

Crime in Chicago: Beyond the Headlines

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January 29, 2018

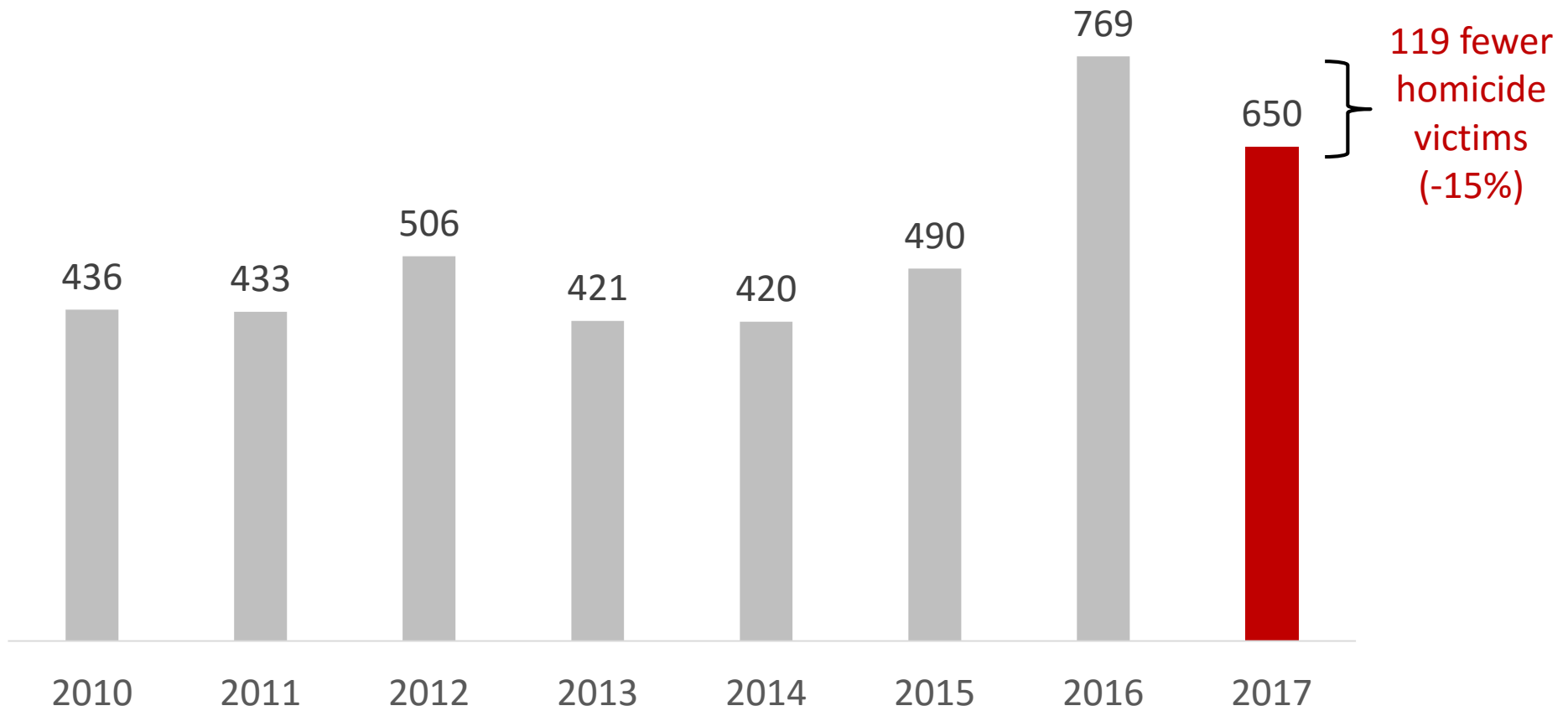
With Max Kapustin, Terrence Neumann, Marc Punkay, Kim Smith,
and Lauren Speigel



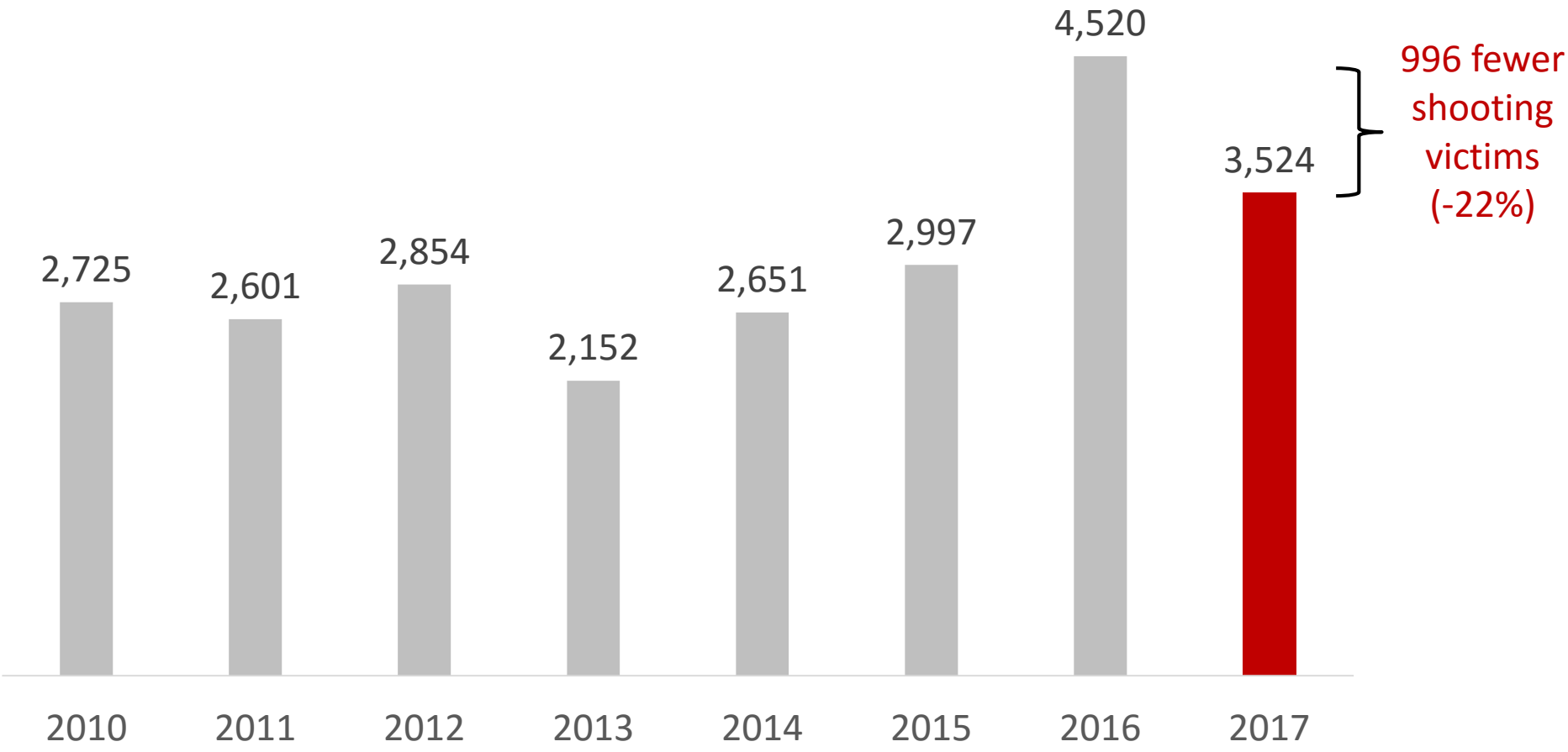
Agenda

- What happened?
- Why?
- What else should we be doing?

