



# Perceptions of Community Resilience

*A Maryland Community Pilot Study | 2016*

#### *Investigators:*

- Karen Akerlof, Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University
- Fredrika Moser, Maryland Sea Grant
- Kristin Baja, Office of Sustainability, Baltimore City
- Jennifer Dindinger, University of Maryland Sea Grant Extension
- Victoria Chanse, University of Maryland
- Katherine Rowan, Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University

#### *Higher education and community partners:*

- Jabari Walker, Bowie State University
- Maryanne Akers, Morgan State University
- Everette Bradford and Nicole Jackson-Young, Prince George's County
- Inez Robb, Western District CRC
- Earl Johnson, Baltimore Sustainability Commission
- James Alston, Westport Community Development Corporation

This study was funded by the Town Creek Foundation of Easton, MD. We thank the Foundation and Executive Director Stuart Clarke for their support. Additionally, the research would not have been possible

without the hard work and generosity of our partners (above left) and the many individuals who chose to spend their spring weekends fielding the survey (above right).

#### *Cover photo:*

Community members discuss areas of environmental risk and ways to build resilience in Baltimore. Photo courtesy of Office of Sustainability, City of Baltimore.

#### *Suggested citation:*

Akerlof, K., Moser, F., Dindinger, J., & Rowan, K. (2016). *Perceptions of community resilience: A Maryland community pilot study, 2016*. Fairfax, VA: Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University.

#### *Survey fielding assistants:*

*(Staff, students, and community members)*

Ashley Edwards	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
Ashley Pryor	Fulton Community Association
Brianna Moore	Bowie State University
Danait Nega	Morgan State University
Deja Watkins	George Mason University
Elloise Lotoc	George Mason University
Endia Hunt	George Mason University
Fredrika Moser	Maryland Sea Grant
Hannah Warner	George Mason University
Kalgi Vadher	Morgan State University
Karen Moore	Community member
Natasha Taliferro	George Mason University
Nathaniel Glosson	Morgan State University
Nick Hanna	George Mason University
Olivia Stanford	George Mason University
Pamela Jackson	Baltimore Office of Sustainability
Raven Shaw	Bowie State University
Roman Meerzaman	George Mason University
Sahr Foyoh	Morgan State University
Savera Meerzaman	George Mason University
Sophie Morgan-Muslim	Bowie State University
Stacy Nelson	George Mason University
Walter Alonzo	George Mason University
Willene Robinson	Community member

#### *Coordinators:*

Atiya Page	George Mason University
Matthew Shonman	George Mason University
Bill Rohring	George Mason University

# Table of contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1. Environmental health risk perceptions differ little by group .....	6
2. Climate change is seen as a significant near-term threat .....	8
3. Trash and policing are among top areas of concern .....	10
4. Neighborhoods have experienced greater risks than the state in the last year .....	11
5. Chronic medical conditions are more frequent in Baltimore.....	14
6. Coping responses to stress differ between communities .....	16
7. Majorities have taken actions to prepare for emergencies .....	18
8. Neighborhoods perceive lower community resilience.....	19
9. Communities are in favor of protective action on climate.....	20
10. Residents support local resilience and services hubs.....	21
11. Residents seek information on energy and climate .....	24
12. Recommendations .....	25
13. Study methodology.....	27
Appendices.....	34
Appendix A: Toplines: Baltimore City and Prince George’s County neighborhoods.....	34
Appendix B: Toplines: Breakouts for Baltimore neighborhoods.....	61
References .....	78

## Executive summary

Communities are beginning planning efforts to consider adaptation strategies to build their resilience (NRC, 2010), yet many lack the political capital or access to information and resources that would allow them to prepare for chronic flooding, catastrophic storm events, and losses of economically important natural resources. Frequently, it is underserved and underrepresented communities that lack these resources and are most vulnerable to the effects of changing environmental conditions (Douglas et al., 2011; Melillo, Richmond, & Yohe, 2014). Storm events are particularly devastating to socially vulnerable communities, even when controlling for infrastructure characteristics (Highfield, Peacock, & Zandt, 2014). Meeting the needs of high-risk/low-resource communities is one of the most critical challenges in achieving resilience nationally (NRC, 2010), but little tailored information exists to guide program development specifically for these contexts (NOAA, 2015). Moreover, our understanding of the conditions under which audiences are most likely to engage in successful decision-making to reduce vulnerabilities is still evolving (Webler, Tuler, Dow, Whitehead, & Kettle, 2014).

This study represents a partnership with many individuals and organizations—including the City of Baltimore’s Office of Sustainability and Prince George’s County Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative—to increase discussion in predominantly African American neighborhoods in two areas of the state that are at high risk from climate-related environmental changes and have historically been underserved. The study was conducted as a door-to-door survey in spring 2016 in four neighborhoods of the state—three in Baltimore and one in Prince George’s County (see Methodology, p. 27).

### *Four Maryland neighborhoods*

- **Oliver-Broadway East** lies in eastern Baltimore, adjacent to Johns Hopkins University. The neighborhood is comprised mostly of row houses and is experiencing revitalization in some areas.
- **Sandtown-Winchester** is a community of primarily row houses in Baltimore centered around the Western District Police Station.
- **Westport** sits on the southern reaches of Baltimore, bounded by the Middle Branch Patapsco River to the east and the Wheelabrator waste-to-energy plant to the north. The community includes primarily row houses and some public housing. Under Armour’s owner has purchased land for development along the river.
- **Glassmanor-Oxon Hill** is located across the Beltway from National Harbor in Prince George’s County. The neighborhood sits on a hill above the Potomac, across from Washington, D.C., and is characterized by large apartment complexes with a mix of single family homes and town houses.

### *Neighborhood climate risks*

- Flooding and sewage overflows from stormwater run-off, urban heat island effects, pollen allergens, increased air pollution, storms, riverine flooding (*Westport*)

### *Vulnerabilities*

- Low socioeconomic populations, racial disparities, vacant housing, poor health and air quality (*Baltimore*), industrial facilities (*Westport*)

## Key findings include:

***Baltimore and Prince George’s community residents point to climate change risks. They are more likely to report experiencing health and environmental harms than Marylanders as a whole.***

- The four Baltimore and Prince George’s County communities have the same levels of risk perception for climate change—and related effects such as sea level rise, extreme heat, storms, and flooding—as do the residents of the rest of the state.
- The majority of survey respondents in the Baltimore (57%) and Prince George’s County (61%) neighborhoods identify climate change as likely to cause significant harm in the next several years.
- The Baltimore and Prince George’s County neighborhood residents are more likely than Marylanders generally to say they have experienced water damage caused by heavy rains or flooding (38% Baltimore vs. 15% state) and sewage overflows after rains or storms (22% Baltimore/19% Glassmanor-Oxon Hill vs. 6% state). They are also more likely to say they have experienced health harms from storms and flooding than the state at large.
- Glassmanor-Oxon Hill respondents are more likely to say that pollen has harmed their health than those in the Baltimore neighborhoods and Maryland as a whole.
- Chronic medical conditions are more pervasive in the three neighborhoods of Baltimore than they are in the state, particularly for asthma (23% vs. 12%).

***Residents report lower levels of social capital—resources and communication—to address problems. They want information on energy and climate, and governments to take action, including creation of local “resilience hubs.”***

- Both the Baltimore and Prince George’s County neighborhoods rank their communities as lower in social capital than residents statewide in terms of their ability to obtain resources and communicate internally.
- Approximately two-thirds of the Baltimore (65%) and Glassmanor-Oxon Hill (67%) neighborhoods say they support local and state governments taking action to protect their communities from the effects of climate change.
- Almost two-thirds of Baltimore respondents (65%) say that they would be somewhat or extremely likely to use a community building that provides shelter, food, water, and other resources during emergency events. The same percentage in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill (65%) say that they would be somewhat or extremely likely to use a centrally located services hub

in their community.

- Baltimore and Prince George’s County neighborhood residents are more likely to ask for information on six energy and climate protection topics than people in the state as a whole. Almost a third of our survey’s respondents requested energy bill assistance (31%).

***Recommendations include:***

- Some highly salient community issues, like trash, tie directly to climate preparedness efforts; others may relate more peripherally. Solutions should thus address not only some of the most critical problems, but simultaneous interests in building resilience to climate impacts and general community development. For example, trash clogs storm drain systems, resulting in flooding during heavy precipitation events, but it also affects community pride and has health implications.
- Communication can be used to bolster social resilience for the purposes of building trust and collective action. As such, it should be a program target.
- The neighborhoods described here—especially Baltimore—are already suffering disproportionately from environmental and health risks, and recognize these risks at the same rates as other Marylanders. Additional risk information may be counter-productive.
- Either fatalistic or more disengaged coping styles for stress should not be viewed as synonymous with non-recognition of risk.
- Residents of all four neighborhoods called for more community centers as one of the most important issues. Projects like the resiliency hub pilot in Baltimore and social services hub in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill meet that call, and could potentially bolster both the physical resources and social fabric of the neighborhoods.
- The four neighborhoods are not ambivalent about the role of climate change in their communities, nor the role of government in tackling the problem—they are concerned and supportive of action. This message should be conveyed to their elected representatives.

# 1. Environmental health risk perceptions differ little by group

As the example of Flint, Michigan’s lead-laced water reminded the country in 2015, environmental health risks are sometimes unevenly distributed among communities. Moreover, the feeling of being at risk is known to be influenced by social vulnerability, especially gender and race.(Finucane, Slovic, Mertz, Flynn, & Satterfield, 2000; Flynn, Slovic, & Mertz, 1994) Previous research has operationalized social vulnerability as a combination of perceived social and economic discrimination, poor health, and reduced access to medical care (Satterfield, Mertz, & Slovic, 2004).

## **Air and water pollution are seen as moderate to major personal health risks**

Marylanders generally, and residents in the three communities of Baltimore and Glassmanor-Oxon Hill neighborhood, all rank air and water pollution at the top of environmental risks that they see as most threatening their health and well-being, and sea-level rise and weather conditions as less likely to cause them harm (Figures 1-2, Appendix Table A1). The only environmental risk that was statistically significantly different between the state and the Baltimore and Prince George’s County communities was exposure to chemicals. For this variable, state residents ranked the risk significantly higher than did the communities (Figure 2).

## **Climate change is ranked similarly as severe storms and heat as a health threat**

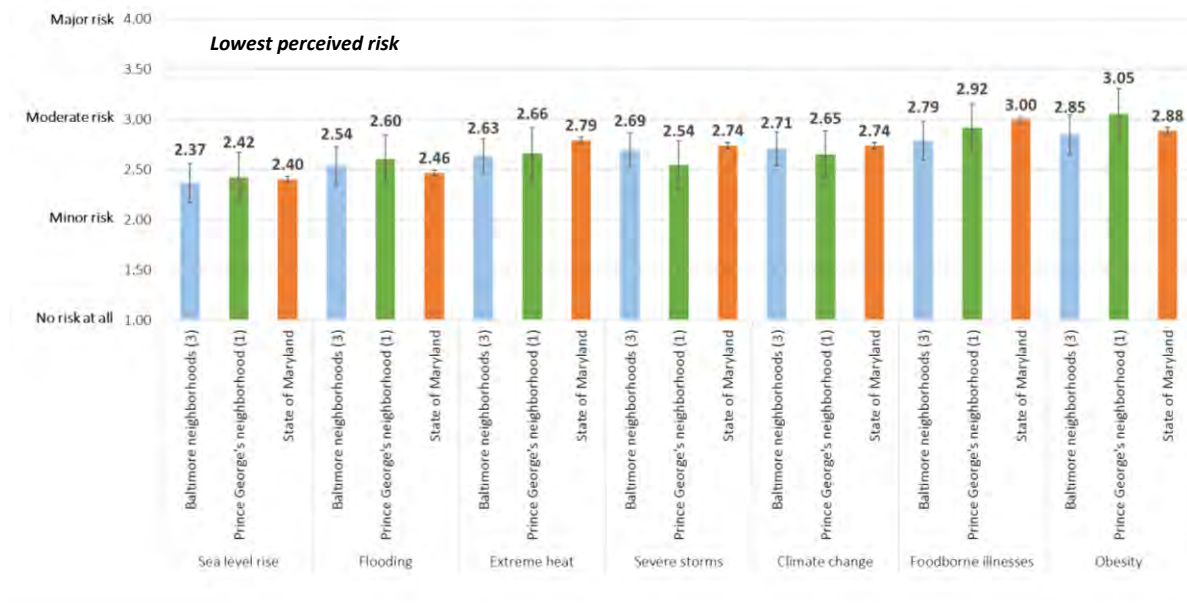
The Baltimore and Prince George’s County communities have the same levels of risk perception for climate change—and related effects such as sea level rise, extreme heat, storms, and flooding—as do the residents of the rest of the state (Figure 1). Climate change is perceived as a lesser threat than air and water pollution, and similar in level of threat to its potentially related weather effects.

## **Risk perceptions do not differ between three Baltimore communities**

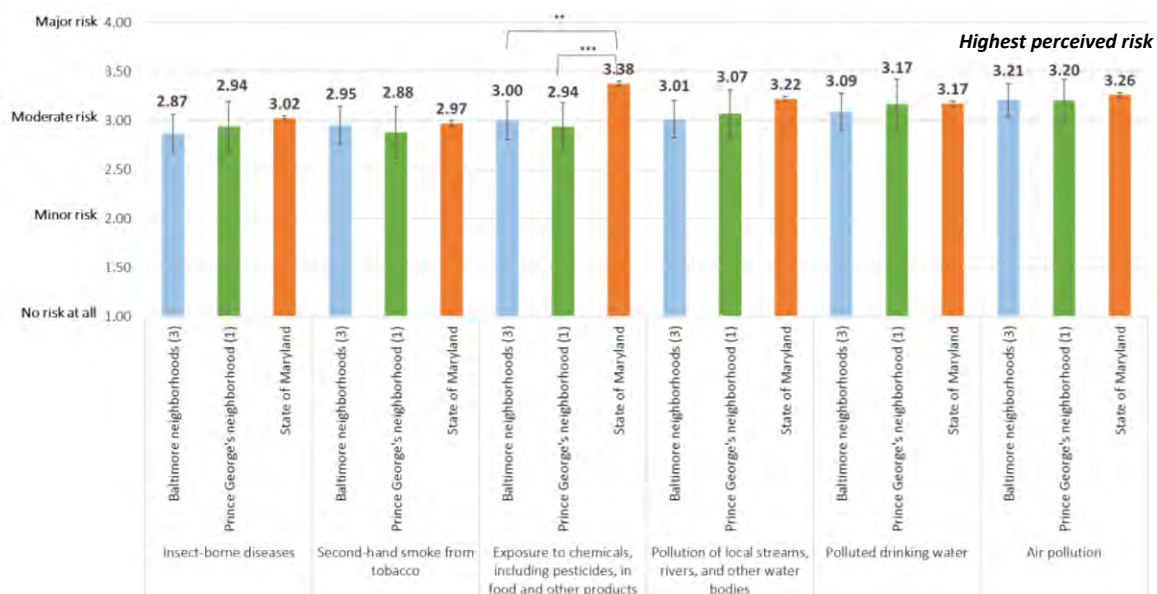
There are no differences between the three Baltimore communities of Oliver-Broadway East, Sandtown-Winchester, and Westport in their perceptions of these risks (Appendix Table B1).



**Figure 1 |** Sea level rise and weather conditions are perceived as of lower—minor to moderate—personal health risk. (*How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)



**Figure 2 |** Air and water pollution are seen as moderate to major risks. (*How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)



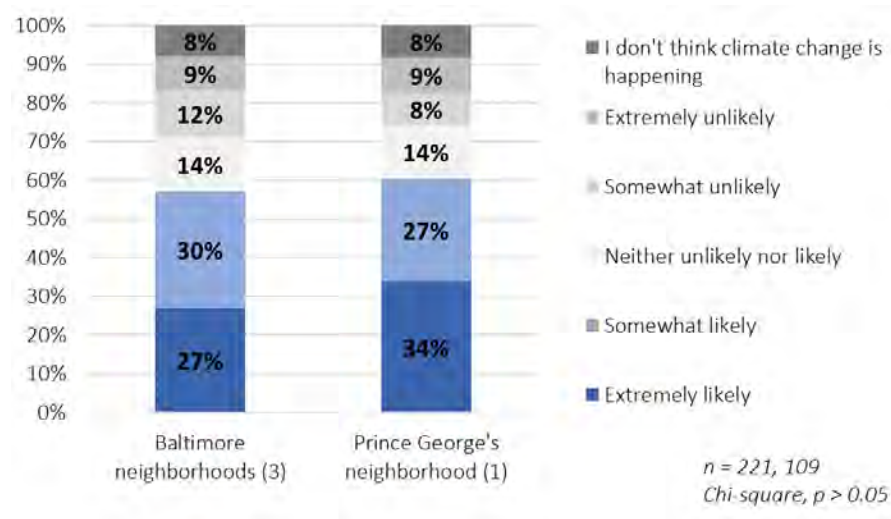
*Note: Brackets on figures indicate statistically significant differences between regions. Asterisks denote level of significance at \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .*



## 2. Climate change is seen as a significant near-term threat

The majority of survey respondents in the Baltimore (57%) and Prince George's County (61%) neighborhoods identified climate change as likely to cause significant harm in the next several years (Figure 3). Very few—only 8% in each of the two areas of the state—said that they don't think that climate change is happening. In the three Baltimore neighborhoods, the percentage that said that near-term harm was likely ranged from more than half—64% (Westport) and 59% (Oliver-Broadway East)—to just below (46%, Sandtown-Winchester) (Appendix, Table B2).

**Figure 3 |** Most say climate is likely to cause significant harm to their communities in the next several years. (*How likely do you think it is that climate change will cause significant harm to your community within the next several years?*)



### **3. Trash and policing are among top areas of concern**

The first question of the survey was “What are the issues in your neighborhood you would like to see addressed?” We asked respondents to rank them starting with those that were most important. To give some context to the conditions of the four neighborhoods that are the focus of this study, the U.S. Census estimates that a third (33%) of all residential housing is vacant in the surveyed regions of the three Baltimore neighborhoods of Oliver-Broadway East, Sandtown-Winchester, and Westport, and 12% in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill (Table 2, Methodology, p. 29). In 2016, Baltimore began to provide garbage receptacles to residents; previously, residents placed their trash on the street for pick-up in bags. During the time of the survey, these receptacles were still unavailable in the neighborhoods of predominantly town houses where the study was located.

The surveyed area of Glassmanor-Oxon Hill consists of many large apartment complexes, interspersed with single-family homes, which remain predominantly African-American, but also have become home to many new Spanish-speaking immigrants.

#### **Trash is top issue of concern in three Baltimore neighborhoods**

The most commonly listed top community issue in the Baltimore neighborhoods was trash (Figure 4; Appendix Tables A3.a-A3.c). Trash was cited as an important issue in all three of the communities. Drugs and vacant housing also were listed across all three as top issues of concern. Rats came up as a first- and second-tier issue, as did guns and violence. Needed improvements to the neighborhoods rounded out the lists: recreation centers, playgrounds, grocery stores and healthy food, better schools and children’s programs, employment opportunities, and fixing infrastructure like sidewalks, streets and lights.

#### **Policing is a top issue of concern in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill**

Policing was also an issue that frequently appeared among the issues of top concern (Figure 5; Appendix Tables A3.d). Survey respondents said both that they wanted a greater police presence and that police harassment and aggression were problems. Other concerns include trash, crime and violence, healthy food availability, and employment opportunities. The residents of Glassmanor-Oxon Hill talked about their community needs for programs, centers, playgrounds, resources and communication.



## 4. Neighborhoods have experienced greater risks in past year

Residents of the four Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods report experiencing more detrimental social and environmental events and circumstances over the past year than residents of the state as a whole (Figures 6-7; Appendix Table A4.a). There are more statistically significant differences between the four communities and Marylanders statewide in the types of these events that they report experiencing than in their perceptions of risks as reported earlier in the report. The Baltimore and Prince George's County residents are more likely than Marylanders generally to say they have experienced environmental hazards such as: **water damage** caused by heavy rains or flooding (38% Baltimore vs. 15% state); and **sewage overflows** after rains or storms (22% Baltimore/19% Glassmanor-Oxon Hill vs. 6% state).

They are also more likely to report less access to resources that would help them to protect against these and other types of environmental health threats, such as:

- **insufficient financial resources** to cover bills if unable to work for 1-2 weeks (37% Baltimore/33% Glassmanor-Oxon Hill vs. 21% state),
- lack of access to **high quality/nutritious food** (25%/14% vs. 8% state),
- lack of access to **transportation** (22%/17% vs. 10% state),
- lack of access to **medical care** (19%/14% vs. 7% state),
- no household **air conditioning** (16%/17% vs. 11% state).

