

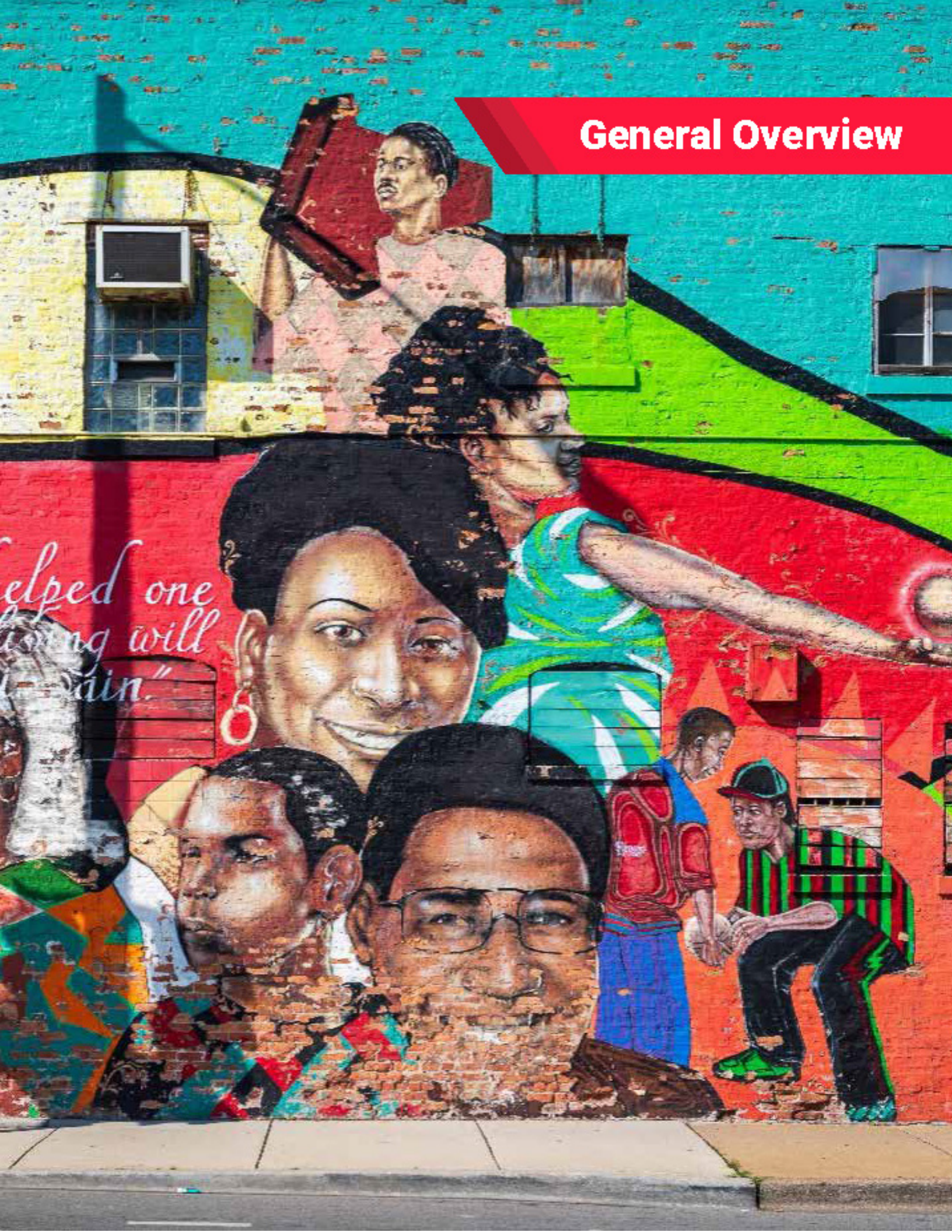
City of Chicago State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

2023 Recovery Plan Performance Report

July 31 | 2023



General Overview



helped one thing will remain.

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Executive Summary

The City of Chicago has continued to implement programs that drive towards the Thriving and Safe Communities and Equitable Economic Recovery pillars identified through the community engagement process when these funds were initially programmed. These two pillars underscore the significance of the pandemic, and the disproportionate effect it had on already disinvested communities in the City. The pandemic laid bare the need for short-term supports and long-term investments that would revitalize the Soul of Chicago.

As we continue to implement these programs, it is clear how impactful the investment has been and will continue to be as the programs reach more residents, businesses, and nonprofit organizations.

Our investments were further developed into priority areas that share common goals for the future of our city as we recover from the pandemic. Ranging from supporting artists and art organizations, to investing in the future of our youth by supporting them as growing civic leaders, to ending community violence by addressing the root causes, these priority areas reflect the goals and vision of our residents for a better, safer, stronger Chicago. More information on the scope and basis for the full Chicago Recovery Plan and subsequent program updates at chicago.gov/recoveryplan.

Policy Priorities

Arts & Culture



Investing in arts-based organizations and artists in Chicago that drive cultural opportunities, neighborhood beautification initiatives and opportunities to elevate diverse voices and experiences

Assistance to Families



Understanding families' needs and connecting them with critical resources to improve health outcomes and increase opportunities

Parks and Infrastructure Projects



Supporting the modernization of City digital infrastructure through investments in technology and service delivery

City Priorities for Health and Wellness



Addressing root causes of health issues through extensive investments by taking a holistic approach to wellness

Community Development



Creating and expanding opportunities in areas that were historically disinvested and disproportionately impacted by the pandemic through targeted relief and support

Environmental Justice Initiatives



Making historic new investments in environmental justice and expanding opportunities for environmental education and assessment within communities

Homelessness Support Services



Offering essential housing services for people experiencing homelessness to create stability with the goal of ending chronic homelessness in Chicago

Small Business and Workforce Support



Expanding economic opportunity and catalyzing growth in the hardest-hit neighborhoods and industries

Tourism & Industry Support



Supporting Chicago's 'back to business' campaign, tourism/travel industry and promotion of new Chicago recreational and commercial opportunities

Violence Prevention



Reducing violence by addressing root causes such as mental health or lack of employment opportunities through comprehensive programming

Youth Opportunities



Creating opportunities for Chicago's youth to access employment and out-of-school programming

Use of Funds

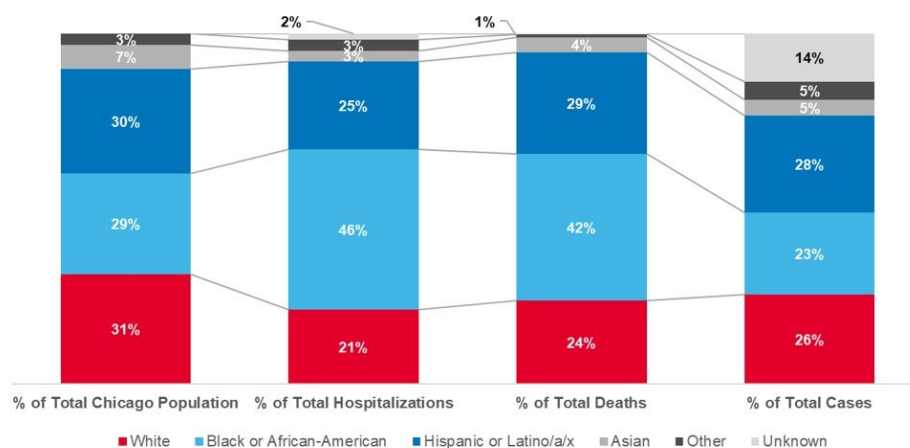
The City of Chicago received over \$1,886 million from the Treasury through State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF). A portion of these funds were leveraged for Essential City Services to cover lost revenue throughout the recovery from the pandemic. The remainder of the funds are used for short- and long-term strategic investments to quickly respond to the most direct harms of the pandemic while investing in sustained change. These investments have allowed us to rapidly serve the public by offering direct cash assistance to residents, increasing the reach of our services, and ensuring that members of the public know what resources are available to them.

The following sections describe the specific COVID-19 harms that have profoundly impacted the City of Chicago. Whether it was the disease itself or the secondary harms as the result of shutdowns and the slowing economy, our City suffered greatly and required creative solutions that would address the long-standing harmful policies that led to a disproportionate impact on our communities of color. This section underscores the explicit needs that we saw throughout the pandemic that continue to impact our communities today. This section highlights just a few of the solutions being implemented to address these harms, although the entirety of our projects are discussed in the project inventory section, along with the challenges they address.

COVID-19 Harm

Within the City of Chicago, the virus has caused over 770,000 infections, and over 8,000 deaths have been [attributed to COVID-19](#).¹ The disease has not affected all communities equally; it has disproportionately hospitalized and killed Black Chicagoans. As of July 2023, Black residents accounted for [42% of all Chicago COVID-19 deaths](#), while they represent 29% of Chicago’s total population.² Although the national emergency is over, we continue to see the profound impacts of the strain on our healthcare system and the losses our community has faced.

Figure 1 – Chicago population and COVID-19 data by race



Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census; City of Chicago, COVID-19 Dashboard (accessed June 13, 2023).

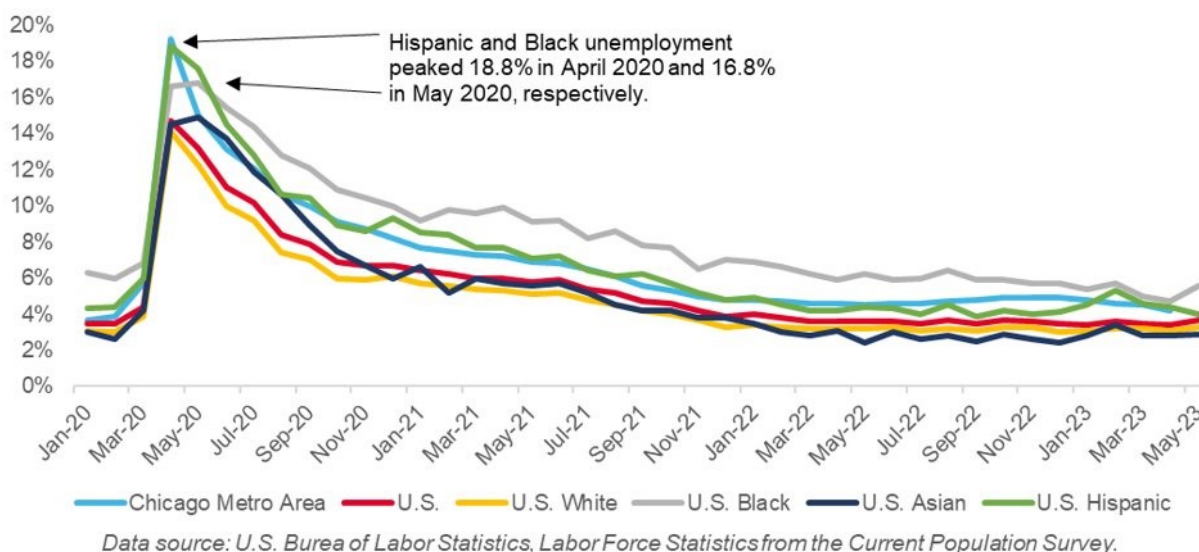
¹ Source: City of Chicago COVID-19 Dashboard. Accessed July 10, 2023. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid-19/home/covid-dashboard.html>

² Source: City of Chicago COVID-19 Dashboard. Accessed July 10, 2023. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid-19/home/covid-dashboard.html>

In addition to the severe loss of life and health, the disease has had a devastating impact on the national and local economy. As infections spread and social distancing became a necessity, businesses shuttered, schools transitioned to remote learning and travel was drastically reduced. These measures, which were designed to preserve life, led to increases in unemployment, food and housing insecurity, gaps in educational attainment and exacerbation of mental health issues. As demonstrated below, these impacts were again disproportionately felt by low-income, Black and Hispanic populations.

At the onset of the pandemic, the unemployment rate in the US and in Chicago grew substantially. Black and Hispanic unemployment were consistently higher than general population pre and post March 2020. While unemployment has generally rebounded, Chicagoans in disproportionately impacted communities are still feeling the effects. The pandemic exacerbated the existing gaps in employment and access to capital that our continued programming and investments are working to close. While city programming has launched and begun delivering services, we need to sustain this investment and our work to continue to reach some of the hardest to access populations and ensure a long-term recovery from the pandemic.

Figure 2: Unemployment Rate, seasonally adjusted



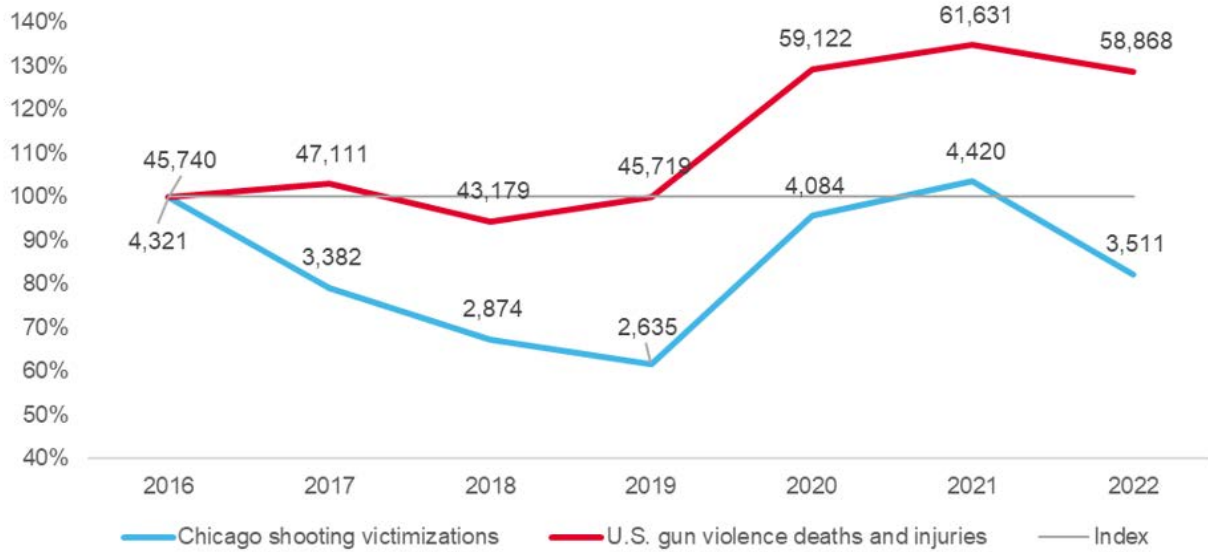
COVID-19 has intensified the risk of violent crime. Record increases in gun sales, economic distress, children homebound, and previously unseen levels of social isolation due to COVID-19 put many people at increased risk for gun violence.³ In the US, gun homicides and non-suicide-related shootings took approximately 19,300 lives in 2020, a 25% increase from 2019.⁴ In Chicago, shooting victimizations increased 55.3% to 4,136 victimizations in 2020.⁵

³ Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund. Gun Violence and COVID-19 in 2020: A Year of Colliding Crises. Accessed September 9, 2021. <https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-and-covid-19-in-2020-a-year-of-collidingcrises/>

⁴ Chicago data sourced from City of Chicago, Violence Reduction Dashboard. Accessed July 27, 2022. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/vrd/home.html> U.S. data sourced from Gun Violence Archive. Accessed July 27, 2022. <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/past-tolls>

⁵ City of Chicago; Violence Reduction Dashboard. Accessed September 9, 2021. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/vrd/home.html>

Figure 3: US and Chicago % change in gun violence victims, indexed to 2016 (count of victims shown in label)



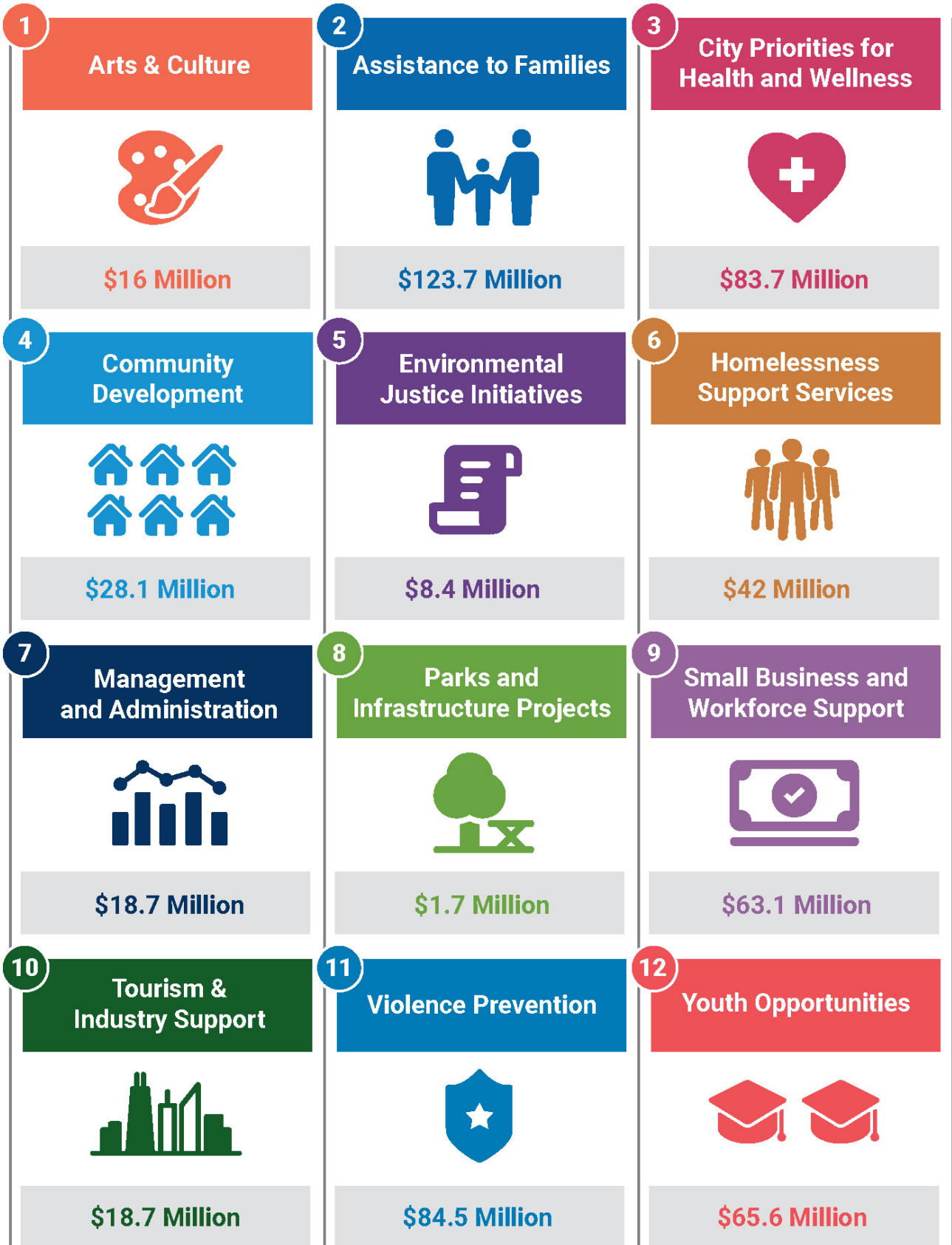
Data sources: Chicago data sourced from City of Chicago, Violence Reduction Dashboard (accessed June 13, 2023). <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/vrd/home.html>. U.S. data sourced from Gun Violence Archive (accessed June 13, 2023). <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/past-tolls>.

Data shows that Chicagoans experienced the spike in shooting victimizations along with the rest of the nation, but has since seen a decrease. This reduction demonstrates that our efforts to mitigate violence and fight for a safer Chicago are working, but there is still work to be done. Continued programming will continue to support further reductions in violence and help our communities feel safe.

Solutions

The City of Chicago is leveraging the SLFRF funds to meet the moment and ensure that our approach crosses sectors and pandemic impacts, providing multiple interventions that have been shown to address the demonstrated harms our City continues to face. The City has invested SLFRF funds across multiple policy pillars, ensuring that our solutions to the public health and economic harms cut across sectors and provide comprehensive supports to our communities that will last for generations to come.

Community Initiative Allocations



Strategy and Goals by Treasury Expenditure Category

Public Health

The City of Chicago is investing over \$180M in Public Health. These investments provide resources to residents to ensure that we build safe, thriving communities with a holistic approach to health. The programs funded under this major expenditure category focus on the mental and physical health of our communities, including solutions that mitigate violence. Programs range from providing housing-first models in response to the City's mental health crisis and substance use to community-driven violence prevention programming.

Project Spotlight:



Legal Protection
Fund for Gender-Based
Violence Survivors

Legal Services for Gender-Based Violence (504797)

The City of Chicago launched legal support services for gender-based violence survivors in response to the increase in the number of survivors seeking assistance through the domestic violence hotline. Gender-based violence survivors were disproportionately impacted from the pandemic due to a variety of factors that compounded the harm. This program launched in 2022 and has already successfully provided services to **295** survivors, including **assisting 100 participants with family law and parenting cases and assisting 131 participants with immigration status.**

Youth Intervention Program (504793)

The City has dedicated a portion of SLFRF funds toward comprehensive youth violence intervention programming. Recognizing that the pandemic exacerbated youth unemployment and severed vital adult-youth relationships, the Youth Intervention Program is comprised of employment and mentoring services. The goals of youth mentoring are to provide cohort-based, trauma-informed, gender responsive and culturally competent mentoring for 45 hours annually per youth, with a focus on young people with complex needs. Through the program, youth gain valuable job training, career advising, and real-world work experience through a network of delegate agencies. This program is expected to serve **435 youth** in the most impacted neighborhoods.

Project Spotlight:



Youth
Intervention Program

Project Spotlight:



Mental Health
Equity

Mental Health Equity (414780)

This investment will allow for an expansion of mental health services across all of Chicago's 77 community areas, establishing a robust continuum of mental health services that are responsive to the specific needs of residents. The services provided are trauma-informed and accessible to anyone that seeks services. The Chicago Department of Public Health will provide technical consultation and support to ensure that program administrators can build capacity and exchange learnings. To date, this program has provided services to **8,642** residents.