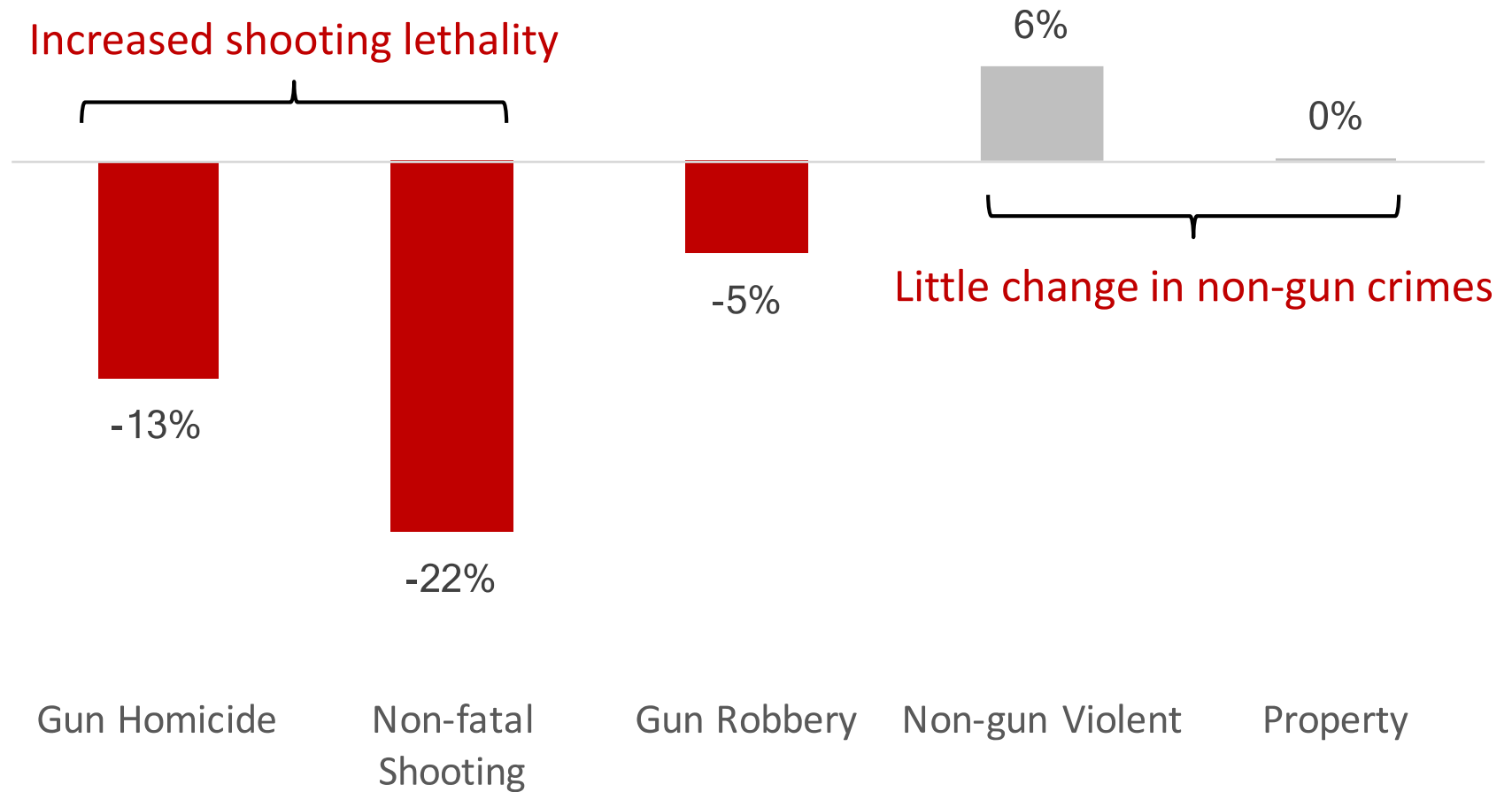
Homicide Victims, 2010-2017



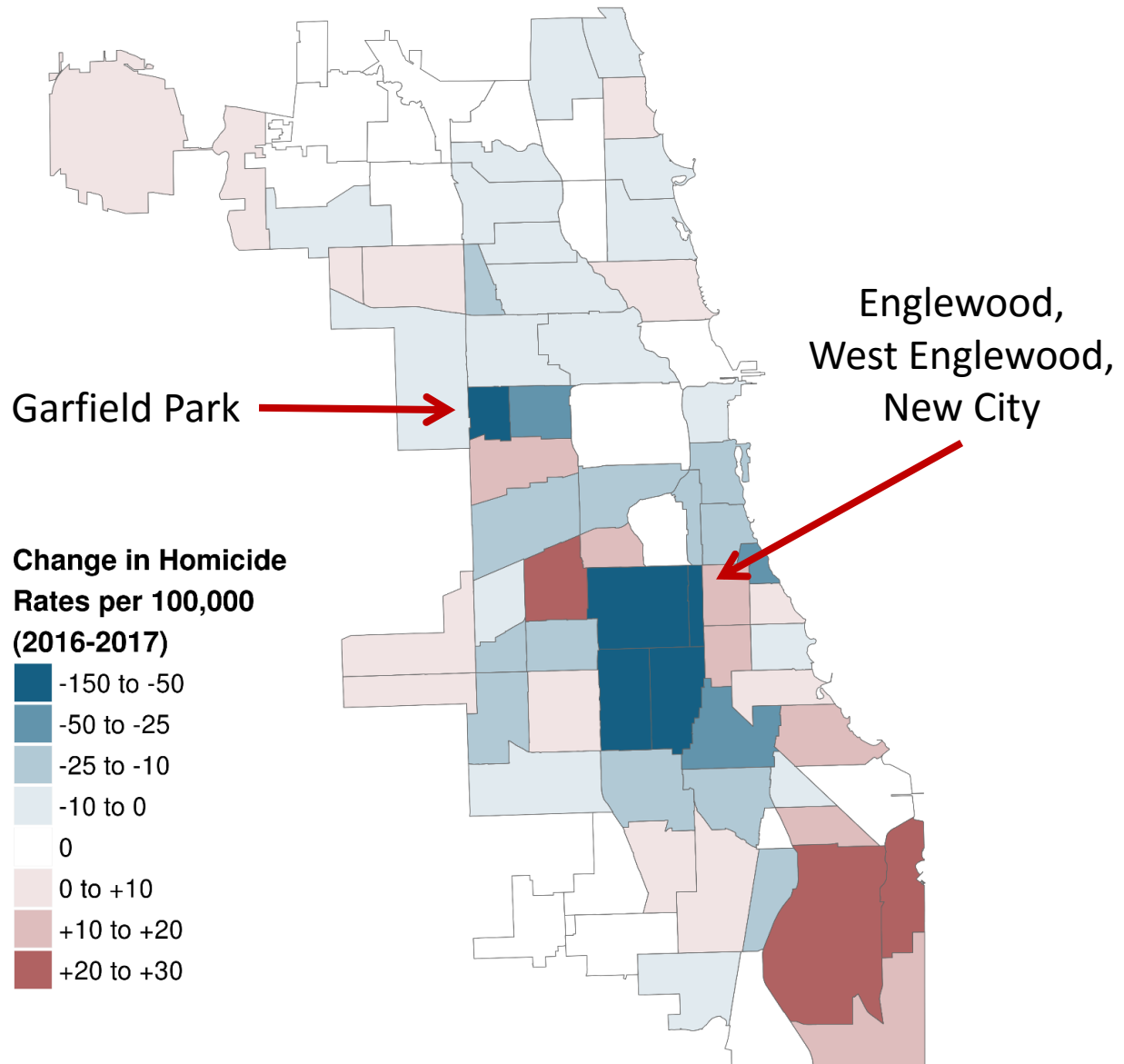
Non-Fatal Shooting Victims, 2010-2017



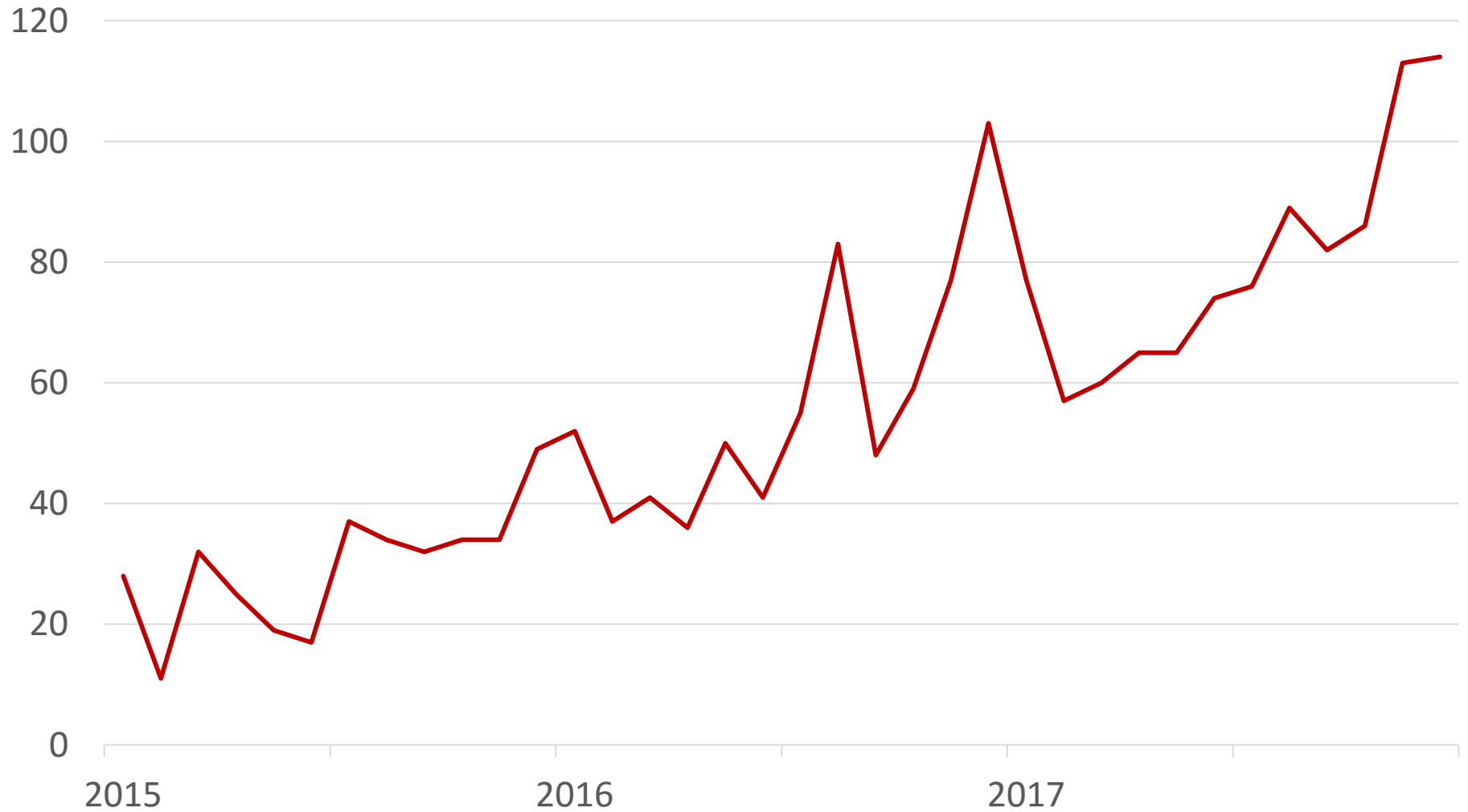
Crime Rates, 2016-2017



Large, but not uniform, homicide declines



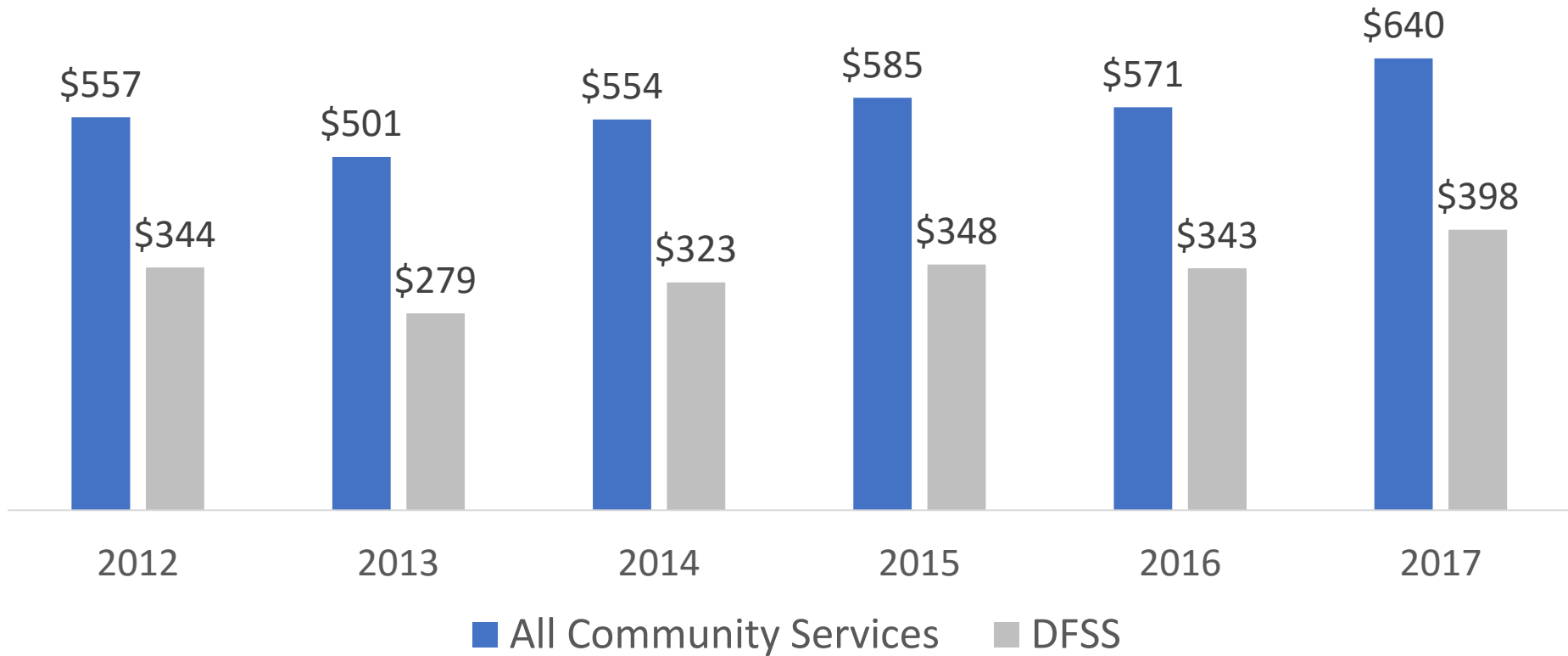
Monthly Carjackings, 2015-2017



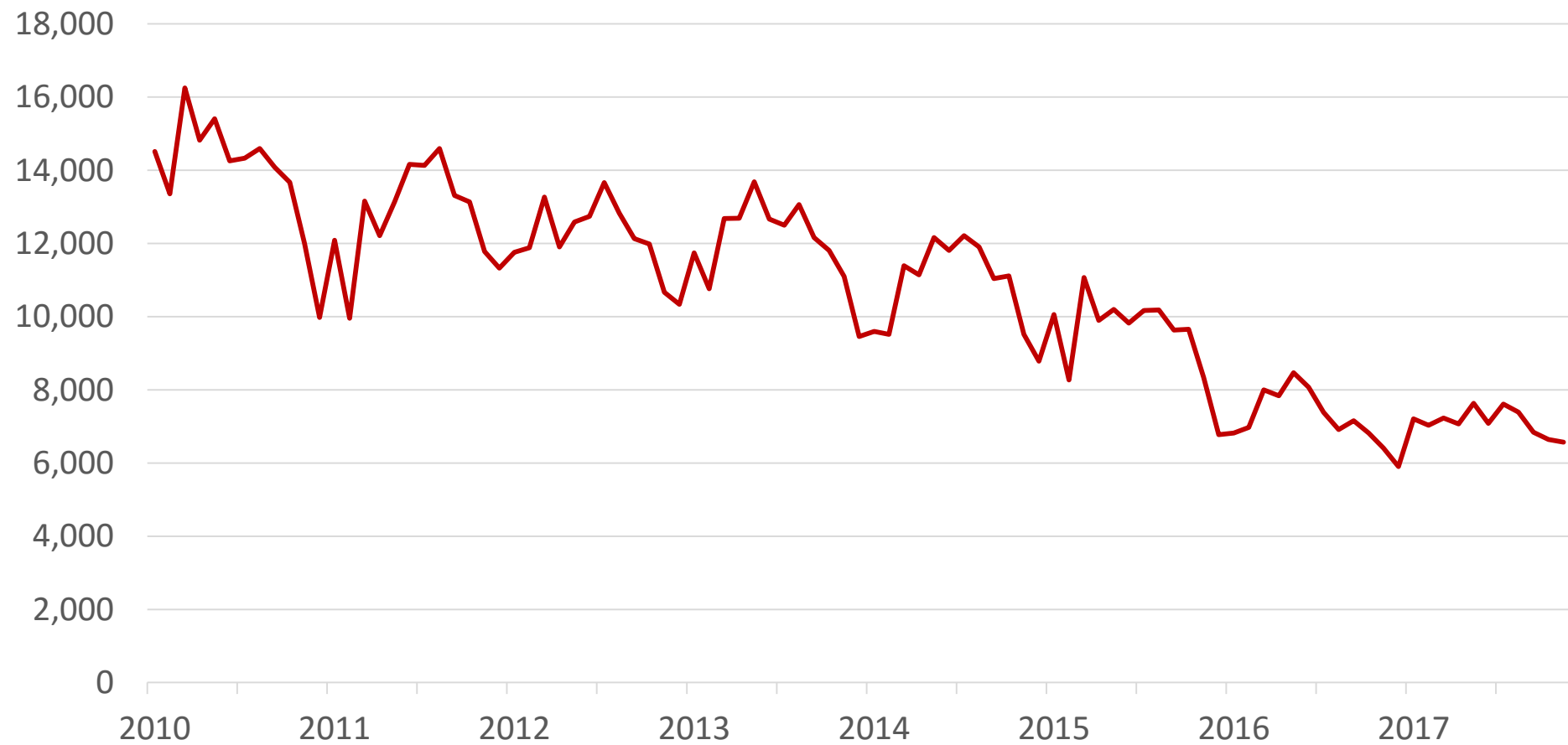
What explains changes in
Chicago 2017 vs. 2016?

