

Chicago community ZIP codes

- 60601 Loop
- 60602 Loop
- 60603 Loop
- 60604 Loop
- 60605 Loop, Near South Side
- 60606 Loop, Near West Side
- 60607 Loop, Near West Side, Near South Side
- 60608 Bridgeport, Lower West Side (Pilsen), McKinley Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale
- 60609 Armour Square, Bridgeport, Douglas, Fuller Park, Gage Park, Grand Boulevard, McKinley Park, New City, Washington Park
- 60610 Near North Side, Near West Side
- 60611 Near North Side
- 60612 Near West Side, West Town
- 60613 Lakeview, North Center, Uptown
- 60614 Lincoln Park, Logan Square
- 60615 Grand Boulevard, Hyde Park, Kenwood, Washington Park
- 60616 Armour Square, Bridgeport, Douglas, Lower West Side (Pilsen), Near South Side
- 60617 Avalon Park, Calumet Heights, East Side, South Chicago, South Deering
- 60618 Avondale, Irving Park, North Center
- 60619 Avalon Park, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Chatham, Greater Grand Crossing, Roseland, South Shore
- 60620 Auburn Gresham, Beverly, Chatham, Greater Grand Crossing, Roseland, Washington Heights
- 60621 Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, Washington Park
- 60622 Humboldt Park, Logan Square, Near North Side, West Town
- 60623 North Lawndale, South Lawndale
- 60624 East Garfield Park, Humboldt Park, North Lawndale, West Garfield Park
- 60625 Athany Park, Lincoln Square, North Park
- 60626 Rogers Park
- 60627 Riverdale Chicago
- 60628 Pullman, Roseland, Washington Heights, West Pullman
- 60629 Chicago Lawn, Clearing, Gage Park, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon, West Lawn
- 60630 Albany Park, Forest Glen, Irving Park, Jefferson Park, Portage Park
- 60631 Edison Park, Norwood Park
- 60632 Archer Heights, Brighton Park, Gage Park, Garfield Ridge, West Elsdon
- 60633 Hegewisch, South Deering
- 60634 Belmont Cragin, Dunning, Montclare, Portage Park
- 60635 Austin, Belmont Cragin, Dunning, Montclare
- 60636 Chicago Lawn, Gage Park, West Englewood
- 60637 Greater Grand Crossing, Hyde Park, South Shore, Washington Park, Woodlawn
- 60638 Clearing, Garfield Ridge
- 60639 Austin, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Humboldt Park, Logan Square
- 60640 Edgewater, Lincoln Square, Uptown
- 60641 Avondale, Belmont Cragin, Hermosa, Irving Park, Portage Park
- 60642 Beverly
- 60643 Beverly, Morgan Park, Washington Heights, West Pullman
- 60644 Austin
- 60645 West Ridge
- 60646 Forest Glen, Jefferson Park, North Park, Norwood Park
- 60647 Hermosa, Humboldt Park, Logan Square, West Town
- 60648 South Shore
- 60651 Austin, Humboldt Park
- 60652 Ashburn
- 60653 Douglas, Grand Boulevard, Kenwood, Oakland
- 60655 Beverly, Morgan Park, Mount Greenwood
- 60656 O'Hare
- 60657 Lakeview, North Center
- 60659 North Park, West Ridge
- 60660 Edgewater
- 60661 Loop, Near West Side
- 60664 Near West Side
- 60666 O'Hare
- 60680 Near West Side
- 60681 Near West Side

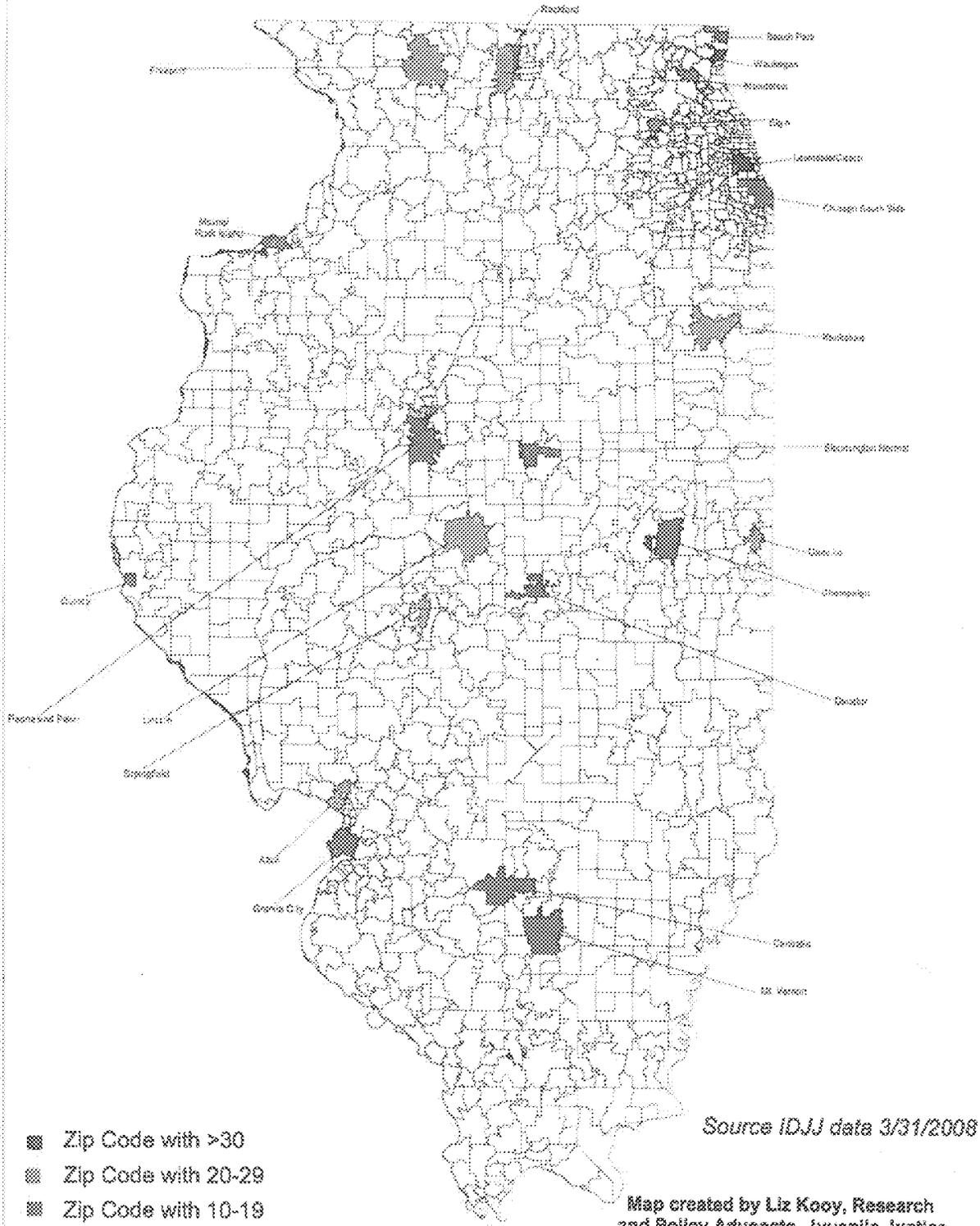
Fiscal Year 2009: Total Exits (36,965)
Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (8,652 total)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY09

Zip Codes*	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Total FY09
60608	23	36	44	43	41	34	47	37	43	27	33	34	442
60609	5	9	7	5	3	10	6	4	2	14	9	9	83
60614	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
60615	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	4	31
60616	1	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	11
60619	10	7	9	21	5	11	9	4	11	6	13	7	113
60620	8	11	16	15	12	8	8	14	9	12	11	11	135
60621	9	10	9	9	4	10	11	11	11	7	14	8	113
60622	1	2	2	5	2	4	2	4	4	1	3	3	33
60623	14	12	12	12	16	15	15	5	19	12	10	18	160
60624	17	20	20	27	21	21	14	17	22	16	16	11	222
60625	2	2	0	1	3	1	4	4	1	2	2	3	25
60626	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	6	27
60628	16	17	7	17	10	15	16	19	14	14	12	13	170
60629	11	7	5	4	6	10	7	4	10	5	9	9	87
60630	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	10
60632	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	1	0	5	29
60636	20	10	14	9	11	15	14	10	12	11	14	8	148
60637	3	5	6	11	9	9	13	7	5	5	4	8	85
60639	13	4	0	4	5	12	3	13	9	9	7	4	83
60644	23	23	18	19	15	19	27	28	18	17	16	19	242
60647	3	9	2	7	4	2	0	1	3	2	2	5	40
60649	8	7	12	7	6	4	9	2	4	7	11	9	86
60651	18	12	22	16	8	21	25	15	11	20	21	13	202
60653	0	4	2	3	4	4	6	2	4	6	2	5	42
Total Selected Zip Codes	213	213	219	250	192	237	248	211	218	199	213	214	2,627

*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Illinois Zip Codes with Greater than 10 Juvenile Parolees



Fiscal Year 2009: Male Exits (33,651)
Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (8,142 total male)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY09

Zip Codes*	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Total Male
60608	23	35	44	42	40	33	46	36	43	27	33	33	435
60609	5	9	6	5	3	10	6	4	2	13	8	9	80
60614	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
60615	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	4	31
60616	1	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	11
60619	10	7	9	19	5	11	9	4	11	5	12	7	109
60620	8	10	16	12	12	8	8	13	9	11	10	11	128
60621	9	10	9	9	4	10	10	10	11	5	14	8	109
60622	1	2	2	5	2	4	2	4	3	0	3	3	31
60623	13	12	11	12	16	14	15	5	18	12	10	17	155
60624	17	19	18	27	21	20	12	16	21	16	16	11	214
60625	2	2	0	1	3	1	4	4	1	2	2	3	25
60626	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	25
60628	15	17	7	17	9	15	15	19	13	14	12	13	166
60629	9	7	5	4	6	10	7	4	10	5	9	8	84
60630	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	9
60632	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	1	0	4	27
60636	20	10	12	9	10	15	10	10	11	11	13	8	139
60637	3	5	5	11	9	9	13	7	5	5	4	8	84
60639	13	4	0	4	5	12	3	13	9	9	6	4	82
60644	21	21	18	18	15	19	25	27	16	15	15	19	229
60647	3	9	2	5	4	2	0	1	3	2	2	5	38
60649	8	6	12	7	4	3	9	2	4	7	11	9	82
60651	18	11	22	16	7	18	22	15	11	20	20	13	193
60653	0	4	1	3	4	4	5	2	4	6	2	4	39
Total Selected Zip Codes	207	206	209	240	186	230	233	206	211	191	206	208	2,533

*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Fiscal Year 2009: Female Exits (3,314)
 Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (510 total female)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY09

Zip Codes*	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Total Female
60608	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
60609	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
60619	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
60620	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	7
60621	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
60622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
60623	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
60624	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
60626	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
60628	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
60629	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
60630	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60632	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
60636	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	9
60637	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
60644	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	13
60647	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
60649	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
60651	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	9
60653	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total Selected Zip Codes	6	7	10	10	6	7	15	5	7	8	7	6	94

*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Fiscal Year 2010: Total Exits (34,930)
Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (8,080 total)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY10

Zip Codes*	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Total FY10
60608	46	36	50	38	39	36	20	35	37	36	36	38	447
60609	5	9	9	7	7	9	4	6	4	8	4	6	78
60614	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
60615	1	5	2	0	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	1	25
60616	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	13
60619	5	5	9	19	15	8	12	9	9	8	12	5	116
60620	4	7	13	18	8	6	10	5	8	11	11	9	110
60621	10	10	14	13	14	8	2	14	17	14	10	10	136
60622	1	2	2	4	1	2	4	5	4	1	0	6	32
60623	10	9	23	14	11	14	7	16	16	5	10	13	148
60624	21	21	20	20	21	17	15	14	19	20	16	7	211
60625	2	4	7	2	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	27
60626	1	0	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	24
60628	22	8	11	9	20	9	12	11	12	14	9	19	156
60629	7	10	11	12	13	9	7	3	5	9	5	3	94
60630	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	8
60632	4	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	1	32
60636	17	11	14	20	11	16	15	12	10	8	7	10	151
60637	13	6	13	6	11	4	6	13	13	15	7	10	117
60639	9	7	11	10	3	10	9	4	5	8	6	6	88
60644	16	20	17	25	25	14	7	17	15	6	16	13	191
60647	6	1	3	9	1	5	0	3	5	6	3	5	47
60649	6	4	4	9	4	5	4	11	10	7	3	9	76
60651	19	19	27	10	9	18	10	17	16	7	12	15	179
60653	2	7	3	5	2	6	5	1	3	4	3	3	44
Total Selected Zip Codes	232	205	271	258	227	201	157	209	219	202	181	193	2,555

*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Fiscal Year 2010: Male Exits (32,045)
Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (7,686 total male)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY10

Zip Codes*	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Total Male
60608	46	36	49	38	39	36	19	34	37	36	36	37	443
60609	5	8	8	7	7	8	4	6	4	8	4	6	75
60614	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
60615	1	5	2	0	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	1	25
60616	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	13
60619	5	4	9	18	15	8	12	9	9	8	12	4	113
60620	3	6	12	16	8	6	10	4	7	10	10	9	101
60621	10	10	14	12	13	8	2	14	16	14	10	10	133
60622	1	2	2	4	1	2	4	5	4	1	0	6	32
60623	9	9	23	14	11	13	7	15	16	5	10	11	143
60624	21	21	20	20	20	17	15	14	19	20	15	7	209
60625	2	4	6	2	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	26
60626	1	0	2	1	3	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	23
60628	21	8	11	9	20	9	12	11	12	14	8	18	153
60629	5	9	11	12	13	9	7	3	5	9	5	3	91
60630	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
60632	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	1	28
60636	16	11	14	20	11	16	14	12	10	8	7	9	148
60637	12	6	12	6	11	4	5	13	12	14	7	8	110
60639	9	7	11	10	3	9	9	4	5	7	4	6	84
60644	16	18	15	24	25	12	7	17	15	6	14	11	180
60647	6	1	2	9	1	5	0	3	5	4	3	5	44
60649	6	4	4	9	4	5	4	11	9	6	3	8	73
60651	18	19	27	10	9	18	9	17	15	7	12	13	174
60653	2	7	3	4	2	6	5	1	3	4	3	3	43
Total Selected Zip Codes	223	199	260	251	225	195	153	206	214	195	174	180	2,475

*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Fiscal Year 2010: Female Exits (2,885)
Age at Exit: 17 yrs - 24 yrs (394 total female)

Last Know Address of Inmate at Exit by Selected Zip Codes - FY10

Zip Codes*	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Total Female
60608	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
60609	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
60619	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
60620	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	9
60621	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
60623	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
60624	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
60625	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60626	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
60628	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
60629	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
60630	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
60632	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
60636	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
60637	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	7
60639	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
60644	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	11
60647	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
60649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
60651	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	5
60653	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Selected Zip Codes	9	6	11	7	2	6	4	3	5	7	7	13	80

