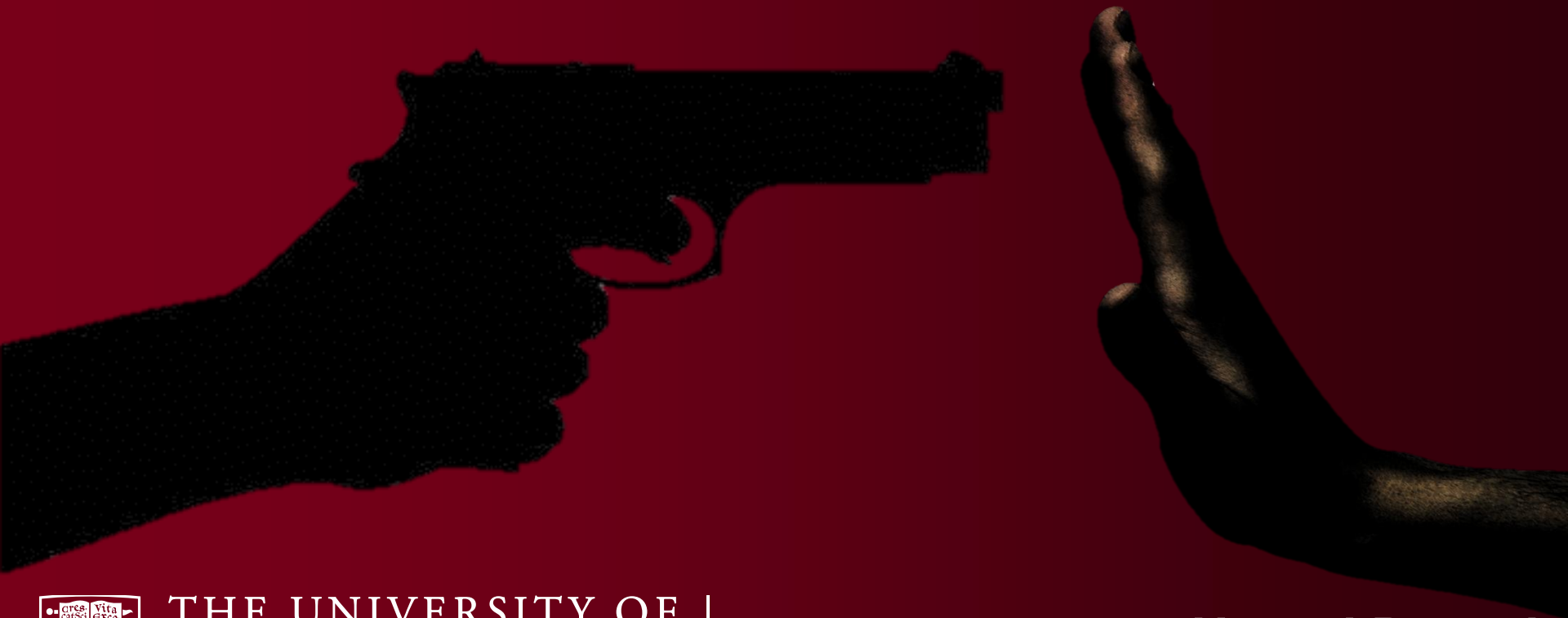


# Violence and Inequality



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**Harold Pollack**  
Co-Director

# Violence as cause of disparities

- Community violence prevention as fundamental to community development—and vice-versa.
  - Shootings and economic development.
    - Community violence reducing profitability of local merchants
    - Cullen and Levitt: Each homicide associated with 70 individuals leaving city.
    - Impact of local violence on student standardized test performance
- Other linkages
  - MTO results: Community safety most important single motivation for housing decisions among low-income mothers
  - Moving to safer neighborhoods associated with reduced depression and extreme obesity among adult women.

