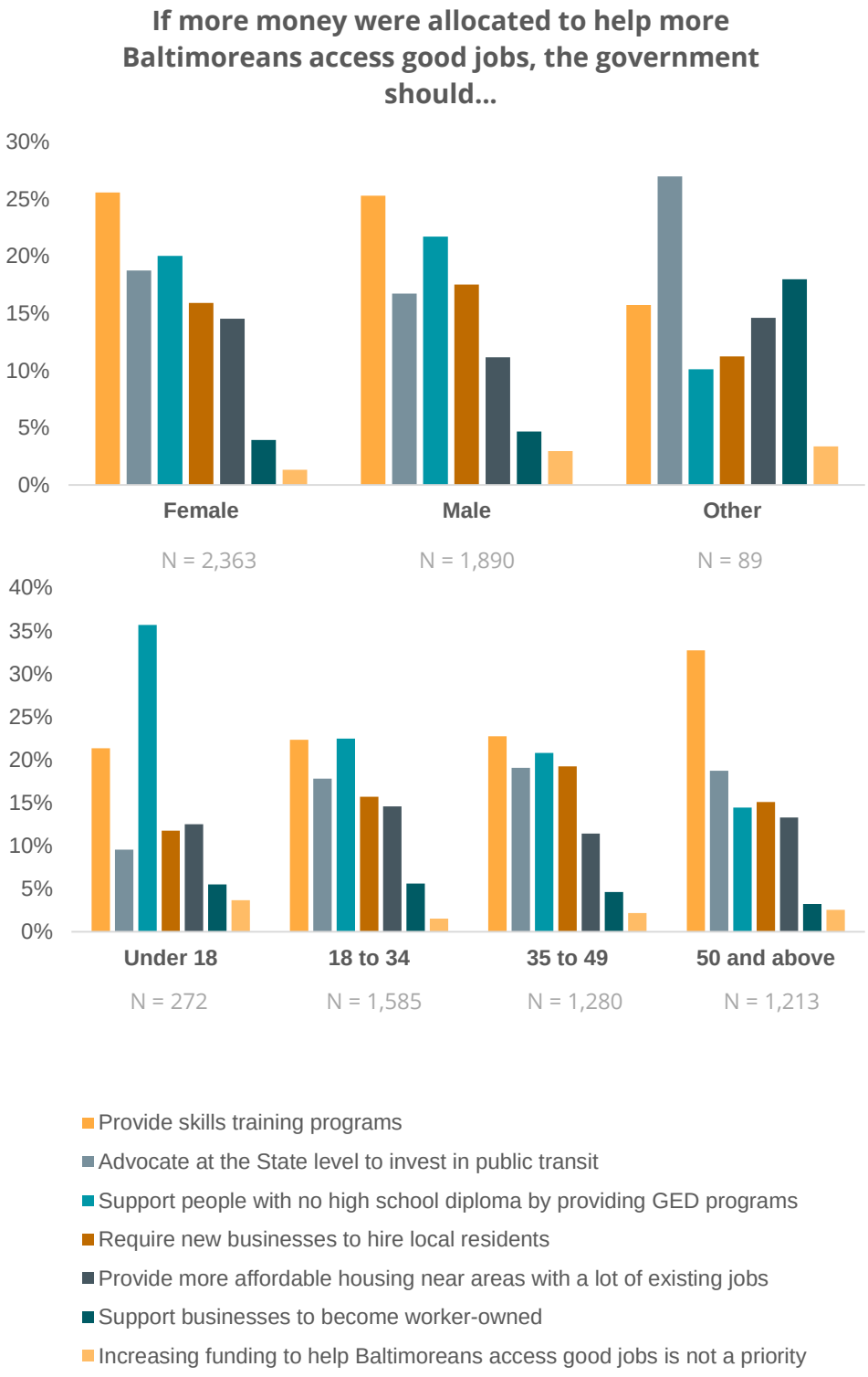
Black respondents choose **providing skills training** as their most preferred option, while white respondents choose i**nvesting in public transit**. Latino/a respondents' top choice is **providing GED programs**, followed by **requiring local hiring.**



If more money were allocated to help more Baltimoreans access good jobs, the government should...

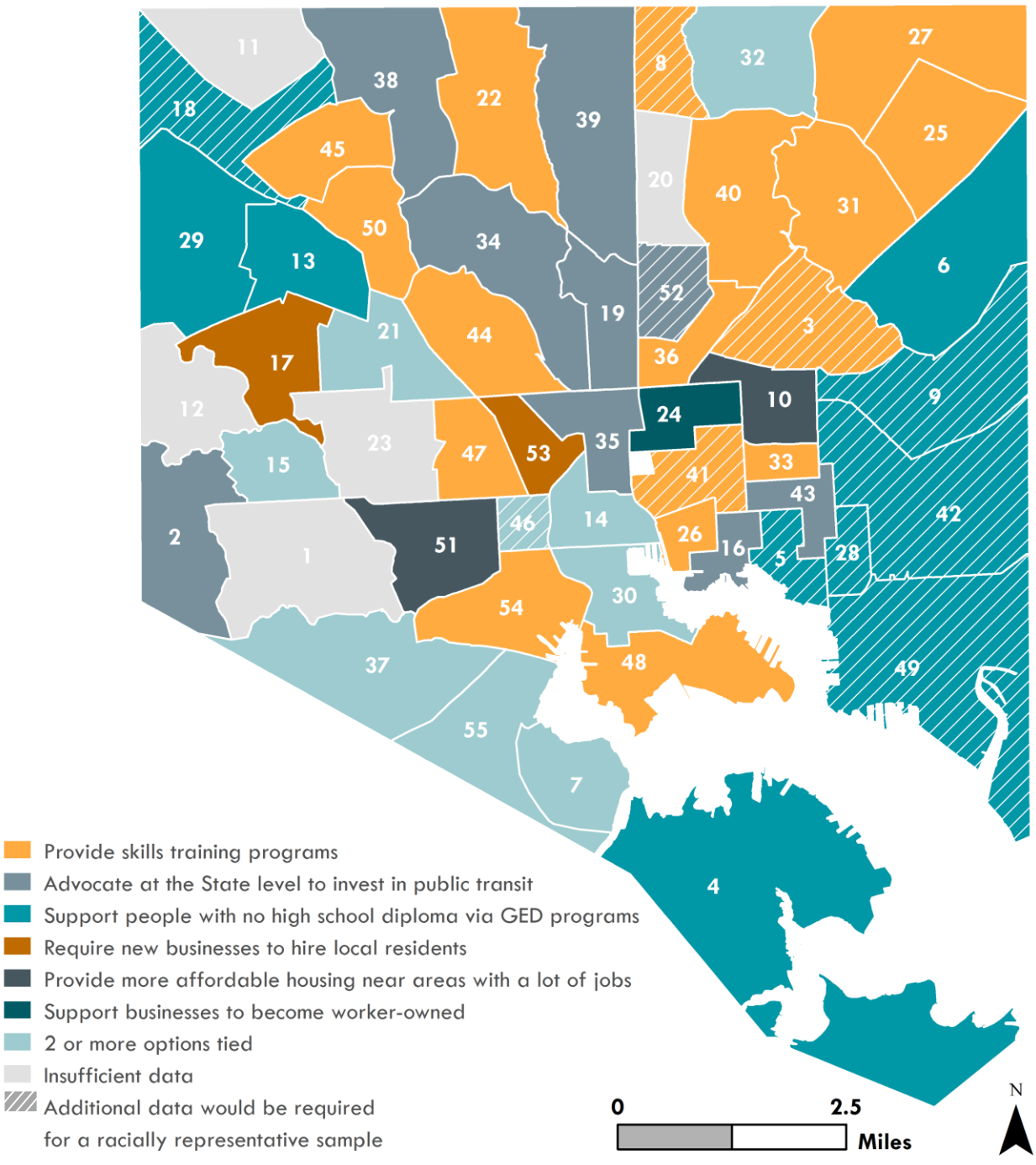
Priorities were largely the same for male and female respondents. For those who identified as neither male nor female, **advocating at the State level for public transit** is the preferred option.

Respondents under 18 prefer **providing GED programs** as their top option, followed by **providing skills training programs.** The middle age cohort ranks these two equally, while the 50+ cohort prefers **skills training,** followed by **advocating at the State level for public transit.**



If more money were allocated to help more Baltimoreans access good jobs, the government should...

