



# CHICAGO RECOVERY PLAN

2022

Recovery Plan Performance Report

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

July 31, 2022



**CHICAGO**

MAYOR LORI E. LIGHTFOOT

City of Chicago  
2022 Recovery Plan

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# Executive Summary

The City of Chicago is grateful for the funding allocated via the Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (“LFRF”) as well as other programs within the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“ARPA”) and the opportunity to share the City’s progress in working towards an equitable recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

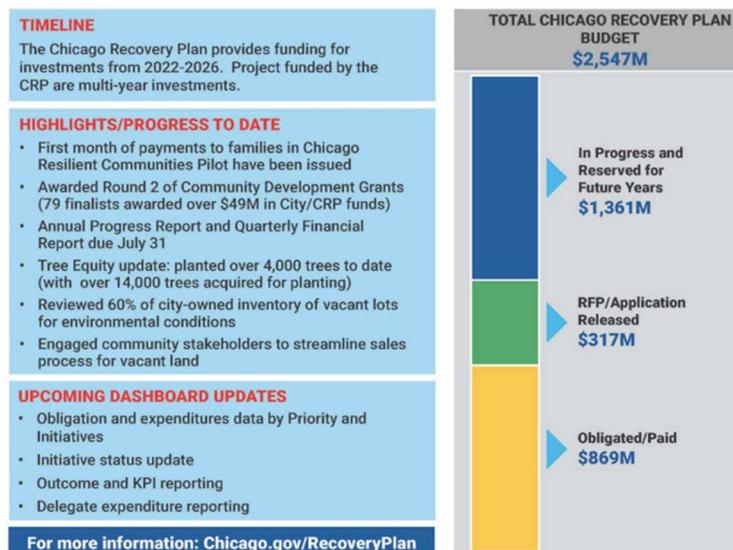
The City introduced its fiscal 2022 budget and accompanying LFRF initiatives to City Council for the appropriations process and passage, which occurred on October 27, 2021. Given the landmark nature and magnitude of the ARPA and its potential to accelerate the City’s equitable recovery from the pandemic, the City considered it prudent to plan carefully for use of the funding. As the City began its use of the LFRF funds, the City and its partners have continued to execute the response to the ongoing pandemic, leveraging the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 (“CARES”), subsequent relief packages, and other funding streams contained in ARPA.

The Chicago Recovery Plan is Chicago’s investment framework for an equitable recovery from the pandemic and associated economic hardships, including those underlying systemic economic inequalities exacerbated by the pandemic. Where appropriate, it also includes reference to existing policies and campaigns relevant to the guidance for this report and spirit of the LFRF’s purposes.

This framework includes three key pillars that have guided the City’s investments via the LFRF, as determined in part by the community engagement process: Thriving & Safe Communities, Equitable Economic Recovery and Essential City Services.

The City Council of the City of Chicago established the Subcommittee on the Chicago Recovery Plan to receive regular reports on the progress of CRP investments. Below is a snapshot of total Chicago Recovery Plan progress, delivered to the Subcommittee on July 18, 2022.

**Table 1 – Report to the Subcommittee on the Chicago Recovery Plan**



More information on the scope and basis for the full Chicago Recovery Plan, including use of local financing to amplify the impact of the LFRF funding, can be found in the Chicago Recovery Plan report, published September 20, 2021 and located at [chicago.gov/recoveryplan](https://chicago.gov/recoveryplan).

## Uses of Funds

The Chicago Recovery Plan leverages LFRF as well as \$660 million in City of Chicago general obligation bond proceeds to invest in two key areas consistent with the LFRF guidance: (i) significant investments in the well-being of people and communities to allow them to thrive and collectively improve community safety and (ii) strategic investments to create an equitable economic recovery for Chicago's neighborhoods and the communities hardest hit by the pandemic. The City's plan also includes investments in ongoing essential City services to sustain Chicago's operations and pandemic response in the face of severe COVID-19-induced revenue declines.

In order to catalyze and accelerate the impact that these core investments will have, the City plans to issue general obligation bonds to fund further initiatives. The LFRF funding, amplified by the issuance of general obligation bonds, presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for an equity-based investment strategy to catalyze COVID-19 response, a balanced economic recovery and long-term growth.

The investments described in the Chicago Recovery Plan lay the foundation for this long-term growth and investment while meeting key needs of the City—providing direct relief for families, businesses and neighborhoods in urgent need of assistance as a result of the COVID19 pandemic. The City has proposed these investments to support an equitable recovery based on a whole-of-government response to community safety, urgent assistance to families in need, access to reliable city services and a wide set of new economic opportunities.

What follows is a description of the needs that the Chicago Recovery Plan is intended to address, the goals the City seeks to achieve, and the strategies it will employ to accomplish these goals.

### Needs

Since the first cases of the COVID-19 were detected in the United States in January 2020, the virus has caused over 90 million infections and has been the cause of death for over one million Americans.<sup>1</sup> Within the City of Chicago, the virus has caused over 660,000 infections, and over 7,700 deaths have been attributed to COVID-19.<sup>2</sup> The disease has not affected all communities equally; it has disproportionately hospitalized and killed Black Chicagoans. As of July 26, 2022, Black residents accounted for 42% of all Chicago COVID-19 deaths, while they represent 29% of Chicago's total population.<sup>3</sup>