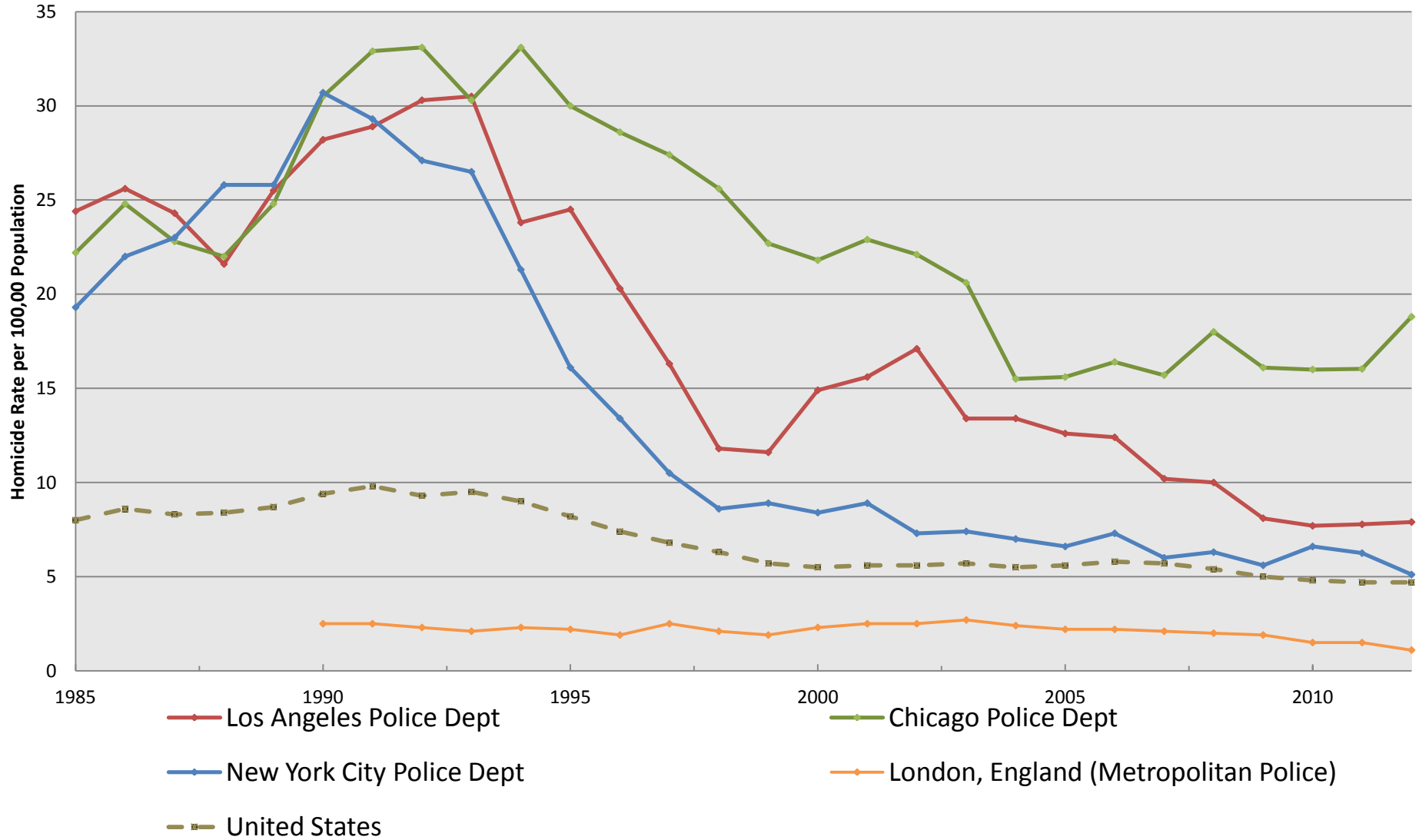


# Disparities as cause of violence

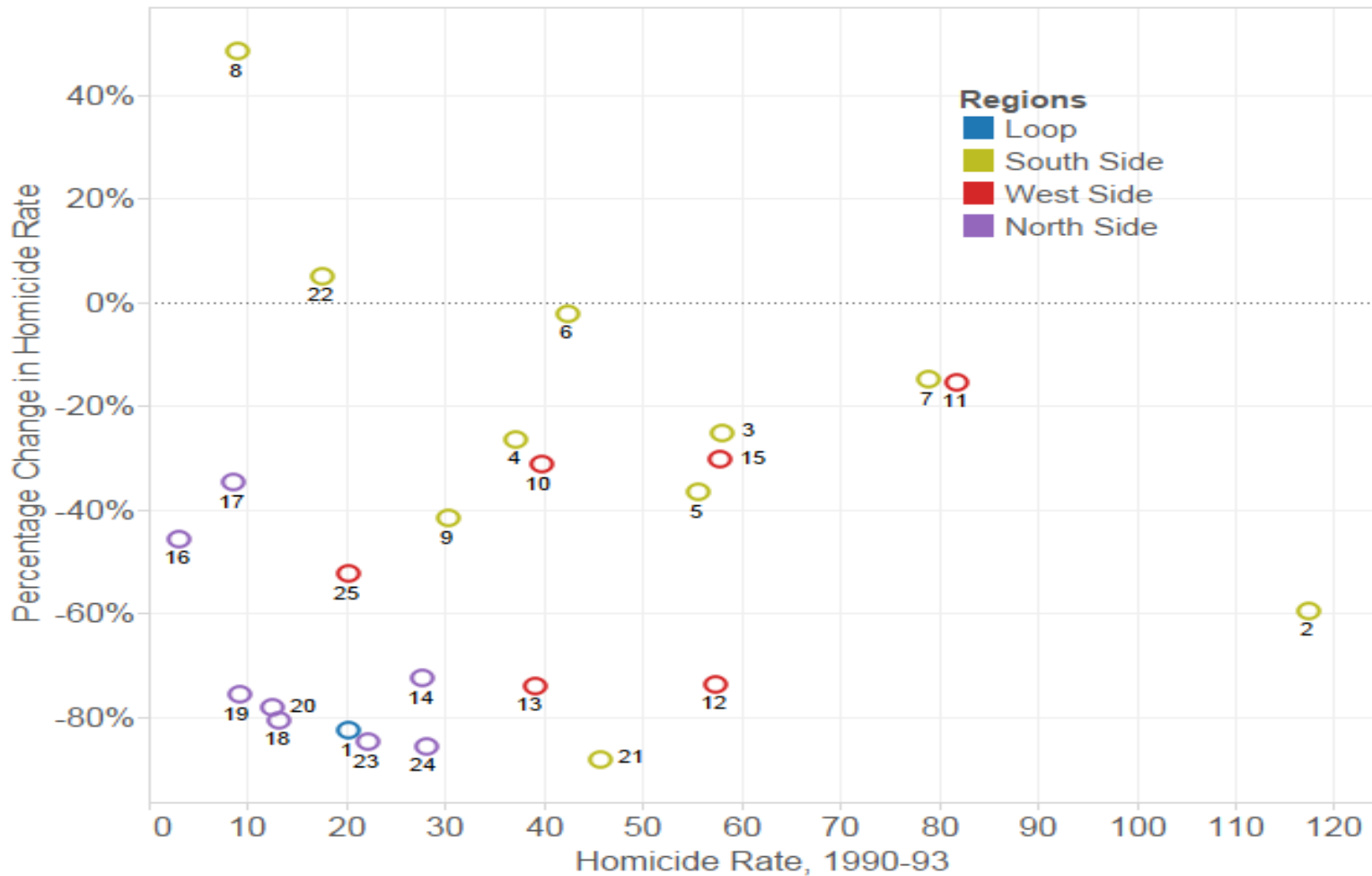
- Foreclosures and gun violence
- Employment-crime relationship.
  - Summer job randomized trial
- Access to community mental health services and related services.
- Social and economic disparities undermining police legitimacy.
  - Community wariness of gun-oriented policing and criminal justice policies given history of over-incarceration problem.
  - E.g. stop-and-frisk issues.



# Homicide per 100,000 Population, 1985-2012



# Widening Disparity: Change in Homicide Rate v. Early 90s, by District



# Violent Crime Rates Major U.S. Cities, 2013

Agency, State	2013 Rate		
1. Detroit Police Dept, MI	2,072.33	14. Stockton Police Dept, CA	1,208.15
2. Oakland Police Dept, CA	1,976.79	15. Miami Police Dept, FL	1,181.90
3. Memphis Police Dept, TN	1,656.40	16. Philadelphia Police Dept, PA	1,099.10
4. St. Louis Police Dept, MO	1,593.72	17. Nashville-Davidson Metro PD, TN	1,040.16
5. Cleveland Police Dept, OH	1,477.72	18. Toledo Police Dept, OH	1,025.31
6. Baltimore City Police Dept, MD	1,401.22	19. Minneapolis Police Dept, MN	1,019.17
7. Milwaukee Police Dept, WI	1,363.84	20. Tulsa Police Dept, OK	970.09
8. Newark Police Dept, NJ	1,263.63	21. Houston Police Dept, TX	962.71
9. Kansas City Police Dept, MO	1,259.68	22. Cincinnati Police Dept, OH	953.15
10. Buffalo Police Dept, NY	1,255.46	<b><u>23. Chicago Police Dept, IL</u></b>	<b>899.08*</b>
11. Indianapolis Police Dept, IN	1,232.50	24. Oklahoma City Police Dept, OK	826.07
12. Atlanta Police Dept, GA	1,223.23	25. Boston Police Dept, MA	782.39
13. Washington Metro Police Dept, DC	1,218.97		

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), City of Chicago Data Portal.

\*The data collection methodology for the offense of rape used by Chicago does not comply with national UCR program guidelines. Consequently, its figures for rape and violent crime (of which rape is a part) are not published by the FBI. The University of Chicago Crime Lab calculated Chicago's violent crime rate using crimes reported on the Chicago Data Portal where the UCR codes indicated homicide, manslaughter, criminal sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.



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# Fundamental equation of many homicides

**Young men + disagreement + impulsivity + gun  
= dead body**



# Police Department Gun Seizures, 2012



Source: The New York Times & Jim Warren; Chicago Police Department



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# More than just the guns. Social Determinants matter, too

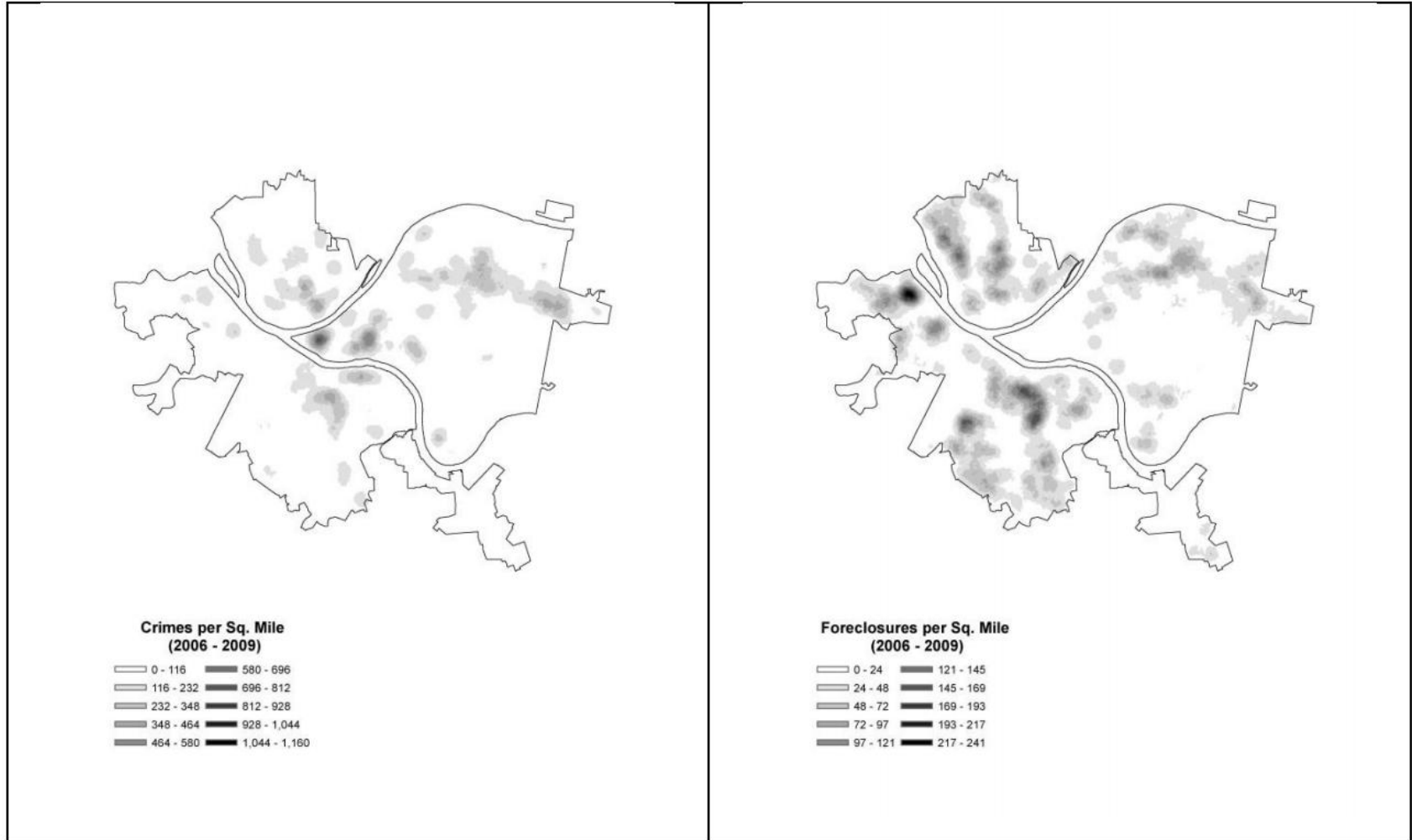
- **Foreclosure-crime connection**
- **Substance use**
- **Employment-crime connection**