Water damage and sewage overflows are the only two areas with statistically significant differences between the three Baltimore (Appendix Table B4.a). Almost half of Oliver-Broadway East respondents (49%) say that they have had water damage of their home caused by heavy rains or flooding as opposed to 36% of Westport residents and 28% in Sandtown-Winchester. Similarly, 33% of Oliver-Broadway East respondents say that they have had sewage overflows after rains or storms, compared to 21% in Sandtown-Winchester and 13% in Westport.

### **Pollen and pollution are perceived to cause the most harm to personal health**

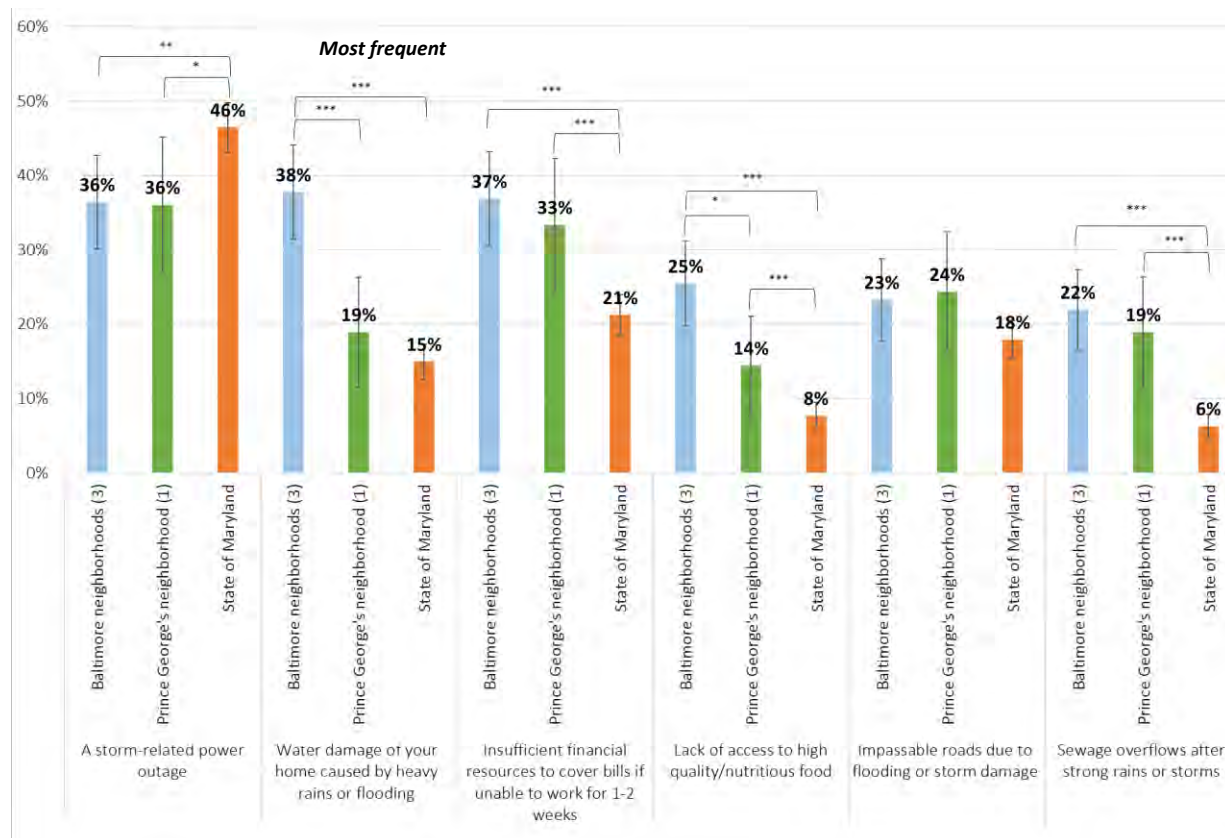
Marylanders—including the four neighborhoods of Baltimore and Prince George's County studied here—report overall low levels of harm to their health from an array of environmental conditions such as extreme heat, vector-borne diseases, and storms (Figure 8; Appendix Table A4.b). Pollen is most frequently reported as harmful to the respondent's health in the previous 12 months, particularly so in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill. These respondents are more likely to say that they have suffered from pollen than those in Baltimore and Maryland generally. The Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods were surveyed during peak spring allergy season—April and May—in what some reported as the highest pollen count ever in Maryland (Charles, 2016).

Respondents in Baltimore’s three neighborhoods point to suffering harm to their health from air pollution, more so than both Glassmanor-Oxon Hill residents and state residents. Both Baltimore and Prince George’s County neighborhoods are more likely to say they have experienced health harms from storms and flooding than the state at large (Figure 8).

### Health harms distinguish Baltimore neighborhoods

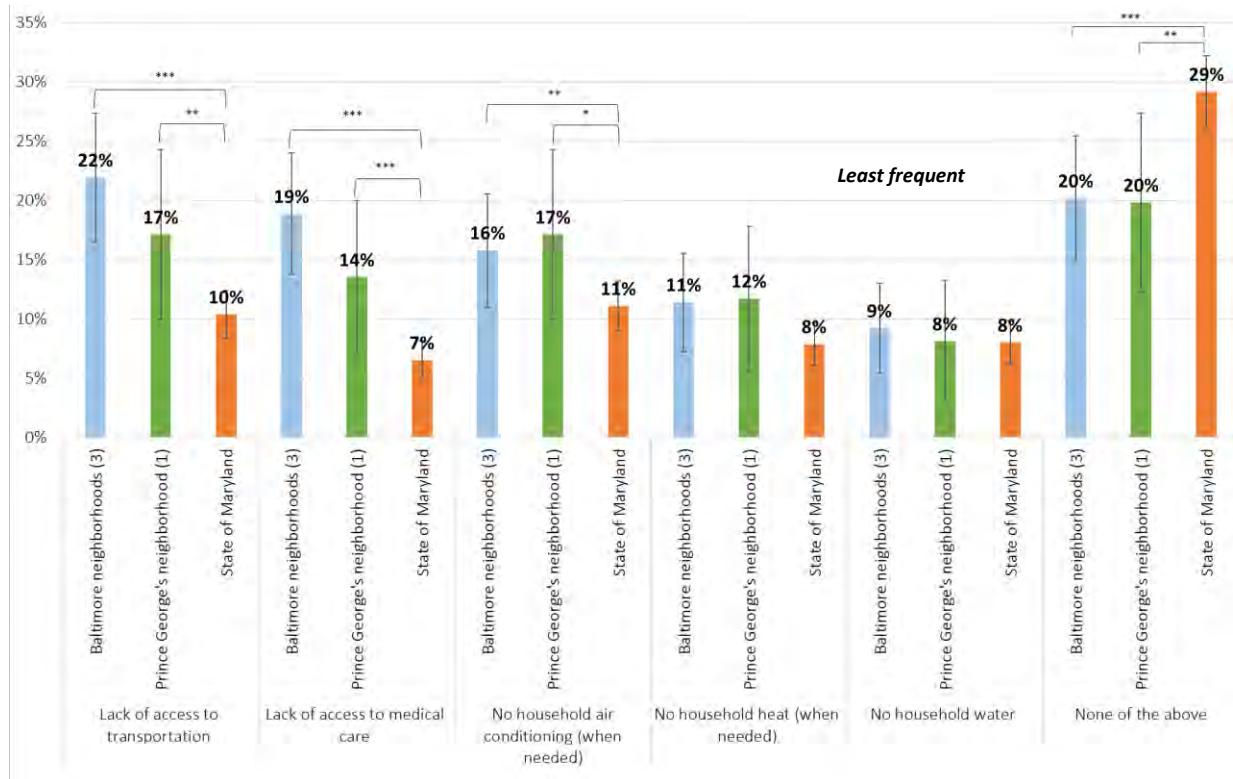
Baltimore residents across the three neighborhoods differ on only three of the nine measures of climate-related health effects. Oliver-Broadway East respondents not only are more likely to say they have experienced flooding, they are also more likely to say that it has harmed their health (21% moderately/severely vs. 18% Westport/13% Sandtown-Winchester). Oliver-Broadway East and Westport claim higher rates of health harms from waterborne disease (both 17% moderately/severely vs. 3% Sandtown-Winchester). More than a quarter of Westport residents (29%) say they have been moderately or severely harmed by poor indoor air quality from mold, while only 18% of Oliver-Broadway East and 9% of Sandtown-Winchester residents say the same.

**Figure 6 | Storm-related power outages are experienced frequently across the state. (*In the last 12 months, have you experienced one or more of the following? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)**

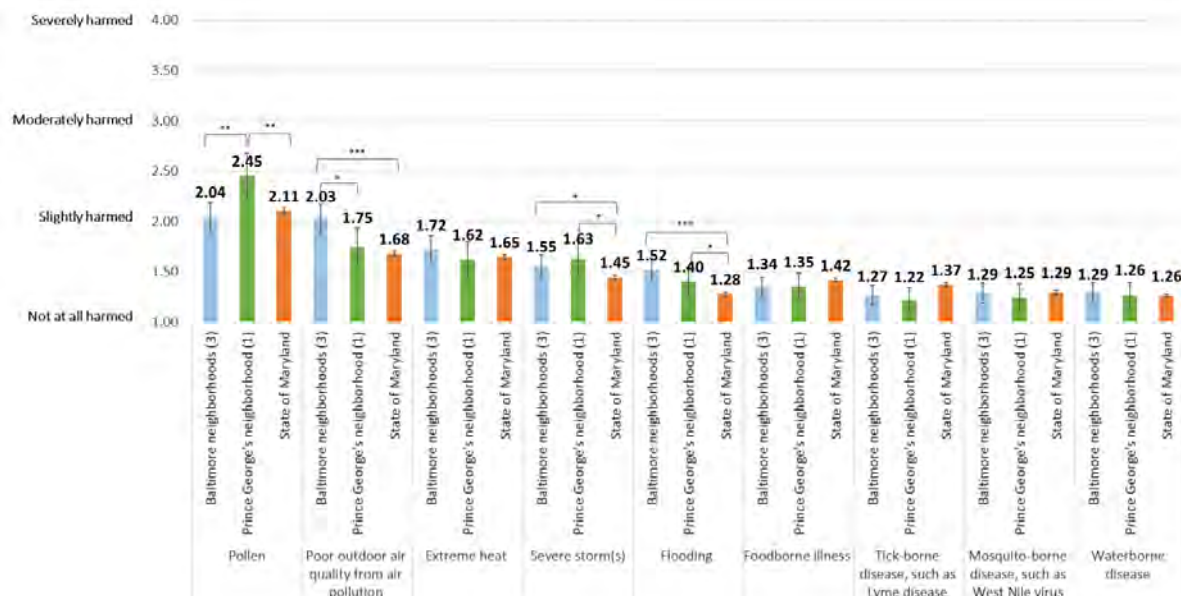




**Figure 7 |** No household heating or water are less likely to be experienced. *(In the last 12 months, have you experienced one or more of the following? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



**Figure 8 |** Pollen is more likely to be seen as a harm to health than weather and disease. *(In the last 12 months, how much has your health been harmed by the following? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



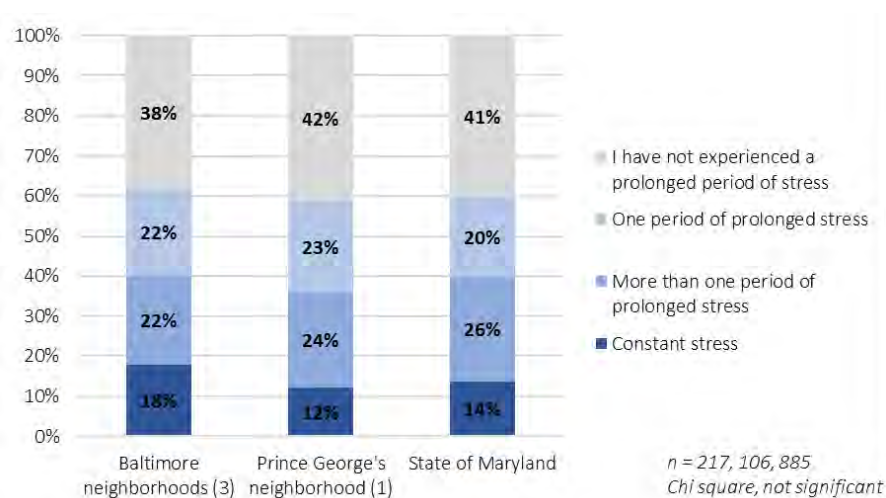
## 5. Chronic medical conditions are more frequent in Baltimore

Socioeconomic status can affect health through social participation and the psychosocial environment, including stress and reciprocal effects of poor health (Shi & Stevens, 2010; Siegrist & Marmot, 2004). Residents of the Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods report the same levels of prolonged stress in the past year as Marylanders generally—about 4 in 10 have not experienced any periods of stress lasting a month or longer (Figure 9; Appendix Table A5.a). And there are no significant differences in stress levels between the three Baltimore neighborhoods (Appendix Table B5.a).

Chronic medical conditions are more pervasive in the three neighborhoods of Baltimore than they are in the state as a whole for asthma (23% vs. 12%), kidney problems (4% vs. 2%), stroke (9% vs. 2%), and hepatitis (6% vs. 2%) (Figures 10-11). There are no significant differences in these rates among the three Baltimore neighborhoods (Appendix Table B5.b). However, Marylanders are more likely to say they have cancer (9% vs. 4%).

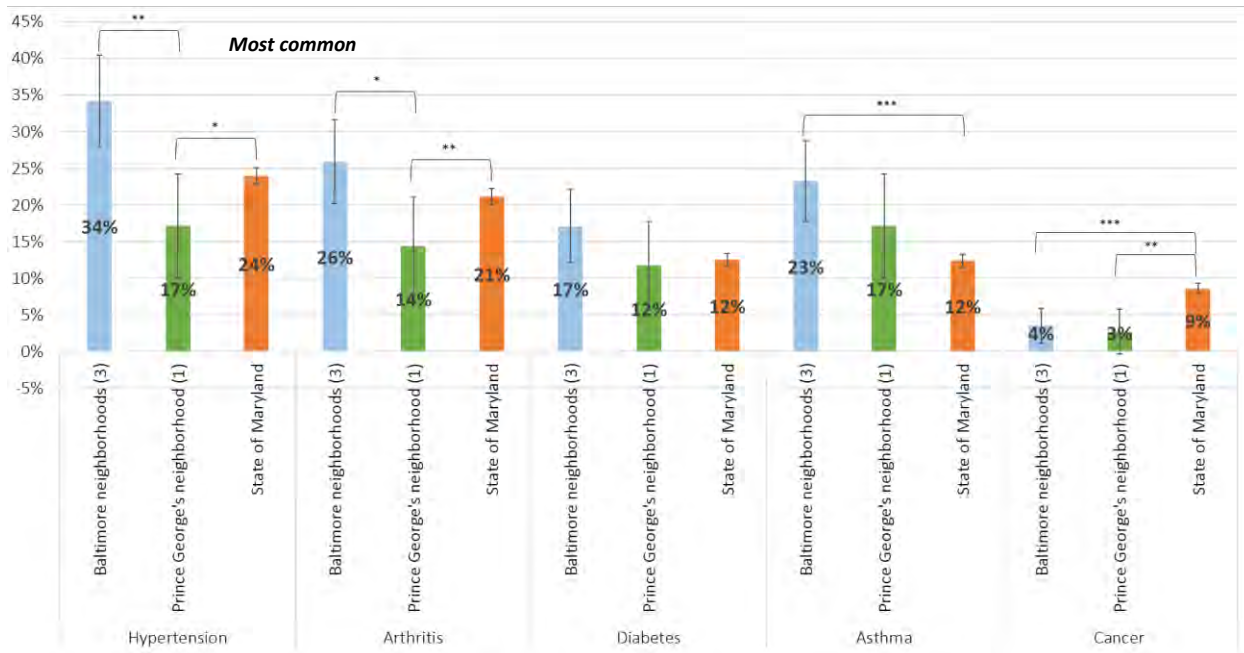
Glassmanor-Oxon Hill residents are healthier on a number of measures than the rest of the state. They are less likely to report hypertension (17% vs. 24%), arthritis (14% vs. 21%), cancer (3% vs. 9%), and coronary heart disease (1% vs. 5%). Glassmanor-Oxon Hill survey respondents were also substantially younger than those of Baltimore—almost half (43%) were between 18 and 34 years old, compared to only 25% of those from the city.

**Figure 9** | Prolonged stress levels are roughly equivalent across regions of the state. *(In the last 12 months, have you personally experienced one or more prolonged periods of stress of one month or longer in relation to circumstances in everyday life, such as work, health or a family situation? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*

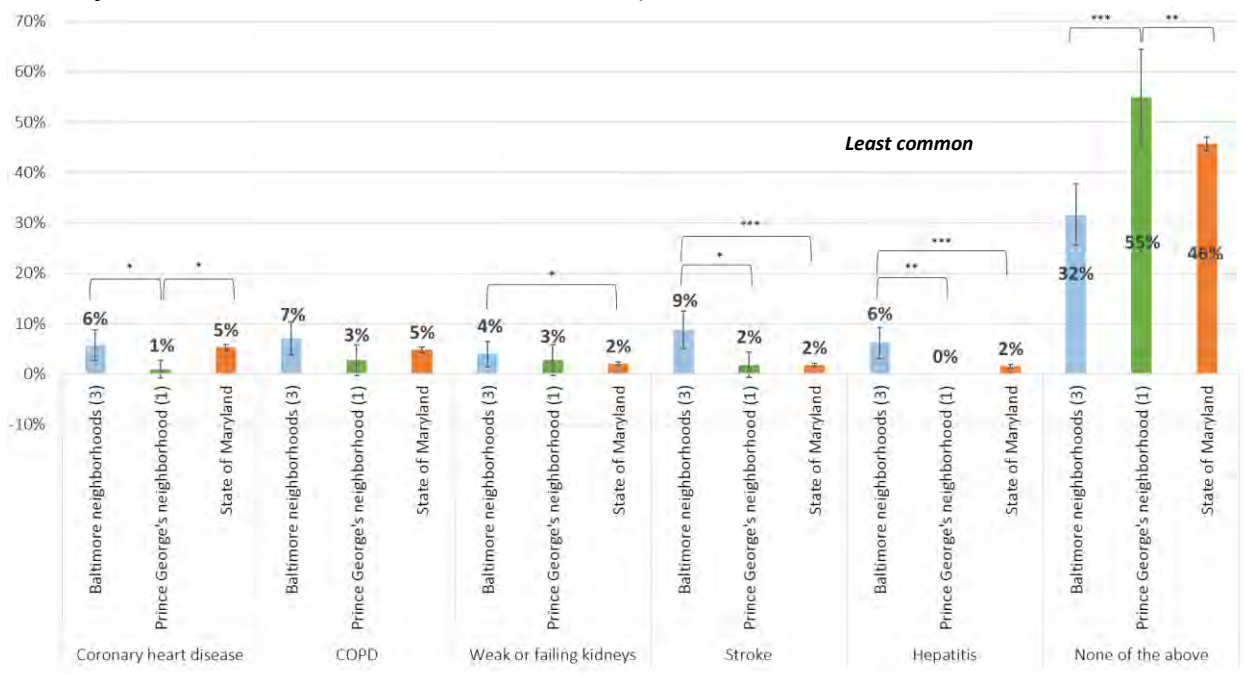




**Figure 10** | Hypertension, arthritis, diabetes, and asthma are among the most commonly cited chronic medical conditions. *(Have you ever been told by a doctor or health care provider that you have one or more of these conditions? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



**Figure 11** | Failing kidneys, stroke, and hepatitis are among the least commonly cited medical conditions. *(Have you ever been told by a doctor or health care provider that you have one or more of these conditions? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



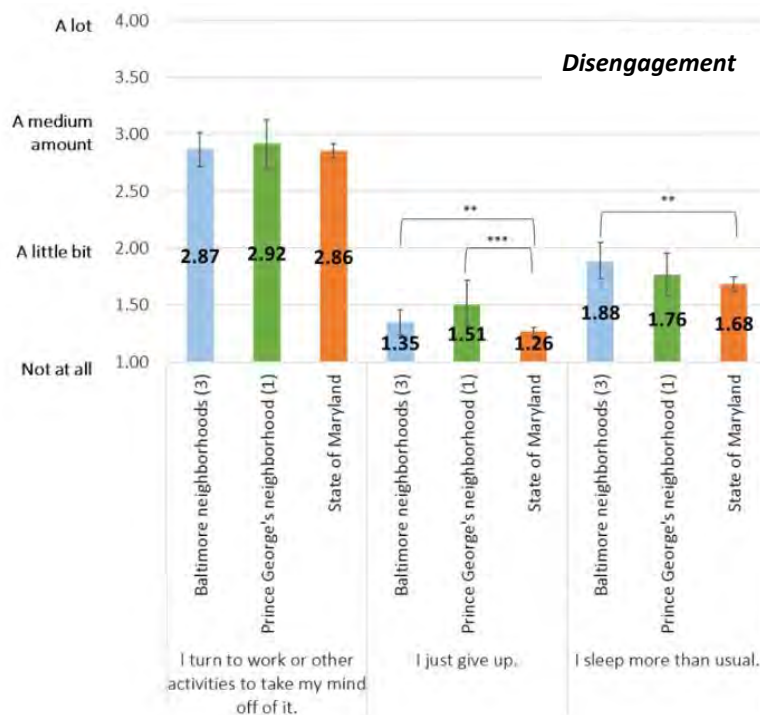
## 6. Coping responses to stress differ between communities

People cope with stress in many ways. These strategies can be experientially and culturally learned and contribute to individual and community resilience. We asked respondents how they deal with difficult situations—whether they disengage with the source of their stress, cope emotionally, or develop active coping strategies.