Strategy and Goals by Treasury Expenditure Category

Negative Economic Impacts

Under the major expenditure category Negative Economic Impacts, the City of Chicago has invested \$350 million in SLFRF funds to support the recovery of nonprofits, small businesses and workers who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. These programs range from supporting the arts industry, to enacting environmental justice policies, to augmenting the City's homelessness support services.

Project Spotlight:



Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot

Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot (504787)

The City has invested \$31.5 million of the SLFRF funds to provide direct cash assistance to residents in the City. **Over 5,000 households** were selected through a lottery to participate in the program and have **received \$500 each month** over the last year. The program is completing the last of payments in July and will conclude with a study on the impact of the direct payments. This historic program is focused on giving residents agency and the opportunity to make their own decisions about their finances, founded on an existing body of research that demonstrates the success of guaranteed income programs.

Youth Opportunity Programs (504893)

The City of Chicago has dedicated over \$54 million in SLFRF funds to support the growth and development of our youth, preparing them to enter the workforce with strong leadership skills and practical experience in their area of interest. The program provides three models depending on the age of participants, including project-based learning for youth ages 14-15, job placement and training programs, and year-round leadership development and civic engagement opportunities for youth ages 16-24. So far, this program has over **8,300 participants**.

Project Spotlight:



Youth Opportunity Programs

This program was built on existing programs that the department has experience running, which has ensured that the content is addressing the needs of the community with models we know work. Youth employment will not only support young people in feeling more equipped to enter the workforce upon their completion of the program, but can have other impacts on communities including improvements to the young person's wellbeing and long-term economic outcomes. This program lays the foundation for an equitable economic recovery that supports youth in their development for a brighter future.

Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity

The City of Chicago recognizes that public sector capacity building is key to ensuring the services provided are meeting the needs of communities and accessible. The City is leveraging this category for activities relating to bettering the delivery of programs through the department of Assets, Information and Services to improve internal software that supports program implementation. Additionally, funds in this category provide logistical support for the

data collection and analysis with respect to air quality. These funds allow for the City to provide more effective services and ensure that there is adequate support for critical programming.

Revenue Replacement

The City's calculated revenue replacement includes the use of \$782 million in FY21 and \$385 million in FY22 to support the delivery of critical services at the peak of the pandemic and throughout the public health crisis. This included closing gaps in funding for personnel costs as a result of revenue loss throughout the pandemic.

Promoting Equitable Outcomes

The City of Chicago defines equity as both an **outcome and a process**.

As an outcome, equity results in fair and just access to opportunity and resources that provide everyone the ability to thrive. Acknowledging the present and historical inequality that persists in our society, equity is a future state we strive to create where identity and social status no longer predestine life outcomes.

As a process, equity requires a new way of doing business: one that (1) prioritizes access and opportunities for groups who have the greatest need; (2) methodically evaluates benefits and burdens produced by seemingly neutral systems and practices; and (3) engages those most impacted by the problems we seek to address as experts in their own experiences, strategists in co-creating solutions, and evaluators of success.

The City has leveraged the work of the Office of Equity and Racial Justice (OERJ) to ensure that work through the Chicago Recovery Plan meets the stated goals of the grant and the program. OERJ led the Racial Equity Rapid Response Team, an emergency management team set up in April 2020 to address the racial disparities of the pandemic. Based on learnings from this experience and the deep partnership with community leaders, numerous SLFRF projects now have community co-designed structures. At varying levels, OERJ has also been involved in program development and support, working directly with departments to develop program goals and design to ensure equitable outcomes.

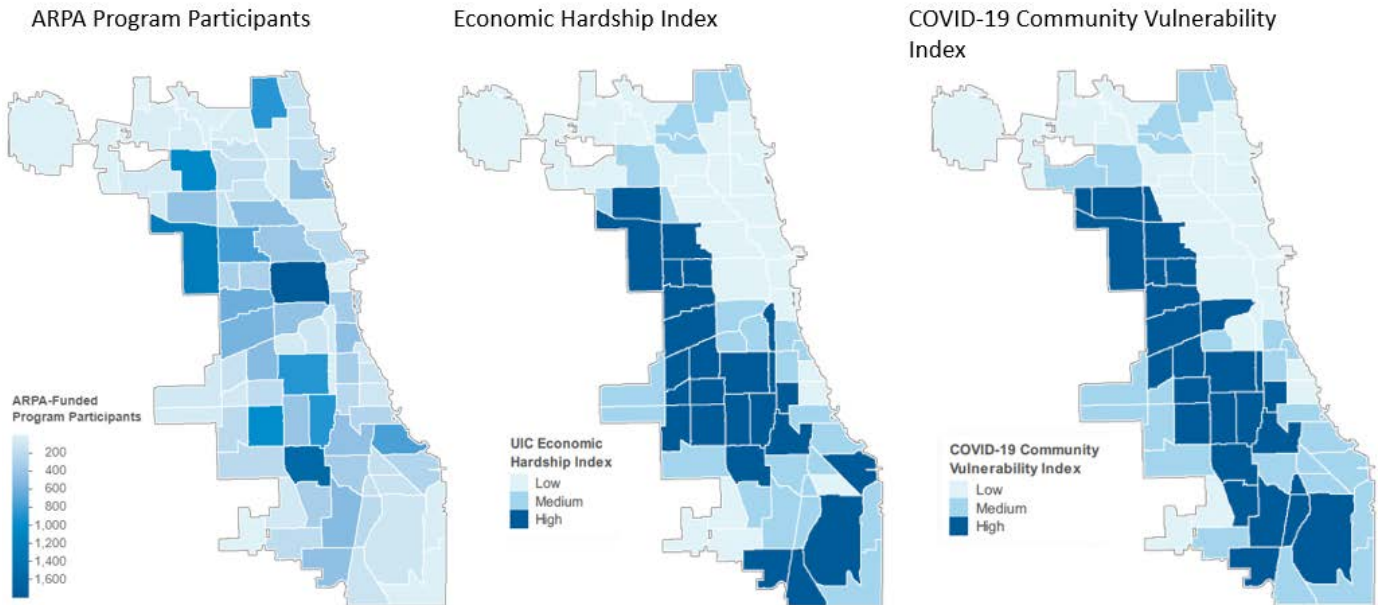
Office of Equity and Racial Justice Mission Statement

OERJ seeks to advance institutional change that results in an equitable transformation of how we do business across the City of Chicago enterprise. This includes the City's service delivery, resource distribution, policy creation and decision-making. OERJ will do this by supporting City departments in normalizing concepts of racial equity, organizing staff to work together for transformational change, and operationalizing new practices, policies and procedures that result in more fair and just outcomes.

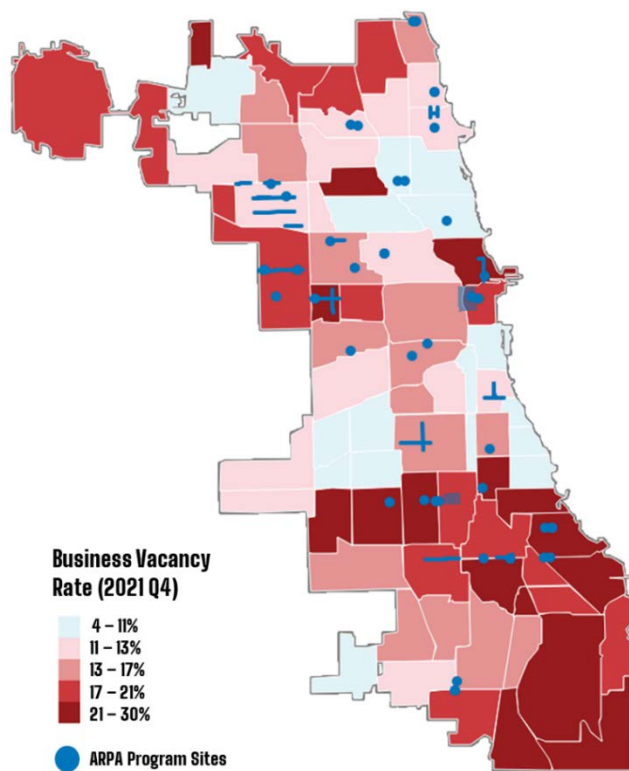
The City's use of SLFRF funds builds on the OERJ's framework and existing methodology, as well as new metrics developed for the purpose of an equitable economic recovery from the pandemic. OERJ directly supported the implementation of the [Chicago COVID-19 Vulnerability Index \(CCVI\)](#) and the [Chicago Community Area Economic Hardship Index](#) to design SLFRF projects by providing the data needed to determine the communities that needed investments the most.

The City has leveraged SLFRF to close gaps and focus programming on communities that were most deeply impacted. Through our program data collection over the past year, we have been able to document the specific locations where programs are being implemented, and how this directly relates to who dealt with the brunt of the pandemic harms.

Community Area Maps



These maps demonstrate how the City has focused programming in the areas most deeply impacted by the pandemic. The SLFRF program participants map is reflective of the following programs that have collected community area-level data on program participants: Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot, Community Violence Interventions, Family Connects Program, Mental Health Equity Initiative, My Chi My Future Youth Program, Victim Support Funding Program, Youth Intervention Programs, Service Coordination and Navigation (SCaN), and Youth Opportunity Programs.



Small Business Support Program Sites

This map demonstrates how the City has focused small business support programming in communities with high business vacancy rates. Small business support initiatives shown here include public outdoor plazas, storefront pop-up activations, and street ambassador programs. Source: City of Chicago analysis of internal program data and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Aggregated USPS Administrative Data On Address Vacancies.

Community Engagement

The City of Chicago integrated the SLFRF project identification process with its 2022 budget appropriations process, including community outreach and engagement to create a holistic approach to addressing the impacts from the pandemic and resident priorities. The City continues to engage residents as programs are developed and implemented to ensure that the programs and services provided accurately reflect their needs throughout our recovery.

The Mayor's Office of Community Engagement and Chicago's Office of Budget and Management worked with the University of Illinois at Chicago's Neighborhoods Initiative ("UICNI") at the Great Cities Institute to assist in designing the internal and external budget engagement activities as part of the 2022 budget engagement process. The process was designed to solicit engagement regarding the 2022 budget and deployment of SLFRF.

Our community engagement efforts captured meaningful input from residents and other city stakeholders to create a data-driven report documenting the process and findings from the internal and external engagement.

Our Process

The first phase of the 2022 budget engagement process took place from June to July 2021 and included four internal focus groups with City of Chicago Commissioners, four meetings with citywide leaders, and six regional roundtables with community-based and neighborhood-based organizations. Meetings with citywide leaders included open dialogue with participants that asked them to identify priority programs and services for new investments and investments to improve the City of Chicago's effectiveness in the delivery of programs and services.

Regional roundtables included the far south, south, southwest, west, northwest, and north regions of the city. Participants were asked to complete a budget worksheet and specify which programs and services they would prioritize for new investment across six budget categories including public safety, arts and culture, neighborhood development, community services, infrastructure, and regulatory services. Participants were also asked to identify investments that will improve the City's effectiveness in the delivery of programs and services.

The City also hosted three focus groups in July with labor leaders, faith leaders, and members of the City's advisory and engagement equity councils. These conversations also presented the early findings of community engagement efforts to receive additional feedback.

The second phase of community engagement included three public forums that were held across the city in August 2021 on the South and West Sides of Chicago. All meetings were physically accessible, provided Spanish translation services, American Sign Language interpreters, and live closed captions for the presentations.

Nearly 400 community-based organizations, labor organizations, faith leaders, equity leaders, and other city stakeholders, along with more than 260 residents, both in-person and online, participated in engagement efforts between June and August 2021.

The full community engagement report and data, as well as a report outlining how the City incorporated community engagement into the 2022 budget including SLFRF, is available on the City's website at [Chicago.gov/2022budget](https://chicago.gov/2022budget).

Continued Engagement

As programs continue to be launched, the community remains at the heart of our program development. Departments that are delivering programs leverage sub-recipient and program participant feedback to improve the program content and further develop the structure to ensure that the stated needs of our residents are being met with the programs the City is delivering. As we go through community engagement each year, the feedback provided through those sessions provides valuable feedback that the City leverages to ensure program success. Our departments have also engaged a variety of stakeholder groups to provide continuous feedback on the programs and community needs. While a few examples are listed below, the key stakeholders are highlighted for each project in the project inventory section.

Digital Equity Council

The [Chicago Digital Equity Council](#) is a cross-sector, community-driven effort to understand and tackle the nuanced barriers to digital equity and close Chicago's digital divide once and for all. The Council hosts community conversations in the City's least connected neighborhoods to understand the nuanced barriers to digital equity, identify the work already happening on the ground, and co-create community-driven recommendations for Chicago. These recommendations will help guide the work of the Chicago Recovery Plan's Neighborhood Broadband Connectivity initiative. In 2022, the council hosted 17 community conversations and solution design workshops in the City's least connected neighborhoods, reaching nearly 400 residents. This work has informed the [Chicago Digital Equity Plan](#) which has been critical to the development of the SLFRF funded project.

Community Wealth Building Advisory Council

The [Community Wealth Building Advisory Council](#) is dedicated to co-creating solutions for the most pressing issues with those most impacted by the problem. The council is made up of community leaders from a range of backgrounds, ranging from community councils, university leadership, cooperatives and other organizations that are at the forefront of these issues. While the council led the strategy and policy development across a variety of funding sources, most funds supporting Community Wealth Building efforts are from SLFRF. The Advisory Council spent one year working on developing the program and ensuring that the models they would support aligned with the long-term objectives of the policy. More information about their work, including their stated policies and goals can be found in their [report](#).

Community Alignment Boards

The Family Connects evidence-based model includes a critical component known as "community alignment," a process of feedback, data sharing, and collaboration designed to ensure the availability of community-based services that match families' needs and to facilitate connection of families to those resources. Community alignment aims to integrate community members' knowledge of local assets, gaps, issues, and characteristics into the development of a

universal system of resource and referral coordination for birthing people, infants, and their families. The goals of community alignment are to foster collaboration among community-based service providers, health care providers, and other community resources, broaden families' access to resources, identify system-level gaps and barriers, and advocate for resources that sustain and enhance Family Connects Chicago and the benefits.

For FCC, the community alignment process is implemented through six Regional Community Alignment Boards (CABs) that coordinate regional resources and collaborate across regions citywide. CABs consist of an array of stakeholders that represent the services and resources needed by families in the first few months following the birth of a child. FCC CABs work toward the goals of community alignment through review and analysis of program data to identify services challenges and resource gaps, coordination of training and learning opportunities for FCC nurses at case conferences, promotion of the program to providers and community members, ongoing collaboration with other regional CABs, Healthcare Providers Council, and the Citywide Advisory Council, and communicate feedback on behalf of the community. Currently, there are 97 Community Alignment Board Members and 121 Regional CAB members.

Labor Practices

The City will pursue all projects with infrastructure components according to its existing labor agreements and practices that make Chicago a regional leader in strong employment opportunities and worker protections. Relevant City and state policies include the following:

- [City of Chicago Local Hiring Ordinance](#): Chicago's Local Hiring Ordinance states that City construction projects over \$100,000 in contract value require at least 50 percent of project hours to be worked by City residents and at least 7.5 percent of project hours to be worked by Project Area residents.
- [State of Illinois Prevailing Wage Act](#): Requires contractor and subcontractor to pay laborers, workers, and mechanics employed on public works projects, no less than the general prevailing rate of wages (consisting of hourly cash wages plus fringe benefits) for work of similar character in the locality where the work is performed.

The net effect of the above-mentioned city and state prevailing labor practices is to ensure that Chicago's infrastructure projects maximize their collective local impact by promoting strong employment opportunities for city residents. Note that federal regulations take precedence over City and state policies, which will only be applied to federal contracts as allowable.

The City is dedicated to fostering a new generation of construction workers that is homegrown and diverse, and that City spending creates sustainable wealth building opportunities for historically disadvantaged residents. In order to do this, the City continues its work with key unions, contractors, training organizations, philanthropic organizations, and communities to build a comprehensive pipeline to employment that grows union membership and opens doors for historically disadvantaged people including those facing barriers to union participation and employment.

Performance Report

Each program is required to have performance indicators that have been identified by the program teams within departments, in addition to those required by the Treasury. These metrics are leveraged to demonstrate the progress and reach of the programs supported with SLFRF funds. Our departments have leveraged their experience, best practices, research and logic models to develop output and outcome measures.

Program progress is tracked on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on the monitoring necessary as determined by the teams administering the program. The departments are looking at the level of enrollment, the program survey data, and other key indicators that demonstrate program success.

The City also developed a data standard for the Chicago Recovery Plan to streamline data reporting across multiple City departments and dozens of individual program teams. The data standard established uniform geographic and demographic data categories for all Recovery Plan investments, enabling more robust data analysis and visualization and improved coordination and performance management across the Recovery Plan's many programs. The data standard has also allowed the City to enhance transparency and accountability for the Chicago Recovery Plan through a new website that makes program data accessible to residents and other stakeholders.

Data Transparency Tool

In May 2023, the City of Chicago launched a new data transparency tool to enhance public access to key information on the City services and community investments made possible through the Chicago Recovery Plan. The new website, ChiRecoveryPlan.com, provides centralized access to data across dozens of individual programs and includes interactive maps to visualize the Chicago Recovery Plan's footprint across the City's 77 community areas. While the data does not yet span all programs, we anticipate publishing information about all recovery plan programs as it becomes available.

ChiRecoveryPlan.com allows residents to see a comprehensive summary of the Chicago Recovery Plan programs active in their community. At a glance, users can see how many of their neighbors are receiving pandemic relief cash assistance, where new public outdoor plazas are revitalizing local business corridors, and the number of local youth participating in summer employment programs. Residents can also use the site to conduct a deeper dive into how specific programs are serving residents citywide.

The dozens of programs represented on ChiRecoveryPlan.com make it the most expansive tool of its kind that the City has launched to date, all delivered in a simple, resident-focused interface.



Project Inventory

PROJECT INVENTORY

This inventory includes the City of Chicago's programs that are launching or expanding through leveraging these funds. Equitable design and community engagement have been at the forefront of program development and implementation, and the City of Chicago is proud to implement transformative programs that are responsive to our communities' needs, addressing the existing health, economic, and resource gaps that were exacerbated by the pandemic.

The projects included in this inventory have been allocated their budgets, although some projects are completing the program scoping and development. These projects may still make adjustments to their budgets, although the program goals have been well-established to address the harms our communities have faced. Each project includes the required information from Treasury including their unique identifier, expenditure category, funding amount, project overview, and other information regarding evidence and performance metrics where applicable. ■

Arts and Culture



Artist Relief and Works Fund (234768)

Managing Department: Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events
Total Project Budget: \$10,000,000
Project Term: 2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category: 2.36: Aid to Other Impacted Industries

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed unprecedented strain on the arts and cultural community. The arts are focused on bringing people together for live, shared experiences – activities that were impossible with the necessary restrictions on gatherings in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021. The pandemic continues to affect participation in the arts today. Arts organizations were some of the last businesses to reopen at full capacity and have had to drastically rethink capacity, seating, staging and more.

The goal of this program is to support the arts and culture sector’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic via large-scale project grants to nonprofit arts organizations, aligned with their self-identified needs. We will focus on supporting projects that have potential to impact the rebuilding and recovery of Chicago’s arts and culture sector at large. Grantee learning cohorts will be developed alongside each focus area to share results, best practices, and models that can impact the field broadly.

Methodology

By providing general operating grants to organizations that demonstrated income loss due to the pandemic and project grants ranging from \$50,000 - \$250,000 to nonprofit arts organizations across the following focus areas: supporting marketing, promotional and audience cultivation; administrative and capacity support; providing support for increased digital demands; and supporting employee recruitment and retention efforts. Project grants will also include participation in a peer learning cohort process to be designed by an outside facilitator selected via a competitive RFP process.

Key Partners

The Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events has engaged key stakeholder groups, including the Cultural Advisory Council, arts funders and facilities grants leaders.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of arts orgs awarded	TBD	2024
Output	# of artists awarded	TBD	2024
Output	# of applications	TBD	2024

Together We Heal (234788)

Managing Department:	Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events
Total Project Budget:	\$6,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.37: Aid to Other Impacted Industries

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed unprecedented strain on the arts and cultural community. The arts are focused on bringing people together for live, shared experiences – activities that were impossible with the necessary restrictions on gatherings in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021. The pandemic continues to affect participation in the arts today. Recognizing that artists have always played an important role in advancing the causes of justice and equity, this program is designed to get funds to artists and communities for projects that engage residents in dialogue, reflection, and action.

This program will make grants to artists and community-based organizations for medium and large-scale creative place-keeping projects in low and moderate income Chicago neighborhoods, in alignment with the Year of Healing pillars: Reflect on Our Past, Reclaim Our Present, Reimagine Our Future. Artists and community organizations working in partnerships with civic agencies and local businesses will identify priorities that strengthen the economic, physical, and/or social needs and visions of neighborhood or place. These priorities will inform the development of multi-year projects that promote dialogue and connection; activate shared spaces; beautify communities; and celebrate local cultural richness.

Methodology

This project will make grants to arts nonprofits leading arts projects in neighborhoods, to provide work for artists and increase access to the arts throughout Chicago. Existing and new project proposals are encouraged that highlight a community's history, culture and assets, leveraging the creative potential already present in specific communities and that honors the organizing legacies of these places. Projects can be focused on any artistic discipline including architecture, culinary arts, curatorial arts, dance, design, film, literary arts, media arts, music, performance art, photography, public art, social practice, theater, or visual arts.