# Foreclosure/Vacancies and crime

## Cui and Walsh (2014)

Figure 2: Spatial Distribution of Crimes and Foreclosures



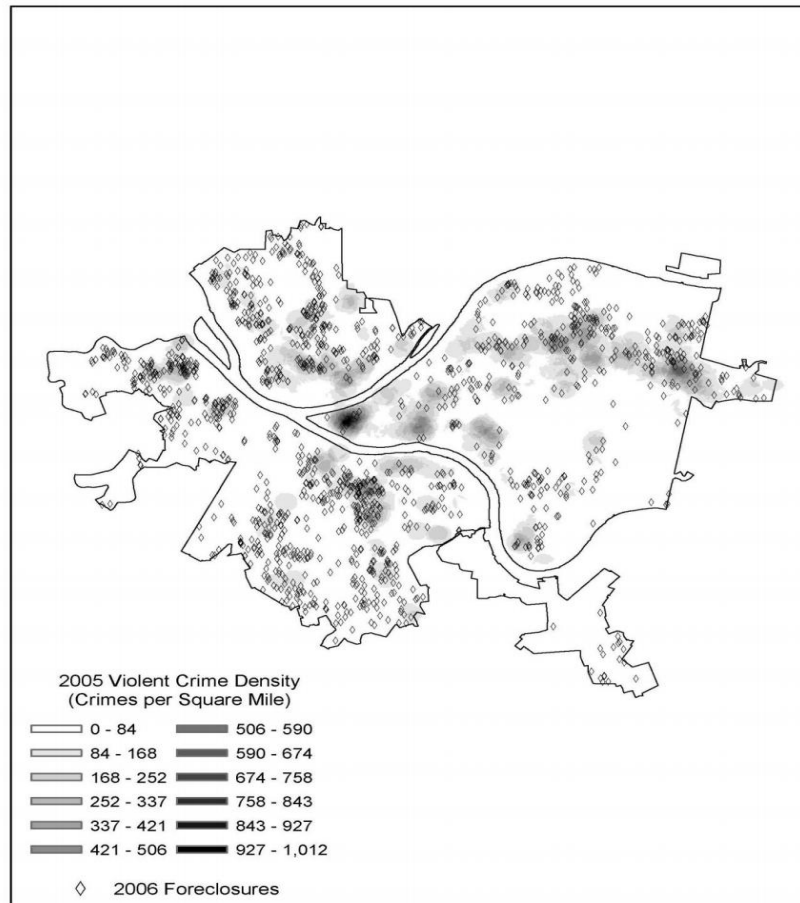
Percentages are calculated from all crimes in the City of Pittsburgh in 2006.



# Foreclosure/Vacancies and crime

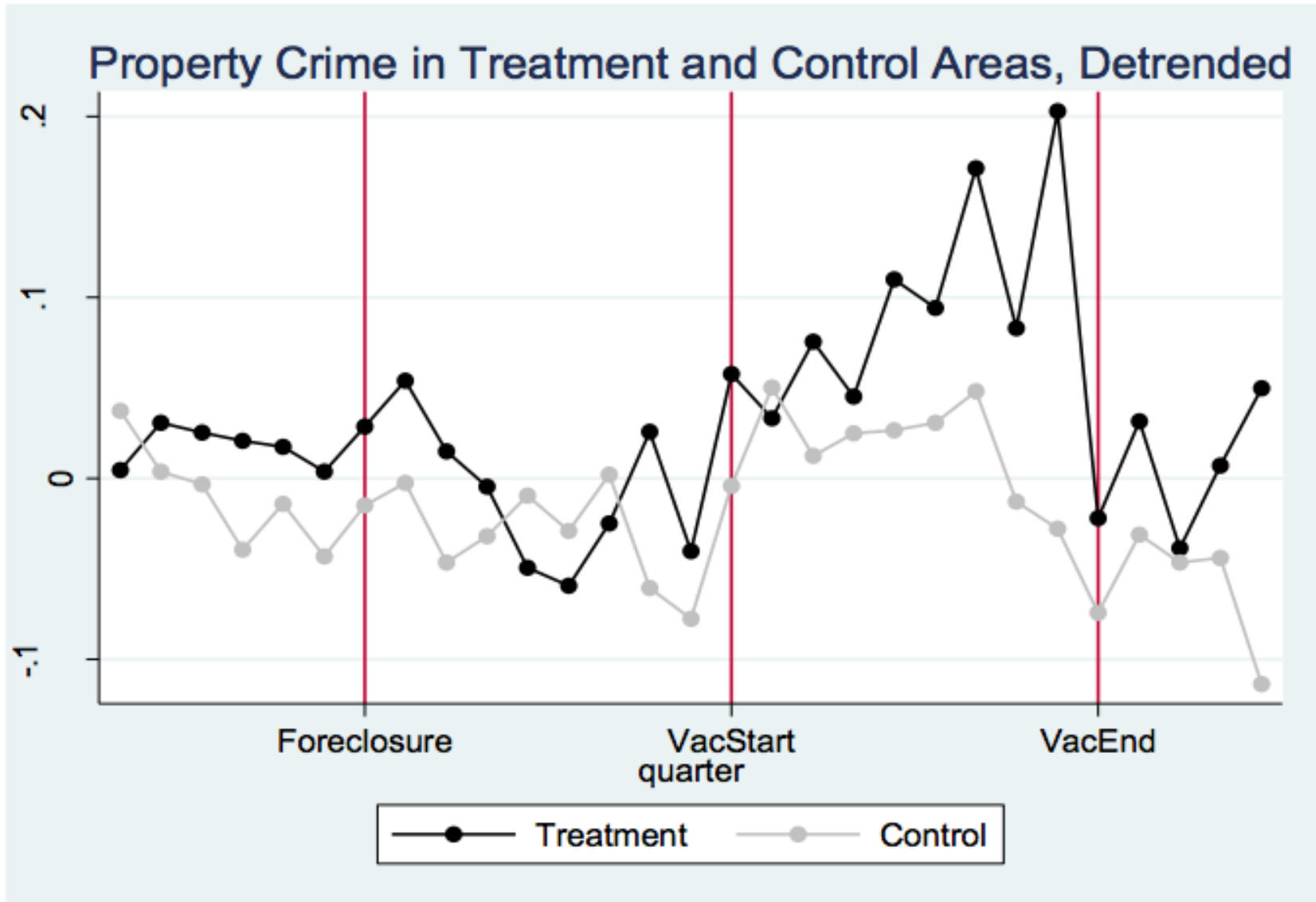
## Cui and Walsh (2014)

- Violent crime rates increase by roughly 19% once foreclosed home becomes vacant – an effect that increases with length of vacancy...