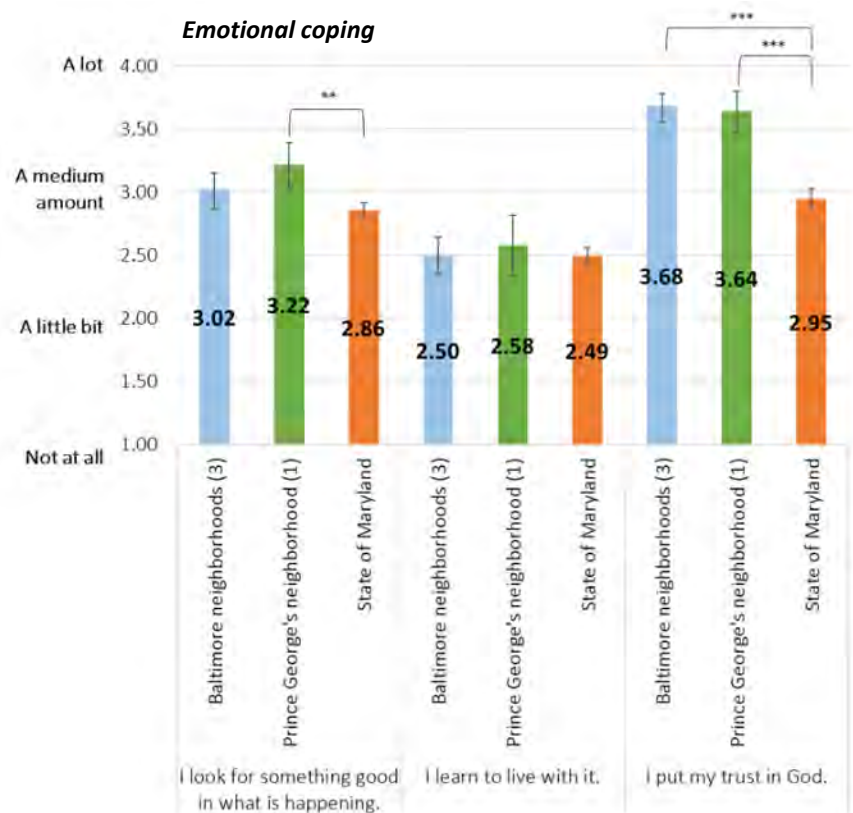
All Marylanders are equally likely to turn to work to escape stressful situations. Residents in Baltimore’s neighborhoods are also slightly more likely to say that they give up or sleep (Figure 12; Appendix Table A6). Marylanders also equally use the emotional coping technique of just “learning to live” with the stressor (Figure 13). Both Baltimore and Prince George’s County neighborhood residents are more likely than Marylanders generally to also put their trust in God—indeed they typically say they do so a “medium amount” to “a lot.” Glassmanor-Oxon Hill respondents are more likely than Marylanders generally to look for the good in the situation.

One active coping strategy is to talk to others to find out more information. This is practiced equivalently throughout the state and our four neighborhoods. Those in Baltimore’s neighborhoods are significantly less likely to use two other active coping strategies than the state as a whole: concentrating their efforts on the problem and coming up with a strategy for what to do (Figure 14). There is little significant difference between Baltimore’s three neighborhoods in preferred coping strategies; residents in Sandtown-Winchester and Westport are more likely to say that they “learn to live with it” than those in Oliver-Broadway East (Appendix Table B6).

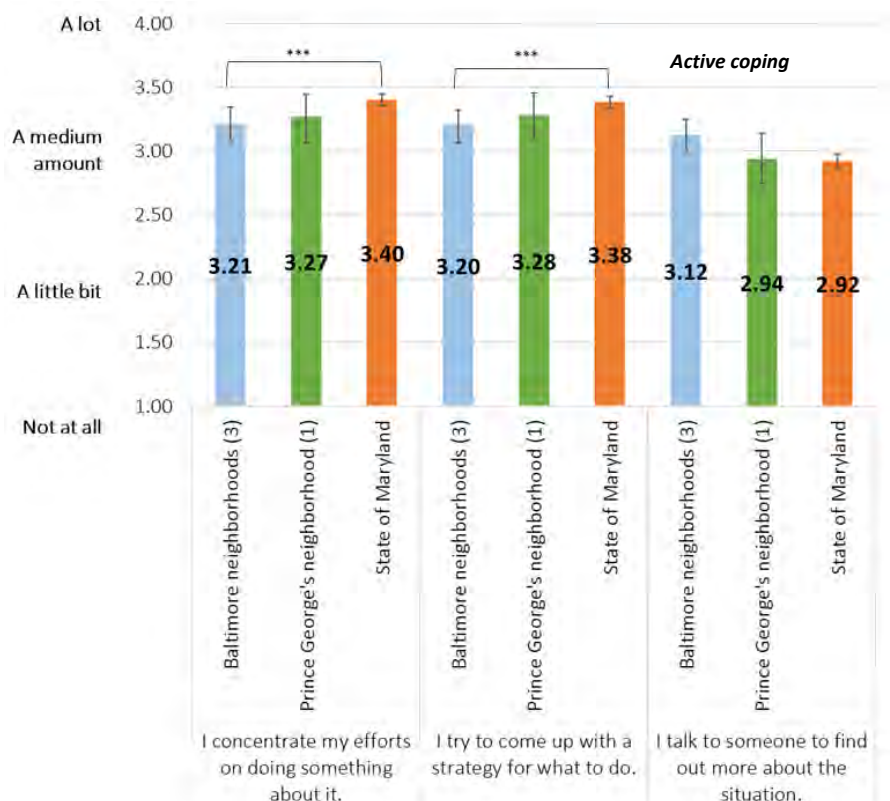
**Figure 12 |** Turning to work is equally practiced by all Marylanders as a means of coping with stress. *(Typically, when you experience stress, what do you do? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



**Figure 13** | Putting faith in God is more common in the Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods. (Typically, when you experience stress, what do you do? Base n = 228, 111, 907)



**Figure 14** | Talking to someone is a common active coping strategy. (Typically, when you experience stress, what do you do? Base n = 228, 111, 907)

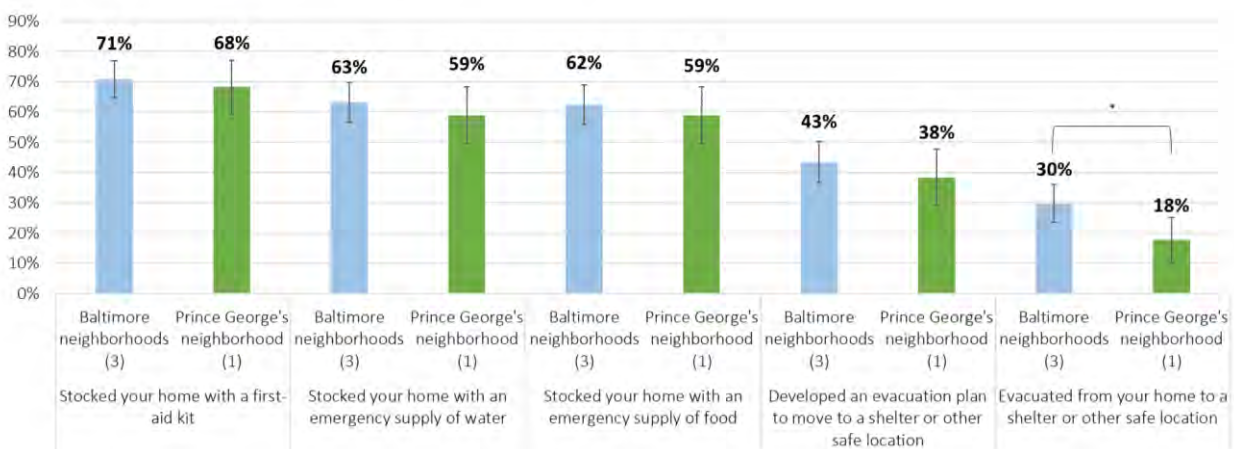


## 7. Majorities have taken actions to prepare for emergencies

Most respondents from the Baltimore and Prince George's neighborhoods say that they have taken actions to prepare for an emergency, such as stocking a first aid kit (respectively, 71%/68%), an emergency supply of water (63%/59%), and an emergency supply of food (62%/59%) (Figure 15; Appendix Table A7). There are no differences even across the three Baltimore neighborhoods (Appendix Table B7).

Fewer have taken the time to prepare an evacuation plan (43%/38%). Those in the Baltimore neighborhoods are more likely than those in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill to say that they have had to evacuate in the past (30% vs. 18%).

**Figure 15** | Most households have prepared emergency supplies. *(What actions — if any — have you taken to prepare for or respond to an emergency? Base n = 228, 111)*

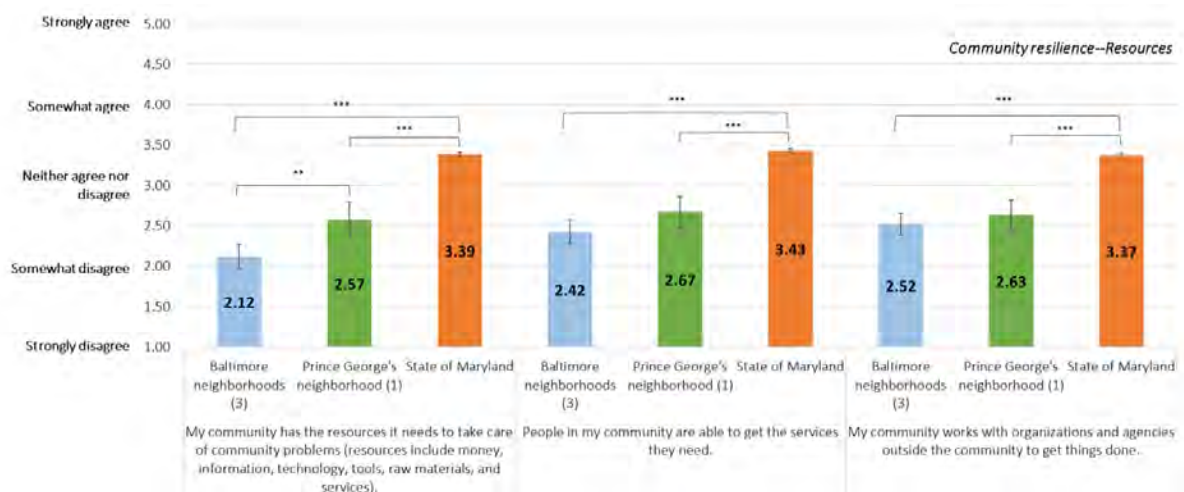




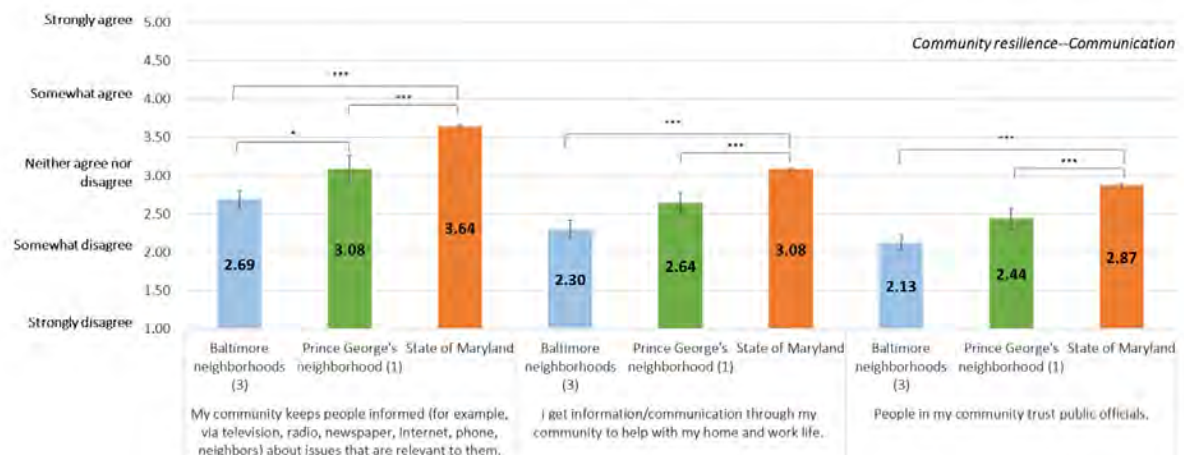
## 8. Neighborhoods perceive lower community resilience

Community resilience depends not just on access to physical resources, but the strength of the social fabric and its flexibility in responding to stressors. Social capital can be expressed through multiple dimensions, including the collective ability to accomplish goals, deliver services, and maintain effective and trusted means of communication (Pfefferbaum et al., 2015). Both the Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods rank their communities as lower in social capital in terms of both their ability to obtain resources (Figure 16) and communicate internally (Figure 17; Appendix Table A8) than residents of the state as a whole. There are no differences in perceptions of social capital between the three Baltimore neighborhoods (Appendix Table B7).

**Figure 16** | Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods perceive lower community resource accessibility. (*How strongly do you disagree or agree? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)



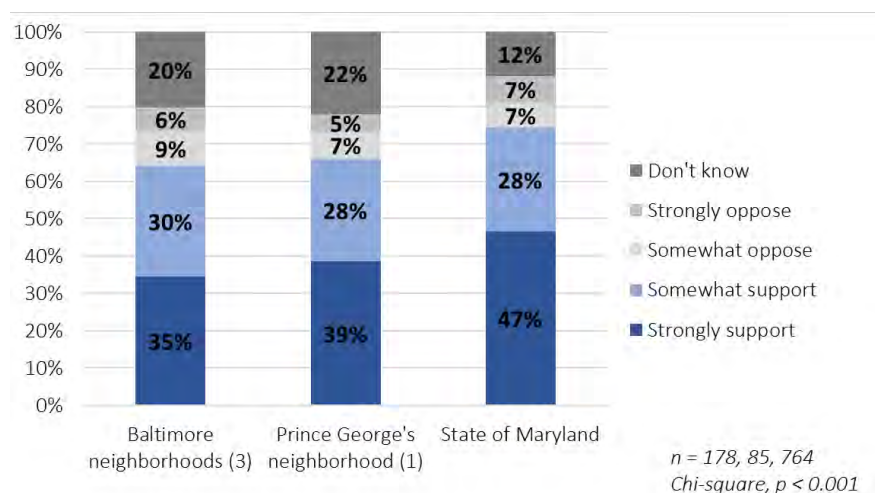
**Figure 17** | Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods perceive lower community communication and trust. (*How strongly do you disagree or agree? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)



## 9. Communities are in favor of protective action on climate

A majority of Marylanders support local and state governments taking action to protect their communities from the effects of climate change, including Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods. Three-quarters of Marylanders say they support this action, and approximately two-thirds of Baltimore neighborhoods (65%) and Glassmanor-Oxon Hill (67%) (Figure 18; Appendix Table A9). Slightly higher percentages of people in these neighborhoods respond "don't know" to the question compared to the state as whole. There are no significant differences in support between the three Baltimore neighborhoods (Appendix Table B9).

**Figure 18** | All regions of the state support action to protect their communities against the effects of climate change. *(How much do you support or oppose state and local governments taking action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change (if any)? Base n = 228, 111, 907)*



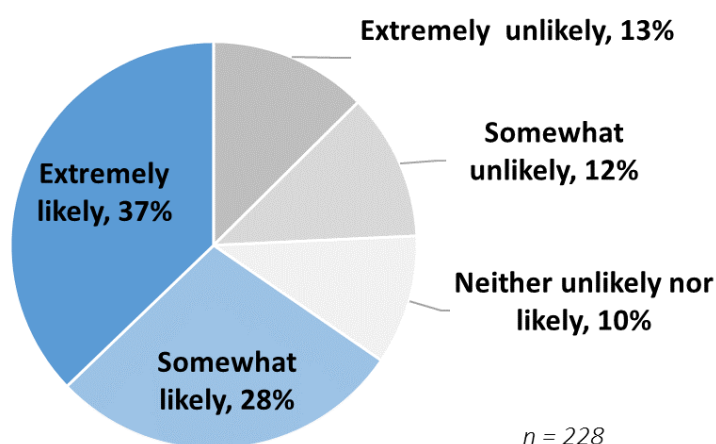
## 10. Residents support local resilience and services hubs

The City of Baltimore’s Office of Sustainability and Prince George’s County’s Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative (TNI) recommended the four neighborhoods surveyed for this study because of ongoing projects in these areas. In Baltimore, a pilot project funding “resilience hubs” within the three neighborhoods will make services available to residents in the event of a natural disaster or emergency. These hubs will be located in non-city owned buildings, such as churches and community centers. In Glassmanor-Oxon Hill, Prince George’s County is exploring locating a county combined services center that would bring its agencies together in one building. We used the study as an opportunity to explore residents’ responses to these programs.

### Baltimore neighborhoods view local resilience hubs favorably

Almost two-thirds of Baltimore respondents (65%) say that they would be somewhat or extremely likely to use a community building that provides shelter, food, water, and other resources during emergency events (Figure 19; Appendix Table A10.a). There are no significant differences between the three Baltimore neighborhoods in people’s estimated likelihood of use (Appendix Table B10.a). The most important resources cited by residents include food, water, shelter, medical assistance, and access to a hotel or other housing (Appendix Table A10.b; see individual neighborhood responses in Appendix Table B10.b). Availability of heated or cooled facilities and blankets were also frequently cited.

**Figure 19** | Most in Baltimore’s three neighborhoods say they would use the services provided by a resilience hub. *(If a neighborhood community building provided shelter, food, water and other resources during emergency events, how likely would you be to use such a facility?)*

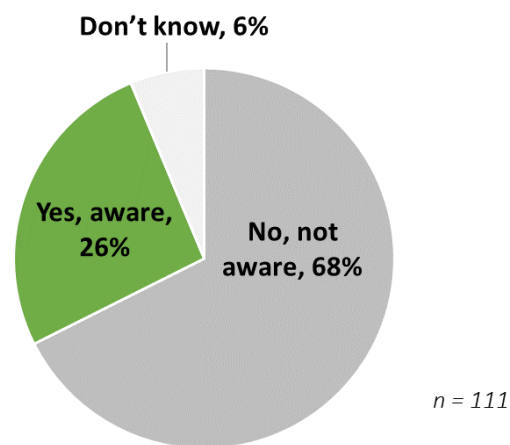




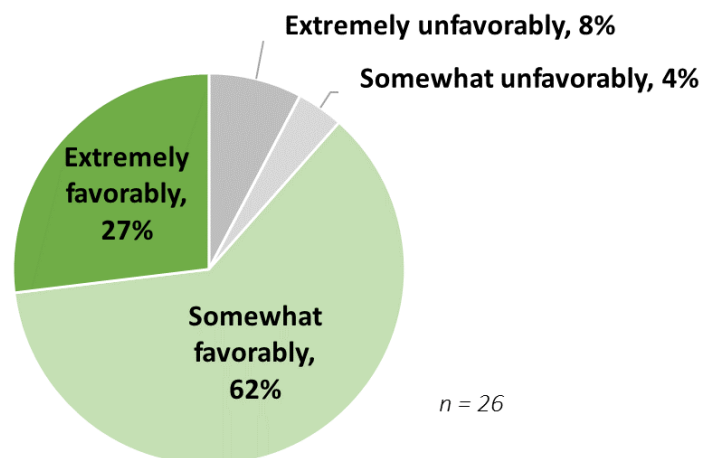
**Most in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill are not aware of the TNI; a majority support a service “hub”**

Only about a quarter of respondents in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill say that they have heard of the county’s TNI (Figure 20; Appendix Table A10.c), but of those who have, 89% view it favorably (Figure 21; Appendix Table A10.d). Moreover, about two-thirds (65%) say that they would be somewhat or extremely likely to use a centrally located services hub in their community (Figure 21; Appendix Table A10.e).