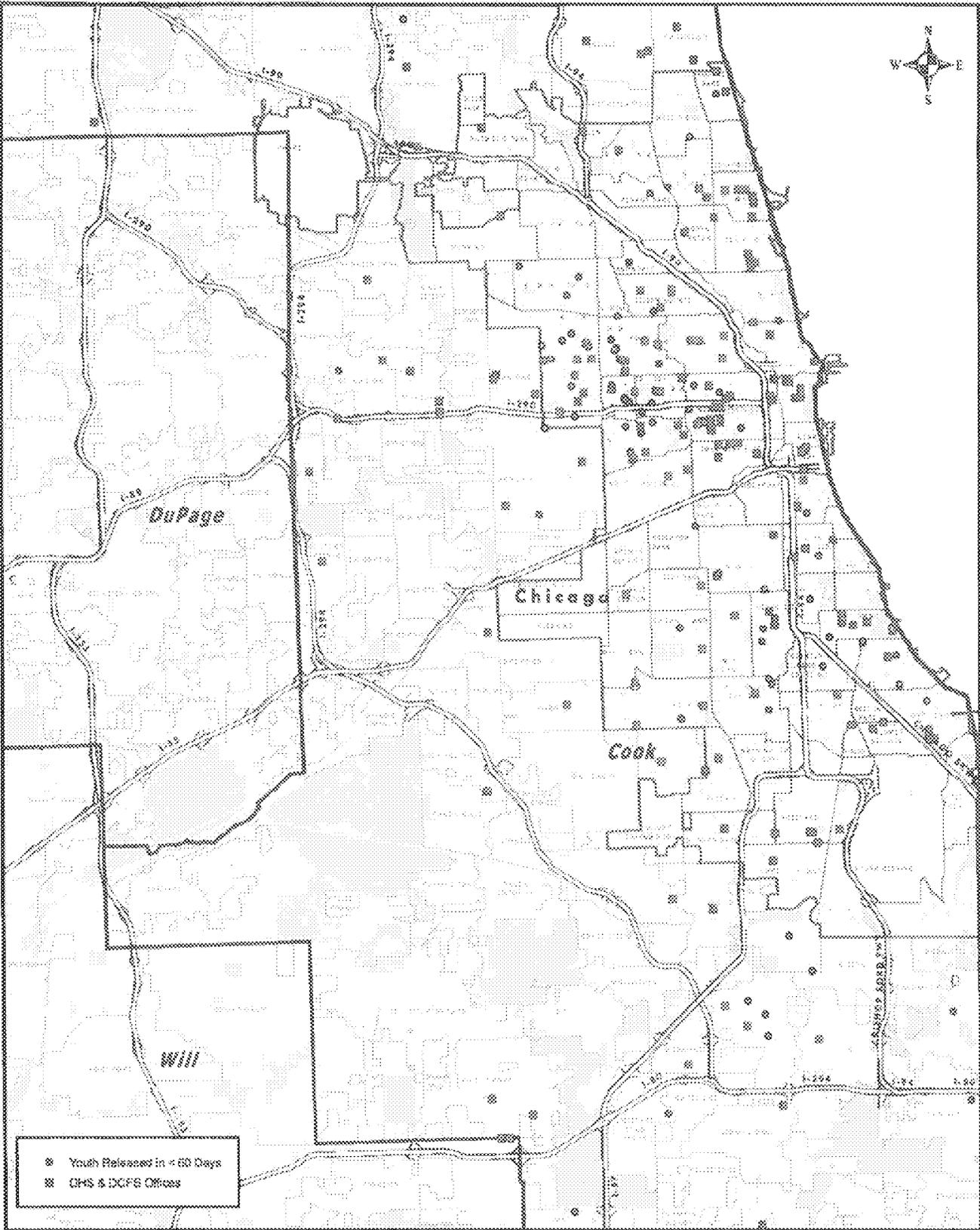
*See the first spreadsheet (highlighted zip codes used) with neighborhoods highlighted for each zip code represented in this file.

Youth Currently on Parole in Target Communities
September, 2010

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>PAROLED YOUTH</u>
CHICAGO - AUSTIN	45
CHICAGO - HUMBOLDT PARK	32
CHICAGO - NORTH LAWNSDALE	29
CHICAGO - EAST GARFIELD PARK	27
CHICAGO - WEST GARFIELD PARK	18
CHICAGO - ENGLEWOOD	17
CHICAGO - CHICAGO LAWN, GAGE PARK, WEST LAWN	17
CHICAGO - SOUTH SHORE	16
CHICAGO - GREATER GRAND CROSSING	15
CHICAGO - AUBURN GRESHAM	12
CHICAGO - WEST ENGLEWOOD	11
CHICAGO - ROSELAND	10
CHICAGO - ROGERS PARK	9
CHICAGO - GRAND BOULEVARD	9
CICERO	7
CHICAGO - WOODLAWN	5
CHICAGO - ALBANY PARK	4
CHICAGO - BRIGHTON PARK	4
CHICAGO - LOGAN SQUARE	4
MAYWOOD	3
TOTAL	294

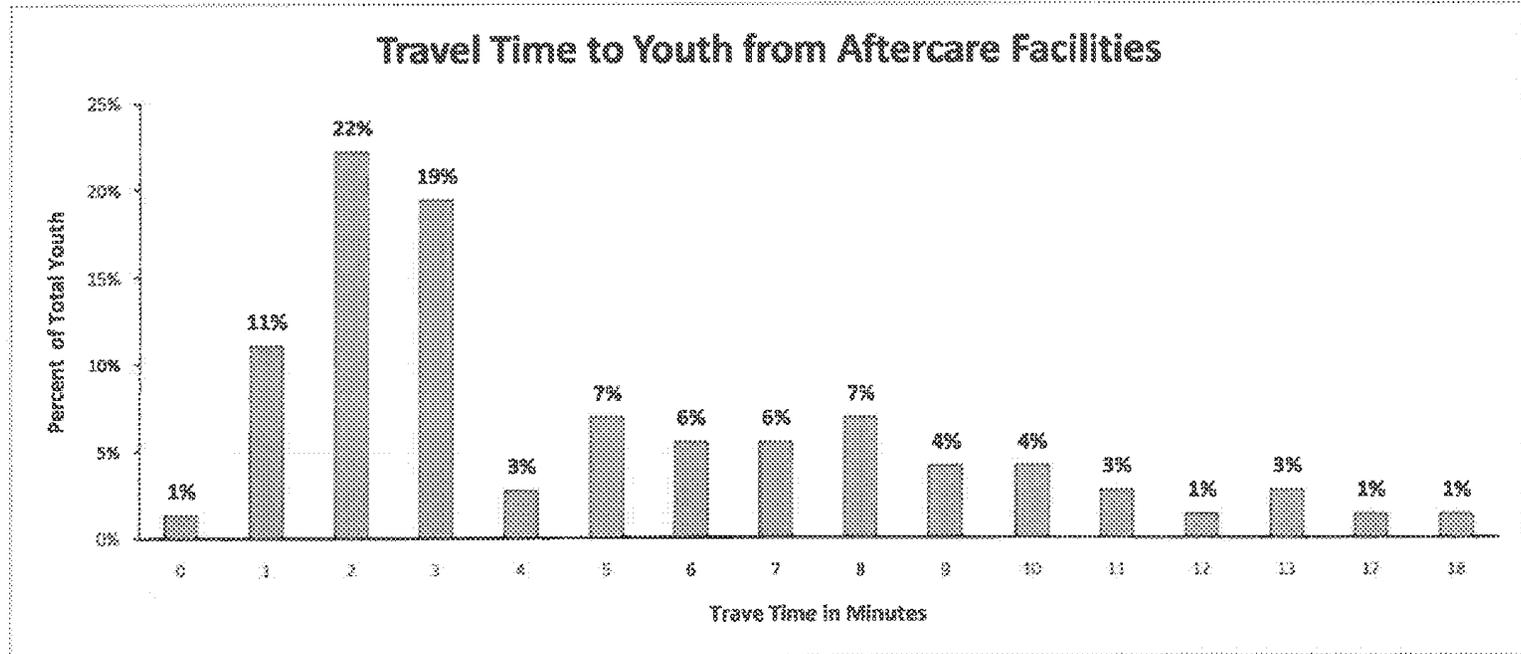
Note: The above data do not reflect the total number of juveniles returning to the target communities over a 12 or 18 month period, just the # of juvenile parolees at a given moment in time.

Location of DHS/DCFS Offices and Exiting Youth



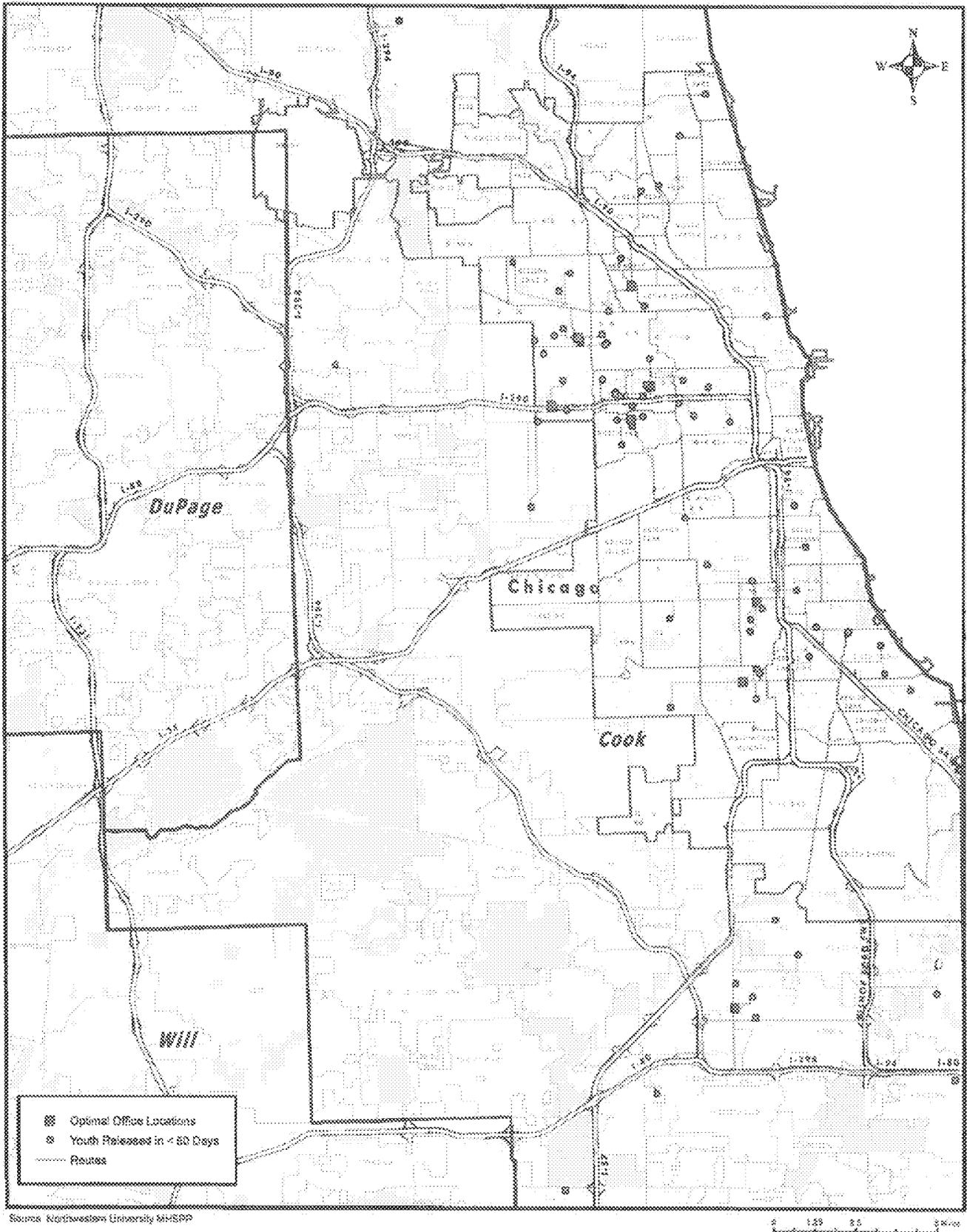
Source: Northwestern University NHERP

#	Agency Name	Type	Address	City	St	Zip	Count	Ave. Min.	Ave. Miles
1	DCFS Cook South	Regional Office	6201 S. Emerald Dr	Chicago	IL	60621	15	5.6	3.1
2	DHS Chicago Department of Public Health	Women Infants and Children	4909 W Division St	Chicago	IL	60651	11	3.4	1.5
3	DHS Infant Welfare Society of Chicago	Family Planning	3600 W Fullerton Ave	Chicago	IL	60647	9	9.2	5.0
4	DHS Auburn Gresham MHC	Mental Health	1140 W 79th St	Chicago	IL	60620	5	3.1	1.6
5	DHS Bobby F Wright MHC	Mental Health	9 S Kedzie Ave	Chicago	IL	60612	9	2.8	1.6
6	DHS Emergency Mental Healthcare Center	Mental Health	1 Ingalls Dr	Harvey	IL	60426	9	7.1	4.8
7	DHS Lawndale MHC	Mental Health	1201 S Lawndale Ave	Chicago	IL	60623	7	3.0	1.3
8	DHS Loretto Hospital	Mental Health	645 S Central Ave	Chicago	IL	60644	7	4.4	2.8
Total							72	5.0	2.8



Note: 53% of trips less than 3 minutes and 91% less than 10 minutes

Optimal Aftercare Facilities & Youth Served in Cook County



Killing brings gang crackdown

60 arrests target Black Souls after teen shot on West Side in August

Comments
October 27, 2010

BY FRANK MAIN Staff Reporter



Chicago Police said Tuesday that they kept a promise to gang members that they would target an entire gang if one of its members was involved in a murder.

On Aug. 17, police and prosecutors met with gang members -- including the Black Souls -- at the Garfield Park Conservatory on the West Side. The gang members were warned and also were offered job placement services. They heard from residents who begged them to stop the killing.

Then on Aug. 31, 18-year-old Anthony Carter was allegedly gunned down by Black Souls member Sherod Pierce near Garfield Park -- and the cops went to work. They charged Pierce with murder and launched an investigation of the Black Souls. Over the last two months, police have made 60 arrests, mostly for felonies ranging from murder to drug and gun crimes.

Police said they held a follow-up meeting with members of various gangs in the Cook County Jail on Sept. 8 to deliver the same message: tell your gangs to stop shooting or your fellow gang members will be targeted.

"This must end, and it must end now," Police Supt. Jody Weis said. "This is not a negotiation."

Cook County prosecutors have brought the charges in the Black Souls investigation, but federal charges also are possible, Weis said.

The initiative was launched in the Harrison District on the West Side, where there were 41 murders this year through September compared with 39 over the same period in 2009. If the program is deemed successful, it will be expanded to other parts of the city, officials say.

