

Government Alliance for Safe Communities

2025 Impact Report

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Executive Summary

The **Government Alliance for Safe Communities (GASC)** is a collaborative effort between the City of Chicago, the Cook County Justice Advisory Council (JAC), the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), and the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS). The GASC was established with the goal of coordinating the distribution of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars to grantee organizations providing Community Violence Intervention (CVI) and other violence prevention services in Cook County. Targeted investment to expand street outreach service provision has been a hallmark initiative of the GASC, with over \$165 million awarded to over 80 community-based organizations providing CVI-Street Outreach (CVI-SO) services.

The Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research and Science (**CORNERS**) at Northwestern University has been conducting both a process and an impact evaluation of the GASC's collaboration. This report updates CORNERS' [2024 impact evaluation reporting](#) by including the first analysis of grantee programmatic data to measure and compare GASC investment in CVI-SO organizations, levels of CVI-SO service provision, and community safety metrics for Chicago neighborhoods where GASC-funded CVI-SO organizations operate. Findings below reflect descriptive trends in the data, outlining the relationship between GASC-funded CVI-SO programming and levels of violence in Chicago communities.

Finding 1

Levels of participation and service provision increased with public investment, with some expected seasonal fluctuations.

During Fiscal Years 2022-2024, GASC-funded grantees served over 36,000 CVI-SO participants throughout Illinois, providing over 60,000 services. Participants were majority young, Black men residing in communities of Chicago with the highest levels of gun violence. Participants received a range of holistic CVI services from meeting individuals' basic needs to providing employment and mental health supports.

Finding 2

Public investment is going to the communities with the highest need.

Funding coordination by GASC partners has funneled grants into communities with the highest levels of violence. Further, communities with the highest average quarterly investment in GASC-funded CVI-SO services also served the largest number of participants, indicating that GASC dollars are supporting the growth of CVI in areas with the largest need for services. The largest amounts of funding went to priority areas identified under the 2021 Reimagine Public Safety Act to receive targeted CVI investment.

Finding 3

Chicago Community Areas with the highest average investment showed the largest public safety gains, nearing pre-pandemic levels of gun violence.

Despite lower per-individual spending on CVI-SO services relative to the costs of incarceration and gunshot wounds, community areas with the greatest CVI investment (more than \$500,000 per quarter) experienced the largest reversals in shooting trends following pandemic-era spikes in gun violence. Only those communities receiving the largest quarterly investments in CVI-SO from GASC funders experienced a 2024 shooting rate lower than their shooting rate in 2021.

Report Updates: May 2026

The current version of this report includes corrected values for both programmatic and financial data figures. When the report was first published in February 2026, CORNERS was missing a substantial amount of programmatic data from GASC subgrantees for Fiscal Years 2022 – 2024; this missingness is discussed in further detail in the “Data Limitations and Considerations” section of the report. Since publishing the report, CORNERS worked directly with GASC agencies to remedy much of this missingness, and the new Figures 1-7 now represent a more complete dataset, including varying amounts of additional data from 87 of 161 total grants. While the overall numbers of participants and services provided increased with additional programmatic data, the original findings remain unchanged.

In addition, while replicating analyses from the February 2026 report, CORNERS identified minor errors that were made in the process of aggregating funding data by different geographies. These errors resulted in an artificial inflation of grant amounts for each geographic area (i.e. Chicago community areas, Suburban Cook County, non-Cook County). These have been corrected, and more accurate numbers are now presented in Figures 4 and 8-13. While these updates resulted in lower overall values of ARPA investment, all findings from the original report that were derived from these data remain unchanged and the overall conclusions are identical to the original report.



Source: Government Alliance for Safe Communities

Introduction

GASC Background

In 2021, as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent increases in violence, the United States Congress and Biden administration passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). This comprehensive legislation provided funding to state and local governments that aided public health responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, including specific guidance from the federal administration that local governments use these dollars to invest in community-based violence prevention strategies in the form of Community Violence Intervention (CVI) investments. The Giffords Center for Violence Intervention defines CVI as “a set of non-punitive, community-led strategies that are designed to interrupt the transmission of violence by engaging those at highest risk through the provision of individually tailored support services.”¹ As a large component of CVI strategies, these investments also supported the work of street outreach, a strategy through which “CVI workers utilize their credibility to develop relationships with community members and groups that might cause violence with the goal of preventing the spread of violence and building peace in a community.”²

According to reporting from the [University of Illinois Chicago \(UIC\) Government Finance Research Center](#), Chicago-area ARPA funds were indeed targeted towards CVI programming, including CVI-Street Outreach (CVI-SO) organizations, as well as “courts and victims services, but did not include any allocations for projects that would fall into the law enforcement category.” UIC also reports that Chicago outpaces other ARPA-funded cities in the U.S. regarding spending of ARPA funds for CVI purposes.³

To ensure the efficient administration of more than \$500 million of public funding⁴ (including but not limited to ARPA dollars) to violence prevention organizations across Illinois, public funders across the state convened the Government Alliance for Safe Communities (GASC) in August 2021. The GASC represents a novel, collaborative effort between the City of Chicago, the Cook County Justice Advisory Council (JAC), the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), and the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), with the goal of coordinating the distribution and use of ARPA dollars to CVI and broader violence prevention organizations across the state. Since August 2021, these entities have worked together to:

- Identify shared priorities and common definitions for violence reduction efforts;
- Review funding data to better understand existing violence prevention investments at the program, grantee, and geographic level;
- Reduce duplication, maximize impact, and minimize burden on grantee organizations across government funders; and
- Increase capacity building support at the pre- and post-award stages of grant making, particularly for smaller, grassroots organizations.

1 Giffords Center for Violence Intervention: [Community Violence Intervention Explained](#) (March 2024).

2 Giffords Center for Violence Intervention: [Community Violence Intervention Explained](#) (March 2024).

3 Rocco, Philip, and Amanda Kass. “Using National Data Sources to Compare Subnational Policies: Insights from the American Rescue Plan Act.” *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis* 26, no. 6 (2024): 626–47. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2024.2323482>.

4 <https://www.ilgovalliance.org/grants>

Altogether, between fiscal years 2022 and 2024, GASC funders have stewarded more than \$260 million of ARPA funding to support violence prevention efforts across the state, with over \$165 million of these specifically supporting the work of 84 CVI-Street Outreach (CVI-SO) organizations.

Since 2021, the GASC's work has also involved bringing together a CVI Community of Practice made up of local [grant-funded](#) CVI practitioners and leaders, establishing a comprehensive capacity building network model to grow individual organizations and the field, collaborating around funding priorities and grant-making processes, and streamlining grantee data reporting through the implementation of a universal grant reporting tool. More information about the GASC's founding and its structure can be found in [CORNERS' GASC 2024 Progress Update](#).

CORNERS' Research Partnership

As part of an effort to better understand the process and impact of the GASC's coordination, the Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research and Science (CORNERS) at Northwestern University has partnered with the GASC to conduct an independent evaluation of this work, specifically focused on documenting and evaluating the GASC's coordination and funding for CVI Street Outreach (CVI-SO) organizations in the Chicagoland area and beyond. CORNERS' research includes two interrelated efforts:

1. **A Process Evaluation**, which examines the ways that GASC coordination and implementation occurs, how this coordination affects grantee organizations, and how GASC coordination contributes to program implementation.
2. **An Impact Evaluation**, which examines the community and organizational outcomes of the GASC's work, specifically determining to what extent ARPA funding and GASC coordination contributed to creating safer communities and building the capacity of grantee organizations over time.

Although the GASC's collaboration continues to expand to include violence prevention more broadly – including youth services and violence prevention organizations not conducting street outreach – the evaluation has remained focused on the work of 84 organizations receiving funding for street outreach programming.

This report focuses specifically on impact evaluation updates through the end of [each agency's](#) fiscal year 2024, tracking change over time on key organizational and funding metrics and comparing these to public safety data to assess the potential downstream impact of ARPA-funded CVI programming on communities.

Impact Evaluation

Research Questions

The present analysis builds on CORNERS' [2024 Progress Update](#) by incorporating CVI-SO grantee-level programmatic data to examine not just where ARPA funding has been distributed but also how GASC violence prevention grantmaking has supported expansion of CVI-SO programming across the Chicagoland area between fiscal years 2022-2024.⁵ The current report extends previous analyses by examining concurrent changes in levels of homicides and nonfatal shootings since the start of funding in FY2022 to build a descriptive narrative of the impact of this targeted funding on gun violence. This report provides insight into the following research questions:⁶

1. How did public funding support scaling for grantee CVI programs in priority communities?
2. Did communities with organizations receiving coordinated ARPA funding experience positive outcomes? How does the scale of this impact change in communities with multiple ARPA-funded programs?

To answer these questions, CORNERS analyses assessed the following:

- How and how much CVI-SO grantee programming has changed over time in response to funding, with a particular focus on changes to:
 - Number of participants engaged in programming
 - Participant demographics
 - Service provision
 - Mediations
- The ways that reach and intensity of CVI-SO programming vary across community areas, including comparing levels of program participation across neighborhoods.
- Potential changes in violence trends in neighborhoods where CVI-SO participants are served using GASC-coordinated ARPA dollars.