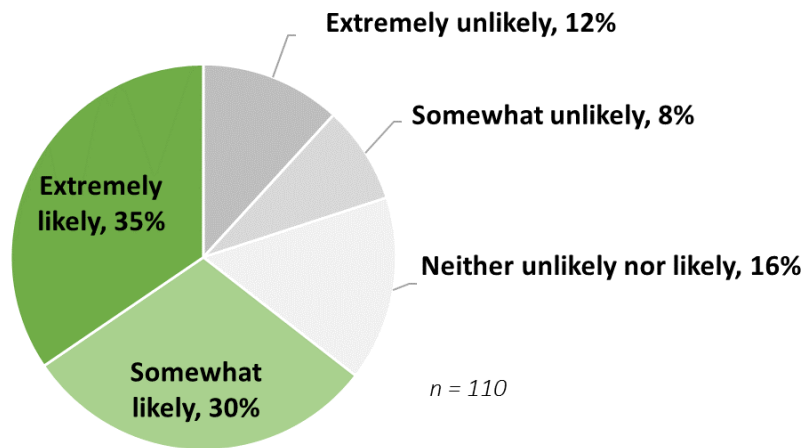
**Figure 20** | Most in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill have not heard of the Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative. (*Before now, were you aware that Glassmanor-Oxon Hill is a part of the county’s Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative?*)



**Figure 21** | Those who are aware of the TNI view it favorably. (*If you were aware of the initiative, how favorably do you view its efforts in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill?*)



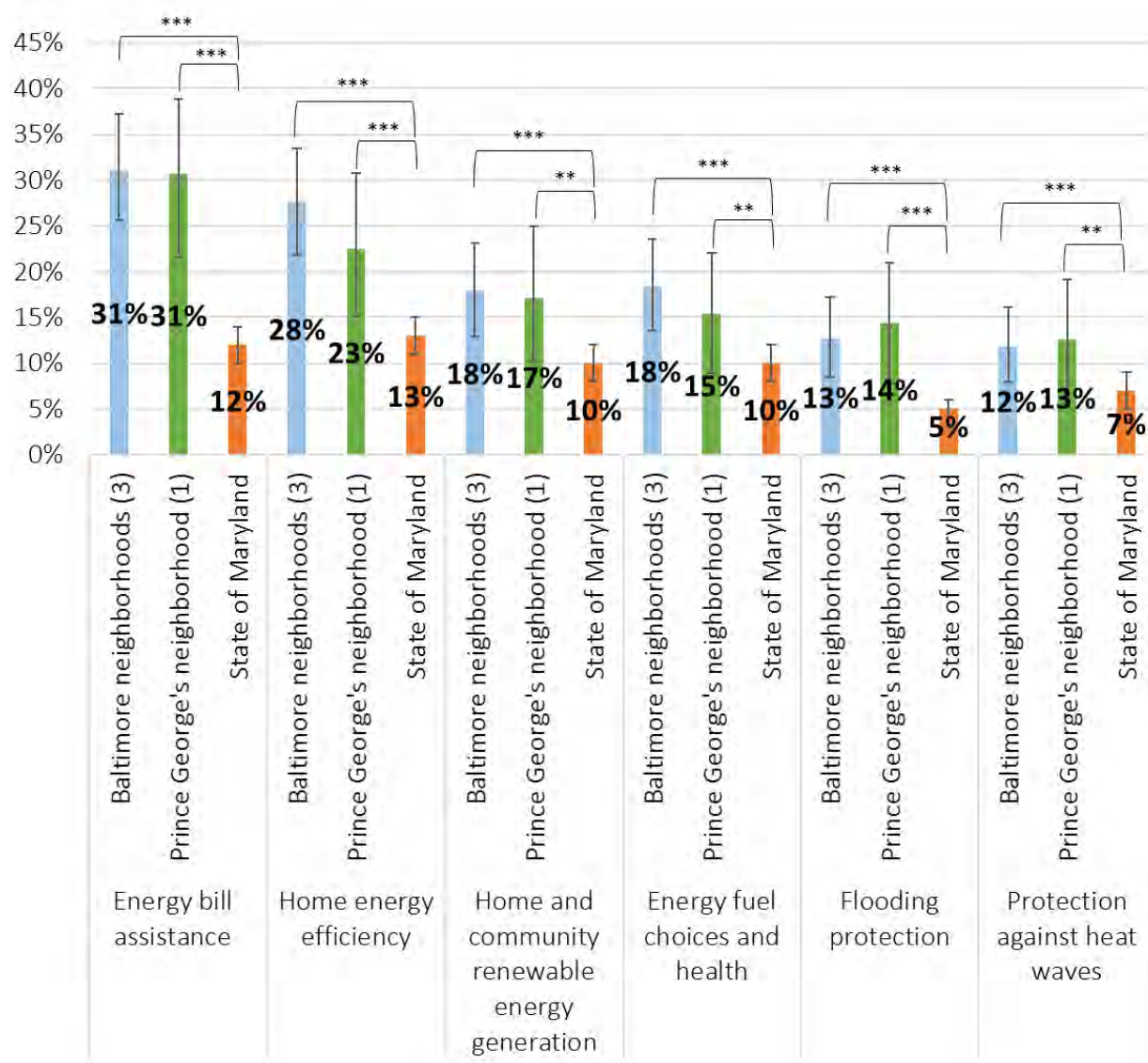
**Figure 22** | Respondents say they are likely to use a service hub. (*The county is considering locating a Transforming Neighborhoods “hub” within Glassmanor-Oxon Hill to provide easy access to multiple types of services ... How likely would you be to use such a resource?*)



## 11. Residents seek information on energy and climate

Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhood residents were more likely to ask for information on six energy and climate protection topics than people in the state as a whole (Figure 22; Appendix Table A11). There were no significant differences between the three Baltimore neighborhoods in their responses (Appendix Table B11). Almost a third of Baltimore and Prince George's County respondents requested energy bill assistance (31%). Indeed, the top four topics were energy-related, while protection from flooding and heat waves trended lower with only 1 in 10 residents asking for this information.

**Figure 23** | Baltimore and Prince George's County respondents are most interested in energy topics, like energy bill assistance. (*Would you like any additional information about some of the topics below? Base n = 228, 111, 907*)



## 12. Recommendations

This study characterizes environmental risk perceptions and evaluations of community resilience of four underserved neighborhoods in the Maryland for the purpose of developing preliminary information on increasing the role of residents in climate preparedness and decision-making. Based on the first part of this report, we offer the following considerations for the development of engagement programs in these areas:

- The communities perceive social resilience to be low along dimensions of resource access and communication. Climate preparedness can serve as a broad umbrella for conversations addressing immediate community issues and increasing long-term physical and social resilience. Some highly salient community issues, like trash, tie directly to climate preparedness efforts; others may relate more peripherally. Solutions should thus address not only some of the most critical problems, but simultaneous interests in building resilience to climate impacts and general community development. For example, trash clogs storm drain systems, resulting in flooding during heavy precipitation events, but it also affects community pride and has health implications.
- Communication can be used to bolster social resilience for the purposes of building trust and collective action. As such, it should be a program target.
- The neighborhoods described here—especially Baltimore—are already suffering disproportionately from environmental and health risks, and recognize these risks at the same rates as other Marylanders. Providing strategies for addressing risk is thus more important than additional risk information.
- Residents are interested in energy information, especially when it may reduce financial costs.
- These audiences may have slightly different coping styles in addressing stresses than average. These include a higher emphasis on trust in God and somewhat higher rates of disengagement. Either fatalistic or more disengaged coping styles should not be viewed as synonymous with non-recognition of risk.
- Residents of all four neighborhoods called for more community centers as one of the most important issues for their community. Projects like the resiliency hub pilot in Baltimore and social services hub in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill meet that call, and also will hopefully bolster both the physical resources and social fabric of the neighborhoods.

- The four neighborhoods are not ambivalent about the role of climate change in their communities, or the role of government in tackling the problem—they are both concerned and supportive of action. This message should be conveyed to their elected representatives.

The data presented in this report represent descriptive statistical evidence; further analysis will examine the relationships between these constructs.

## 13. Study methodology

This research was conducted as a companion study to a Maryland statewide mail survey that was also fielded in spring 2016. For comparison purposes, some results of the statewide mail survey are also reported here; the methodology and full topline are available at [climatechangecommunication.org](http://climatechangecommunication.org). Those who are socioeconomically disadvantaged are routinely under-sampled in public opinion surveys due to low response rates. Moreover, mail surveys, like the yearly statewide questionnaire, assume respondent literacy. In order to better reach underserved communities in two areas of the state—three neighborhoods in Baltimore and one in Prince George’s County—we conducted weekend door-to-door census of households surrounding community centers. Each neighborhood was selected by either Baltimore or Prince George’s county because of ongoing projects to increase community resilience in these areas. The respondent determined whether the questionnaire was read to them (29%), or whether they filled it out themselves (71%). The survey was translated into Spanish and Spanish-speaking interviewers were made available in Prince George’s County. Nine Spanish-language surveys were completed.

### Team training and site locations

The survey was fielded by a team of staff, students, and community members. Research assistants attended a one-hour study overview, a half-day training session, and participated in team protocol discussions and practice prior to the start of each day’s fielding exercise. An interviewer guide developed for the project served as a resource, and team members took an online human subjects research ethics course as required by George Mason University’s Institutional Review Board. The team size averaged 16 people over a span of six weekends. Those recruiting respondents worked in teams of two. The group was headquartered in Oliver-Broadway East at a home buying assistance center from April 2-3, in Sandtown-Winchester at the police station from April 9-10, in Westport at a Boys & Girls Club from April 16-17 (additional dates April 30/May 14), and at a community center in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill from April 23-24 and April 30-May 1 (Table 1; Figures 24-27). Survey teams fanned out in increasingly wider circles to recruit households for the study using address lists from Census block maps

**Table 1 |** Survey door-to-door fielding dates and rates plus mailed returns

	Dates (2016)				
<b>Oliver-Broadway East</b>	2-Apr	3-Apr	Mailed return		
<i>n</i> =	34	38	1		
<b>Sandtown-Winchester</b>	9-Apr	10-Apr	Mailed return		
<i>n</i> =	35	35	1		
<b>Westport</b>	16-Apr	17-Apr	30-Apr	14-May	Mailed return
<i>n</i> =	57	8	10	6	3
<b>Glassmanor-Oxon Hill</b>	23-Apr	24-Apr	30-Apr	1-May	Mailed return
<i>n</i> =	25	24	35	23	4

provided by the City of Baltimore and Prince George’s County. All households were contacted at least once, with team members returning to pick up surveys or meet potential interviewees.

### **Materials and protocol**

The questionnaire consisted of approximately 30 questions, both open-ended and multiple choice. The survey started with questions about issues in the neighborhood that the respondent would like to see addressed and followed up with measures of environmental and health risk perceptions, experienced environmental and health harms, emergency preparation behaviors, perceived community communicative social capital, likelihood of using a community “hub,” typical coping responses, perceived climate change risk, and sociodemographics. The survey was pre-tested with residents of a neighborhood adjacent to the Census blocks covered within Glassmanor-Oxon Hill. Based on the length of the survey when conducted as an interview, it was shortened.

When respondents took the survey themselves it ran approximately 15-20 minutes; when the survey was conducted as an interview it could take 40 minutes or longer. Respondents were offered a \$15 VISA gift card for their participation. The card was mailed to them after the survey’s completion. If respondents preferred to mail the survey back to the university, they were provided with a paid return envelope.

Survey fielders knocked on doors and followed an introductory script requesting the household members participation in the study. No qualifications were established for participation except that the household member be an adult (age 18 or older). If no one answered the door, survey fielders left a door hanger with information about the study and a phone number. If respondents preferred to take the survey by themselves, the interviewers offered to pick it up from them within the hour. If the household member was not at home when they returned, they tried up to three times before leaving a business reply mail envelope in the door with a note instructing for its return.

Informational fliers on a series of six topics were offered to respondents at the conclusion of the survey—either provided when the survey was picked up, or mailed to the respondent with the gift card.

### **Margin of error and response rates**

Based on U.S. Census estimates of inhabited households in each community and the number of completed surveys, the margin of error for the three Baltimore neighborhoods combined is +/- 6.1 percentage points and +/- 9.1 percentage points for Glassmanor-Oxon Hill in Prince George’s County (Table 2). The response rate for Glassmanor-Oxon Hill—5.5%—was considerably lower than that of the Baltimore neighborhoods (Oliver-Broadway East, 11.8%; Sandtown-Winchester, 12.7%; Westport, 17.1%) (Table 3).

The neighborhood data have not been weighted. See the sociodemographic descriptors for the sample in Appendices Table A12 and B12.



**Table 2 | Error margins by community and region for inhabited residences**

	Oliver- Broadway East	Sandtown- Winchester	Westport	All 3 communities, Baltimore	Glassmanor-Oxon Hill, Prince George's County
Census blocks in survey	31	40	35	106	32
Total inhabited households (U.S. Census)	686	848	495	2029	2412
Vacant households (U.S. Census)	505	335	143	983	332
Percent vacancy	42.40%	28.32%	22.41%	32.64%	12.10%
Completed surveys	73	71	84	228	111
Error margin	10.85	11.14	9.75	6.12	9.09

*\*17 respondents were contacted in the areas covered by the Census blocks, but residence could not be determined in one of the blocks.*

**Table 3 | Response rates by community (AAPOR calculations)**

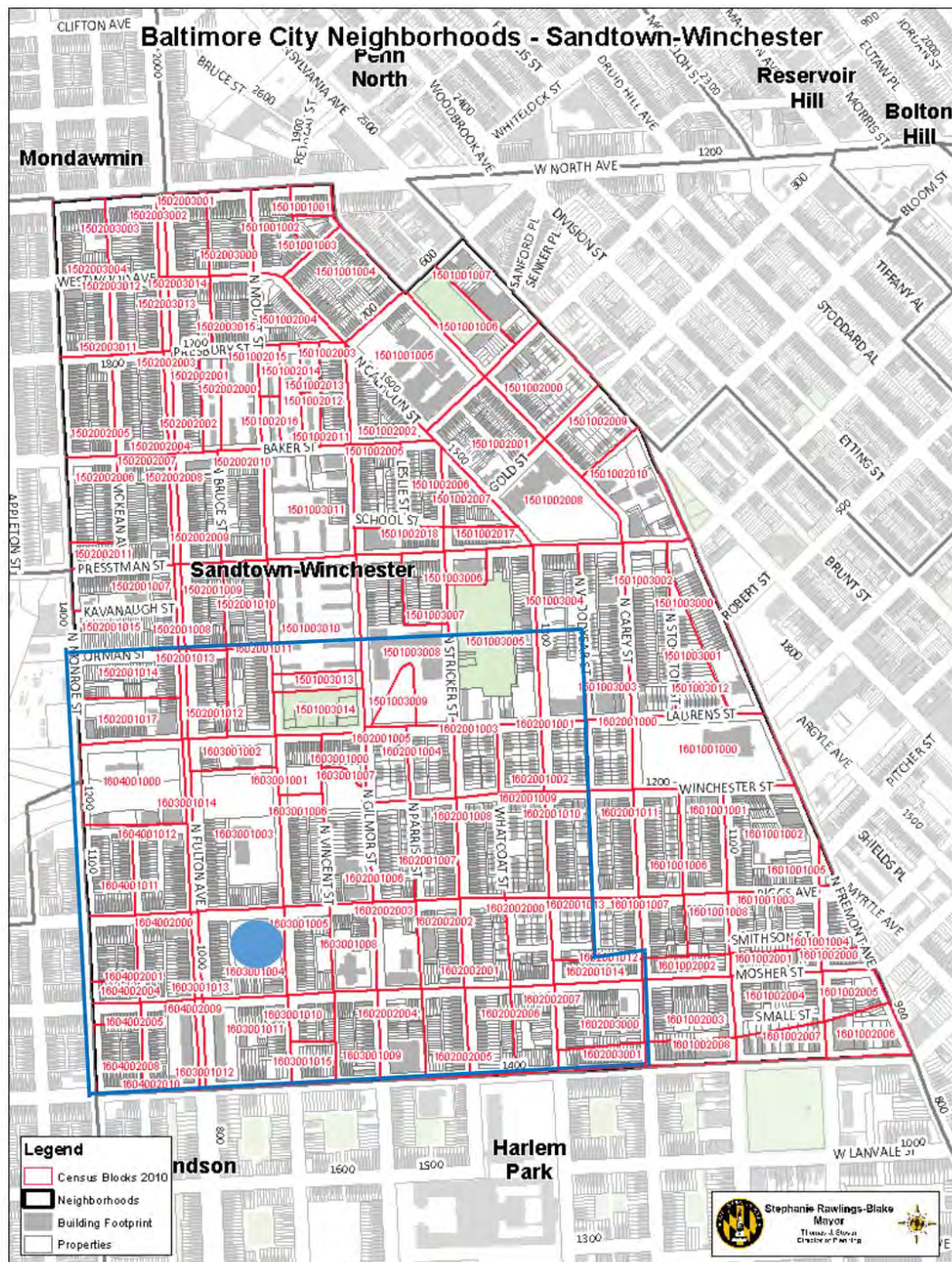
	Oliver- Broadway East	Sandtown- Winchester	Westport	Glassmanor- Oxon Hill	Total sample
<b>Total sample used</b>	1255	1217	771	2241	5484
I=Complete Interviews	73	71	84	111	339
P=Partial Interviews	0	0	0	0	0
R=Refusal	66	82	63	209	420
NC=Non Contact	392	368	341	1040	2141
O=Other	0	0	0	0	0
e *	0.49	0.46	0.64	0.90	0.65
UH=Unknown Household	181	84	4	731	1000
UO=Unknown other	0	0	0	0	0
* e is the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible.					
<b>Response Rate</b>					
$I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	11.76%	12.69%	17.12%	5.50%	9.56%
<b>Cooperation Rate</b>					
$I / ((I+P)+R+O)$	52.52%	46.41%	57.14%	34.69%	44.66%
<b>Refusal Rate</b>					
$R / ((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	10.64%	14.65%	12.84%	10.35%	11.84%
<b>Contact Rate</b>					
$((I+P)+R+O) / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	22.40%	27.34%	29.97%	15.85%	21.40%

**Figure 24** | Areal focus for the Oliver-Broadway East survey. The blue dot indicates the location of the operational hub.