Stable social service spending: Unlikely to explain increase in 2016 or decrease in 2017

City of Chicago Social Service Spending (\$MM)



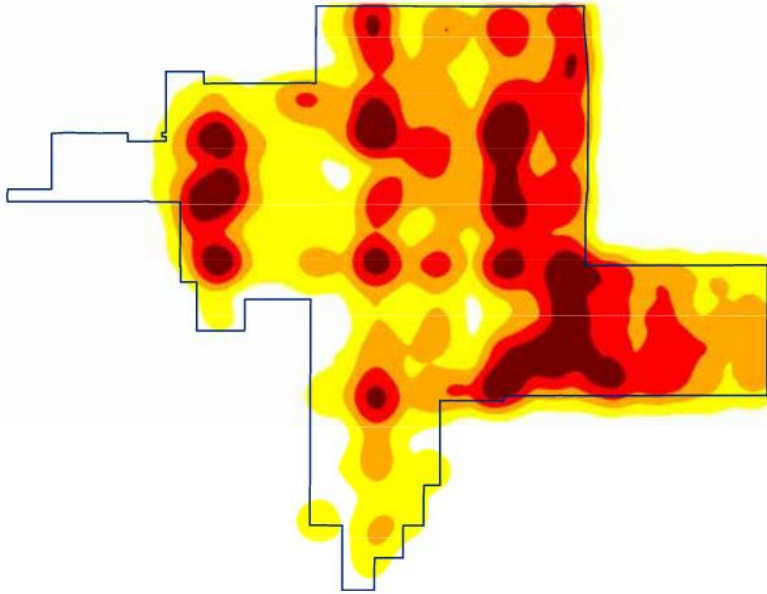
Monthly Arrests, 2010-2017



Here's one thing we *can* see signs in the
data is working

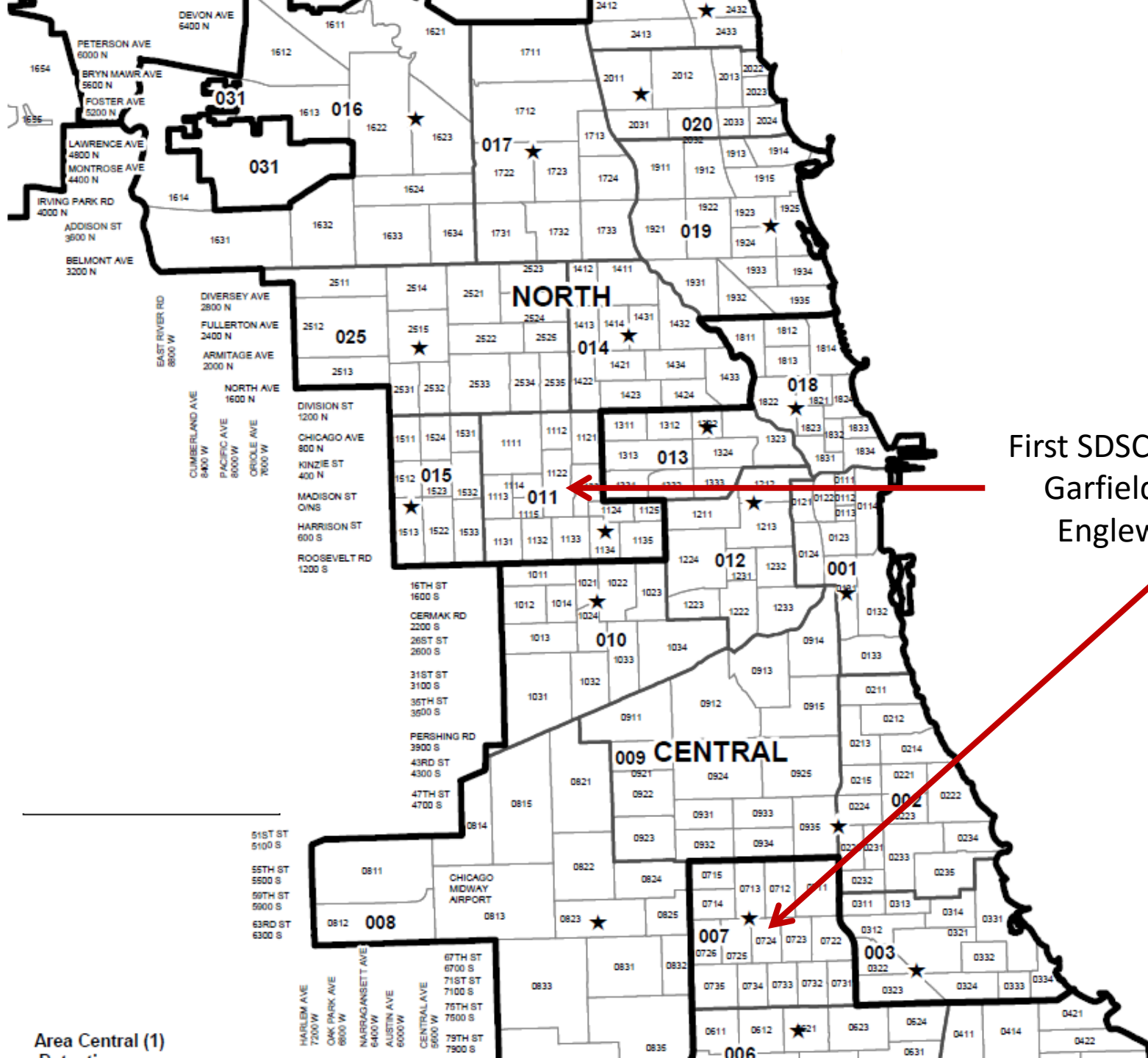
(Other things may also be working, but are harder to detect)

Data-driven policing by CPD (“LAPD style”)