Key Partners

The Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events has designed this program to engage members through dialogue, workshop and feedback to design the Year of Healing, and this engagement with artists and art organizations is designed through this lens.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of applications	TBD	2024
Output	# of occurrences, sessions or events	TBD	2024
Output	# of creatives/artists paid from the grant	TBD	2024
Output	# of creatives/artists involved in the project	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of audience members/participants/people served through projects	TBD	2024

A photograph of children playing with large, colorful blocks outdoors. In the foreground, a child in a yellow shirt is holding a large yellow and orange block. To the left, another child in a blue and green hat is holding a blue block. In the background, a man in a white shirt and camouflage pants stands near a blue structure, possibly a playground. A red car is parked in the distance. The scene is set on a grassy area with a brick building in the background.

Assistance to Families

211 System (504766)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$5,408,554
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.19: Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated long-standing health, social and economic inequities in the city of Chicago. As part of the Chicago Recovery Plan, funded through the American Rescue Plan, the city is standing up a multitude of new programs and services to respond to the negative impacts of the pandemic. Currently, residents must navigate a complex system of providers and other infrastructure to access the resources they may need, which oftentimes prevents residents from accessing these services. As part of the Recovery Plan, DFSS is partnering with Cook County and other key stakeholders to create a 2-1-1 line to provide information and referral to health and human services in a single comprehensive resource. This will facilitate service uptake of both new and existing programs to significantly reduce barriers to accessing services.

The 211 system will facilitate access to long-standing City and non-City services, and a range of services launched through the Chicago Recovery Plan, continuing to spur service uptake and the recovery of the City from the COVID-19 pandemic. The 211 system will provide a centralized place for residents to find accurate, up-to-date information about health and human services, and business intelligence to the City, County and other key stakeholders on client needs, service gaps, and trends to inform decision-making and local investments.

Methodology

The City has contracts with United Way to support text-based, call-based and web-based platforms to connect residents to services. They will also provide translation services for residents of the community as well to ensure information is communicated clearly to all residents.

Key Partners

In addition to United Way and private philanthropies, Cook County has been a key partner in this project. The Department of Family and Support Services also works with sister agencies, City departments and the Advisory Council on the continued development and delivery of the 211 system.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Getting Help from 2-1-1: A Statewide Study of Referral Outcomes	A randomized study of a 2-1-1 program's outcomes demonstrates that it facilitated service uptake through referrals.	Quasi-experimental
2-1-1 Information services: Outcomes assessment, benefit-cost analysis, and policy issues	This study explores the benefits that users receive from 2-1-1 referral services that are distinct from the actual social assistance provided by various service agencies; what policymakers should consider when funding and implementing 2-1-1 services; and the operational structure and interagency relationships that can maximize the benefit of the referral service to both individuals and existing social service agencies.	Quasi-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of requested answered by method	TBD	2024
Output	# of website hits	TBD	2024
Output	# of agencies in 211 database	TBD	2024
Output	Average speed to answer a call	TBD	2024
Output	Average call abandonment rate	TBD	2024
Output	Average call contact	TBD	2024
Output	Callers reporting they are satisfied with 211 Metro Chicago Services	TBD	2024
Output	Callers reporting they have received services	TBD	2024
Output	Callers receiving a follow-up call from a 211 Resource Navigator	TBD	2024
Output	Total contacts from residents annually	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of surveyed 211 users who express satisfaction in the services they received	TBD	2024

Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot (504787)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$31,500,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2023
Expenditure Category:	2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

Project Overview

The Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot is a \$31.5 million dollar commitment from the City of Chicago and the Department of Family and Support Services to support residents negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Program goals include: 1. Mitigate economic hardships for low-income households who have been hard hit by COVID-19. 2. Improve the financial stability, health and well-being of program participants and their families. 3. Improve and promote the city’s capacity to create and deliver impactful, inclusive, people-centered anti-poverty programs that build on the existing safety net. 4. Enable policymakers and advocates across local, state, and federal levels to learn from the pilot.

Methodology

5,000 Chicagoans were selected through an open application and a citywide lottery to receive \$500 per month for twelve months. A delegate agency, GiveDirectly has provided the monthly payments since 2022 and the program is expected to end this year.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services has worked with an Advisory Council and community-based service providers, advocates and alderman to support the pilot design and implementation strategy.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
The public health effects of interventions similar to basic income: a scoping review	This review aims to identify studies of basic income policy interventions and to consider what can be learned from them about the potential effects of such interventions on health and socioeconomic outcomes.	Non-experimental
Universal Basic Income in the United States and Advanced Countries	We discuss the potential role of universal basic incomes (UBIs) in advanced countries. A feature of advanced economies that distinguishes them from developing countries is the existence of well-developed, if often incomplete, safety nets. We develop a framework for describing transfer programs that is flexible enough to encompass most existing programs as well as UBIs, and we use this framework to compare various UBIs to the existing constellation of programs in the United States.	Non-experimental
No Strings Attached: The Behavioral Effects of U.S. Unconditional Cash Transfer Programs	In this review, we cover the evidence relevant to its potential impact in the US, and in developed countries more generally. Many studies find no statistically significant effect of an unconditional cash transfer on the probability of working. In the studies that do find an effect on labor supply, the effect is small: a 10% income increase induced by an unconditional cash transfer decreases labor supply by about 1%.	Non-experimental

Basic Income and Local Government A Guide to Municipal Pilots	Basic Income and Local Government; A Guide to Municipal Pilots consolidates learning and spotlights principles, insights, and emerging practices to guide municipal leaders and public-private partnerships interested in designing basic income programs that are ethical, equitable, rigorous, informative, and consequential for local, state and national policymaking.	Non-experimental
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of applications submitted	176,117	4/1/23 – 6/30/22
Output	# of households selected to receive cash assistance	5,006	4/1/23 – 6/30/23
Output	Total cash assistance provided	\$29,727,000	4/1/23 – 6/30/23
Outcome	Increased financial stability	TBD	2024
Outcome	Increased economic mobility	TBD	2024
Outcome	Improved health	TBD	2024
Outcome	Reduced material hardship	TBD	2024
Outcome	Increased sense of agency & subjective well-being	TBD	2024

Chicago Student Aid Program (054767)

Managing Department:	Office of Budget and Management
Total Project Budget:	\$15,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.10: Assistance to Unemployed/Underemployed Workers

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related mitigation efforts caused a sharp increase in unemployment as businesses closed or scaled back operations and travel was sharply reduced. Although the economy has exceeded its pre-pandemic size and unemployment has fallen, many Chicago residents remain underemployed and unemployed. The effects of this rise in unemployment were felt most acutely among Chicago’s most vulnerable residents. Residents who already had difficulty securing employment at living wages were pushed even further career opportunities, deepening the divide in young people’s preparation for emerging adulthood and success in occupational settings. Research shows extended bouts of youth unemployment have adverse effects on adolescents later in life. Young people who are unemployed tend to earn lower wages in subsequent years of adulthood, impacting both their personal well-being and long-term economic prosperity. These outcomes only heighten the need for opportunities for early work experiences.

The Chicago Student Aid Program will address the need for youth development by providing summer internship placement opportunities with the City’s sister agencies. Students will gain valuable experience, receiving on the job training and resources to develop their skills and prepare for future employment.

Methodology

The City of Chicago will enter into a sub-recipient agreement with sister agencies including the Chicago Park District, Chicago Public Schools and the City Colleges of Chicago. These agencies will provide summer internship opportunities, and include programming to support the growth and development of program participants.

Key Partners

The Office of Budget and Management worked with the Mayor’s Office, alongside the sister agencies to ensure the successful delivery of the program.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
When Scale and Replication Work: Learning from Summer Youth Employment Experiments	Using results from studies conducted on the effectiveness of Chicago’s One Summer Chicago+ SYEP and Philadelphia’s WorkReady SYEP, the paper outlines how youth summer job placement programs consistently reduce criminal justice involvement in the first year after random assignment and may have lasting effects as well.	Experimental
Laying a Foundation: Four-Year Results from the National YouthBuild Evaluation	An evaluation of YouthBuild, an organization that attempts to improve outcomes for low-income and less educated youth through a mix of education, vocational training, counseling, leadership development, and community service, offers evidence in support of programs that engage youth in community service, and provide learning and leadership development environments.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of youth enrolled in the program	TBD	2024
Output	# of youth who complete their internship	TBD	2024

Community Justice Initiative (504892)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$3,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

A consequence of increased crime during the pandemic has been the increased likelihood of some Chicago residents interacting with the criminal justice system, either as suspects or victims. If these interactions result in having a criminal record, it can be one of the biggest barriers to advancement that many people face. This harm has disproportionately impacted low-income communities which historically have been disinvested, and these communities continue to experience high rates of incarceration and contact with the Chicago Police Department. Chicago Police Department data on arrests and violent crimes illustrate this harm. CDPH COVID-19 numbers and Chicago Public School expulsion rates are other sources of data. For this program, the City of Chicago selected 24 community areas with a history of violent crime and disinvestment. These communities comprise only 28% of the city’s population, but 61% of Chicago’s homicides and non-fatal shootings since 1991 have occurred within their borders. All 24 of these communities are medium to high vulnerability community areas on the Chicago COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index or are low-moderate income communities according to the 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. One of the most comprehensive ways to address issues related to the disproportionate rate of contact with the criminal justice system in some communities is to utilize legal resources to educate citizens of their rights, help them to navigate the system, and provide legal expertise.

Methodology

CJI aims to educate, train and provide legal services to residents in 24 targeted community areas. Delegate agencies are responsible for providing legal education workshops on topics like the school to prison pipeline, know your rights when encountering police, employment, school and housing rights. Residents are also eligible to receive civil legal representation in addition to assistance with juvenile and adult record expungement and sealing. This program will be delivered via sub-recipient, who will host outreach events at which program staff will give referrals to civil legal services provided through the program.

Key Partners

This program leverages the ward offices to provide a hyper-local approach to this program and integrate community engagement into their program design. In addition to DFSS’s delegate agencies, there are subcontracted agencies providing services to targeted community areas. The subcontractors are charged with outreach to residents living in each respective area through door-to-door canvassing, attending community based activities, connecting the Aldermanic offices, local churches and local businesses. The lead agencies for this project meet monthly with the subcontractors in each ward.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Preliminary evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Unmarked? Criminal Record Clearing and Employment Outcomes	The research points to two specific outcomes: (1) the record clearing intervention boosts participants’ employment rates and average real earnings, and (2) people seek record clearing remedies after a period of suppressed earnings.	Quasi-experimental
Expungement of Criminal Convictions: An Empirical Study	The Prescott & Starr has findings across three areas: First, among those legally eligible for expungement, just 6.5% obtain it within five years of eligibility. Second, those who do obtain expungement have extremely low subsequent crime rates,	Quasi-experimental

comparing favorably to the general population. Third, those who obtain expungement experience a sharp upturn in their wage and employment trajectories; on average, within one year, wages go up by over 22% versus the pre-expungement trajectory, an effect mostly driven by unemployed people finding jobs and minimally employed people finding steadier or higher-paying work.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of outreach events held	1,127	7/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of referrals made to legal service providers	4,469	7/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of residents reached in outreach events	25,893	7/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of eligible juvenile records expunged	TBD	2024
Output	% of eligible adult cases are resolved (e.g., ending in sealing or expungement of records)	TBD	2024
Output	% of youth and adults that report increased knowledge/ access to legal services due to attending KYR workshops	TBD	2024
Outcomes	# of records expunged or sealed	TBD	2024
Outcomes	# of residents receiving legal consultation or representation (cases)	TBD	2024

Community Resource Navigators (414766)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$9,714,430
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.19: Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators

Project Overview

In the United States, the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted gaps in our health and social service safety nets and brought attention to America's under-resourced public health sector. This project will address COVID's severe impact on people with underlying chronic disease, and promote access to care, within the community areas that have been identified by the City based on a combination of factors, including health and social vulnerability; economic hardship; and communities that were most negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

CDPH seeks to sustain community outreach and public health workforce development through a Chicago Community Health Response Corps ("Response Corps") that will support residents in priority community areas most affected by the pandemic. The Response Corp links community members to health and social services through neighborhood events, canvassing and a call center.

Methodology

The Response Corps will leverage the expertise and infrastructure CDPH and its partners built for the COVID-19 emergency response – now with a focus on promoting overall health, resilience, and well-being. The Response Corps will have an expanded scope to help residents access reliable information, recovery supports (e.g., economic and social programs and services), and specific health resources.

CDPH will identify a Lead Coordinating Organization (LCO) to hire, manage, train, and staff the Response Corps across prioritized communities, working in conjunction with subcontracted community-based organizations (CBOs). The LCO and Response Corps will work with CDPH to address the priority concerns identified by the City, CDPH, and community organizations in targeted neighborhoods.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health is leveraging the knowledge and experience of delegate agencies to administer this program.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Effects of Community-Based Health Worker Interventions to Improve Chronic Disease Management and Care Among Vulnerable Populations: A Systematic Review	We performed a systematic review to synthesize evidence concerning the types of community-based health workers (CBHW) interventions, the qualification and characteristics of CBHWs, and patient outcomes and cost-effectiveness of such interventions in vulnerable populations with chronic, noncommunicable conditions. Interventions by CBHWs appear to be effective when compared with alternatives and also cost-effective for certain health conditions, particularly when partnering with low-income, underserved, and racial and ethnic minority communities.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of funded CBOs	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of referrals made to resources	736	11/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of residents who received services via call center	2,987	11/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of residents engaged at events	4211	11/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	Number of events	727	11/1/22 – 6/30/23

Neighborhood Broadband Connectivity (054779)

Managing Department:	Office of Budget and Management
Total Project Budget:	\$10,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.4: Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs

Project Overview

During the pandemic, as many as 223,000 Chicago families didn't have internet at home, and more than 128,500 didn't have a computer, laptop, or smartphone. This meant that when healthcare transitioned to virtual telehealthcare for the safety of families and to avoid disease transmission, those without internet or devices at home were unable to participate. Families without internet or devices couldn't conduct research about COVID-19, see a doctor via telehealth, or digitally sign up for COVID tests. They were also cut off from job opportunities, as more than 80% of Fortune 500 companies now only accept job applications online, according to a 2020 [Brookings Institute report](#). Among the Community Areas with the top 10 lowest rates of internet connection, median household income was below \$35,000 per year, with poverty rates ranging from 16% to 49%, and unemployment rates between 8-13%. According to a survey of more than 3,000 Chicago residents, while 21% of respondents with incomes under \$20,000 aim to get a job and 21% are interested in starting a business, nearly 20% of respondents in this income range do not have internet at home to pursue these professional goals. Students in these households couldn't access classes, complete homework, or access tools and services they had previously accessed in person. The pandemic exacerbated existing socio-economic divide but cut off low-income households almost entirely from services.

Through this initiative, families in target neighborhoods will receive affordable home broadband and digital literacy training, equipping them with the basic computer skills to ensure they can participate in the modern economy. Specifically, trainings will help them develop skills and confidence in using the computer and internet to see a doctor via tele-health, sign up for government benefits, communicate with friends and family, and other essential day-to-day tasks.

Methodology

The initiative will issue grants to creative proposals describing how the private sector, philanthropic foundations, non-profits, and co-ops can leverage City and sister real estate assets and Chicago Recovery Plan resources to increase availability and adoption of affordable, quality household broadband. The City will fund broadband projects that create equitable, affordable, and quality broadband service in target neighborhoods, paired with community-based outreach, adoption, and digital skill-building activities to ensure service take up and utilization.

Key Partners

This initiative is informed by feedback from the Digital Equity community engagement process, documented in the Chicago Digital Equity Plan, as well as the knowledge of the Office of Equity and Racial Justice. The Digital Equity Coalition, comprised of over 50 organizations, serve as important partners in understanding the needs of the communities most impacted by the digital divide.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
D.C.'s adult learners during the pandemic: Results from a Fall 2020 survey	This article assesses how digital literacy programming leads to higher levels of competence with technology, more confidence in supporting children's education, and higher levels of employment.	Non-Experimental

A Human Approach to Closing the Digital Divide	Research and a survey of more than 1,500 people who have used programs staffed by digital navigators, found that over 65% of survey respondents reported that they were able to obtain internet access or a computer or tablet at home; more than 85% said they now use the internet more.	Non-Experimental
Impacts of the Internet on Health Inequality and Healthcare Access: A Cross-Country Study	This paper investigates how access to the Internet significantly improves the average health condition and alleviates health inequality. Internet access significantly facilitates healthcare access and mitigates the negative impact of income inequality on healthcare access.	Non-Experimental
Does the internet increase the job finding rate? Evidence from a period of expansion in internet use	This article shows that there are large differences in employment rates between those who have a computer with internet access and those who do not. Those who have a computer at home with internet access have a job finding rate some nine percentage points larger than those who do not.	Quasi-experimental
Internet access and its role on educational inequality during the COVID-19 pandemic	This study supports the idea that increasing access to the Internet and technology will help eliminate education inequality.	Quasi-experimental
Could Investments in Community Broadband Bridge the Digital Divide?	This article shows that on average, having a fiber network is associated with a 1.5 percentage point higher rate of internet adoption. Fiber-based networks are also associated with higher internet use in rural places and cities and towns with high levels of poverty.	Non-experimental
Community-Owned Fiber Networks: Value Leaders in America	In a comparison of 40 community-owned internet service providers (ISPs) with private competitors in the area, a Harvard study found that most community-owned fiber-to-the-home networks charged less and offered prices that were clear and unchanging, whereas private ISPs typically charged initial low promotional or “teaser” rates that later sharply rose, usually after 12 months.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of households participating in the program	TBD	2024
Output	# of digital learning hours	TBD	2024
Outcome	digital skills built	TBD	2024

Resiliency Fund 2.0 (504758)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$15,091,446
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant hardship for Domestic Workers across the country, including in Chicago. At the beginning of the pandemic, the National Domestic Workers Alliance (NDWA) reported that just over half of Domestic Workers surveyed had no job beginning the week of March 30, 2020, and within a week that number increased to 72%. Additional monthly surveys of Spanish-speaking Domestic Workers demonstrated continual joblessness. In quarter four of 2021, 22% of survey respondents were out of work on average and 75% were experiencing food insecurity. Furthermore, there were other populations that couldn't access stimulus funds that will be the focus of this program.

Methodology

The City of Chicago will administer this program via delegate agency by providing one-time \$500 relief payments to up to 25,500 low-income residents who have been negatively impacted by COVID-19 but faced barriers to qualifying for other financial relief. The purpose of Resiliency Fund 2.0 is to reach previously excluded residents and domestic workers.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services' lead program administration delegate conducted user-testing with the relevant focus population before launching the application for the fund to ensure effective delivery of services.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
An Unconditional Cash Transfer Program for Low-Income New Yorkers Affected by COVID-19	Early in the pandemic, New York City's public hospital system partnered with multiple philanthropic foundations to offer an unconditional cash transfer program for low-income New Yorkers affected by COVID-19. The \$1000 cash transfers were designed to help people meet their most immediate health and social needs and were incorporated into healthcare delivery and contact tracing workflows as a response to the public health emergency. To better understand program recipients' experiences, researchers conducted 150 telephone surveys with randomly sampled cash transfer recipients and 20 in-depth qualitative interviews with purposefully sampled survey participants.	Non-experimental
The COVID Cash Transfer Study: The Impacts of a One-Time Unconditional Cash Transfer on the Well-Being of Families Receiving SNAP in Twelve States	This paper reports on the results of a randomized controlled study of a one-time \$1,000 unconditional cash transfer in May 2020 to families with low incomes in 12 U.S. states.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of applications submitted	15,727	2022-2023
Output	# of residents enrolled/paid	6,498	2022-2023

Diverse Learners Recovery Fund (484979)

Managing Department:	Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities
Total Project Budget:	\$5,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers

Project Overview

The objective of the fund is to provide financial relief to the students' families, who often take on added costs to secure physical, therapeutic, and educational supports for their children. Nationwide data has shown that students with disabilities suffered disproportionate learning losses during COVID-19 related school shutdowns and disruptions. Anecdotal data illustrates how COVID-19 related disruptions caused financial strain on families of diverse learners who have had to scramble to secure disability-appropriate child care, educational aids, after-school activities and other added costs caused by the pandemic.

Methodology

Eligible families will be awarded \$500 per eligible child with a maximum award of \$1,000 per family. We estimate that with a 10% set-aside for administration in indirect costs for the delegate agency, the fund will provide cash assistance to about 8,500 students (between 4,500-8,500 families).

Key Partners

The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities has designed this program and used models from other departments such as the Department of Family and Support Services' cash assistance programs.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Preliminary evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Strategies for Using American Rescue Plan Funding to Address the Impact of Lost Instructional Time	This document is intended to complement Volume 2 of the U.S Department of Education's COVID-19 Handbook by focusing on strategies to support state and local efforts in effectively using SLFRF ESSER funds to address the impact of lost instructional time on underserved and disproportionately impacted students including: 1. Reengaging students in their learning including by meeting the social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs of students and through such approaches as tutoring and creative staffing; 2. Providing information and assistance to families as they support students, including through home visits and information sharing; and 3. Using high-quality assessments to inform teaching and learning, including acceleration, and target resources and supports.	Non-Experimental
Education in a Pandemic: The Disparate Impacts of COVID-19 on America's Students	This Report, like the sources it discusses, tells part of a developing story by offering a series of snapshots from mid-March 2020, when many schools shifted abruptly to remote learning, to mid-April 2021. This developing story prompts eleven observations about how widely—and inequitably—the pandemic appears to have impacted America's students during this time.	Non-Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of program participants	TBD	2024

Legal Protection Fund (504760)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$3,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

Due to changes in border policies enacted during the pandemic, there has been growing demand for legal services, immigrant education, advocacy, and accompaniment by immigrants and refugees choosing to reside in the City of Chicago. This program will allow families to access legal protection resources through education and legal defense services, which are integrated into other wrap-around services provided by the department.