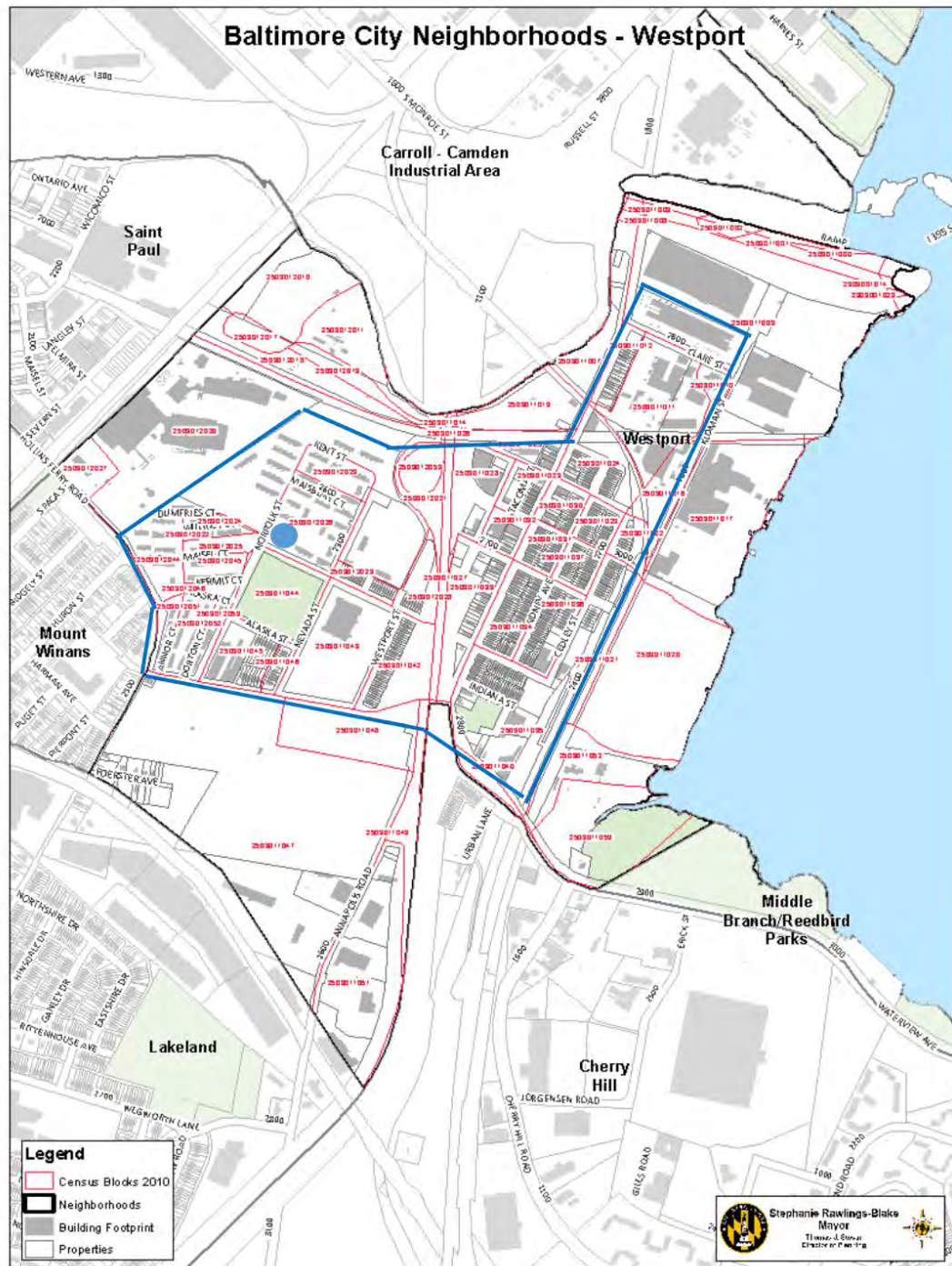


31 | Perceptions of Community Resilience | A Maryland Community Pilot Study, 2016

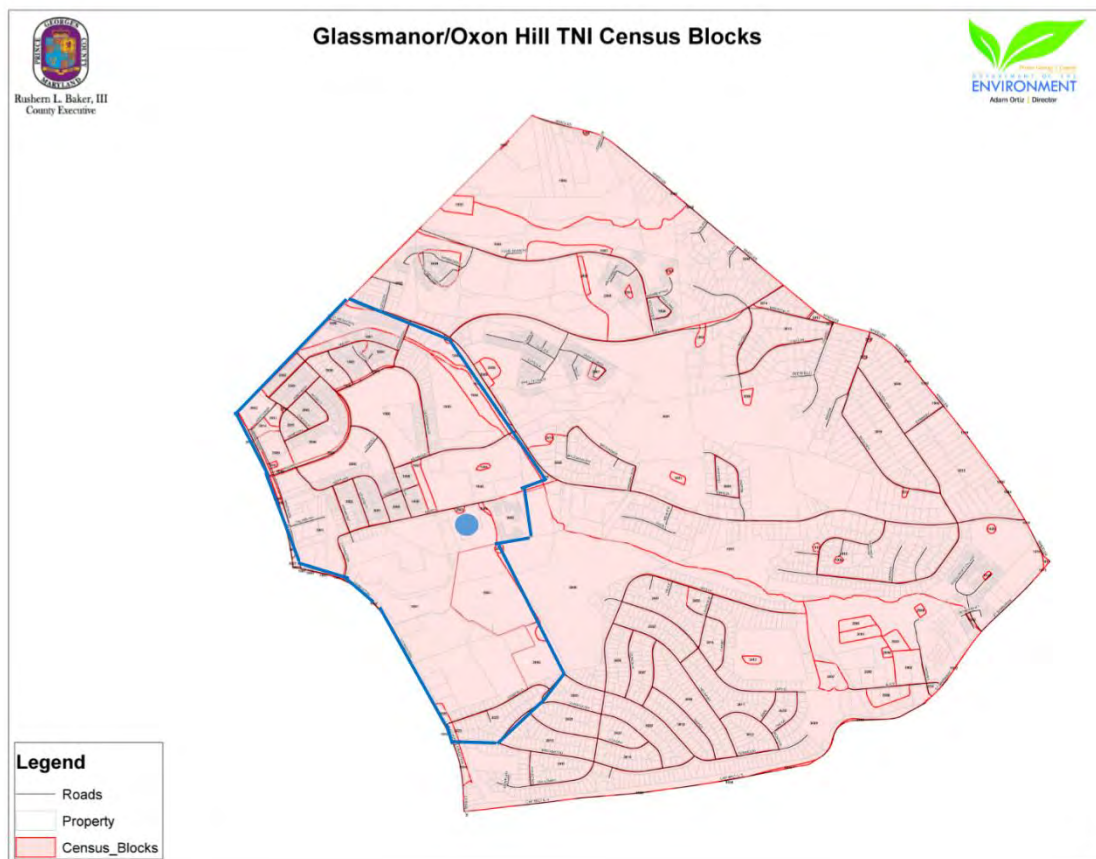




32 | Perceptions of Community Resilience | A Maryland Community Pilot Study, 2016



**Figure 27** | Areal focus for the Glassmanor-Oxon Hill survey. The blue dot indicates the location of the operational hub.



## Appendix A

Toplines |

Baltimore City combined  
neighborhoods (Oliver-Broadway  
East, Sandtown-Winchester,  
Westport) &  
Glassmanor-Oxon Hill, Prince  
George's County

*Statistically significant differences between Baltimore and Prince George's County neighborhoods are designated by an asterisk (\*).*



**Table A1 | Perceptions of environmental health risks**

How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Second-hand smoke from tobacco	No risk at all	19.0%	23.6%
	Minor risk	15.0%	10.0%
	Moderate risk	17.3%	19.1%
	Major risk	46.0%	43.6%
	Don't know	2.7%	3.6%
	<i>n</i> =	226	110
Exposure to chemicals, including pesticides, in food and other products	No risk at all	17.7%	16.8%
	Minor risk	10.2%	14.0%
	Moderate risk	14.6%	25.2%
	Major risk	51.3%	41.1%
	Don't know	6.2%	2.8%
	<i>n</i> =	226	107
Air pollution	No risk at all	10.1%	9.1%
	Minor risk	13.2%	10.0%
	Moderate risk	20.7%	31.8%
	Major risk	54.2%	47.3%
	Don't know	1.8%	1.8%
	<i>n</i> =	227	110
Extreme heat	No risk at all	17.0%	20.0%
	Minor risk	25.0%	21.8%
	Moderate risk	28.1%	25.5%
	Major risk	28.6%	29.1%
	Don't know	1.3%	3.6%
	<i>n</i> =	224	110
Severe storms	No risk at all	15.6%	21.8%
	Minor risk	28.1%	20.0%
	Moderate risk	24.6%	30.9%
	Major risk	30.8%	23.6%
	Don't know	.9%	3.6%
	<i>n</i> =	224	110
Obesity	No risk at all	21.3%	17.3%
	Minor risk	19.6%	14.5%
	Moderate risk	14.7%	16.4%
	Major risk	42.2%	50.9%
	Don't know	2.2%	.9%
	<i>n</i> =	225	110
Polluted drinking water	No risk at all	13.3%	13.6%
	Minor risk	13.8%	12.7%
	Moderate risk	12.9%	10.0%
	Major risk	56.0%	61.8%
	Don't know	4.0%	1.8%
	<i>n</i> =	225	110

<i>Continued</i>   How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Foodborne illnesses	No risk at all	19.2%	15.6%
	Minor risk	16.1%	15.6%
	Moderate risk	21.0%	22.0%
	Major risk	37.1%	42.2%
	Don't know	6.7%	4.6%
	<i>n=</i>	224	109
Climate change	No risk at all	17.5%	19.4%
	Minor risk	19.7%	15.7%
	Moderate risk	30.9%	34.3%
	Major risk	25.6%	24.1%
	Don't know	6.3%	6.5%
	<i>n=</i>	223	108
Insect-borne diseases	No risk at all	16.0%	16.4%
	Minor risk	16.9%	18.2%
	Moderate risk	17.8%	19.1%
	Major risk	42.7%	41.8%
	Don't know	6.7%	4.5%
	<i>n=</i>	225	110
Flooding	No risk at all	23.4%	20.9%
	Minor risk	26.6%	22.7%
	Moderate risk	19.8%	29.1%
	Major risk	27.0%	25.5%
	Don't know	3.2%	1.8%
	<i>n=</i>	222	110
Sea level rise	No risk at all	32.0%	28.7%
	Minor risk	18.2%	20.4%
	Moderate risk	18.2%	20.4%
	Major risk	20.4%	22.2%
	Don't know	11.1%	8.3%
	<i>n=</i>	225	108
Pollution of local streams, rivers, and other water bodies	No risk at all	17.4%	13.6%
	Minor risk	8.9%	10.0%
	Moderate risk	17.9%	26.4%
	Major risk	50.9%	44.5%
	Don't know	4.9%	5.5%
	<i>n=</i>	224	110

**Table A2 | Climate change as a threat within next several years**

How likely do you think it is that climate change will cause significant harm to your community within the next several years?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
	Extremely unlikely	8.6%	9.2%
	Somewhat unlikely	12.2%	8.3%
	Neither unlikely nor likely	14.0%	13.8%
	Somewhat likely	29.9%	26.6%
	Extremely likely	27.1%	33.9%
	I don't think climate change is happening	8.1%	8.3%
	<i>n =</i>	221	109

**Table A3.a | Community issues: Oliver-Broadway East**

What are the issues in your neighborhood that you would like to see addressed? Please rank them [5 spaces in order of importance]... (n=73)				
<b>Most important issue</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> most important</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> most important</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> most important</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> most important</b>
<i><b>Drugs, trash, vacant and abandoned houses, jobs</b></i>	<i><b>Trash, vacant homes, cleaning up alleys/lots</b></i>	<i><b>Rats, trash, drugs, lack of markets,</b></i>	<i><b>Trash, rates, housing, places for children</b></i>	<i><b>Fix streets, sidewalks, and lights</b></i>
Abandoned houses	A place for children to play	4 way stop sign at Lanvale & Broadway	A lot of rats in the area because of the trash	Alarm systems for free should be installed
Better housing	Abandoned houses	Abandoned houses	Abandoned houses	Bad streets need to be fixed
Better housing area	Abandoned vacant property	Cleanliness	Alleys need street sweepers at least once a week	Crime
Crime	Alley stay dirty	Crime	Always try to help people	Jobs
Crime Rate	Backyard and alley (where trash people don't pick up all the trash)	Drug dealing	Better stores are placed in area	Keep area goodness
Drug	Building to the right is falling apart	Drugs	Cleanliness	Parking
Drug dealers	City does not fix street holes/water	Drugs bad in this area	Cracked sidewalks	Rat control
Drug dealers and hookers on corners	City stop looking down on all people who not up to their level	Drugs on the rise	Drugs (prescription and nonprescription), except marijuana	Repair sidewalk
Drug dealing	Clean neighborhood	Educate gemlins on how to live in the city	Housing (more houses being worked on)	Replace the lights in the hood
Drug dealing and usage	Cleaning of the city	Gardens (lack of)	Lawn care of the abandoned housing	The lack of educated and informed people
Drug problem	Crime	Get along with neighbors	More for kids	Trash
Drug problems	Drug dealing	Harassment	More places for children to play	Trash pick-up
Drug trafficking	Drugs	Harassment from police	More social programs for youth	Vacant homes
Drugs	Drugs on every corner	Healthcare	Murders	Work for the kids during the summer
Empty lot (throw trash & furniture)	Empty houses	Housing	No rec. centers for youth	Would like to see trees planted but unsure if this would affect water pipes
Enforce litter laws	Empty lots	Jobs	Noise	
Everything drugs	Enforce traffic violators	Junkies	Parking for homeowners/renters, specialty spaces	
Gun violence	Fairer paying jobs	Keep friends for clean	Rats	
Guns	Gang violence	Keeping alley clean	Repair street	
Help with everything	Garbage dumped in alleys	Landscaping	Resource center/ revamped playground	
Homelessness and housing cst	Helping people	Local supermarkets	Schools are not teaching skills and responsibilities	
Housing	Housing	More homes for homeless people	The corruption of the city officials	
Housing (abandoned)	Housing areas that are vacant	Need a market	The fact that this is a "prime" area but the rats take up most of the population	
Jobs	Keep in clean	Need cameras	Too many empty houses	
Loitering	Keeping empty lot clean	Need the vacant homes sealed up the proper way	Trash removal	

Continued, Oliver-Broadway East

Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
More police presence	Lack of food resources (markets, pantries, food stores)	Needles all over the neighborhood	Trash/ Alleys front back	
No jobs	More policeman	No work for parents		
No place for the kids to play	Murder rates high	People to clean their backyards out		
Pest control	Need supermarket in this area	Places where children can play and learn		
Rats	No grocery stores	Playgrounds		
Recreation centers	No place for the teens to play like a rec center	Rat problem		
Safety (street lights)	Parking	Rats		
Slum lords	People sitting on the steps of vacant houses	Rats (caused by the excessive trash)		
Speed bumps	Police protection and inspection denied	Rehab		
Stop selling drugs	Rats	Services for employment of neighborhood		
Street flooding	Recreation center	Street flooding		
The empty houses	Shooting - guns	Supermarket needed		
The prolific sale of drugs (crack and heroin)	Stop drug traffic	The owners of these estates are losing capital by letting these properties go to waste (see article 1)		
The selling of drugs on the block	The number of older shut-ins	the rich stay rich		
There are no jobs for the youth.	The alleys to stay clean	Too many killings on the streets.		
To better the area	To many vacant properties.	Trash		
Too much drugs on the street	Traffic	Trash cans outside everybody's house		
Trash	Trash	Violence		
Trash clean up in the neighborhood	Trash Cans			
Trash cleanup	Trash in alleys			
Trash in alleys/streets	Trash needs to come more than once a week			
Vacant homes	Trash pick-up			
Vacant homes abandoned, run down homes	Trying community clean			
Vacant house	Vacant homes			
Vacant houses	Violence			

**Table A3.b | Community issues: Sandtown-Winchester**

What are the issues in your neighborhood that you would like to see addressed? Please rank them [5 spaces in order of importance] (n=71)				
Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
<i>Trash, abandoned housing, drugs, jobs training, children's programs</i>	<i>Trash, vacant homes, drugs, violence, employment opportunities</i>	<i>Trash, better schools, housing, drugs, rats</i>	<i>Food, drugs, healthy food, lights</i>	<i>Activities, centers</i>
Abandoned Houses	Better housing	Abandoned houses/vacant houses burglarize	Air	Activities for people with disabilities
Abandoned property	City Hall's lack of concern	Access to healthy food	Bike noise	Alcoholism
Activities for kids	Clean	Affordable Housing	Boarded up houses -- > eye sore	City police should live in the city
Affordable Housing	Clean up the back alleys and streets	Better schools	Breaking into homes	Closer shopping areas
Better healthy grocery stores	Community Involvement	Better trash pick up	Build on vacant lots or other	Conditions of the streets
Boarded up houses	Crime	Closed recreation centers, no activities for youth	Cleaner streets	Crime
Build new sidewalks	Drug Addiction	Crime	Crime	Drug dealing
Cleaner roads	Drug dealing	Dirtbikes	Crime i.e. drug dealers	Entrepreneurship
Community center	Drug traffic	Drugs	Drug trafficking	Grocery stores (like price right)
Crime	Drugs	Fix and keep up the old neighborhood parks	Drugs	Housing
Cut the grass	Education	Gang wars/shootings	Food Supplies	Increased taxes for homeowners
Dirty yards	Employment	Health care	Getting rid of rodents	Jobs
Drug activity - selling on the corners and parking in front of your house to purchase	Empty houses	Homelessness	Healthcare	Less jail incarcerations
Drug dealing	Guns	Housing	Healthy Food	More clean and safe fruits and veggies
Drug selling	Income inequality	Housing being restored	Healthy food in stock at the corner stores	More food sources for those in need.
Drugs	Job opportunities	Hungry Families	Inadequate street lights	More job opportunities
Education	Kids safety	Jobs	Job Training in vocational skill sets	More offices present
Employment with training	Kids sitting on steps	Killings	Law enforcement blind eye on drugs	New trash cans
Excessive trash	Lack of businesses	Less drugs	Litter	No community centers for youth, no activities
Fix all abandoned houses and reopening of recreation centers	Lack of employment for you and middle aged men	Markets and eating places	More healthy relationships and marriage reassess [?]	No grocery stores
Get rid of abandoned buildings	Landscape Maintenance	Mold in home	More information about jobs for young adults	People in community don't care because mostly renters. Don't keep up homes.
Home ownership	Laundrymat	Mopeds/loud noises/running lights	More lights in area	Plight of war on drugs being sold
Homelessness	Less liquor stores	More after school programs for children	More police staff for kids safety	Police setting in neighborhoods not working



Continued, Sandtown-Winchester

Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
Houses falling down	Litter around the streets	Neighborhood crime	More recreation for children	Racism
Housing	Loitering	Noise	Neighborhood function/fun	Rats and mice
I would like for the people to get from under my window selling	Market	Not enough kids	No nearby stores to purchase fresh fruits and meats	Red light and stop sign runners
Job skills and readiness training program	Medical assistance	People selling drugs that don't live on this block	Not enough parties	Reduce criminal activities
Lack of police presence unless there is a crime	More churches	Programs for the elderly	Old Houses	Vacant Homes
Lack of resources	More days for trash pick up	Rats	People harassment	Youth Center Resources
Littering	More love	Rats getting in my truck engine	Poverty	
More kids programs	More police presence	Rodents	Profanity	
More lighting on the neighborhood street	Murders/Killings	Sanitation	Projects are not for the betterment of any neighborhood	
More livable home, all houses are boarding	Neighbors with trash in yard	School	Rats	
More religion! Need the Lord	Parenting	Schools	Recreation center food kid.	
More safety neighborhood	People hanging out on corners	Schools are below the average in curriculum	Street lights too dim	
New homes	Programs and jobs for kids	Schools with qualified teachers	Traffic	
One day trash	Rat problem	Some more clean up days	Trash	
Pennsylvania Ave. afraid to shop there	Rats/roaches	Stop signs on the intersections	Vacant houses	
Police mistreatment	Safety against violence	Supported Community		
Programs for kids	Shootings	Trash		
Rats	Speed bumps for speed control	Trash in streets		
Safe	Street and alleys being cleaned	Trash in streets/sidewalks		
Safety for the kids	Streets should be in much better condition	Trash on corners		
Single moms	The city not cleaning up the alleys	Uncalled for shootings		
Social services	The trash	Vacant houses		
Speeding	The vacant properties being kept up landscaping	Violence		
The abandoned housing issue	Thieves			
Trash	Trash			
Trash - Illegal Dumping	Trash always to pick up in the back and front house.			
Trash being dumped any and everywhere	Trash being dumped on empty lots			
Trash in every alley. Boarded up houses	Trash cans for each resident housing			
Trash on streets and alleys	Trash cans on sidewalks			
Trash pick up	Trash pick up more than one day a week			
Unemployment	Vacant houses			
Vacant houses	Vacant Houses			
Vacant housing	Violence - guns, shootings, robberies			
Violence	Would like a traffic light Winchester and Monroe			

**Table A3.c | Community issues: Westport**

What are the issues in your neighborhood that you would like to see addressed? Please rank them [5 spaces in order of importance] (n=84)				
Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
<i><b>Vacant housing, trash, cleanliness, transportation, playgrounds, drugs, guns/violence, trucks, rats</b></i>	<i><b>Trash, cleanliness, drugs, playgrounds/recreation centers</b></i>	<i><b>Drugs, cleanliness, healthy food, activities for kids</b></i>	<i><b>Trash</b></i>	<i><b>Activities/recreation</b></i>
Abandoned housing	7 day community center that offers classes, family support etc *Run mostly by volunteers	Better healthcare	All are important to me; feeling safe	Activities
Affordable housing	Air pollution due to heavy (rush hour) traffic on I-295	Better school activities for children	Better lights safety on the foot bridge	After hours at the Rec. Center
Better housing	All street lights	Better schools	Better neighbor relations	Community Center
Better playgrounds	Better Roads	Cement plant in neighborhood	Better recreation facilities for kids	Fix streets
Better schooling	Better variety of convenience store food	Chemical plants	Clean Neighborhood	food desert
Better transportation	Bugs	Closer market	Community Issues	healthcare, health service
Bus and big truck traffic	Clean up trash	Communication in community	crime/killings	Helping families reach their goals
Clean the parks for the kids to play	Cleaned up	Community meeting	Equal opportunity for felons to get jobs	keeping bugs out of house, and rats
Clean up the playground so children can play	Cleaning the area	Crime	Food drives for children	Lack of green grocery stores
cleanness	Cleanliness	Crime, Violence	Food pantry	local food resources for community
Crime	development protection for home owners	Daycare center	get along with each other	Loud music during weekdays as well as weekend
Crime/safety	Drinking	drugs	Get rid of drugs	Motorist running red lights
Daycare Center	Drug use	Drugs	Grass that is owned by the city	Rats
Dogs barking all night	Drugs	environmental clean up	Healthcare	The horrible turn up streets
Drugs	Garbage all over the neighborhood	Environmental clean up	lack of businesses	Traffic light
Dust from Scherwin Williams	Get rid of boarded up houses	flooding	Local grocery store	Unsupervised children
Dust/chemical air pollution due to have truck traffic from sand factory and incinerator	Getting rid of the drugs	food desert	Noise pollution of dirt bikes and speeding vehicles	Youth programing
Empty homes	Have the recs open on weekend	Fumes from incinerator	Not enough parent involvement	youth programming
Gun clean up	Homeless people (food and shelter)	Gun shots	Not enough police	
Gun violence	Homelessness	Health	Parties at the end of my street with very crazy people	
Guns	Housing	Healthcare	Rats and vermin due to many abandoned houses	
Houses need to be fixed	Jobs	Housing	Red light @ winchester ave.	
Housing	Kids in the street	Housing Issues	Resources	
I would like to see more trash cans in the neighborhood to prevent pollution in local streams	Lack of police presence walking the streets	Infestation of illegal drugs	Shelter for the homeless	