# Foreclosure/Vacancies and crime

## Cui and Walsh (2014)

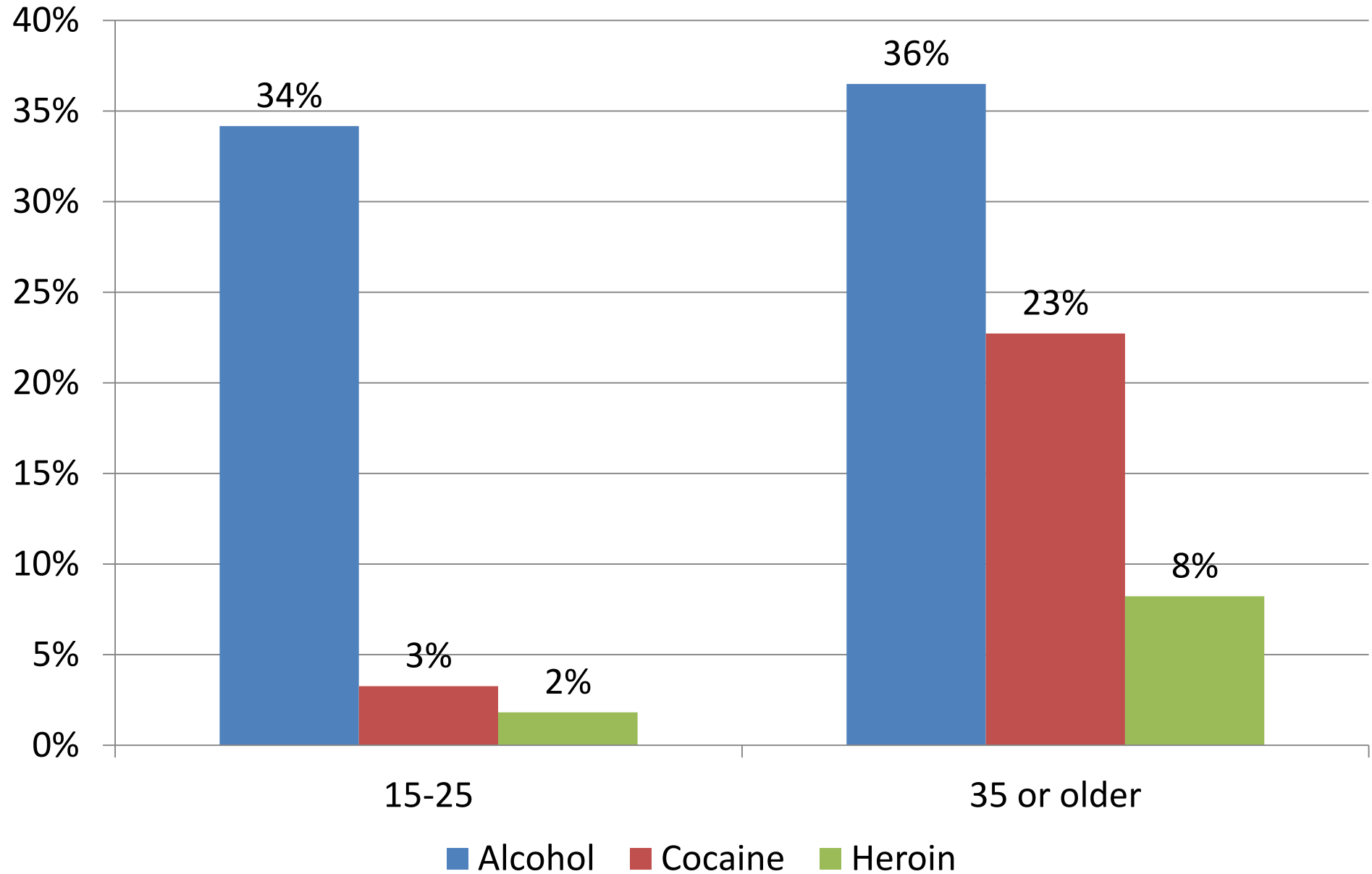


# Who is dangerous?

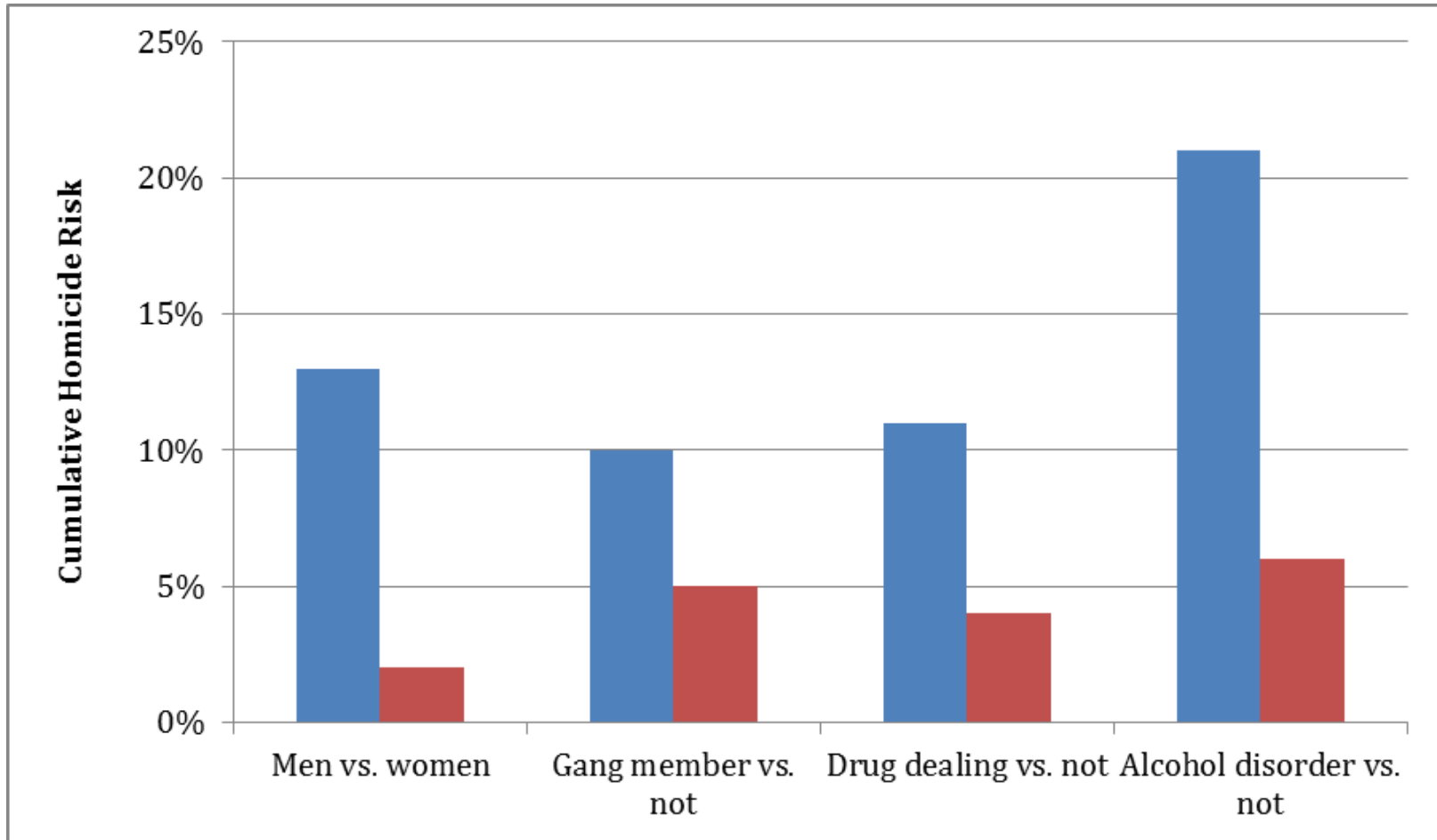
- Young men who misuse alcohol or other substances are more dangerous, on average, than are people with (say) simple severe mental illness.
- To the extent we are targeting resources, young men with dual diagnosis are a key group for public safety.
- Strong link to victimization, as well.
- Lack of basic mental health services.



# Positive toxicologies: northern Illinois homicide victims, 2005-09



# Among Detained Juvenile Offenders, Alcohol Misuse Striking Risk Factor



Results from Teplin and collaborators (2014)



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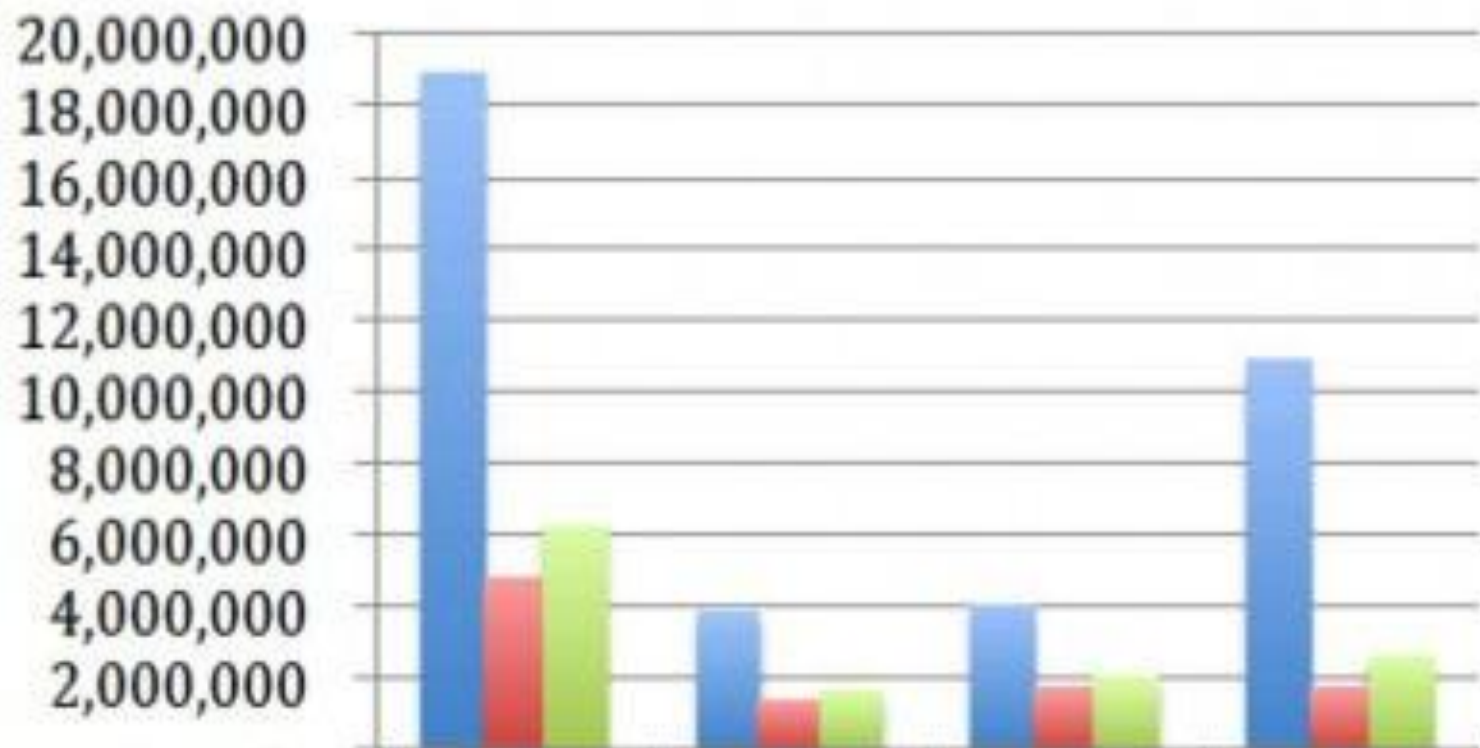
In 2011, 4.8 million people who were both uninsured and experiencing substance use disorders.