Methodology

The Legal Protection Fund delivers legal support for immigrants and refugees through a Know Your Rights navigator model with community-based organizations and legal representation by immigration attorneys. The Legal Protection Fund provides free advocacy and legal services to immigrants and refugees, such as applying for immigration status, accessing protections and due process, and courtroom representation. The program also funds community navigators to conduct outreach to immigrant populations and connect them to legal services and other relevant programs. Community Navigators provide information about legal resources, training, and supportive services available to undocumented residents, refugees, and asylum seekers. By having this information, these communities are better informed to live productive, healthy lives and provides a comprehensive benefit ranging from what governmental social services they have access to and/or employment options they have.

Key Partners

Key partners for this program include the Mayor’s Office of New Americans, the Chicago Is With You Task Force, and other community advocates and organizers were invited to support the program design.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Preliminary evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Making a Difference: A Legacy of Pro Bono Representation	This paper analyzes the impact of two pro bono refugee protection legal cases and whether aspects of the cases can be, or have been, replicated to assist the ongoing need of legal services for asylum seekers.	Non-experimental
Why Does Representation Matter? The Impact of Legal Representation in Immigration Court	A fact sheet detailing why legal services for undocumented individuals is required and some facts about the impact legal representation has on immigrants cases.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of outreach events held	TBD	2024
Output	# of referrals made to legal service providers	617	7/1/22 – 5/30/23
Outcome	# of clients under representation	226	7/1/22 – 5/30/23

Nonprofit Relief and Capacity Building (704787)

Managing Department:	Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection
Total Project Budget:	\$17,075,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.34: Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)

Project Overview

501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations across Chicago saw a significant increase in the demand for their services without a comparable increase in their financial and operational capacity to meet that demand. They experienced decreased revenue and/or increased costs. Additionally, many nonprofits were forced to lay off staff. By December 2020, nationally the nonprofit sector lost nearly 930,000 jobs. To ensure a strong recovery for nonprofit organizations, the department has designed the Nonprofit Relief and Capacity Building Program. The first phase focuses on providing technical assistance and capacity building services for disproportionately impacted nonprofits, preparing them for partnership opportunities. The second phase of the program will provide grants and highly customized coaching to eligible nonprofits, 501(c)(3) organizations operating in a Qualified Census Tract.

This program hopes to build upon existing nonprofit assets and strengthen organizations where they have gaps in their systems, structures, skills, and resources. The goal is not necessarily to grow these nonprofits in size and scale, but rather to invest significant resources into them to prepare and position them to deepen their impact in community and sustain themselves as a part of their neighborhood and sector infrastructure.

Methodology

This project would provide direct financial assistance and technical assistance targeted at nonprofits operating in QCTs, to help them immediately stabilize with the funding and to build their capacity in the short and long-term. Participating organizations will receive and/or have access to highly customized capacity building, outreach and engagement efforts to increase awareness about opportunities, general operating grants and implementation grants.

Key Partners

The Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection is working with the Mayor’s Department of Family and Support Services, the Department of Planning and Development, and the Department of Housing, among others to design and implement this project.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of nonprofit orgs that receive financial relief grants	TBD	2024
Output	# of one-on-one technical support hours	TBD	2024
Output	# of nonprofit leaders receiving supports	TBD	2024
Output	# of technical assistance workshops/convenings	TBD	2024

Re-Entry Housing Navigation Pilot(504978)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$4,898,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.18: Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview

One of the populations that have been impacted is returning citizens with a criminal record. Within the City of Chicago, there are deep racial inequities in those who experience incarceration. Having a record, regardless of having “served one’s sentence,” subjects people and families to a lifetime of hardship by systematically impeding access to housing and employment. Limited opportunities to earn an income and save money while incarcerated, coupled with employment barriers experienced upon release, means returning residents often need the most severely limited type of housing, i.e., affordable housing for those earning 30% or less of the area median income. Additionally, despite evidence demonstrating the importance of access to safe, affordable re-entry housing upon release, returning residents face barriers that limit access to affordable transitional, permanent, subsidized, supportive, and family-sized housing which results in a greater likelihood of individuals cycling between the City’s emergency shelter system, hospitals, and Cook County Jail.

As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SPRING Forward Re-Entry Housing Navigation Pilot Program will provide housing navigation services to facilitate access to housing and housing supportive services to stabilize returning residents and mitigate the risk of recidivism for residents released from Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDoC) and Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) to the City of Chicago. The overarching goal of the SPRING Forward Housing Pilot is to build the infrastructure for re-entry housing that is designed to connect individuals released from CCDoC and IDOC to permanent housing and housing supportive services. The program will serve returning residents who are at the highest risk of homelessness and recidivism.

Methodology

Qualified housing and social service providers will work to identify a supply of housing that meets applicable housing, health, and safety codes, and that can serve individuals exiting the jail and prison system. The pilot is designed to provide a “unit-based” subsidy supported by an agreement between the Respondent and an approved property owner (“Landlord”), willing to make the unit available to eligible tenants. The SPRING Forward Housing Navigation Pilot Program will support the following: security deposit payments, 12-month rental subsidy payments, Minimum Habitability Standards inspection (MHS), a furniture bank allowance, housing navigator wages, and program supplies. Delegate agencies will build relationships with landlords and manage a streamlined housing application process. Participants will receive assistance with a streamlined housing application process, rental fees, and subsidy processing. The program will serve Chicagoans at the highest risk of homelessness, housing insecurity, and recidivism in the wake of the pandemic.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services has worked with the Mayor’s Office and has leveraged the [Roadmap for a Second Chance City](#) to develop this program. The report was developed leveraging community engagement and the working group on returning residents. Key partners also include Cook County Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Corrections.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Preliminary evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Ex-Prisoners' Re-Entry: An Emerging Frontier and a Social Work Challenge	In this policy analysis, we review the data on incarceration, its impact on those incarcerated, and the challenges of re-entry. We suggest methods for coping with this emerging social problem. Paramount will be the challenge to many social service systems to develop comprehensive sets of services such as independent housing and jobs alongside counseling and rehabilitation.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of participants will receive rental assistance subsidies and housing navigation wrap-around support services annually	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals who remain stably housed at 3 months	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals who remain stably housed at 6 months	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals who remain stably housed at 9 months	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals who remain stably housed at 12 months	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals who remain stably housed 6 months after subsidy has ended	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of individuals will receive a housing assessment annually (total of 400 for the duration of the two-year contract	TBD	2024

Re-Entry Workforce Development (504783)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$5,908,604
Project Term:	2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers

Project Overview

One of the populations that have been impacted is returning citizens with a criminal record. Within the City of Chicago, deep racial inequities exist in those who experience incarceration. Having a record, regardless of having “served one’s sentence,” subjects people and families to a lifetime of hardship by systematically impeding access to housing and employment. Limited opportunities to earn an income and save money while incarcerated, coupled with employment barriers experienced upon release, means returning residents often need the most severely limited type of housing, i.e., affordable housing for those earning 30% or less of the area median income. Additionally, despite evidence demonstrating the importance of access to safe, affordable re-entry housing upon release, returning residents face barriers that limit access to affordable transitional, permanent, subsidized, supportive, and family-sized housing, which results in a greater likelihood of individuals cycling between the City’s emergency shelter system, hospitals, and Cook County Jail.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SPRING Forward Re-Entry and Employment Navigation Pilot Program will provide employment, and re-entry services to residents released from Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDoC) and Illinois Department of Correction (IDOC) to the City of Chicago. The program will serve Chicagoans at the highest risk of homelessness, housing insecurity, and recidivism. The overarching goal of the SPRING Forward Re-Entry & Employment Navigation Program is to build onto the existing infrastructure for re-entry development that is designed to connect individuals released from CCDoC and IDOC to stable employment and wrap-around services. The SPRING Forward Re-Entry and Employment Navigation Pilot Program grant will support the following: participants' wages, navigator wages, program supplies, and public transportation costs.

Creating a Community Reentry Support Center (CRSC) in one of the City's West Side community areas will foster communities by providing reentry navigation services as appropriate and facilitating timely connections to resources that will stabilize them in their community, support their well-being and empower them to thrive. Services at all the CRFSC may include linkages to available housing, workforce services, substance use, and mental health counseling, referrals to legal support for the sealing or expungement of criminal records, mentoring, coaching, and access to support groups, education, and training resources, and much more. Many of these services are delivered directly by the CRSC but are often provided in partnership with community-based organizations with whom the CRSC has an established referral relationship.

Methodology

The SPRING Forward Re-Entry and Employment Navigation Pilot Program will provide employment, and re-entry services to residents released from CCDoC and the IDOC to the City of Chicago. The program will serve Chicagoans at the highest risk of homelessness, housing insecurity, and recidivism. Key partners also include Cook County Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Corrections.

CRSCs are designed to stabilize residents who are in transition from an Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and/or a Cook County Jail correctional facility setting back into the community, providing them with a central location where they can receive reentry navigation services as needed and access, through referrals, supportive services that will enhance their well-being and empower them to successfully complete their probation, parole and/or electronic monitoring requirements. CRSCs also serve as call centers to respond to community inquiries and share information about local reentry resources to support individuals with arrest and conviction records and other residents who may not have served time in jail or prison but have been negatively impacted by the criminal justice system.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services has worked with the Mayor’s Office and has leveraged the [Roadmap for a Second Chance City](#) to develop this program. The report was developed leveraging community engagement and the working group on returning residents.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Evaluation of seven Second Chance Act Adult Demonstration Programs: Impact findings at 30 months	Low-attrition randomized control trial (RCT) funded by the U.S. Department of Justice evaluating the outcomes of seven state and municipality implementation programs for the Second Chance Act. These programs provided adult offenders a treatment regime including: job readiness programs, employment services, case management, connections to substance abuse treatment and emergency housing support.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of residents enrolled	TBD	2024
Output	# of residents who completed workforce training/work-based programs	TBD	2024
Output	# of residents who earned an industry-recognized credential	TBD	2024
Output	# of participants in CRSC complete probation, parole and/or electronic monitoring requirements	TBD	2024
Output	# of participants in CRSC who avoid recidivism for 12 months or more	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of residents placed in employment at or above Chicago Minimum wage	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of residents retain employment at 30 days	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of residents retain employment at 60 days	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of residents retain employment at 90 days	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of incoming calls Clearing House phone line at 2,500 or more	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of scheduled presentations at job fairs, resource fairs and other related events	TBD	2024
Outcome	300 or more enrolled CRSC participants to obtain assessments and referrals for supportive services	TBD	2024

City Priorities for Health and Wellness



911 Alternative Response Program (CARE) (414765)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$15,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.14: Other Public Health Services

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the mental health of adults and children. In a 2021 study, nearly half of Americans surveyed reported recent symptoms of an anxiety or depressive disorder, and 10% of respondents felt their mental health needs were not being met. Rates of anxiety, depression, and substance use disorder have increased since the beginning of the pandemic. People who have mental health conditions and then get COVID-19 are more likely to die than those who don't have mental health conditions.

The Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Pilot Program serves people in behavioral health crisis by responding directly to 911 calls with a mental health component and following up immediately after opioid-related overdose calls with health services and connection to care. The CARE Program serves people in immediate, acute mental health crisis as well as individuals that have chronic behavioral health conditions unmet by existing systems. Many of the individuals that the CARE teams respond to are experiencing homelessness. The majority of people served by the CARE Program are Black and/or Hispanic and many are lower-income.

Methodology

The CARE Program seeks to ensure that individuals experiencing a mental health crisis are assisted by teams of behavioral health professionals, with resources to address their unmet health and social needs. The CARE team responds to 911 calls with a mental health component Monday-Friday 10:30am-4pm in five pilot areas. When the CARE Team responds to an individual in crisis they offer de-escalation, mental health assessment, referrals to community services, and transport to community-based destinations as appropriate. The CARE Team conducts follow up at a minimum of 1, 7, and 30 days with all individuals that they encounter. In September 2021, the City launched multidisciplinary response teams comprised of a Chicago Fire Department (CFD) Paramedic, Chicago Police Department (CPD) Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) Officer, and CDPH Mental Health Clinician in two pilot areas of the City. In June 2022, the City launched an alternate response team in a third area of the City, comprised of a CFD Paramedic and CDPH Mental Health Clinician, and in March 2023 expanded the alternate response program to a second team in a second area of the City. In January 2023, the City launched the Opioid Response Team in a fifth pilot area. Individuals in crisis will receive a healthcare-based response in the form of alternate, opioid-focused or multidisciplinary response teams that are able to de-escalate and connect individuals and their families to ongoing care and supports in the community.

Key Partners

The CARE Program is led by the Mayor's Office and is a partnership between the Chicago Department of Public Health, Chicago Police Department, Chicago Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management and Communications, and receives medical and regulatory oversight from the Illinois Department of Public Health Region 11 EMS.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of mental health calls diverted from dispatch through embedded professional in 911 Call Center	TBD	2024
Output	# of crisis stabilization centers established	TBD	2024
Output	Count of total emergency responses conducted	TBD	2024
Output	Count of follow-up attempts conducted	TBD	2024
Output	Percent of calls resulting in an individual receiving CARE services in community	TBD	2024

Output	Percent of calls resulting in an individual receiving CARE services and transport by CARE team	TBD	2024
Output	Percent of calls resulting in an individual receiving CARE services and transport/transfer to other emergency services	TBD	2024
Output	Percent of calls resulting in no contact with the individual in crisis	TBD	2024
Output	Percent of calls resulting in an individual who refused CARE assessment	TBD	2024
Output	Percent of calls that were resolved by another unit before CARE team arrived	TBD	2024

COVID-19 Emergency Response (21A004)

Managing Department:	Office of Budget and Management, Department of Assets, Information and Services, City Council
Total Project Budget:	\$1,659,653
Project Term:	2022 – 2023
Expenditure Category:	1.7: Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses

Project Overview

The COVID-19 Emergency Response program helps deliver information to residents, along with supplies to mitigate the spread of the virus. We know that PPE and vaccine information and access are effective tools for stopping the spread of the virus, so the City of Chicago has dedicated a portion of SLFRF funds to support the direct delivery of information and supplies.

Methodology

While a portion of these funds are dedicated to cleaning services of public spaces, the majority of this programming is dedicated to community outreach. The information and supplies will be delivered through the aldermanic offices to residents. Activities include virtual townhalls, discussions with community organizations and the pick-up of PPE in ward offices.

Key Partners

While this program is being administered through the Office of Budget and Management, a majority of the activities are being conducted through the Alderman, building on their relationship with community organizations and leaders to garner engagement from the public.

Family Connects Program (414775)

Managing Department: Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget: \$24,297,288
Project Term: 2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category: 2.12: Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting

Project Overview

During the COVID-19 pandemic, families in Chicago experienced a range of negative impacts, including illness, loss of employment, reduced access to routine health care, personal loss and grief, and others. These factors were compounded for pregnant and postpartum people, who experienced higher rates of stress, anxiety, depression, and other concerns. Research studies conducted on pregnant and postpartum populations have found that women who were pregnant during the pandemic were nearly twice as likely to have possible depression than were matched women who were pregnant before the pandemic.⁶ One study identified significant correlations between anxiety, depression, and PTSD for pregnant and postpartum women, which were negatively correlated to resilience and adaptability.⁷ Pregnant women experiencing high stress during the COVID-19 pandemic were at increased risk of poorer perinatal outcomes such as preterm birth, unplanned operative delivery, and having an infant small for gestational age, after controlling for other sociodemographic and medical factors.⁸

This project adopts a population health approach to address the negative impacts experienced by birthing and postpartum individuals and aims to expand the current pilot of Family Connects Chicago (FCC). FCC is an evidence-based program that combines the engagement and alignment of community service providers with short-term nurse home visits for all birthing persons, newborns, and their families within a community. The home visits conducted by nurses include a comprehensive physical assessment for both the birthing person and the infant, as well as personalized connections to resources that meet the specific needs of the families. FCC is a voluntary program that is provided free of charge to families. The overarching goals of Family Connects Chicago are to mitigate the negative impacts on birthing individuals and their families resulting from the pandemic and to improve health outcomes at the population level, specifically addressing racial disparities in maternal and child health outcomes.

Methodology

The program operates through three core components: community alignment, nurse home visiting, and data monitoring. Program staff collaborate with community agencies to establish a robust infrastructure committed to supporting all families during the birthing process and facilitating equitable access to community resources. Registered nurses play a critical role by implementing universal primary care, reaching out to every family giving birth within the community. They conduct health assessments for both the mother and the infant, identify specific needs of each family, and connect them with appropriate community resources.

Visits conducted by registered nurses are documented in the family's medical record, ensuring comprehensive and quality assurance measures. During these home visits, nurses inquire about social determinants of health, including but not limited to issues such as food insecurity, healthcare access, and housing. If a family expresses a need or would benefit from accessing services, the nurses utilize a resource finder that contains a comprehensive list of organizations offering support to families in Chicago. Working closely with the family, nurses identify accessible organizations and facilitate connections to ensure the family receives the necessary services based on the needs identified during the visit.

⁶ King LS, Feddoes DE, Kirshenbaum JS, et al. Pregnancy during the pandemic: The impact of COVID-19-related stress on risk for prenatal depression. *Psychol Med.* 2021;1-32. doi:10.1017/S003329172100132X.

⁷ Kinser PA, Jallo N, Amstadter AB, et al. Depression, Anxiety, Resilience, and Coping: The Experience of Pregnant and New Mothers During the First Few Months of the COVID-19 Pandemic [published online ahead of print, 2021 Apr 12]. *J Womens Health (Larchmt).* 2021; 10.1089/jwh.2020.8866. doi:10.1089/jwh.2020.8866.

⁸ Preis H, Mahaffey B, Pati S, Heiselman C, Lobel M. Adverse Perinatal Outcomes Predicted by Prenatal Maternal Stress Among U.S. Women at the COVID-19 Pandemic Onset [published online, 2021 Mar 16]. *Ann Behav Med.* 2021;kaab005.doi:10.1093/abm/kaab005.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health engages several key partners including Family Connects International, a Citywide Advisory Council, (comprised of public agency partners, City departments, and others), Healthcare Provider Council, Regional Community Alignment Boards (CABs), the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Human Services.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Randomized Controlled Trial of Universal Postnatal Nurse Home Visiting: Impact on Emergency Care	This study tested program effectiveness of the Durham Connects program in reducing infant emergency medical care between birth and age 12 months.	Experimental
Effect of a Community Agency–Administered Nurse Home Visitation Program on Program Use and Maternal and Infant Health Outcomes: A Randomized Clinical Trial	The objective of this study is to test the implementation and impact of the Family Connects (FC) program when administered by a community agency.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of families receiving a home visit	1,266	10/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of families receiving at least one referral	1,071	2024
Outcome	% of eligible families completing home visit	35%	10/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	Referral connection rate	TBD	2024
Outcome	Visit satisfaction rate	96%	10/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of birthing hospitals providing FCC services through expansion	5	2024

Emergency Fund for GBV Survivors (504764)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$5,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Economic and housing stability for survivors of gender-based violence has been exacerbated since the beginning of the pandemic. Access to basic needs and financial resources has been difficult for households impacted by violence especially survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, and sexual violence. Further, the communities most impacted by the pandemic are also community areas that have experienced an increase in community and gender-based violence. In general, the total number of calls to the Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline has increased by 15% in 2020 and again by 7% in 2021. Survivors seeking shelter, legal services and counseling has increased significantly in 2021. Many survivors are seeking financial resources that will enable them to flee or increase their financial independence from the person causing harm. This program will provide financial resources to gender-based violence survivors to mitigate the additional harms they faced throughout the pandemic and give them increased financial independence.

Methodology

This program provides a one-time payment of \$1,000 to survivors of gender-based violence to improve their economic well-being and enhance their safety. This creates a significant boost in their financial resources, enabling survivors to flee or use the funds as they need. The survivors are referred through the IL Domestic Violence Hotline, Chicago Rape Crisis hotline, and via community events hosted by The Network.

Key Partners

The development of the program was completed with insight from the Gender-Based Violence Strategic Plan Implementation Task Force and informed by best practices. The Network is currently partnering with community-based organizations to conduct outreach to survivors. DFSS is also engaging gender-based violence survivor service providers.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
The Costs of Recovery: Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Experiences of Financial Recovery From Abuse	The present study relies on the voices of survivors of past abuse to describe the amount, type, and impact of costs related to their experience of intimate partner violence (IPV).	Non-experimental
Understanding Economic Abuse in the Lives of Survivors	This paper furthers our knowledge about economic abuse and its relationship with economic self-sufficiency by presenting the results from an exploratory study with IPV survivors participating in a financial literacy program.	Non-experimental
Economic Abuse in the Lives of Women Abused by an Intimate Partner: A Qualitative Study	This article presents qualitative findings of a study that examined the role of financial issues and economic factors in the lives of women who have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV).	Non-experimental

Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Unmet Social Service Needs	In this cross-sectional study, 173 adult, English-speaking women who had experienced police response to IPV completed a self-report questionnaire about their use of, interest in, and need for various social services and whether or not each type of service helped (or would help) them to feel safer.	Non-experimental
We Would Have to Stay: A Survivors' Economic Security and Access to Public Benefits Programs.	A survey-based 2018 study found that 67 percent of survivors returned to an abusive relationship or stayed longer than they wanted due to financial concerns.	Non-experimental
The Difference Between Surviving and Not Surviving.	A larger NRC DV study shows overall, a majority of respondents said that TANF, SNAP, and UI are very critical resources for a significant number of domestic violence and sexual assault victims. Furthermore, respondents shared that most victims rely on public benefits programs to help address their basic needs and to establish safety and stability.	Non-experimental
The impact of temporary assistance for needy families, minimum wage, and Earned Income Tax Credit on Women's well-being and intimate partner violence victimization	Using data from waves 1 (1998-2000) through 4 (2007-2010) of the U.S.-based Fragile Families and Child Well-being (FFCW) birth cohort study, we apply a difference-in-difference (DD) study design to estimate both the overall and race-specific effects of state-level economic policies on non-physical IPV and several intermediate outcomes.	Quasi-experimental
The public health effects of interventions similar to basic income: a scoping review	This review aims to identify studies of basic income policy interventions and to consider what can be learned from them about the potential effects of such interventions on health and socioeconomic outcomes.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of applications submitted	TBD	2024
Output	% of approved applicants who enroll	TBD	2024
Output	# of participants enrolled who receive benefit	617	6/1/23 – 6/30/23
Output	# of survivors from CCVI Community Areas	291 from High CCVI, 238 from Medium CCVI	6/1/23 – 6/30/23

Gender-based Violence Prevention, Education and Training (504799)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$1,225,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Economic and housing stability for survivor households of gender-based violence has been exacerbated since the beginning of the pandemic. Access to basic needs and financial resources has been difficult for households impacted by violence especially survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking and sexual violence. This program will provide community-based education and awareness programs regarding gender-based violence targeted for youth, parents and caregivers through multiple purpose areas such as training, artistic expression and the impact of online and social media.