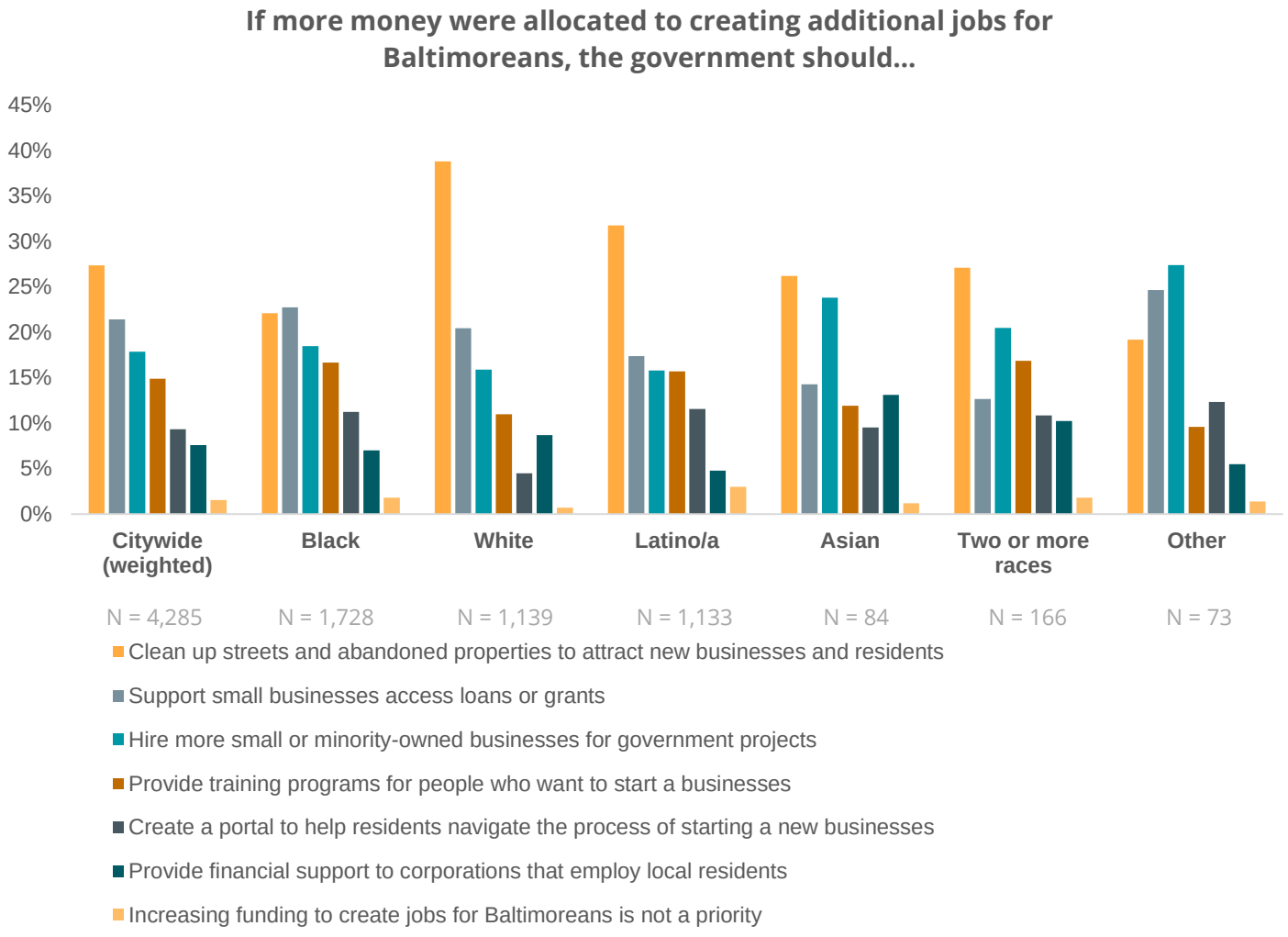
Most popular choice by CSA



If more money were allocated to creating additional jobs for Baltimoreans, the government should...

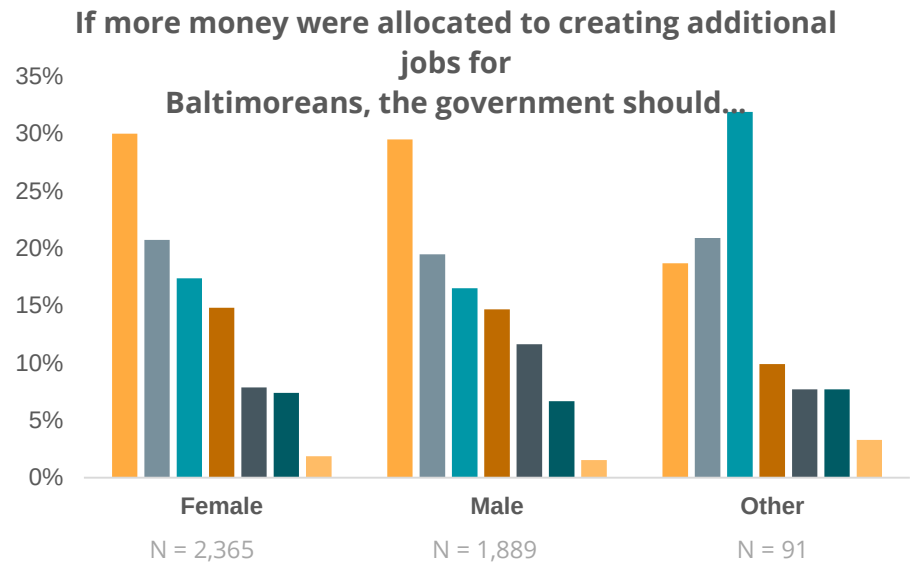
Clean up streets and abandoned properties to attract new businesses and residents was the most popular option, followed by su**pport small businesses' access to loans**, both receiving over 20% of respondents' votes.

Clean up streets and abandoned properties was the clear top option for white and Latino/a respondents, while black respondents ranked this and the **support small businesses access loans** option equally.

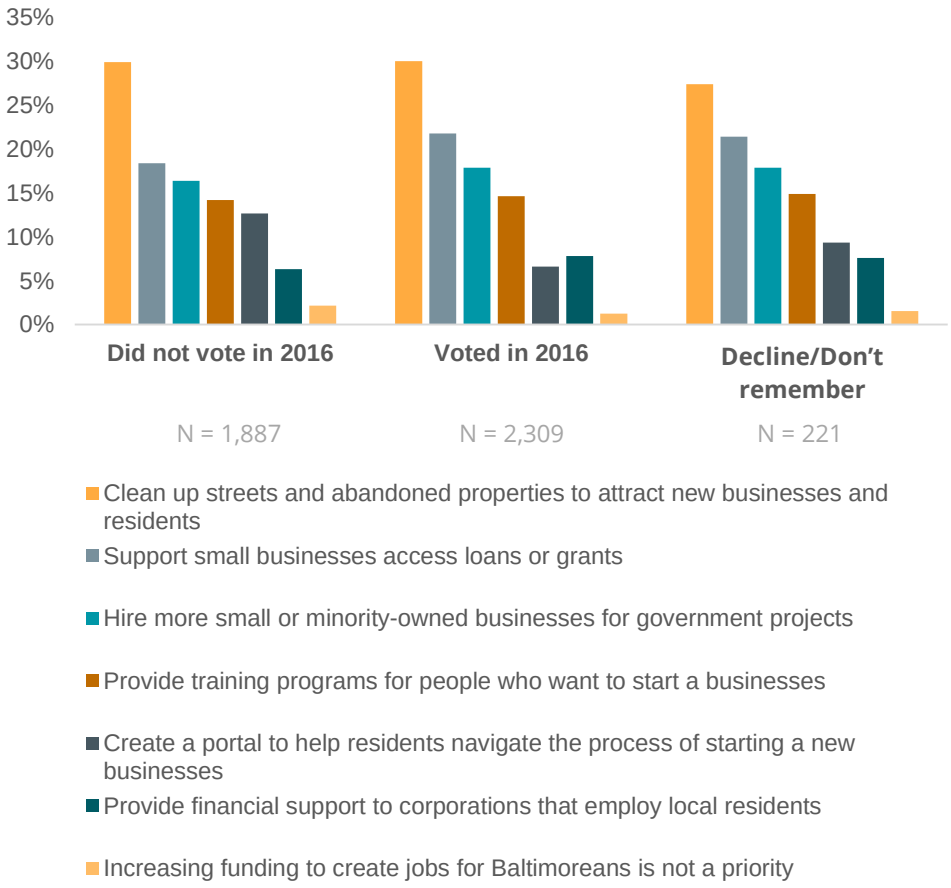


If more money were allocated to creating additional jobs for Baltimoreans, the government should...

Respondents who identified as neither male nor female ranked the **hire small or minority-owned businesses** highest. There were no significant differences across age groups.