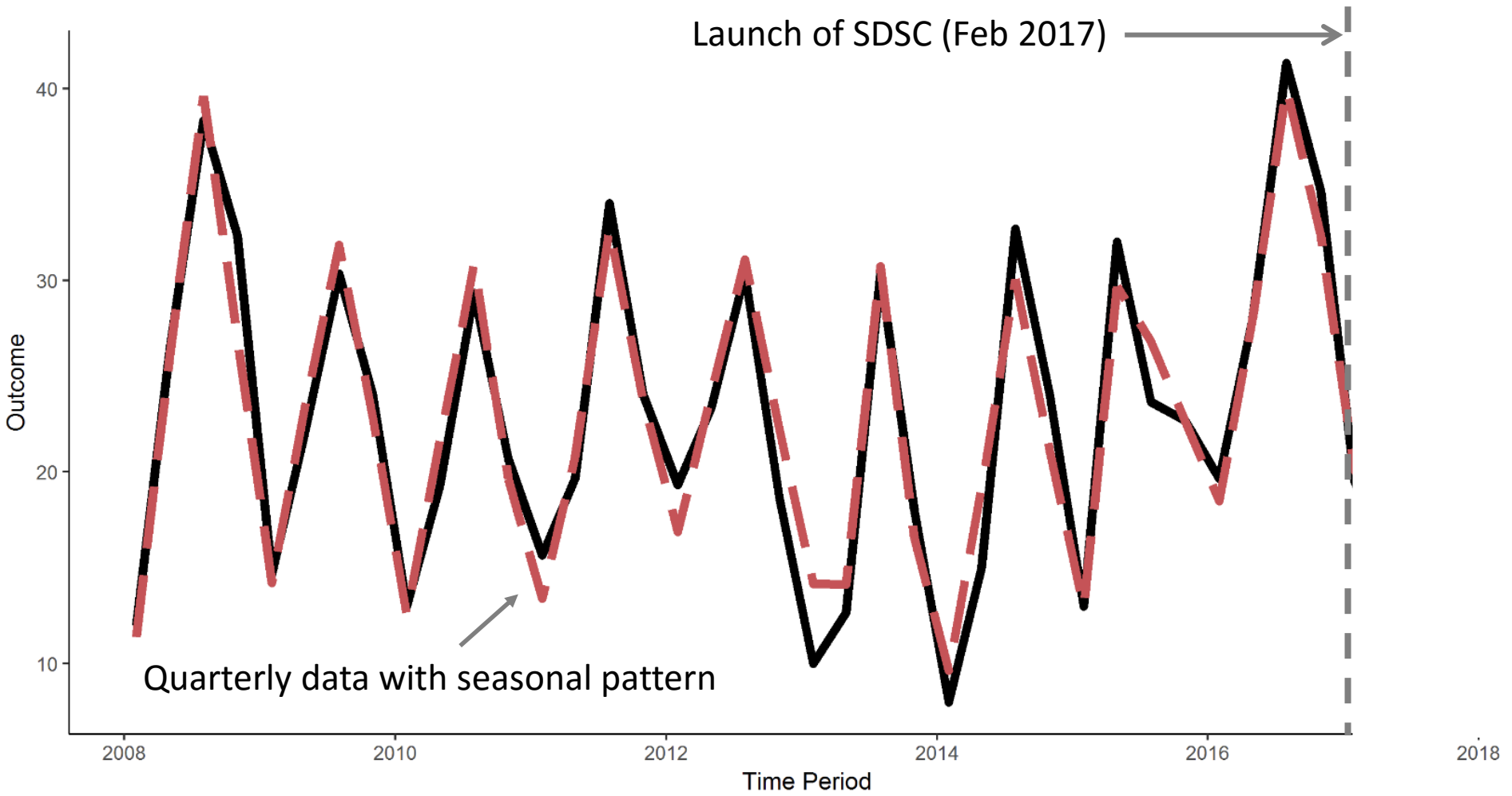
Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSCs), a partnership between:

- CPD
 - Mayor's Office
 - Chief Sean Malinowski, LAPD
 - University of Chicago Crime Lab
1. Data-driven police management at the district level
 2. Build-out of data / IT capacity
 3. Expanded tracking of metrics (e.g., community interactions)



First SDSCs in Feb 2017:
Garfield Park (011)
Englewood (007)

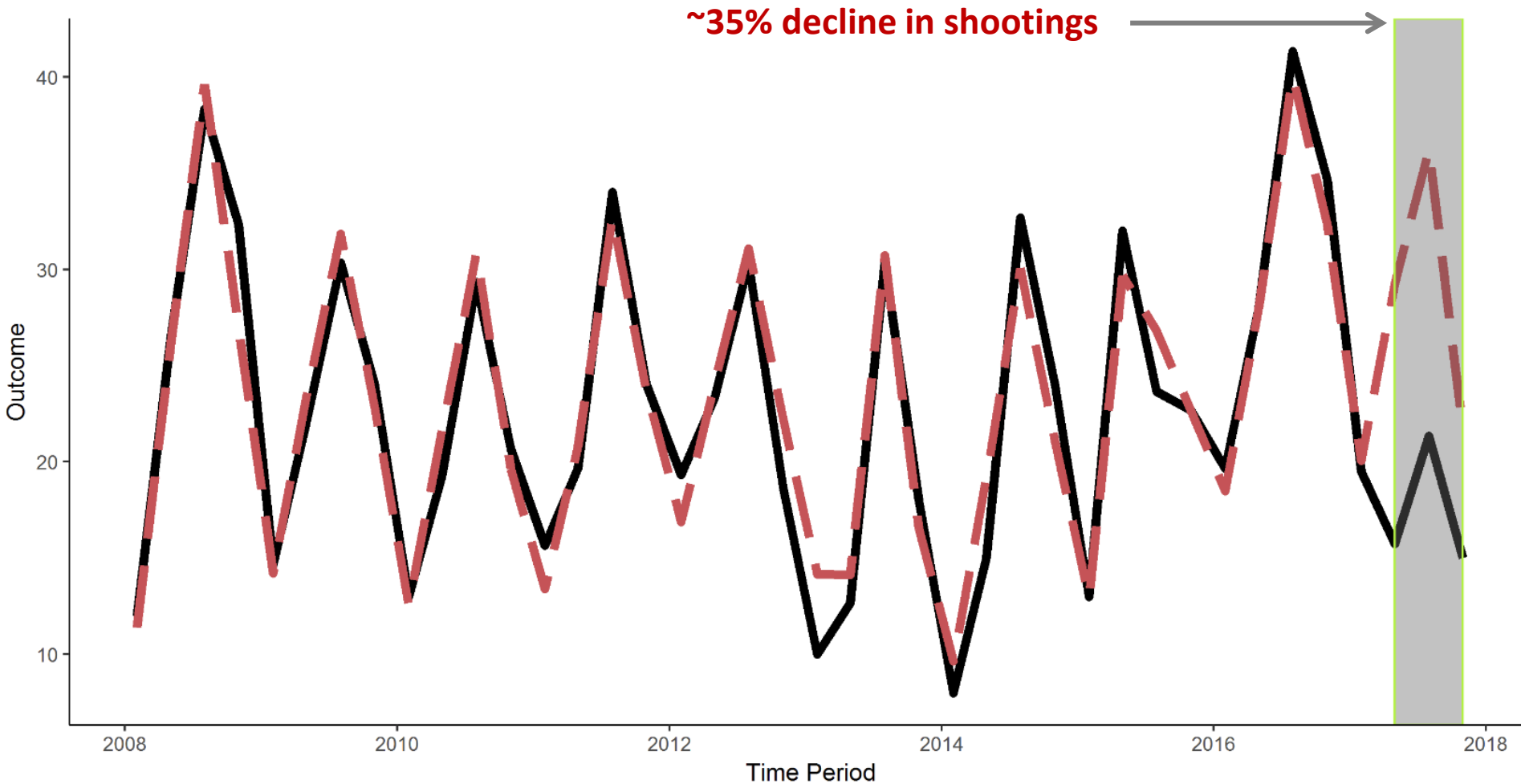
Impact of SDSC on **shootings** in Englewood (007)



Solid line = Englewood (007)

Dashed line = Comparison districts

Impact of SDSC on **shootings** in Englewood (007)



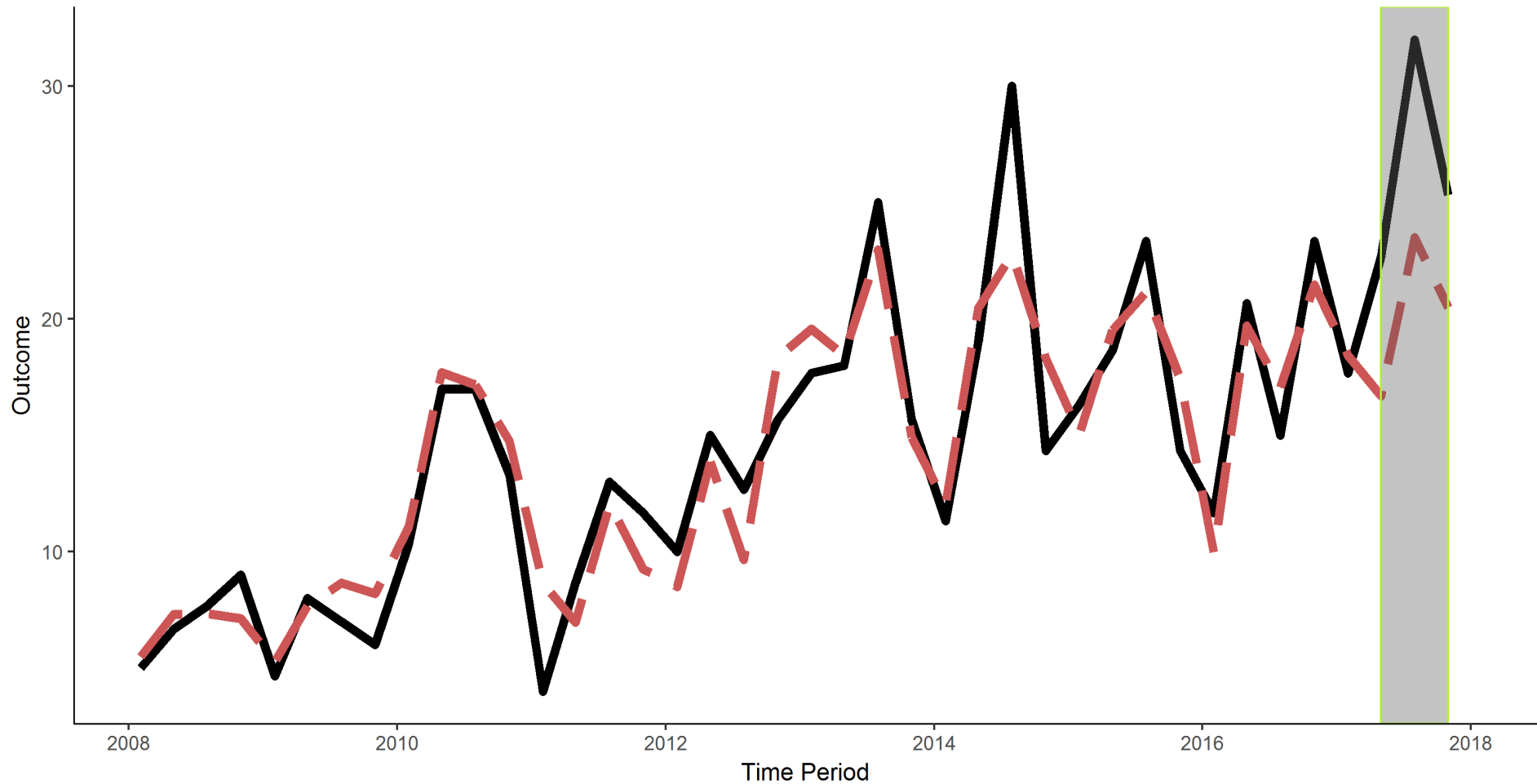
Solid line = Englewood (007)

Dashed line = Comparison districts

Changes in Englewood are **not** due to...