Methodology

Prevention and education programs will provide awareness and resources to caregivers and youth experiencing interpersonal violence in the community and online. Youth witnessing or experiencing gender-based violence are likely to experience or perpetrate this learned behavior in their online activities and in interpersonal relationships. The program will provide awareness and education programs for youth and their caregivers on how to identify and address this violence.

Key Partners

The program will integrate surveys for participant feedback to incorporate into the programming throughout implementation.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Addressing Gender-Based Violence: A Critical Review of Interventions	This article is a review of the research analyzing the effective ways increase justice and services for GBV survivors, as well as potential best practices for reducing levels of GBV.	Non-experimental
Questioning Gender Norms with Men to Improve Health Outcomes: Evidence of Impact	This article is a review of 58 evaluation studies of programs that center the gender socialization of boys and men and how they produce positive behavioral change results.	Non-experimental
Positive Masculinities and Gender-Based Violence Educational Interventions Among Young People: A Systematic Review	A systematic review of the primary characteristics, methodological quality, and results of published evaluation studies of education interventions that aim to prevent different forms of GBV through addressing hegemonic masculinities among young people.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of participants served	TBD	2024
Output	# of sessions held	TBD	2024

Gender-based Violence Victim Services to Young People (504796)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$5,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic led to an overall increase of reported incidents of GBV/HT during shelter-in-place orders, meaning that youth also are at increased risk of GBV/HT exposure within their own homes. Youth that have witnessed or experienced violence in the home or in their household have long-term negative behavioral and physical outcomes absent impactful intervention. When the adult household member and/or caregiver is the primary victim of the violence, the children or youth of the household often lack access to comprehensive services for their experiences or trauma. The goal of this program is to close this gap in services by providing outreach, engagement, and case management or other services to youth who are currently experiencing or have experienced GBV/HT in their household. The program will outreach to youth or recruit youth to engage into ongoing comprehensive case management, counseling, or clinical services.

Funds under this program must be used to develop and/or implement strategies that engage youth in GBV/HT services through one or more of the specialized services including: low-barrier drop-in services, peer-to-peer support services and/or mentoring, ongoing individual or group counseling that may include family therapy, art therapy, etc. case management services, clinical mental health services. counseling, case management and/or clinical mental health services for youth participating in court-ordered Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange.

Methodology

This program provides trauma-informed, supportive specialized services for youth who have witnesses and/or experienced gender-based violence and/or human trafficking. Youth are engaged in services through a referral process established by our agencies with community-based partners and schools that can identify youth who can benefit from receiving services. Additionally, youth are engaged through outreach and low barrier drop-in centers which are components of this program.

Key Partners

All four agencies providing services have partnerships across school districts and community-based organizations. Erie, one of the four agencies providing services, is subcontracting with Project Vida, an organization that serves communities of color and members of the LGBTQ community on the south side of Chicago, providing comprehensive services to community members.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Implementing a trauma-informed intervention for homeless female survivors of gender-based violence: Lessons learned in a large Canadian urban centre	This study examines service user and provider experiences of a trauma-informed, peer-facilitated group psychosocial intervention (Peer Education and Connection through Empowerment [PEACE]) targeting female identified youth experiencing homelessness and gender-based violence.	Non-experimental

The roles and ethics of psychosocial support workers in integrated health services for sexual and gender-based violence survivors	This article explored the roles and ethics of psychosocial support in integrated health services based on the research data from 11 in-depth interviews with the psychosocial support workers and desk reviews.	Non-experimental
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of young people enrolled and served	269	7/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of youth connected to services as identified by their assessment	TBD	2024
Output	% of youth that show progress towards one goal in their service plan	TBD	2024
Output	# of community outreach, education or awareness events or workshops	10	7/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of enrolled youth will receive an assessment for service needs	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth who have a sense of increased safety for person(s), family, and community	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth who report growth in sense of personal agency/self-efficacy	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth survivors will agree that the services they have received have been impactful and that they would recommend the program to other youth experiencing violence	TBD	2024

Legal Services for Gender-Based Violence Survivors (504797)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$4,137,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Access to legal interventions has been limited since the pandemic with the closing of the Cook County Domestic Violence Courthouse and virtual court proceedings. Further, the communities most impacted by the pandemic are also community areas that have experienced an increase in community and gender-based violence. The Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline calls have increased by nearly 16% in 2020 and 7% in 2021. Nearly 15% of survivors are seeking some form of legal assistance; however, the actual number has tripled since the pandemic started. This program provides access to free legal services to gender-based violence survivors to increase their safety and economic and physical well-being.

Methodology

This program provides access to legal services and remedies for gender-based survivors in communities most impacted by the pandemic. Referrals are made primarily via the IL Domestic Violence Hotline and Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline. Services provided include immigration, orders of protection, family law, and victim representation in criminal cases.

Key Partners

This program was developed in collaboration with the Gender-Based Violence Strategic Plan Implementation Task Force.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Explaining the Recent Decline in Domestic Violence	Higher availability of legal services lowers the likelihood of intimate partner abuse. In a quantitative study investigating the causes of diminishing domestic violence rates in the United States during the 1990s, economists mapped National Crime Victimization Survey (operated by the Department of Justice) with county-level access to increased social services.	Quasi-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of participants enrolled	295	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of participants who discuss safety options	288	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of participants who receive and explanation of their rights	288	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of participants receiving assistance with legal resolutions other than Ops	283	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of participants assisted with family law and parenting cases	100	5/1/22 – 6/30/23

Output	# of community education/awareness workshops presented by delegates that educate attendees	28	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	% of survivors that agreed they were given information on how laws can provide protection	100%	5/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	% of participants who agree that the program and staff were helpful and legal needs were met	100%	5/1/22 – 6/30/23

Mental Health Equity Initiative (414780)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$18,259,422
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.12: Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting

Project Overview

The Surgeon General issued a Youth Mental Health Crisis Advisory in December 2021, and Mental Health America reported that mental health concerns continue to increase based on the number of people taking online mental health screens (500% increase since 2019) and the severity of symptoms reported. The increase in the prevalence of mental health problems coincided with disruptions in mental health service delivery particularly related to interventions that cannot be as effectively delivered by telehealth, which left large gaps in care for Chicagoans. Chicago Department of Public Health's (CDPH) Mental Health Equity Initiatives invest in significant behavioral health expansion efforts to support city-run clinics and community-based organizations to provide mental health services in all of Chicago's communities, especially communities of high need.

The goal of this program is to implement behavioral health expansion in Chicago's 77 community areas to provide residents within these community's access to a robust continuum of mental health services that are responsive to differing levels of acuity, coordinated with primary care, and feature different modalities of care (therapy, medication, psychosocial support, etc.), and are trauma-informed, culturally responsive and accessible to all regardless of ability to pay, health insurance status, or immigration status.

Some program activities include:

- Building capacity in organizations to expand the delivery of trauma-informed mental health services in all Chicago communities.
- Supporting integration of primary and mental health care by expanding mental health services in FQHC settings, increasing mental health services that are coordinated with primary care in CMHC and community-based organization settings, and by encouraging partnerships between FQHCs, CMHCs, and other community-based organizations.
- Expanding the accessibility of mental health services that provide care irrespective of a person's ability to pay, health insurance status, or immigration status in all Chicago communities.
- Strengthening and coordinating a network of publicly funded mental health services across the City of Chicago that reduces resident reliance on emergency rooms and first responder services for the delivery of mental health services.

Methodology

Individuals who receive mental health services through the Trauma-Informed Centers of Care project have access to an array of services, including Behavioral Health Consultation, Outpatient Individual, Group, and Family Therapy, Psychiatric Services, Psychological Testing, Case Management and Care Coordination, Community Health Worker Services, Crisis Intervention, Peer Services, or Community Support Individual. Services through the Trauma-Informed Centers of Initiative are low-barrier and available regardless of ability to pay, immigration status, or health insurance to any individuals seeking services to address behavioral health issues related to the harm they experienced during the pandemic.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health is taking the lead on this project, although they are delivering services by partnering with mental health providers.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Evaluation of the Connections to Care (C2C) Initiative: Interim Report	New York City’s C2C care network experienced 1) an increased identification of mental health issues, 2) reduced barriers to mental health services, 3) increased referrals to mental health services, and 4) improved knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors toward mental health among CBO staff. Additionally, CDPH has demonstrated an increase in system capacity through the first phase of TICC.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of unduplicated individuals who receive mental health services	8,642	1/1/23 – 3/31/23
Output	# of unduplicated youth who receive mental health services (ages 0-17)	2,571	1/1/23 – 3/31/23
Output	# of unduplicated young adults who receive mental health services (ages 18 - 24)	542	1/1/23 – 3/31/23
Output	# of unduplicated adults who receive mental health services (age 25+)	5537	1/1/23 – 3/31/23
Output	# of Trauma-Informed Centers of Care funded	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of service units provided to individuals	21,934	1/1/23 – 3/31/23

Rapid Rehousing Services for Gender-Based Violence Survivors (504798)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$4,638,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Housing is a critical resource for gender-based violence survivors fleeing their abuser. The Illinois Domestic Violence Hotline received nearly 12,000 calls from Chicago survivors of domestic violence in 2021 and approximately 30% of these callers were seeking shelter or emergency housing. Housing assistance is the top service request from callers statewide and has increased during the pandemic overall. This program will address the increased need for housing supports for gender-based violence survivors.

Methodology

The program is currently providing supportive services and housing assistance to survivors who are experiencing gender-based violence, which has been exacerbated in communities most impacted by the pandemic. These communities are facing increased interpersonal violence due to economic and housing instability. To prevent subsequent shelter stays and future instability and violence, survivors require the option of ongoing supportive services that foster greater independence and financial security. The Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the housing portfolio management, financial assistance, and services for survivors of gender-based violence and human trafficking.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services leverages feedback from survivors throughout the implementation of the program to incorporate in service delivery to increase their program’s responsiveness to demonstrated need.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
“I Felt Better When I Moved Into My Own Place”: Needs and Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence Survivors in Rapid Rehousing	This study uses an exploratory approach to understand the needs and experiences of 31 survivors using vouchers facilitated by an IPV program in the U.S. Southwest. Thematic analysis of structured interviews resulted in four summary themes: getting to housing, managing multiple needs, accessing support, and facing barriers. Practice and evaluation implications are discussed.	Non-experimental
Safe and Stable Housing for Intimate Partner Violence Survivors, Maryland, 2019–2020	House of Ruth Maryland is a comprehensive intimate partner violence (IPV) service provider. Our academic–practitioner partnership conducted a prospective, quasi-experimental evaluation (n = 70) of on-site transitional housing and community-based rapid rehousing to meet the safety and stability needs of individuals made homeless because of IPV.	Quasi-Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of survivors provided case management	95	11/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of GBV survivors placed into RRH unit	50	11/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of GBV survivors that maintain or increase income	TBD	2024
Output	% of GBV survivors surveyed that agree that they were supported by services	TBD	2024
Output	# of GBV survivors that exit the program into an independent stable housing unit	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of GBV survivors who receive comprehensive specialized services that enhance safety and well-being	TBD	2024

Sobering Center (414785)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$5,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.13:Substance Use Services

Project Overview

The Sobering Center will support individuals experiencing acute intoxication related to alcohol and other substances and provide a safe place to recover and receive services. The pandemic has had a large impact on alcohol sales, consumption, and consequent negative health outcomes, including alcohol-related deaths. In Chicago, data from the Chicago Health Atlas shows that in the first year of the pandemic the number of adults who reported binge drinking increased from 695,000 in 2020 to 761,000 in 2021, reflecting a more than 9% increase. In 2022, Chicago Fire Department (CFD) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) responded to over 38,000 alcohol-related calls. Moreover, acute alcohol intoxication (AAI) exerts strain on the already limited resources of Emergency Departments (ED) s: evidence shown through a review in 2020 by Detroit Receiving Hospital’s Department of Emergency Medicine indicates that AAI has led to ED overcrowding and longer stays that stretch ED resources and staff capacity to assist more complex health concerns and patients.

This pilot Sobering Center program will provide up to 20 beds in a 24/7 setting for individuals experiencing AAI and intoxication related to other substances to support recovery while being medically monitored. The Sobering Center will offer an alternative drop-off location for police and EMS, as well as accepting community walk-ins or referrals. Staff in the Sobering Center will provide trauma-informed services and linkage to community care, including case management to connect individuals to alcohol or other substance use disorder treatment, housing services, basic needs assistance, and other supports.

Methodology

This program will provide a variety of services as an alternative drop-off location, including: medical assessment and basic care, behavioral health assessment and brief interventions, harm reduction resources and education, peer recovery services, crisis services and case management. The Sobering Center will benefit individuals who are experiencing acute intoxication by monitoring their health and providing a safe space for recovery. This program will also provide COVID-19 testing and vaccination to mitigate likelihood of severe illness or death from COVID-19. This program will be administered via a sub-recipient.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health has developed this project in collaboration with the Chicago Police Department, Region 11 EMS, and various hospital systems to ensure adequate care and protocols are in place for the development of this program.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Sobering Centers Explained: An Environmental Scan in California	A 2021 report published by California Health Care Foundation that provides an overview of 10 Sobering Centers across California (representing 25% of centers nationwide). Findings show the commonalities across these centers include: (1) program operation as a low-barrier, compassionate service model, (2) development of clear protocols and streamlined service provision, (3) successful, centralized role in care coordination, (4) programmatic flexibility.	Non-experimental

EMS Can Safely Transport Intoxicated Patients to a Sobering Center as an Alternate Destination	This study concludes that The San Francisco Sobering Center is an appropriate, safe EMS destination for patients with acute intoxication. While this study had a large N, it was non-experimental in nature, due to no comparison group. The results of this study supports to outcomes related to ED diversion and program effectiveness.	Non-experimental
Sobering centers, emergency medical services, and emergency departments: A review of the literature	In 2020, Detroit Receiving Hospital’s Department of Emergency Medicine executed a review of 35 studies on Sobering Centers for acute alcohol intoxication found that these centers are cost effective. One of the studies found that the average cost per single visit at a sobering center was \$264.18 compared to an average ED Cost per visit of \$2,820.69.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of transports to the sobering center	TBD	2024
Output	# of clients who complete their sobering stay	TBD	2024
Output	# Individuals being linked to appropriate resources	TBD	2024
Output	# of individuals served	TBD	2024
Output	# of refused/declined admissions by referring party and with reasons for denial	TBD	2024
Outcome	Time spent by first responders in processing people into sobering center vs ED and jail processing	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of repeat visits	TBD	2024

City Parks and infrastructure



City Digital Services (384789)

Managing Department: Department of Assets, Information and Services
Total Project Budget: \$1,700,000
Project Term: 2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category: 3.4: Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

Project Overview

The City Digital Services program will deliver more accessible city services for residents, businesses and other constituents. It will provide more efficient IT systems and support, and enable transparency through broader access to data.

Methodology

The City will engage contractors to support the delivery of services through this program.

Key Partners

The Department of Assets, Information and Services is working with the Mayor’s Office to better understand where these funds can best support the City’s ongoing efforts to better deliver services and information to the public.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	Visits to data and transparency initiative websites	TBD	2024

Community Development



Community Wealth Building: Start-ups (544976)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$6,890,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.32: Business Incubators and Startup or Expansion Assistance

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate impact on start-ups in qualified census tracts in Chicago. Small businesses have faced widespread challenges due to the pandemic, including periods of shutdown, declines in revenue, or increased costs. The pandemic exacerbated existing inequities for entrepreneurs in these areas (including lack of access to capital; lack of a strong business-support ecosystem to provide quality, culturally-relevant technical assistance; and more). The pandemic also showed how a lack of wealth, primarily in the form of stable asset-ownership, can lead to heightened economic insecurity and instability for entrepreneurs and their start-up and expanding businesses.

The goal of this Community Wealth Building program to provide technical assistance and grants to start-up and expanding small businesses in qualified census tracts to ensure economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The program will invest in various shared ownership models (e.g. worker cooperatives, purchasing cooperatives) that are starting up or expanding to promote an accessible and sustainable way to build wealth and stabilize communities. The goal is for more strong and stable start-ups that have the capital and high-touch coaching to stabilize their business and grow. As a result, these entrepreneurs will be able to grow their individual wealth while also employing more individuals and contributing to the social cohesion of the neighborhood.

Methodology

The Community Wealth Building initiative focuses on local, democratic, and shared ownership and control of community assets. For this CWB program, the focus is on start-up and expanding CWB businesses such as worker cooperatives, a type of business that is owned and democratically controlled by its employees. Worker cooperatives are an accessible and sustainable pathway to business ownership for residents in qualified census tracts that experience disproportionate barriers to starting a business due to systemic barriers such as lack of access to information; access to capital; barriers to employment; barriers to acquiring a business license; and more.

The CWB Initiative has two phases: Phase 1 provides multi-year contracts with technical assistance organizations to provide free, highly specialized services (e.g. legal, financial, business development, education and outreach, research, assets & operations) to CWB start-ups and expansions. We are helping to solve the issues of voids of highly-technical CWB information and knowledge within these communities through this phase. Phase 2 provides up to \$150,000 in planning and pre-development grants to help address the start up costs and ensure they readily have all the resources needed to move to the next phase of building their startup businesses. This phase will provide funding for planning stage activities such as feasibility studies, community engagement, project managers, earnest money on property and more. This program will be delivered via direct grantmaking and subrecipients providing technical assistance.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has leveraged the Mayor’s Office, the Office of Equity & Racial Justice, and the Community Wealth Building Advisory Council to design this program. The Council engages 20 community leaders, who were an integral part of the program design and implementation.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024

Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024
Output	# of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of hours of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of group workshops provided (e.g. convenings, workshops, events, etc.)	TBD	2024
Output	# of outreach and marketing events/calls/meetings attended	TBD	2024
Output	Limited demographic information should be collected (including physical address of the participating organization, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and disability status)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB businesses preserved or developed	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB nonprofits and businesses in the pipeline (e.g. in the process of registering their business and finding an appropriate legal structure and other pre-launch activities)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of owners/founders created	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of jobs preserved or created	TBD	2024

Community Wealth Building: Housing Assistance (544770)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$2,500,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.18: Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate impact on households and communities in qualified census tracts in Chicago. The pandemic exacerbated existing inequities around housing instability and housing insecurity. The pandemic also showed how a lack of wealth for households, primarily in the form of stable asset-ownership, can lead to heightened economic insecurity and instability for residents during an unexpected economic downturn.

The goal of this program is to promote the development, repair, and operation of affordable housing and services or programs to increase long-term housing security. Specifically, this program will provide technical assistance and grants to affordable housing in qualified census tracts to ensure economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The program will invest in various shared ownership models (e.g. limited-equity housing cooperatives) to promote an accessible and sustainable way to build wealth and stabilize communities. The City will increase the supply of long-term affordable housing for households that experienced pandemic impacts. Residents in QCTs will have access to housing that will grow their individual wealth while stabilizing and strengthening communities.

Methodology

The Community Wealth Building initiative focuses on local, democratic, and shared ownership and control of community assets. For this CWB program, the focus is on affordable housing models that build community wealth, such as a limited-equity housing cooperative which is housing owned & managed by a cooperative made up of low-income members who each purchase shares at below-market. Limited-equity housing cooperatives are an accessible and sustainable pathway to business ownership for residents in qualified census tracts that experience disproportionate barriers to purchasing and maintaining a home.

The CWB - Affordable Housing initiative has two phases: Phase 1 provides multi-year contracts with technical assistance organizations to provide free, highly specialized services (e.g. legal, financial, business development, education and outreach, research, assets & operations) to affordable housing models. This aspect of the program addresses the lack of highly-technical CWB information and knowledge within these communities. Phase 2 provides up to \$150,000 in planning and pre-development grants to help address the start-up costs with the construction, renovation, or conversion of affordable housing. This phase will provide funding for planning stage activities such as feasibility studies, community engagement, project managers, earnest money on property and more. This program will be implemented through delegate agencies.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has leveraged the Mayor’s Office, the Office of Equity & Racial Justice, and the Community Wealth Building Advisory Council to design this program. The Council engages 20 community leaders, who were an integral part of the program design and implementation.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024
Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024
Output	# of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of hours of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024

Output	# of group workshops provided (e.g. convenings, workshops, events, etc.)	TBD	2024
Output	# of outreach and marketing events/calls/meetings attended	TBD	2024
Output	Limited demographic information should be collected (including physical address of the participating organization, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and disability status)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB businesses preserved or developed	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB nonprofits and businesses in the pipeline (e.g. in the process of registering their business and finding an appropriate legal structure and other pre-launch activities)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of owners/founders created	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of jobs preserved or created	TBD	2024

Community Wealth Building: Commercial Rehab (544977)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$4,110,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.31: Rehabilitation of Commercial Properties or Other Improvements

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate impact on small businesses operating in commercial properties in qualified census tracts in Chicago. Small businesses have faced widespread challenges due to the pandemic, including periods of shutdown, declines in revenue, or increased costs. Small businesses operating in QCTs faced pre-existing disparities like lack of access to capital compounded the pandemic’s effects.

