

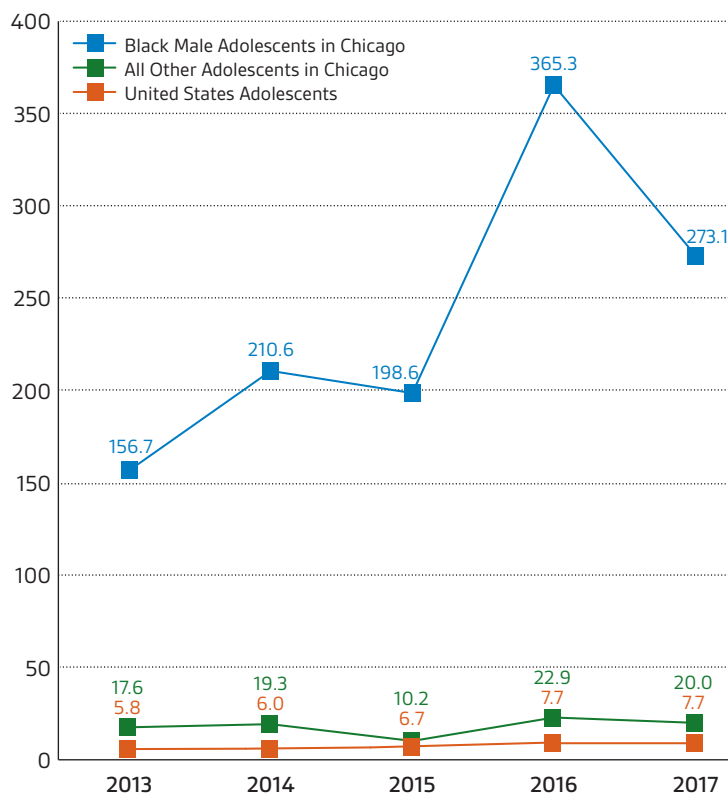
Adolescent Firearm Homicide in Chicago 2013–2017: Young Black Males at High Risk

This IVDRS Data Brief examines adolescent (15 to 19 years old) firearm homicide rates per 100,000 by Chicago Community Area (CCA) over a five-year interval: 2013 to 2017.

Compared to rates for adolescents in the United States and Chicago as a whole, Chicago's black male adolescents are at greatly elevated risk for firearm homicide. In 2016, Chicago's overall adolescent firearm homicide rate was about three times the national rate, while Chicago's black male adolescent firearm rate was nearly 50 times the national rate (WISQARS, CDC Injury Center).

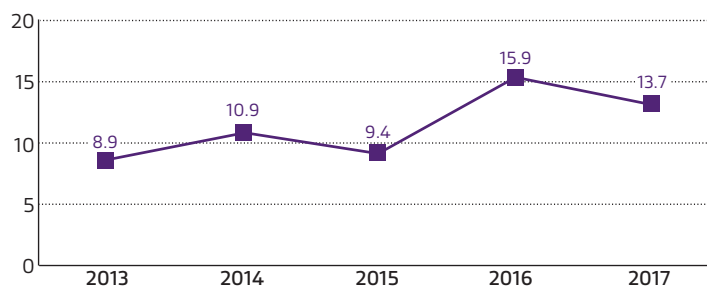
From 2015 to 2016, firearm homicide rates among Chicago's black male adolescents increased sharply. From 2016 to 2017, firearm homicide rates among Chicago's black male adolescents decreased by 25%. However, 2017 rates for this group were still 74% higher than in 2013 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Adolescent firearm homicide rates per 100,000 for black males in Chicago, all others in Chicago, and the U.S.



Between 2013 and 2017, the rate ratios between adolescent black males and all other male adolescent firearm homicide victims increased. This indicates increasing disparities between Chicago's young black males and all other male adolescents. (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Adolescent firearm homicide rate ratios comparing black males to non-black males in Chicago



RATE PER 100,000

A rate, or *per capita* value, helps compare values among groups of different sizes. To find out if, for example, the risk of homicide in one city is greater than in another city, you need to determine a *per capita* homicide rate. That is, the number of homicides for each person in that group. For example, the homicide rate in the City of Chicago was determined by dividing the number of homicides by the total population of the city for that year. To keep from using a small decimal, statisticians typically multiply the result by 100,000 and give the result as the *number of homicides per 100,000 people*. (Adapted from RobertNiles.com)