Continued, Westport

Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
Jobs	Less cops	Keep the community more clean	social services	
kids playing ball/breaking windows	Lights	keeping cemetery clean	Social services	
Killing	Medical clinics	More activities to keep kids busy	Traffic lights	
More bus transportation	Need jobs	More banks	trash	
More playgrounds	need room to play	More jobs	Trash everywhere	
No community center for children	Neighbors are unwilling to clean things up	Need More Rec. center	Trash removal	
Noise from trains and trucks	No place to go for community resources	No access and healthy food/fresh fruits/veggie	Vacant buildings	
Not many issues	No rec centers for kids	No recreations or things to do for the kids	Valid sustainable youth programs all year	
People selling drugs	Noise disturbances	Old houses that need to be knocked down		
Playground	Parks or playgrounds for the kids	Robberies		
Property tax prices	People throwing trash in the street	Rodents		
Rats	Playground at rec center	School		
Rats in alley	Police (more)	Schooling		
Rodents	police harassment	Sell and use of drugs		
Safety for the kids	Pot Holes	Senior Center		
School	Rape	Shooting		
Smoking	Rats	Shootings and killings		
Speed bumps	REC	Supermarket		
Street Lights- Better jobs	recreation	To have better help in the schools		
Supermarket	Recreation	Trash		
Supermarkets	Safe place for kids to play	Trash removal		
Tash	Sanitation	Vacant homes		
The maintenance of housing	School	Violence; Kids		
The walk bridge	Something positive for these kids to do around here			
There are no dollar stores around here	Stopping fireworks - putting them in door windows			
To keep the neighborhood clean	Supermarket			
Transportation - closer	Tenant to be active in meetings			
Trash	The trash all over my block			
Trash and garbage trucks	To work together as a team			
Trash on the ground	Trash			
Trash on the streets	Trash clean up			
Vacant houses	Trash dumping			
Vacant housing	Trash everywhere			
Vacant, homes	treated grass			
Violence	unemployment			
Young adults (14-30ish) selling drugs in stores , on corners, etc.	Upkeep			
	Violence			

**Table A3.d | Community issues: Glassmanor-Oxon Hill**

What are the issues in your neighborhood that you would like to see addressed? Please rank them [5 spaces in order of importance] (n=111)				
Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
<b><i>More police/harassment, crime. gun violence, trash, security, cleanliness, recreation/playgrounds</i></b>	<b><i>Police, children, community centers</i></b>	<b><i>Community programs, security, employment opportunities</i></b>	<b><i>Trash, police, safety, community</i></b>	<b><i>Community centers/resources/communication</i></b>
Activities for children	Area for children to play	Affordable child care	Addiction	Better community centers
Affordable housing	Attitudes - too many oppressed in congested area	Air pollution	Affordable day care	Better stores
AIDS/HIV	Benches for those that catch the bus left side	Better customer service	Better roads and schools for Oxon Hill area	Bowling alley or game, or skating area smoke free
Air pollution	Better help from police when called	Better schools	Better stores for shopping	Building of new homes in glass-manor
Assigned parking	Better jobs for people of Oxon Hill, MD	Career programs	Community events	Dog parks/ clean up centers for animals
Better playground, and better communication	Better quality food source	Center for the elderly to enjoy with relevant communication	Creating bike share	Evacuation locations for the handicapped
Better playgrounds	Big dogs (shouldn't be in area)	Children activities	Dealer haven't been a problem so far	Excessive rain
Better road maintenance	Career centers	Clean Water	Defeating police brutality	Exposure to chemicals in food and other products
Child Safety/Recreation	Clean	Cleaning up people	Drugs off the streets	Flooding
Cleaning up from old car	Cleaning up early	Cleaning up the shopping center	Extreme heat	Food quality
Cleaning up the bagging low hanging pants wearing	Community centers	Community beautification	Farmers Markets	Having something for teens to do
Cleanliness - too much litter	Crime	Community center	Flooding	Help the homeless
Crime	Diabetes	Community outreach programs	Have community meetings	Hisp
Crime (gun shots)	Dog waste around the units	Crime	Help for needy parents	Hunger
Crime rate	Drugs	Empty houses with unkempt yards	Improve the neighborhood	Improving MD bus service
Crime/safety	Economic prosperity	Eradicating poverty and homelessness	Insect born diseases	Jobs
Diverse business owners not community members	Escorts for elementary school children	Gangs	Littering in neighborhood	Just cutting grass, collecting trash at the back of the businesses
Drug addicts around	Food banks	Hard to get past when it snows	More after school programs	More lighting at night (street)
Drugs	Giving children more outlets (activities)	Heart Attacks/Strokes	More police activity in the area	More resources such as money for this community
Flooding	Good schools	I think the ground should be keep better	More Rec	N/A
Food for the poor	I think there are too many police in my neighborhood who are looking more for trouble than to protect and serve	If I take one out I'll do time	N/A	Not enough money/ jobs
Get rid of drug nest (supply and demand)	Insects	Job fairs	Need cleaner streets	Parking
Gun control	Job resources	Job for the youth	People to clean up the trash	Pedestrian Traffic
Guns	Lack of programs for youth	Jobs/ Employment (more)	People walk their dogs off their leashes	Pepco
High crime/unsafe	Litter	Loud music	Quality parks and playgrounds	Pool

Continued, Glassmanor-Oxon Hill

Most important issue	2 <sup>nd</sup> most important	3 <sup>rd</sup> most important	4 <sup>th</sup> most important	5 <sup>th</sup> most important
Having more police around to be seen	Lights	Like to see more diversity, the way it was in the 70's lol	Police/ Community (Better relationships)	Police presences
Homelessness	Loitering	Loud noise	Quality, healthy, affordable food	Rape
I would healthier choice with meals (food-grocery stores)	Loud neighbors with lots of traffic & drama	Maintenance needs to fix things that's broken in the apartment	Road conditions	Resource guide
Lack of Police Presence	Maintenance timing issues on fixing things	More community leader visiting	Safe area for the youth to gather	Sidewalks
Lack of young folks who give respect (young folks don't give respect)	More accessible transportation	More playgrounds for kids	Safety	Tell Rushern L. Baker III come to the community
Less car traffic	More activities for children and seniors	More police presence	Safety for children	To have newsletters about community
Less violence	More activities for teens. Long term programs.	More programs for unfortunate citizens	Service	Trash
Lessons in defusing potential dangerous situations	More Jobs	Not enough healthy food outlet	Speeding control	Vandalism of cars and other property
Liquor stores	More outreach organization	Police security	Stop drug use in hallways	
Loitering	More police presence at night	Pollution of water bodies	Street Traffic	
More jobs	Most of the streets around are crumbling away	Public storage-Family Dollar- Meads Liquors	The tree branches out front of my home that are stuck up in it.	
More protective services in our area	Parking	Rebuilding/Improving infrastructure	Trash	
More security	Participation cleanup	Redevelopment of Glassmanor Community Center	Trash that you can see litter everywhere	
More senior citizens programs	People living above me throwing cigarette butts	Reduction of abandon houses	We pay for sewage	
Murder	Playground equipment	Roads		
Neighborhood robberies & gun violence	Police involvement	Safe conditions for children		
Noise	Policemen are aggressive	Security		
Obesity	Police presence	Security lights		
Parking	Policing	Shelter		
Parking space	Polluted drinking water	Speeding on Kenmont Road		
People getting shot	Pollution	The people no respect the inequality		
People hanging out	Poverty	The river by the dentist office flooding		
Pest control (better)	Power line hanging too low	To have computer classes for the elderly		
Police	Power lines going out	Trash		
Police brutality/harassment	Quality community centers	Upkeep of rivers, lakes, streams, and ponds		
Pollution	Quality shopping stores	Vacant homes		
Power outages	Racism	Youth programs		
Property standards enforcement	Reduction of liquor stores			
Quality schools	Safe places for children to play			
Redevelopment of lower half of Oxon Hill area	Safety			

Continued, Glassmanor-Oxon Hill

Most important issue	Most important issue	Most important issue	Most important issue	Most important issue
Reduction to gun fire and killings	Slower traffic			
Schools	Snow removal			
Security	Snow storm plowing			
Security (gated communities with guards)	Speeding			
Smoking marijuana	Standing about doing nothing			
Snowplows didn't come to clear snow during winter	State of the arts educational recreation center for children			
Speed Camera	The community center			
The median need to be groom and cut	The street need repair			
The tree branch falling	The users smoking chemicals and hassling people			
The trees on the powerlines that may fall down	Theft			
To have police	To have more activities for kids to do			
Traffic	Trash pickup more often (2x a week)			
Traffic	Trees (too many - caused power outages)			
Trash	Unkempt Yards			
Trash on grounds up and down street/dog poop	Violence			
Trash Outside	We are in a commercial/residence business area			
Trash pickup				
Trashy People				
Trees in back of houses need to be cut				
Vacant Homes				
Vacant houses				
Violence				
Water bill with no water tank around				



**Table A4.a | Recently experienced harms to health and wellbeing: Socioenvironmental**

In the last 12 months, have you experienced one or more of the following? (Check ONE or MORE)			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Water damage of your home caused by heavy rains or flooding*	Not marked	62.3%	81.1%
	Yes	37.7%	18.9%
Impassable roads due to flooding or storm damage	Not marked	76.8%	75.7%
	Yes	23.2%	24.3%
Sewage overflows after strong rains or storms	Not marked	78.1%	81.1%
	Yes	21.9%	18.9%
Septic system failure due to higher groundwater or flooding	Not marked	90.4%	95.5%
	Yes	9.6%	4.5%
A storm-related power outage	Not marked	63.6%	64.0%
	Yes	36.4%	36.0%
No household water	Not marked	90.8%	91.9%
	Yes	9.2%	8.1%
No household heat (when needed)	Not marked	88.6%	88.3%
	Yes	11.4%	11.7%
No household air conditioning (when needed)	Not marked	84.2%	82.9%
	Yes	15.8%	17.1%
Lack of access to transportation	Not marked	78.1%	82.9%
	Yes	21.9%	17.1%
Lack of access to medical care	Not marked	81.1%	86.5%
	Yes	18.9%	13.5%
Lack of access to high quality/nutritious food*	Not marked	74.6%	85.6%
	Yes	25.4%	14.4%
Insufficient financial resources to cover bills if unable to work for 1-2 weeks	Not marked	63.2%	66.7%
	Yes	36.8%	33.3%
None of the above	Not marked	79.8%	80.2%
	Yes	20.2%	19.8%
Other	Not marked	95.6%	97.3%
	Yes	4.4%	2.7%
<i>n</i> =		228	111

\*Distributions between regions are significantly different.

**Table A4.b | Recently experienced harms to health and wellbeing: Health-specific**

In the last 12 months, how much has your health been harmed by the following?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Pollen*	Not at all harmed	39.0%	28.4%
	Slightly harmed	25.1%	18.3%
	Moderately harmed	26.0%	29.4%
	Severely harmed	9.9%	23.9%
	<i>n =</i>	223	109
Extreme heat	Not at all harmed	55.8%	61.8%
	Slightly harmed	19.1%	17.3%
	Moderately harmed	19.5%	13.6%
	Severely harmed	5.6%	7.3%
	<i>n =</i>	215	110
Severe storm(s)	Not at all harmed	58.3%	57.8%
	Slightly harmed	25.1%	23.9%
	Moderately harmed	14.2%	11.9%
	Severely harmed	2.4%	6.4%
	<i>n =</i>	211	109
Tick-borne disease, such as Lyme disease	Not at all harmed	85.0%	87.0%
	Slightly harmed	4.7%	5.6%
	Moderately harmed	6.5%	5.6%
	Severely harmed	3.7%	1.9%
	<i>n =</i>	214	108
Mosquito-borne disease, such as West Nile virus	Not at all harmed	80.9%	85.2%
	Slightly harmed	8.8%	6.5%
	Moderately harmed	6.0%	4.6%
	Severely harmed	4.2%	3.7%
	<i>n =</i>	215	108
Flooding	Not at all harmed	66.2%	69.7%
	Slightly harmed	16.4%	20.2%
	Moderately harmed	13.7%	9.2%
	Severely harmed	3.7%	.9%
	<i>n =</i>	219	109
Poor outdoor air quality from air pollution*	Not at all harmed	38.1%	55.5%
	Slightly harmed	27.1%	22.7%
	Moderately harmed	23.4%	13.6%
	Severely harmed	11.5%	8.2%
	<i>n =</i>	218	110
Waterborne disease	Not at all harmed	80.4%	82.7%
	Slightly harmed	7.3%	9.1%
	Moderately harmed	10.0%	6.4%
	Severely harmed	2.3%	1.8%
	<i>n =</i>	219	110
Foodborne illness	Not at all harmed	78.3%	75.0%
	Slightly harmed	11.1%	16.7%
	Moderately harmed	8.8%	6.5%
	Severely harmed	1.8%	1.9%
	<i>n =</i>	217	108

<i>Continued</i>   In the last 12 months, how much has your health been harmed by the following?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Poor indoor air quality from mold	Not at all harmed	68.6%	77.8%
	Slightly harmed	12.3%	13.0%
	Moderately harmed	12.7%	5.6%
	Severely harmed	6.4%	3.7%
<i>n</i> =		220	108
Other	Not at all harmed	61.0%	75.0%
	Slightly harmed	12.2%	
	Moderately harmed	9.8%	12.5%
	Severely harmed	17.1%	12.5%
<i>n</i> =		41	16

\*Distributions between regions are significantly different.

**Table A5.a | Health and wellbeing: Stress**

In the last 12 months, have you personally experienced one or more prolonged periods of stress of one month or longer in relation to circumstances in everyday life, such as work, health or a family situation?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
I have not experienced a prolonged period of stress		38.2%	41.5%
One period of prolonged stress		21.7%	22.6%
More than one period of prolonged stress		22.1%	23.6%
Constant stress		18.0%	12.3%
<i>n</i> =		217	106

**Table A5.b | Health and wellbeing: Chronic medical conditions**

Have you ever been told by a doctor or health care provider that you have one or more of these conditions?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Asthma	Not marked	76.8%	82.9%
	Yes	23.2%	17.1%
COPD	Not marked	93.0%	97.3%
	Yes	7.0%	2.7%
Hypertension*	Not marked	65.8%	82.9%
	Yes	34.2%	17.1%
Coronary heart disease*	Not marked	94.3%	99.1%
	Yes	5.7%	.9%
Stroke*	Not marked	91.2%	98.2%
	Yes	8.8%	1.8%
Diabetes	Not marked	82.9%	88.3%
	Yes	17.1%	11.7%
Cancer	Not marked	96.5%	97.3%
	Yes	3.5%	2.7%
Weak or failing kidneys	Not marked	96.1%	97.3%
	Yes	3.9%	2.7%
Arthritis*	Not marked	74.1%	85.6%
	Yes	25.9%	14.4%
Hepatitis*	Not marked	93.9%	100.0%
	Yes	6.1%	
None of the above*	Not marked	68.4%	45.0%
	Yes	31.6%	55.0%
<i>n</i> =		228	111

**Table A6 | Coping responses to stress**

Typically, when you experience stress, what do you do?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
I concentrate my efforts on doing something about it.	Not at all	6.0%	5.6%
	A little bit	18.1%	17.6%
	A medium amount	25.1%	23.1%
	A lot	50.7%	53.7%
	<i>n</i> =	215	108
I turn to work or other activities to take my mind off of it.	Not at all	13.8%	16.0%
	A little bit	20.7%	18.9%
	A medium amount	28.6%	24.5%
	A lot	36.9%	40.6%
	<i>n</i> =	217	106
I try to come up with a strategy for what to do.	Not at all	6.0%	7.4%
	A little bit	16.6%	14.8%
	A medium amount	27.2%	27.8%
	A lot	50.2%	50.0%
	<i>n</i> =	217	108
I just give up.	Not at all	79.4%	75.2%
	A little bit	9.3%	10.5%
	A medium amount	6.5%	4.8%
	A lot	4.7%	9.5%
	<i>n</i> =	214	105
I talk to someone to find out more about the situation.	Not at all	9.3%	10.4%
	A little bit	13.9%	21.7%
	A medium amount	37.5%	32.1%
	A lot	39.4%	35.8%
	<i>n</i> =	216	106
I sleep more than usual.	Not at all	52.8%	54.3%
	A little bit	19.3%	22.9%
	A medium amount	11.5%	12.4%
	A lot	16.5%	10.5%
	<i>n</i> =	218	105
I look for something good in what is happening.	Not at all	9.3%	5.7%
	A little bit	21.9%	17.0%
	A medium amount	28.4%	32.1%
	A lot	40.5%	45.3%
	<i>n</i> =	215	106
I learn to live with it.*	Not at all	18.2%	26.4%
	A little bit	34.6%	23.6%
	A medium amount	24.3%	17.9%
	A lot	22.9%	32.1%
	<i>n</i> =	214	106
I put my trust in God.	Not at all	5.1%	6.4%
	A little bit	4.1%	4.6%
	A medium amount	9.7%	8.3%
	A lot	81.1%	80.7%
	<i>n</i> =	217	109

**Table A7 | Actions to prepare for emergencies**

What actions — if any — have you taken to prepare for or respond to an emergency?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Stocked your home with a first-aid kit	Yes	71.2%	69.1%
	No	26.6%	26.4%
	Don't know	2.3%	4.5%
	<i>n =</i>	222	110
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of water	Yes	63.2%	59.1%
	No	34.5%	40.0%
	Don't know	2.2%	.9%
	<i>n =</i>	223	110
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of food	Yes	63.2%	59.1%
	No	34.5%	38.2%
	Don't know	2.3%	2.7%
	<i>n =</i>	220	110
Developed an evacuation plan to move to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	43.8%	38.5%
	No	49.3%	56.9%
	Don't know	6.8%	4.6%
	<i>n =</i>	219	109
Evacuated from your home to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	30.0%	18.2%
	No	63.6%	75.5%
	Don't know	6.4%	6.4%
	<i>n =</i>	220	110



**Table A8 | Perceptions of community resilience**

How strongly do you disagree or agree?		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
My community has the resources it needs to take care of community problems (resources include money, information, technology, tools, raw materials, and services*)	Strongly disagree	50.9%	32.4%
	Somewhat disagree	13.7%	18.5%
	Neither disagree nor agree	15.0%	17.6%
	Somewhat agree	13.3%	22.2%
	Strongly agree	7.1%	9.3%
	<i>n =</i>	226	108
People in my community are able to get the services they need.*	Strongly disagree	38.4%	25.5%
	Somewhat disagree	17.9%	19.1%
	Neither disagree nor agree	14.3%	27.3%
	Somewhat agree	22.3%	19.1%
	Strongly agree	7.1%	9.1%
	<i>n =</i>	224	110
My community works with organizations and agencies outside the community to get things done.	Strongly disagree	33.2%	30.3%
	Somewhat disagree	17.0%	10.1%
	Neither disagree nor agree	22.9%	34.9%
	Somewhat agree	18.4%	15.6%
	Strongly agree	8.5%	9.2%
	<i>n =</i>	223	109
My community keeps people informed (for example, via television, radio, newspaper, Internet, phone, neighbors) about issues that are relevant to them.	Strongly disagree	31.9%	20.9%
	Somewhat disagree	18.6%	19.1%
	Neither agree nor disagree	13.3%	10.9%
	Somewhat agree	21.2%	29.1%
	Strongly agree	15.0%	20.0%
	<i>n =</i>	226	110
I get information/communication through my community to help with my home and work life.	Strongly disagree	44.2%	29.4%
	Somewhat disagree	14.6%	21.1%
	Neither agree nor disagree	17.3%	17.4%
	Somewhat agree	15.0%	20.2%
	Strongly agree	8.8%	11.9%
	<i>n =</i>	226	109
People in my community trust public officials.	Strongly disagree	47.8%	33.0%
	Somewhat disagree	13.4%	15.6%
	Neither agree nor disagree	22.8%	33.0%
	Somewhat agree	10.7%	11.0%
	Strongly agree	5.4%	7.3%
	<i>n =</i>	224	109