The goal of this Community Wealth Building program to provide development grants to small businesses with commercial property in qualified census tracts to ensure economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The program will invest in various shared ownership models (e.g. worker cooperatives, community investment vehicles) that are starting up or expanding to promote an accessible and sustainable way to build wealth and stabilize communities.

Methodology

The Community Wealth Building initiative focuses on local, democratic, and shared ownership and control of community assets. For this CWB program, the focus is on start-up and expanding CWB businesses such as worker cooperatives (a type of business that is owned and democratically controlled by its employees) and such as community investment vehicles (collective ownership of commercial property). These commercial CWB models are an accessible and sustainable pathway to business ownership for residents in qualified census tracts that experience disproportionate barriers to starting a business due to systemic barriers such as lack of access to information; access to capital; barriers to employment; barriers to acquiring a business license; and more. The CWB Commercial Rehab program will provide large-scale capital for the rehabilitation of commercial properties, storefront improvements & facade improvements for CWB small businesses. This program will be delivered via direct grantmaking form the City and subrecipient contracts for technical assistance.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has leveraged the Mayor’s Office, the Office of Equity & Racial Justice, and the Community Wealth Building Advisory Council to design this program. The Council engages 20 community leaders, who were an integral part of the program design and implementation.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024
Output	# of City of Chicago monthly Community WEB grantee meetings attended by delegate agency	TBD	2024
Output	# of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of hours of one-on-one consulting services provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of group workshops provided (e.g. convenings, workshops, events, etc.)	TBD	2024
Output	# of outreach and marketing events/calls/meetings attended	TBD	2024

Output	Limited demographic information should be collected (including physical address of the participating organization, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and disability status)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB businesses preserved or developed	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CWB nonprofits and businesses in the pipeline (e.g. in the process of registering their business and finding an appropriate legal structure and other pre-launch activities)	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of owners/founders created	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of jobs preserved or created	TBD	2024

Equitable Transit-Oriented Development (ETOD) Program (544773)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$9,647,920
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.18: Housing Assistance: Other Housing Support

Project Overview

The fall in Chicago’s transit ridership has created significant challenges for communities reliant on public transit (i.e. near rail stations). The dramatic drop in ridership has hurt foot traffic, revenues for businesses, and neighborhood vibrancy. The ETOD program will provide funding and technical assistance to support community-led equitable development near transit. The City’s ETOD vision is that every Chicagoan should be able to live in a healthy, walkable, vibrant community connected to transit and all its benefits.

Methodology

The ETOD program will advance this vision by providing early predevelopment funding as well as larger capital investments to community-led projects selected through an open application process. The program will provide technical assistance and concierge-type services to these community projects to support them in navigating city processes, accessing other funding or program opportunities, support community engagement and marketing or communications efforts, and more. Available grant funding will consist of both equity-focused micro-grants as well as larger capital investments to be awarded over the course of the program and matched with technical assistance. The program will be delivered both through direct grants from the City and via subrecipients.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has worked with various community stakeholders including Elevated Chicago, a coalition of organizations focused on this policy area, and the ETOD working group that includes the Metropolitan Planning Council, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. The Department of Housing is also supporting the development of these projects.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
If It’s Not Mixed-Income, It Won’t Be Transit Oriented: Ensuring Our Future Developments Are Equitable & Promote Transit	This article will develop, more fully, the threat that gentrification poses to the fulfillment of TOD principles starting with an overview of TOD and its rise to vogue. It will make clear the importance of mixed income housing near transit and the connection that affordable housing has to sustainable development. It will then discuss some of the planning, regulatory, and strategic tools available to combat the current trends threatening to reduce a promising mechanism for sustainable urban development into a series of trendy, monied districts.	Non-experimental
Equitable Access to Public Transport: Corridor Plans for Transit-Oriented Development in Soweto, South Africa and Boston, Massachusetts Compared	The article argues that municipalities should play a major role in ensuring equitable access to public transportation and in planning for transit-oriented development. It presents two case studies, one from Boston, Massachusetts and one from Soweto, South Africa, that illustrate the importance of these undertakings.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of ETOD projects funded	TBD	2024
Output	# of ETOD housing units created by project/location	TBD	2024
Output	# of commercial units created	TBD	2024
Output	Square-footage of commercial units created	TBD	2024
Output	# of businesses and organizations supported with new space	TBD	2024

Vacant Lot Reduction Strategy (544790)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$5,000,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.23: Strong Healthy Communities: Demolition and Rehabilitation of Property

Project Overview

The pandemic led to negative health outcomes and exacerbated existing health conditions and social distancing made public outdoor greenspace even more necessary. Studies have shown that nearby greenspace leads to more positive mental health outcomes. In communities that were disproportionately impacted in Chicago, there is an abundance of vacant land, which is not often maintained and is correlated with negative activities like violence or substance use. Additionally, economic recessions have led to increases in the amount of vacant land in communities. The project will reduce vacant land and promote community safety and wellbeing in disproportionately impacted communities by creating new and accessible opportunities for community land ownership, activation, development, and use.

The Vacant Lot Reduction project aims to put City-owned vacant land to productive use. The City owns over 10,000 vacant lots, primarily concentrated in areas that were severely harmed by the pandemic. These areas have faced historic disinvestment, leading to poverty, lack of affordable housing, violence, lack of access to greenspace, and the proliferation of vacant land. One step is facilitating use and development of vacant land, which will in turn build community wellbeing, wealth, safety, and stability.

Methodology

The City will pay real estate brokers to conduct market assessments, pay for legal support for securing title of properties and other legal items for closings, and pay for marketing of properties and technical assistance for buyers, which will enable us to position the property for current or future productive use via land sales. The City may also do initial maintenance or land preparation which are “costs to secure vacant or abandoned properties to reduce their negative impact.” This will primarily occur in disproportionately impacted areas of the City (QCTs), which coincides with where vacant land is concentrated. Out of almost 10,000 City-owned vacant lots, 80% are located in QCTs.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has leveraged community engagement as a tool to better implement this program. They conducted a land use survey with over 1,800 responses, designated focus groups with trained facilitators, established working groups with members of City Council, and provided space for presentations and discussions with existing City “coordination tables” for existing initiatives to maximize impact.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of lots marked for sale	1,035	11/17/22 – 2/3/23
Output	# of vacant lots sold	TBD	2024
Output	Time from application to sale closing	TBD	2024
Output	Demographics of vacant land buyers	TBD	2024
Output	Number of ChiBlockBuilder hits on SLFRF vacant lots	TBD	2024

Environmental Justice Initiatives



EJ Seed Grants (414897)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$1,051,345
Project Term:	2024 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.14: Other Public Health Uses

Project Overview

COVID-19 has unequally affected people of color, putting them at higher risk of COVID-19 infection as well as severe illness (e.g., hospitalizations) and death. Discrimination, healthcare access and use, occupation, education, income and wealth gaps, and housing are some of the social determinants of health that put people of color at increased risk of COVID-19. A recent study has demonstrated an association between exposure to air pollution and the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 and the possibility that it will lead to a poor outcome. Underlying rates of chronic disease such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, coronary heart disease and cancer are caused and exacerbated by exposure to environmental pollutants.

By building our capacity to monitor, inspect and understand environmental pollution and the factors that affect vulnerability to environmental pollution, CDPH and the City of Chicago will be able to better ensure air pollution levels are below federal standards as well as prevent new cases of chronic illness associated with environmental pollutants, and prevent exacerbation of chronic disease symptoms for those currently afflicted. Thus, the project will ultimately reduce the risk of negative COVID-19 outcomes amongst these populations. EJ Seed Grants is one component of a three-part initiative to address the relationship between air quality, COVID-19 and adverse outcomes.

Methodology

Community engagement is a core tenet of environmental justice work. CDPH plans to partner with community stakeholders on the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) and expansion of the air monitoring network – with funding set aside for EJ seed grants so that community-based organizations can be compensated for their contributions to these projects. EJ seed grants will help communities and CDPH better understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risk. CDPH anticipates these grants for individual community-based organizations (CBOs) will be in an amount less than \$50,000 per project.

Key Partners

EJ Seed Grant recipients will be selected through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process conducted in 2023.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of individual grants disbursed	TBD	2024
Output	Total dollar amount of grants disbursed	TBD	2024

Enhanced Data Collection and Analysis (414898)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$2,992,915
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	3.4: Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

Project Overview

COVID-19 has unequally affected people of color, putting them at higher risk of COVID-19 infection as well as severe illness (e.g., hospitalizations) and death. Discrimination, healthcare access and use, occupation, education, income and wealth gaps, and housing are some the social determinants of health that put people of color at increased risk of COVID-19. Moreover, a recent study has demonstrated an association between exposure to air pollution and the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 and the possibility that it will lead to a poor outcome. In addition, underlying rates of chronic disease such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, coronary heart disease and cancer are caused and exacerbated by exposure to environmental pollutants. Persons with chronic disease have higher rates of morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19.

The second of three environmental justice focused projects, the enhanced data collection and analysis project will allow CDPH to understand the distribution of pollutants and relative vulnerability of different Chicago neighborhoods, thus creating the evidence needed to better target communities for permitting and inspections.

Methodology

This project will include: (1) the expansion of the local air monitoring network with additional community-based sensors to capture local air quality conditions that are not being monitored in real-time by federal monitors; (2) utilizing advanced software to better understand the distribution of pollutants at a hyper-local level, including Envirosuite which models air quality, odors and noise in real time, in addition to other monitoring tools; (3) conducting a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) to assess the cumulative impacts of pollution in each neighborhood, including health and social indicators that affect vulnerability, to inform zoning and permitting decisions, and (4) developing tools to visualize and access data to understand the cumulative pollution burdens on each community.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health is working with the Environmental Equity Working Group, Office of Climate and Environmental Equity, Illinois Public Health Institute, Tetra Tech and the Interdepartmental Environmental Justice Working Group. The department is also engaging local organizations such as the Little Village Environmental Justice Organization, UIC School of Public Health and the Center for Neighborhood Technology. Other organizations will be involved in the program development and implementation as well.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of staff trained on data tool	TBD	2024
Output	# of air monitoring sources ingested into Envirosuite	40	2024
Output	Completion of CIA deliverables	TBD	2024
Output	# of members & organizations in each CIA working group	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of CIA webpage views	TBD	2024

Environmental Hazard Reduction Program (414772)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$4,705,140
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	3.4: Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

Project Overview

COVID-19 has unequally affected people of color, putting them at higher risk of COVID-19 infection as well as severe illness (e.g., hospitalizations) and death. Discrimination, healthcare access and use, occupation, education, income and wealth gaps, and housing are some the social determinants of health that put people of color at increased risk of COVID-19. Moreover, a recent study has demonstrated an association between exposure to air pollution and the likelihood of contracting COVID-19 and the possibility that it will lead to a poor outcome. In addition, underlying rates of chronic disease such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, coronary heart disease and cancer are caused and exacerbated by exposure to environmental pollutants. Persons with chronic disease have higher rates of morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19.

The City of Chicago and CDPH are committed to promoting environmental justice (EJ), particularly for communities that experience the greatest environmental, health, and social stressors, as defined by the City's Cumulative Impact Assessment. CDPH has established this third project of the series to create more capacity for engaging the community regarding environmental concerns, enforcing laws and better understanding environmental pollutants to develop new policies and procedures that ensure the long-term health and safety of Chicago residents.

Methodology

This project will include (a) hiring additional staff to support the enhanced data collection and analysis, environmental remediation, and permitting and inspections, with a focus on EJ communities; and (b) contracting with a communications consultant specializing in environmental issues. By increasing our personnel, CDPH will have more capacity to translate the data findings into real action through improved permitting and enforcement, as well as more inspections and hazardous waste recovery for vulnerable communities. With the communications consultant, CDPH can learn from and share with community members on environmental issues of concern.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health is working with Jasculca Terman Strategic Communications to increase CDPH's public information materials around environmental issues. In addition, CDPH has leveraged the talent recruitment firm AgileOne to support hiring of the environmental program vaccines.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of SLFRF hired staff	3.5	2024
Output	# of Environmental News Alerts Sent	18	2024
Outcome	Average response time to complaints via 311	1.3	2024
Outcome	# of registrations for Environmental Alerts	195	2024
Outcome	# of Outreach Engagements for Environmental Projects	2	2024

Homelessness Support Services



Rapid Rehousing Program (504782)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$27,327,226
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.17: Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately impacted people experiencing homelessness, who are both more likely to live in congregate settings where risk of transmission is higher and are more likely to have underlying health conditions that put them at increased risk of severe disease. This project is a continued investment in expanded rapid rehousing services for households experiencing homelessness in Chicago to support their rapid exit from homeless shelters or unsheltered locations and maintain stable housing. This program will continue to support those households that were housed using CARES Act funding, and new households that previously didn't receive support due to limited funds.

Methodology

The Rapid Rehousing Program supports households in moving from shelter or the street and into stable housing enables them to maintain their health in their own home. Households are identified for rapid rehousing services based on prioritization criteria approved by the Chicago Continuum of Care. Under the Coordinated Entry Temporary Prioritization 2.0, households who are at risk of severe complications from COVID-19 are prioritized for housing. Services include housing location, rental assistance, and case management services for up to 24 months. DFSS will fund one delegate agency, All Chicago, to serve as the Rapid Re-housing Program Coordinator which includes maintaining a portfolio of available rental units, coordinating housing application events for clients, issuing rental assistance checks, and subcontracting with other nonprofit partners to provide housing and case management services.

Key Partners

This project builds on the Expedited Housing Initiative (EHI) which was developed in collaboration with the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC) and advocates like the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless. Commissioners from DFSS, CDPH, DOH and the Deputy Mayor of Education and Human Services serve on the CoC Board of Directors and supported policies that paved the way for the EHI.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
“Many of Us Have Been Previously Evicted”: Exploring the Relationship Between Homelessness and Evictions Among Families Participating in the Rapid Rehousing Program in Salt Lake County, Utah	This study is concerned with homeless families that returned to the shelter and qualified to participate in the Rapid Rehousing Program (RRHP) again.	Non-experimental

Housing status among single adults following Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program participation in Indianapolis	<p>The present study examined demographic and program-related predictors of permanent housing upon program exit among two groups of adults enrolled in HPRP in Indianapolis, IN: Homelessness Prevention (HP) recipients (n = 219) and Rapid Re-housing (RRH) recipients (n = 296). Results revealed that 76.3% of HP and 68.8% of RRH recipients were living in permanent housing when they exited HPRP</p>	<p>Quasi-Experimental</p>
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of Accelerated Moving events held	19	10/1/22 – 4/30/23
Outcome	# of households moved into housing	TBD	10/1/22 – 4/30/23
Outcome	% of households exiting rapid rehousing to a permanent housing destination	TBD	10/1/22 – 4/30/23
Outcome	Average length of time from housing match to move-in	67 days	2024

Low Barrier Shelter (504759)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$500,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.18: Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview

This program is in response to the negative impact of the pandemic, which disproportionately impacted people experiencing homelessness, who are both more likely to live in congregate settings where risk of transmission is higher and are more likely to have underlying health conditions that put them at increased risk of severe disease. Due to the pandemic, many shelters were forced to operate at partial capacity in 2020 through part of 2022. As a result of these trends, there was an increased need for emergency shelter beds across the City of Chicago. The high demand for reduced shelter beds mixed with the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic challenges made it harder for unhoused individuals, especially those with complex needs to access available and appropriate shelter beds. In Chicago, access to low-barrier shelter is limited, especially on the North Side of the city.

Expanding access to low-barrier shelter paired with an encampment coordination strategy, such as monthly homeless outreach meetings to coordinate engagement efforts with outreach teams and agencies across the city, can reduce the number of individuals who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The low-barrier shelter would provide more unsheltered individuals with unique needs the opportunity to obtain safe and decent shelter, access supportive services, and get connected to housing.

Methodology

Unsheltered individuals and households will receive support in moving to appropriate and stable permanent housing while providing them a low-barrier, accessible, safe, and decent place to stay through agency providers like Heartland Alliance and Lawndale Christian. Program participants will receive voluntary wraparound services such as housing navigation, health service referrals, and other such supports.

Key Partners

Through engagement with current delegates across our divisions and tests within our Community Service Centers, we have incorporated their feedback and identified some practices that we encourage delegates to incorporate as appropriate.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of participants enrolled in program	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of exits to more stable and permanent housing	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of permanent housing	TBD	2024

Stabilization Housing (414886)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$12,000,000
Project Term:	2024 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.12: Mental Health Services

Project Overview

People experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness disproportionately experience serious and complex health conditions that serve as both drivers and consequences of their experience of homelessness. At the same time, structural inequities in access to affordable housing, economic and social resources, healthcare, and behavioral health services compound individual-level health concerns, resulting in this population experiencing immense obstacles to gaining stable housing and health. Thus, addressing homelessness requires a public health approach that seeks to disrupt these systemic inequities while simultaneously addressing the historical service gaps and individual-level health and social needs of people experiencing homelessness.

The Stabilization Housing program creates a “healthy housing first” approach which offers much needed healthcare services while sheltering this population. This approach provides a solution to the historical challenges of providing care to individuals experiencing homelessness with trimorbid conditions due to the lack of housing and sustainable support. The stabilization housing program aspires to serve persons with untreated behavioral health conditions that are documented to increase risk of COVID morbidity and mortality.

Methodology

This initiative would create up to 40 beds for “high service utilizers” in a non-congregate setting with the goal of achieving medical and social stabilization. The space would be fully staffed with medical, mental health, and social service providers to appropriately meet the patient’s needs. The professionals would partner with patients to achieve stability and work towards permanent housing placement. It would also serve as short-term appropriate placement for individuals who are experiencing homelessness and require holistic and specialized healthcare services. Services will be delivered through a delegate agency.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health is working with the Department of Housing, the Department of Assets, Information and Services, and the Chicago Police Department. Alongside the 40th Ward Aldermanic Office and Swedish Hospital to develop and implement the program.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Impact of Hotels as Non-Congregate Emergency Shelters	This study used a mixed methods approach to understand the effects and outcomes on individuals who were moved to non-congregate hotel settings, and the research team worked closely with provider agencies to complete the study. The findings establish an evidence base to help inform future strategic responses to homelessness and public health crises in King County as well as to contribute to the broader policy conversations on these topics.	Quasi-experimental

[Breaking the Homelessness-Jail Cycle with Housing First](#)

This final report examines the impact of supportive housing on housing stability and shelter use; interactions with the criminal justice system, including arrests and returns to jail; and the use of emergency detoxification services.

Quasi-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of persons experiencing homelessness engaged in stabilization housing program	TBD	2024
Output	# of persons experiencing homelessness linked to supportive housing after achieving stabilization	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of persons experiencing homelessness initiating mental health, substance use, and primary care health services	TBD	2024

Small Business and Workforce Development



Community Development Program (554769)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$27,552,090
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.22: Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

Project Overview

The Community Development Program includes two key components: POP! Courts and Commercial Corridor Activations. The POP! Courts program is designed to mitigate the negative impacts of pandemic restrictions that limited areas for public gathering, including reduced access to shared recreation and outdoor gathering spaces. The lack of outdoor gathering spaces in underserved neighborhoods has had a damaging effect on resident health, compounded by diminished social activity and economic outcomes, particularly for low-income residents. The goal of the POP! (Public Outdoor Plaza) program is to convert vacant lots into temporary public gathering spaces, including spaces for public art projects, temporary sports facilities, and pop-up commercial spaces.

The Commercial Corridor Activation program will address negative economic pandemic harms faced by disproportionately impacted businesses. DPD will designate eligible priority commercial corridors located in qualified census tracts (QCTs) for the pilot RFP, using a variety of factors to determine eligibility, including commercial vacancy rates, proximity to other City-supported catalytic investments and priority areas, number of existing commercial uses, existing storefront stock, and a location within community areas with a high Chicago COVID-19 Vulnerability Index score. These corridors, located in historically disinvested areas of Chicago, experienced some of the worst effects of the pandemic, as shown by the Chicago COVID-19 Vulnerability Index; in these communities, economic impacts have been more severe. Small businesses in these communities lost up to 40% of their revenue throughout the pandemic, forcing layoffs and closures. Vacant and abandoned buildings will also be prioritized to address high commercial vacancy rates along these corridors. Small businesses in low income QCTs were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and many of the commercial corridors on which they operate are now experiencing high, persistent vacancy.

Methodology

The Department of Planning and Development (DPD) has worked with delegate agencies and community organizations to design temporary public gathering spaces to provide recreational space in neighborhoods with limited outdoor public gathering areas. DPD is also working with delegate agencies to select small businesses to support through technical assistance and coaching, providing grants to support the development of the business and any costs associated with using vacant spaces for their business.

Key Partners

The DPD team worked with community-based organizations to gather feedback, along with the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection to learn more about the specific needs of the community to design the program.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of plazas constructed	7	8/19/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of residents served	TBD	2024
Output	# of small businesses served	TBD	2024
Output	# of corridors	TBD	2024

Outcome	# of new businesses	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of jobs created	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of new businesses in proximity to plazas	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of businesses receiving technical assistance	TBD	2024

Small Business Support Program (704769)

Managing Department:	Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection
Total Project Budget:	\$20,061,115
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.29: Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

Project Overview

This program aims to support small businesses adversely impacted by COVID-19 by creating opportunities for small businesses to gain new revenue opportunities and discounted operating costs through the provision of incubators, via the activation of empty retail storefronts, and technical assistance. Activations will include interior activations, in which small businesses will pop-up in move-in ready vacant storefronts to sell goods, services, and food.

Methodology

The program will operate by providing grants to local community and economic development organizations, who will then be responsible for developing, operating, and measuring the outcomes of small business activations on commercial corridor(s). The primary focus of grantees will be identifying small businesses to participate in this program, working with these businesses to negotiate leases with landlords and launch activations, and providing ongoing support to ensure the success of these businesses. SLFRF funds will go towards storefront rent, utilities, insurance, pop-up licenses, program management and operations support, temporary cosmetic updates to spaces, and marketing expenses.