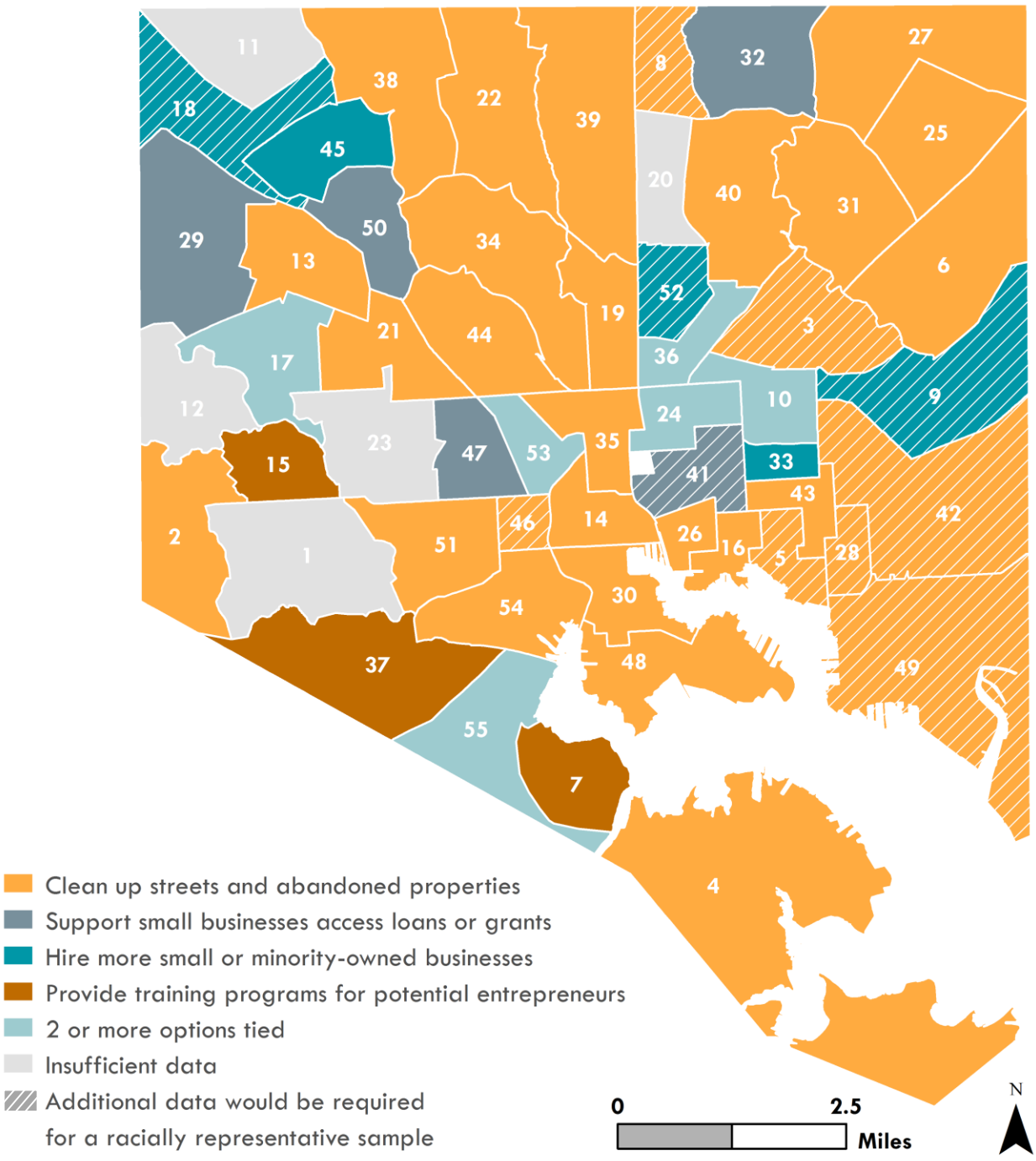


The top three choices were the same as citywide regardless of voting record.



If more money were allocated to creating additional jobs for Baltimoreans, the government should...

Most popular choice by CSA

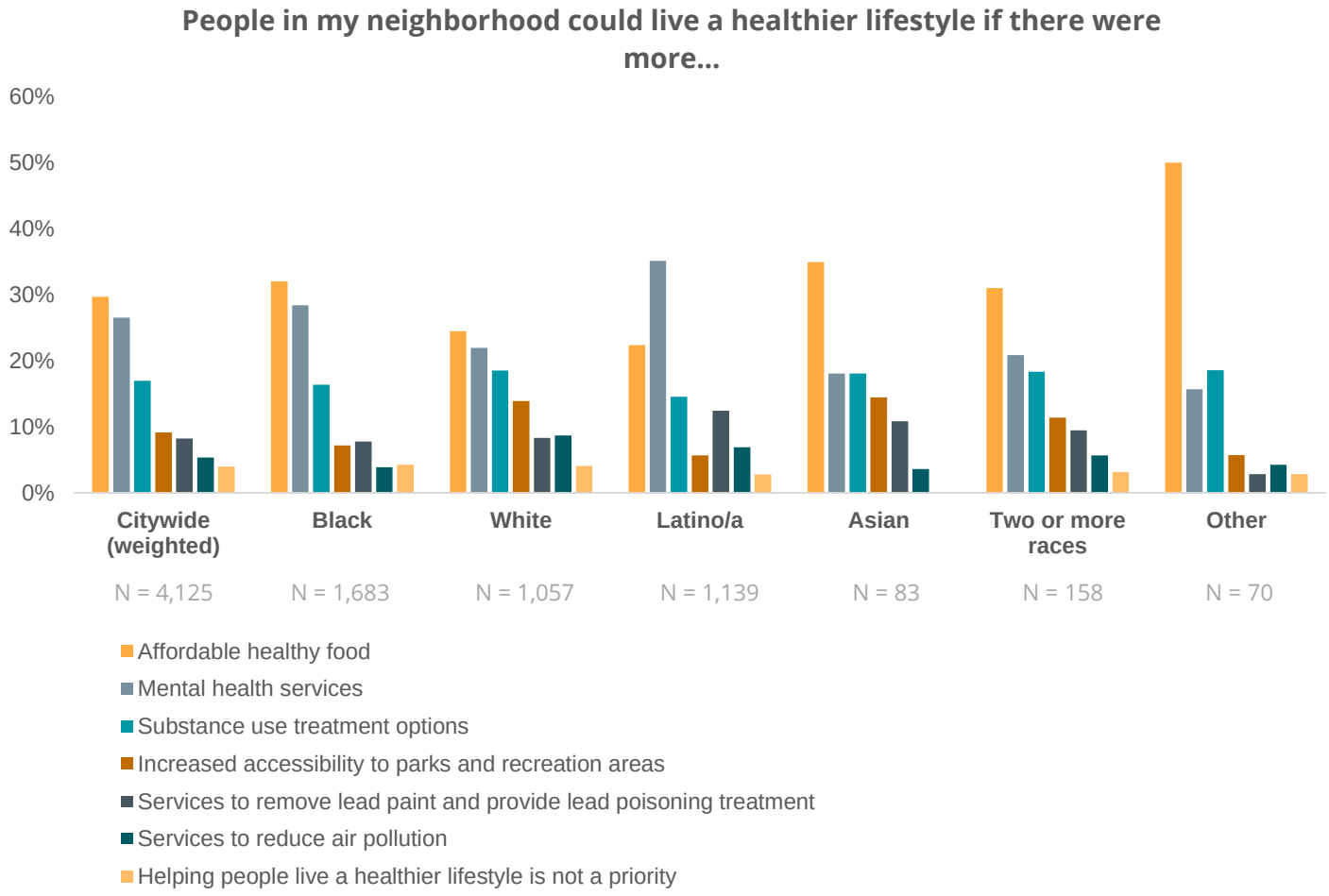


Health

People in my neighborhood could live a healthier lifestyle if there were more...

Affordable healthy food and **mental health services** receive over 25% of respondents' votes, followed by **substance use treatment options**.

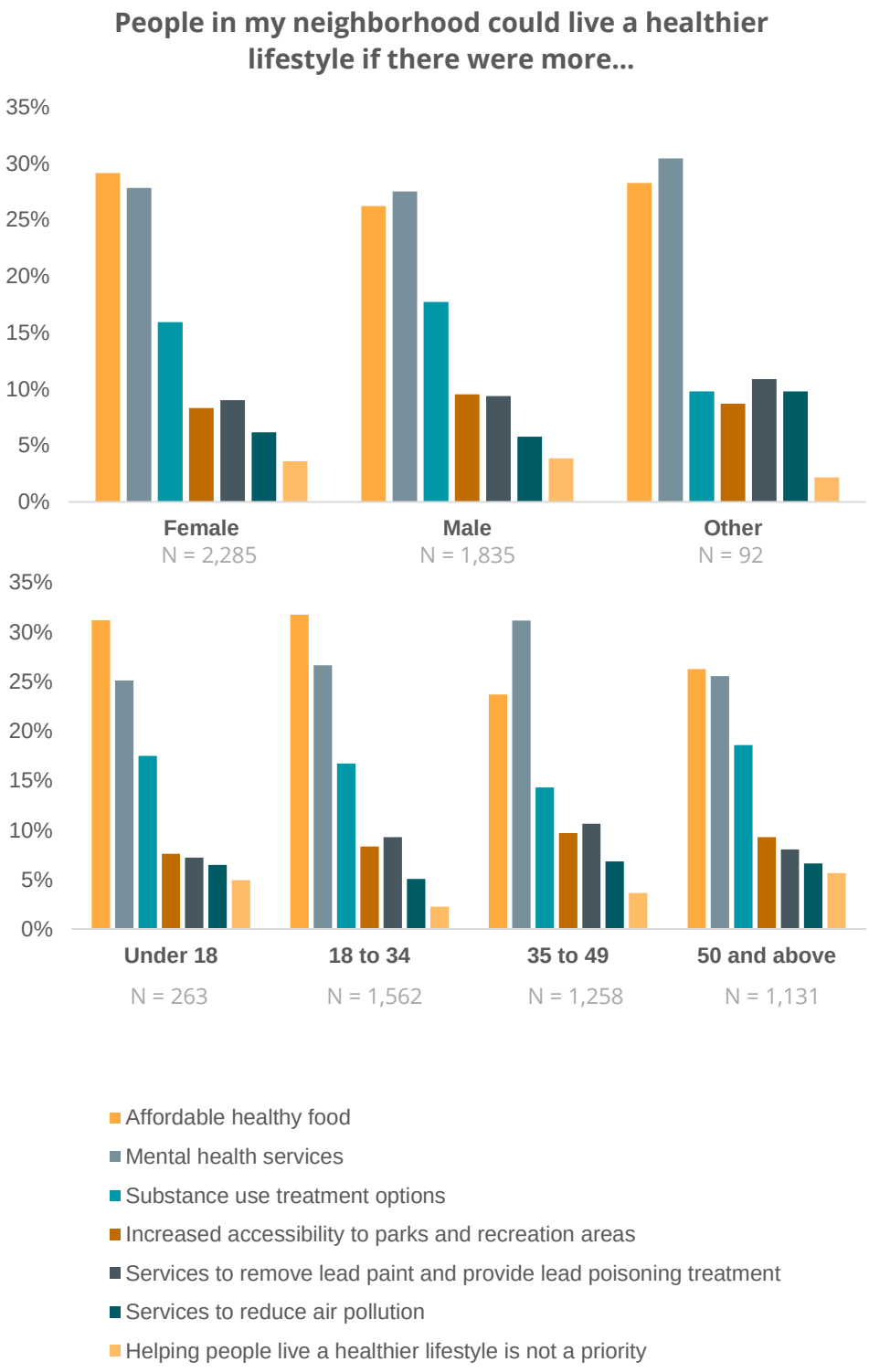
Black and white respondents choose **affordable healthy food** over **mental health services**, while Latino/a respondents choose mental health services as their top option. All three groups choose **substance treatment options** as their third choice.



People in my neighborhood could live a healthier lifestyle if there were more...