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

Impact of SDSC on **gun arrests** in Englewood (007)

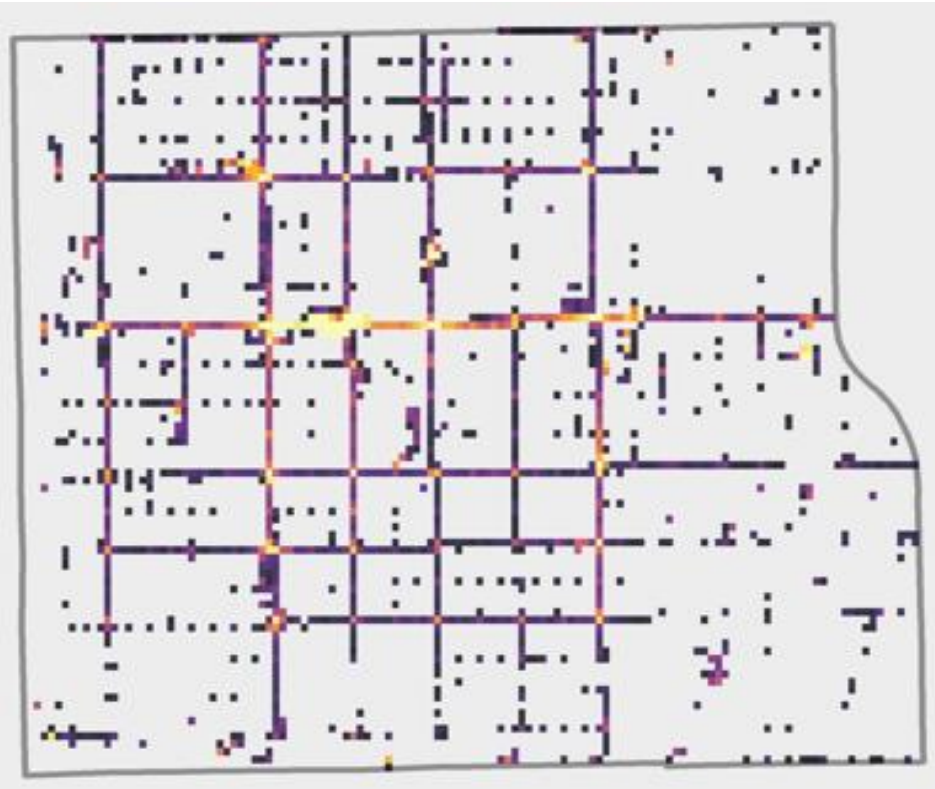


Solid line = Englewood (007)

Dashed line = Comparison districts

Impact of SDSC on **focused patrol** in Englewood (007)

2016

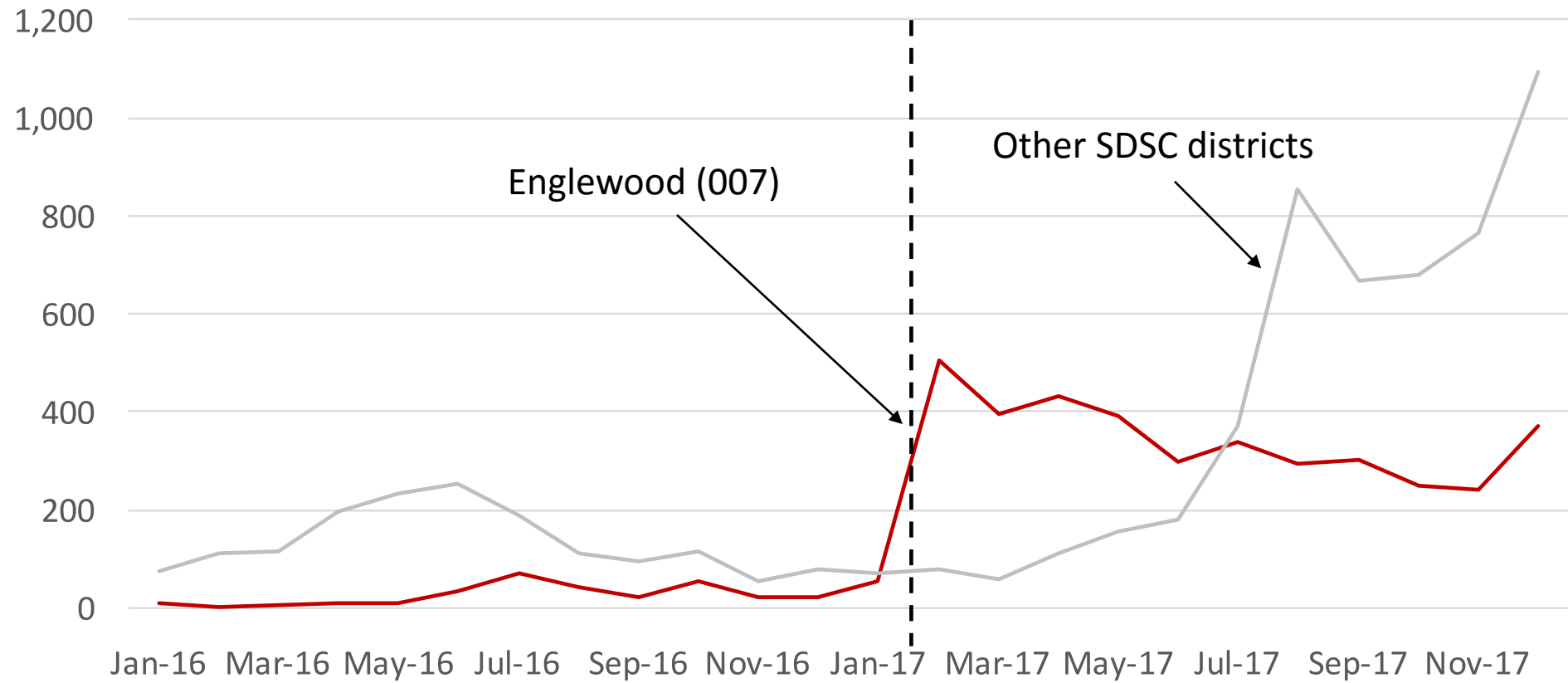


2017



Greater concentration of patrol on main thoroughfares in 2017

Englewood (007) increased **community interactions** relative to other districts



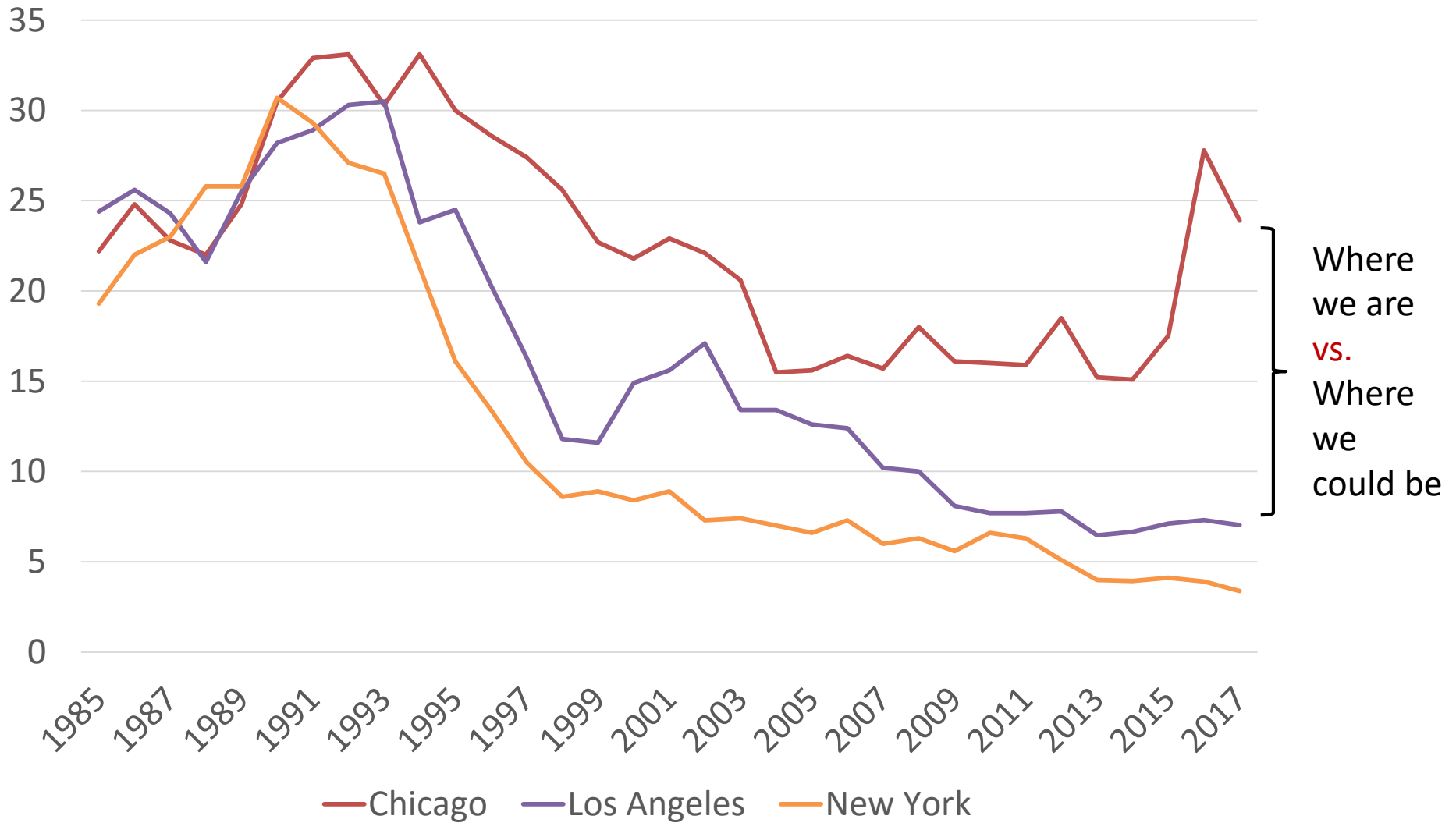
What about the other SDSCs?

- No causal evidence yet (may be too early)
 - Delayed increase in **community interactions**
 - Delayed build-out of full **complementary technology** (cameras, “ShotSpotter” gunshot detection)
- How do we ensure every SDSC becomes as effective as Englewood’s?