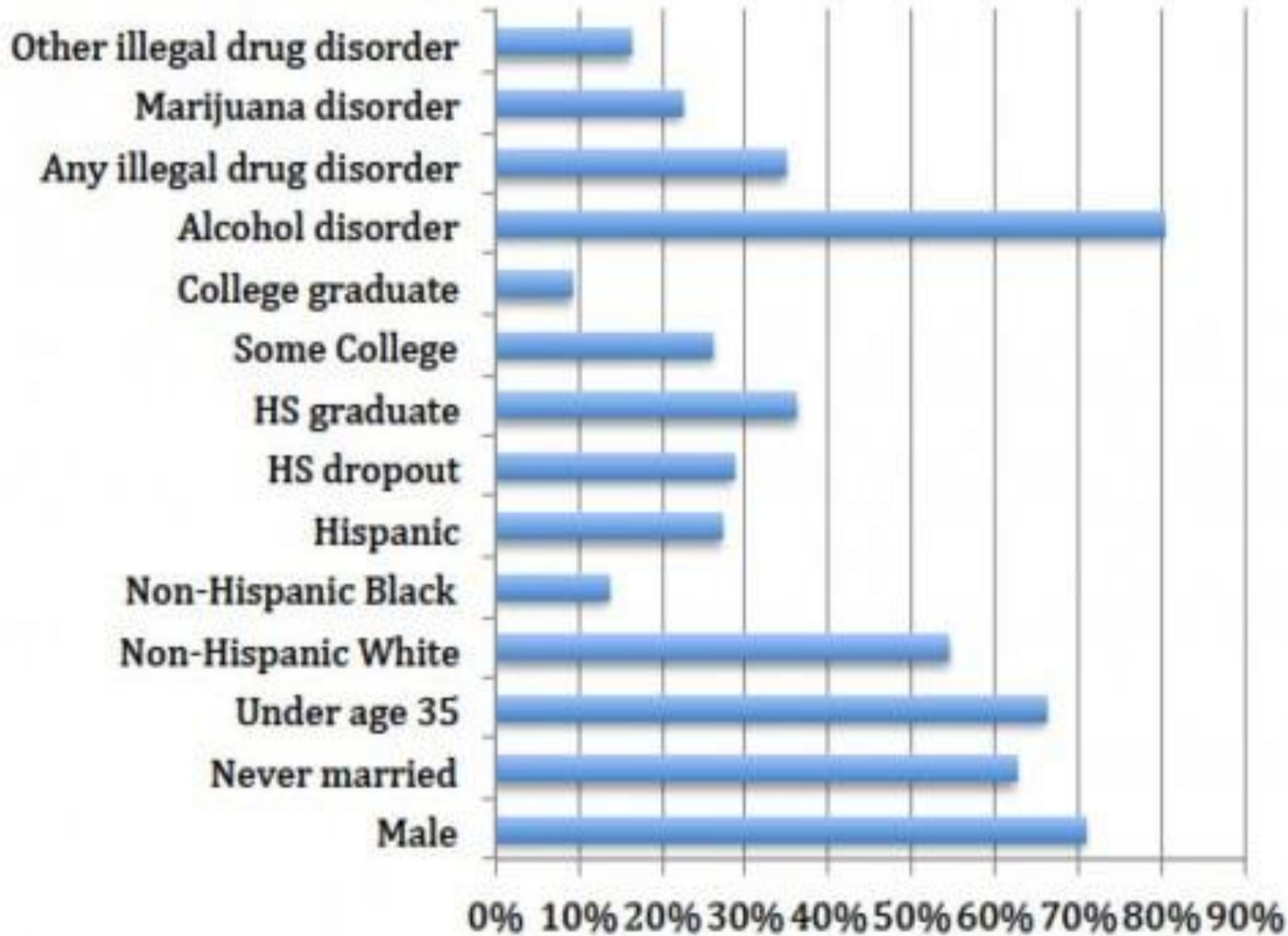
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	All Adults 18+	<100% FPL	100-200% FPL	>200% FPL
<b>SUD (Abuse/Dependence on alcohol or illicit drug)</b>	18,900,000	3,816,502	4,016,905	10,900,000
<b>SUD and uninsured</b>	4,830,524	1,375,702	1,697,850	1,720,785
<b>Has SUD, either uninsured or disorder not covered</b>	6,257,213	1,621,483	1,989,524	2,572,724



# MH/SUD Coverage in ACA

*(once states take up Medicaid expansion)*

	New Coverage for M/SUD Care	Expanded M/SUD Care Coverage	Total
Individuals Currently Holding Individual Coverage	3.9	7.1	11
Individuals Currently with Coverage under Small Group Plans	1.2	23.3	24.5
Uninsured	27	--	27
Total	32.1	30.7	62.5

# Why does it matter?

## Welcome to Cook County Jail



# On any given night at 26<sup>th</sup> and California

- 2,000 inmates with significant psychiatric disorders who require a variety of Medicaid-funded services.
- Change in inmate Medicaid eligibility due to ACA (and County Care)
  - 2012—90% of inmates ineligible.
  - 2016—Majority of inmates Medicaid-enrolled.
- Cook County Sheriff Tom Dart
  - *“Medicaid waiver+ ACA have the potential to be game changers--ending the [federal, state, and city budget] cuts that have made the Cook County Jail the provider of first resort in the city of Chicago and Cook County.”*
- Need to make this work effectively.



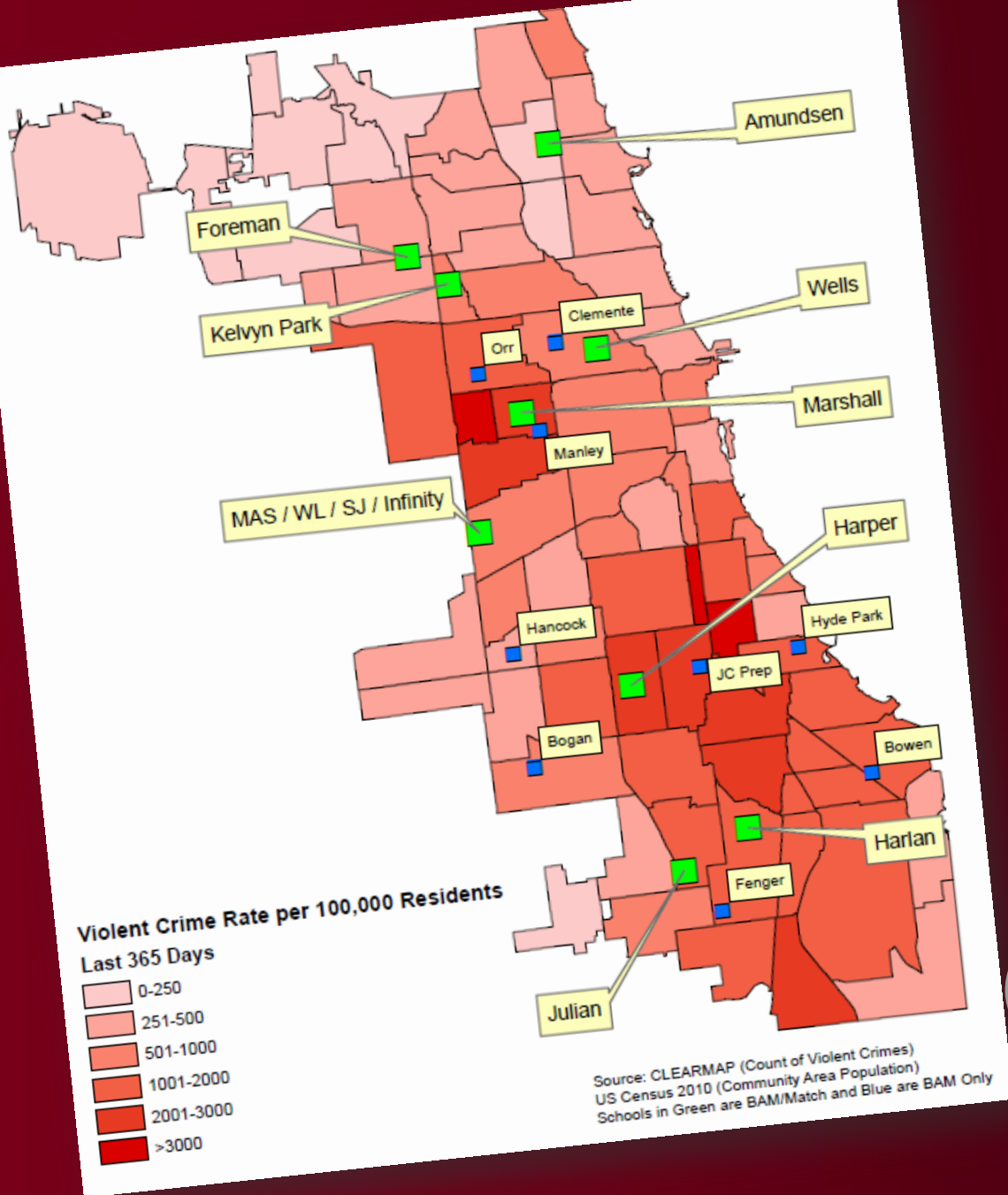
# Employment-crime connection

- **Stable employment for many reasons a protective factor against violence**



# 4,500

9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>  
graders  
randomly  
assigned to  
program vs.  
control  
(Heller, 2014)