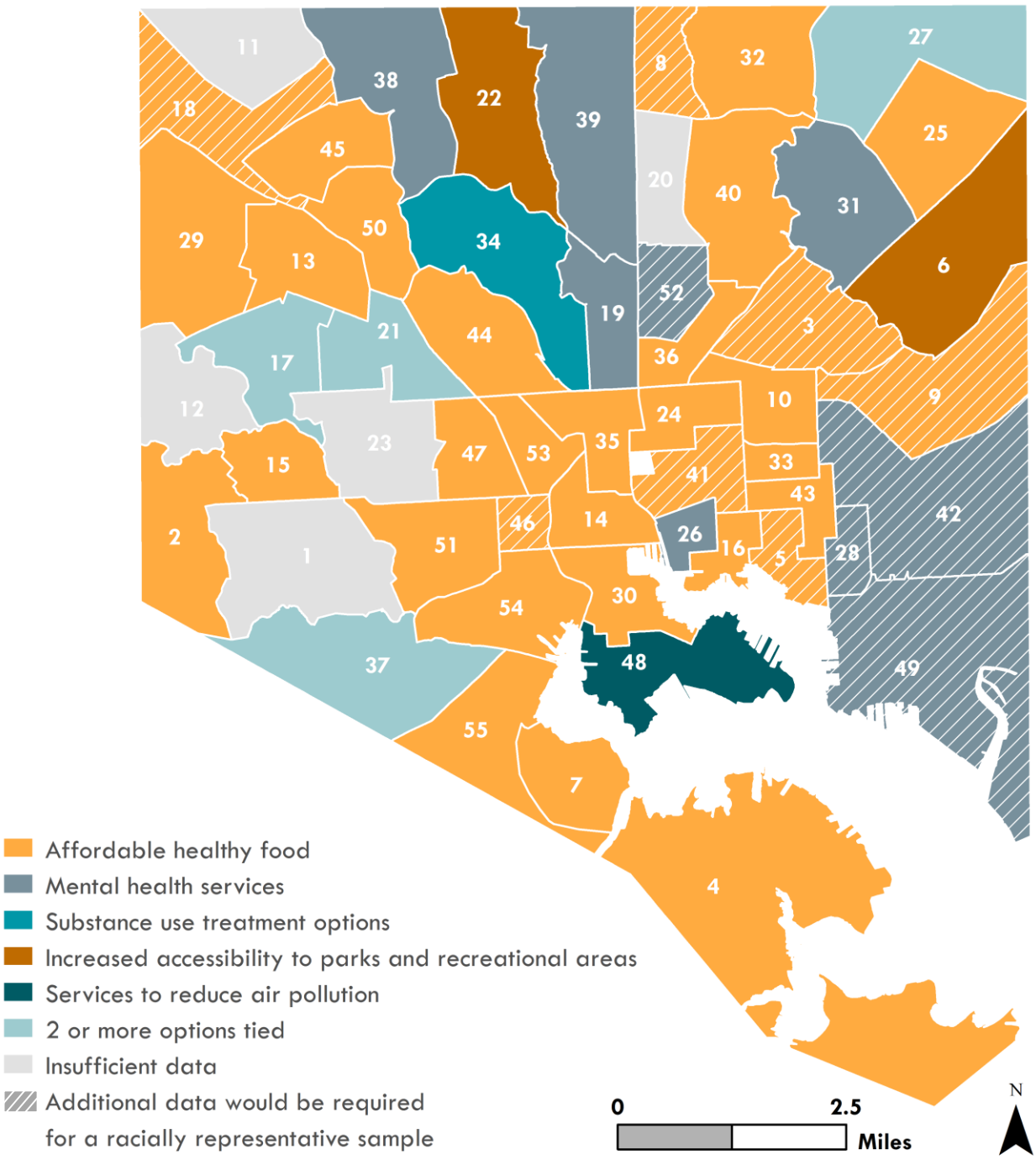
Female and male respondents have similar preferences. Those identifying as neither male nor female are more likely to choose **substance use treatment options** than other gender groups.

Those under 18 and between 18-34 chose **affordable healthy** food over **mental health services**, while the 35-49 cohort reverses this preference. Those 50 and above rank these two equally.



People in my neighborhood could live a healthier lifestyle if there were more...

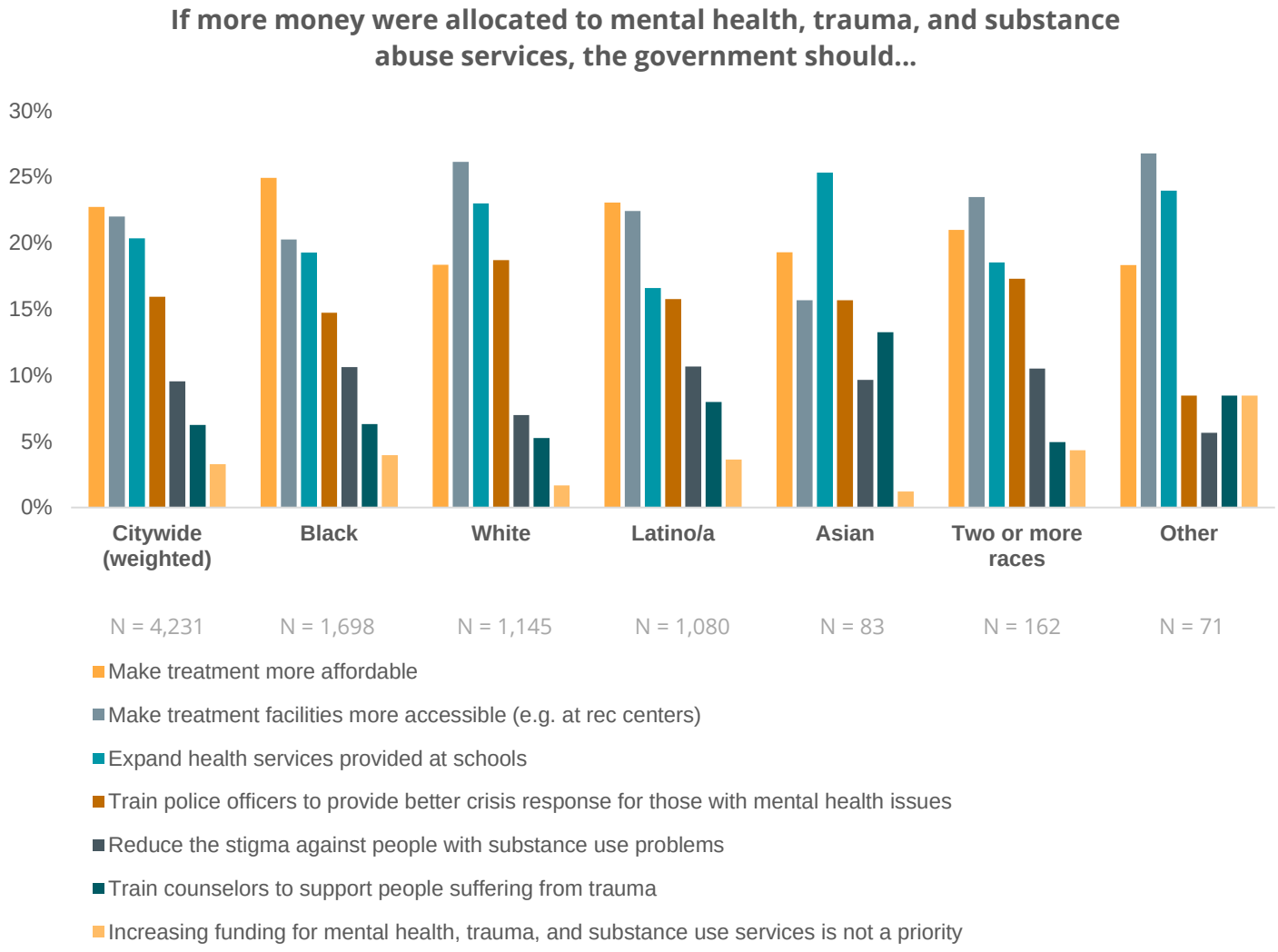
Most popular choice by CSA



If more money were allocated to mental health, trauma, and substance abuse services, the government should...

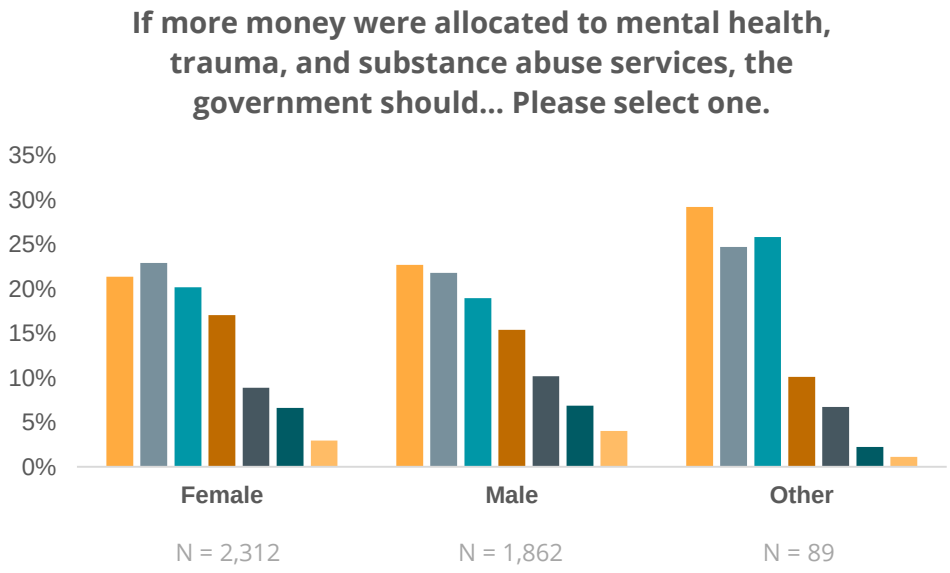
Votes are split among **expand health services at schools, make treatment more accessible, make treatment more affordable**, and **train police officers to provide better crisis response**.

