Chicago in 2018: Our City at a Crossroads

Roseanna Ander
University of Chicago Crime Lab & Education Lab
Homicide Victims in Chicago 2010-2016

- 2010: 437
- 2011: 437
- 2012: 506
- 2013: 421
- 2014: 416
- 2015: 485
- 2016: 764
Homicide Victims in Chicago, 2010-2016

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Additional Chicago Victims: 279
Homicide Victims in Chicago, 2010-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Additional Chicago Victims</th>
<th>Total NYC Victims</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>335</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>421</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Homicide Rates, Chicago and Large Cities, 1985-2016

- Chicago
- Philadelphia
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- New York
Homicides in Chicago outpacing last year after deadliest day so far in 2017

Deja vu for Chicago in January: Over 290 shot, 50-plus killed

Chicago Reels as 3 Children Are Gunned Down in 4 Days

2016 ends with 762 homicides; 2017 opens with fatal Uptown gunfight
Chicago’s homicide increase was disproportionately concentrated in neighborhoods that have historically been among the city’s most disadvantaged.

Of Chicago’s 77 community areas, 46 recorded more homicides in 2016 than 2015, while 31 recorded fewer or the same number. In neighborhoods where homicide increased—primarily on the city’s South and West Sides—almost 77 percent of the population lived below the poverty level, compared to 17 percent in neighborhoods where homicide decreased or remained the same, and 35 percent nationwide. Despite comprising only 21 percent of Chicago’s population, the five neighborhoods with the largest homicide increases—Austin, Englewood, New City, West Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing—accounted for 52 percent of all homicides in 2016, up from 25 percent in 2015. These five neighborhoods alone accounted for 28 percent of the city’s overall homicide increase.

The City of Chicago’s spending on its most needy citizens seems to have remained stable in recent years. While the City consolidated its system of mental health clinics from 12 to 6, that occurred in 2012, so the timing of that change does not seem to fit with the suddenness of the increase in gun violence that happened at the beginning of 2016. Other forms of social service spending seem to have held steady over the recent past. What the City terms Community Services within its budget includes funding for the Department of Public Health, Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), and is a part of the department’s service delivery system. The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), in particular, serves many of the city’s at-risk youth through out-of-school programs and employment opportunities.

Chicago’s annual budget for Community Services overall, and DFSS specifically, has not fluctuated much in the last few years.

However, the recent deterioration in the financial condition of the state of Illinois, and the resulting budget impasse, seems to have caused disruptions for many community organizations that rely on state funding. The cumulative effect of these service disruptions and their impact on gun violence in 2016, however, is difficult to gauge without more detailed data on their exact magnitude and timing.
Gun and Non-gun Crime Victims: Percent Change, 2015-2016

- Gun Homicide: 61%
- Shooting: 43%
- Gun Robbery: 26%
- Non-gun Homicide: 31%
- Non-gun Violent: 10%
- Property (Incidents): 6%
Gun and Non-gun Homicide Rates, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Non-gun Homicide Rate</th>
<th>Gun Homicide Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stable social service spending: Unlikely to explain increase in 2016 or decrease in 2017
Chicago board votes to close 50 schools

School closings root of Chicago teen violence?
Activists blame education reform plan for spike in youth attacks

Protests Fail to Deter Chicago From Shutting 49 Schools

Illinois: Lawsuits Filed Over Chicago School Closings
Street Stops, 2014-2016
Employment Opportunities

MAP – Engagement Coordinator (10 positions)
Reporting to the Associate Director of Neighborhood Strategies, the MAP Engagement Coordinators will assist in the planning and implementation of the Center’s neighborhood safety initiatives in ten NYCHA communities. Underway since 2015 and led by the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice, MAP is a comprehensive strategy to enhance public safety and strengthen community well-being in 15 public housing developments across New York City.

Senior Program Manager – Diversion
The Senior Program Manager – Diversion a mid-level member in the Justice Initiatives Unit, working under the direction of MOCJ’s Executive Director of Pretrial Strategies. The ideal candidate will have experience in direct social services and/or criminal justice as well as the analytic and entrepreneurial capacity to help build systems and programs that safely reduce New York City’s jail population.

Intake Investigator, Mayor’s Office of Special Enforcement
The Office of Special Enforcement sits within MOCJ, and is tasked with overseeing response to conditions at properties throughout the City that threaten a community’s well-being or which require a coordinated response from multiple agencies. The Intake Investigator serves as the main point of contact for the intake of complaints regarding various issues affecting community viability in New York City.

Senior Associate Counsel – Bail
The Senior Associate Counsel will assist in all legal and policy matters that affect MOCJ and will work under the supervision of the General Counsel. The must have extensive legal experience and be an effective self-starter, possessing both the capacity for independence and the ability to work cooperatively to advance the goals of the administration. The Senior Associate Counsel will assist in signature criminal justice projects, focusing on initiatives to improve New York City’s bail system.