Key Partners

The Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection is working with the Department of Planning and Development on program development and implementation.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of small businesses supported	190	10/15/22 – 11/01/23
Output	# of personnel trained	TBD	2024
Output	Hours of training provided	TBD	2024
Output	Long-term leases secured by participant businesses	TBD	2024
Output	# of activations	75 activation spaces completed	10/14/22 – 6/30/23

Street Ambassadors Program (544786)

Managing Department:	Department of Planning and Development
Total Project Budget:	\$9,647,920
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other

Project Overview

The Corridor Ambassador program is designed to address COVID-19 related harm directly resulting from the pandemic, mainly due to the fact that commercial corridors across the City of Chicago (City) have seen major reductions in economic activity, along with increased public safety concerns. The goal of the Corridor Ambassador program is to create an equity-based community investment strategy to catalyze a sustainable and strong recovery in commercial corridors. DPD will accomplish this goal by providing funding and support to community organizations to staff Community Ambassadors on major commercial corridors across the City.

Methodology

Sub-recipients will work with the City to hire and train local community members to create a visible, welcoming presence on commercial corridors that will encourage residents and visitors to frequent the local businesses and amenities on that corridor. Ambassadors spend most of their time walking the commercial corridor actively engaging pedestrians and businesses. This includes greeting passers-by, providing directions, and providing escorts within the boundaries of the commercial corridor. Ambassadors will work with staff and managers of local businesses to address safety priorities, share information about programming and activities with visitors, and connect individuals to public safety resources, among other duties.

Key Partners

The Department of Planning and Development has already incorporated significant feedback from community based organizations as the program continues through implementation.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Preliminary evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Downtown ambassadors, police relations and 'clean and safe' security	This article analyzes the effectiveness of uniformed ambassadors who although are trained by the police are only intended to provide security on behalf of the police and benefit downtown business-oriented associations.	Non-experimental
Ambassadors, Business Improvement District Governance and Knowledge of the Urban	This report explores the operations of uniformed, mobile ambassadors in Canadian downtown cores. This paper argues the mobile ambassadors serve both a security function as well as a knowledge vessel to improve downtown consumption.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of business engagements	216,000	2024
Output	# of interactions with people experiencing homelessness	2,800	2024
Output	# of incidents reported	700	2024
Output	# of 311 submissions (maintenance requests)	500	2024
Output	# of ambassadors	over 100	2024

Workforce Development (504792)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$8,247,899
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers

Project Overview

The pandemic had a significant impact on households that experienced job loss and higher levels of unemployment. This funding will include support services required to stabilize clients and help them attain jobs in industry sectors with wages at or above the City’s minimum wage as well as long-term career opportunities to increase their income and improve their quality of life to reduce COVID related unemployment.

Methodology

The Department of Family and Support Services will be working with a delegate agency to deliver supportive career pathway and navigation services, workforce coaching, and access to short-term training certifications, work-based learning experiences and apprenticeships. This program focuses specifically on populations that are highly vulnerable to COVID-19 based and individuals that are underemployed or unemployed, academically below college level and/or lacking high school equivalency, or are eligible for other forms of federal assistance.

Participants will have opportunities to earn their high school equivalency, industry-recognized certifications, and stackable credentials, such as a Basic Certificate (BC) (up to 16 weeks), an Advanced Certificate (AC) (up to 32 weeks), and an Associate Degree (up to 64 weeks) in high demand industries. Programs will offer a combination of related technical classroom instruction approximately 8 to 32 hours per week, and a paid on-the-job training experience upon completion of classroom instructional time. Hours spent completing on-the-job training will vary by program and may range from 10 hours up to 40 hours per week over the course of the program. In addition to instruction and paid training opportunities, these workforce programs will provide career coaching, mentorship, tutoring, professional development, and wraparound supports for program participants to increase retention and program completion

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services has implemented similar programs in the past and will leverage best practices to refine the programming. The department is also working in close coordination with the Mayor’s Office to leverage their knowledge and work with communities to ensure successful implementation.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Quasi-Experimental Impact Study of NFWS/SIF Workforce Partnership Programs Evidence on the Effectiveness of Workforce Partnership Programs in Ohio and Wisconsin	A quasi-experimental impact study carried out by IMPAQ International estimates the effect of 6 programs – 3 in Ohio, 3 in Wisconsin – that provided industry specific and other services to individuals interested in obtaining jobs and advancing their careers in healthcare, advanced manufacturing, and construction.	Quasi-experimental
How Effective Are Different Welfare-to-Work Approaches? Five-Year Adult and Child Impacts for Eleven Programs	A report produced as part of the National Evaluation of Welfare-to-Work Strategies (NEWWS) provides highly scientific evidence on the effectiveness of employment-focused (EMP) and education-focused (EDP) workforce development programs.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of students enrolled	TBD	2024
Output	# of residents completing training	132	4/1/21 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of residents placed in jobs earning \$15+/hour	TBD	2024

Tourism and Industry Support



Central City Recovery Program (704890)

Managing Department:	Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection
Total Project Budget:	\$785,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2023
Expenditure Category:	2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality

Project Overview

This project addresses the hard-hit retail, dining, and travel and tourism businesses that traditionally thrived on foot traffic to drive business revenue. The Central City saw a particularly large drop-in activity during the pandemic. As a result, businesses are struggling to stay afloat in the area of the city that is considered the core economic engine.

This project aims to activate the Central City to address COVID-19 harms by activating public spaces to create a sense of vibrancy and bring foot traffic back to the Central City. An organization that can work across the entire Central City and multiple industries will be tasked with developing, running, and measuring the outcomes of a variety of programs to achieve these goals, in partnership with local businesses, SSAs, etc. This work took an equity-based approach across its programs (for example, bringing small MWBE businesses and businesses from low and moderate income (LMI) neighborhoods to the Central City as vendors at activations).

Methodology

The project created attractive activations that promoted travel to the Central City area and led to attendees patronizing small businesses that are located downtown. This program included special events like street/alley activations and creative art installations to support small businesses and artists to re-activate these central corridors. These activations could be street festivals with vendors selling goods/food, interactive light shows, dance performances and other ways that activate the space.

Key Partners

This program was developed and led by the Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of activations/creative installations	40	5/30/22 – 12/31/22
Output	# of targeted businesses	61	5/30/22 – 12/31/22
Output	# of vendors/artists	342	5/30/22 – 12/31/22

Citywide Marketing: Neighborhood Tourism (234888)

Managing Department:	Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events
Total Project Budget:	\$5,500,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel and Hospitality

Project Overview

This project addresses the citywide marketing strategy need for catalytic events to regenerate the travel, tourism, and hospitality industry, which was severely harmed by the pandemic, by supporting local venues, event spaces, and tourism/hospitality businesses. While convention/event subjects vary, their place as an economic driver to help this hard-hit industry remains evident. Out-of-town attendees increase hotel occupancy, dine at local establishments, and visit local retail spots, all areas that continue to suffer from the pandemic. Events that attract local attendees similarly support local event venues, event companies, and local retail and dining establishments.

Methodology

The Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events (DCASE) will provide funding to a sub-recipient to develop, implement, and manage a unified and comprehensive tourism marketing strategy that will position Chicago, its innovative neighborhoods and businesses as prime destinations for residents and visitors alike. By implementing ad campaigns and incorporating various marketing action plans, the goal is to drive as much foot traffic as possible to the City. The sub-recipient must form close relationships with local creatives, community organizations, and businesses to develop, implement, and monitor campaigns and initiatives that will highlight key city and neighborhood assets and increase tourism foot traffic and revenue. Assets, campaigns, and initiatives could include, but are not limited to, local monuments, cultural institutions, small businesses, and wayfinding signs. The sub-recipient will be expected to develop an overarching strategy in addition to developing or working with other sub-grantees or vendors on the creation and execution of traditional and creative marketing materials such as promotional ads, brochures, postcards, digital media, webpages, human interest stories, and merchandise.

Key Partners

This program was designed and developed by the Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events. No other partners were leveraged for this project to date.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of data views/social media clicks	TBD	2024
Output	# of neighborhood assets highlighted	TBD	2024

Tourism and Hospitality Recovery (234781)

Managing Department:	Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events
Total Project Budget:	\$12,500,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel and Hospitality

Project Overview

This project addresses the need for catalytic events to regenerate the travel, tourism, and hospitality industry, which was severely harmed by the pandemic, by supporting local venues, event spaces, and tourism/hospitality businesses. While convention/event subjects vary, their place as an economic driver to help this hard-hit industry remains evident. Out-of-town attendees increase hotel occupancy, dine at local establishments, and visit local retail spots, all areas that continue to suffer from the pandemic. Events that attract local attendees similarly support local event venues, event companies, and local retail and dining establishments. By creating a diverse series that appeals to many different industries, Chicago will start seeing an influx of local and out-of-town visitors that will further stimulate the still rebounding tourism and hospitality sectors (e.g., hotels, venues, and restaurants / caterers.) Under this program, SLFRF funds will directly go towards local venues, caterers, audio visual, promotion, and other event-related industries to help these hospitality sectors continue to recover.

Methodology

The Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events will contract with a sub-recipient to implement a series of engagement efforts to support the Tourism and Hospitality sectors. These events range from small, single-day events to multi-day events that engage businesses in the impacted industries to promote their business and provide a marketing opportunity.

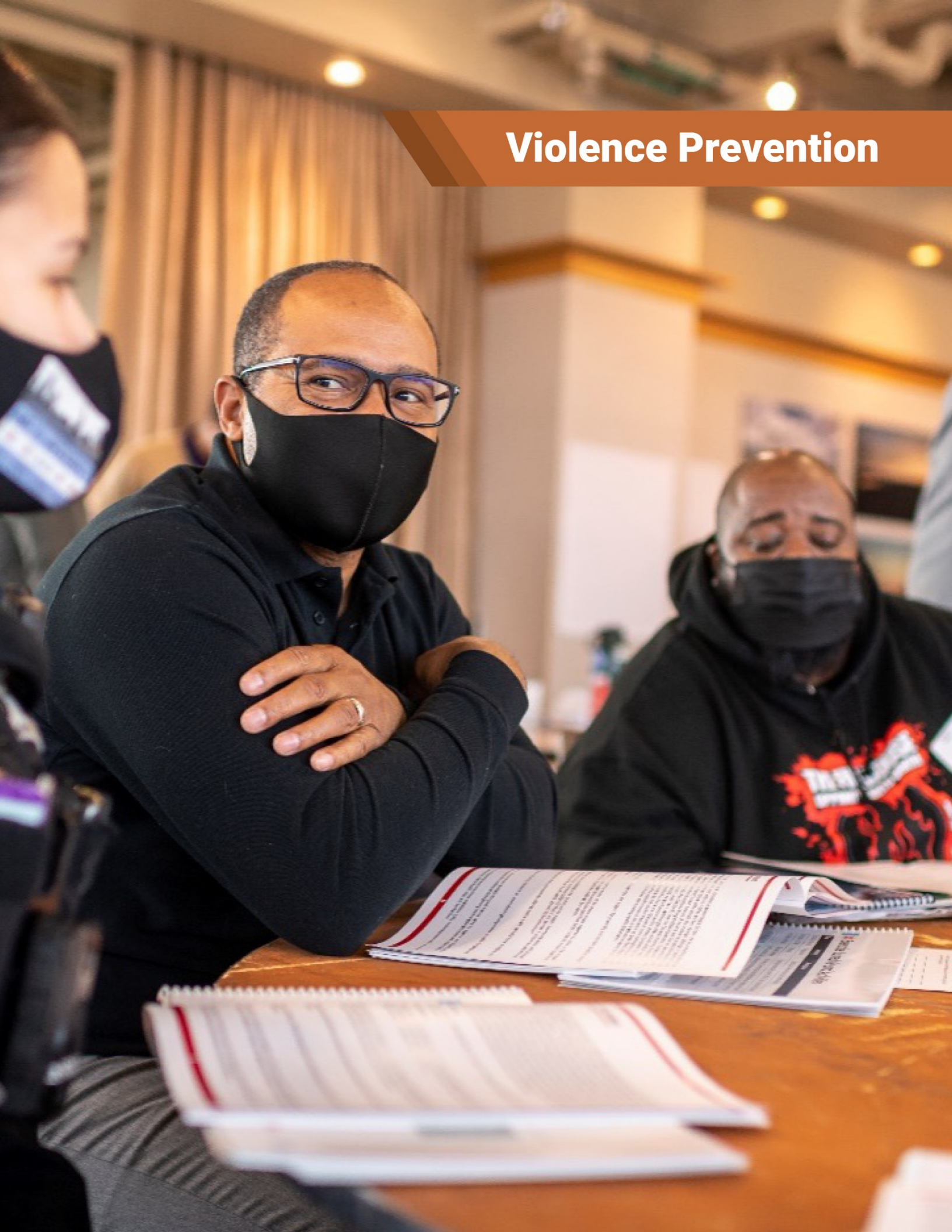
Key Partners

This program has been developed by the Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events, with support from the Mayor's Office on outreach and design.

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of events supported	TBD	2024
Output	# of MWBE vendors engaged	TBD	2024
Output	# of small businesses featured	TBD	2024
Output	# of marketing campaigns	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of Chicago businesses engaged	TBD	2024
Outcome	# of event attendees	TBD	2024

Violence Prevention



Community Safety Coordination Center (CSCC) (414784)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$18,946,235
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

As the pandemic swept through the country in early 2020, a significant increase in shooting incidents, thefts, victimizations, and homicides plagued the City of Chicago. Longstanding structural inequities meant that low-income and working-class Chicagoans were more vulnerable both to the disease and to the impact of disease mitigation strategies (e.g., economic fallout of the shutdown). As a result, Chicago saw dramatic increases in homicides and shooting victimizations after near historic lows in years leading up to the pandemic in 2020.

The Community Safety Coordination Center (CSCC) was created in August 2021 to address the uptick in community violence, driven in part by pandemic effects further destabilizing vulnerable communities. To that end, our work is focused on the 15 communities that have been most impacted by, and drive community violence: Auburn Gresham, Austin, Chicago Lawn, Englewood, East Garfield Park, Greater Grand Crossing, Humboldt Park, New City, North Lawndale, Roseland, South Lawndale, South Shore, West Englewood, West Garfield Park, and West Pullman. By reducing community violence in the areas identified, we hypothesize the city will see overall reductions in shootings and homicides.

Methodology

The CSCC is a multi-agency coordination center that utilizes the lessons learned from the City's coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This work is grounded in a public health approach, which understands violence as a preventable public health crisis that can be treated through deliberate, coordinated, and sustained efforts, acknowledging that we must focus on engaging individuals, communities, and systems collectively to meaningfully reduce violence. Key activities of the CSCC include the engagement and coordination with community and governmental partners, the strategic build out of high-risk intervention teams, and antiviolence communication and public education. CSCC project managers conduct weekly meetings with select stakeholders in each CSCC focus community that include an analysis on the previous week's violence data, larger violence trends, motivating factors, an identification of service gaps, and connection of impacted parties with services.

Key Partners

This program has engaged a variety of City Department and community stakeholders in its development and implementation. Groups engaged include the Department of Family and Support Services, Chicago Police Department, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Park District, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations and the Leadership Collective, which is a community-facing advisory group.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
A Systematic Review of Project Safe Neighborhoods Effects	A systematic review of the impact of the Nation-wide, federally funded program Project Safe Neighborhood. The program works across local agencies and organizations to implement a violence intervention plan tailored to the needs of the community.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of community stakeholder coordination efforts led or supported by CSCC regarding community safety	5,010	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of interdisciplinary coordination efforts led or supported by CSCC regarding community safety	134	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of urgent preventative or response efforts supported by CSCC	313	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of projects supported by consultants	TBD	2024
Output	# of website views	503,172	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of social media followers	1,986	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of social media posts	536	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of people engaged through the Behavioral Change Campaign	435	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	# of people engaged through the Awareness Campaign	n/a	2024

Community Violence Interventions (414884)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$16,112,077
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

As the pandemic swept through the country in early 2020, we saw crime and violence across the City of Chicago. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and increased already existing community challenges around violence and violent crimes, eroded an already fragile social fabric, and made resources further inaccessible. The communities that were hit hardest by COVID-19 (that are located on the South and West sides of the city) displayed a significant increase in violence during the pandemic resulting in upticks in shooting incidents, theft, victimization, and homicides starting in 2020. This program seeks to interrupt and reduce serious incidences of violence that lead to injuries and/or fatalities in order to improve the trajectory of at-risk individuals in our most-impacted communities by growing and strengthening the capacity of outreach services.

Methodology

The Chicago Department of Public Health is leveraging these funds to grow and strengthen the capacity of outreach services by supporting training and technical assistance, providing support to communities during times when violence will most likely start or occur. The department is establishing and supporting infrastructure for operations. This program will ensure that individuals who respond to community violence can be trained and deployed effectively. The program focuses on building positive relationships with community members who are mistrusting of systems, actively reaching individuals who are at-risk of violence that have a long history of social trauma.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health and its Community Safety Coordination Center will develop Community Engagement efforts. The Chicago Police Department will significantly support how the program operates in the community and maintain a flow of necessary information. A number of other City departments will also support in various roles.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Preliminary Neighborhood Level Impact Analysis Communities Partnering 4 Peace.	In this research brief, results were too early to determine CP4P's full impact, but initial findings suggested several promising developments in the targeted neighborhoods. Since CP4P's start, shootings and homicides declined an average of 1% per month in the CP4P areas, whereas shootings and homicides increased 2% per month before CP4P.	Quasi-experimental
Reaching and Connecting: Preliminary Results from Chicago CRED's Impact on Gun Violence Involvement.	Overall, the number of fatal and non-fatal gunshot injuries across all CRED participants decreased by nearly 50%, and the number of arrests for violent crimes fell 48% in the 18 months following the start of participation in the program. However, given the small number of participants in the study (n=234), it is susceptible to very small fluctuations in data. Additionally, this quasi-experimental study was preliminary and was still awaiting further data.	Quasi-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# staff hired for capacity building	TBD	2024
Output	# sites supported for capacity building	TBD	2024
Output	# of technical support hours provided	TBD	2024
Output	# of crisis deployments and % of completed/notifications	TBD	2024
Output	# of mediations and/or agreements	TBD	2024
Output	# persons enrolled in services	273	1/1/23 – 3/31/23

Place-Based Violence Interventions (414883)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$9,941,688
Project Term:	2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

As the pandemic swept through the country in early 2020, we saw a significant increase in shooting incidents, theft, and homicides across the City of Chicago. To address this increase in community violence, the City of Chicago allocated funds to the Community Safety Coordination Center (CSCC), an initiative that facilitates the coordination of disparate City services to reduce violence. This portion of the CSCC budget is allocated to develop place-based violence interventions that focuses resources in the 15 communities that historically drive violence.

Methodology

The overarching goal of our Place Based Interventions is to drive resources to the communities that historically drive violence, specifically in the top 5% most violent blocks defined by the number of fatal and non-fatal shooting from 2016-2022 and improve the sense of public safety perception. The CSCC’s place-based strategy is comprised of the following activities: addressing infrastructure through streetscape improvement and lot cleaning; safe space activation supports; a Home and Business Protection Program; and High Risk Intervention Teams.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health has engaged Chicago Survivors, Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Human Services, Chicago Police Department, Cook County Justice Advisory Council, Department of Streets and Sanitation, Department of Transportation, GreenCorps Chicago, Chicago Park District, community based organizations to develop and implement programming.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Reducing crime by remediating vacant lots: the moderating effect of nearby land uses	This study estimated the impact of a citywide vacant lot greening program in Philadelphia on changes in crime over multiple years, and whether the effects were moderated by nearby land uses.	Quasi-experimental
Gang intervention during COVID-19: A qualitative study of multidisciplinary teams and street outreach in Denver	The current study examines how the pandemic impacted the forms and functions of the Gang Reduction Initiative of Denver (GRID). While GRID coordinates many strategies and collaborates with government and community groups across Denver, its centerpiece intervention entails multidisciplinary teams and street outreach, the focus of this qualitative study.	Non-Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of HBPP rebate applications approved	5,321	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of HBPP rebate dollars disbursed	\$1,894,235	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of HBPP income-based applications approved	2,676	1/1/22 – 6/30/23

Output	# of HBPP income-based security device packages distributed	323	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of community safety requests completed (infrastructure, victim response, community safety concern)	979	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of safe space activations/events supported	69	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	# of High Risk Intervention Tables (HRITs) held	TBD	2024
Output	# of community stakeholders attending HRITs	TBD	2024
Output	# of eligible gun violence incidents connected to a supportive services organization	TBD	2024
Output	# of ESVF applications approved	TBD	2024
Outcome	Average % of positive outcomes reported by ESVF program recipients	TBD	2024

Victim Support Funding Program (414791)

Managing Department:	Chicago Department of Public Health
Total Project Budget:	\$10,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

As the pandemic swept through the country in early 2020, we saw a significant increase in shooting incidents, theft, and homicides across the City of Chicago. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and increased already existing community challenges around violence and violent crimes, eroded an already fragile social fabric, and made resources further inaccessible.

The goal of the program is to Reduce the likelihood of sustained trauma faced by victims of violence by providing direct and immediate support to individuals injured in community violence. Services include support with immediate assistance with coping and case management, assistance with funds and resources for crime victims, and advocacy with legal and court proceedings to persons who are impacted by serious violence including gun-related injuries and homicide. Ultimately, we hope that this program will also decrease the risk of violent retaliation against other individuals or families and improve the emotional status of past victims.

Methodology

The Chicago Department of Public Health funds two models of Victim Services (VS) to support victims and survivors of serious injury and homicide. The Crisis Response and Recovery program responds to post-homicides notifications, citywide. Teams are deployed after receiving alerts from the Crime Prevention Information Center; engaging survivors typically in the first hours following the incident and providing support (navigating systems and application for funds for victims, connections to resources to assist with coping and reducing the threat of further destabilization and retaliation), on demand, for up to six months before transitioning survivors into a supportive peer-led community of persons with similar lived experience for ongoing support with memorials, life challenges and next steps.