The top four options are consistent across black, white, Latino/a, and Asian respondents. **Make treatment more affordable** is the top choice for black and Latino/a respondents, while white respondents choose make treatment more accessible and Asian respondents choose expand health services at schools.

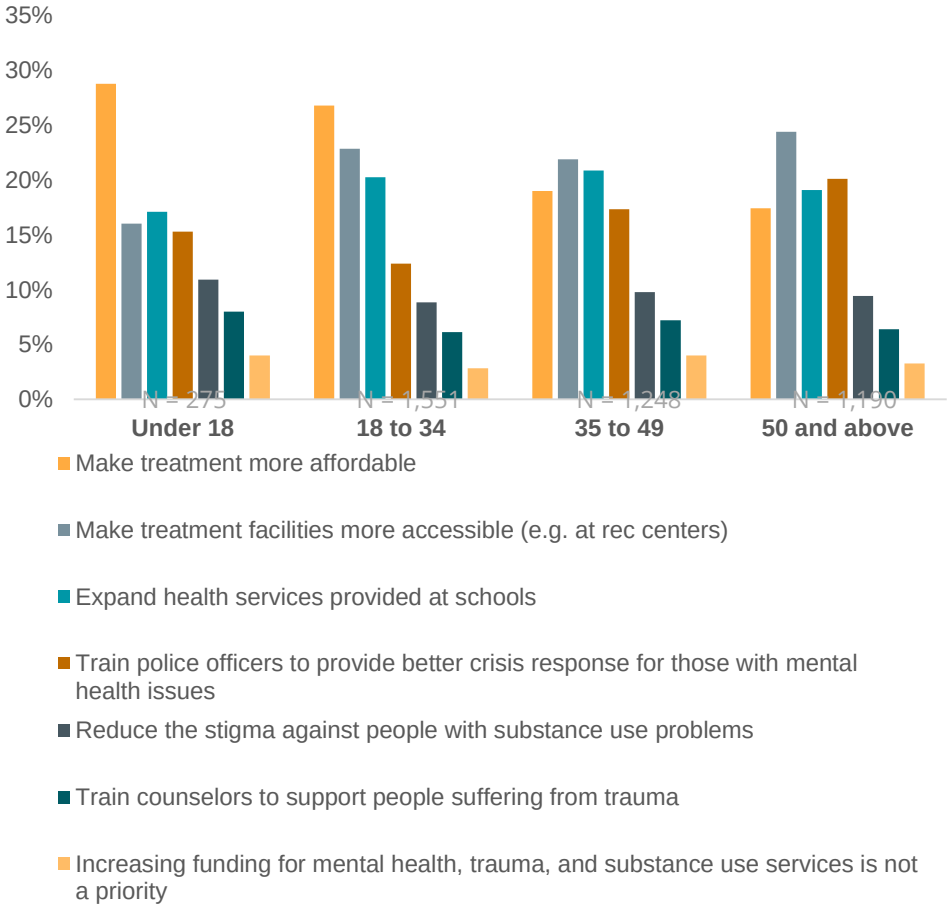


If more money were allocated to mental health, trauma, and substance abuse services, the government should...

Male and female respondents are more likely to **choose train police officers to provide better crisis response** than those who identified as neither male nor female.

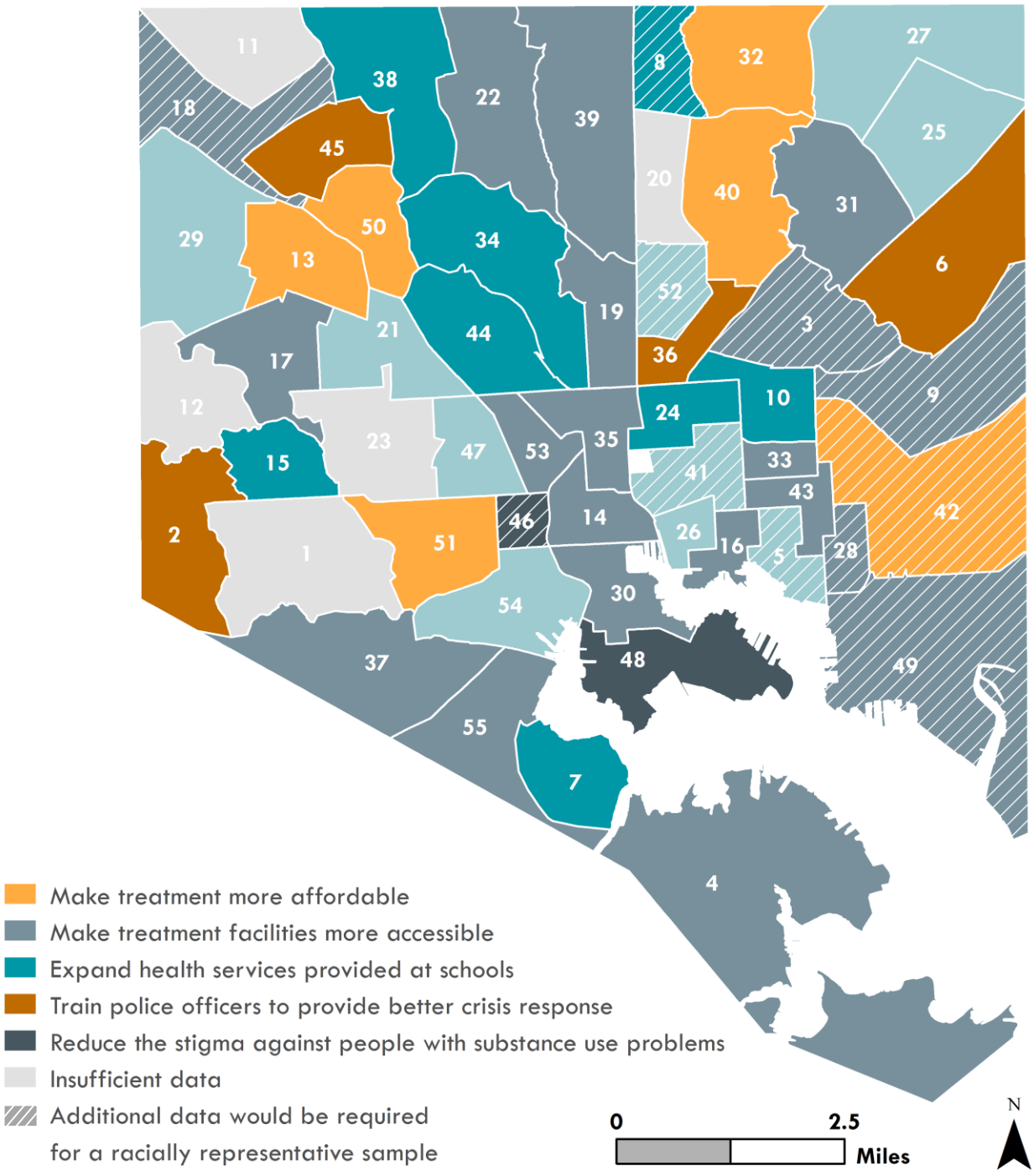


Making treatment more affordable was the clear top choice for the under-18 cohort. Respondents 35 and above choose **make treatment more accessible** as their top option. The top four options are consistent regardless of voting record.



If more money were allocated to mental health, trauma, and substance abuse services, the government should...