**Table A9 | Support for community climate protection**

How much do you support or oppose state and local governments taking action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change (if any)?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
	Strongly oppose	6.3%	4.6%
	Somewhat oppose	9.4%	7.3%
	Somewhat support	29.6%	27.5%
	Strongly support	34.5%	38.5%
	Don't know	20.2%	22.0%
	<i>n</i> =	223	109

**Table A10.a | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: Baltimore**

If a neighborhood community building provided shelter, food, water and other resources during emergency events, how likely would you be to use such a facility?		
		City of Baltimore
	Extremely unlikely	12.6%
	Somewhat unlikely	11.7%
	Neither unlikely nor likely	10.3%
	Somewhat likely	28.3%
	Extremely likely	37.2%
	<i>n</i> =	228

**Table A10.b | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: Baltimore hub resources**

In the case of an emergency event lasting more than 1-2 days, what would be the most important resources that the city could provide for your neighborhood at a nearby location?		
Most important (1)	Intermediate importance	Least important (3)
<i>Food, water, shelter, medical, hotel</i>	<i>Food, water, shelter, medical, heating/cooling</i>	<i>Shelter, medical, food, water, blankets, supplies</i>
A plan to get out/shelter	A safe spot for women and children	Air
Assistance: financial	Bad weather	Bathrooms/indoor utilities
Batteries	batteries, flashlights	Blanket etc.
Better living conditions	BGE	Blankets
Call 311	BGE assistance	Blankets, shelter, medical treatment and communication
city only worry about the rich	Blankets, food, water, access to phones	Children's care
Clean free water	Clean	Clean/dry clothes
Clean water	Clinic	Clothes
Code Blue/Shelter	Clothing	Clothing
communication system	Counsels	Clothing and blankets
Community resources for food	Different atmosphere	Communication
Don't know	drinking water	Compassion
Drinking water	Electric/Communication/Phone	Depends on hot/cold - blankets or a/c
Electricity	Electricity	Do well in protection
emergency food	electricity- AC/Heating	dollar stores
Fire House	emergency water	dry place to sleep
food	food	electricity
Food	Food	Emergency evacuation plan
Food & Water	Food and beverage	emergency pack (toilet paper, etc)
Food and Shelter	Food and shelter	everything
food and water	food and water	Father God (to use your own wits)
Food and water	Food and water	First aid
food and water and shelter	Food and Water	First Aid
Food for the people	Food-water	flash lights
food, water	Food/Water	food
Food, water	Fresh food depending on how big an emergency	Food
Food, Water	Friends house	Food and safety
Food, water, clothing	Hardware stores	Food and water
Food/electricity for nebulizers; oxygen	Heat	Food, Shelter
Food/Shelter	heat and blankets	Food/Medical
Food/water	Heat/air conditioning/power	Food/water
full restration of resources, i.e.(water, food)	Housing	Games
Gas and electric	Information	Healthcare
Health care	It was hot	Healthcare for those that really need it (e.g. oxygen, disabled, etc.)
Help	Jobs	Heat/Air conditioning
Hospital	Knowledgeable people who care	Help for elders to get the resources
hotel	maybe set up a command station	Houses
Hotel	Med.	Hygiene Supplies
Hotel - new home	Medical	I don't even know
Hotels, food and water	Medical Attention	Important information
Housing	Medicines	Information about what's going on
Housing/shelter	money/clothes	Jobs
I have not clue	Police protection	Let us people stay in shelter
In other people opinions may be shelters filled with food, water, heat, and lights, in case of storms, floods, catastrophic events as such	Radio	Loaner or rental generators and gasoline
Information	Recreation centers	Local family shelters
jobs	Resources for heat/cooling	Medical attention
Love/care	Safety	Medical Attention
Market	service for the elderly	Medical care
Medical clinics	shelter	Medical Supplies

*Continued* | In the case of an emergency event lasting more than 1-2 days, what would be the most important resources that the city could provide for your neighborhood at a nearby location?

Most important (1)	Intermediate importance	Least important (3)
Medical help	Shelter	Medical
Money	Shelter for the people	More info to what is going on
Necessities	shelter	More police
News and updates	The police will laugh at us and drive away	More recreational center for kids
Nothing	Transportation	Not much else, we are usually left to fend for ourselves or each other.
Police	Transportation for the elderly	Other financial, counseling, medical resources
Police protection in neighborhood	Trash cans	Other resources
Power was off for 6 days and no one did anything	Trust in the Lord	Pantries
Provisions for senior citizens	Try to keep communication	Power
Raincoats	water	power source/transportation
relocation or evacuation to school	Water	Proper accommodations (bedding)
Resources for food and water	Water & Shelter	Rehab centers
Safe place to be	Water, food or shelter	resources for the (elderly) to get the things they need
safe place to sleep	Water/medical supplies	Safety
Safety	You are on your own	Safety/Shelter
Safety-protection from harm		Sanitation
school		shelter
School #225		Shelter
shelter		Shelter for those in need
Shelter		Shelter with heat/ac depending
Shelter and food		Some kind of supplies
Shelter, medical attention as needed		Space for everyone
Somewhere to stay and food to eat		Support
Space		Transportation
Speed bumps		water
T.V.		Water
To get everyone to a safe place.		water bill assistance
To help other available		
Transportation		
TV		
United Methodist Church would help us		
water		
Water		
Water and food		
Water, food, transportation		
water; food		
Water/Food		
Water/shelter		
Work programs		

**Table A10.c | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: TNI awareness**

Before now, were you aware that Glassmanor-Oxon Hill is a part of the county's Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative?	
	Glassmanor-Oxon Hill
No, not aware	67.6%
Yes, aware	26.1%
Don't know	6.3%
<i>n</i> =	111

**Table A10.d | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: TNI favorability**

If you were aware of the initiative, how favorably do you view its efforts in Glassmanor-Oxon Hill?	
	Glassmanor-Oxon Hill
Extremely unfavorably	5.8%
Somewhat unfavorably	6.8%
Somewhat favorably	22.3%
Extremely favorably	14.6%
Not aware of the initiative or its efforts in Oxon Hill/Glassmanor	50.5%
<i>n</i> =	103

**Table A10.e | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: TNI resource hub**

The county is considering locating a Transforming Neighborhoods "hub" within Glassmanor-Oxon Hill to provide easy access to multiple types of services ... How likely would you be to use such a resource?	
	Glassmanor-Oxon Hill
Extremely unlikely	11.8%
Somewhat unlikely	8.2%
Neither unlikely nor likely	15.5%
Somewhat likely	30.0%
Extremely likely	34.5%
<i>n</i> =	110

**Table A11 | Information seeking on energy and climate protection**

Would you like any additional information about some of the topics below?			
		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Home energy efficiency	Not marked	72.4%	77.5%
	Yes	27.6%	22.5%
Flooding protection	Not marked	87.3%	85.6%
	Yes	12.7%	14.4%
Protection against heat waves	Not marked	88.2%	87.4%
	Yes	11.8%	12.6%
Energy bill assistance	Not marked	68.9%	69.4%
	Yes	31.1%	30.6%
Energy fuel choices and health	Not marked	81.6%	84.7%
	Yes	18.4%	15.3%
Home and community renewable energy generation	Not marked	82.0%	82.9%
	Yes	18.0%	17.1%
Baltimore resiliency hubs/Transforming Neighborhoods Initiative*	Not marked	77.6%	63.1%
	Yes	22.4%	36.9%
Other	Not marked	93.4%	95.5%
	Yes	6.6%	4.5%
<i>n</i> =		228	111
Other-TEXT	Business information for minorities		Community activities
	Employment opportunities		MGM Casino, Tanger Outlets, Traffic Control/Reports
	grants for beautification of your neighborhood		no
	Housing		
	Housing for myself		
	Just make sure (if you will) the next family that's here has sufficient trash cans in the backyard		
	Local food resources for the community		
	Mental health		
	Places that would help with stress, depression, anxiety, sadness, etc.		
	Rental Assistance		
	Section 8 housing and other programs		
	Weatheration program		
	Help with home repairs		

**Table A12 | Sociodemographics**

		City of Baltimore	Prince George's County
Gender	Male	36.0%	42.3%
	Female	64.0%	57.7%
<i>n</i> =		222	111
Age*	18 to 24 years	7.0%	13.0%
	25 to 34 years	17.7%	29.6%
	35 to 44 years	14.9%	20.4%
	45 to 54 years	22.8%	18.5%
	55 to 64 years	23.3%	10.2%
	65 to 74 years	11.6%	7.4%
	75+ years	2.8%	.9%
<i>n</i> =		215	108
Home ownership	Rent	54.5%	58.2%
	Own	37.4%	33.6%
	Other	8.1%	8.2%
<i>n</i> =		222	110
Children in household	Yes	49.3%	59.6%
	No	47.1%	38.5%
	Not applicable	3.6%	1.8%
<i>n</i> =		221	109
Age of youngest child	Less than 1 year	4.1%	5.8%
	1-6 years	20.8%	22.3%
	7-12 years	14.2%	22.3%
	13-18 years	13.2%	11.7%
	No children	45.2%	35.0%
	Other	2.5%	2.9%
<i>n</i> =		197	103
Education*	Less than high school	13.1%	9.2%
	High school or GED	42.1%	33.9%
	Some college, no degree	25.8%	24.8%
	Associate's degree	8.1%	11.9%
	Bachelor's degree	6.8%	17.4%
	Advanced degree beyond a bachelor's degree	4.1%	2.8%
<i>n</i> =		221	109
Income*	Less than \$10,000	30.5%	11.7%
	\$10,000-\$14,999	13.7%	9.6%
	\$15,000-\$24,999	16.8%	5.3%
	\$25,000-\$34,999	10.5%	14.9%
	\$35,000-\$49,999	9.5%	14.9%
	\$50,000-\$74,999	10.0%	22.3%
	\$75,000-\$99,999	6.3%	11.7%
	\$100,000-\$149,999	2.1%	5.3%
	\$150,000 or more	.5%	4.3%
<i>n</i> =		190	94

<i>Continued</i>   Sociodemographics			
Political ideology	Very conservative	9.6%	12.6%
	Somewhat conservative	14.4%	15.5%
	Moderate, middle of the road	44.7%	43.7%
	Somewhat liberal	17.8%	14.6%
	Very liberal	13.5%	13.6%
<i>n</i> =		208	103
Length of neighborhood residence*	Less than 1 year	12.9%	24.3%
	1-5 years	24.6%	32.7%
	More than 5 years	62.5%	43.0%
<i>n</i> =		224	107
Ethnicity*	Hispanic or Latino	2.9%	12.5%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	97.1%	87.5%
<i>n</i> =		205	104
White	Not marked	94.3%	95.5%
	Yes	5.7%	4.5%
Black or African American	Not marked	14.0%	19.8%
	Yes	86.0%	80.2%
Asian	Not marked	100.0%	100.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	Not marked	96.5%	97.3%
	Yes	3.5%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Not marked	100.0%	100.0%
Other*	Not marked	96.1%	88.3%
	Yes	3.9%	11.7%
<i>n</i> =		228	111
Occupation	Blue collar or service industry	25.0%	22.2%
	Clerical	6.0%	6.5%
	Managerial or professional	17.6%	26.9%
	Student	6.0%	10.2%
	Homemaker	15.3%	8.3%
	Other	30.1%	25.9%
<i>n</i> =		216	108



## **Appendix B**

### Toplines | Breakouts for Baltimore neighborhoods

*Statistically significant differences between the three Baltimore neighborhoods are designated by an asterisk (\*).*

**Table B1 | Perceptions of environmental health risks**

How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown- Winchester	Westport
Second-hand smoke from tobacco	No risk at all	16.9%	23.9%	16.7%
	Minor risk	21.1%	9.9%	14.3%
	Moderate risk	22.5%	15.5%	14.3%
	Major risk	35.2%	47.9%	53.6%
	Don't know	4.2%	2.8%	1.2%
	<i>n=</i>	71	71	84
Exposure to chemicals, including pesticides, in food and other products	No risk at all	15.3%	24.3%	14.3%
	Minor risk	8.3%	14.3%	8.3%
	Moderate risk	12.5%	14.3%	16.7%
	Major risk	54.2%	44.3%	54.8%
	Don't know	9.7%	2.9%	6.0%
	<i>n=</i>	72	70	84
Air pollution	No risk at all	8.3%	11.3%	10.7%
	Minor risk	9.7%	15.5%	14.3%
	Moderate risk	25.0%	22.5%	15.5%
	Major risk	54.2%	49.3%	58.3%
	Don't know	2.8%	1.4%	1.2%
	<i>n=</i>	72	71	84
Extreme heat	No risk at all	16.9%	15.9%	17.9%
	Minor risk	21.1%	29.0%	25.0%
	Moderate risk	33.8%	23.2%	27.4%
	Major risk	26.8%	30.4%	28.6%
	Don't know	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%
	<i>n=</i>	71	69	84
Severe storms	No risk at all	18.1%	12.9%	15.9%
	Minor risk	19.4%	24.3%	39.0%
	Moderate risk	29.2%	28.6%	17.1%
	Major risk	33.3%	32.9%	26.8%
	Don't know		1.4%	1.2%
	<i>n=</i>	72	70	82
Obesity	No risk at all	24.3%	21.1%	19.0%
	Minor risk	17.1%	16.9%	23.8%
	Moderate risk	18.6%	18.3%	8.3%
	Major risk	40.0%	40.8%	45.2%
	Don't know		2.8%	3.6%
	<i>n=</i>	70	71	84
Polluted drinking water	No risk at all	13.7%	15.9%	10.8%
	Minor risk	11.0%	15.9%	14.5%
	Moderate risk	17.8%	13.0%	8.4%
	Major risk	54.8%	52.2%	60.2%
	Don't know	2.7%	2.9%	6.0%
	<i>n=</i>	73	69	83

<i>Continued</i>   How much of a risk do you feel each of the following poses to your health and well-being?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown- Winchester	Westport
Foodborne illnesses	No risk at all	22.2%	20.0%	15.9%
	Minor risk	12.5%	14.3%	20.7%
	Moderate risk	22.2%	17.1%	23.2%
	Major risk	38.9%	38.6%	34.1%
	Don't know	4.2%	10.0%	6.1%
	<i>n=</i>	72	70	82
Climate change	No risk at all	18.8%	12.9%	20.2%
	Minor risk	15.9%	21.4%	21.4%
	Moderate risk	31.9%	31.4%	29.8%
	Major risk	27.5%	25.7%	23.8%
	Don't know	5.8%	8.6%	4.8%
	<i>n=</i>	69	70	84
Insect-borne diseases	No risk at all	13.9%	17.4%	16.7%
	Minor risk	18.1%	18.8%	14.3%
	Moderate risk	18.1%	18.8%	16.7%
	Major risk	44.4%	36.2%	46.4%
	Don't know	5.6%	8.7%	6.0%
	<i>n=</i>	72	69	84
Flooding	No risk at all	19.4%	26.5%	24.4%
	Minor risk	27.8%	19.1%	31.7%
	Moderate risk	22.2%	23.5%	14.6%
	Major risk	29.2%	26.5%	25.6%
	Don't know	1.4%	4.4%	3.7%
	<i>n=</i>	72	68	82
Sea level rise	No risk at all	31.0%	32.9%	32.1%
	Minor risk	15.5%	15.7%	22.6%
	Moderate risk	15.5%	22.9%	16.7%
	Major risk	26.8%	15.7%	19.0%
	Don't know	11.3%	12.9%	9.5%
	<i>n=</i>	71	70	84
Pollution of local streams, rivers, and other water bodies	No risk at all	16.9%	20.3%	15.5%
	Minor risk	8.5%	8.7%	9.5%
	Moderate risk	16.9%	17.4%	19.0%
	Major risk	50.7%	49.3%	52.4%
	Don't know	7.0%	4.3%	3.6%
	<i>n=</i>	71	69	84

**Table B2 | Climate change as a threat within next several years**

How likely do you think it is that climate change will cause significant harm to your community within the next several years?				
	Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport	
Extremely unlikely	9.9%	10.1%	6.2%	
Somewhat unlikely	11.3%	17.4%	8.6%	
Neither unlikely nor likely	15.5%	15.9%	11.1%	
Somewhat likely	35.2%	23.2%	30.9%	
Extremely likely	23.9%	23.2%	33.3%	
I don't think climate change is happening	4.2%	10.1%	9.9%	
	<i>n</i> =	71	69	81

**Table B3 | Community issues of concern**

***See tables A3.a-A3.d***

**Table B4.a | Recently experienced harms to health and wellbeing: Socioenvironmental**

In the last 12 months, have you experienced one or more of the following? (Check ONE or MORE)		Oliver- Broadway East	Sandtown- Winchester	Westport
Water damage of your home caused by heavy rains or flooding*	Not marked	50.7%	71.8%	64.3%
	Yes	49.3%	28.2%	35.7%
Impassable roads due to flooding or storm damage	Not marked	71.2%	80.3%	78.6%
	Yes	28.8%	19.7%	21.4%
Sewage overflows after strong rains or storms*	Not marked	67.1%	78.9%	86.9%
	Yes	32.9%	21.1%	13.1%
Septic system failure due to higher groundwater or flooding	Not marked	89.0%	93.0%	89.3%
	Yes	11.0%	7.0%	10.7%
A storm-related power outage	Not marked	61.6%	66.2%	63.1%
	Yes	38.4%	33.8%	36.9%
No household water	Not marked	87.7%	91.5%	92.9%
	Yes	12.3%	8.5%	7.1%
No household heat (when needed)	Not marked	84.9%	93.0%	88.1%
	Yes	15.1%	7.0%	11.9%
No household air conditioning (when needed)	Not marked	79.5%	88.7%	84.5%
	Yes	20.5%	11.3%	15.5%
Lack of access to transportation	Not marked	78.1%	80.3%	76.2%
	Yes	21.9%	19.7%	23.8%
Lack of access to medical care	Not marked	82.2%	74.6%	85.7%
	Yes	17.8%	25.4%	14.3%
Lack of access to high quality/nutritious food]	Not marked	74.0%	74.6%	75.0%
	Yes	26.0%	25.4%	25.0%
Insufficient financial resources to cover bills if unable to work for 1-2 weeks	Not marked	58.9%	57.7%	71.4%
	Yes	41.1%	42.3%	28.6%
None of the above	Not marked	84.9%	78.9%	76.2%
	Yes	15.1%	21.1%	23.8%
Other	Not marked	91.8%	95.8%	98.8%
	Yes	8.2%	4.2%	1.2%
<i>n</i> =		73	71	84

\*Distributions between regions are significantly different.

**Table B4.b | Recently experienced harms to health and wellbeing: Health-specific**

In the last 12 months, how much has your health been harmed by the following?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Pollen	Not at all harmed	47.9%	36.6%	33.3%
	Slightly harmed	26.8%	23.9%	24.7%
	Moderately harmed	16.9%	32.4%	28.4%
	Severely harmed	8.5%	7.0%	13.6%
	<i>n</i> =	71	71	81
Extreme heat	Not at all harmed	58.0%	53.6%	55.8%
	Slightly harmed	15.9%	26.1%	15.6%
	Moderately harmed	20.3%	17.4%	20.8%
	Severely harmed	5.8%	2.9%	7.8%
	<i>n</i> =	69	69	77
Severe storm(s)	Not at all harmed	59.4%	60.0%	55.8%
	Slightly harmed	21.7%	20.0%	32.5%
	Moderately harmed	17.4%	15.4%	10.4%
	Severely harmed	1.4%	4.6%	1.3%
	<i>n</i> =	69	65	77
Tick-borne disease, such as Lyme disease	Not at all harmed	83.6%	91.3%	80.8%
	Slightly harmed	3.0%	4.3%	6.4%
	Moderately harmed	7.5%	1.4%	10.3%
	Severely harmed	6.0%	2.9%	2.6%
	<i>n</i> =	73	71	84
Mosquito-borne disease, such as West Nile virus	Not at all harmed	82.6%	80.9%	79.5%
	Slightly harmed	5.8%	13.2%	7.7%
	Moderately harmed	7.2%	2.9%	7.7%
	Severely harmed	4.3%	2.9%	5.1%
	<i>n</i> =	67	69	78
Flooding*	Not at all harmed	57.1%	80.0%	62.0%
	Slightly harmed	21.4%	7.1%	20.3%
	Moderately harmed	20.0%	8.6%	12.7%
	Severely harmed	1.4%	4.3%	5.1%
	<i>n</i> =	69	68	78
Poor outdoor air quality from air pollution	Not at all harmed	42.3%	40.0%	32.5%
	Slightly harmed	26.8%	25.7%	28.6%
	Moderately harmed	23.9%	27.1%	19.5%
	Severely harmed	7.0%	7.1%	19.5%
	<i>n</i> =	70	70	79
Waterborne disease*	Not at all harmed	77.5%	91.4%	73.1%
	Slightly harmed	5.6%	5.7%	10.3%
	Moderately harmed	11.3%	1.4%	16.7%
	Severely harmed	5.6%	1.4%	
	<i>n</i> =	71	70	77

*Continued* | In the last 12 months, how much has your health been harmed by the following?