The following methods sections describe the data, processes, assumptions, and caveats used in this analysis to inform interpretation of findings.

⁵ State entities (IDHS OFVP and ICJIA) operate on a July-June fiscal year, the City of Chicago (CDPH) follows the calendar year, and Cook County (JAC) operates on a December-November fiscal year.

⁶ A full list of process and impact evaluation research questions can be found in the appendix of CORNERS' [2024 Progress Update](#).

Data Sources

This analysis draws from three main sources of data.⁷ Data for IDHS and ICJIA grantees represents state fiscal years (July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2024), data for JAC grantees represents county fiscal years (December 1, 2022 – November 30, 2024), and data for CDPH grantees represents city fiscal years (January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2024). As such, while fiscal years do not align, this report includes data through the entirety of Calendar Year 2024, where available.

- **GASC Grant Funding data (reported by each agency’s fiscal year)** list the funding agency, grantee agency, grant program, award amount, and geographic areas served for each grant.
- **Grantee Programmatic data (reported monthly or quarterly)** report outputs and outcomes of CVI-SO grantee activities. Grantee organizations submit these data to their respective funding agencies for each GASC grant that they receive. Data are reported through the CVI Metrics Tool, a universal Excel-based data reporting template developed by the GASC. Example metrics reported through the CVI Metric Tool include participant counts (“New” and “Active/Continuing” for each quarter), demographics, services provided, and mediations. Table A1 in the Appendix provides an example of one quarter of reporting from the CVI Metrics Tool, with sample data.
- **Public safety data** list administrative records of shooting incidents and allow for analysis of violence trends over time by geographic area.



Source: Government Alliance for Safe Communities

⁷ More information about each of these data sources can be found in the appendix (section A1).

Data Limitations and Considerations

Five key limitations of the grantee-submitted programmatic data shape the present analysis: (1) missing or incomplete data submissions; (2) potential duplication across reported values; (3) lack of available public safety data outside of Chicago; (4) misaligned reporting periods and fiscal years; and (5) lack of specific information about geographic distribution of funds.

- 1. Data Missingness:** Due to inconsistencies in reporting of programmatic data across grantee organizations and agencies, resulting in incomplete datasets, the analyses presented in this report represent conservative estimates of the reach of APRA-funded CVI-SO programming.
- 2. Data Duplication:** The data considered in this report are aggregated within each grant-quarter or grant-month, meaning that individuals cannot be tracked across quarters or across grantees. Subsequently, because individual participants and the services they received may be counted multiple times in the data, CORNERS provides both an upper- and lower-bound estimate of participants and services counts in the findings below.
- 3. Lack of Public Safety Data in Non-Chicago Municipalities:** At the time of reporting, CORNERS did not have access to public safety data in municipalities other than Chicago. Consequently, findings about violence levels focused on Chicago communities.
- 4. Differences in Funding & Reporting Periods:** Misalignment of GASC agency fiscal years⁸ - including IDHS' fiscal year ending June 2024 - resulted in artificially deflated levels of funding and programmatic data in the latter half of calendar year 2024.
- 5. Assumed Geographic Distributions of Funds:** In the absence of specific information about how funds were distributed for organizations that operated in multiple neighborhoods, CORNERS applied a weighted spread based on programmatic information to assign a funding amount for each quarter and geographic area.

Additional detail on each of these limitations can be found in the appendix (section A2).

⁸ The City of Chicago operates on a January to December fiscal year, while Cook County uses a December to November fiscal year, and Illinois state agencies' (IDHS, ICJIA) fiscal years run from July to June.

Analyses

Results in this report describe how GASC grantmaking has grown CVI-SO programming across the City of Chicago. Funding amounts and participant counts provide the clearest measure(s) of program reach and scale and are reported variously as (1) quarterly totals, (2) aggregates across FYs 2022-2024, and (3) aggregates by community area. Sums of quarterly values across grants form the basis for all reported metric estimates.

Programmatic Data Analyses

This report uses three different metrics to capture program reach and scale while also addressing limitations around data missingness and potential double counting. In this report, programmatic data (e.g., data describing service provision for CVI-SO organizations) are represented in figures that appear in the following ways:

- **Quarterly ranges with midpoints (Figures 1-3 and 6):** upper-and lower-bound estimates, with a midpoint value, of demographics and services counts. The upper bound estimate is equivalent to the sum of new and continuing/active participants for each quarter, while the lower bound estimate is equal to the sum of continuing/active participants only.
- **Discrete quarterly point-in-time counts (Figures 4-5):** quarterly counts of new and continuing/active participants in separate estimations.
- **Estimated upper and lower limits of total participation counts (Figures 11-12):** estimated total participant counts aggregated over multiple reporting periods. Because continuing/active participant counts may be duplicates over multiple quarters, to get a total participant count estimate, the total of new participants were summed across quarters, then the maximum count of active participants in a single quarter was added to the sum of new participants.

Additional detail on each of these estimates is provided in the Appendix (section A3).

Funding and Public Safety Data Analyses

Funding analyses in the [2024 Progress Update](#) described where GASC ARPA CVI-SO grantees distributed their awards, demonstrating that funding was allocated to communities of highest need as measured by pre-funding levels of violence. This analysis builds on these findings by examining differences in levels of violence in communities with higher and lower average quarterly funding levels since FY2022.

The following sections use these analyses to describe the population of participants served by GASC-funded CVI-SO organizations, before outlining key findings based on programmatic and funding data analyses.

Understanding Street Outreach Participant Demographics

GASC-funded CVI-SO organizations served approximately 36,220 new participants, predominantly young, Black men, during Fiscal Years 2022-2024. Importantly, over time, these organizations served increasing numbers of “youth” under 25 (Figure 1). The proportion of youth served peaked in the first quarter of 2023, when over half of all individuals served were younger than 25 (Figure A 1). As risk for gun violence victimization is consistently shown to be elevated in adolescents,⁹ GASC grantees appear to be appropriately dedicating funding and service provision to the under-25 demographic. Regarding participant race, 78.4% of individuals served identified as Black or African American and 27.5% of participants identified as Hispanic or Latino. Further, most participants served identified as male, though grantees did serve over 12,500 female participants (Figure 3). Overall, the participants served by GASC CVI-SO grantees are representative of the larger population of Illinoisans at elevated risk for gun violence and are reflective of CVI participant demographics from past research.¹⁰

9 Sanchez et al. (2020). A systemic review of the causes and prevention strategies in reducing gun violence in the United States. *The American Journal of Emergency Medicine* (38):10; Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research and Science (CORNERS), 2020 (September 3). Age of Chicago’s homicide victims. Institute for Policy Research Rapid Research Report. <https://www.ipr.northwestern.edu/documents/reports/ipr-n3-rapid-research-reports-age-of-homicide-victims-9-Sept-2020.pdf>

10 Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research and Science (CORNERS), 2023 (October 30). *Communities Partnering 4 Peace: Five Year Research and Evaluation Report, 2018-2023*. https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/634dd45091db1de63b7112d9/65fb5e750303aea0e25c5f75_CORNERS_CP4P_3.20.2022.pdf; Ross, M.C., Burtner, S. & Papachristos, A.V. (2025). Characterizing violence intervention street outreach participants and service dosage: Implications for measurement and evaluation. *INQUIRY* (62): 1-13.