Most popular choice by CSA

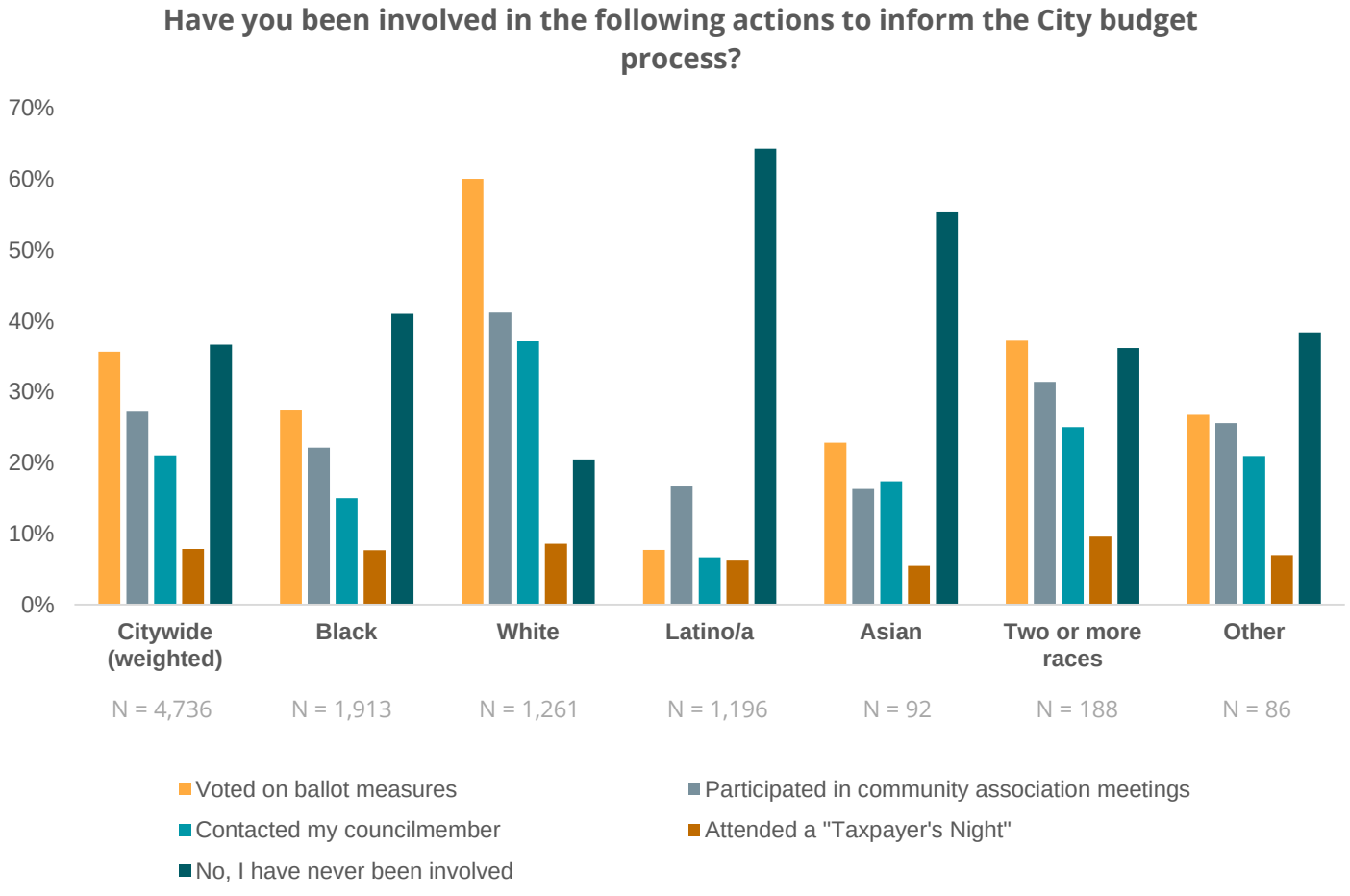


Civic Participation

Have you been involved in the following actions to inform the City budget process?

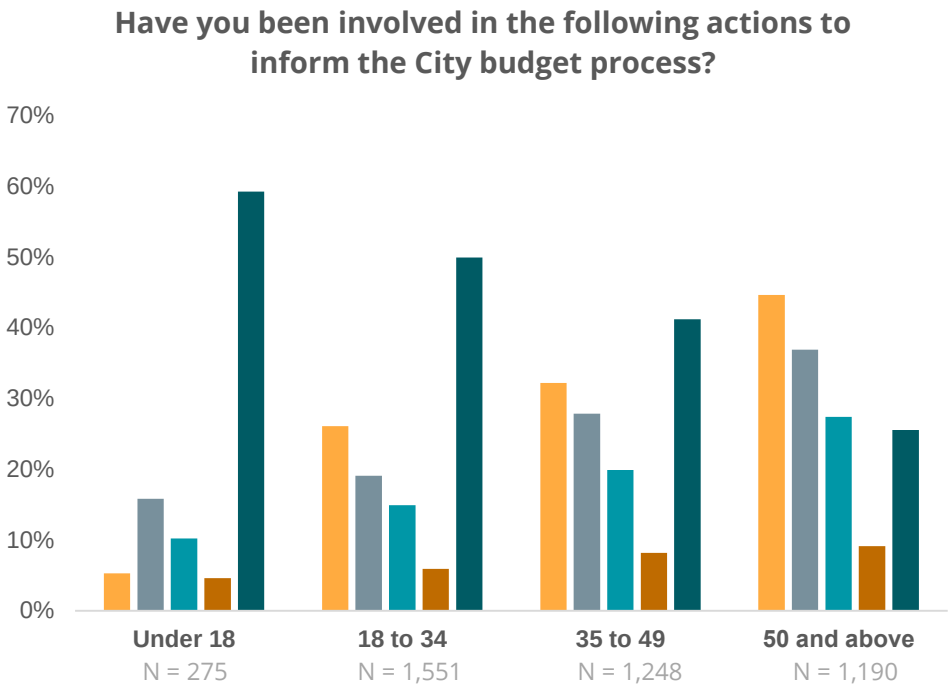
Almost two-thirds of respondents have been involved in informing the City budget process. Among those, **voting on ballot measures** is the most popular method of providing input. More than 25% report participating in **community association meetings.**

Here, there are large differences among racial groups. 80% of white respondents have participated in actions to inform the budget process, whereas less than 60% of black and 40% of Latino/a respondents have. Similarly, 60% of white respondents have voted on ballot measures while less than 30% of black and 10% of Latino/a respondents have.

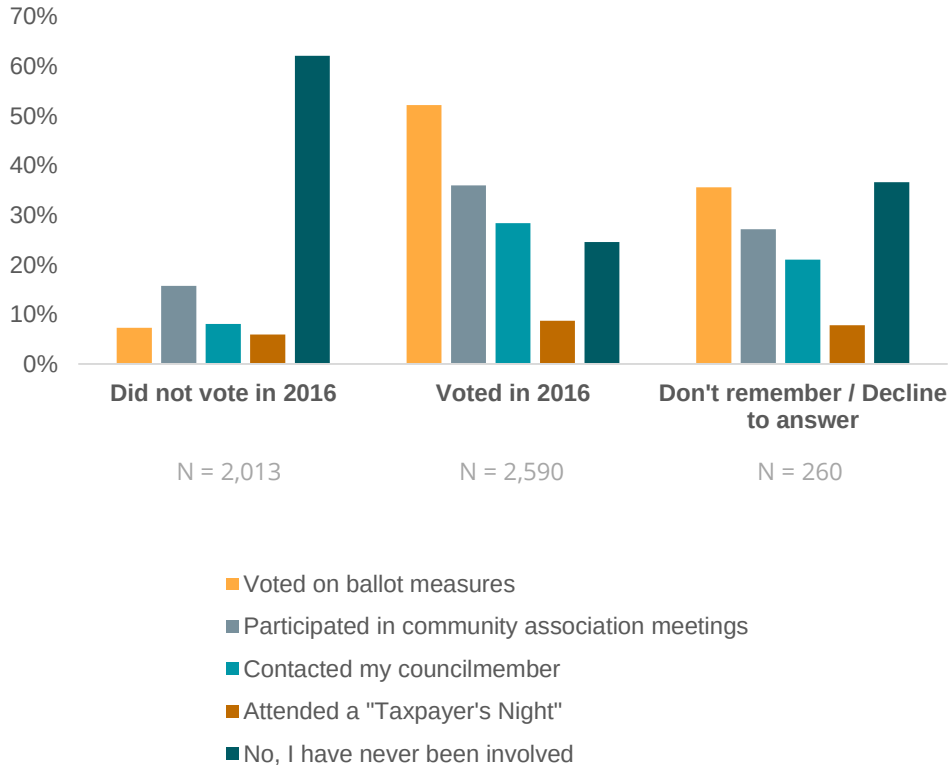


Have you been involved in the following actions to inform the City budget process?

Not surprisingly, respondents' likelihood of having taken actions to inform the City budget process increased with age.



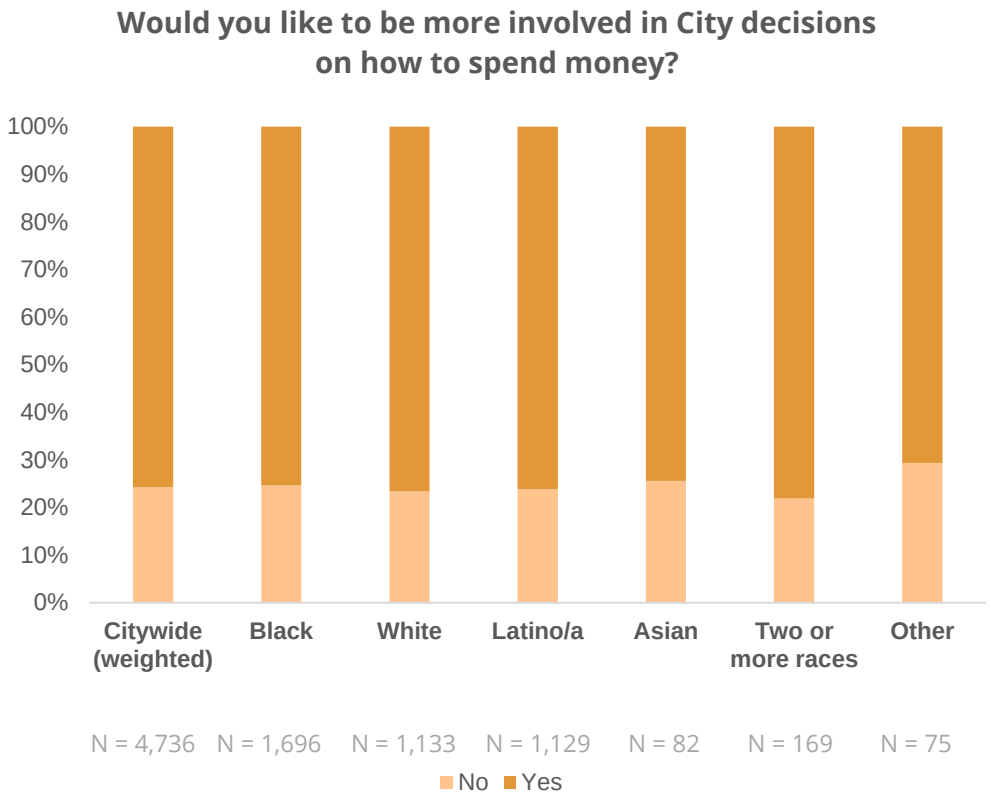
Those who voted in 2016 are more likely to have taken any of the listed actions compared to those who did not vote.