The community-based Trauma Informed VS program, operating in 11 communities, works in tandem with Street Outreach teams. This funding supports two of the 11 communities. Where appropriate, VS responds to critical incidents of community violence to support persons who have sustained and/or survived serious injury to reduce the likelihood of sustained stress and trauma. Services include support with immediate assistance with coping and case management, assistance with funds and resources for crime victims including Emergency Supplemental Victims Funds (where appropriate), and advocacy with legal and court proceedings. The community facing VS model also aims to stabilize families, improve emotional supports, and reduce the threat of retaliatory violence.

Key Partners

The Chicago Department of Public Health and its Community Safety Coordination Center will support with Community Engagement. The Chicago Police Department will significantly support how the program operates in the community and maintains a flow of necessary information. A number of other City departments will also support in various roles.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Crime Victims Compensation in Maryland: Accomplishments and Strategies for the Future	This report analyzes how well Maryland's Criminal Quasi-experimental Injuries Compensation Board (CICB) policies and operational procedures serve victims' and survivors' financial needs.	

The National Evaluation of State Victims of Crime Act Assistance and Compensation Programs: Trends and Strategies for the Future	<p>The purpose of the study was to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of victim compensation and VOCA assistance programs at helping to deliver a seamless web of support to assist victims in their struggle to recover from the financial, emotional, physical, and psychological effects of criminal victimization.</p>	<p>Quasi-experimental</p>
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# staff hired in victim advocacy and case management roles	TBD	2024
Output	# of crisis deployments	TBD	2024
Output	# of completed/notifications	TBD	2024
Output	# of person engaged with direct support	153	1/21/23 – 3/31/23
Output	# persons connected to support services	TBD	2024
Output	# crime victims applications initiated	TBD	2024

Youth Intervention Programs (504793)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$14,427,225
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Violence has increased due to the pandemic and has disproportionately impacted low-income communities. Exposure to violence can create serious short-term and long-term harmful effects to health and development, and repeated exposure to violence may be connected to negative health outcomes. Addressing community violence as a public health issue may help prevent and even reduce additional harm to individuals, households, and communities. Because of the multifaceted nature of the harm, a holistic approach to violence prevention, that involves evidence-based practices and wraparound services is required.

One factor that contributes to community violence that must be addressed through wraparound services is unemployment. COVID-19 pandemic and the related mitigation efforts caused a sharp increase in unemployment as businesses closed or scaled back operations and travel was sharply reduced. The effects of this rise in unemployment were felt most acutely in among Chicago’s most vulnerable residents. Residents who already had difficulty securing employment at living wages were pushed even further career opportunities, deepening the divide in young people’s preparation for emerging adulthood and success in occupational settings. Research shows extended bouts of youth unemployment have adverse effects on adolescents later in life. Young people who are unemployed tend to earn lower wages in subsequent years of adulthood, impacting both their personal well-being and long-term economic prosperity. These outcomes only heighten the need for opportunities for early work experiences.

Methodology

The goals of youth mentoring are to provide cohort-based, trauma-informed, gender responsive and culturally competent, mentoring for 45 hours annually per youth that need additional supports, with a focus on youth with complex needs. The program addresses community violence in two ways. The first is through in-school and out-of-school mentoring programs for youth ages 12-24 in Chicago who are at risk of not transitioning successfully into adulthood. The second way the program addresses community violence is through providing employment to young people (ages 16-24) by exposing them to various public and private sector industries, employment placement, building financial capabilities, and training to help young people increase their self-efficacy, and gain work experiences and skills needed to succeed. Through the program, youth gain valuable job training, career advising, and real-world work experience through a network of sub-recipients.

Key Partners

DFSS’s Youth Employment team collaborates with youth employment delegate agencies in the recruitment, hiring, enrollment and placement of young people, ages 16-24 for year-round opportunities. DFSS collaborates with Praxis Institute to gather feedback from both youth participants and staff at the end of the year. Two surveys will be distributed to collect this information, which is then analyzed, shared, and presented to all delegates for further improvements and future planning.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Moderate evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
The Effects of Summer Jobs on Youth Violence	A quasi-experimental study analyzing the One Summer Chicago+ (OSC+) found that the main effect of the program was a 45 percent drop in violent-crime arrests primarily in the first year after the program ended.	Quasi-experimental
Mentoring Programs to Affect Delinquency and	A meta-analysis measuring the effect of mentoring interventions on delinquency, aggression, substance use, and	Non-experimental

Associated Outcomes of Youth At-Risk: A Comprehensive Meta-Analytic Review	academic achievement resulted in significant positive effects. For each outcome of interest there was substantial variation in effect size with the average effect on decreasing delinquency being the largest.
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	% of Year-Round SYEP participants that complete ≥95% of available program hours	TBD	2024
Output	% of Year-Round SYEP participants that identify with one or more of the target population groups	TBD	2024
Output	% of Mentoring participants that identify with one or more of the at-risk target population groups	TBD	2024
Output	% of Mentoring participants that attend 45 hours of group mentoring annually	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of Year-Round SYEP participants that demonstrate work readiness skills for continued employment	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of Mentoring participants that identify with one or more of the at-risk target population groups	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of Mentoring participants that attend 45 hours of group mentoring annually	TBD	2024

Youth Intervention Programs – Service Coordination and Navigation (SCaN) (504894)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$5,100,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

This project addresses community violence as a public health issue to help prevent and even reduce additional harm to individuals, households, and communities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Chicago experienced a staggering increase in violence. In 2020, Chicago experienced a 55% increase in shootings and homicides from 2019. Violence continued to rise in 2021, with a 60% increase in homicides and 68% increase in shootings compared to 2019.

This project expands the SCaN program model into 11 additional community areas. The SCaN program model serves youth 14-24 years old at the highest risk of exposure to violence, violent victimization, and active involvement in violence; and that live in Chicago’s community areas with the highest level of violent crimes. The SCaN program model aims to reduce youth involvement in violence and improve youth wellbeing by providing them with services, stability, and a network of community support to guide youth towards a successful transition to adulthood. Program outcome goals include increasing youth self-efficacy; ensuring youth have a network of supportive, caring adults; and supporting youth in meeting their needs and goals to build stability in their lives.

Methodology

Through this program model, youth who are at the highest risk of violence involvement are paired with a full-time “Navigator” who will develop an individualized service and goal plan alongside youth, connect youth with relevant services to support their immediate needs and goals, and provide continual support to youth in the long term.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) has partnered with the Chicago Department of Public Health, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Police Department, Cook County Juvenile Probation Officers, and others to support the successful inclusion of the most at-risk youth via DFSS’s referral process. Partner organizations are also being used to implement programs and provide referrals for program participants.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
Effectiveness of a Mentor-Implemented Violence Prevention Intervention for Assault-Injured Youth Presenting to the Emergency Department: Results of a Randomized Trial	The study concluded that a community-based, mentor-implemented program with assault-injured youth presenting to the Emergency Department (ED) trended in the direction of decreased violence with reduced misdemeanors and increased self-efficacy.	Experimental
Community-Based Responses to Justice-Involved Young Adults	This research brief provides a summary of concepts related to community-based responses to justice-involved youth. It includes two case studies from different jurisdictions. The authors provide recommendations for those in the criminal justice field. It is not an experimental study nor does it provide its own evidence related to the outcomes for this program.	Non-experimental

A Comparative Study Using Propensity Score Matching to Predict Incarceration Likelihoods Among SSI and Non-SSI Youth From 2011 to 2013	<p>In this experimental study, led by the American Institutes of Research (AIR) and WestEd was commissioned by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS), receiving SSI services and engagement with those services had a strong, positive effect on reducing the likelihood that a young person will be incarcerated.</p>	<p>Experimental</p>
Mentoring Interventions to Affect Juvenile Delinquency and Associated Problems: A Systematic Review	<p>A study of studies covering 30 years, this review of the methodologically adequate studies on mentoring for high-risk youth found positive effects for delinquency and for three other associated outcomes: aggression, drug use, and academic performance.</p>	<p>Non-experimental</p>

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	% of youth connected to additional supportive services	85.4%	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of youth that complete at least one of their goals	52.5%	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Output	Average # of service connections for each youth with successful service connection	3.4	1/1/22 – 6/30/23
Outcome	% of youth that experienced an increase in personal agency/efficacy	43%	1/1/22 – 6/30/23

Youth Justice Diversion (504794)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$10,000,000
Project Term:	2023 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	1.11: Community Violence Interventions

Project Overview

Changes in normal routines and the transition to at-home learning spurred by the Covid-19 pandemic have caused some youth to develop low self-esteem, poor self-mastery, and the belief that they are unable to accomplish tasks or develop new skills. Additionally, new data published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stated that “in 2021, more than a third (37%) of high school students reported they experienced poor mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, and 44% reported they persistently felt sad or hopeless during the past year.”⁹ Low levels of self-esteem have been shown to be linked to a greater likelihood of violent offending. Research suggests that “Prolonged socio-economic and mental health challenges could result in increased youth crime, violence, and victimization further down the line.”¹⁰ More specifically, mental health challenges that emerged during the pandemic lockdown may be causing secondary behaviors and symptoms such as aggression, violence, and bullying. The goal of this program is to Decrease the number of youth arrested and entered into the legal system and increase exposure to prevention services, programming and supports that can deter criminal activity.

Methodology

This project will fund agencies to deliver evidence-based community violence intervention programs by engaging with youth 10-17 years old that have had contact with law enforcement. It aims to do this by offering youth citywide up to 90 days of coordinated community services based on risk and need factors. This project targets youth who, once referred by the Chicago Police Department (CPD), will be assessed for risk, needs, and strengths and match supervision and intervention strategies with the youth’s levels of risk and motivation. With the support of DFSS, awarded agencies will facilitate services through comprehensive, hyper-local community networks, and encourage CPD citywide to refer youth to services in lieu of continued action through the legal system. In addition, awarded agencies will provide restorative justice opportunities to increase accountability for youth and increase public safety. The long-term goal is to decrease community violence by limiting youth’s interaction with law enforcement, increasing access to services, increasing their sense of accountability and safety, and decreasing their likelihood of continuing criminal activity.

Key Partners

The Department of Family and Support Services works closely with the current Juvenile Diversion Advisory Council, which is comprised of community stakeholders, advocates, youth providers, court system staff (probation, detention centers, judges, Public Defenders and State Attorney staff). Youth and families will be given a survey to share their insights into the services and programming.

⁹ “New CDC Data Illuminate Youth Mental Health Threats during the COVID-19 Pandemic,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, March 31, 2022), <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2022/p0331-youth-mental-health-covid-19.html>.

¹⁰ “The Challenges of Protecting Youth from Crime and Violence in a Pandemic,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, November 3, 2020, <https://www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/news/2020/11/the-challenges-of-protecting-youth-from-crime-and-violence-in-a-pandemic.html>.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
The Effect of Youth Diversion Programs on Recidivism: A Meta-Analytic Review	A systematic review of 45 diversion evaluation studies detailing 73 programs suggest that diversion is more effective in reducing recidivism than conventional judicial interventions.	Non-experimental
The Adolescent Diversion Project	The Adolescent Diversion Project (ADP) leveraged a randomized control trial for two intervention types, one with diversion and community-based services, and one without. Recidivism rates among the three groups were 22% for youth who received services, 32% among those who didn't receive services, and 34% among those traditionally processed through the court system.	Experimental
Thinking, Fast and Slow? Some Field Experiments to Reduce Crime and Dropout in Chicago	Another diversion program, Becoming a Man (BAM), offers community-based interventions that helped reduce crime rates and recidivism among youth populations. BAM focuses primarily on youth behavior intervention by helping program participants reflect on whether their automatic thoughts and behaviors are well suited to the situation they're in, or whether the situation could be handled differently.	Experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	% of enrolled youth that develop a youth-driven service plan	TBD	2024
Output	% of enrolled youth that successfully complete their service plan within 90 days	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth that are able to identify a positive adult/mentor beyond their service coordinator	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth that report feeling more knowledgeable about and confident accessing resources and services available in their community	TBD	2024

Youth Opportunities



Youth Opportunities Program (504893)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$54,417,920
Project Term:	2022 – 2025
Expenditure Category:	2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers

Project Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related mitigation efforts caused a sharp increase in unemployment as businesses closed or scaled back operations and travel was sharply reduced. Although the economy has exceeded its pre-pandemic size and unemployment has fallen, many Chicago residents remain underemployed and unemployed. The effects of this rise in unemployment were felt most acutely among Chicago’s most vulnerable residents. Residents who already had difficulty securing employment at living wages were pushed even further career opportunities, deepening the divide in young people’s preparation for emerging adulthood and success in occupational settings. Research shows extended bouts of youth unemployment have adverse effects on adolescents later in life. Young people who are unemployed tend to earn lower wages in subsequent years of adulthood, impacting both their personal well-being and long-term economic prosperity. These outcomes only heighten the need for opportunities for early work experiences. Despite the established benefits of early work experience, an increasing number of youth lack access to appropriate opportunities and pathways.

Methodology

The Youth Opportunities program includes expanded funding for three youth employment programs under the umbrella of One Summer Chicago. The program leverages sub-recipients to provide age-specific programming to develop their leadership skills and practical knowledge in areas of interest. Below are the three types of programs offered under the One Summer Chicago umbrella.

- Chicagobility employs youth ages 14-15 through project-based learning and skill-building experiences.
- Summer Youth Employment Program employs youth ages 16-24 through job placement or training programs to provide work experiences and develop skills for career pathways.
- Chicago Youth Service Corps employs youth ages 16-24 year-round through programming focused on leadership development and local/civic engagement.

Key Partners

DFSS’s Youth Employment collaborates with OSC Partners (Chicago Housing Authority, Chicago Park District, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Transit Authority, City Colleges of Chicago, Forest Preserve of Cook County, Lincoln Park Zoo, and After School Matters) to provide opportunities to youth, ages 14-24. Additional, sister agencies (Chicago Public Libraries, Mayor Office with People with Disabilities, Chicago Police Department, etc.) city departments (Streets and Sanitation, Department of Transportation, Department of Administrative Hearings, etc.), aldermanic offices and community agencies including youth shelters, Community Safety Coordination Centers either play a role in the recruitment and placement of summer opportunities.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
When Scale and Replication Work: Learning from Summer Youth Employment Experiments	Using results from studies conducted on the effectiveness of Chicago’s One Summer Chicago+ SYEP and Philadelphia’s WorkReady SYEP, the paper outlines how youth summer job placement programs consistently reduce criminal justice involvement in the first year after random assignment and may have lasting effects as well.	Experimental

Laying a Foundation: Four-Year Results from the National YouthBuild Evaluation	An evaluation of YouthBuild, an organization that attempts to improve outcomes for low-income and less educated youth through a mix of education, vocational training, counseling, leadership development, and community service, offers evidence in support of programs that engage youth in community service, and provide learning and leadership development environments.
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Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of youth hired city-wide annually	TBD	2024
Output	% of Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and Chicagobility participants who identify with target population criteria	SYEP: 54.7% Chicagobility: 54.7%	7/5/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of youth that complete the 6-week SYEP and Chicagobility programs annually	TBD	2024
Output	# of youth hired city-wide through the Safe Spaces program annually	TBD	2024
Output	% of organizations that maintained full enrollment (15 youth) throughout the 26 weeks of the Safe Spaces program	TBD	2024
Output	% of Chicago Youth Services Corps (CYSC) participants who complete a capstone project annually	52.9%	7/5/22 – 12/31/22
Output	% of CYSC participants who complete at least 80% of available program hours annually	59.94%	7/5/22 – 12/31/22
Output	% of youth in SYEP that completed the online workforce preparation training annually	TBD	2024
Output	% of youth in SYEP that completed the online financial literacy training annually	42%	7/5/22 – 6/30/23
Output	% of youth that do not already have a state ID that successfully obtain one as a part of the Chicagobility program annually	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth participants that report via survey that they saved money	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth participants that report via survey that they opened a bank account	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth hired through the Safe Spaces program that report feeling safe, supported, and a sense of connectedness and belonging within their community after the program experience	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of youth hired through the Safe Spaces program that report feeling safe and supported during their participation in the program	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of CYSC youth participants that report through a DFSS-designated tool growth in their personal and leadership development	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of CYSC youth participants that report through a DFSS-designated tool growth in civic-minded attitudes and behaviors	93%	7/5/22 – 12/31/22
Outcome	% of SYEP youth participants that demonstrate work readiness skills for continued employment	81%	7/5/22 – 6/30/23

Outcome	% of Chicagobility youth participants that demonstrate job readiness skills by creating/completing a professional resume	n/a
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My CHI. My Future (504795)

Managing Department:	Department of Family and Support Services
Total Project Budget:	\$11,200,000
Project Term:	2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category:	2.25: Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social, and Emotional Services

Project Overview

Research has shown that because of pervasive social isolation, missed milestones, school closures, quarantine orders, family stress, and decreased peer interactions from the COVID-19 pandemic, the lives of young people have been negatively impacted. For example, a global meta-analysis found that rates of clinically significant anxiety and depression symptoms increased from 12% and 13%, respectively, in 2019 to 25% and 21%, respectively, in 2021 for young people under the age of 18.¹¹ It has also been shown that there was a significant increase in the number and proportion of certain types of injuries (e.g., drug poisoning, self-harm, firearm injuries) as well as behavioral concerns (e.g., symptoms of mental health conditions, eating disorders, and psychosocial concerns) between 2019 and 2022, particularly for adolescents ages 12 to 17.¹² Research has also shown a disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on non-White youth and families. For example, the shift to virtual schooling strained learning and disproportionately affected school-aged children from non-White racial and ethnic groups.¹³ It is critical that youth from under-resourced communities and communities of color have access to institutions that provide place-based services, such as academic intervention supports, food and nutrition programs, afterschool support, and social, physical, and mental health services. My CHI. My Future. (MCMF) is an initiative with a goal of connecting every young person in Chicago with an out-of-school time program. The program goals will be accomplished through understanding the gaps and assets around youth ecosystems and supporting new and existing opportunities for youth employment, summer education and enrichment programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs.

Methodology

The implementation of the MCMF community strategy at DFSS involves three new programs across 15 regions: The Year-Round Safe Spaces for Youth Initiative, which will provide year-round programming for youth and families and youth employment opportunities for youth ages 16-24; the Community Anchor Organization Initiative, which will provide support for anchor organizations to convene community-based organizations with the goal of strengthening local, youth-serving opportunity ecosystems, and; the Micro-Grant Program, which will provide funding for safe and engaging youth programs within the 15 regions. The two major goals of this work are to: 1) convene caring adults, 2) strengthening opportunity ecosystems, and 3) center youth.

Key Partners

The RFPs for this program were developed through early collaborations with Mayor's Office staff. DFSS is working with sister agencies to support delegate agencies for the MCMF programs. DFSS also meets regularly with the MCMF delegates. There are also meetings that serve as a community of practice between all delegates, so they can learn best practices from each other.

¹¹ Loades, M.E., Chatburn, E., Higson-Sweeney, N., et al. (2020). Rapid systematic review: the impact of social isolation and loneliness on the mental health of children and adolescents in the context of COVID-19. *Journal of American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890856720303373#bib7>.

¹² Radhakrishnan L, Carey K, Hartnett KP, et al. (2022). Pediatric Emergency Department Visits Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 2019–January 2022. *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/pdfs/mm7108e1-H.pdf>.

¹³ White, A., Liburd, L.C., Coronado, F. (2021). Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in COVID-19 Among School-Aged Children: Are We Doing Enough? *Preventing Chronic Disease*. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2021/21_0084.htm.

Use of Evidence

Evidence-based Determination: Strong evidence base

Study Name	Description	Study Type
The Impact of After-School Programs that Promote Personal and Social Skills	A meta-analysis to evaluate the magnitude of effects obtained from 73 programs was conducted. Outcomes were examined in three general areas: feelings and attitudes, indicators of behavioral adjustment, and school performance.	Non-experimental
Out-of-School-Time Programs: A Meta-Analysis of Effects for At-Risk Students	A meta-analytic study conducted to assess the effect of 35 different OST programs on at-risk students' academic achievement in mathematics and reading show OST programs have a small but statistically significant positive impact on student performance in math and reading.	Non-experimental

Performance Metrics

Metric Type	Metric	Progress	Timeframe
Output	# of My CHI. My Future. community events hosted annually	TBD	2024
Output	# of attendees at My CHI. My Future. community events annually	TBD	2024
Output	# of Anchor Organization community convenings hosted annually	TBD	2024
Output	# of community stakeholders engaged in community convenings and community planning process	TBD	2024
Output	# of micro-grants distributed city-wide annually	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of event attendees that report feeling safe at events	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of event attendees from the host agency's target strategy region	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of 15 Anchor Organizations that complete a community plan for their community strategy region	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of recipients that report using micro-grant funding to start new youth opportunities	TBD	2024
Outcome	% of recipients that report using micro-grant funding to expand already existing youth opportunities	TBD	2024

Management and Administration (21A018)

Total Project Budget: \$18,753,326
Project Term: 2022 – 2026
Expenditure Category: 7.1: Administrative Expenses

Project Overview

These funds are leveraged for costs related to the management and administration of programs responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, costs to improve the efficacy of public health or economic relief programs and direct and indirect administrative costs for administering the SLFRF programs and projects funded by it.

Methodology

The City has hired direct program staff to design, develop and implement all SLFRF programs. These costs are being charged directly to the grant under this project budget.

Essential City Services (P00520106515)

Managing Department: Office of Budget and Management
Total Project Budget: \$1,329,161,949
Project Term: 2022 – 2024
Expenditure Category: 6.1: Provision of Government Services

Project Overview

These funds will be used for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Methodology

The City of Chicago will directly deliver services described under this program.