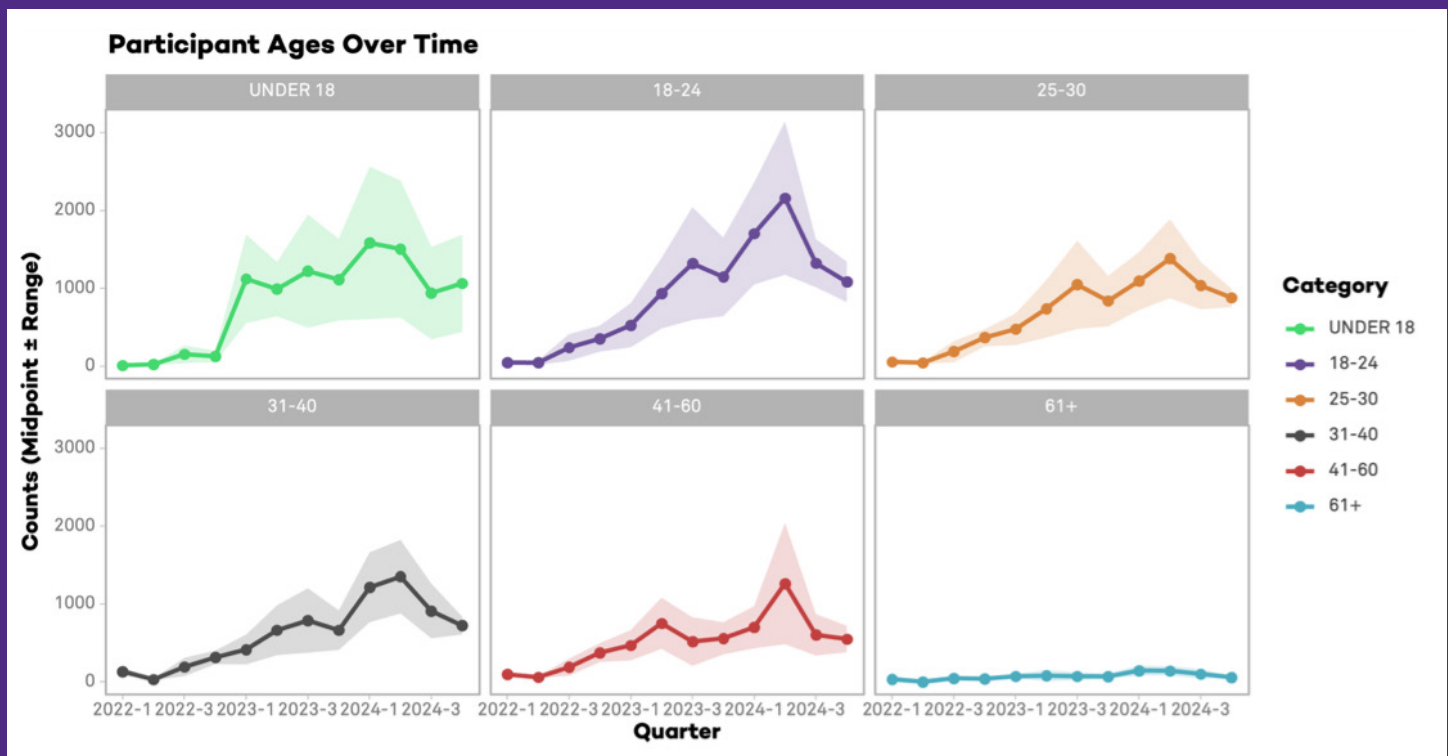


Figure 1: Age estimates for GASC grantee participants, FY’22-FY’24. Age categories are separated by range for ease of visualization.

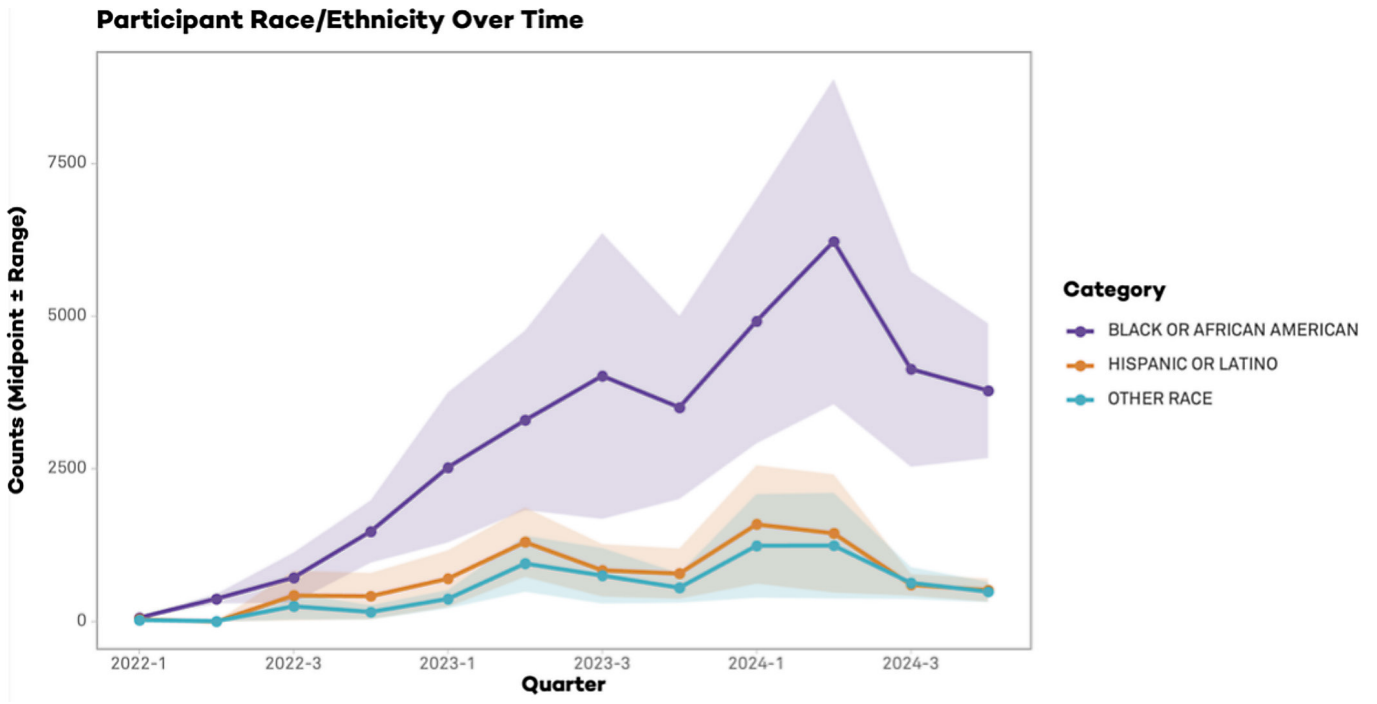


Figure 2: Race and ethnicity of GASC grantee participants, FY'22-FY'24

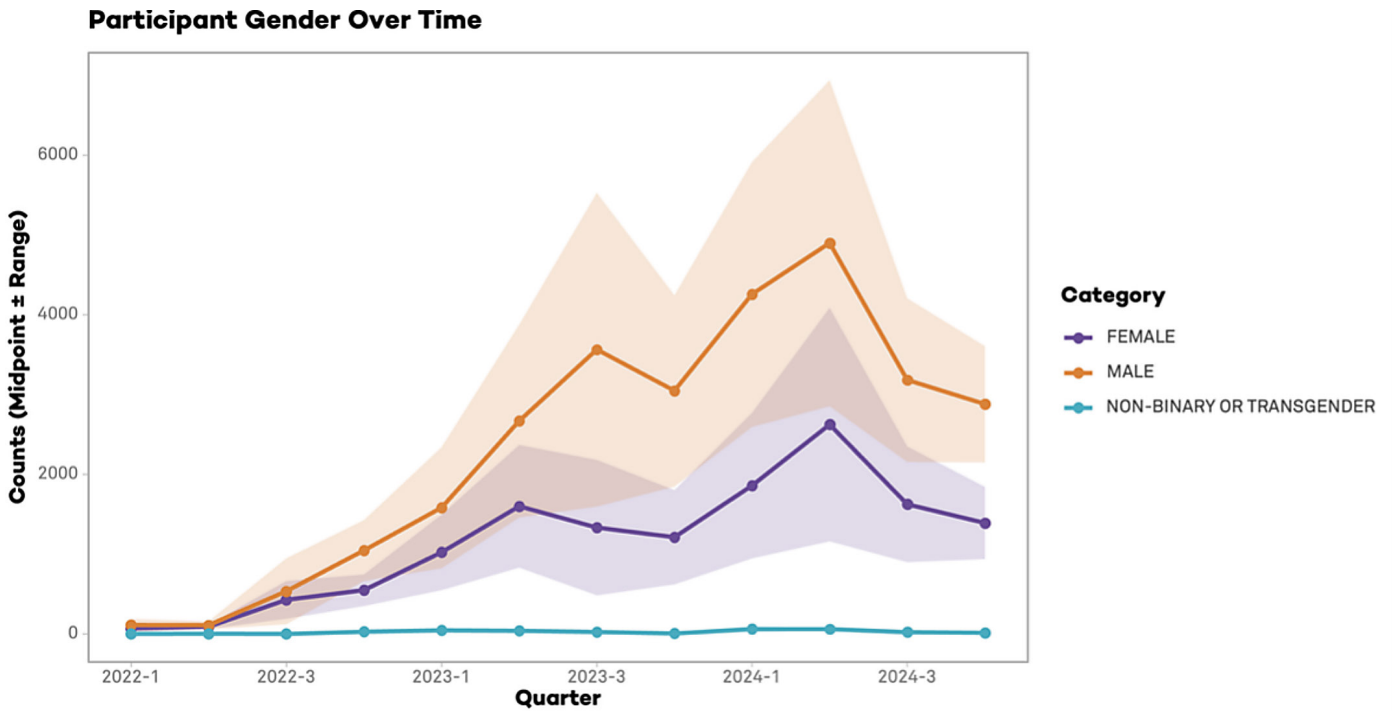


Figure 3: Gender identity of GASC grantee participants, FY'22-FY'24

Impact Evaluation Findings

Finding 1

Levels of participation and service provision increased with public investment, with some expected seasonal fluctuations.

As ARPA funding dispersed throughout communities with high levels of gun violence, GASC grantees enrolled participants and provided services at a rate reflective of the increases in investment (Figure 4). Most participants received services at organizations based in the Chicagoland area, with limited enrollment in municipalities outside of Cook County (Figure 4). Some expected enrollment fluctuations occurred, with the summer months (quarters 2 and 3 of each calendar year) seeing the highest participant enrollment numbers and enrollment dropping off during quarter 2 of calendar year 2024, after the end of the State's fiscal year in June of 2024 (Figure 5).