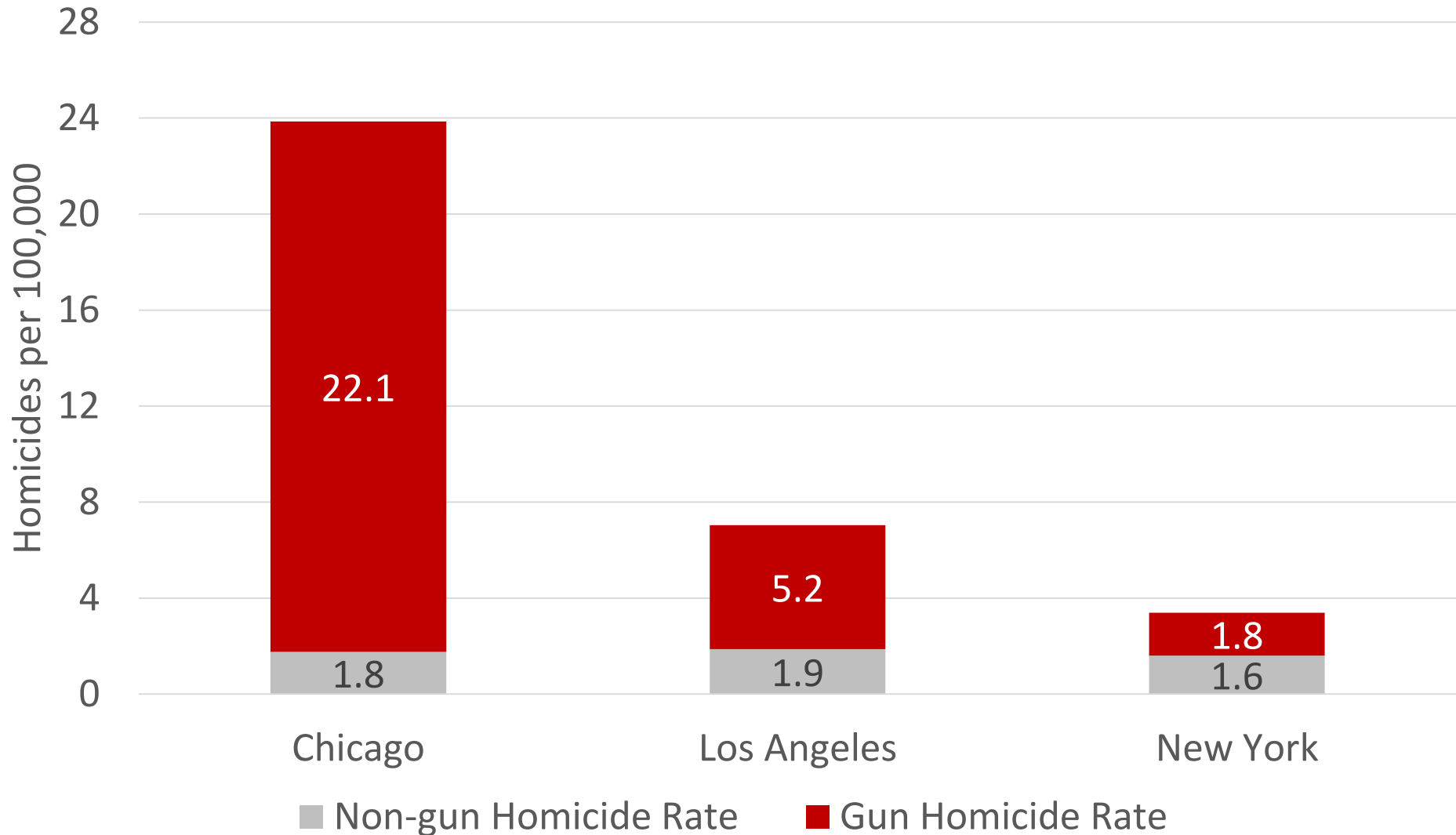
Suppose we get Chicago 2018
back to (say) Chicago 2014

There's an even
bigger challenge

Homicides per 100,000, 1985-2017



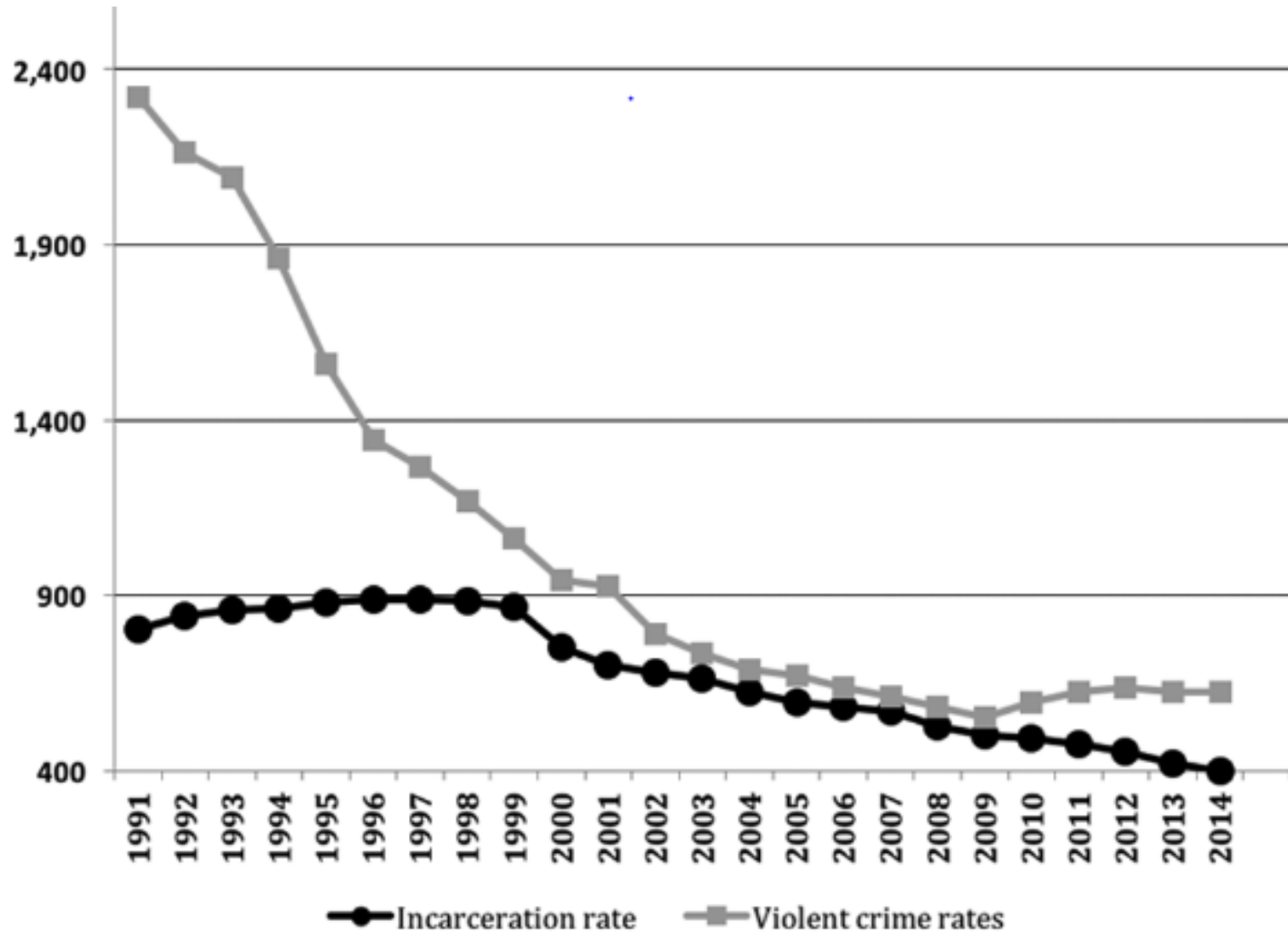
Differences in 2017 homicide rates across cities driven by gun homicides



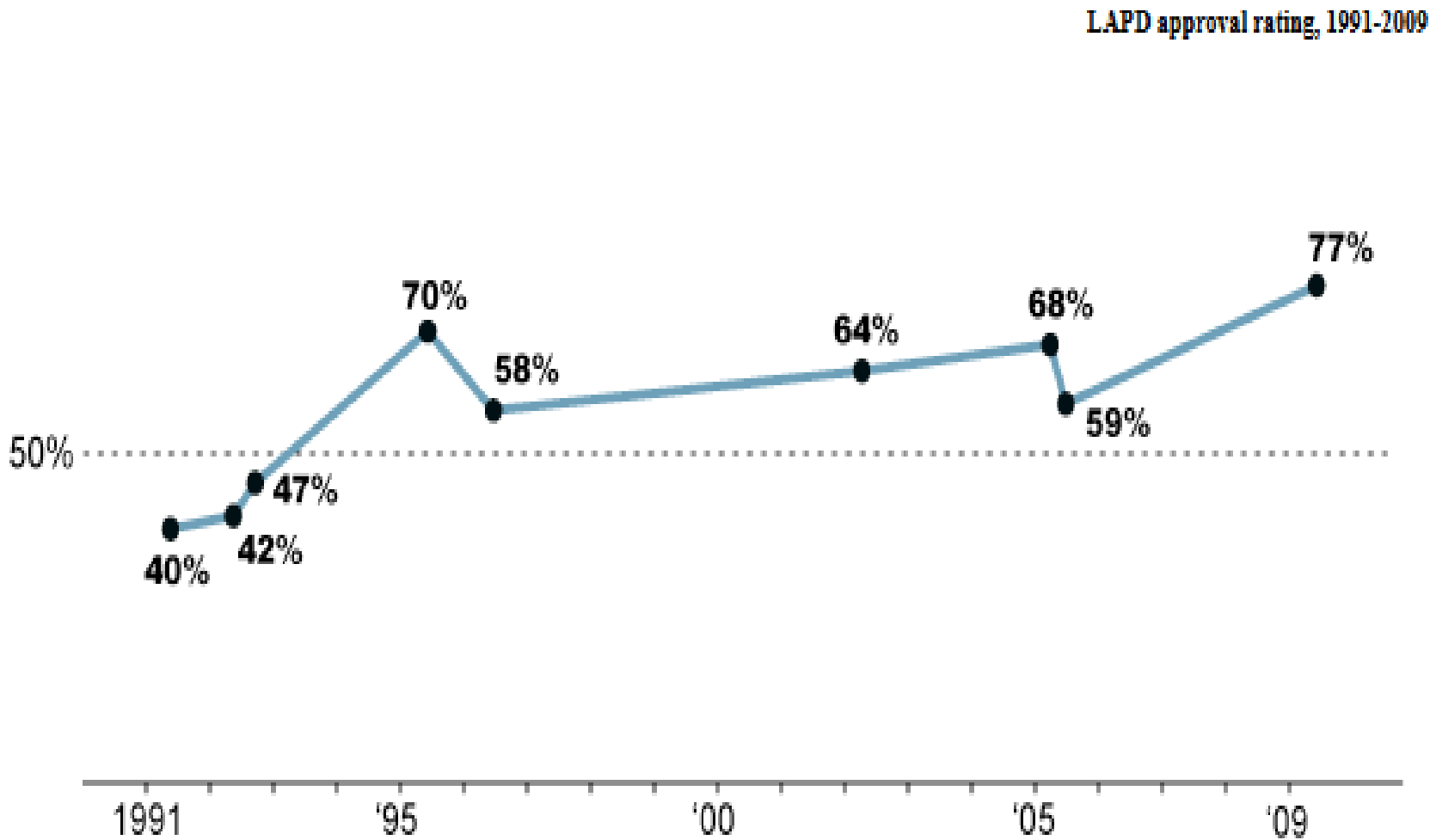
LA and NYC stories usually told as (mostly)
about policing

What are the collateral consequences of
these large-scale policing changes?