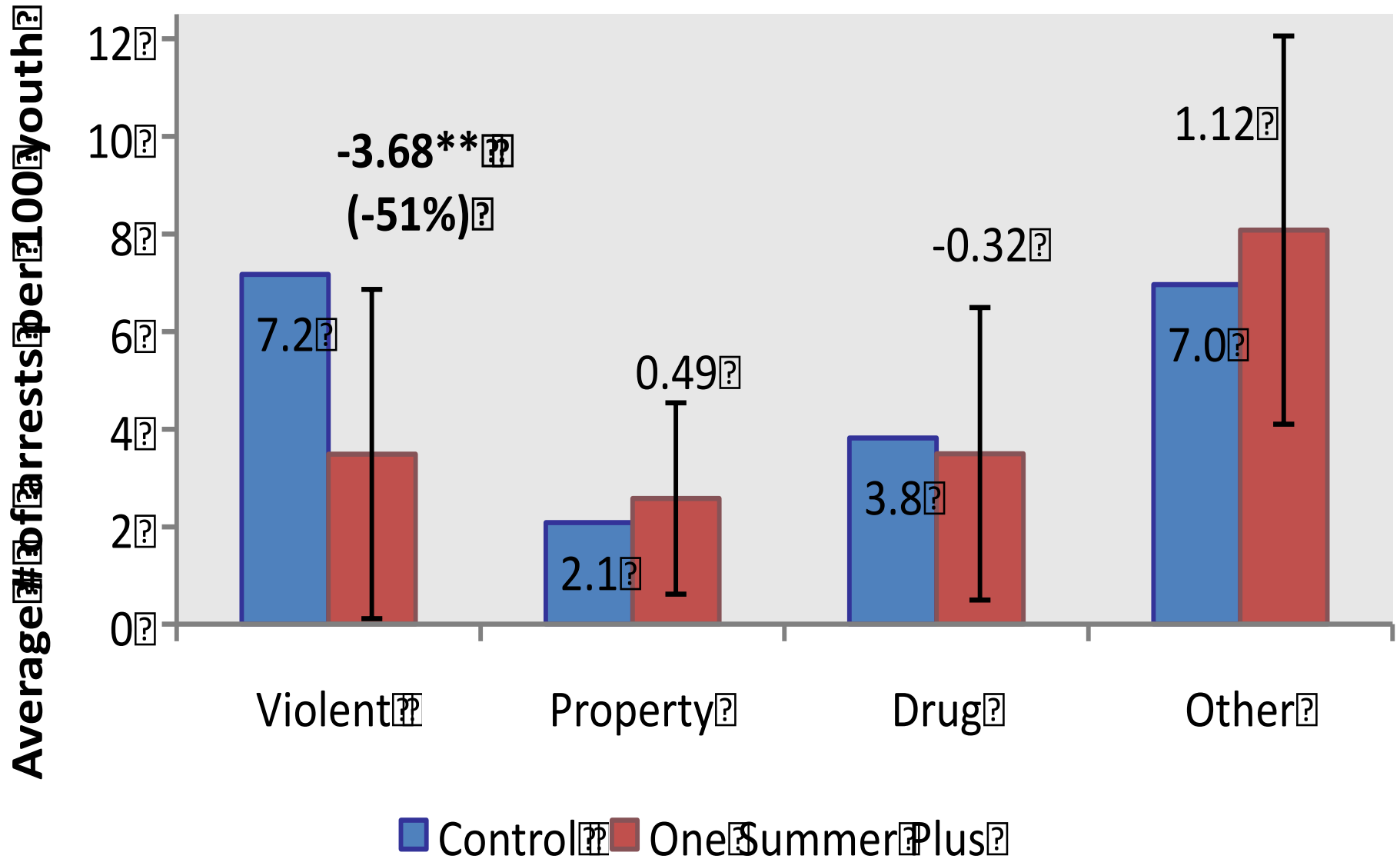
# “Nothing Stops a Bullet Like a Job”

- 75% of youth offered the program participated in 2012
- 90% of participating youth completed
- Average participant worked 171 hours, earned over \$1,400