David Kennedy, a professor at New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, helped launch the anti-violence approach about 15 years ago in Boston.

"The gang starts to police itself," Kennedy said.

He said the strategy drove down murders in Boston and dozens of other cities such as Cincinnati. But Chicago and Los Angeles, which are both piloting the strategy, will provide the biggest test, he said.

Kennedy said the strategy was responsible for 40 to 60 percent decreases in murders in other jurisdictions.

"I am cautiously optimistic that we will get there," he said.

Deputy Police Chief Brian Murphy put gangs in the Harrison District on notice: the next gang-related murder will result in the same kind of investigation targeting the entire gang, he said.

"They've been warned," Murphy said.

Chicago police make good on gang warning

Reputed member's slaying arrest leads to investigation of entire gang

October 25, 2010 | By Annie Sweeney, Tribune reporter

Anthony Carter, 18, was gunned down in his West Garfield Park neighborhood in a burst of shots heard by his grandmother as she walked home from a store on Aug. 31 just after midnight.

By the next day, detectives had found the suspect — 23-year-old reputed gang member Sharod Pierce.

But the law enforcement response to the shooting was just beginning.

Over the next month and a half, Chicago police said they investigated Pierce's gang under a new enforcement strategy in which an entire gang can face consequences when just one member commits violence.

The new approach was introduced at a highly controversial meeting Aug. 17 between West Side gang members and law enforcement officials from Chicago, the county, state and federal government.

At that meeting, Chicago police delivered this message: The next gang-related homicide in the Harrison District would trigger investigations into the activities of the entire gang. Those present — parolees who were there as part of court-mandated supervision — were asked to spread the word to others on the street.

Just two weeks later, Carter was dead, Pierce was in custody and the gang was under investigation. Chicago police officials are expected to announce details Tuesday about the investigation, which included dozens of arrests of the gang's members for everything from felonies to misdemeanors.

"The message was clear," said deputy police chief Brian Murphy. "The next group that went out and killed somebody would gain our attention, our collective attention."

This new approach has been used for up to 15 years in dozens of cities, including Boston, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. For now, Chicago is using its Violence Reduction Strategy only in the Harrison District on the West Side.

The concepts are the same in each city, said David Kennedy, the criminologist who designed the idea.

Gangs are responsible for most shootings and homicides, violence that is promoted and expected within the gang, Kennedy said. Yet much of the violence is not committed to protect the gang's business — it's often personal disputes and vendettas, he said. And if the entire gang has to endure an investigation every time there is a shooting, behavior changes, he said.

"Knowing the searchlight is coming to shine on them, the groups tell each other not to shoot, not to kill," said Kennedy, who directs the Center for Crime Prevention and Control at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.

Published studies about six cities using the strategy have shown declines in homicides ranging from 35 to 50 percent, Kennedy said.

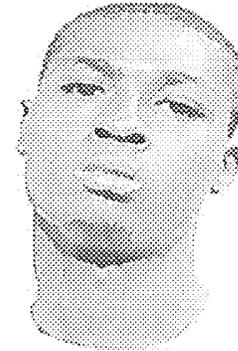
In Cincinnati, the concept has also earned the support of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Scott Greenwood, an ACLU attorney in Cincinnati, said the enforcement is constitutional because it targets gang-member activity, not membership. But beyond that, the Cincinnati program earned praise for an aggressive effort to offer social services to help gang members.

One Murder = 60 Arrests

By J. Coyden Palmer

In their latest effort to reduce the city's homicide rate, Chicago Police arrested 60 members of a West Side street gang over a 2 month period after one of its members allegedly committed a murder in August. Speaking at police headquarters on October 26th, Supt. Jody Weis said the new strategy comes from criminologist David Kennedy, Director of the Center for Crime Prevention and Control at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The strategy involves meeting with gang leaders to warn them to stop murdering people, which was done during an August 17th call-in meeting. After a homicide can be positively tied to a particular gang faction, that gang then gets comprehensive enforcement attention from all levels of law enforcement for any and all crimes any of its members may be committing.



Weis said the strategy has been deployed in jurisdictions across the country for 15 years with a success rate in reducing gang related homicides between 33 and 50 percent. The 11th District on the city's West Side will be used to test the new strategy during the pilot stages. Weis said that area was chosen because of a high homicide rate and community residents supporting the new strategy. The new strategy has been upheld in courts throughout the country and even has the backing of the American Civil Liberty Union. The first arrests in Chicago related to the new program targeted members of the Black Souls gang when one of their members, Sharod Price, allegedly murdered Anthony Carter on August 31st.

"The problem is that gangbangers and drug dealers are more ruthless than ever," Weis said. "We're seeing multiple victims being shot and a multiple of rounds being fired. This must end. The violence that the gang lifestyle wrecks upon our neighborhoods creates a ripple effect that is felt within the families and communities long after the incident takes place." Weis said the idea behind the strategy is a simple one; gangs drive the majority of homicides and shootings in Chicago. The meeting with known gang members in August was called to send a three-prong message: the community wants the violence to stop; gang members are given access to social services for those who want to change their lifestyle and finally they were told it was not a negotiation, as was misreported by the mainstream media, instead they were warned that the next gang that killed someone would feel the full brunt of law enforcement.

"The key principle here is that we're holding the entire group accountable," Weis said. Kennedy said the strategy usually takes two to three applications before gang members start to believe that cops are serious. Another call-in meeting with known gang members took place in September at Cook County Jail and a third one is planned in November so that every gang in the 11th District understands the consequences for murder. Kennedy said a misconception the public has about gang violence is that the murders usually take place over money and drug turf. Kennedy said actually many of the shootings are over personal things like women, the feeling of being disrespected in some way or other "street code" miniscule things.

"Most of the violence in any place even out of drug gangs is not about making money. Most of it is respect and disrespect and longtime beefs that were never settled," Kennedy said. "You focus on the groups and gangs out of which the most violence is coming and deliver to them what is a very straightforward and common sense message: their own community wants the violence to stop. Even gang members love their mothers. When they hear directly from the community that they love them but their actions need to stop, many of them will listen."

Kennedy said it is not in the best interest of the gang to commit murders because it draws too much attention from law enforcement, which affects the gang's ability to do business. He said when the gang understands that when one of its members has done a stupid respect homicide and that everybody in the gang who is doing crimes is going to end up paying for it, the gang starts to police itself.

"This is very simple," Kennedy said. "You can put this in place with ordinary law enforcement resources...once they believe they don't want this kind of attention, things gets appreciably calmer."

Price's arrest for allegedly shooting Carter, a senior at Crane Technical High School, started a ripple effect that saw 60 of his fellow gang members arrested by police for a variety of crimes. In addition to the murder charge levied against Price, Weis said other members of the Black Souls were arrested on 52 drug-related crimes and four

weapons-related charges. He said only about half of those who were arrested were able to post bond and most face felony charges.

Weis said he is cautiously optimistic that the program will work well but would not give a timetable for when the program will be expanded to other districts throughout the city. However he is confident that if it works in the 11th District, one of the worst crime areas in the city, it can work anywhere else. Kennedy added that the entire eyes of the nation are on Chicago with this project because the strategy has never been implemented in a city the size of Chicago. Other cities that use the strategy with success are Boston, Cincinnati and Minneapolis.

Weis said a key tactic in implementing the strategy is the speed of the arrests. He said it does no good for the arrest to come a year after the crime is committed. Being able to make that many arrests in less than two months puts a tremendous amount of pressure on the gang as nearly their entire membership is off the streets. Crusader asked Weis if the speed of the arrests could make the neighborhood even more unstable as there is now new drug turf that was not there before and citizens in the community have complained in the past that when police take down one crew, another, often more violent faction replaces them.

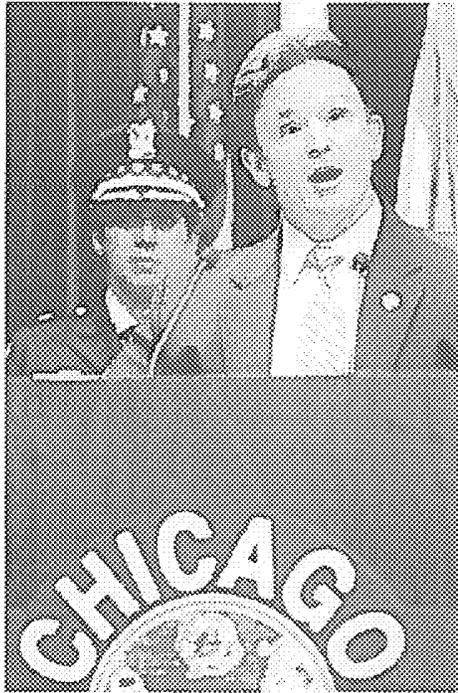
"What makes this different is that we're holding the group accountable. Sometimes yes when we take people off the street there is a second or third string that replaces them," Weis said. "But if we can change the group dynamics... make the next group or remaining members understand that violence is unacceptable, then that's a plus. We told them up front not shooting does not give you a free pass for other criminal behavior. But if you shoot someone, you will gain all of our attention from the FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals and CPD in a very short period of time and we will do everything we can to totally dismantle your group."

Story posted: 10/30/2010

Police arrest dozens of gang members

Black Souls under scrutiny after August slaying

October 26, 2010 | By William Lee and Annie Sweeney, Tribune reporters



José M. Osorio, Chicago Tribune

The killing of the 18-year-old high school student was like so many shootings in Chicago — the alleged work of a gang enforcer armed with a gun and a grudge.

But in the aftermath of the late August slaying, police cracked down as part of a new strategy to reduce shootings and homicides, arresting more than 60 members and associates of the Black Souls, the West Side street gang affiliation of the alleged gunman.

Most were called for drug offenses in the nearly two months since the Aug. 31 slaying of Anthony Carter, 18, police officials said Tuesday.

Two weeks earlier, law enforcement officials had put West Side gangs on notice that they faced a new kind of scrutiny for violence. The next gang-related killing in the Harrison police district would trigger an investigation into the entire gang to which the shooter belonged, they said. The district, picked for the pilot project, had 39 homicides through September, two fewer than during the same period last year.

Then two weeks later, Sharod Pierce, the reputed Black Souls member, was arrested in the fatal shooting of Carter, a senior at Crane Technical Prep High School.

The resulting takedown was not unlike the countless actions undertaken to dismantle street-corner drug operations.

Chicago police used its network of information on gang members to figure out operations and associations within the Black Souls, which was founded near Madison Street and California Avenue. According to one 2006 report, the gang has some six factions with more than 750 members.

Teams of narcotics and gang officers were dispatched to conduct undercover surveillance. Patrol officers also were involved.

"We used every law enforcement tool that was available," police Superintendent Jody Weis said at a news conference at police headquarters.

Criminologist David Kennedy, who created the strategy to make gang leaders responsible for the actions of their members, told reporters that much of gang violence isn't drug-related but rather connected to issues of respect, personal grudges or even conflicts over women.

"When the gang understands that when somebody does a stupid respect-homicide that everybody in the gang that's doing crimes is going to end up paying for it, the gangs starts to police itself," Kennedy said.

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October 26, 2010 (CHICAGO) (WLS) -- Chicago police say a new gang violence plan that holds all gang members responsible if one commits a murder or crime is working.

Police say dozens of members of one gang were arrested following the August shooting death of a teenager.

Back in the end of August it was revealed that police superintendent Jody Weis had met with a small number of alleged gang leaders to tell them to stop the shooting or we're coming after the whole gang.

There was criticism of that meeting, which police refer to as a "call-in." Some called it "negotiating with urban terrorists." Police insist it wasn't negotiation; it was an ultimatum, and they have been anxious since to demonstrate that the ultimatum has teeth.

Two weeks after the police superintendent forewarned a small group of gang leaders about the new strategy came a murder. Eighteen-year-old Anthony Carter was shot to death near his West Side home. A day later police arrested and charged Sharod Pierce, a reputed member of the Black Souls Street Gang, with the murder.

And then they turned up the heat. In two months time they arrested 60 alleged members of the Black Souls Gang, not in connection with the murder, but for drug and weapons charges, most of them felonies.

About half of those arrested remain in jail. One of the alleged gang members in that mid-August surprise meeting with Weis was among the 60 who were arrested.

"We wanted to come out quickly and show that in two months time we arrested 60 people and put them in jail, which is phenomenal, and that is the hammer aspect," Weis said, "telling the gang, if you shoot someone, kill someone, this is gonna happen."

A gang member gets pinched for a serious crime and the law puts the squeeze on the whole gang. That is most definitely not a new concept, but only within the past decade has it emerged as an organizational strategy.

Criminologist David Kennedy says he learned it from street cops and has become the idea's chief disciple.

"When the gang individuals learn that when someone does a stupid respect homicide, that everybody in the gang that is doing crimes is going to pay for it, the gang starts to police itself. It's every simple," said Kennedy.

The plan has significantly reduced homicides in Boston, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, but Chicago has challenges on a much larger scale.

So far the violence reduction strategy is a pilot project in the West Side 11th Police District. Lorraine Sonya would like to see it grow. She lost a nephew and grandson to gun violence, and she made a personal plea during that first "all-in."

"I tried to express to them that I'm tired of our babies dying for nothing," said Sonya.

Because it has dramatically reduced homicides in other cities does not mean it's a blueprint for success in Chicago. The street gang population is much larger, and to build criminal cases that will truly have impact requires an extraordinary amount of investigative time and effort.

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More Than 60 Nabbed in Gang Crackdown: Weis

By ANDREW GREINER and NATALIE MARTINEZ

Updated 8:28 PM CST, Tue, Oct 26, 2010

Chicago police Supt. Jody Weis said Tuesday his department has made good on a promise to hold entire gangs accountable for violent acts its individual members committed.

There was initially some skepticism to Weis' August meeting with gang members, but he announced Tuesday that more than 60 people had been arrested in the 11th district in the wake of a gang-related shooting there.

Anthony Carter, 18, was killed on Aug. 31, just two weeks after Weis' gang conference with police and members of several Garfield Park-area gangs.

In the fewer than 60 days since Carter's death, dozens of other reputed gang members have been arrested for everything from misdemeanors to felonies. One was arrested and charged with first-degree murder, four were arrested on weapons-related charges and 52 were nabbed on drug-related charges.

"If you take 60 members out of a gang in a particular district, that's a pretty big impact," Weis said Tuesday.

As many as 15 cities around the country have employed the Violence Reduction Strategy in some fashion and have seen a 40 to 60 percent reduction in gang-related homicides, the department said in a statement.

Tuesday's report was announced proudly by Weis and his team.

"There actually every reason to think not only that this will work here but it can carefully and gradually be taken to scale out across the city," said David Kennedy, the criminologist who designed the anti-crime system.

A second gang call-in is scheduled for the near future, authorities said.