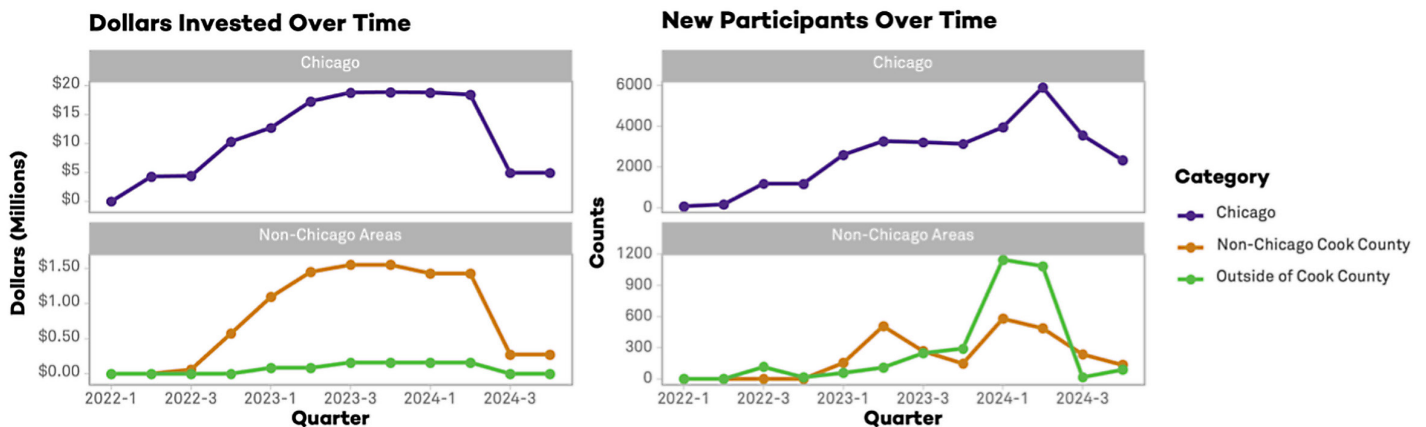


Figure 4: Location of GASC investment and enrollment of new GASC-funded participants over time by location, FY'22-FY'24

Participants Over Time

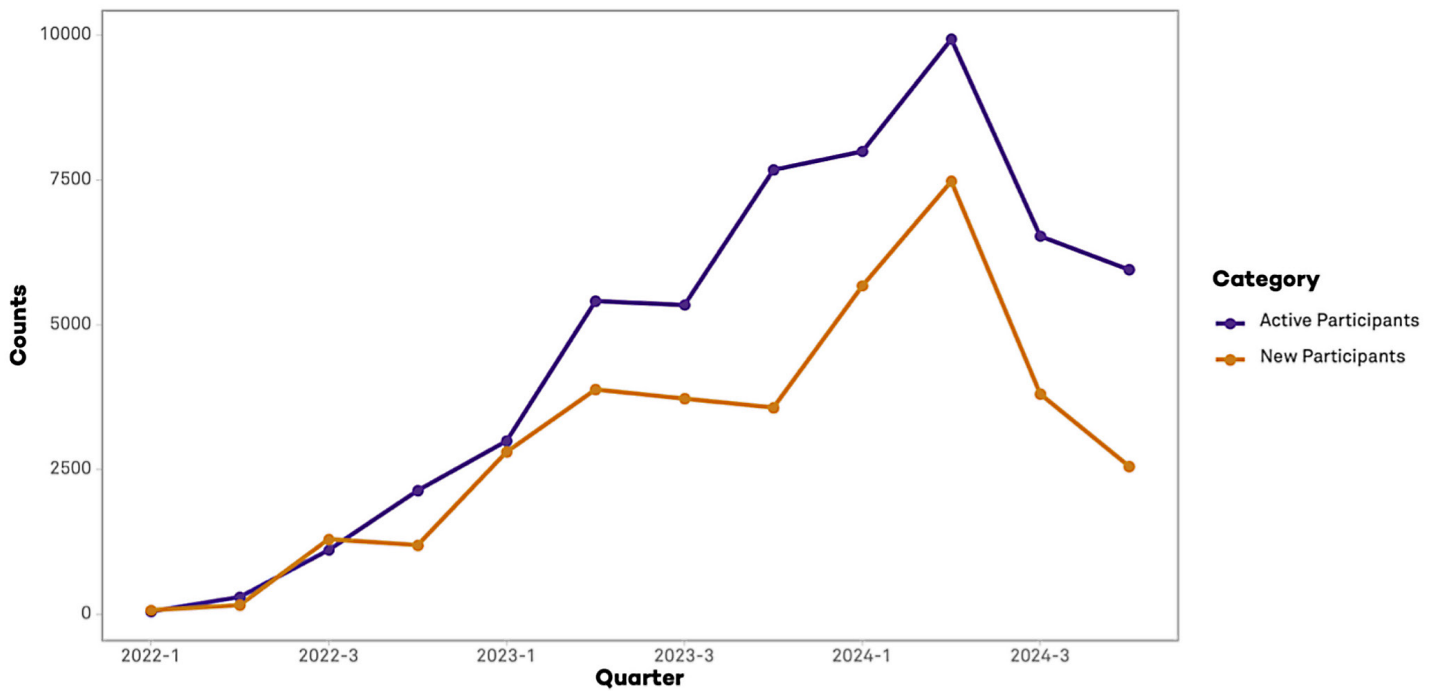


Figure 5: Quarterly enrollment of GASC grantee participants, FY'22-FY'24

The plurality of participants in any given quarter engaged in Street Outreach programming (Figure 6), with fewer participants engaged in Case Management and Victim Advocacy services over the same period. As demonstrated in Figure 7, organizations shifted the focus of their services over the three-year period, moving from prioritizing services to meet participants' basic needs (which made up a third of all services in Q2 of 2022) towards longer-term service provision such as employment and mental health (36.4% and 18.9% of total services in Q4 of 2024, respectively). This may represent either a shift in the needs of CVI participants in Illinois, or an evolution in CVI-street outreach program models as the field moves toward more holistic, wraparound services for violence prevention.