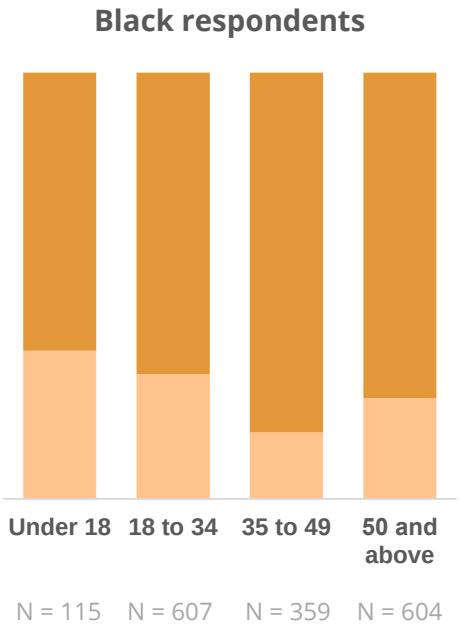


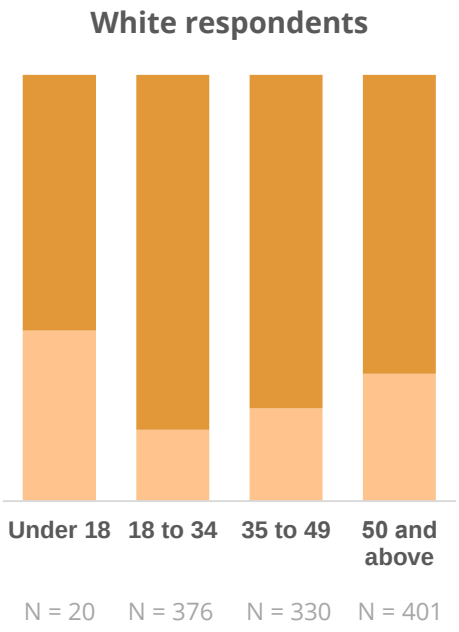
Would you like to be more involved in City decisions on how to spend money?

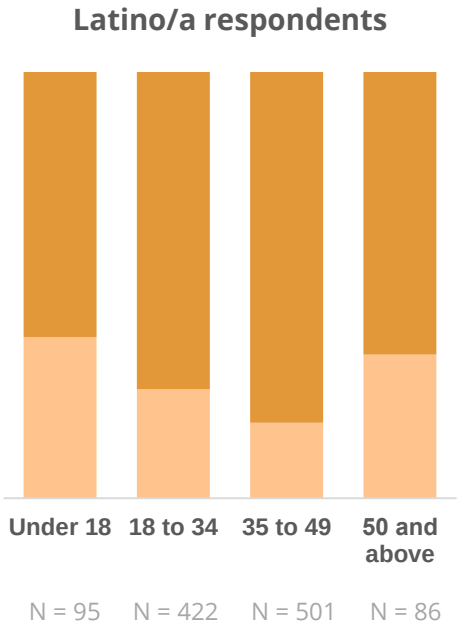
Citywide, **three quarters of respondents said they would like to be more involved.** There was very little difference across racial groups.

For black and Latino/a respondents, the 35-49 cohort are most likely to want to be more involved in budget decisions, whereas for White respondents, 18-34 year-olds are most eager.





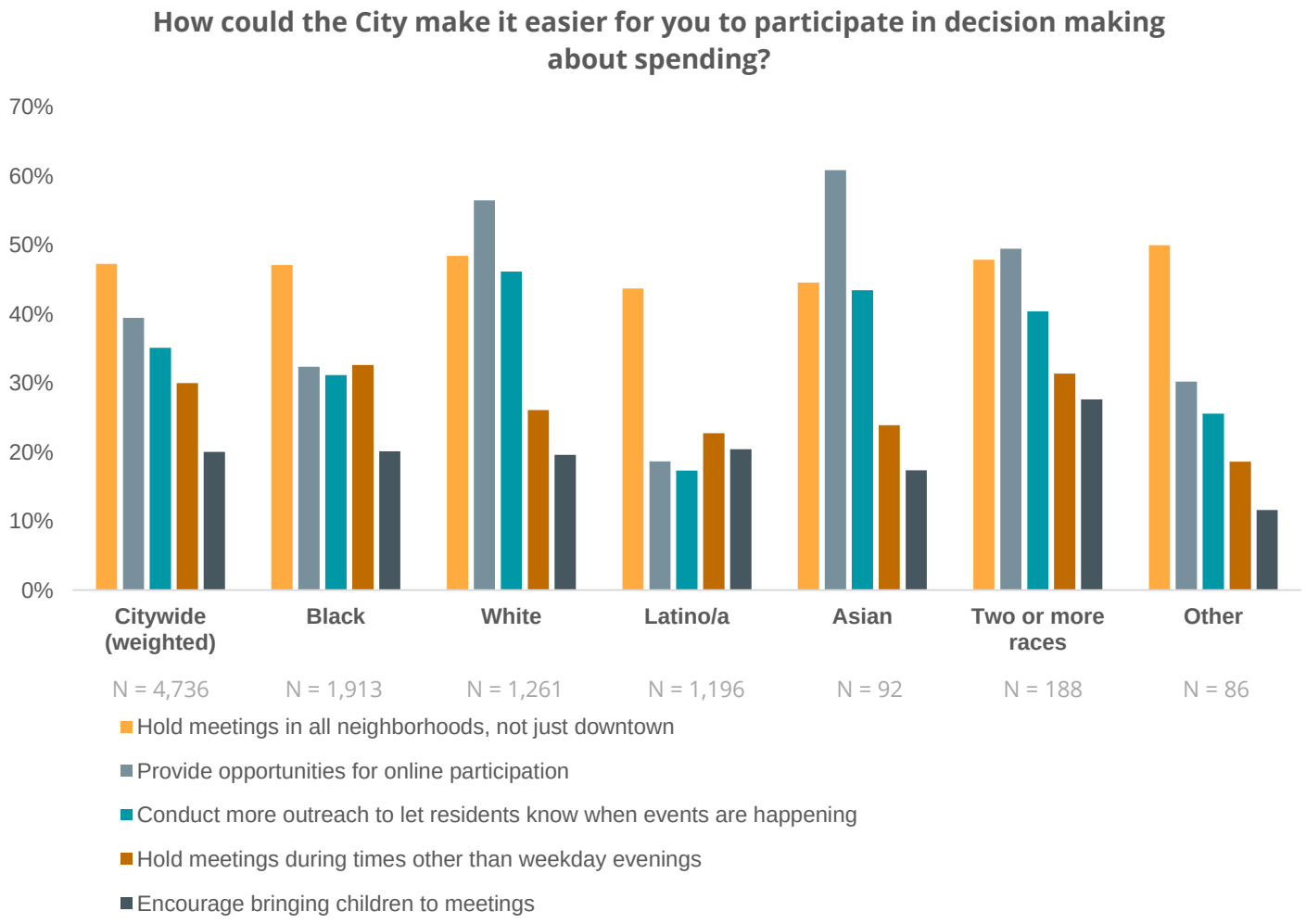




How could the City make it easier for you to participate in decision making about spending?

Hold meetings in all neighborhoods was the top option citywide, followed by **provide opportunities for online participation** and **conduct more outreach**, with **hold meetings during times other than weekday evenings** following closely behind.

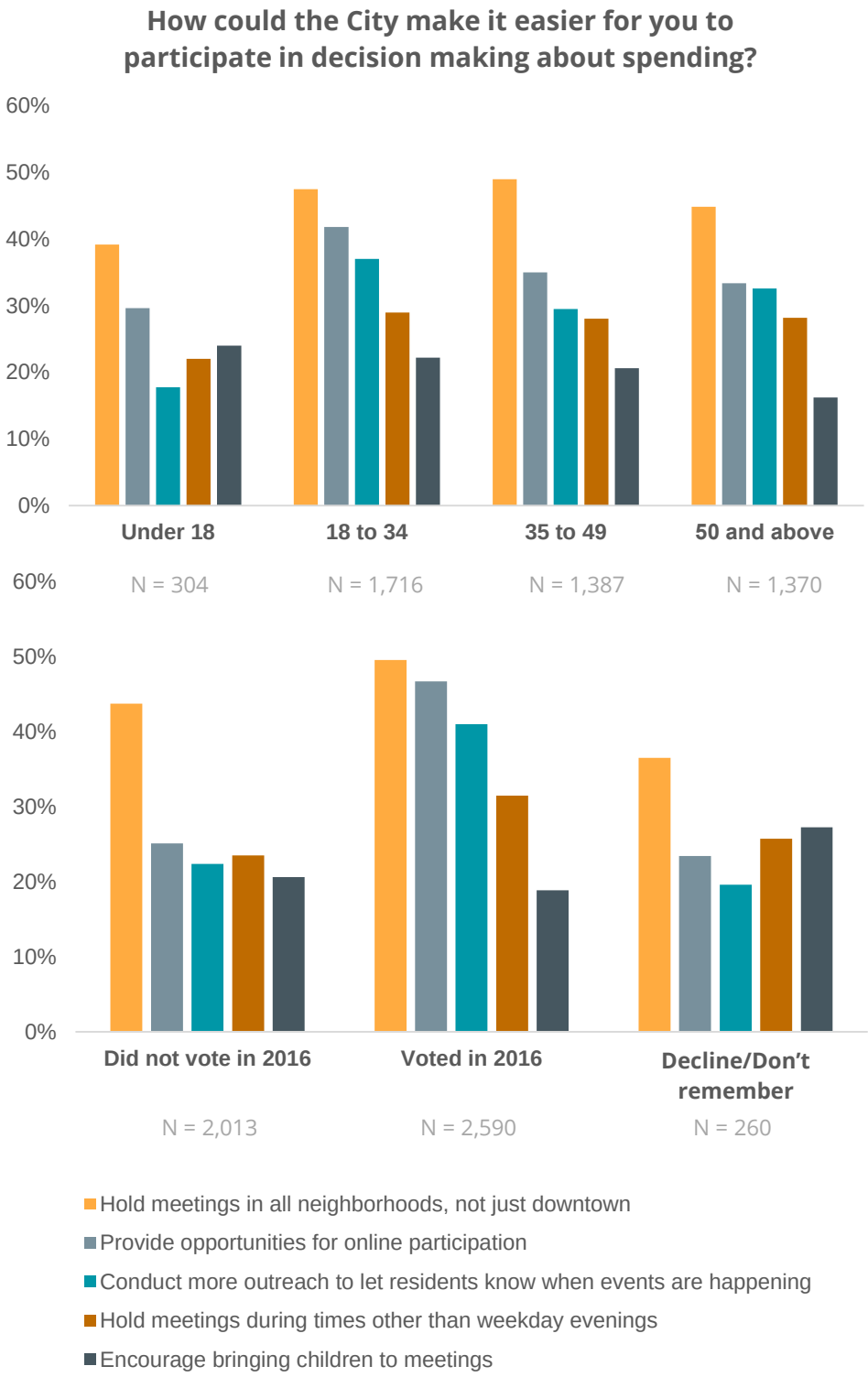
Hold meetings in all neighborhoods is supported by 40% of all racial groups and is the top choice for black and Latino/a respondents by a wide margin. White and Asian respondents also choose **provide opportunities for online participation** and **conduct more outreach**.