First Published: Oct 26, 2010 11:04 AM CST

Source: <http://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local-beat/Weis-Set-to-Announce-Results-of-Secret-Gang-Meeting-108780373.html#ixzz16p6zx6ca>

Crushing gang violence in Chicago

The strategy behind the Garfield Park meeting is simple, effective

September 07, 2010|By David M. Kennedy

On Aug. 17, the Chicago Police Department, the Cook County state's attorney's office, the U.S. attorney's office, parole and probation officials, the mayor's office, community members and social service providers met with a small group of parolees, and one voluntary attendee, in Garfield Park. There is every reason to hope that it's the beginning of a significant new effort to crush gang-related violence in Chicago.

Misconceptions have flourished since the meeting. It was not secret. The approach does not rely on "gang leaders." It was not a negotiation. Nobody is or will be framed for anything. It was not even that unusual, even for Chicago, where Project Safe Neighborhoods, launched here by U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald some years ago, has been routinely meeting with parolees in very similar settings. These meetings have become business as usual in Boston; Cincinnati; Pittsburgh; Oakland, Calif.; Nashville, Tenn.; Seattle; and more than 40 other cities across the country. California, North Carolina and New York have launched state efforts to move the technique to multiple cities. Los Angeles is developing its own version. They were actively promoted by the Bush administration's Department of Justice and have been singled out by Attorney General Eric Holder as state-of-the-art in gang violence prevention. Peer-reviewed, published, quasi-experimental evaluations show homicide reductions of around 40 percent to 50 percent, with larger impacts in hard-hit neighborhoods and demographics. PSN's meeting strategy in its Chicago neighborhoods between 2003 and 2005 led to a 37 percent reduction in homicides. Boston's PSN strategy, where the approach originated 15 years ago, cut homicide by half citywide and youth homicide by two-thirds.

Facing down the gang leaders

Should Police Supt. Jody Weis have met with Chicago kingpins?

September 03, 2010 | By Ronald S. Safer

The Chicago Tribune reported that 303 people were shot in Chicago, not in a year, but in July's 31 days. Gang members pulled the vast majority of those triggers. And that was not a record month. Sadly, it was an average July for the city.

Where is the outrage? When are the leaders and the followers in our city going to stand up and say that we are mad as hell and we are not going to take it anymore? The outrage was delivered this week but in bizarre fashion.

Chicago Police Supt. Jody Weis apparently met with gang leaders. According to published reports, Weis summoned them to what they thought would be a routine parole meeting. Weis told the gang leaders that if members of their gangs were involved in shootings, he was coming after them, the kingpins. He would see to it that the weight of law enforcement would come down on them using federal racketeering and other conspiracy-related charges. The federal Continuing Criminal Enterprise law, for example, provides for life sentences without possibility of parole for principal leaders of large narcotics operations — perfect for Chicago gang leaders. In short: "If another kid dies in 'your area' I will come after you. I will not stop with the shooter. I will hold you responsible."

Those who have remained silent while literally hundreds of our children perished found their voice. "How can you sit down with gang leaders?" "You can't talk to urban terrorists." The outrage was palpable. Our children are dying, yes, but please do not sit down with the leaders of the gangs to try to stop it.

Hogwash! Law enforcement can do only so much by filling the jails with teens who sell the drugs and wield the guns. Those targets are put there by the gang leaders to be arrested and shot. They are expendable to those leaders and, sadly, there is an endless supply of them. In contrast, the gang leaders control their members. They profit from the drug sales and they supply the guns. They have power. The U.S. attorney's office has been working with police and federal agencies to prosecute these gang leaders for years. But they combine that hammer with words. Project Safe Neighborhoods meetings warn those on parole that if they are foolish enough to pick up a gun, they are going right back to jail — a federal pen — and for a long stint. Outrageous to talk to the parolees, many of whom are gang members? I have another word for it: deterrence.

Let's applaud those who think creatively about solving gang violence. Let's save our outrage for those who profit from the shootings that protect their drug business. And let's save our disgust for those who watch passively as children are gunned down, or worse yet, those who do nothing but criticize the people who devote their careers to protecting us from these violent criminals.

Ronald S. Safer is a former federal prosecutor now in private practice in Chicago.

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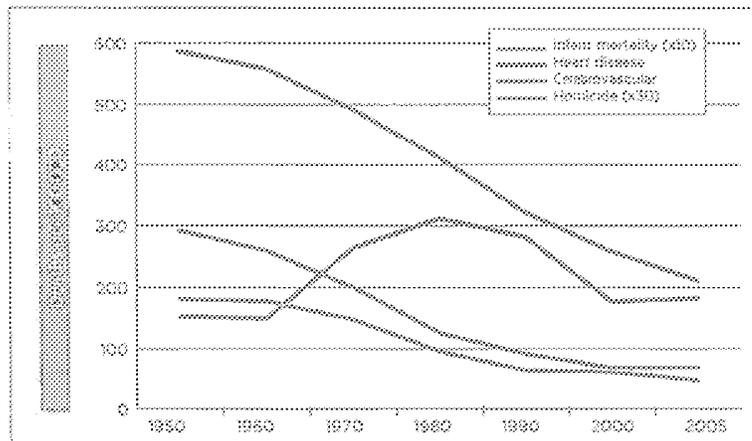
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I. INTRODUCTION

A total of 610 people were murdered in Chicago during 2008. Eighty percent of these victims were killed by gunfire. Nearly half were between the ages of 10 and 25, and the vast majority were male.¹ The dramatic overrepresentation of both young males and firearms in homicide is not unique to Chicago, nor are these patterns new. Yet over the past 50 years, our society has made far less progress in understanding how to protect our citizens from gun violence (and violence more broadly) than we have learned about how to protect citizens from other serious threats to life and health. From 1950 to 2005, the overall age-adjusted death rate in the United States declined by nearly 45 percent, from 1,446 to 799 deaths per 100,000 people. This decline was driven in large part by massive drops in deaths from heart disease and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), as seen in figure 1, while infant mortality rates also declined dramatically. In contrast, despite some cyclical ups and downs, the murder rate in 2005 remained about 20 percent higher than its 1950 value.²

Over the past 50 years, our society has made far less progress in understanding how to protect our citizens from violence than from all manner of disease.

Figure 1. Trends in death rates for selected causes, United States, 1950-2005



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Why have we made such dramatic progress in reducing deaths from disease while homicide remains such a persistent problem throughout the United States?

We believe one answer is that data and evidence are generally taken more seriously in medicine than in the area of violence. Before any new cholesterol drug or heart stent is used by the public, the Federal Drug Administration requires a rigorous series of randomized clinical trials to determine whether these medical innovations are actually effective.

In contrast, federal, state, and local governments throughout the United States have implemented a wide variety of innovative programs to reduce gun violence by youth and young adults over the past 50 years—but almost never in a way that can be rigorously evaluated. The logic behind many of the programs that have been tried often seems quite promising. Claims of dramatic success are not in short supply. And yet the youth gun violence problem remains. The lesson is that progress in addressing youth gun violence in Chicago, or anywhere, is extremely difficult without guidance about what programs work, for whom, why, and how they can be improved.

This report summarizes the analysis of a variety of administrative data and surveys, as well as interviews and focus groups that the Crime Lab has conducted with people and organizations all over Chicago, to answer three key questions:

1. **Who are the youth involved with gun violence in Chicago as victims or as perpetrators?** It is well known that low-income, gang-involved young minority males are vastly overrepresented as both victims and offenders of gun violence. Our new research for this report highlights several additional contributing factors—such as alcohol use, mental health problems, and perhaps particularly school failure—which seem to be underutilized targets for intervention. And while many people despair that nothing can be done to keep guns away from youth in a country with over 250 million guns in circulation, our research—perhaps surprisingly—argues that there are productive opportunities for disrupting youth access to guns.
2. **When do we lose these youth?** At some level, the answer flows back to the first five years of life. But our analysis suggests that another critical turning point seems to occur as children approach middle school age, when both arrest and dropout rates begin to increase. Another important lesson from our analysis is that most “criminal careers” are relatively brief, so that no youth is ever really “lost.” These findings taken together suggest we should be thinking about interventions that both start early (as young as age 10) and help young people navigate the highest-risk years, which may run through the early 20s.

3. **What can we do about the youth gun violence problem?** Our data analysis suggests the value of what we call *focused prevention*, which involves the strategic use of resources to prevent youth gun violence from happening, rather than just addressing the problem after the fact. Our research, together with a growing body of evidence from psychology and behavioral economics, suggests that one way to prevent youth gun violence is to make the incentives that youth face to engage in prosocial activities (particularly schooling) and avoid risky behaviors (such as gun involvement) more swift, certain, and salient.

Many city agencies and community-based organizations in Chicago and around the country have already implemented promising programs consistent with our definition of focused prevention. Few, however, are equipped to generate rigorous evaluations of the effectiveness of these programs in a way that is analogous to the sorts of clinical trials common in the medical arena. This lack of feedback about the effectiveness of different intervention strategies makes it difficult for agencies and other organizations to allocate their resources to the most cost-effective approaches and for cities to learn from their own experiences or those of other jurisdictions.

One model for the long-term aspiration of the University of Chicago Crime Lab is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Poverty Action Lab, which partners with governments and nongovernmental organizations around the world to identify the most effective (and cost-effective) ways of improving health and reducing poverty in the developing world. Our goal is similar, but with a focus closer to home. The United States Department of Education has tried to support the increased use of evidence-based practice in schools through the creation of the Institute of Education Sciences, but nothing similar currently exists for delinquency and violence. We hope that, in time, Chicago will become the global focal point for thinking about how to address the problem of youth gun violence.

Our report is organized into four sections. Section II reviews our analysis of the costs of youth gun violence in Chicago. Sections III, IV, and V address each of the above questions in turn.

II. VICTIMS AREN'T THE ONLY VICTIMS

Chicago's murder rate has markedly declined over the past two decades. Yet in the past few years, Chicago, like many other large American cities, has experienced an increase in lethal violence. A total of 510 Chicagoans were murdered in 2008, compared to 445 in 2007. Even with this recent increase, Chicago's homicide rate is nowhere near the highest in the nation. Nevertheless, our homicide rate remains well above that of such peer cities as New York, Los Angeles, and London, differences that are driven mostly by elevated rates of gun homicide in Chicago.

One study implies that Chicago's increase in homicides from 2007 to 2008 reduced the population by 5,000 people.

Chicago's violence—and particularly gun violence—is unevenly distributed across communities. Shootings are disproportionately concentrated in our most disadvantaged neighborhoods, a pattern that is common to all big cities in the United States. To understand the impact of youth gun violence on these communities, the Crime Lab conducted interviews and focus groups with almost 100 residents throughout Chicago. These men, women, and youth represented diverse perspectives on the problem, including students and other youth, single mothers, faith leaders, educators, teachers, police officers, emergency medicine physicians, and other emergency responders.

Many parents were exhausted by the strain of trying to raise a family in the midst of what several called a war zone. Consider, for example, one mother's personal story of loss:

In 1999, my son was killed by these two guys. I had to go to the hospital and see my son's lifeless body laying on a slab. Then I had to go to the morgue to see where they cut his head open for an autopsy. . . . Within a month . . . my other brother got killed. . . . And it needs to stop. People [are] just taking people's kids' lives for no apparent reason. They have no value on life. They don't know what the parents go through, how they feel.

Our interviews and focus groups highlight that even families who are not directly victimized by gun violence suffer from the fear of being shot that pervades their communities, which is what we mean by "victims aren't the only victims." As expressed by one mother:

One of our young students was shot and killed. And we as a school grieved over that issue. . . . We are angry beyond words that we have to struggle so much every single day just to find some level of normalcy.

We have to drive our kids everywhere. We can't go to work full time because we worry about how are our kids gonna get to and from school? I mean how are they gonna go to the corner store? We can't send our 15-year-old girl down to the corner store three houses down from ours because there are too many kids hanging around on the corner. There are grown men hanging on the corner. We know they're packing. We know they're selling. . . . The hardest part is that it's an everyday struggle and it's exhausting and it's infuriating because when you want to build a successful future for your children. . . .

It's ongoing and it's 365 days a year, 24 hours a day, it's not like, "Oh, the summer's here, it's bad." Yeah, it is bad in the summer, but it's bad in the winter, it's bad all the time. The drugs don't stop. The violence doesn't stop. We're tired.

In fact, the toll of gun violence in Chicago extends far beyond the most disadvantaged neighborhoods of the city, in which shootings are disproportionately concentrated. A study coauthored by Crime Lab member Steve Levitt of the University of Chicago found that suburban flight seems to be substantially affected by homicide. Levitt's analysis of data on a national sample of urban areas suggests that, on average, every homicide reduces a city's population by 70 people. His results imply that the increase in homicides that Chicago experienced from 2007 to 2008 reduced the city's population by nearly 5,000 people.

Violence also poses key obstacles to the economic vitality of low-income communities. Businesses are more likely to close early in higher-crime neighborhoods (Hamermesh, 1998). Even more importantly, high crime rates deter business investment, particularly the creation, growth, or relocation of service-related establishments that would be a valuable source of employment to lower-skilled workers (Greenbaum and Tita, 2004).

For these reasons and others, the direct and indirect costs of gun violence are large and are shared by the entire Chicago community. While the most tangible costs, such as the treatment of gunshot wounds, garner the most attention, in financial terms these are a surprisingly small part of the full social costs arising from such violence. Every crime-related gunshot wound imposes costs on society on the order of \$1 million, according to previous research by Crime Lab members Philip Cook of Duke University and Crime Lab codirector Jens Ludwig of the University of Chicago (Cook and Ludwig, 2000; Ludwig and Cook, 2001). Over the past 10 years, Chicago has averaged roughly 420 gun homicides per year. Our new Crime Lab calculations suggest the social costs that gun violence imposes on Chicago over this period are on the order of about \$2.5 billion each year—about \$2,500 per Chicago household.¹

Our new calculations suggest the social costs that gun violence imposes on Chicago exceed \$2.5 billion per year—about \$2,500 per Chicago household.

The concentration of crime and violence among a relatively small subgroup suggests that changing the behavior of even a small share of the highest-risk youth could generate a notable drop in the overall volume of gun violence.

No Chicago youth is entirely safe from the problem of gun violence.

III. WHO ARE THE YOUTH INVOLVED WITH GUN VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO?

The University of Chicago Crime Lab's investigation of administrative data from many diverse sources underscores the distressingly familiar demographic patterns of youth gun violence. Both victims and offenders are disproportionately likely to be young African American males;⁴ to come from poor, single-parent households; and to hail from some of the city's most disadvantaged neighborhoods. Despite concern in the popular media that immigration contributes to violence, Hispanic/Latino youth are represented as homicide victims roughly in proportion to their presence in the Chicago population.⁵ Similar patterns are observed in most major American cities.

Research in criminology consistently finds that 6 percent of each birth cohort accounts for up to half of all crime and two-thirds of all violent crime (see, for example, Tracy, Wolfgang, and Figlio, 1990). People who have been arrested at least three times have more than a two-thirds chance of being arrested again. The disproportionate concentration of crime and violence among a relatively small subgroup suggests that changing the behavior of even a small share of the highest-risk youth could generate a notable drop in the overall volume of gun violence.