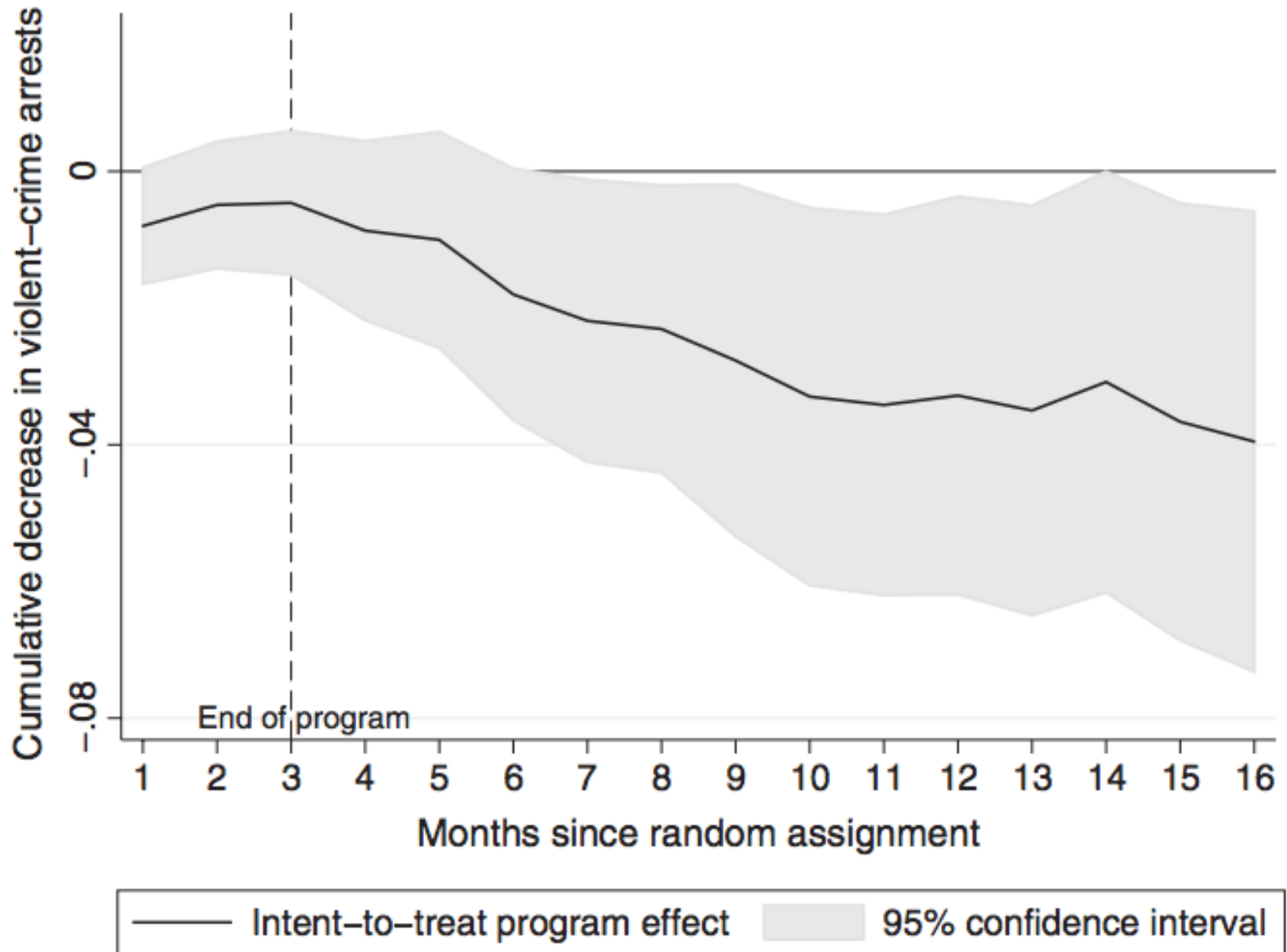


# Effect of Participation after 7 Post-Program Months



\* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

# Effect of Summer Jobs over Time (Heller 2014)



# Improving social-cognitive skills among disadvantaged youth (BAM Sports Edition)

Sara Heller, **Harold Pollack**, Roseanna Ander and  
Jens Ludwig

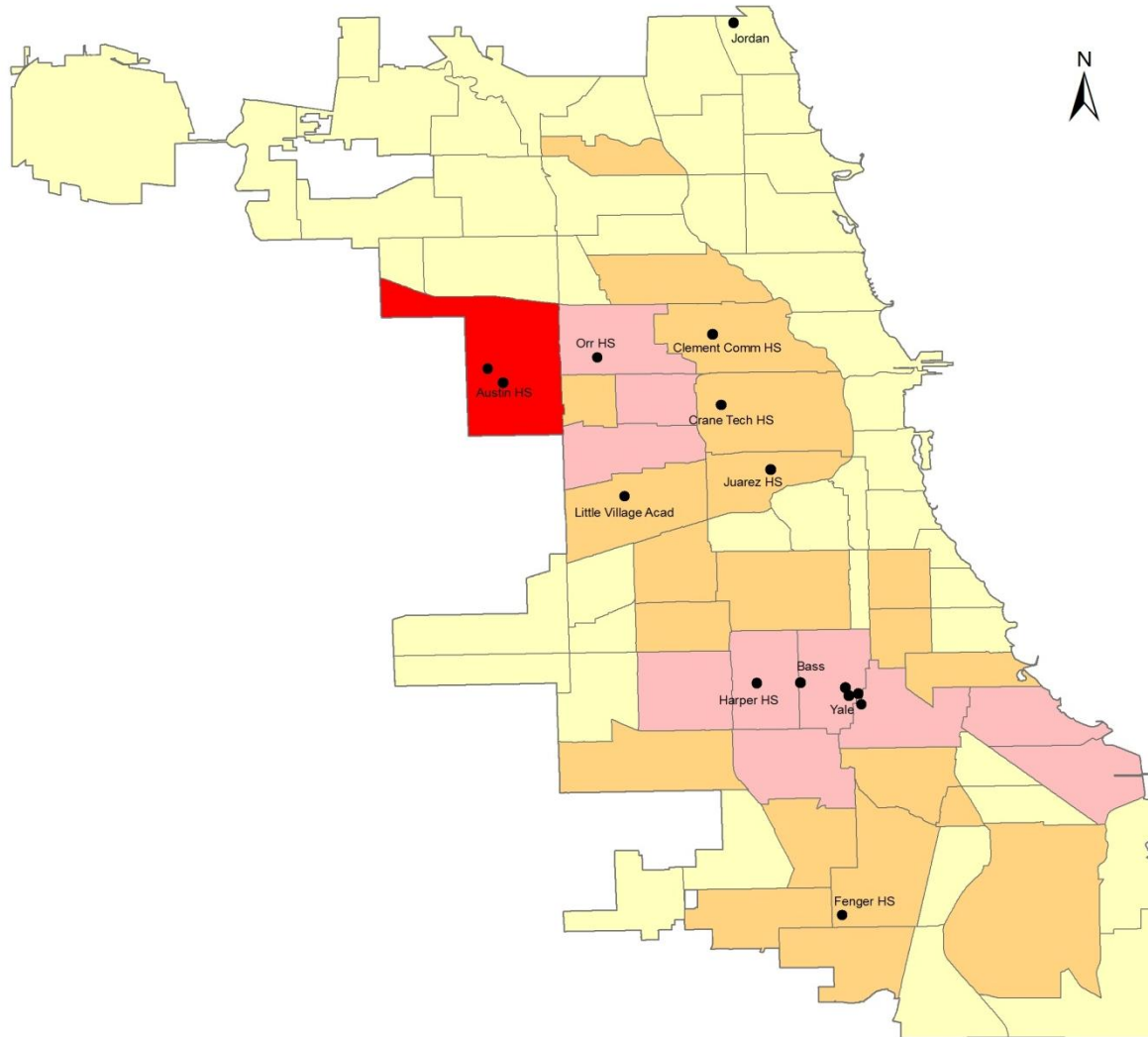
University of Chicago



# Becoming a Man (B.A.M.) Sports Edition

- Application of CBT, mentoring, and positive youth development sports intervention, late middle school/early HS.
- Helping kids navigate the real-world environments of tough low-income communities, and to slow-down scripts they develop to survive in that environment.
- 16 CPS schools
- 2,740 students in RCT

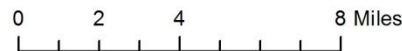




**Community Areas**

**Homicide Rate - 2009 CPD Annual Report**

- Less than 4
- 4 - 13
- 14 - 23
- More than 23

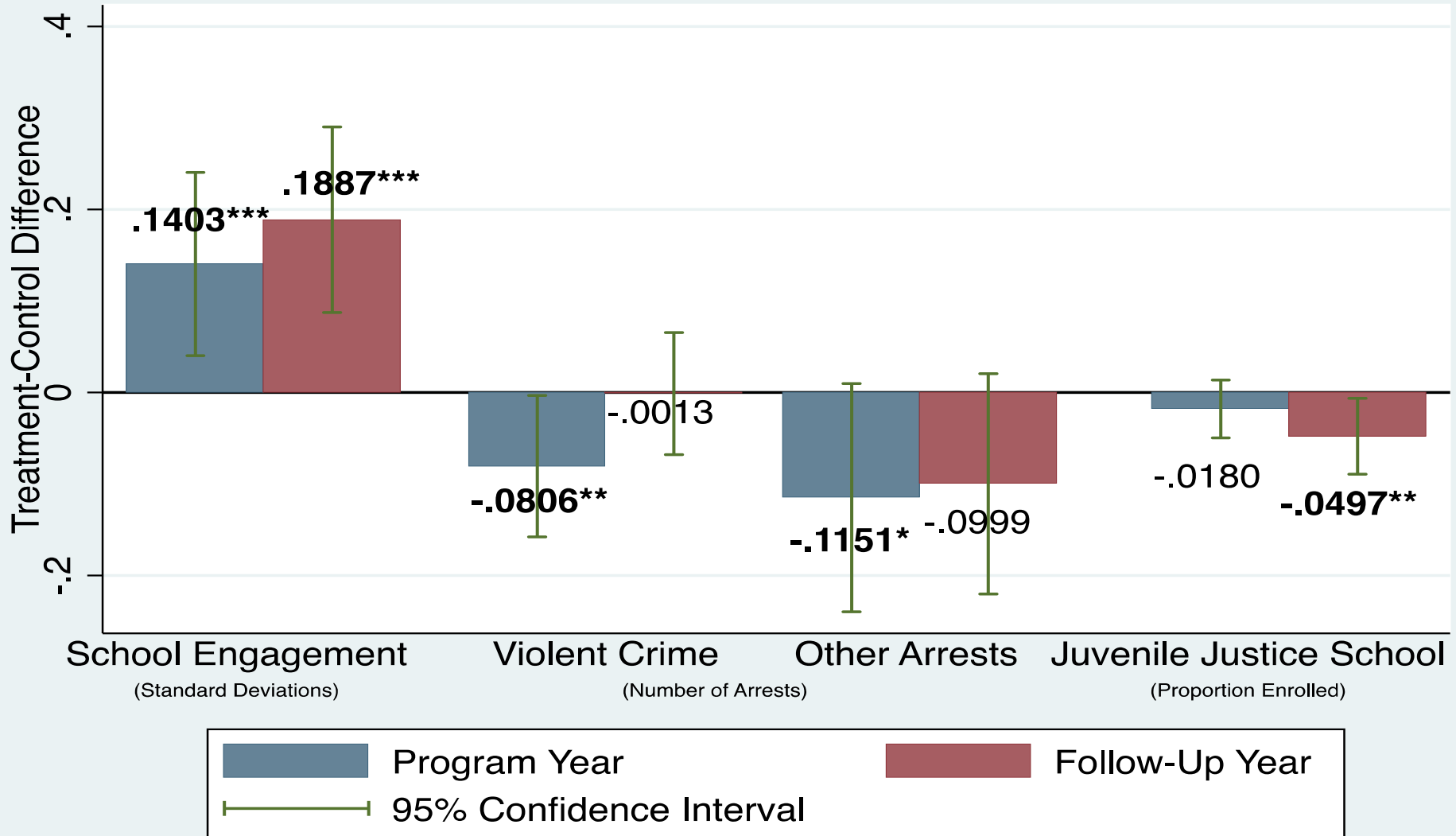


**Intervention Schools**

- Austin Polytech (High School)
- Banneker (Elementary)
- Bass (Elementary)
- Clemente (High School)
- Crane (High School)
- Douglass (High School)
- Fenger (High School)
- Harper (High School)
- Jordan (Elementary)
- Juarez (High School)
- Little Village (Elementary)
- Orr (High School)
- Parker (Elementary)
- Robeson (High School)
- Yale (Elementary)

# Summary bottom line slide

## Effects of Participation in Social-Cognitive Skill Intervention





YOUTH GUIDANCE  
WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY  
CONNECTIONS

YOUTH GUIDANCE  
WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY  
CONNECTIONS

YOUTH GUIDANCE  
WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY  
CONNECTIONS

YOUTH GUIDANCE  
WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY  
CONNECTIONS

YOUTH GUIDANCE  
WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY  
CONNECTIONS

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

BAY

THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCALLY

Hyde Park

# Lessons learned

- Everyone sad about violence issues. Sense of efficacy often lacking.
- Economical and feasible interventions to help people can reduce crime.
- We require public investments in social service infrastructure to make this work.
- Violence and inequality are interconnected challenges which both must be addressed.