NYC's incarceration & violent crime rates declined: not arresting its way out of the problem



Community approval of LAPD increased as crime rates fell



Source: Greene, Judith A., and Vincent Schiraldi. "Better by Half." Federal Sentencing Reporter 29.1 (2016): 22-38.

Of course Chicago is different

Chicago Is The Most Segregated City In America

	% IN POVERTY	% AFRICAN-AMERICAN	HOMICIDE RATE (PER 100,000)
POOREST			
RIVERDALE	61	98	37
FULLER PARK	56	97	63
ENGLEWOOD	42	99	48
WEST GARFIELD PARK	40	96	36
EAST GARFIELD PARK	40	93	42
LEAST POOR			
MOUNT GREENWOOD	3	5	2
EDISON PARK	5	0	0
BEVERLY	5	32	5
NORWOOD PARK	6	.04	7
CLEARING	6	1	4

Poverty, Race, and Homicide in Chicago Community Areas

2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

Sources: map Dustin Cable; table, Steve Bogira

Some (initially) daunting numbers

- Risk of crime involvement (victimization or offending) highest between, say, 15 and 30
 - That's about one quarter of Chicago population
- What can we do to help 700,000 people if intensive jobs programs can cost up to \$30,000 per person?

THE POWER OF PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

5,000 people at highest
predicted risk for gun
violence involvement



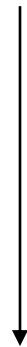
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SHARE OF POPULATION

SHARE OF HOMICIDES

THE POWER OF PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

5,000 people at highest
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violence involvement



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SHARE OF POPULATION

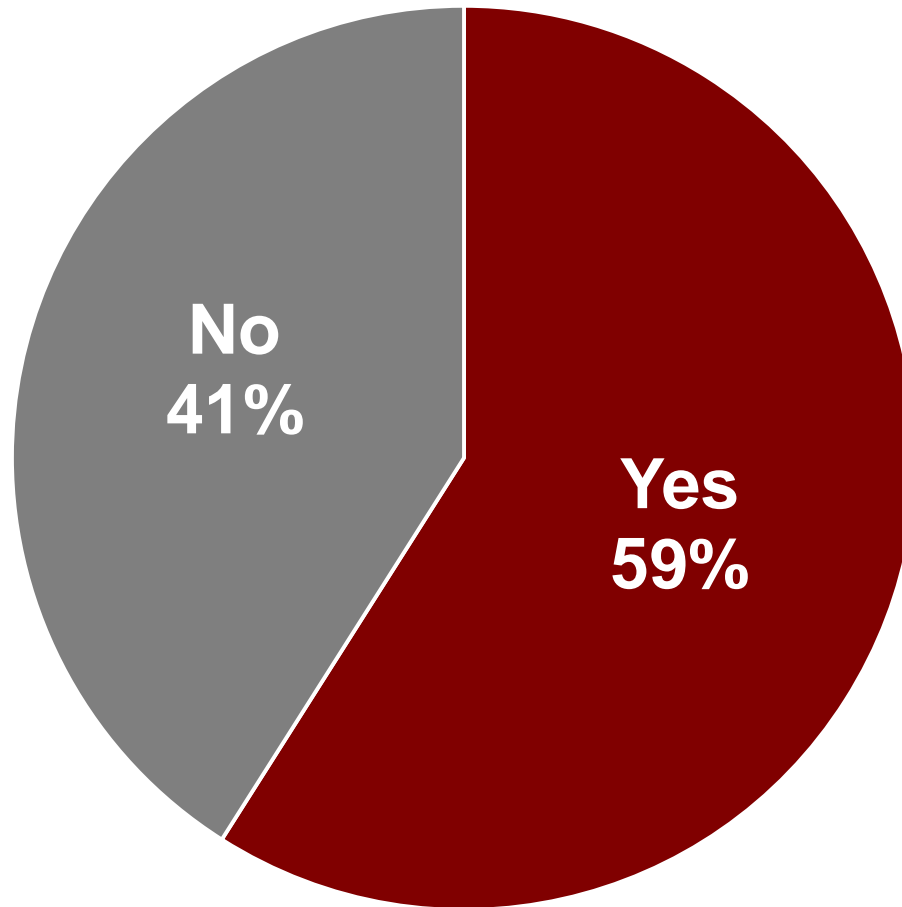
SHARE OF HOMICIDES

An intensive jobs program that reduced risk for target group by 50%
might cost ~\$150M and reduce citywide homicides by 9%

No miracle cures

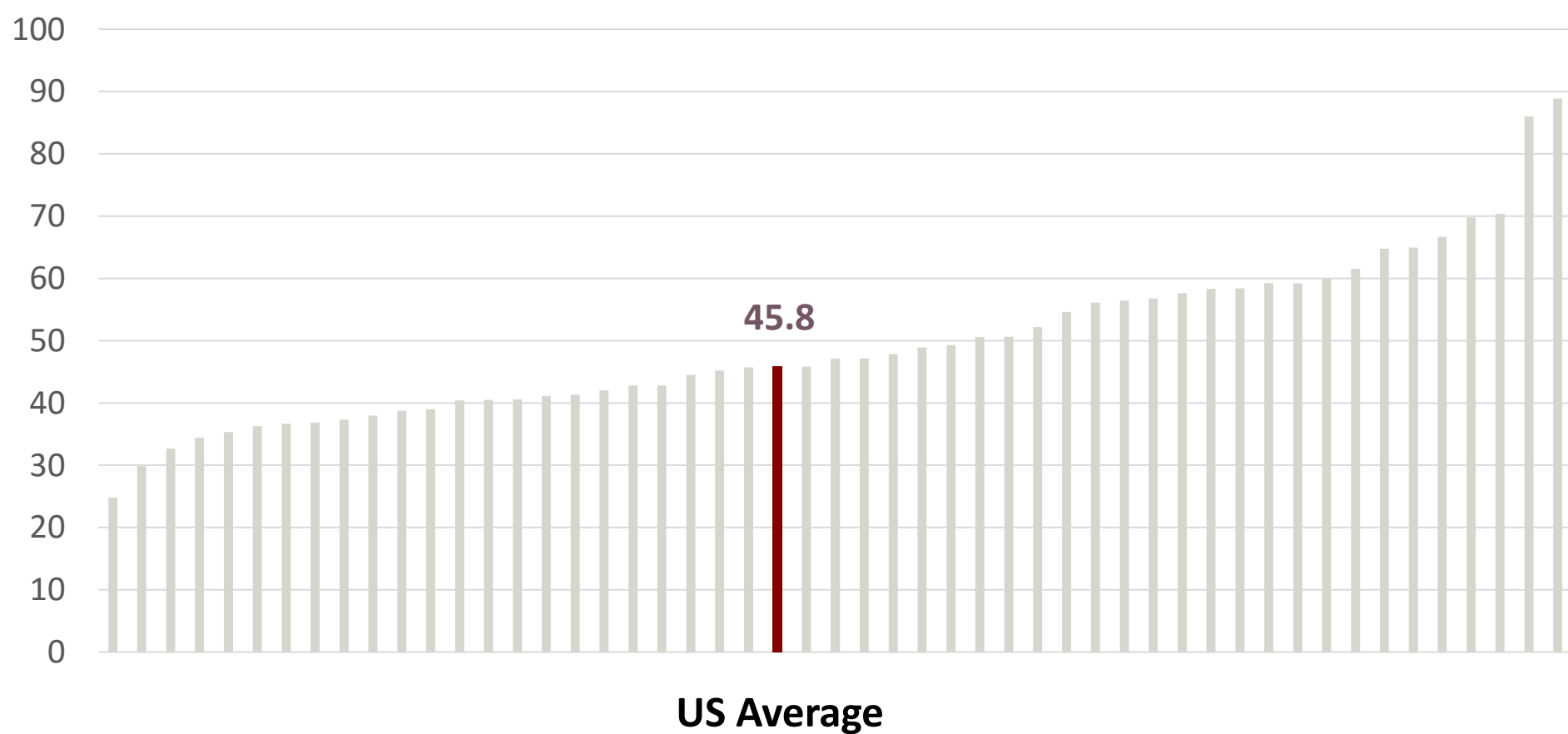
- Can only push this strategy so far
 - Diminishing ability to target highest risk people
- Need to push on **multiple margins**; what else?

