Cycle of Risk: the Intersection of Poverty, Violence, and Trauma
Annual Report on Illinois Poverty

✓ Began in 2000
✓ Goal: change inaccurate perceptions on poverty—especially those that drive policy
✓ Evolved from simple data update to more ambitious themes
FINDINGS FROM THIS YEAR’S REPORT
In Illinois

Over time

1960: 10.2%
1970: 11.0%
1980: 11.9%
1990: 10.7%
2000: 13.8%
2010: 13.6%
2015: 16.7%

Total Population: 12,559,422
Low Income: 2,095,725
In Poverty: 1,703,298

In Chicago region

2000:
- Chicago: 34%
- Suburbs: 66%

2015:
- Chicago: 49%
- Suburbs: 51%
POVERTY RATE, IL

- White: 8.7%
- Black: 28.2%
- Latino: 19.4%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children (0-17)</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age Women (18-64)</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age Men (18-64)</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Women (65+)</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Men (65+)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Persistent and significant racial disparity on EVERY SINGLE quality of life domain
CYCLE OF RISK: THE INTERSECTION OF POVERTY, VIOLENCE, AND TRAUMA
While violence in Chicago and Illinois declined for decades, Chicago experienced a surge in violence in 2016.
People of color in Illinois are disproportionately impacted by violence.

Black men aged 15-34 make up 4% of Chicago’s population, but made up over half of the city’s homicide victims in 2016.

Black men aged 15-24 make up 1% of Illinois’s population, but they make up 27% of the state’s homicide victims.
People living in poverty are much more likely to experience violent crime of all types.

**Violent Crime Victimization by Poverty Level, rate per 1,000 people, US**

- **Serious violent crime**
  - Poor: 15.2
  - Low income: 9.0
  - Mid income: 6.6
  - High income: 4.5

- **Rape/sexual assault**
  - Poor: 2.2
  - Low income: 1.2
  - Mid income: 1.4
  - High income: 0.6

- **Robbery**
  - Poor: 5.5
  - Low income: 3.0
  - Mid income: 1.8
  - High income: 1.6

- **Aggravated assault**
  - Poor: 7.5
  - Low income: 4.7
  - Mid income: 3.4
  - High income: 2.3

**HEARTLAND ALLIANCE**
**ENDING POVERTY**
The long-term consequences of violence can have ripple effects throughout a person’s life:

- Stronger retaliatory beliefs
- Hyper-awareness of threats
- Perceiving benign behavior as threatening
- Difficulty controlling aggression
- Normalize violence to solve problems
✓ Reforming the criminal justice system
✓ Investing in educational achievement and health care
✓ Increasing job quality and promoting employment opportunities
✓ Addressing the affordable housing crisis
✓ Passing a responsible budget that includes adequate revenue for these critical services
Who are we trying to reach?

- Policymakers
- Media
- Community leaders
- General public
Methods

✓ Public data analysis
✓ Literature review
✓ Policy recommendations
Communications Strategies

Column: Chicago needs a war on poverty to stop the violence

By Oakesh Glanton - Contact Reporter
Chicago Tribune.
Data Visualization

Illinois Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, Age & Gender, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Race</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (0-17)</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age Women (18-64)</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age Men (18-64)</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior Women (65+)</td>
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Violence and Poverty Indicators in Chicago

The dataset on Illinois poverty levels at the intersections of poverty, violence, and trauma and how similar conditions drive both poverty and violence. Building these maps of violent crime and socioeconomic indicators in Chicago to see how they cluster in particular neighborhoods. Instead of sharing neighborhood-level data, we chose to display Census tract-level data to show how much diversity of experience there is within neighborhoods.

Visit http://www.povertyreport.org/ for more.

Data Notes

- Population age 25+ with a Bachelor’s degree or higher rate, Poverty rate, Health insurance rate, Homeownership rate, and Unemployment rate
- Source: Social IMPACT Research Center’s analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Available at http://www.chicagohousing.org/Public-Stats/Chicago-2015-ACS/acsdata

Homicide totals and Violent crime totals
Source: Data is extracted from the Chicago Police Department’s CLEAR (Citizen Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting) system
Available at: https://data.cityofchicago.org/Public-Safety/Clear-The-Data-Set/ macro-96g9

Closed Mental Health Clinics
Source: Bailout, D. “Chicago’s Mental Health Clinic Closures Leave 20,000 Last.” American, 29 Sept. 2013
Available at: http://www.chicagoreader.com/news/2013-09-29/24698185
Heartland Alliance
Ending Poverty

1 in 200 black men between 18 and 34 in Chicago are victims of a nonfatal shooting each year.
LOCAL RESOURCES

- County, community level data on poverty indicators
- Technical assistance and projects with IMPACT

www.heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport
Challenges and steps for the future

✓ Lack of good local data
✓ Staff capacity to carry out collateral products
✓ Gauging impact
Successes

✓ Lots of excitement
✓ READI Chicago
✓ Changing how some leaders talk about violence and poverty
✓ Sen. Durbin bill on trauma-informed care
✓ Key: project management, collaborative efforts
FOR MORE INFORMATION

Katie Buitrago kbuitrago@heartlandalliance.org

Heartlandalliance.org/povertyreport