RATE RATIO

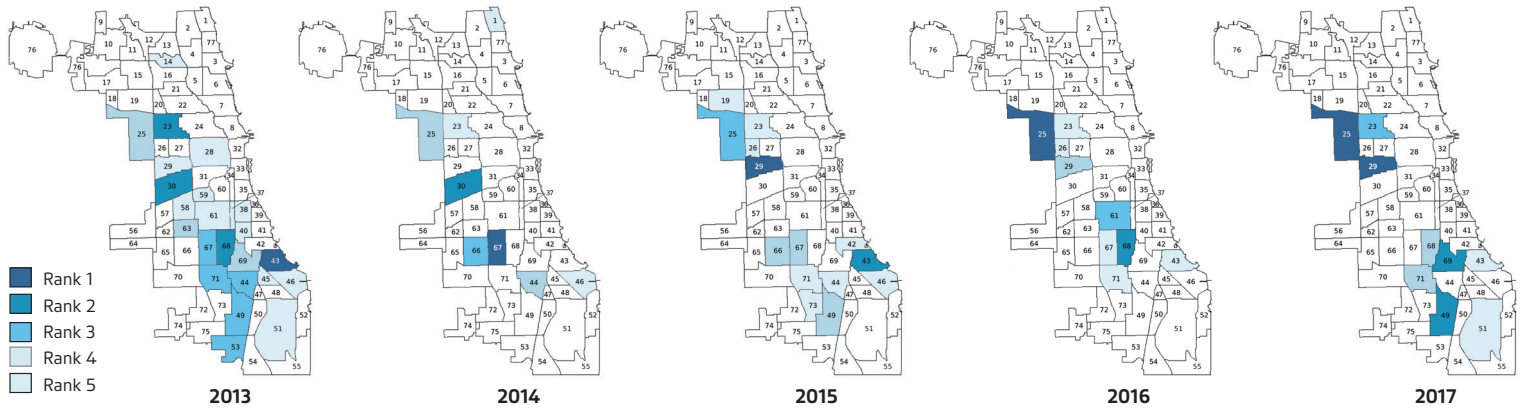
A rate ratio is a measure used to compare two rates which occur at the same time; for example, rates of homicide in two different populations. This tells us the relative risk of homicide in one population compared to the other. For example, a homicide rate ratio of black males to non-black males of 1.5 means that black males are one and a half times more likely to die of homicide than non-black males.

DATA SOURCE

The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) is part of the National Violent Death Reporting System, which pools information about the "who, when, where and how" of violent deaths to provide a more complete picture and develop insight into "why" they occur.

Community areas on the south and west sides of Chicago consistently experience the highest incidence of adolescent firearm homicide and are at increased risk for violence. Between 2013 and 2017, the pattern of violence showed significant consolidation into these areas of the city, as violence became overall less dispersed. The Chicago Community Area with the highest amount of youth firearm homicide shifted from the south side of the city in 2013 to the west side by 2017.

Figure 3. Adolescent homicide ranks by Chicago Community Area (CCA)



- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Rogers Park | 11 Jefferson Park | 21 Avondale | 31 Lower West Side | 41 Hyde Park | 51 South Deering | 61 New City | 70 Ashburn |
| 2 West Ridge | 12 Forest Glen | 22 Logan Square | 32 Loop | 42 Woodlawn | 52 East Side | 62 West Edison | 71 Auburn Gresham |
| 3 Uptown | 13 North Park | 23 Humboldt Park | 33 Near South Side | 43 South Shore | 53 West Pullman | 63 Gage Park | 72 Beverly |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 14 Albany Park | 24 West Town | 34 Armour Square | 44 Chatham | 54 Riverdale | 64 Clearing | 73 Washington Heights |
| 5 North Center | 15 Portage Park | 25 Austin | 35 Douglas | 45 Avalon Park | 55 Hegewisch | 65 West Lawn | 74 Mount Greenwood |
| 6 Lake View | 16 Irving Park | 26 West Garfield Park | 36 Oakland | 46 South Chicago | 56 Garfield Ridge | 66 Chicago Lawn | 75 Morgan Park |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 17 Dunning | 27 East Garfield Park | 37 Fuller Park | 47 Burnside | 57 Archer Heights | 67 West Englewood | 76 O'Hare |
| 8 Near North Side | 18 Montclare | 28 Near West Side | 38 Grand Boulevard | 48 Calumet Heights | 58 Brighton Park | 68 Englewood | 77 Edgewater |
| 9 Edison Park | 19 Belmont Cragin | 29 North Lawndale | 39 Kenwood | 49 Roseland | 59 McKinley Park | 69 Greater Grand Crossing | |
| 10 Norwood Park | 20 Hermosa | 30 South Lawndale | 40 Washington Park | 50 Pullman | | | |