Behavioral Health Task Force - Program Analyst
The Program Analyst – Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice is a junior level member of the Justice Initiatives Unit, working under the direction of MOCJ’s Director of the Behavioral Health Research and Programs. The ideal candidate will have experience in behavioral health as well as the analytic and entrepreneurial capacity to help build systems and programs that safely reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs in the criminal justice system.

Communications Manager
The Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ) advises the Mayor of the City of New York on criminal justice policy. MOCJ develops and implements strategies, with partners inside and outside government, to reduce crime and incarceration and to promote fairness and legitimacy.

Domestic Violence Task Force – Policy Analyst
The Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence, established in 2001, coordinates the citywide delivery of domestic violence services, develops policies and innovative programs and works with diverse communities, City agencies, community based organizations and local leaders to raise awareness about domestic violence and strengthen the safety net for survivors and their children.

Geospatial Analyst
The office is seeking a Geospatial Analyst and responsibilities will include systems analysis, programming development, maintenance and update of the geospatial data. Candidates for this role should have knowledge of principles, practices, terminology, and trends in Geospatial technology and cartography ideally applied to criminal justice.

Senior Research Associate
The office is seeking a Senior Research Associate to provide research and operational support on a variety of data-driven projects.
Strategic Decision Support Centers

1. New Technology
   • Mobile Phones
   • Predictive Policing
   • Gunshot Detection
   • Cameras

2. New Processes
   • Commander’s Daily Briefing
   • Embedded Analysts
Example Analysis - District 11 - Labor Day

- Crime Lab Area Analyst used ShotSpotter data to identify trends in gun violence leading up to the weekend

- Using these insights CPD Command Staff made data-driven deployments with specific units focusing on priority areas

- District 11 saw considerable reductions in crime compared to current trends and previous Labor Day weekends

- Priority Beat (Beat 1112) received additional resources to mitigate an emerging gang conflict and had no recorded shootings or robberies
Final Year-To-Date Changes in Shootings and Homicides
2017 compared to 2016

Shootings
- Districts 7, 11: 33% Decrease
- All SDSC Districts: 26% Decrease
- All Non-SDSC Districts: 16% Decrease

Homicides
- Districts 7, 11: 35% Decrease
- All SDSC Districts: 35% Decrease
- All Non-SDSC Districts: 6% Decrease

Districts:
- 15
- 11
- 12
- 10
- 9
- 7
- 6
- 3
- 2
- 8
- 5
- 4
- 22
- 0
Changes in Englewood are **not** due to...

- Not due to flooding the zone with **more police**
  - Instead, is change in police **practices**
  - Important b/c practices more **scalable** than adding personnel

- Not due to increase in overall **arrests**
“Nothing stops a bullet like a job”
One Summer Chicago
Reduced violent-crime arrests by 43% over 16 months
Study 2: 2013-15

Becoming a Man (Youth Guidance)

- 2,064 male 9th and 10th graders, 9 CPS high schools
### READI Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Leadership &amp; Management</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEARTLAND ALLIANCE</strong> ENDING POVERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNITIES</strong> Outreach &amp; Transitional Jobs (TJ) Organizations</td>
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<th>Evaluator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UCHICAGO URBAN LABS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CIVIC LEADERS</strong> County, City, &amp; State Agencies Philanthropy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
READI Programming

20-29 HOURS A WEEK

TRANITIONAL JOBS

18 Months

Earning $11/hour

Work Crews

Social Enterprises

1 DAY A WEEK

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) GROUP

SKILL BUILDING

COACHING

CASE MANAGEMENT

JOB TRAINING

TRAUMA-INFORMED ● RELENTLESS ENGAGEMENT ● CBT
RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING ● RIGOROUS EVALUATION
Even with 2017 drop, we’ve lost about half the long-term decline since the early 1990s.
Homicide Victims in Chicago 2010-2018*

*We use year-to-date trends to estimate the 2018 homicide count.
As of 26-June-18 Chicago experienced 21% fewer homicides than the same period in 2017.
Mortality Rate by Cause of Death, 1950-2013
Major NIH research awards and cumulative morbidity for select conditions in the US, 1973-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>NIH research awards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphtheria</td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of diseases</td>
<td>2068</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearm injuries</td>
<td>&gt;4,000,000</td>
<td>3</td>
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http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm

Calculated updated numbers for 2002 -2012 for cholera and rabies using average case occurrences per year.
2016 Gun Homicides in Chicago: Rates per 100,000
Males, ages 15-24

High-Income Countries: 0.4
Whites: 14.1
Hispanics
African Americans

Source: Crime Lab analysis of CPD records, US Census Bureau, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WISQARS, National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)
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<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
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<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>14.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanics</td>
<td>79.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td>388.8</td>
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Source: Crime Lab analysis of CPD records, US Census Bureau, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WISQARS, National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)
Thank you.