Gang involvement appears to be one characteristic of this highly criminally involved subset of all youth, particularly in Chicago. What should count as a "gang" remains the topic of ongoing debate among criminologists and sociologists. But when the United States Department of Justice surveyed arrestees in different cities in 1996-97, 20 percent of Chicago arrestees said they were currently in a gang and 46 percent said they had been in a gang at some point. This is a far higher rate than in the median city in the sample, which had 3 percent of arrestees report current gang involvement and 15 percent report lifetime involvement. Los Angeles was the only city that came close to Chicago's level of reported gang activity.⁶

In recent years, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) has reported that roughly 45 percent of homicides in Chicago are related to gang altercations or narcotics. The CPD also reports that 90 percent of all homicide offenders and nearly three-quarters of homicide victims have prior arrest records, which suggests that involvement with gangs, drugs, guns, or other illegal activities is associated with an increased risk of violence and victimization as well as offending.⁷

The sociodemographic and geographic concentration of interpersonal gun violence in modern America should not be cited or construed to "blame the victim." American society has a responsibility to continue to address persistent social

inequality and to focus resources on the individuals and neighborhoods most likely to bear the costs of violent crime. It is also important to acknowledge that ending poverty and racism in America is a daunting task that is not likely to be accomplished in the short term. Eliminating street gangs is equally daunting—in fact, our University of Chicago colleague Irving Spiegel has argued that this might not even be possible.⁹

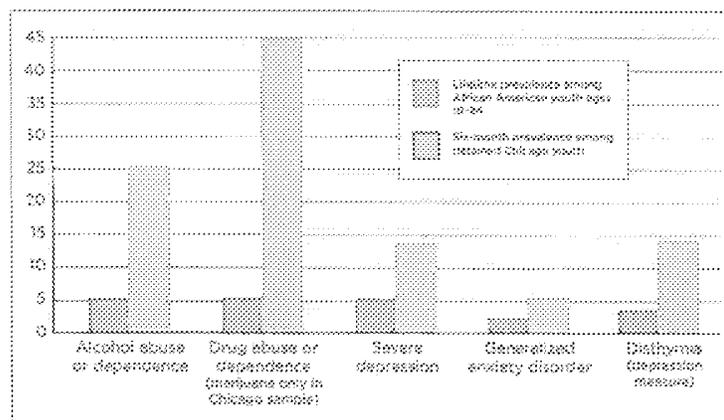
Moreover, no Chicago youth is entirely safe from the problem of gun violence. The Crime Lab's original data analysis suggests that perhaps as many as one out of every five youths killed by gunfire in Chicago was an innocent bystander and not the intended target of the shooter.⁹ Being in the "wrong place" at the "wrong time" can be lethal for young people living in some of our city's most dangerous neighborhoods. Yet in using this phrase, we are mindful of former Chicago Public Schools CEO Arne Duncan's comments regarding the 2007 shooting death of Blair Holt on a city bus on his way to his grandmother's house after school. As stated by Arne Duncan, "Since when is being on the bus on your way home from school being 'at the wrong place, at the wrong time?'" That is exactly where he was supposed to be.

We must find ways of preventing youth from getting shot while society continues to struggle to address other fundamental social problems. The key question for policy makers then becomes, Why do some people become involved with gun violence while most others, growing up in similar circumstances, do not? Most low-income males growing up in Chicago's most disadvantaged and dangerous neighborhoods never become involved with gun violence. Our research has identified several answers that, taken together, suggest some promising potential areas for policy interventions.

Mental Health Our analysis of data on 1,846 juvenile detainees randomly sampled at intake at the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, collected by the Northwestern Juvenile Project, suggests that the majority of youth involved with the criminal justice system experience at least one psychiatric disorder, rates that are far higher than what we see among nationally representative samples of young African Americans (see figure 2).¹⁰

The Crime Lab estimates that one out of every five murdered Chicago school-age youths was an innocent bystander.

Figure 2. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders: Detained Chicago youth vs. African American youth ages 18 to 24



Source: National Survey of American Life, Northwestern Juvenile Project

It is not unreasonable to impose stiff prison penalties on violent felons. Yet every Chicagoan would benefit if we could do a better job of identifying and treating mental health problems among young people before these disorders lead to violence.

School Failure Our analysis of data from the Northwestern Juvenile Project indicates that juvenile detainees are, academically speaking, a troubled population. Standardized vocabulary scores were on average below the fifth percentile based on national norms; that is, the average youth in juvenile detention in Chicago in the late 1990s scored lower in reading than 95 percent of all similarly aged youth nationwide. Twenty-six percent of the Chicago youth in juvenile detention reported that they had dropped out or were expelled from school. Forty-eight percent reported that their last report card had no better than a "D" average. A large share of detained youth had dropped out of school altogether, and, in fact, gang involvement is thought to help youth fill the void after they have dropped out.¹⁷ Nationwide, high school graduation rates have been declining in recent decades, while the labor market rewards to a diploma have been increasing.¹⁸ While improving our public schools remains a high priority everywhere, student engagement is also necessary for any school to be a success, and it is possible that many youth may not adequately understand the value of schooling for their future. Improving the schooling engagement and outcomes for high-risk youth seems like a particularly important component of any antiviolence strategy, because—unlike such after-the-fact strategies as sending juvenile offenders to detention—prevention programs that improve schooling outcomes have the potential to reduce the burden of violence and delinquency to society while at the same time helping, rather than harming, those youth who are at highest risk for violence involvement.

Alcohol Use Media accounts frequently link youth gun violence to the use or selling of hard drugs like heroin or cocaine. Yet analysis of data on Chicago homicides from the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System found that only 3 percent of victims ages 10 to 24 tested positive for recent cocaine or opiate use.¹⁹ In contrast, 35 percent of homicide victims had alcohol in their blood at the time of death, often at levels above legal thresholds defined for alcohol intoxication.

One final point, which bears repeating, is the impact that gun availability has particularly when combined with such risk factors for youth violence involvement as mental health problems, alcohol or drug abuse, and school failure or disengagement. Europe, Canada, and Australia have many youth who suffer from these same problems, yet their homicide rates are far lower than ours in the United States.

In the absence of easy gun availability, youth problems in school or with mental health or substance abuse are not nearly as lethal. Guns intensify violence and make violent events more lethal (Zimring, 1968; Cook, 1991; Cook and Ludwig, 2006). The lethality of guns means it is important to try to keep guns away from youth who are engaged in violence as an independent goal, above and beyond trying to reduce youth involvement with violent events.

With around 280 million guns already in circulation in America (Cook and Ludwig, 2006), it is not surprising that many people have come to believe that it is impossible to keep guns out of the hands of youth, criminals, and other high-risk people. But our own study of the underground gun market in Chicago suggests that, perhaps surprisingly, conventional wisdom may be overly pessimistic. Transaction costs in underground gun markets are substantial: prices are high relative to the legal gun market, wait times are considerable, mistrust is common between buyers and sellers, and many transaction attempts go unfulfilled, even by people who are well-connected in the underground economy (Cook, Ludwig, Venkatesh, and Braga, 2007). The underground market seems to work far less smoothly for guns than for drugs, perhaps in part because guns, unlike drugs, are durable goods, so the number of market transactions is lower and exchange becomes more difficult to manage. These patterns suggest opportunities for enforcement efforts that disrupt the illicit gun market. Measures such as buy-and-bust operations or efforts to incentivize arrestees to provide information about buyers and sellers in the gun market may prove more effective than those directed at illegal drugs.

Detering gun carrying may also help reduce the homicide rate in Chicago above and beyond efforts to prevent gun access in the first place. As noted above, 80 percent of homicides in Chicago in 2008 involved firearms, while CPD data for 2007 suggest that nearly three-quarters of all homicide victims were found outdoors. These figures suggest that in a large share of all homicides the offender must have been carrying a gun in public beforehand. Our analysis of Chicago's underground gun market also suggests that young people, criminally involved young adults, and even drug-selling street gangs respond to police pressure against illegal gun carrying and use.

While it is certainly true that federal gun policy in the United States is currently suboptimal, our study suggests that there are still several ways in which strategic enforcement pressures can help reduce gun use.

The key modifiable factors that contribute to involvement in youth gun violence include mental health problems, school failure, and alcohol use.

IV. WHEN DO WE LOSE THESE YOUTH?

A growing body of evidence suggests that we begin losing children essentially from the day they are born. Psychologists claim that there are income disparities in physical aggression in children as young as 16 months (see, for example, the discussion in Ludwig and Sewell, 2007). Research from criminology and psychology shows that aggressive or violent behavior, even at very young ages, as well as early academic problems, are predictive of violent behavior and other social problems later in life (Reiss and Roth, 1993).

A particularly important turning point seems to come around eighth or ninth grade for many youth. Arrest rates seem to increase in aggregate data for Chicago and in the nation as a whole around ages 13 or 14.⁸ Trying to help support children before they reach this key transition period—for example focusing on children as young as age 10 to help them prepare for their upcoming transition—may have great value in reducing subsequent rates of youth gun violence.

At the same time, it is important to recognize that there is an “exit” as well as an “enter” door into the high-risk life (Blumstein, Cohen, Roth, and Visher, 1986; Moffitt, 1993; Plouffe, Farrington, and Blumstein, 2003). Most research in criminology suggests that criminal careers are short; for instance, arrest rates in Chicago and elsewhere for most crimes tend to peak during late adolescence or very early adulthood (early 20s).⁹ Most of the youth who become involved with crime and violence during the highest-risk part of their lives are not lost causes, since most will eventually desist from crime. There is great value in considering ways of expediting the rate of exit from high-risk behaviors and circumstances. Conversely, interventions and policies serving juvenile offenders that fail to provide proper support and monitoring or that disrupt positive developmental trajectories can worsen youth violence by slowing this exit rate. We should help young people transition out of their criminal careers throughout the high-risk ages—even up through the early 20s.

V. WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT THE YOUTH GUN VIOLENCE PROBLEM?

Real progress in reducing youth gun violence requires better efforts to evaluate what our society is doing to address this problem and doing more of what is most effective (and cost-effective). As noted above, homicide rates in the United States were about 20 percent higher in 2005 than in 1950. This pattern stands in marked contrast to the dramatic progress we have made over the past 50 years in reducing death rates from a wide range of illnesses. This adverse trend is especially striking when one considers the marked advances over the same period in public health and emergency medicine that lessen the likelihood that a given violent act will be fatal.

One potentially important explanation is that clinical trials are standard in medicine in providing feedback about which interventions are most effective. This is decidedly not the case in violence prevention, where most federal, state, and local governments implement new pilot programs in ways that cannot be rigorously evaluated. As a result, we know remarkably little about how to reduce gun violence and which interventions, among the wide array of plausible candidates, are actually effective. As noted by a blue ribbon panel commissioned by the National Academy of Sciences to assess the problem of gun violence in America:

Answers to some of the most pressing questions [about gun violence] cannot be addressed. . . . It is simply not known whether it is actually possible to shut down illegal pipelines of guns to criminals, nor the costs of doing so. . . . [Anti-gun] policing programs are widely viewed as effective, but in fact knowledge of whether and how they reduce crime is limited.⁹

Our meetings and conversations across Chicago indicate there could be many effective interventions out there already that are reducing the toll of youth gun violence every day. Yet public and private funders have almost no way right now to reliably distinguish plausible interventions that work from program models that are less effective.

At the same time, promoting positive youth development is not as simple as just launching a new program, since many of our city's highest-risk youth do not fully avail themselves of the social or educational services that are already available to them. For some of these youth, problems with mental health or substance abuse might make it difficult to fully engage with existing programs. But our focus group discussions and data analyses also confirm what a growing body of research in behavioral economics suggests. While our social service institutions could surely improve, it appears that the rewards for prosocial behaviors and the costs of antisocial activities are insufficiently salient for too many youth. Prosocial

Our goal is to make Chicago the center of a new movement towards greater use of evidence-based practice in reducing youth gun violence.

activities—like attending school—confront teenagers with tangible and immediate costs, while the benefits are deferred and abstract. Chicago's new Green for Grades program, which provides cash rewards for academic achievement in several Chicago high schools, represents one creative attempt to make the benefits of schooling more swift, certain, and salient to students. Much more might be done along these lines, including efforts that take better advantage of the leverage that the criminal justice system currently has over many high-risk youth to compel schooling, work, and treatment.

We also miss many opportunities to prevent youth gun violence by deterring youth from participating in high-risk activities. Research suggests people are more responsive to swifter and more certain punishment than to more severe punishment. Our existing criminal justice practices too often run exactly counter to this principle: Youths often are not punished when they engage in risky behaviors, like illegal gun possession or carrying, until they cross over some line that seems clear to government officials but not to the youths themselves. At that point, very harsh penalties are imposed that are quite costly to both the young person and to the entire society. We would do society as a whole and the youth themselves a favor by making far greater use of swifter, less severe punishments for infractions like gun carrying, including intermediate sanctions like community service or more stringent probation conditions.

Clearly youth gun violence is a serious and persistent challenge in Chicago and other cities across the United States. The deep costs and tragic consequences, while not shared evenly, are spread broadly in society. Victims are not the only victims. What we hope this report also makes clear is that while society continues to work on the "root causes" of gun violence, such as poverty, there are promising and often overlooked points of intervention that could help reduce the toll of youth gun violence in the near term. But to know whether or not new strategies are working, we must also begin to take evidence in this area as seriously as it is taken in medicine.

The overall vision of the University of Chicago Crime Lab is to conduct and rigorously evaluate—first in Chicago and eventually nationwide—promising pilot programs to reduce the toll that crime and violence impose on American society every year. This accumulated set of evaluation evidence will help cities learn from one another about what are the "best practices" for reducing the social costs of crime and violence. Chicago has the potential to become a world leader in addressing these problems. ■

Notes

1 These figures are from Chicago Police Department, Research and Development, *Crime Summary* (January 2009).

2 This is not to say that dramatic progress has been made in reducing mortality rates from all disease-related causes. For example, death rates from malignant neoplasms (cancer) have held fairly steady, equal to 194 per 100,000 in 1950, compared to 184 per 100,000 in 2005. Nevertheless the overall all-cause, age-adjusted mortality rate in the United States, which is dominated by disease deaths (compared to injury deaths), has declined dramatically, from 1,446 per 100,000 in 1950 to 789 per 100,000 in 2005. Even suicide rates have shown a long-term decline, equal to 15.0 per 100,000 in 1950, compared to 10.8 per 100,000 in 2005, perhaps in part due to the introduction of increasingly effective antidepressant drugs (Ludwig, Marcus, and Norberg, 2007). Mortality figures reported in the text come from the ICD-10 report *Health, United States, 2007* (table 29) and <http://press.com/pe/A0779935.html> (downloaded December 27, 2008.)