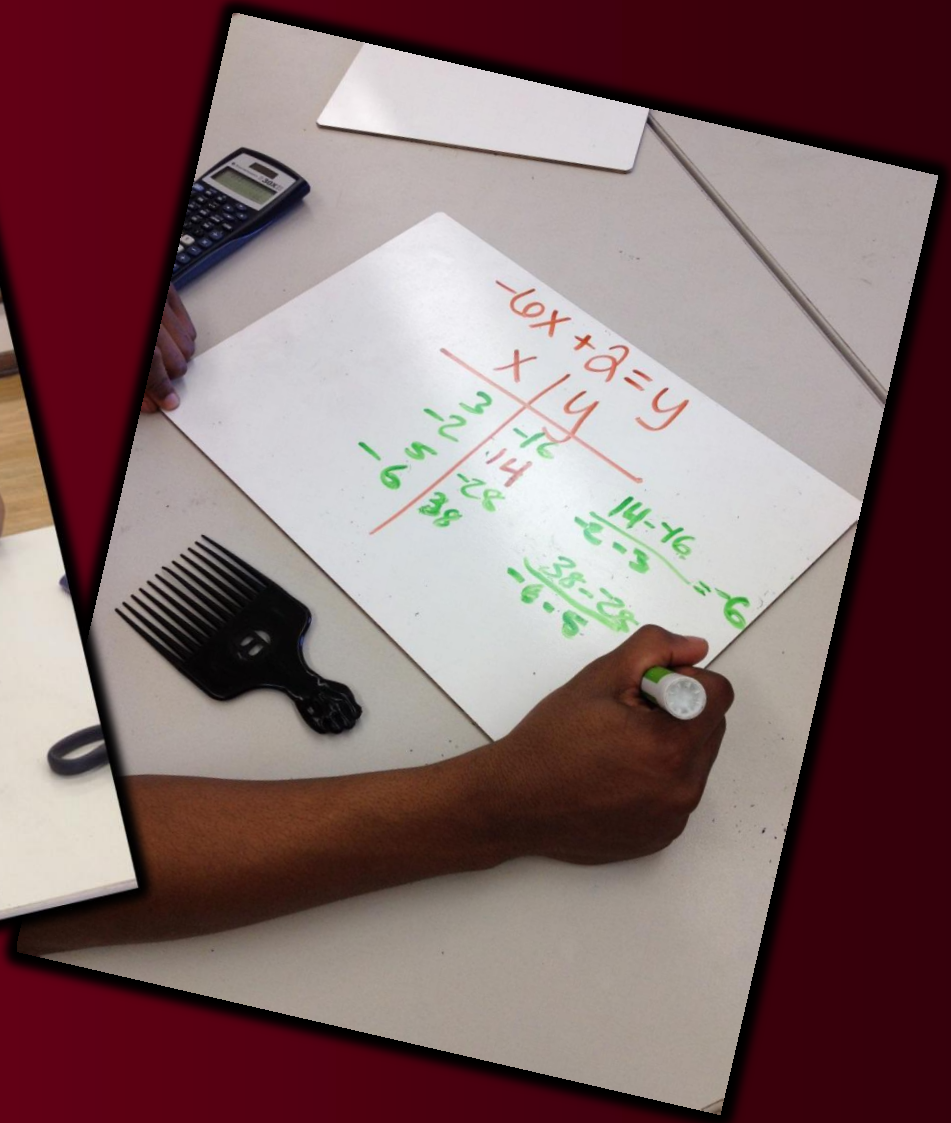


# THANK YOU



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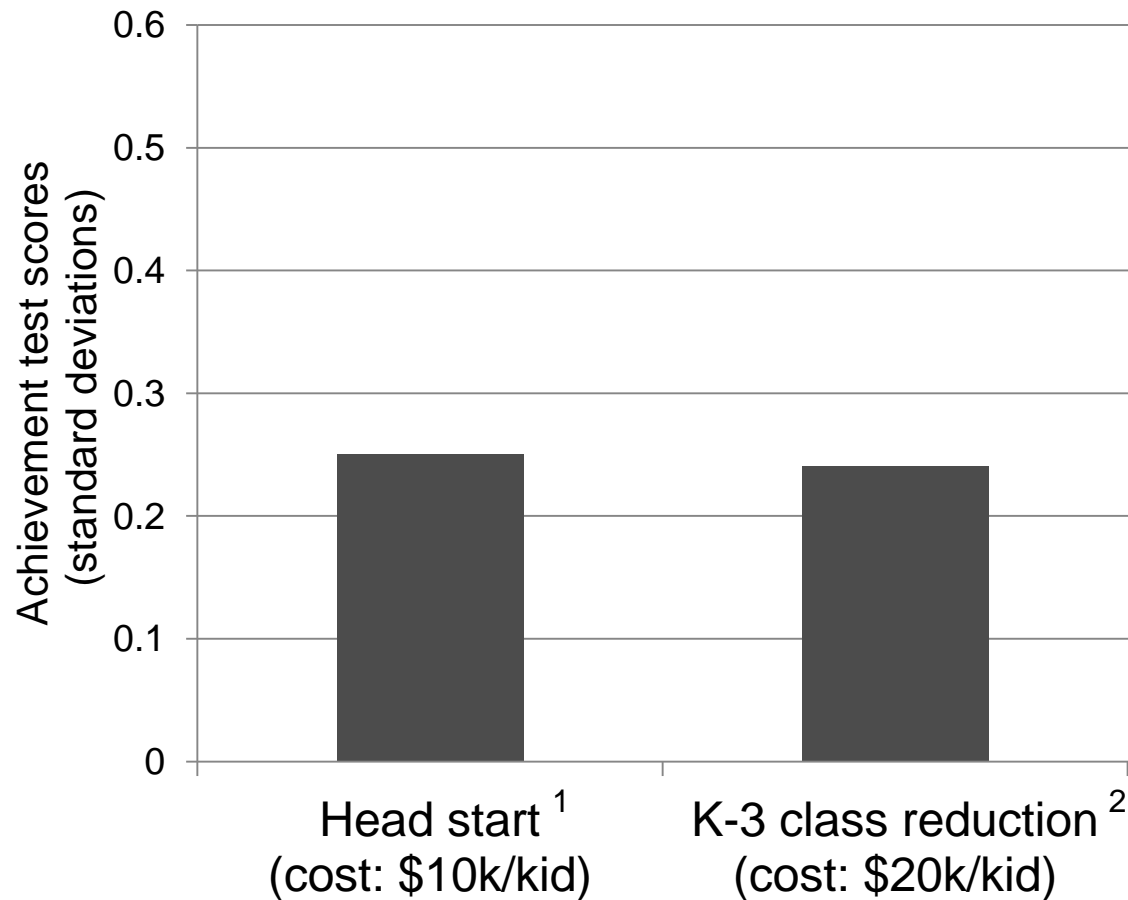
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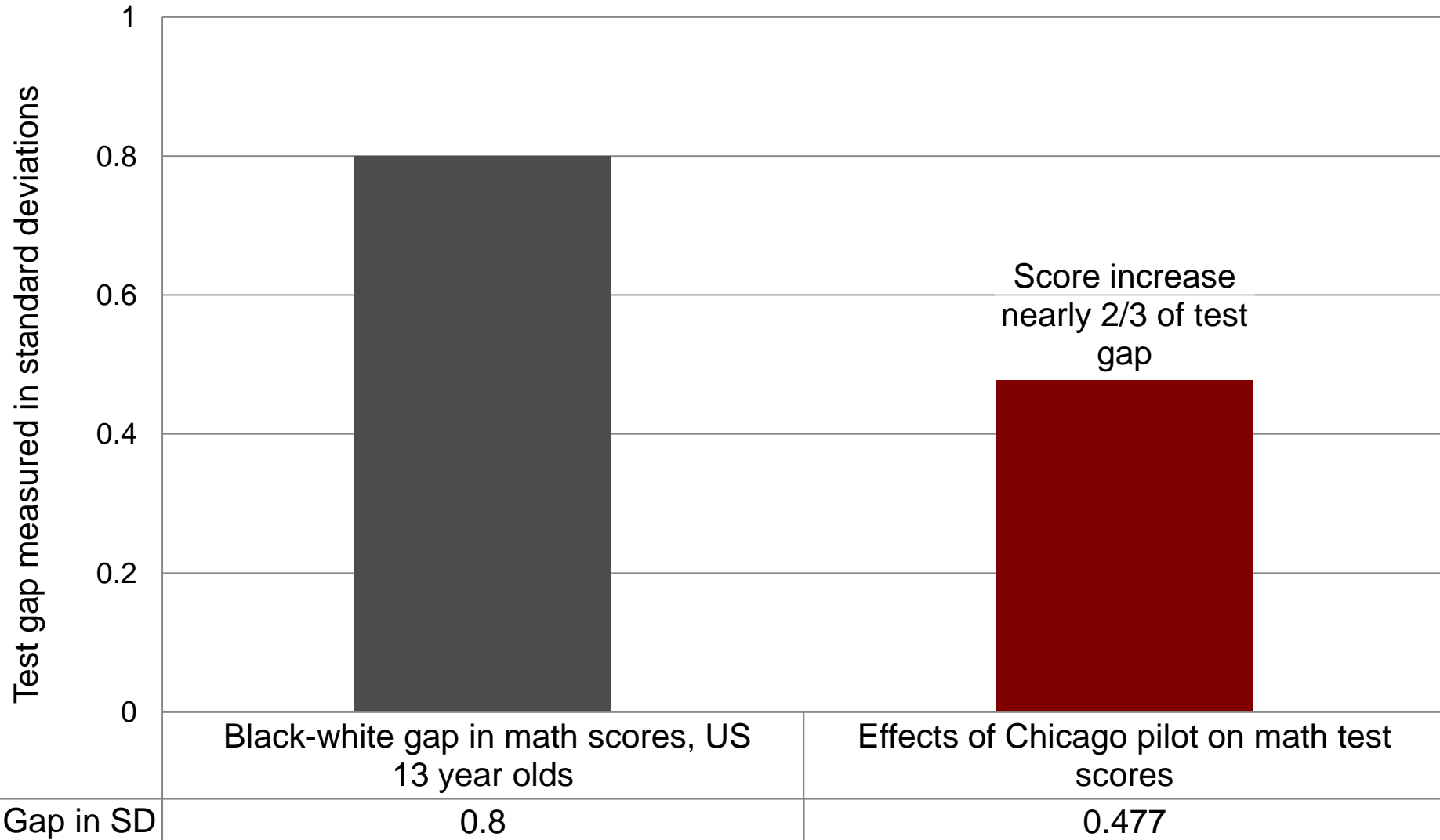
# Iron Law of Education?



<sup>1</sup> Effect of participation, avg of W-J letter ID and applied problem scores; Ludwig & Phillips 2007 Table 1

<sup>2</sup> Schanzenbach 2006, Table 4

# Gain in math scores by $\sim 2/3$ B-W gap (equal to 3 years of math learning, in 1 year)



# Participation increases CPS "on track" rate by almost 50%