Table 1. Adolescent firearm homicides: Annual CCA rankings (name/corresponding CCA number); ranks with multiple CCAs are tied

CCA Rank	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	South Shore (43)	West Englewood (67)	North Lawndale (29)	Austin (25)	Austin (25) North Lawndale (29)
2	Englewood (68) Humboldt Park (23) South Lawndale (30)	South Lawndale (30)	South Shore (43)	Englewood (68)	Greater Grand Crossing (69) Roseland (49)
3	Auburn Gresham (71) Chatham (44) Roseland (49) West Englewood (67) West Pullman (53)	Chicago Lawn (66)	Austin (25)	New City (61)	Humboldt Park (23)
4	Austin (25) Gage Park (63) Greater Grand Crossing (69)	Austin (25) Chatham (44)	Roseland (49) Chicago Lawn (66) West Englewood (67)	North Lawndale (29)	Auburn Gresham (71) Englewood (68)
5	Albany Park (14) Avalon Park (45) Brighton Park (58) Grand Boulevard (38) McKinley Park (59) Near West Side (8) New City (61) North Lawndale (29) South Chicago (46) South Deering (51) Washington Park (40)	Humboldt Park (23) Rogers Park (1) South Chicago (46)	Auburn Gresham (71) Belmont Cragin (19) Chatham (44) Humboldt Park (23) South Chicago (46) Washington Heights (73) West Garfield Park (26) Woodlawn (42)	Auburn Gresham (71) Humboldt Park (23) South Shore (43) West Englewood (67) West Garfield Park (26)	South Deering (51) South Shore (43)

RESOURCES

The following are selected resources for addressing youth violence in communities. These resources provide training, support and evidence-based strategies for violence prevention.



Strengthening Chicago's Youth (SCY)

www.scy-chicago.org

Strengthening Chicago's Youth (SCY) is a violence prevention collaborative and catalyst for innovation convened by Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago. Our mission is to connect and mobilize our community around a public health approach to violence prevention. We encourage partnerships that strengthen existing efforts so our youth can reach their full potential.



Mothers Against Senseless Killing

www.ontheblock.org

Mothers/Men Against Senseless Killings (MASK) was established in 2015 as a way to put eyes on the streets, interrupt violence and crime, and teach children to grow up as friends rather than enemies. MASK builds stronger communities through focusing on violence prevention, food insecurity, and housing. In addition, MASK partners to ensure that community members have access to city services, opportunities for education & professional growth, and economic development.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Veto Violence

<https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov>

Committed to stopping violence before it happens? This site offers training, tips and tools designed specifically for prevention practitioners. Use Veto Violence to help launch or enhance your local prevention efforts today.



Chicago Survivors

www.chicagosurvivors.org

Chicago Survivors provides multicultural crime victim/survivor services to surviving family members following homicide in Chicago. Our services are free and open to all families who have lost a loved one to violence. Our Crisis Response and Family Support Services are available in English and Spanish, and we will also provide in-time telephone translation of our services into over 200 languages.



Communities Partnering 4 Peace — Metropolitan Family Services

www.metrofamily.org

Communities Partnering 4 Peace (CP4P), convened by Metropolitan Family Services, is a framework that provides a comprehensive, long-term approach to reducing violence and gang activity among the individuals and communities it serves.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information on the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System, please contact:

Maryann Mason, PhD, *Principal Investigator*

312.227.7026 | mmason@luriechildrens.org

Injury Prevention and Research Center
Smith Child Health Research, Outreach and Advocacy Center
Stanley Manne Children's Research Institute
Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago
225 East Chicago Avenue, Box 157
Chicago, IL 60611-2991

Stanley Manne
Children's Research Institute™

Smith Child Health Research,
Outreach and Advocacy Center

 Ann & Robert H. Lurie
Children's Hospital of Chicago®



Visit us at our website:
luriechildrens.org/IVDRS



Like us on Facebook:
facebook.com/IVDRS



Follow us on Twitter:
[@IllinoisVDRS](https://twitter.com/IllinoisVDRS)

TECHNICAL NOTES

For CAs in which there were less than 10 cases, data were suppressed to avoid identification of individual cases and to ensure the rates calculated are reliable. Population estimates came from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. Population estimates for 2016 were used as proxy for 2017. The sum of the all the Chicago CAs may not exactly match ACS totals for the City of Chicago because CA estimates were compiled using census tracts.

This data brief was supported by Grant Number 6 NU17CE002590-04-01, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services. Additional support also provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health and an anonymous donor.