3 In 2008, there were 412 gun homicides in the City of Chicago. Figures for the numbers of gun homicides for the years 1989 through 2007 come from the Chicago Police Department's "2008-2007 Murder Analysis in Chicago" (https://portal.chicagopolice.org/portal/page/portal/ChicagoPolice/News/Statistics/20Reports/Homicide%20Reports/2008%20-%202007%20Homicide%20Reports/C8-07_NA.pdf). If we look at the past five years rather than the past 10 years, Chicago averages 360 gun homicides per year. Analyses by Crime Lab team member Philip Cook of Duke University indicate that the likelihood that an assault-related gunshot wound results in the death of the victim is about one in six, so that for each gun homicide we observe in a city, on average we expect there to be an additional five nonfatal firearm assaults (Cook, 1985). Our estimate for the social costs per crime-related gunshot wound comes from contingent valuation survey estimates for what the American public would be willing to pay to reduce the number of such shootings by 30 percent, taken from Cook and Ludwig (2000). One limitation for present purposes is that these are national figures, and in principle the public's willingness to pay to reduce gun violence might be different in Chicago compared to the United States as a whole. Another important caveat is that the public's willingness to pay to avert gun violence may not be proportional to the change in the number of shootings (so that, for example, the value of eliminating gun violence altogether need not be 3.33 times the value of reducing gun violence by 30 percent). With these qualifications in mind, our estimates suggest that over the previous 10 years Chicago would average about $420 \times 6 = 2,520$ crime-related shootings per year, so that the total social cost of gun violence to the city would be on the order of $2,520 \times \$1 \text{ million} = \2.5 billion .

4 The most detailed data on Chicago homicides are drawn from the 448 reported cases occurring in 2005, including 190 cases in which the victims were between the ages of 10 and 24. We examined these cases closely using data from the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS). IVDRS links data from the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Illinois Department of Public Health, and Chicago Police Department to create the most detailed available picture of these homicides. Ninety percent of these young homicide victims were male. More than 80 percent were African American or Hispanic/Latino. African Americans comprised 36 percent of Chicago residents and 67 percent of young homicide victims. These figures reflect the disproportionate toll violence takes on African American youth, who across the United States face seven times the homicide rate experienced by non-Hispanic whites.

5 According to the 2000 Census, Hispanic/Latino residents comprised 16 percent of the Chicago population. By 2005, Hispanic/Latino youth were likely a higher percentage of Chicago residents in their age group. That same year, 25 percent of young Chicago homicide victims were identified as Hispanic/Latino. Although Hispanic/Latino youth are not "overrepresented" overall in Chicago's youth homicide statistics, segments of the Hispanic/Latino community clearly experience high rates of homicide and interpersonal violence that require police response. In contrast to recent claims about the role that immigrants play in escalating violence, 68 percent of these homicide victims were United States born.

6 The United States Department of Justice survey from which these results are drawn is called the Drug Use Forecasting system; these results are taken from Cook, Ludwig, Venkatesh, and Braga (2007, table 4, p. F577). As we note in the text, in Chicago 20 percent of arrestees in 1996-'97 said they were currently in a gang, and 45 percent said they had been in a gang at some point in their lifetimes. Among arrestees in Los Angeles, 19 percent said they were currently in a gang and 34 percent said they had ever been in a gang. The city with the next-highest reported level of gang involvement among arrestees was Birmingham, where

11 percent of arrestees were in a gang currently and 20 percent had ever been in a gang. The median city in the sample had around 3 percent of arrestees report current gang involvement and around 11 percent say they had ever been in a gang.

7 These figures are taken from the CPD's "2006-2007 Murder Analysis in Chicago."

8 *University of Chicago Magazine*, August 1995, "Attack on All Fronts," magazine.uchicago.edu/1995/August55Investig.html.

9 For this report, University of Chicago student Garrett Brinker systematically reviewed web/ media accounts of every available homicide in which the victim was a Chicago youth between 13 and 18 years of age between September 8, 2006, and September 8, 2008. This analysis reviewed 81 stories in the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and CBS News. Not every known murder was covered in these news outlets. However, news stories covered murders of 73 youth. Sixty-two of these homicides involved a firearm. One-fifth of these cases (15/73) involved an unintended victim caught in crossfire, killed by a stray bullet, or a victim killed within a crowd into which shots were apparently fired indiscriminately.

10 To place the prevalence estimates for mental health problems among juvenile detainees in context, in figure 2 we compared these to estimates derived from the National Survey of American Life (NSAL). NSAL is an extensive epidemiological study, which oversampled African American respondents. Because NSAL respondents are all over age 18, we examined lifetime prevalences of psychiatric disorders among African American respondents age 18 to 24. Because lifetime prevalence rates (which is what we have for the national sample) are always higher than prevalence rates estimated for shorter periods of time (such as the six-month prevalence rates we estimate for juvenile detainees in Cook County), our comparisons shown in figure 2 will if anything understate the degree to which juvenile detainees have higher rates of mental health problems than national samples of youth.

11 *University of Chicago Magazine*, August 1995, "Attack on All Fronts."

12 Allensworth and Easton (2007) estimate that the high school dropout rate among CPS students is 44 percent, while Heckman and LaFontaine (2007) show that nationwide the high school graduation rate has been declining over the past 40 years and has not converged at all between whites and minorities. Gordon and Katz (2007) show that the wage premium to high school graduates versus dropouts was substantially higher in 2005 than in 1980 (despite a small dip from 2000 to 2005).

13 Medical examiners did not routinely test for the presence of marijuana, which would have likely proved more prevalent than other illicit drugs.

14 For example nationwide in 2006, the number of people arrested for murder (or all FBI Index I violent crimes) were: 0 (0) for people under 10; 9 (4,602) for those ages 10 to 12; 72 (16,368) for those ages 13 to 14; 146 (14,584) for those 15 years of age; 287 (18,215) for 16-year-olds; 442 (18,787) for 17-year-olds; 687 (21,888) for 18-year-olds; 648 (20,607) for 19-year-olds; 636 (18,084) for 20-year-olds; and 538 (18,837) for 21-year-olds. See the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online, albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/v09472006.pdf, table 4.7.2006.

15 See for example the Chicago Police Department's 2007 Annual Report.

16 Wellford, Pepper, and Petre (2004), pp. 2, 6, 8, 10.

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11NR:1000-11

Needs Corrected Amendment
- disbursement correct -

Quarter 4

(7/1/12-10/31/12)

Due to IVPA on November 30, 2012

- e) Grantee shall permit agents of the Authority, the State of Illinois and the Illinois Attorney General's Office to inspect the financial records of Grantee as they relate to this Agreement as outlined in Section 18 of this Agreement;
- f) Grantee shall permit agents of the Authority, the State of Illinois and the Illinois Attorney General's office to enter the premises of Grantee to observe the operation of Grantee's program. The Authority, State of Illinois and the Illinois Attorney General shall give Grantee reasonable notice of intent to enter for purposes of observing, and such observation shall not unreasonably interfere with the conduct of Grantee in the providing of its services;
- g) Grantee shall indemnify and hold the Authority and the State of Illinois harmless from all claims, suits, judgments, and damages arising from the conduct of Grantee, its agents, and its volunteers in the performance of this Agreement and in the providing of services as described in this Agreement; and
- h) Grantee shall comply with all laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations of all federal, State, county, and municipal authorities now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, pertaining to the performance of this Agreement.

3. GRANT AWARD.

- a) The Authority agrees to contribute and provide financial support from General Revenue Fund and Special Projects Fund to Grantee in the amount of ~~\$2,203,387~~ ^{2,034,146}. Of this total, \$991,925 is budgeted for Year One (October 16, 2010-October 15, 2011); ~~\$1,211,462~~ ^{1,042,241} is budgeted for Year Two (October 16, 2011-October 31, 2012).
- b) Grantee agrees to use such funds solely for conducting activities as specified in paragraph 2 of this Agreement and strictly in accordance with the Year One budget previously attached as "Revised Exhibit A-Year One" and the Revised Year Two budget, attached herein and made part of this amended contract as "Revised Exhibit B-Year Two", and by reference incorporated herein, unless the program, provision of services or program budget has been modified in accordance with paragraph six (6) of this Grant Agreement. All requests for line item reallocations shall be submitted in writing and must be approved in advance IVPA.
- c) All funds not expended by the end of Year One (October 15, 2011) in accordance with the budget outlined in Revised Exhibit A will be applied to the extended grant period, and the amount of the total award for the entire grant period, Oct 16, 2010-October 31, 2012, will be reduced by the amount of the unexpended funds as of October 15, 2011. Pursuant to Section 4, all funds not expended by the end of the term of this grant amendment, must be returned to the Authority within 45 days after the end of the term of the grant amendment.
- d) The Authority will make payments on a quarterly basis to the Grantee, with the first payment commencing within 14 days of the execution of the grant agreement. Payments may be delayed if the Grantee fails to comply with the grant requirements as specified in Section 2.

All other terms of the Contract executed October 25, 2010 and all amendments remain in full force and effect.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

Memorandum

To: Authority Board Members

From: Jack Cutrone

Date: August 31, 2012

Re: Neighborhood Recovery Initiative Designation for Authority Board meeting

As you are aware, the General Assembly appropriated \$20 million to ICJIA for grants to community organizations. That funding had previously been allocated to the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority (IVPA) for Governor Quinn's Neighborhood Recovery Initiative (NRI). At the request of the Governor, the NRI funding provided services and jobs for 23 communities in the Chicago area which exhibit high levels of violent crime, poverty, unemployment, low educational achievement and social disorder. The currently funded programs expire October 31, 2012. The Governor has expressed a strong desire that the new ICJIA funding be used to continue the good work done by IVPA. ICJIA staff has made NRI ICJIA's number one priority, utilizing enormous staff resources to the project over the past three months. However, even with those efforts, ICJIA is on an extremely tight timeline to assure continued funding without interruption of much needed community based services and employment. Therefore, ICJIA is requesting the Authority Board's assistance to continue funding the NRI programs

The program as implemented by IVPA had four component parts in each community, a mentoring plus jobs program, a parent leadership program, re-entry services for young people returning to the community from the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrections, and a school-based counseling program which was an expansion of existing Chicago Public School programming in the Chicago communities part of NRI. During the first year and second partial year of the program, 9592 individuals received services as a result of the program, 4474 individuals received jobs through their participation in the program (not including administrative staff or counseling staff jobs also created) and participants received a total of 542,918 service hours which includes 480,513 hours of employment through NRI. Thus, NRI has been extremely successful in providing much needed jobs and services to some of the Chicago area's most distressed communities and some of the individuals most at risk for criminal behavior.

As part of the budget committee materials for the September quarterly meeting, ICJIA has included a spreadsheet indicating the budgeted funding levels for each of the communities for the

two years the initiative has been in operation. The materials also include an interim report compiled by Dr. Marc Atkins of the University of Illinois, Chicago who has been contracted to provide an evaluation of the program. The report shows the number of people served in all the components of NRI in all 23 communities, the number of people who were employed as participants in the program, and the number of service hours provided to, or by participants, among other data.

For state fiscal year 2013, the administration requested approximately \$36 million to maintain all components of the program in all 23 communities. Due to fiscal constraints, the General Assembly cut that funding approximately in half. Of this year's appropriation to ICJIA, \$5 million was an earmark appropriation for a grant to the Chicago Area Project without restriction as to its use, and the balance of \$15 million was for grants to community organizations specifically for violence prevention programs. Fortunately, the Chicago Area Project has graciously agreed to use \$2.5 million of its earmarked appropriation to continue their participation in NRI although they were not obligated to do so. In light of the reduced funding, we are constrained by fiscal realities to make some extremely difficult choices regarding cuts to the program, either by restricting geographic areas to be served, restricting NRI components to be continued in whole or in particular areas, and the possible elimination of underperforming service providers. ICJIA has been working closely with the Governor's office, in particular, the Governor's Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety, Dr. Toni Irving, to try to make NRI as effective as possible at the reduced funding level. All together there are approximately 200 existing NRI grantees or subgrantees providing one or more of the component NRI programs, so the task is exceedingly complex, and while we are close, these determinations have not been finalized to date. As you will also recall, at the last Budget Committee meeting, \$1.7 million was designated for the Governor's Summer Jobs for Youth Program.

Under ICJIA's normal grant process, ICJIA staff makes recommendations to the Budget Committee and the full Authority Board, and once those recommendations are designated for grants, we send notice to the grantee of the designation, a draft grant contract, a form for program narrative, containing performance measures for the program, as well as a form budget. After receiving approval from the Authority Board, a lengthy negotiation process begins, wherein ICJIA's grant monitors work closely with grantee staff to ensure that the grant contract, program narrative and budget are in proper form with appropriate budgeted expenditures, and appropriate performance measures. This can be a very lengthy process even for sophisticated governmental grantees, but it is anticipated that the process will be lengthened in dealing with NRI grantees which are community organizations, some relatively unsophisticated, and which will be required to adhere to ICJIA's high standards for grant monitoring.

In some instances, most notably in some of our victim service grants, and in some of our grants to law enforcement agencies, particularly for equipment purchases, ICJIA staff has presented an overall plan to the Budget Committee and the Authority Board laying out the basic structure of the grant, but requesting permission to be allowed discretion as to the particulars of its implementation. Thus, ICJIA staff is presenting the materials as to the first two years of the NRI program and its overall structure, and are requesting the approval of a grant designation for NRI which will be in keeping with the NRI program as it has been implemented to date to allow the program as a whole to continue with authority to ICJIA staff working under the direction of the

Governor's office to make necessary adjustments to meet fiscal restraints due to the severely reduced funding. ICJIA staff will report back at the next meeting of the Budget Committee and of the Authority Board as to the particulars of the grants which were so made. We are therefore requesting a designation of the remaining \$13.3 million to continue the program and a further designation of \$5 million to the Chicago Area Project.



April 1, 2010

Ms. Toni Irving, Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the Governor
100 West Randolph Street, Suite 15-100
Chicago, IL 60601

Dear Ms. Irving:

The Safety Net Works Youth Leadership Council is hosting its second annual Safety Net Works Youth Town Hall Meeting, scheduled for Saturday, May 1, 2010, from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Illinois Institute of Technology, 3241 South Federal, Chicago. An estimated 750 youth are expected to attend this event.

The Safety Net Works Youth Council is soliciting the collaboration of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice by identifying three youth offenders -- convicted as adults for different types of violent crimes (strong arm robbery, murder, attempted murder, mob action and discharge of a weapon) between the ages of 14 to 19 years old who are currently incarcerated in either IYC Joliet or IYC Chicago -- to participate as panelists via videoconference at the 2010 Youth Town Hall Meeting.

Secondly, we would like to request authorization to make two on-site visits to either facility to meet with the selected individuals in advance of the Town Hall Meeting. This meeting would allow us to properly prepare the incarcerated youth for their videoconference participation on the panel.