		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Foodborne illness	Not at all harmed	80.0%	84.3%	71.4%
	Slightly harmed	8.6%	11.4%	13.0%
	Moderately harmed	8.6%	4.3%	13.0%
	Severely harmed	2.9%		2.6%
	<i>n =</i>	71	70	78
Poor indoor air quality from mold*	Not at all harmed	68.1%	78.3%	60.8%
	Slightly harmed	13.9%	13.0%	10.1%
	Moderately harmed	11.1%	2.9%	22.8%
	Severely harmed	6.9%	5.8%	6.3%
	<i>n =</i>	70	70	77
Other*	Not at all harmed	25.0%	52.9%	75.0%
	Slightly harmed	75.0%	5.9%	5.0%
	Moderately harmed		17.6%	5.0%
	Severely harmed		23.5%	15.0%
	<i>n =</i>	72	69	79

\*Distributions between communities are significantly different.

**Table B5.a | Health and wellbeing: Stress**

In the last 12 months, have you personally experienced one or more prolonged periods of stress of one month or longer in relation to circumstances in everyday life, such as work, health or a family situation?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
I have not experienced a prolonged period of stress		39.4%	37.7%	37.8%
One period of prolonged stress		22.7%	18.8%	23.2%
More than one period of prolonged stress		19.7%	24.6%	22.0%
Constant stress		18.2%	18.8%	17.1%
	<i>n =</i>	66	69	82

**Table B5.b | Health and wellbeing: Chronic medical conditions**

Have you ever been told by a doctor or health care provider that you have one or more of these conditions?		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Asthma	Not marked	74.0%	84.5%	72.6%
	Yes	26.0%	15.5%	27.4%
COPD	Not marked	93.2%	91.5%	94.0%
	Yes	6.8%	8.5%	6.0%
Hypertension	Not marked	57.5%	66.2%	72.6%
	Yes	42.5%	33.8%	27.4%
Coronary heart disease	Not marked	93.2%	94.4%	95.2%
	Yes	6.8%	5.6%	4.8%
Stroke	Not marked	87.7%	91.5%	94.0%
	Yes	12.3%	8.5%	6.0%
Diabetes	Not marked	84.9%	83.1%	81.0%
	Yes	15.1%	16.9%	19.0%
Cancer	Not marked	95.9%	95.8%	97.6%
	Yes	4.1%	4.2%	2.4%
Weak or failing kidneys	Not marked	93.2%	95.8%	98.8%
	Yes	6.8%	4.2%	1.2%
Arthritis	Not marked	78.1%	71.8%	72.6%
	Yes	21.9%	28.2%	27.4%
Hepatitis	Not marked	91.8%	93.0%	96.4%
	Yes	8.2%	7.0%	3.6%
None of the above	Not marked	71.2%	62.0%	71.4%
	Yes	28.8%	38.0%	28.6%
<i>n =</i>		73	71	84



**Table B6 | Coping responses to stress**

Typically, when you experience stress, what do you do?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
I concentrate my efforts on doing something about it.	Not at all	9.0%	4.3%	5.1%
	A little bit	14.9%	17.4%	21.5%
	A medium amount	23.9%	18.8%	31.6%
	A lot	52.2%	59.4%	41.8%
	<i>n</i> =	67	69	79
I turn to work or other activities to take my mind off of it.	Not at all	17.1%	16.7%	8.6%
	A little bit	21.4%	16.7%	23.5%
	A medium amount	20.0%	28.8%	35.8%
	A lot	41.4%	37.9%	32.1%
	<i>n</i> =	70	66	81
I try to come up with a strategy for what to do.	Not at all	11.6%	3.0%	3.7%
	A little bit	20.3%	10.6%	18.3%
	A medium amount	20.3%	30.3%	30.5%
	A lot	47.8%	56.1%	47.6%
	<i>n</i> =	69	66	82
I just give up.	Not at all	77.9%	83.3%	77.5%
	A little bit	8.8%	6.1%	12.5%
	A medium amount	4.4%	6.1%	8.8%
	A lot	8.8%	4.5%	1.3%
	<i>n</i> =	68	66	80
I talk to someone to find out more about the situation.	Not at all	11.8%	9.1%	7.3%
	A little bit	8.8%	13.6%	18.3%
	A medium amount	32.4%	39.4%	40.2%
	A lot	47.1%	37.9%	34.1%
	<i>n</i> =	68	66	82
I sleep more than usual.	Not at all	48.5%	54.4%	54.9%
	A little bit	16.2%	19.1%	22.0%
	A medium amount	10.3%	10.3%	13.4%
	A lot	25.0%	16.2%	9.8%
	<i>n</i> =	68	68	82
I look for something good in what is happening.	Not at all	11.6%	9.4%	7.3%
	A little bit	20.3%	20.3%	24.4%
	A medium amount	20.3%	28.1%	35.4%
	A lot	47.8%	42.2%	32.9%
	<i>n</i> =	69	64	82
I learn to live with it.*	Not at all	27.9%	17.2%	11.0%
	A little bit	25.0%	32.8%	43.9%
	A medium amount	17.6%	29.7%	25.6%
	A lot	29.4%	20.3%	19.5%
	<i>n</i> =	68	64	82
I put my trust in God.	Not at all	5.9%	5.9%	3.7%
	A little bit	5.9%	5.9%	1.2%
	A medium amount	10.3%	7.4%	11.1%
	A lot	77.9%	80.9%	84.0%
	<i>n</i> =	68	68	81

**Table B7 | Actions to prepare for emergencies**

What actions — if any — have you taken to prepare for or respond to an emergency?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Stocked your home with a first-aid	Yes	67.6%	73.9%	72.0%
	No	29.6%	24.6%	25.6%
	Don't know	2.8%	1.4%	2.4%
<i>n =</i>		71	69	82
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of water	Yes	68.1%	62.9%	59.3%
	No	30.6%	34.3%	38.3%
	Don't know	1.4%	2.9%	2.5%
<i>n =</i>		72	70	81
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of food	Yes	64.8%	69.1%	56.8%
	No	35.2%	29.4%	38.3%
	Don't know		1.5%	4.9%
<i>n =</i>		71	68	81
Developed an evacuation plan to move to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	47.9%	39.7%	43.8%
	No	45.1%	50.0%	52.5%
	Don't know	7.0%	10.3%	3.8%
<i>n =</i>		71	68	80
Evacuated from your home to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	33.8%	26.5%	29.6%
	No	56.3%	66.2%	67.9%
	Don't know	9.9%	7.4%	2.5%
<i>n =</i>		71	68	81

**Table B8 | Perceptions of community resilience**

How strongly do you disagree or agree?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
My community has the resources it needs to take care of community problems (resources include money, information, technology, tools, raw materials, and services.	Strongly disagree	60.3%	51.4%	42.2%
	Somewhat disagree	12.3%	14.3%	14.5%
	Neither disagree nor agree	12.3%	10.0%	21.7%
	Somewhat agree	9.6%	17.1%	13.3%
	Strongly agree	5.5%	7.1%	8.4%
<i>n =</i>		73	70	83
People in my community are able to get the services they need.	Strongly disagree	37.5%	43.5%	34.9%
	Somewhat disagree	18.1%	15.9%	19.3%
	Neither disagree nor agree	9.7%	11.6%	20.5%
	Somewhat agree	27.8%	17.4%	21.7%
	Strongly agree	6.9%	11.6%	3.6%
<i>n =</i>		72	69	83
My community works with organizations and agencies outside the community to get things done.	Strongly disagree	38.9%	36.2%	25.6%
	Somewhat disagree	16.7%	14.5%	19.5%
	Neither disagree nor agree	20.8%	20.3%	26.8%
	Somewhat agree	18.1%	17.4%	19.5%
	Strongly agree	5.6%	11.6%	8.5%
<i>n =</i>		72	69	82
My community keeps people informed (for example, via television, radio, newspaper, Internet, phone, neighbors) about issues that are relevant to them.	Strongly disagree	35.2%	29.6%	31.0%
	Somewhat disagree	22.5%	18.3%	15.5%
	Neither agree nor disagree	8.5%	14.1%	16.7%
	Somewhat agree	19.7%	23.9%	20.2%
	Strongly agree	14.1%	14.1%	16.7%
<i>n =</i>		71	71	84
I get information/communication through my community to help with my home and work life.	Strongly disagree	54.2%	40.8%	38.6%
	Somewhat disagree	13.9%	16.9%	13.3%
	Neither agree nor disagree	11.1%	16.9%	22.9%
	Somewhat agree	11.1%	15.5%	18.1%
	Strongly agree	9.7%	9.9%	7.2%
<i>n =</i>		72	71	83
People in my community trust public officials.	Strongly disagree	57.5%	44.3%	42.0%
	Somewhat disagree	5.5%	14.3%	19.8%
	Neither agree nor disagree	21.9%	18.6%	27.2%
	Somewhat agree	9.6%	15.7%	7.4%
	Strongly agree	5.5%	7.1%	3.7%
<i>n =</i>		73	70	81

**Table B9 | Support for community climate protection**

How much do you support or oppose state and local governments taking action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change (if any)?				
	Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport	
Strongly oppose	4.2%	8.7%	6.1%	
Somewhat oppose	8.3%	14.5%	6.1%	
Somewhat support	43.1%	21.7%	24.4%	
Strongly support	30.6%	33.3%	39.0%	
Don't know	13.9%	21.7%	24.4%	
<i>n</i> =	72	69	82	

**Table B10.a | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: Baltimore**

If a neighborhood community building provided shelter, food, water and other resources during emergency events, how likely would you be to use such a facility?				
	Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport	
Extremely unlikely	11.3%	14.3%	12.2%	
Somewhat unlikely	8.5%	10.0%	15.9%	
Neither unlikely nor likely	15.5%	5.7%	9.8%	
Somewhat likely	28.2%	30.0%	26.8%	
Extremely likely	36.6%	40.0%	35.4%	
<i>n</i> =	71	70	82	

**Table B10.b | Support for local social support and resilience hubs: Baltimore hub resources**

In the case of an emergency event lasting more than 1-2 days, what would be the most important resources that the city could provide for your neighborhood at a nearby location?			
	Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
	<i>Water, food, shelter</i>	<i>Food, water, shelter</i>	<i>Food, water, shelter, medical</i>
	I have not clue	A plan to get out/shelter	Batteries
	In other people opinions may be shelters filled with food, water, heat, and lights, in case of storms, floods, catastrophic events as such	Assistance: financial	communication system
	city only worry about the rich	Call 311	Don't know
	Clean free water	Code Blue/Shelter	Fire House
	Clean water	Community resources for food	Food
	Electricity	Drinking water	food
	Information	Food	Food and Shelter
	emergency food	Food, water, clothing	food and water
	Food	Food/electricity for nebulizers; oxygen	Food and water
	Food & Water	Food/water	Food for the people
	food and water	Gas and electric	Food, Water
	Better living conditions	Housing	Food/Shelter
	food and water and shelter	Housing/shelter	Health care
	food, water	Love/care	hotel
	Market	Money	Hotel
	Food, water	News and updates	jobs
	full restoration of resources, i.e.(water, food)	Provisions for senior citizens	Medical clinics
	Help	Raincoats	Medical help
	Money	Shelter	Nothing
	Hospital	Somewhere to stay and food to eat	Power was off for 6 days and no one did anything
	Hotel - new home	Space	relocation or evacuation to school
	Necessities	Transportation	Resources for food and water
	Police	Water	Safety
	Hotels, food and water	Water, food, transportation	Safety-protection from harm
	Housing	Water/Food	school
	Police protection in neighborhood		School #225
	Safe place to be		Shelter
	safe place to sleep		shelter
	Shelter		Shelter, medical attention as needed
	shelter		T.V.
	Shelter and food		United Methodist Church would help us

*Continued* | In the case of an emergency event lasting more than 1-2 days, what would be the most important resources that the city could provide for your neighborhood at a nearby location?

	Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Speed bumps			Water
To get everyone to a safe place.			water
To help other available			Water and food
Transportation			
TV			
Water			
water			
Water/shelter			
water; food			
Work programs			
<i>n</i> =	64	63	71

**Table B11 | Information seeking on energy and climate protection**

Would you like any additional information about some of the topics below?				
		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Home energy efficiency	Not marked	69.9%	69.0%	77.4%
	Yes	30.1%	31.0%	22.6%
Flooding protection	Not marked	86.3%	87.3%	88.1%
	Yes	13.7%	12.7%	11.9%
Protection against heat waves	Not marked	84.9%	91.5%	88.1%
	Yes	15.1%	8.5%	11.9%
Energy bill assistance	Not marked	64.4%	69.0%	72.6%
	Yes	35.6%	31.0%	27.4%
Energy fuel choices and health	Not marked	82.2%	83.1%	79.8%
	Yes	17.8%	16.9%	20.2%
Home and community renewable energy generation	Not marked	84.9%	77.5%	83.3%
	Yes	15.1%	22.5%	16.7%
Baltimore resiliency hubs	Not marked	78.1%	74.6%	79.8%
	Yes	21.9%	25.4%	20.2%
Other	Not marked	91.8%	93.0%	95.2%
	Yes	8.2%	7.0%	4.8%
<i>n</i> =		73	71	84
Other-TEXT		Employment opportunities	Business information for minorities	Housing for myself
		grants for beautification of your neighborhood	Housing	Mental health
		Just make sure (if you will) the next family that's here has sufficient trash cans in the backyard	Places that would help with stress, depression, anxiety, sadness, etc.	Rental Assistance
		Local food resources for the community	Help with home repairs	
		Section 8 housing and other programs		
		Weatheration program		

**Table B12 | Sociodemographics**

		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Gender	Male	41.4%	40.6%	27.7%
	Female	58.6%	59.4%	72.3%
<i>n</i> =		70	69	83
Age	18 to 24 years	11.8%		9.0%
	25 to 34 years	11.8%	18.8%	21.8%
	35 to 44 years	14.7%	14.5%	15.4%
	45 to 54 years	23.5%	21.7%	23.1%
	55 to 64 years	23.5%	27.5%	19.2%
	65 to 74 years	11.8%	15.9%	7.7%
	75+ years	2.9%	1.4%	3.8%
<i>n</i> =		68	69	78
Home ownership	Rent	55.7%	46.4%	60.2%
	Own	37.1%	47.8%	28.9%
	Other	7.1%	5.8%	10.8%
<i>n</i> =		70	69	83
Children living in household	Yes	50.7%	44.3%	52.4%
	No	43.5%	52.9%	45.1%
	Not applicable	5.8%	2.9%	2.4%
<i>n</i> =		69	70	82
Age of youngest child*	Less than 1 year	8.2%		4.2%
	1-6 years	16.4%	23.4%	22.2%
	7-12 years	14.8%	14.1%	13.9%
	13-18 years	18.0%	6.3%	15.3%
	No children	34.4%	56.3%	44.4%
	Other	8.2%		
<i>n</i> =		61	64	72
Education	Less than high school	11.4%	11.8%	15.7%
	High school or GED	44.3%	44.1%	38.6%
	Some college, no degree	30.0%	23.5%	24.1%
	Associate's degree	5.7%	10.3%	8.4%
	Bachelor's degree	2.9%	4.4%	12.0%
	Advanced degree beyond a bachelor's degree	5.7%	5.9%	1.2%
<i>n</i> =		70	68	83
Income	Less than \$10,000	30.2%	30.6%	30.8%
	\$10,000-\$14,999	23.8%	11.3%	6.2%
	\$15,000-\$24,999	12.7%	19.4%	18.5%
	\$25,000-\$34,999	7.9%	9.7%	13.8%
	\$35,000-\$49,999	11.1%	6.5%	10.8%
	\$50,000-\$74,999	7.9%	16.1%	6.2%
	\$75,000-\$99,999	3.2%	4.8%	10.8%
	\$100,000-\$149,999	3.2%	1.6%	1.5%
	\$150,000 or more			1.5%
<i>n</i> =		63	62	65



*Continued* | Sociodemographics

		Oliver-Broadway East	Sandtown-Winchester	Westport
Political ideology	Very conservative	9.5%	11.9%	7.7%
	Somewhat conservative	11.1%	17.9%	14.1%
	Moderate, middle of the road	47.6%	44.8%	42.3%
	Somewhat liberal	19.0%	10.4%	23.1%
	Very liberal	12.7%	14.9%	12.8%
<i>n</i> =		63	67	78
Length of neighborhood residence	Less than 1 year	12.5%	15.9%	10.8%
	1-5 years	26.4%	14.5%	31.3%
	More than 5 years	61.1%	69.6%	57.8%
<i>n</i> =		72	69	83
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	1.6%	6.2%	1.3%
	Not Hispanic or Latino	98.4%	93.8%	98.7%
<i>n</i> =		61	65	79
White	Not marked	97.3%	95.8%	90.5%
	Yes	2.7%	4.2%	9.5%
Black or African American*	Not marked	8.2%	9.9%	22.6%
	Yes	91.8%	90.1%	77.4%
Asian	Not marked	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	Not marked	95.9%	100.0%	94.0%
	Yes	4.1%		6.0%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Not marked	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other	Not marked	97.3%	98.6%	92.9%
	Yes	2.7%	1.4%	7.1%
<i>n</i> =		73	71	84
Occupation	Blue collar or service industry	21.1%	32.3%	22.5%
	Clerical	5.6%	3.1%	8.8%
	Managerial or professional	16.9%	21.5%	15.0%
	Student	8.5%	4.6%	5.0%
	Homemaker	22.5%	10.8%	12.5%
	Other	25.4%	27.7%	36.3%
<i>n</i> =		71	65	80

## References

- Charles, L. (2016, April 21). Maryland experiencing highest pollen count ever. Retrieved September 25, 2016, from <http://www.abc2news.com/weather/weather-blogs/maryland-experiencing-highest-pollen-count-ever>
- Douglas, E. M., Kirshen, P. H., Paolisso, M., Watson, C., Wiggin, J., Enrici, A., & Ruth, M. (2011). Coastal flooding, climate change and environmental justice: identifying obstacles and incentives for adaptation in two metropolitan Boston Massachusetts communities. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 17(5), 537–562. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s11027-011-9340-8>
- Finucane, M. L., Slovic, P., Mertz, C. K., Flynn, J., & Satterfield, T. A. (2000). Gender, race, and perceived risk: The “white male” effect. *Health, Risk & Society*, 2(2), 159–172. <http://doi.org/10.1080/713670162>
- Flynn, J., Slovic, P., & Mertz, C. K. (1994). Gender, race, and perception of environmental health risks. *Risk Analysis*, 14(6), 1101–1108. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.1994.tb00082.x>
- Highfield, W. E., Peacock, W. G., & Zandt, S. V. (2014). Mitigation planning: Why hazard exposure, structural vulnerability, and social vulnerability matter. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 0739456X14531828. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X14531828>
- Melillo, J. M., Richmond, T. C., & Yohe, G. W. (2014). Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment. *US Global Change Research Program*.
- NOAA. (2015). U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit. Retrieved from <https://toolkit.climate.gov/>
- NRC. (2010). *America’s climate choices: Adapting to the impacts of climate change*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- Pfefferbaum, R. L., Pfefferbaum, B., Nitiéma, P., Houston, J. B., & Horn, R. L. V. (2015). Assessing community resilience An application of the expanded CART survey instrument With affiliated

- volunteer responders. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 59(2), 181–199.  
<http://doi.org/10.1177/0002764214550295>
- Satterfield, T. A., Mertz, C. K., & Slovic, P. (2004). Discrimination, vulnerability, and justice in the face of risk. *Risk Analysis*, 24(1), 115–129. Retrieved from  
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0272-4332.2004.00416.x/full>
- Shi, L., & Stevens, G. D. (2010). *Vulnerable populations in the United States*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Siegrist, J., & Marmot, M. (2004). Health inequalities and the psychosocial environment—two scientific challenges. *Social Science & Medicine*, 58(8), 1463–1473. [http://doi.org/10.1016/S0277-9536\(03\)00349-6](http://doi.org/10.1016/S0277-9536(03)00349-6)
- Webler, T., Tuler, S., Dow, K., Whitehead, J., & Kettle, N. (2014). Design and evaluation of a local analytic-deliberative process for climate adaptation planning. *Local Environment*, 0(0), 1–23.  
<http://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2014.930425>