How could the City make it easier for you to participate in decision making about spending?

The under-18 cohort is the only group to choose **encourage bringing children to meetings** as one of their top three options. The top three options are consistent regardless of gender.

Hold meetings in all neighborhoods was the clear top choice for those who did not vote in 2016.



Appendix

Survey Questions

Canvasser name: _____

2. Do you live in Baltimore City?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

3 – 8. Which neighborhood do you live in? _____

9. Which ZIP code do you live in? _____

10. Which of the following racial/ethnic categories do you identify with? *Please select all that apply.*

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino/a
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Decline to answer

Other (please specify) _____

*** 11. What is your age?**

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18 to 34
- ☐ 35 to 49
- ☐ 50 and above
- ☐ Decline to answer

Other (please specify) _____

*** 12. What is your gender?** *Please select all that apply.*

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Non-binary
- ☐ Decline to answer

Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

13. Did you vote in the primary or general election in 2016? (In the general election, Catherine Pugh was elected mayor and Donald Trump was elected president.) *

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't remember
- ☐ Decline to answer

*** 14. Currently, I think my neighborhood is...**

- ☐ A great place to live
- ☐ An okay place to live
- ☐ Neither a good nor a bad place to live
- ☐ A not so great place to live
- ☐ A terrible place to live

*** 15. In four years, I think my neighborhood will be...**

- ☐ A better place to live
- ☐ About the same
- ☐ A worse place to live

16. Why do you think your neighborhood will be better/about the same/worse?

_____

17. The thing that would make the most difference in my neighborhood is...*Please select one.*

1. Better parks
2. Less trash on the streets
3. Fewer vacant homes
4. Grocery stores with healthy, affordable food
5. Making it easier to own homes
6. Safer streets
7. Restaurants and cafes
8. Better access to transit

Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

18. Every year, the mayor decides how to spend $1 billion out of the City's operating budget of $3 billion. Based on what you believe Baltimore needs, which of the following City services do you think should be prioritized? *Please select one.*

1. Youth programs
2. Policing
3. Community-based safety programs
4. Investment in large-scale development projects
5. Investment in small businesses and neighborhood development
6. Public health
7. Affordable housing
8. Better access to the internet

Other (please specify) _____

19. If more money were allocated to Baltimore City Public Schools, they should... *Please select one.*

1. Ensure every school has AC/heat and other necessary equipment
2. Raise teacher salaries
3. Provide services and counseling for students facing challenges including poverty, mental health, and trauma
4. Provide more ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) services
5. Provide arts and music education
6. Address lead poisoning in children and getting lead out of schools
7. Increasing funding for public schools is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

20. If more money were allocated to children and youth support, the government should...*Please select one.*

1. Expand neighborhood recreational centers
2. Expand libraries
3. Provide money to low-income families to meet basic human needs
4. Support job access for youth by providing skills training and employment programs
5. Support children and youth mental health through counseling, trauma services, etc.
6. Support scholarship programs for youth

Survey Questions

7. Increasing funding for children and youth support is not a priority

   Other (please specify) _____

After the death of Freddie Gray in 2015 and the uprising that followed, the Department of Justice investigated the Baltimore Police Department. In 2016, they found that the **Baltimore Police Department was conducting policing in a way that violated residents' civil and constitutional rights** by making stops, searches, and arrests without legal justification, being overly violent, and targeting African American residents more than others, etc.

As a result of this finding, the City of Baltimore, Department of Justice, and Baltimore Police Department are currently under a **Consent Decree process**. The goal of this legally binding agreement is to improve the police department by reviewing and changing existing policies and to make sure that residents' rights are protected.

21. Did you know about the Consent Decree?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Other (please specify) _____

22. If yes, did you know that the public can provide feedback on this policy change?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

23. What is the best way for the City and Baltimore Police Department to ensure residents know about these policy changes and can be involved? *Please select all that apply.*

1. Face-to-face outreach in my neighborhood
2. Websites
3. Social media
4. Phone calls or text messages
5. Email
6. Mail
7. I do not want to receive this information/be involved

   Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

24. How can the Baltimore Police Department use their budget to better serve Baltimore City residents? *Please select one.*

1. Train police officers to connect people to supportive services including mental health and substance use
2. Improve police relations with the community through increased outreach activities
3. Improve ways to handle police misconduct complaints
4. Enforce strict rules for when police officers are allowed to use force
5. Train police officers to treat residents equally and without bias
6. Reduce police response time in my neighborhood
7. Upgrade police technology (e.g. body-worn cameras or surveillance cameras)
8. Provide more translation and interpretation services for residents with limited English skills

Other (please specify) _____

25. If more money were allocated to reducing violence, the government should...*Please select one.*

1. Expand the neighborhood-based violence prevention program Safe Streets
2. Improve support for witnesses and victims of violent crime
3. Provide better access to services including mental health and substance use
4. Improve lighting on the streets
5. Increase the number of officers in my neighborhood
6. Reduce the number of liquor stores in my neighborhood
7. Increasing funding for violence reduction is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

26. Which of these policy changes involving criminal justice would you support? *Please select all that apply.*

1. Support formerly jailed residents to get jobs, housing, and access other social services
2. Provide ways for people who cannot afford bail money to wait for trial at home
3. Allow non-violent offenders to get counseling or rehabilitation instead of serving in jail
4. Stop punishing people for possessing small amounts of cannabis (marijuana)

Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

27. If more money were allocated to help more Baltimoreans access good jobs, the government should... *Please select one.*

1. Require new businesses to hire local residents
2. Support people with no high school diploma by providing GED programs
3. Provide skills training programs
4. Advocate at the State level to invest in public transit
5. Provide more affordable housing near areas with a lot of existing jobs
6. Support businesses to become worker-owned
7. Increasing funding to help Baltimoreans access good jobs is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

28. If more money were allocated to creating additional jobs for Baltimoreans, the government should... *Please select one.*

1. Support small businesses access loans or grants
2. Create a portal to help residents navigate the process of starting a new businesses
3. Hire more small or minority-owned businesses for government projects
4. Provide training programs for people who want to start a businesses
5. Clean up streets and abandoned properties to attract new businesses and residents
6. Provide financial support to corporations that employ local residents
7. Increasing funding to create jobs for Baltimoreans is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

29. People in my neighborhood could live a healthier lifestyle if there were more...*Please select one.*

1. Affordable healthy food
2. Mental health services
3. Substance use treatment options
4. Services to remove lead paint and provide lead poisoning treatment
5. Services to reduce air pollution
6. Increased accessibility to parks and recreation areas
7. Helping people live a healthier lifestyle is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

30. If more money were allocated to mental health, trauma, and substance abuse services, the government should... *Please select one.*

1. Make treatment facilities more accessible (e.g. at rec centers)
2. Make treatment more affordable
3. Expand health services provided at schools
4. Reduce the stigma against people with substance use problems
5. Train police officers to provide better crisis response for those with mental health issues
6. Train counselors to support people suffering from trauma
7. Increasing funding for mental health, trauma, and substance use services is not a priority

Other (please specify) _____

31. In my neighborhood, housing is affordable. *Please select the degree to which you agree/disagree.*

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Somewhat agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Somewhat disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

Other (please specify) _____

32. In 2016, Baltimore residents voted to create a $20 million Affordable Housing Trust Fund, funded partially by revenues from taxes on real estate transactions. Which of the following services do you think the Fund should prioritize? *Please select one.*

1. Reuse vacant buildings for affordable housing
2. Support non-profit organizations to provide affordable homeownership to residents
3. Provide legal services for low-income tenants struggling with rising rents
4. Provide mental health and job programs for low-income tenants
5. Keep rents low in existing affordable housing units
6. Provide permanent supportive housing for the homeless
7. Create a housing navigation service to help low-income people find affordable housing

Other (please specify) _____

Survey Questions

33. Have you been involved in the following actions to inform the City budget process? *Please select all that apply.*

1. Attended a "Taxpayer's Night"
2. Participated in community association meetings
3. Contacted my councilmember
4. Voted on ballot measures
5. No, I have never been involved

Other (please specify) _____

34. Would you like to be more involved in City decisions on how to spend money?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Other (please specify)

35. How could the City make it easier for you to participate in decision-making about spending? *Please select all that apply.*

1. Provide opportunities for online participation
2. Hold meetings during times other than weekday evenings
3. Encourage bringing children to meetings
4. Hold meetings in all neighborhoods, not just downtown
5. Conduct more outreach to let residents know when events are happening

Other (please specify) _____

Thank you for completing the survey! For more information about Blueprint for Baltimore, please visit Open Society Institute – Baltimore's website at https://www.osibaltimore.org/blueprint/