Along with the imprisoned youth, the 2010 Youth Town Hall Meeting will have influential Hip Hop artists and decision makers in the music and multimedia industry as participants. This unique program format is a youth-driven approach aimed to develop tangible next steps strategies in the areas of youth violence, juvenile justice and portrayal how the communities of color are reported on in the media across the state of Illinois.

This year's theme, "Nothing About Us Without Us," shifts the focus from structural institutional issues to self-inventory and asset-based capacity building among youth.

Purpose

The videoconference participation of youth offenders currently incarcerated for violent offenses will provide the opportunity for peer educating to occur. The youth offenders can provide insight to their peers regarding the following:

- Their experience of being tried in adult criminal court as a juvenile;
- An explanation of Automatic Transfer (AT);
- The types of charges where juveniles automatically receive an Automatic Transfer;
- Their opinion of the percentage of youth incarcerated charged as AT;
- The types of offenses most of the AT youth are (AT) charged;
- Where most of the youth charged as AT are from;
- The guidelines for being charged as AT as a juvenile;
- What is the difference between being tried as a juvenile and being tried as an adult for an offense;
- What type of impact did encountering the criminal justice system have on them and on their families?
- Could anything have been done to prevent them from being in their current situation?
- How have they changed since being incarcerated and what has contributed to this change?
- What do they think of the educational system in public schools?
- What suggestion can they provide on the issue of the public school educational system?
- What is their opinion on the issue of youth violence?
- What strategies do they think can have a positive impact on the issue of youth violence?
- How old will they be when released?
- What do they feel they need most to ensure that they remain free and have a productive life upon their release?

Goals

- Establish direct dialog with youth currently incarcerated and youth in attendance to express the realities of street life.
- Juvenile justice advocacy
- Youth empowerment
- Breakdown of regional, socioeconomic status, gender and ethnic barriers
- Increase youth civic engagement
- Mobilize a youth movement
- Peer education
- Establish networks
- Develop critical thinking skills

Letter to Deputy Chief of Staff Irving
April 1, 2010
Page Three

Desired Outcomes for Incarcerated Youth

- Develop public speaking skills
- Establish or expand networks with youth organizations
- Introduction to Juvenile Justice advocacy
- Introduction to analysis of judicial policy
- Introduction to youth organizing
- Install or foster hope for alternative lifestyle outside illegal activity
- Sense of self-worth
- Witness constructive youth mobilization
- Self-actualization of career paths upon release

Ideally, youth offenders that are from one of The Safety Net Works communities will have a greater impact on the youth in the audience of the Youth Town Hall Meeting because there will be a greater understanding of the community dynamic in which myths and clichés can be challenged or unveiled.

The uniqueness of this Youth Town Hall Meeting is that youth are not only organizing and planning the event, but are also principals in every respect, including: research and data collection, speakers, co-moderators, panelists and evaluators. The 2010 Youth Town Hall Meeting will empower the youth by creating a forum where their voices are heard. This event will be a building block that encourages youth throughout the city of Chicago to build coalitions on violence prevention strategies within their respective communities.

We appreciate your consideration of this request, and look forward to your favorable response. Should you need additional information, please feel free to contact me (Xavier.Williams@illinois.gov or 312/793-2745). Additionally, more details regarding the 2009 Youth Town Hall Meeting (which mobilized 550 youth) can be found at www.safetynetworks.org.

Sincerely,

Xavier Williams
Program Manager

cc: Kurt Friedenauer
Director, IL Department of Juvenile Justice

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Illinois Department of Human Services
Violence Prevention and Intervention Programs
August 2010

Safety Net Works – The Safety Net Works is an initiative comprised of state agencies and community-based organizations, working together to address youth violence in Illinois' communities. It combines public and community resources to help young people avoid acts of crime and violence. Safety Net Works coalitions are located in five cities, representing 14 communities, and serve youth and young adults between the ages of 10 and 24 years old. The Safety Net Works is a direct service response initiative that encompasses a preventive and rehabilitative approach to addressing youth violence in Illinois. Funded services include case management, mentoring, job and life skills development, after-school activities and other prevention programs. The initiative works to engage, cultivate and mobilize youth for leadership as agents of social change. Coalition resources are used to promote economic independence and provide academic enrichment and recreational opportunities.

FY11 Allocation - \$3.9 million

Domestic Violence Victim Services - Services are offered to help victims of domestic violence by giving them the tools they need for safety and self-sufficiency, as well as to promote prevention through education and outreach. Domestic violence programs provide intervention services to victims including 24-hour crisis hotline to provide support, information and referral; counseling and advocacy; safety planning; help in seeking legal remedies such as orders of protection and court advocacy; children's services; shelter; and other services such as emergency medical care, employment assistance, educational assistance, and childcare. In addition, domestic violence programs also conduct anti-violence programs in schools and educate communities about domestic violence, laws and law enforcement, and services. The Department funds domestic violence programs throughout the state. Services are free and confidential.

FY11 Allocation – \$20.5 million

Domestic Violence Partner Abuse Intervention Program – The Partner Abuse Intervention Program (PAIP) provides services for individuals who use physical, emotional, sexual and/or economic abuse to control the life of and maintain power over an intimate partner. Individuals may volunteer or be court ordered to attend a PAIP. Services are offered to reduce and prevent domestic violence through education to abusers and assistance to the court system. The program provides a minimum of 24 group sessions that participants must attend to complete the program. Group sessions are typically conducted weekly and include at least 36 hours of group intervention to educate participants about the causes and forms of domestic violence; provide participants with skills for handling conflict situations; promote attitudes that are associated with non-abusive behavior and challenge attitudes that are associated with abusive behavior; and learn to take responsibility for their actions. Participants also receive a comprehensive assessment to determine the need for other services (e.g., substance abuse or mental health treatment). The programs provide a service to the courts to hold abusers accountable for their abusive behavior.

FY11 Allocation - \$840,000

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response – This program provides services to victims of sexual assault, their families and friends, including adult survivors of child sexual abuse as well as survivors of recent assaults. Services are available regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, income, disability or sexual orientation. The goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of rape and other forms of sexual assault and ensure that survivors of sexual assault have access to quality emergency medical care, crisis support, medical and legal advocacy and counseling services for themselves, families and friends. Services are provided through a grant to the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA), a network of 33 sexual assault crisis centers and satellite offices across the state. Services include a 24-hour hotline; 24-hour response to victims at hospital emergency rooms and police stations; assistance with follow-up medical care and criminal justice procedures, advocacy for victims and counseling for victims, their families and friends. In addition, rape crisis centers conduct training and prevention programs for local schools, law enforcement, hospitals and civic groups.

FY11 Allocation - \$4.3 million

Community Youth Services - The purpose of the Community Youth Services (CYS) grant program is to reduce and prevent juvenile delinquency. The CYS program is built around organizing community residents into committees to address the problems and issues confronting youth and adults in their communities. CYS workers plan and implement the following type of services: direct, organizing and advocacy services.

FY11 Allocation - \$4.6 million

Communities for Youth - The Communities for Youth (CFY) program was created in response to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998, which seeks to protect citizens from juvenile crime, hold each juvenile offender accountable for his or her acts, and to provide an individualized assessment of each delinquent juvenile. The CFY program serves youth ages 10-17 who are involved in risk-taking behavior (e.g., gang involvement, violence, drugs, etc.); youth who have been station-adjusted (arrested but not referred to court) or placed on probation supervision to prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system; and youth who have been placed on probation and who are at risk of violating probation or re-offending.

FY11 Allocation - \$2.2 million

Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services - The Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) program was created in 1982 by state statute (20 ILCS 505/17) and serves youth, ages 11-17, and their families when appropriate, who are at risk of involvement with the child welfare and/or the juvenile justice system. This includes runaways, lockouts, unaccompanied homeless youth, and youth beyond the control of their parents. The program is a statewide network of services and supports that ensure eligible youth access to needed community, prevention, diversion, emergency and independent living services. The primary purpose of CCBYS is to provide youth in high-risk situations, and their families, with a continuum of services according to their needs, with the overarching goal of family preservation,

reunification and/or stabilization. CCBYS services are delivered by community-based agencies and are available statewide.

FY11 Allocation - \$7.7 million

Delinquency Prevention - The purpose of the Delinquency Prevention program is to divert youth who have committed a delinquent offense from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system. The Delinquency Prevention program serves youth ages 12 -17 who have committed a delinquent offense and are referred to the program by local law enforcement and probation departments. Services are provided by community-based organizations funded by the Department. They rely on the cooperation of the courts and probation officers and on working agreements with other service providers.

FY11 Allocation - \$727,000

Redeploy Illinois - Redeploy Illinois provides an array of needed services to youth aged 13-17 who are at high risk of being committed to youth correctional facilities. Research demonstrates that non-violent youth are less likely to become further involved in delinquent or criminal behavior if they remain in their home communities and if appropriate services are available that address underlying needs – e.g., mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable living arrangement. Funds are provided to a county, counties or a group that support a system of care developed at the county (or multi-county) level, providing a fiscal incentive to counties and reducing the county's commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

FY11 Allocation - \$2.1 million

Release Upon Request - The Release Upon Request (RUR) program serves youth 12-17 years of age who have been ordered released from the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center, but who remain there because a parent, guardian or custodian has failed to accept custody. This program is available only in Cook County. The purpose of the RUR program is to ensure that youth are removed from detention within 24 hours of referral. Once that is accomplished, the focus of the program turns to efforts to reunify the family.

FY11 Allocation - \$253,000

Unified Delinquency Intervention Services - The Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS) program focuses on youth between the ages of 13 and 17 who are at risk of placement into youth correctional facilities and who have been referred to the program by the local courts. The program serves youth who have been found to be delinquent at least once and are in violation of probation for another delinquent act, or youth who have had at least two delinquent adjudications in the juvenile court or who have committed an extremely serious offense warranting their commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The purpose of the program is to divert youth from further involvement in the criminal justice system. UDIS programs are operated by local community-based agencies. The UDIS intervention is highly intensive, engaging the youth in pro-social behavior and working to re-integrate the youth in their families, schools and communities.

FY11 Allocation - \$2.2 million

Teen Pregnancy Prevention – Primary – This program provides services to adolescent girls and boys ages 10 to 18 and their parents in selected high-need areas of the state to reduce first-time teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, improve access to health services and increase the role of the schools in improving pregnancy prevention education and services. Based on a community needs assessment in conjunction with a local advisory group, coalition and/or youth group, services are provided by local health departments, community-based organizations, schools, churches, after-school programs and/or in other community settings, using three or more of the following strategies: reproductive health education; positive youth development; male involvement; parental involvement; and public awareness.

FY 11 Allocation - \$2.2 million

Subsequent Pregnancy Prevention – The purpose of the Subsequent Pregnancy Prevention Program is to help teen mothers aged 13 to 18 delay a subsequent pregnancy by practicing contraception effectively and consistently; to graduate from high school; improve their parenting skills; and ensure that their children are properly immunized and have access to well child care. Services are provided by a home visitor and within group activities.

FY11 Allocation - \$910,000

School Health Centers – School health centers provide a very wide array of health services and supports to students (K-12) to improve the overall physical and emotional health of students by promoting healthy lifestyles and providing access to preventive and acute health care as needed. Services are provided by licensed professional medical staff through grants to non-profit agencies which partner with schools and other community-based organizations to provide the services.

FY11 Allocation - \$4.2 million

Substance Abuse Prevention System – Illinois' substance abuse prevention system provides resources to support two types of grant programs that comprise a two-tier substance abuse prevention system for the State of Illinois.

Addiction Prevention Comprehensive – Provides funds to public and private organizations to deliver direct services in a defined geographic service area. Services may target the community at large, with emphasis on impacting the environments in which youth age 10 to 17 years old live. Evidence-based approaches that target youth, their peers, families, school environment, and community are implemented. Emphasis is placed on building local partnerships to implement environmental approaches that change community norms and policies and increase the community's capacity to sustain effective efforts.

Addiction Prevention Statewide - Statewide Programs are intended to support the overall prevention system and enhance projects that will impact and be accessible to all citizens.

In addition, the Department funds the following substance abuse prevention initiatives:

Partnerships for Success – Works to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking; reduce substance abuse-related problems in communities; and build capacity and infrastructure at the state and community levels. State and local communities must use and adhere to the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) designed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to address these goals. The Framework is to be implemented in five phases: assessment, capacity building, development of a strategic plan, implementation of evidence-based programs, and evaluation.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws - Provides resources to support programming that prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages to, or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor.

FY11 Allocation (total) - \$18.6 million
Comprehensive - \$14.9 million
Statewide - \$1.25 million
Partnerships for Success - \$1.9 million
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws - \$549,000

Illinois Steps AHEAD (GEAR UP) – Illinois Steps AHEAD serves a cohort of low-income students, beginning no later than the seventh grade, and follows them through high school graduation, with the goal of increasing the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in post-secondary education. The Department has established a trust fund to provide scholarships to academically eligible youth upon completion of the program. Services include tutoring, college visits, ACT/SAT preparation, career exploration, job shadowing and parent involvement activities. An individual learning plan is developed for each student with teacher and parent input. This program is implemented in connection with the Department's Teen REACH program and the Illinois State Board of Education's 21st Century Learning Center.

FY11 Allocation - \$982,000

Teen REACH – Teen REACH (Responsibility, Education, Achievement, Caring and Hope) provides prevention-focused out-of-school time programming for high-risk youth between the ages of 6 and 17. The purpose of the program is to expand the range of choices and opportunities that enable, empower and encourage youth to achieve positive growth and development, improve expectations and capabilities for future success; and to avoid and/or reduce risk-taking behavior. Core services include: 1) academic enrichment; 2) life skills education; 3) parental involvement; 4) recreation, sports and cultural/artistic activities; 5) adult mentors; and 6) service learning. Services are delivered by community-based agencies throughout Illinois.

FY11 Allocation - \$13.4 million

Teen Parent Services – Teen Parent Services (TPS) provides services to pregnant or parenting low-income teens age 20 and under who do not have a high school diploma (or its equivalent) to increase high school completion; reduce subsequent pregnancy; improve parenting skills; and

increase the rate of their child(ren)'s immunizations and well baby care. Participation is mandatory for teen parents receive TANF benefits; both male and female teen parents are eligible. Services include intensive and holistic case management; information, service referral, coordination and follow-up for social and medical services; payment of education and work-related fees and expenses; life skills instruction; evidence based parenting instruction; and other workshops to promote self-sufficiency.

FY11 Allocation - \$4.4 million

Homeless Youth – The Homeless Youth program provides services to youth under 20 years of age who cannot return home and/or lack the housing and skills necessary to live independently. The purpose of the program is to help these youth transition to independent living and become self-sufficient by meeting the immediate survival needs (food, clothing and shelter) and providing and/or linking them with other needed services and supports (e.g., education and/or employment services, life skills training, mental health and/or substance abuse treatment, counseling, transportation, etc.). Program components include Transitional Living, Emergency/Interim Housing, and Outreach.