Prior DV Victimization or Arrest for those at Highest Risk for Gun Violence



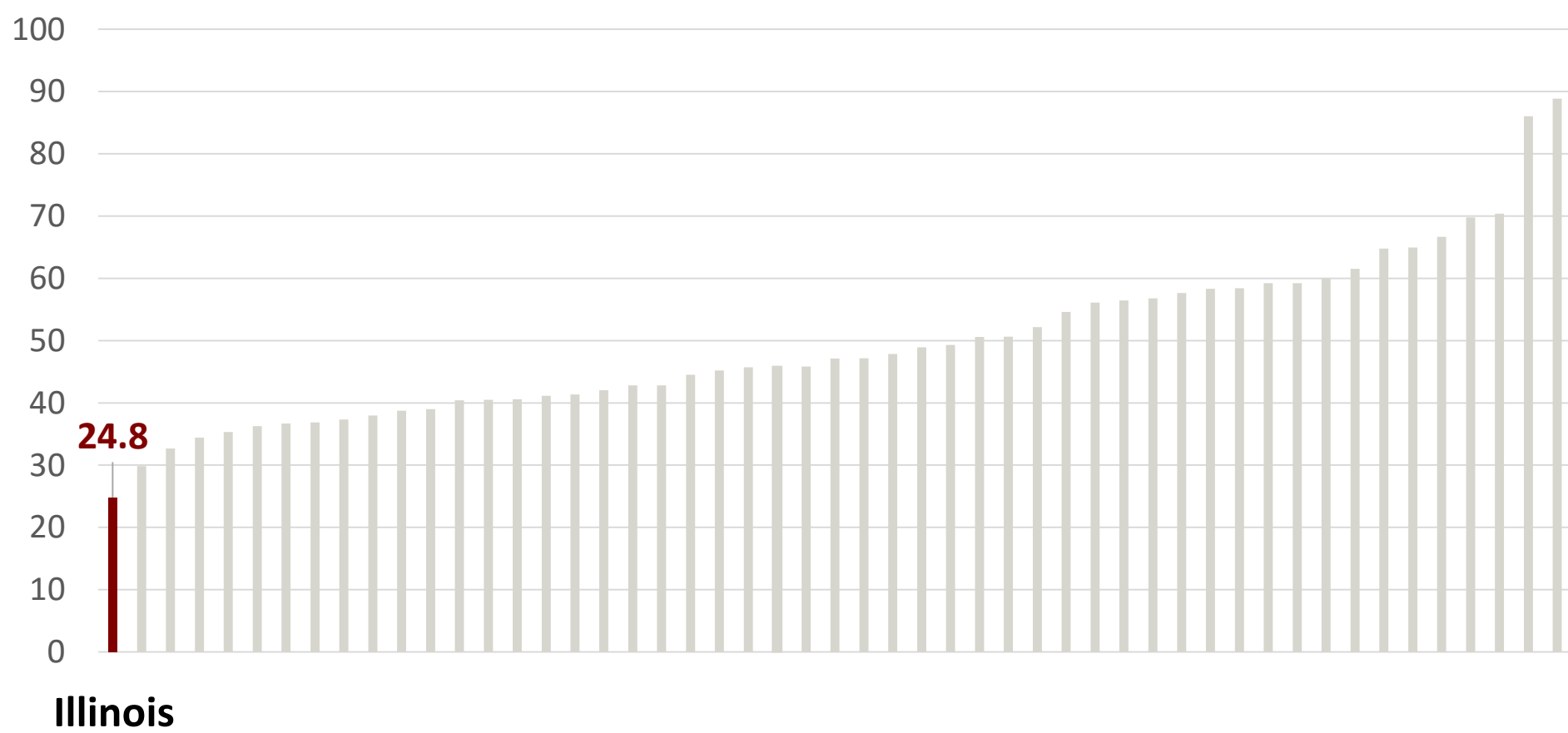
Not just city policies matter

School Revenue from State Government, 2016

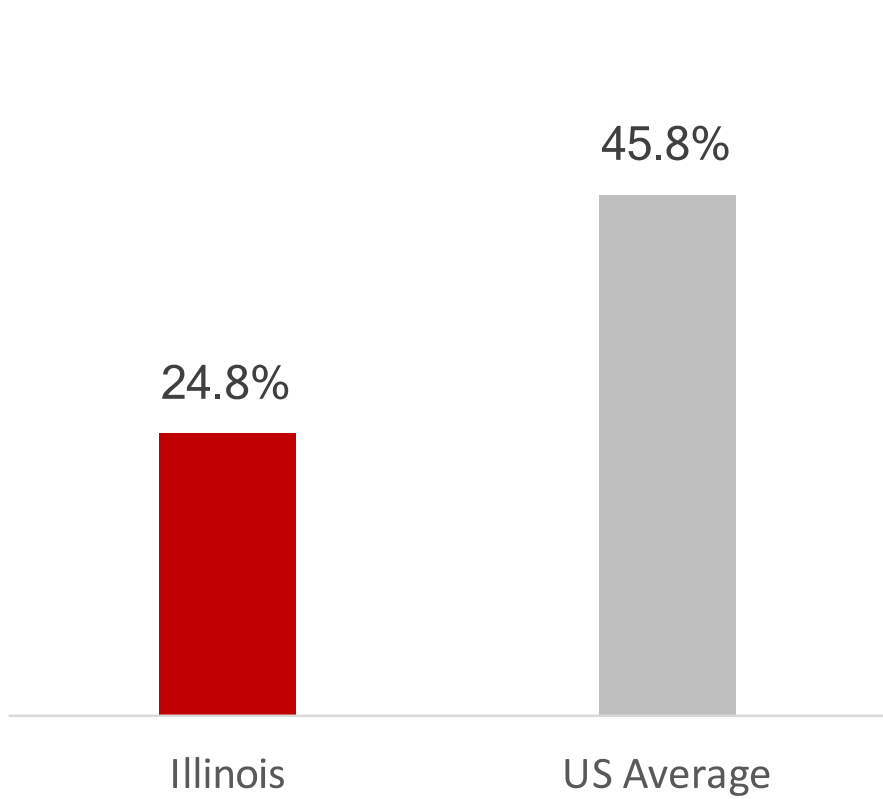


Not just city policies matter

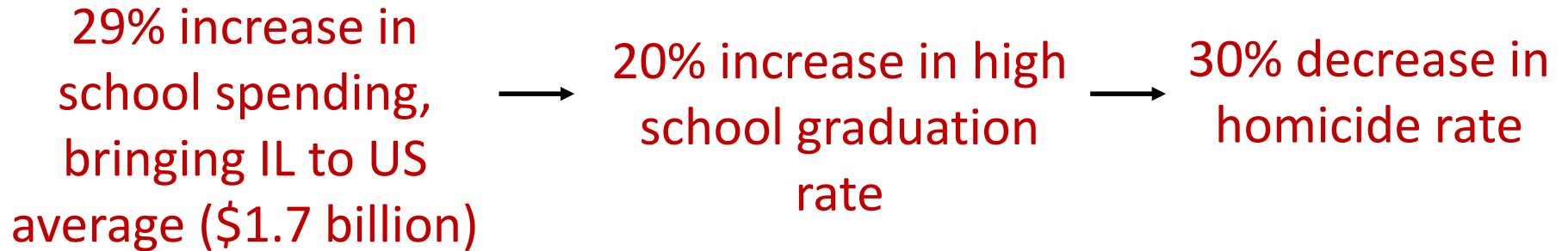
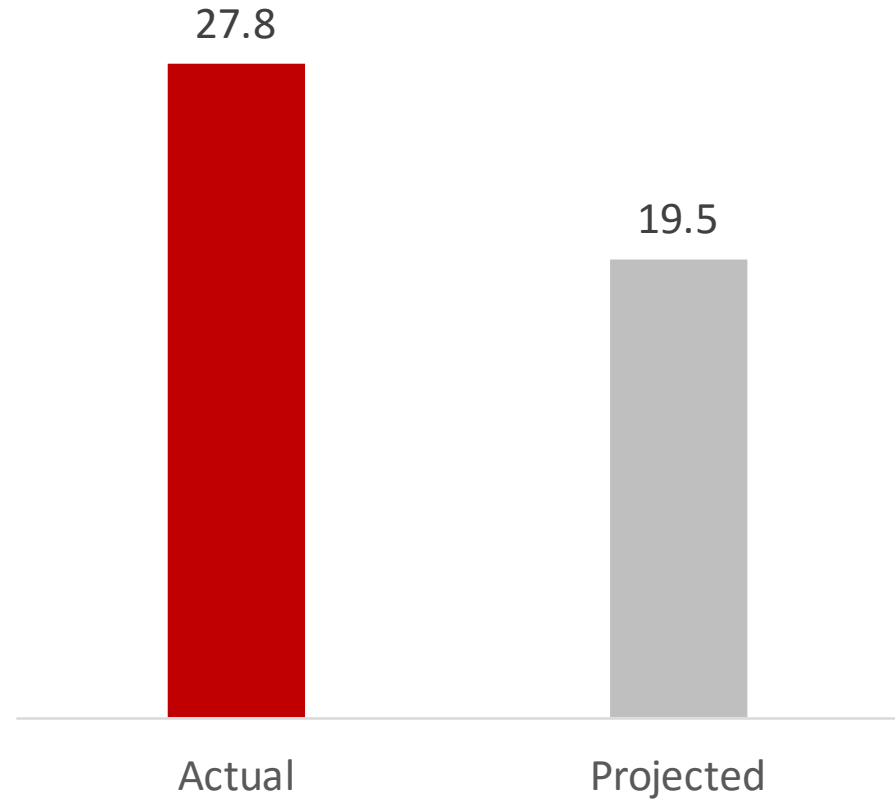
School Revenue from State Government, 2016



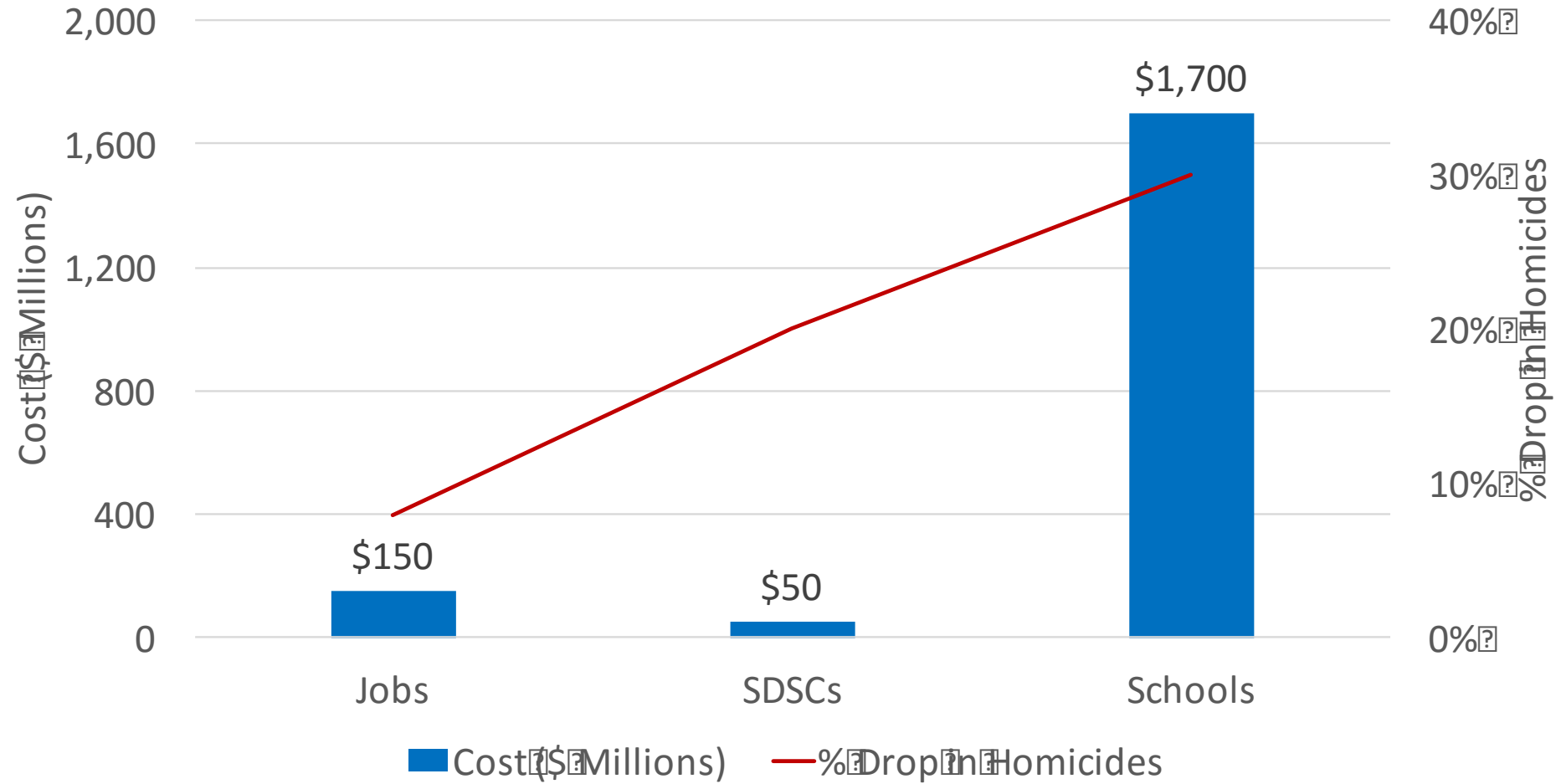
School Revenue from State Government, 2016



Chicago Homicide Rate, 2016



Illustrative Sketch of a Balanced Strategy:
Costly but critical for both fairness & city's future



Thank you