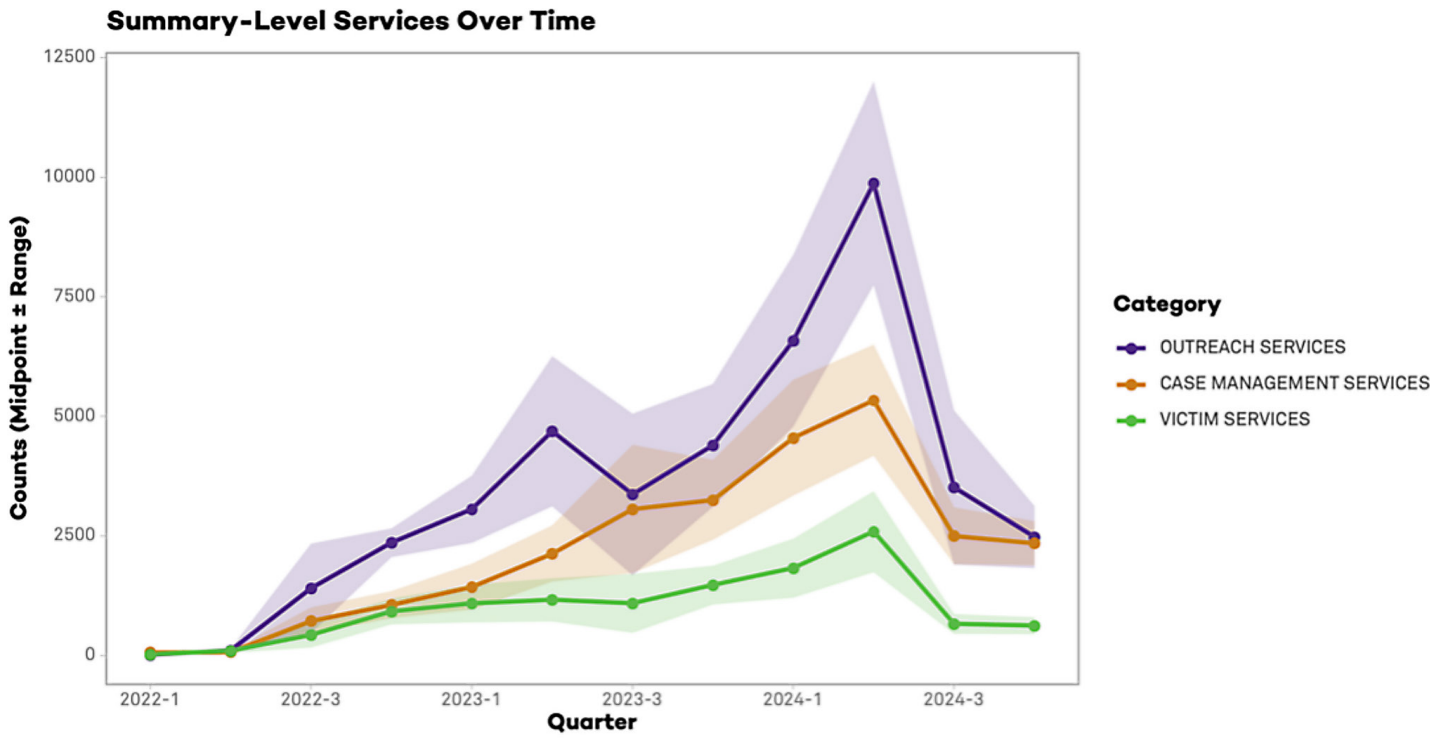


Figure 6: Service category enrollment for GASC-funded participants, FY'22-FY'24

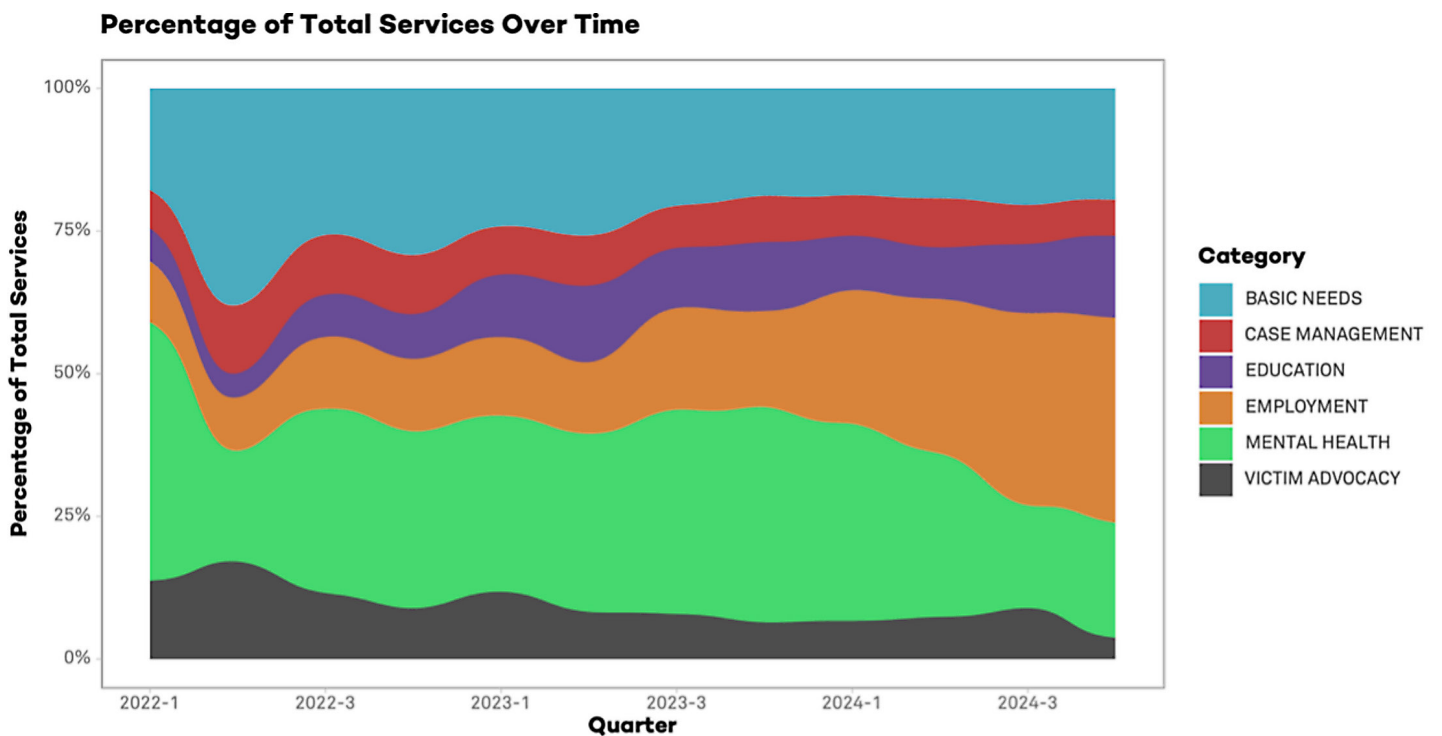


Figure 7: Change in proportion of each service type offered out of total services over time, FY'22-FY'24. Service types are categorized for ease of visualization.

Finding 2

Public investment is going to the communities with the highest need.

Consistent with prior reporting,¹¹ programmatic and funding data confirm that the GASC’s investment is continuing to go to the communities in highest need of CVI services.¹² Chicago community areas on the South and West Sides of the city saw higher levels of ARPA investment in CVI-SO programming (Figure 8). At the same time, these community investment levels tracked violence, with community areas with the highest average number of shootings per quarter also receiving the highest quarterly investment from GASC funders (Figure 9). During fiscal years 2022-2024, all but two of the Chicago community areas receiving ARPA funding were designated as IDHS-RPSA¹³ priority community areas (Figure 10), indicating that funding across GASC entities is going to the areas of highest policy priority to the State of Illinois.

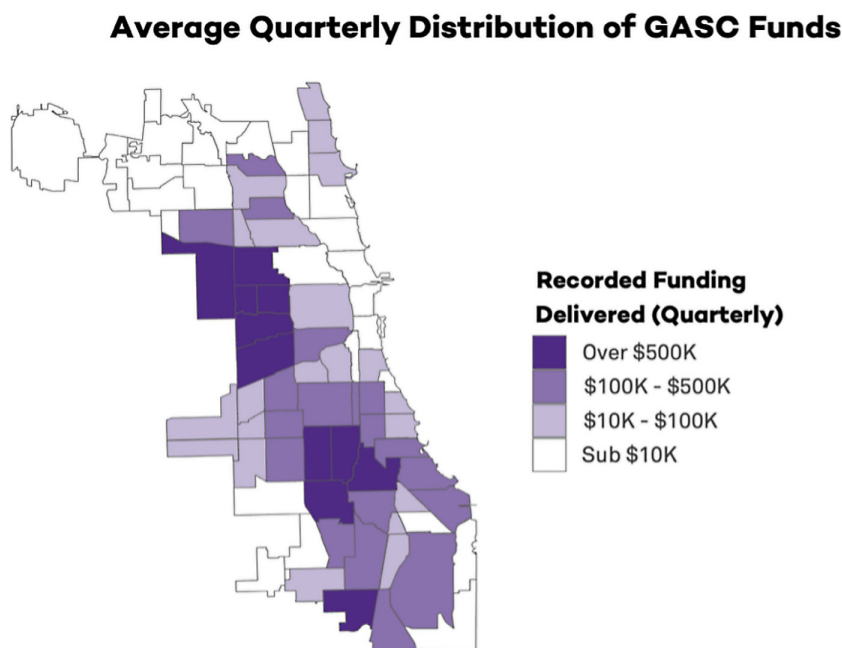


Figure 8: Heatmap of GASC funding levels within Chicago community areas

Researchers aggregated quarterly GASC investments for Chicago community areas, grouping by amount of ARPA funding distributed to all CVI-SO organizations in a given community area to map levels of quarterly investment by community (Figure 8). As demonstrated above, those communities receiving the highest levels of aggregated GASC funding for CVI-SO primarily operate on the South and West Sides of Chicago.

11 Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research and Science (CORNERS), 2025 (April). Evaluation of intergovernmental investments in violence prevention strategies in Illinois: 2024 progress update.

12 At the time of this reporting, CORNERS did not have access to gunshot victimization data from municipalities outside of Chicago.

13 [Reimagine Public Safety Act](#).