FY11 Allocation - \$3.3 million

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) – This initiative targets juveniles age 12 and older who are at risk of placement into secure detention, with a goal of reducing the number of youth held in secure detention (county jails and municipal lock-ups). Through a partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Illinois courts, Youth Network Council and the Department, a number of counties have been granted funds to develop community-based alternatives to youth detention. The program supports technical assistance activities to counties attempting to develop, implement and/or sustain detention alternatives.

FY11 Allocation - \$780,000

Healthy Families Illinois – Healthy Families Illinois (HFI) seeks to prevent child abuse and neglect and to promote healthy development by helping to build strong parent-child relationships. Services are provided to families with newborns who are at risk for child abuse or neglect. Services are provided through intensive home visits commencing bi-weekly during the pregnancy, weekly for at least six months following the child's birth, after which frequency and duration of visits varies according to the needs of the family.

FY11 Allocation - \$7.5 million

Family Health Programs - The risk factors for violence are found in the persistent array of complex health and social issues facing families in need. The Department also funds an extensive array of health services and supports for children, youth and families that contribute to the prevention of violence by laying the foundation for healthy lives, healthy family functioning, and healthy environments in which children develop and families live and work.

These programs include, but are not limited to:

- Family Case Management -
- WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children)
- Part C Early Intervention
- Healthy Child Care Illinois
- HealthWorks of Illinois
- Chicago Healthy Start

Juvenile Forensic Services

Mental Health Juvenile Justice Program (MHJJ):

- Approximately 67% of youth involved with the juvenile justice system have a serious mental illness. These illnesses go widely undiagnosed and are often ineffectively treated.
- The Mental Health Juvenile Justice Program (MHJJ) was implemented in 2000 to address this critical area of need.
- MHJJ services 34 counties in Illinois and all 17 detention centers
- Eligibility Criteria:
 - Anyone can refer a youth to the program
 - Youth must have had some involvement with the juvenile justice system within the last 6 months of referral
 - Youth must be between the ages of 10-17
- Liaisons are specially-trained staff that are critical to the success of the program. They:
 - Screen youth for program enrollment
 - Link youth to community services
 - Serve as advocates for youth
 - Educate community stakeholders on the MHJJ program
 - Follow youth's progress for at least 6 months
- Program research indicates that youth show clinical improvement in overall functioning at school, home and in the community
- Recidivism rates for MHJJ participants are consistently far below the national average of 72%. Most recent data indicate a recidivism rate of 17.8% for FY10.

Juvenile Justice/Mental Health Re-entry (JJMH-R):

- Provides evaluation, referral, linkage, case management and advocacy to youth exiting Illinois Youth Centers (IYC).
- JJMH-R services all 102 Illinois counties and accepts referrals from all 8 IYCs.
- Eligibility Criteria:
 - Youth with serious mental illness
 - Exiting an IYC on probation or parole
 - Aged 10-13
- JJMH-R liaisons:
 - Link youth to statewide services such as individual therapy, medication management, family therapy and life skills programs
 - Serve as advocates at youth's parole board hearings
 - Provide case management for up to 6 months post-release
 - Refers youth to Transitions program, specifically designed to support youth exiting IYCs
- JJMH-R received 114 new referrals in FY10 and averages 10 new referrals per month.

Juvenile Forensic Trauma Therapists:

- Provide evidence-based, trauma-specific services to youth involved in the juvenile justice system and placed at IYC-Warrenville and IYC-Chicago.

- Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS) is a cognitive behavioral-based treatment with demonstrated efficacy in helping youth recover from a variety of traumatic experiences.
- In FY 10, the Juvenile Forensic Traumatic counselors completed 6 cohorts, with a mean of 10 youth per group.
- * Juvenile Forensic Trauma Therapists also provide training to facility staff.
 - Staff are trained in the areas of adolescent development, trauma and adolescent brain development.
 - In FY 10, they completed 6 staff trainings at IYC-Chicago and 4 at IYC-Warrenville.



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Funders for the University of Chicago Crime Lab

Becoming a Man—Sports Edition

The Becoming a Man—Sports Edition program is supported with an National Institutes of Health grant and grants from these Chicago-based organizations.

The Chicago Community Trust, the region's community foundation, has connected the generosity of donors with community needs by making grants to organizations working to improve metropolitan Chicago for 94 years. In 2008, the Trust, together with its donors, granted more than \$100 million to nonprofit organizations. From strengthening schools to assisting local art programs, from building health centers to helping lives affected by violence, the Trust continues to enhance our region. To learn more, please visit the Trust online at www.cct.org.

ComEd was founded more than 100 years ago, and has built a reputation as a generous corporate citizen. We are proud to invest in organizations that support education, the environment, arts and culture, and neighborhood development in our northern Illinois service territory. In 2008, ComEd employees volunteered for more than 8,000 hours with community nonprofits and donated more than \$1 million to the annual United Way campaign. To learn more about our commitment to the community, please visit ComEd.com.

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to protect the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure its residents good schools, decent jobs, a strong democracy, and a diverse and thriving culture. To learn more, visit www.joycefdn.org.

The MacArthur Foundation supports creative people and effective institutions committed to building a more just, verdant, and peaceful world. In addition to selecting the MacArthur Fellows, the Foundation works to defend human rights, advance global conservation and security, make cities better places, and understand how technology is affecting children and society. For more information, visit www.macfound.org

The McCormick Foundation is a nonprofit organization committed to strengthening our free, democratic society by investing in children, communities and country. Through its grantmaking programs, Cantigny Park and Golf, museums, and civic outreach program the Foundation helps build a more active and engaged citizenry. It was established as a charitable trust in 1955, upon the death of Colonel Robert R. McCormick, the longtime editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune. The McCormick Foundation is one of the nation's largest charities, with more than \$1 billion in assets. For more information, please visit www.McCormickFoundation.org.

The Spencer Foundation was established in 1962 by Lyle M. Spencer. The Foundation received its major endowment upon Spencer's death in 1968 and began formal grant making in 1971. The Foundation is intended, by Spencer's direction, to investigate ways in which education, broadly conceived, can be improved around the world. From the first, the Foundation has been dedicated to the belief that research is necessary to the improvement in education. The Foundation is thus committed to supporting high-quality investigation of education through its research programs and to strengthening and renewing the educational research community through its fellowship and training programs and related activities. To learn more, visit www.spencer.org.

CHICAGO VIOLENCE REDUCTION STRATEGY (VRS)

The Chicago Violence Reduction Strategy is a group and gang violence reduction strategy that builds on Project Safe Neighborhoods which has been operating in Chicago since 2003. IDOC has been a partner with Project Safe Neighborhoods and calls parolees into meetings like the VRS meetings since PSN's inception.

The project is funded and directed by MacArthur Foundation.

Project partners are:

- United States Attorney's Office
- Cook County State's Attorney's Office
- The City of Chicago
- Chicago Police Department
- West Side Health Authority

VRS has been operational in the Garfield Park (District 11) neighborhood since August of this year. On August 17th, we directed parolees to a meeting at Garfield Park Conservatory. Members of the community shared the pain that the violence causes. They let the gang members know that their behavior was unacceptable and wouldn't be tolerated anymore.

West Side Health Authority offered help, and encouraged to get their peers to take advantage as well. The help offered includes job training, continuing education and other social services.

CPD, the US Attorney, and the State's Attorney shared a new "response" to gun violence: that the first homicide after the meeting, would draw comprehensive law enforcement attention to any and all crimes any member of the killer's gang might be committing.

The first homicide that was positively tied to a gang faction operating in District 11 was the killing of Anthony Carter on August 31st at 12:09 am on the 4000 block of W. Jackson. This was the homicide that drew our attention and triggered a calculated enforcement action. Over the next 60 days 68 members of the Black Souls were arrested or had warrants issued. The majority of the arrests were felony narcotics charges, there were four gun related charges. Seven cars, 6 guns, and large amounts of narcotics were recovered.

The next step in the strategy (and a step that has proven to be critical to long-term violence reduction) is to call-in more gang members from the various factions in the district again, show them the results of the enforcement action, demonstrate to them that we were not making empty threats, and reiterate that gang related shootings will bring the spotlight of all law enforcement partners on the illegal activities of everyone in the gang, not just the shooter. IDOC is integral to the success of this project. They direct parolees to the meeting. We cannot move forward without your support and participation. We have enjoyed working closely with you and we need your support to continue the momentum and achieve the results.

Since the first call-in in August, we have seen good results. From January 1 to August 17 of this year, homicides were up 13% in District 11 over the same period in 2009. Since the August 17th call-in there have been 47% fewer homicides than last year.

Press coverage following the enforcement action has been positive and supportive. We have attached some of those articles.

VRS is strongly supported by the CPD, Mayor's Office, Pat Fitzgerald, and the McArthur Foundation all of whom have invested tremendous resources to make this initiative happen.

Our team would be happy to meet with the Governor to address any questions or concerns he may have about the project.

Instructors & Partners

Creating a Program

Program Provider Community

Become a Program Provider

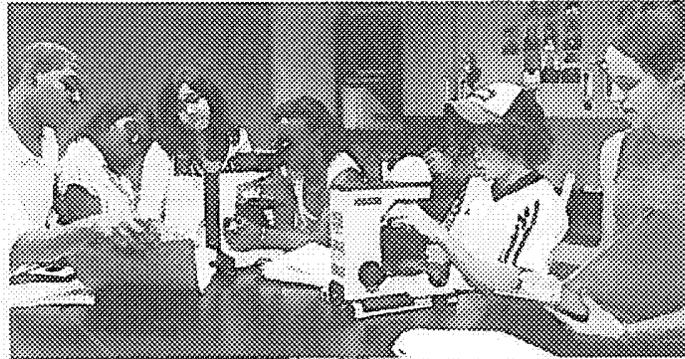
Creating a Program

Calendar

Program Search

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Community Organizations



We seek programs with instructors who are highly skilled professionals in their fields and can effectively infuse youth development principles with specific skill development.

Conceptually, youth development is a process by which young people seek ways to meet their basic physical and social needs, and build knowledge and skills to succeed in adolescence and adulthood. Practically, youth development is an approach to working with young people that defines goals (outcomes) based on the young person's capacities, strengths and developmental needs.

Examples of promoting youth development principles:

- Provide youth with safe and supportive environments.
- Foster relationships between youth and caring adults who can mentor and guide them.
- Support development of youth's knowledge and skills in a variety of ways that appeal to teens, including study, tutoring, sports, the arts, vocational education and service learning.
- Engage youth as active partners and leaders who can help move communities forward.
- Provide opportunities for youth to show that they care – about others and society.
- Promote healthy lifestyles and teach positive patterns of social interactions.

Each program should offer explicit activities that result in the creation of a final product or performance as well as opportunities for participants to reflect and articulate the process. Our teen participants are expected to learn specific content skills such as creating a Web site, developing story-books, and choreographing dance pieces while developing critical workplace skills such as problem-solving, reasoning and decision-making.

Safe and Supportive Environment

We seek programs that offer our teen participants a safe and supportive environment with a high level of engagement and interaction. Our teen participants are expected to safely take part in activities that offer positive relationships, skills that translate in the workplace and exposure to career opportunities both in their neighborhoods and throughout the city. Program providers will need to clearly articulate how a proposed program will offer this type of environment.

Programs that support our vision

As a program provider, you are asked to indicate the impact that the proposed program will make in achieving the After School Matters vision. It is important to determine how your mission and history of working with teens is consistent with our vision, mission, and values.

Develop critical workplace skills

In planning your program, ensure that both content-specific skills and critical workplace skills are developed through the activities and tasks. Critical workplace skills include communication, teamwork, problem-solving, critical thinking and decision-making. The activities and critical workplace skills are required in the program plan of the proposal that you submit.

Steps to create a program

1. Identify the content area that you are interested in offering and the out-of-school time program, a.g., mural design, computer refurbishment, theater, ecology, accounting, etc.
2. Define key skills that teens will learn.
3. Identify what critical workplace skills such as communication, teamwork or critical thinking will align with the skills teens will learn in the content area.
4. Identify a teaching partner; this person may bring in a specific expertise or be able to aid in balancing the various skills to develop. Note: teaching partners are only required for programs with more than 15 teens.
5. Develop opening and closing rituals that will help transition teens from the school day and will prepare them for the program.
6. Design a 90-hour curriculum that will run for 10 weeks, three days per week and three hours per day.

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1. **Identify the curriculum needs** to ensure the following activities are present: opening/closing ritual, overview of day's objectives, hands-on skill development (both content specific and critical thinking), opportunity for youth leadership and experimentation, reflection and review of day's accomplishments.
 5. Identify field trips and visiting professionals that will augment the learning experience.
 9. Identify the supply and equipment needs of the program.
 10. Realize the impact you will have on the lives of the teens who will participate in your program and be prepared!

High-quality program key indicators

When creating a program, consider the following key indicators of high-quality programs:

- Environments that are physically and emotionally safe allow for programs that are characterized by teamwork and inclusiveness, as well as appropriate for program outcomes.
- Environments that are supportive are characterized as positive, welcoming, well structured, encouraging and reflective. In addition, teen participants will take risks and try new things, as well as self regulate.
- Environments that have a high level of interaction give teens a sense of belonging with opportunities to set up as peer leaders, work in small groups and partner positively with peers and instructors.
- Environments that have a high level of engagement are characterized by opportunities for choice, goal-setting and reflection.

Program Models

In creating a network of out-of-school opportunities, After School Matters offers three main program models: clubs, apprenticeships, and internships. Collectively, this structure is known as the "Ladder of Opportunity." Teens can start on any "rung" as long as they have the requisite skills, commitment, and maturity.

Yearly Schedule

During the school year, programs are held for three hours after school, generally from 3 to 6 p.m., approximately three times a week. Fall programs begin early October for 10 to 12 weeks. Spring programs begin early February for 10 to 18 weeks.

During the summer, programs are held five days a week, generally between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Summer programs begin as early as late June for six to eight weeks.

Program Classifications

As an instructor, you may be placed in a Chicago public high school to deliver a program. Programs are organized within content areas, sub-content areas and finally categories. View a chart of the categories (pdf).

Become a Program Provider

Once you have an idea for a program, learn how to become a program provider. We look for skilled professionals who can share their knowledge and expertise by providing meaningful, real-world activities for young people.

Provider Links	After School Matters
2010 Guide	Contact Us
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City/Span Login	Privacy Policy
Urban Login	Calendar

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CALL FOR A STATE OF EMERGENCY

Request for the Governor to declare a **STATE OF EMERGENCY!**

Request for a conclave made up of National (House and Senate), State (House and Senate), City (Mayor), Faith-based and Community leadership to come together and devise a clear plan for an Urban Policy!

The Urban Policy needs to immediately impact the housing crisis, jobs and the escalating community gunshot violence and its results.

Devise a clear economic program that will allow community efforts that promote stabilization sustainability.

Equitable Transportation specifically as related to senior citizens and school children.

To not end this until results are measureable and improvement is clear!