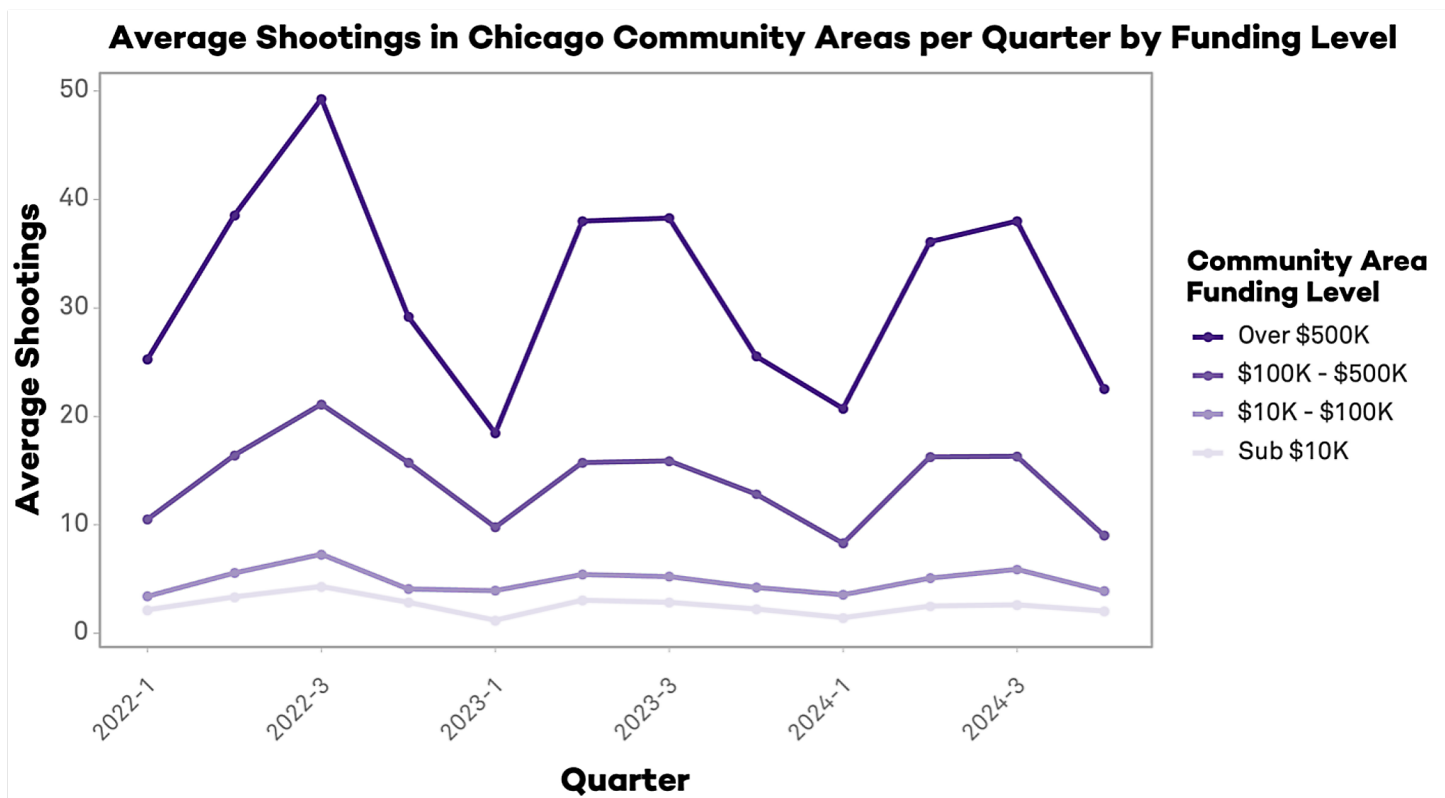


Figure 9: Average quarterly shootings in Chicago community areas by GASC quarterly average funding levels, FY'22-FY'24

When comparing rates of violence across groups of community areas receiving differing levels of GASC investment in CVI-SO services (Figure 9), those communities with the highest level of total investment from GASC funders also experienced the highest numbers of shootings between 2023 and 2024. This suggests that the GASC is distributing the bulk of its funding to those communities with the highest level of need for CVI-SO services, regardless of expected seasonal fluctuations in shootings (e.g., comparative trends in community violence remain the same despite expected spikes in shootings in the summer months and drops in the winter months).

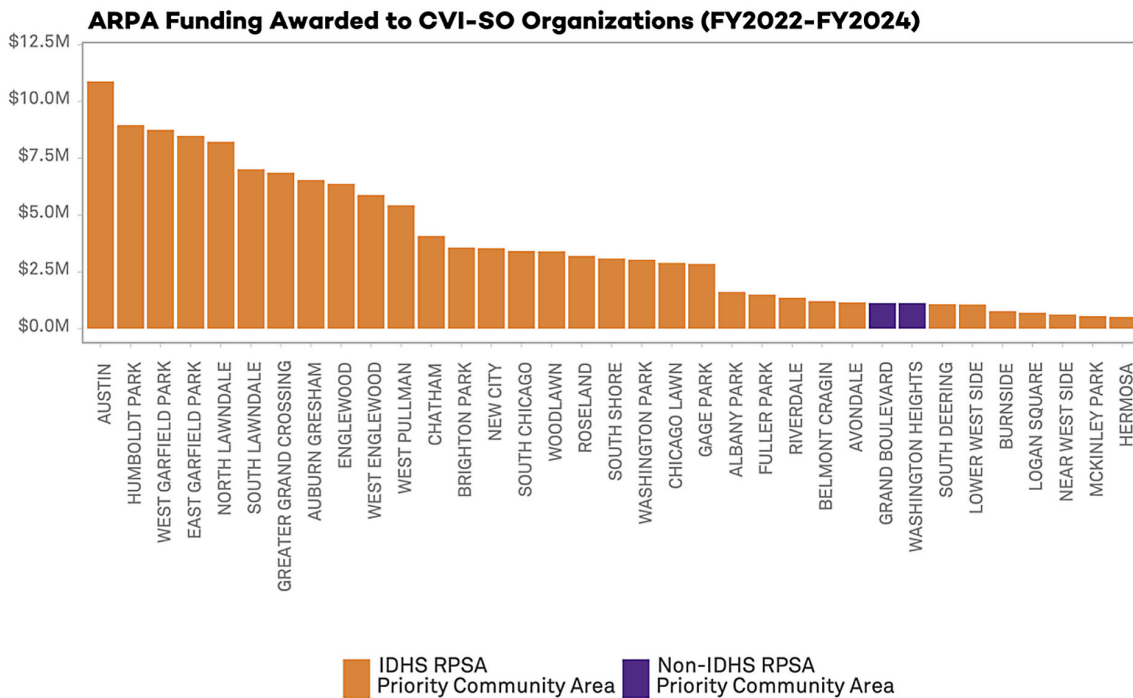


Figure 10: ARPA investment in Chicago neighborhoods by RPSA priority designation¹⁴

Communities with the highest average quarterly investment also served the largest number of participants (Figure 11), further indicating that GASC dollars are supporting the growth of CVI in areas with the largest need for services.

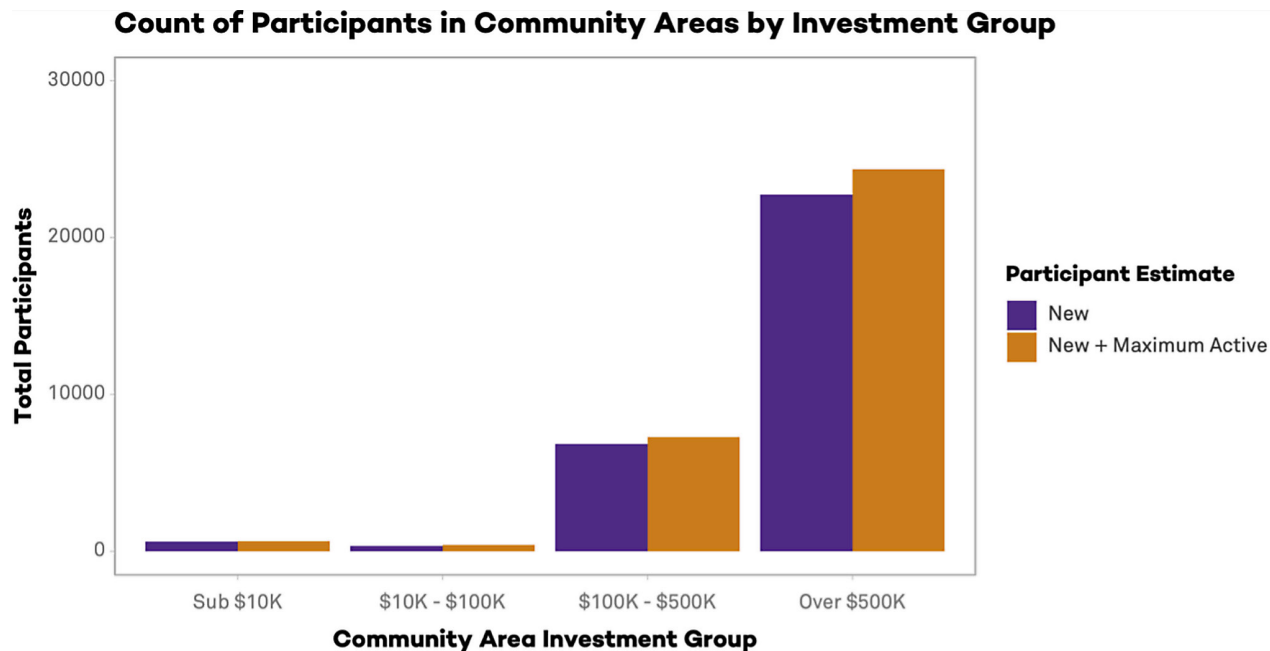


Figure 11: Number of participants served in communities by quarterly average funding level

¹⁴ Discrepancies between this figure and Figure 1 of CORNERS's [2024 progress report](#) are due to a combination of GASC data updates and refinements to calculations of funding by geography using grantee programmatic data not previously incorporated.

Finding 3

Chicago Community Areas with the highest average investment showed the largest public safety gains, nearing pre-pandemic levels of gun violence.

Public investment in CVI strategies is small relative to other public expenditures. A single gunshot wound costs the Cook County Hospital system anywhere from \$30,000 - \$50,000 and incarceration in Cook County jail costs an estimated \$20,000 per individual per quarter.¹⁵ By comparison, GASC funders invest roughly \$1,500 into a single street outreach participant per quarter.

Despite the relatively low per-individual investment in CVI participants, gun violence is trending downwards throughout Chicago in areas with GASC investment. Because the areas of Chicago with the highest levels of GASC funding also consistently have the highest levels of gun violence (Figures 8 and 9), comparing declines in gun violence in these high-investment, high-violence neighborhoods to lower investment-lower violence neighborhoods would produce a misleading estimation of the GASC's impact. As such, CORNERS examined each grouping of neighborhoods' average quarterly decline in violence relative to their own COVID-19 era peak in 2021 and found that only those neighborhoods with the highest average quarterly GASC investment in street outreach programming have reached their pre-pandemic gun violence levels (Figure 12). For example, the neighborhoods with the highest level of investment (over \$500,000 quarterly) had a peak in gun violence in Quarter 3 of 2021. By the end of 2024, this grouping of neighborhoods had experienced a 41.5% average annual decline in gun violence, a steeper decline than any of the other lower-investment groupings of neighborhoods, suggesting a promising trend for levels of investment and public safety improvements in Chicago's highest-risk communities. Notably, given previously mentioned challenges related to data completeness and quality, these trends indicate a descriptive relationship in the data rather than a causal link. These analyses do not suggest that GASC funding is necessarily driving this drop, merely that these trends happened at the same time and may have some relationship to one another.

¹⁵ Estimate based on 2017 figures from Cook County Health & Hospital System (2018). Gun Violence: A Public Health Crisis. https://www.cookcountyil.gov/sites/g/files/yywepo161/files/gun_violence_fact_sheet_2018.pdf; Estimate based on FY'2021 figures from The Vera Institute (2021). What Jails Cost: Cities – Chicago, IL. <https://www.vera.org/publications/what-jails-cost-cities/chicago-il>

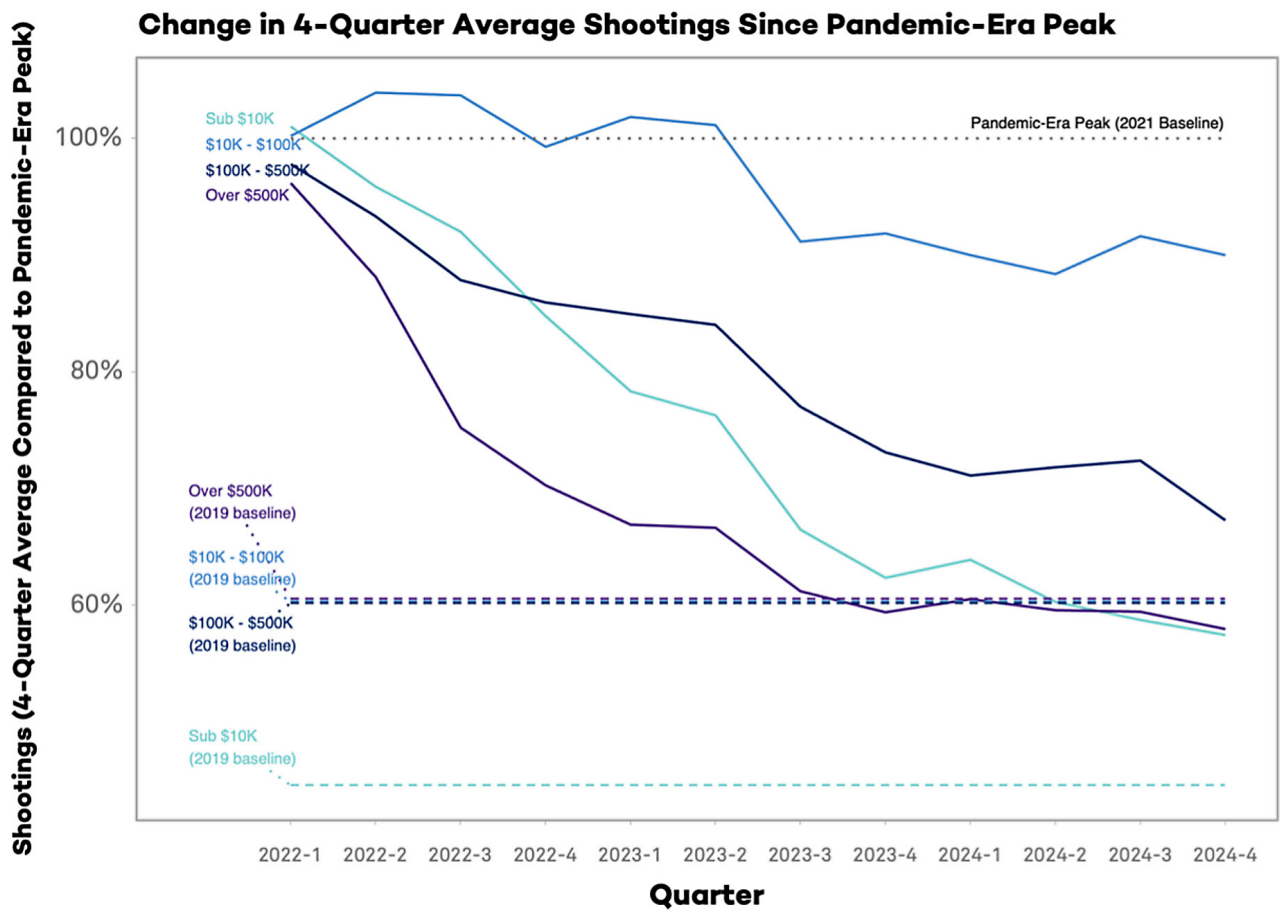


Figure 12: Change in 4-quarter average shootings since 2021, by GASC funding level

Conclusion

The analyses in this report suggest that the GASC’s investment in CVI-street outreach is improving the safety of Illinois’ communities. Grantees are serving an increasing number of participants in the highest-priority neighborhoods most in need of services. On top of helping to meet some of participants’ basic needs, grantees are providing long-term, wraparound services, increasing access to mental health care, employment support, and educational opportunities. Communities with the highest average quarterly investment from the GASC also have the highest rates of gun violence; but despite a relatively small per-participant investment, communities with the largest quarterly investment are the only GASC-funded Chicago neighborhoods to have reached their pre-pandemic levels of gun violence. While still associative in nature, these results serve as a promising indicator of the GASC’s positive impact towards reducing gun violence in the highest-need communities. Future reporting in 2026 and beyond will update this impact reporting with programmatic and funding data through 2025, working with data teams at GASC entities to address existing challenges of data missingness that might allow for further assessment of the impact of GASC funding on community indicators.

Appendix

A1. Data Definitions and Reporting Metrics

Programmatic Data

GASC CVI-SO grantee organizations collect and submit compliance data which captures programmatic outputs and outcomes of grant activities for each grant. These data are submitted to GASC funders on a quarterly or monthly basis, depending on the funder. GASC funding agencies each collated their respective grantees' data and shared them with CORNERS for analysis.

Programmatic data used in this analysis are comprised of two types of grant compliance reporting forms described below.

The CVI Metrics Tool

CVI-SO grantees report on grant activities through the CVI Metrics Tool, an Excel-based data collection template developed by the GASC in 2022 and revised in 2023. Grantee organizations submit one CVI Metrics Tool *per grant per reporting period*.

Periodic Performance Report

The Periodic Performance Report (PPR) is a separate grant reporting tool developed by IDHS for their Violence Prevention portfolio grantees. Grantees submit one PPR per grant per reporting period. PPR data supplemented IDHS OFVP grantee CVI Metrics Tool data where metrics are shared across these tools.

Table A1: Example quarterly-reporting from CVI metrics tool

Total Participants		Quarter 2	
		New	Active / Continuing
		76	113
Demographics		New	Active / Continuing
Age	Under 18	0	0
	18-24	24	39
	25-30	33	40
	31-40	17	28
	41-50	2	5
	51-60	0	1
	61+	0	0
Race	Black or African American	68	102
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	2
	Asian	0	1
	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0
	White	4	5
	Some other Race	2	3
Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino	10	12
	Not Hispanic or Latino	66	101
Gender	Female	17	24
	Male	59	88
	Non-binary	0	1
	Transfemale	0	0
	Transmale	0	0
	Other	0	0
Services		New	Active / Continuing
Summary-Level Services*	Outreach services	63	104
	Case management services	20	51
	Victim services	4	9
Detail-Level Services†	Education	0	5
	Medical	0	2
	Food assistance	23	35
	Housing	17	20
	Legal assistance	19	28
	Mental health	21	42
	Substance use	2	10
	Employment	68	85
	Identification support (ID, SSN, etc.)	48	57
	Crisis services	3	3
	Insurance	5	6
	Funeral	2	6
Referral to Victim Advocacy Services	4	10	

* Summary-Level Services are best understood as broad classes of services that a participant may receive. Sums of these counts may be greater than the corresponding number of participants because a participant may be recorded as receiving one or more of these broad classes of services. More information can be found below.

† Detail-Level Services count distinct instances of services provided. More information can be found below.

Metrics and Definitions

Grantees report on the following outputs and outcomes through the CVI Metrics Tool[‡] for each reporting period:

- Total Participants
 - “New” participants – The total number of participants newly enrolled to the program.
 - “Continuing” or “active” participants - Total number of participants actively enrolled in programming at the end of the reporting period.
 - **Note:** All participant-related metrics (i.e., all metrics not associated with Mediations or Community Contacts) are reported as 2 separate counts, one for new Participants and another for continuing participants.
- Demographics – these include counts for each type of participant (new/continuing) across a standard set of sub-categories for each of the following dimensions:
 - Age
 - Race
 - Ethnicity
 - Gender
 - Geography – Counts of participants by the geographic areas where participants are served
 - School status – Counts of participants by school-age vs. non-school-age
 - Education level
 - Employment status
 - Preferred language
- Services Provision – these capture volumes of services provided by grantees
 - “Priority”- or “Summary”-Level services – these are large classes of services that a participant may receive and reflect the support needs that a participant may present with. A participant may be recorded as receiving one or more class of services. These service classes include:
 - Street Outreach
 - Case Management
 - Victim Services)

[‡] Note: for descriptive purposes, the metrics listed here are described as they appear in the “2.0” version of the Tool developed in 2023. The initial “1.0” version was first developed in 2022.

- *Detail-Level Services* – these count instances of services provided to CVI-SO participants. Services have been consolidated into larger categories for the purposes of analyses. These include the following:

Category	Detail-Level Services
Case Management	Insurance Legal Assistance Identification Support
Basic Needs	Housing Food Assistance Transportation Medical
Mental Health	Mental Health Substance Use Crisis Services
Victim Advocacy	Funeral Referral to Victim Advocacy Services
Education	Education
Employment	Employment

- *Referral / Service Organizations* – these can be
 - Internal referrals to another service arm of the same grantee organization
 - Case Management
 - Victim Services)
- Mediations
 - *Total Number of Mediations*
 - *Counts of CPIC and non-CPIC notifications* of incidents prompting a mediation
 - *Prompting incidents* by geographic area
 - *Response Types for each mediation*, which can be one or more of:
 - Conducted mediations to diffuse further conflicts/retaliation
 - Monitoring the situation
 - Working with community leaders and related parties of the incident to mediate/diffuse further violence
 - Saturated the area of the incident with presence and public education materials
 - Mediation status (resolved or not resolved)
 - *Number of hours spent mediating incidents*
- Community Contacts
 - *Total number of Community Contacts* with people who may be interested or eligible for programming
 - *Estimate of People Engaged by context* (e.g., while canvassing, in a faith-based setting, etc.)
 - *Total Number of Community Meetings Held*
- Staff Training
 - *Total Number of Staff Trained*

Funding Data

CORNERS' fiscal analyses are based on funding data from GASC entities first collated in the spring of 2024 and updated in summer 2025. The data list grants by grantor agency, source of funding, grantee organization, and grant period, as well as the municipalities and neighborhoods that grantees serve.

Public Safety Data

The City of Chicago maintains an up-to-date, publicly-available dataset of shootings through the [Violence Reduction Dashboard](#). These data list shooting events with information about when and where the shooting occurred, and the accessibility of this dataset allows for analysis of violence trends in areas where GASC has invested grant funding.

A2. Data Limitations and Assumptions

Data Missingness

Data completeness varied across grantee organizations and reporting periods, and not all expected data were available for analysis as a result. Where appropriate, CORNERS used analytic adjustments to enhance interpretability of results. Findings therefore summarize a subset of anticipated grantee data, and aggregate participation counts are likely conservative estimates of the full reach of ARPA-funded CVI-SO programming. CORNERS will update results with additional, more complete data as they become available.

Data Duplication

Participant data are reported as aggregate point-in-time counts at the quarterly- or monthly-level (see Table A1 for an example for one quarter of reporting on the CVI metrics tool). Grantees report quarterly counts associated with (1) “New” participants first enrolled in programming and (2) “Continuing” or “Active” (used interchangeably in this report) participants who are actively enrolled in services at the end of a quarter. Given the levels of missingness across organizations and reporting periods, it is not possible to determine which individuals are counted in multiple reporting periods or to deduplicate these data with certainty over time. For example, the data do not allow for tracking of an individual participant who was served by multiple organizations or by one grantee organization in multiple quarters. As such, CORNERS calculated quarterly point-in-time counts for services delivered and participant demographics using a range of lower and upper bound estimates. Details of these calculations can be found in the section of this report titled Programmatic Data Analysis.

Periodic Performance Report

Unlike [administrative data](#) available through the City of Chicago, public safety data for municipalities outside of Chicago are less accessible, challenging analogous violence trends analyses for areas outside the city. As such, the present analysis focuses on community areas within the City of Chicago. Results may be updated in future reporting should these data become available.

Differences in Funding/Reporting Periods

Differences in fiscal year definitions across GASC entities required adjustments to enable cross-agency analysis. State entities (IDHS OFVP and ICJIA) operate on a July-June fiscal year, the City of Chicago (CDPH, Mayor's Office) follows the calendar year, and Cook County (JAC) operates on a December-November fiscal year. While the state and city define their fiscal years differently, their fiscal quarters align to the same calendar months. JAC fiscal quarters were treated as equivalent to calendar year quarters for comparability across agencies.

Data Assumptions

[CORNERS's 2024 Progress Update](#) outlines two key assumptions made about the distribution of grant funding over time and space. In the absence of more granular information, the analysis assumed that funding would be dispersed uniformly over (1) time and (2) across the geographic area(s) that the organization was contracted to serve for that grant. The current analysis uses participant data to refine the second assumption such that more funding was allocated to geographies with a higher number of participants based on the inference that grantee organizations allocate more funding to areas with higher participant counts. For example, if a grantee received a 1-year, \$1 million grant to serve 5 Chicago community areas, those 5 community areas were previously assigned \$250,000 per quarter with \$50,000 allocated to each community area for each of the 4 quarters. This method also informs the geographic distribution(s) of grant outputs and outcomes in this report.

A3. Programmatic Data Analyses – Calculations for Count Estimates

1. Reporting Distinct Quarterly Point-In-Time Counts (Participants Only):

Data are reported as separate quarterly totals of New and Continuing/Active participants.

2. Reporting a Quarterly Range (and Midpoint; Services and Demographics):

In cases where reporting a single number(s) is useful per quarter, a range is used as an estimate of the value(s). The lower bound of this range is equal to the sum of continuing/active Participants, and the upper bound is equal to the sum of new and continuing/active participants. The midpoint between these values is reported as the final estimate. This method was selected to account for patterns of nonreporting of new participants.

3. Reporting Unique Participants Served Over Time:

Totals of counts over time are calculated as the sum of new participants plus the maximum quarterly count of active participants. This method was selected to account for patterns of nonreporting of new participants. It is different than the method described above because active participant counts are not unique across reporting periods.

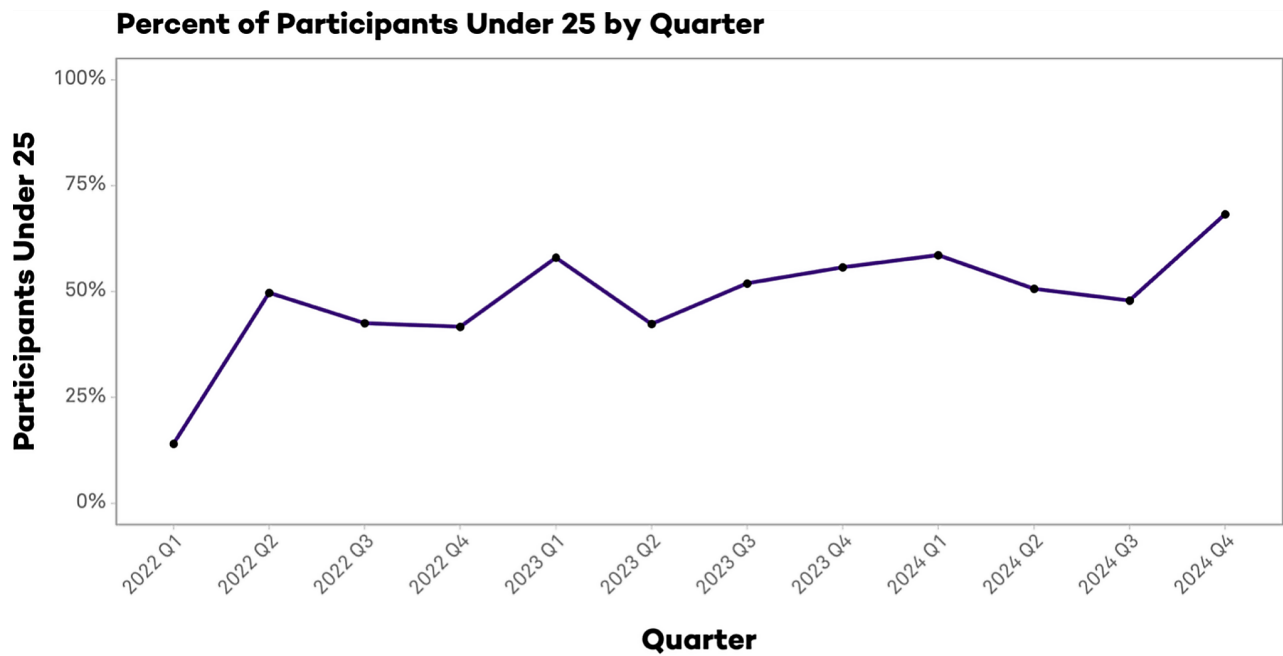


Figure A 1: Percentage of total participants under the age of 25 over time, FY'2022-2024.

The Center for Neighborhood Engaged Research & Science (CORNERS), housed at Northwestern University's Institute for Policy Research, leverages the transformative power of networks to help community and civic partners build safer, healthier, more equitable neighborhoods.

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