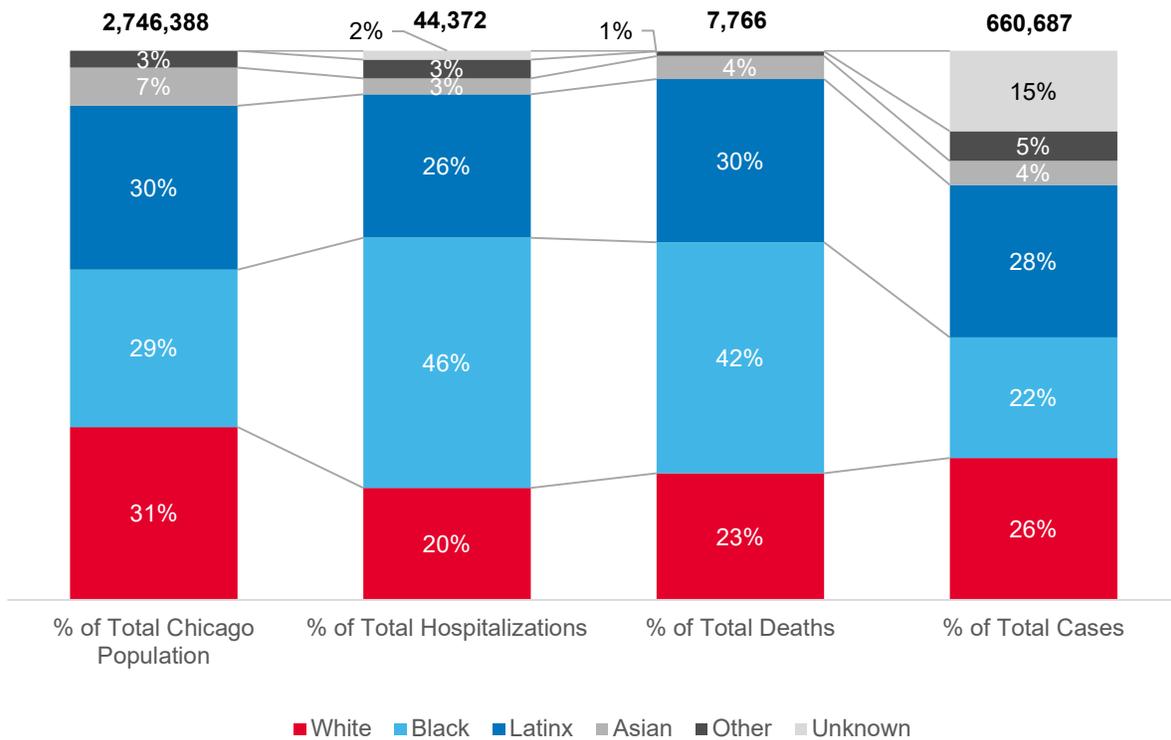
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<sup>1</sup> Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: COVID Data Tracker. Accessed July 27, 2022. <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home>

<sup>2</sup> Source: City of Chicago COVID-19 Dashboard. Accessed July 27, 2022. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid-19/home/covid-dashboard.html>

<sup>3</sup> Source: Ibid.

Figure 1 - Chicago population and COVID-19 data by race<sup>4</sup>



### Economic Impacts

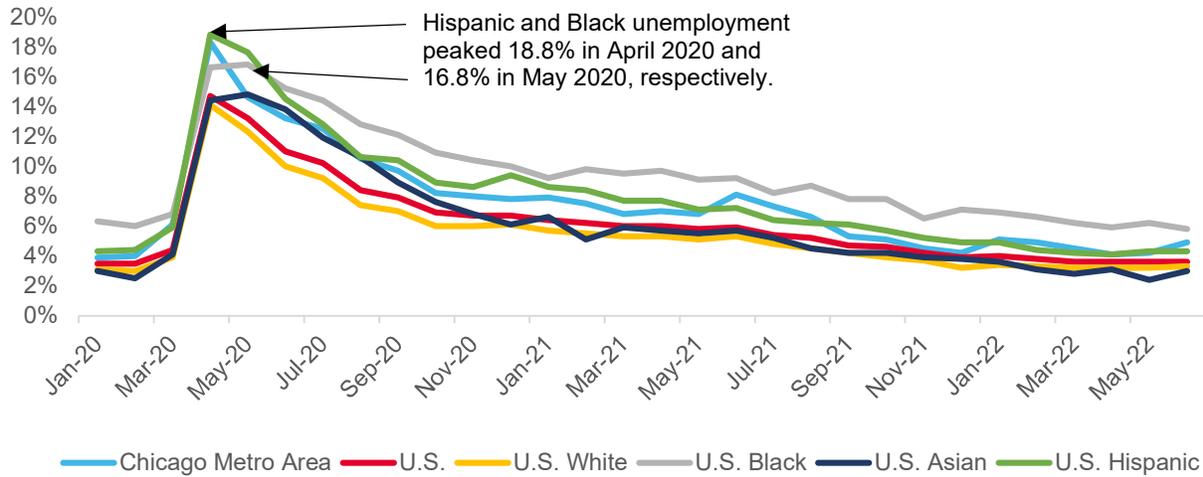
In addition to the severe loss of life and health, the disease has had a devastating impact on the national and local economy. As infections spread and social distancing became a necessity, businesses shuttered, schools transitioned to remote learning and travel was drastically reduced. These measures, 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 Latinx populations.

**Unemployment** 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. The gap between US unemployment and Hispanic unemployment January – March 2020 averaged 110 basis points, however, since April 2020 this gap peaked at 430 basis points and averages 170 basis points between April 2020 and June 2022. Similarly, the gap between US unemployment and Black unemployment January –

<sup>4</sup> Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census; City of Chicago COVID-19 Dashboard accessed July 27, 2022.

March 2020 averaged 250 basis points, however, since April 2020 this gap peaked at 440 basis points and averages 320 basis points between April 2020 and June 2022.

**Figure 2 - Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted<sup>5</sup>**

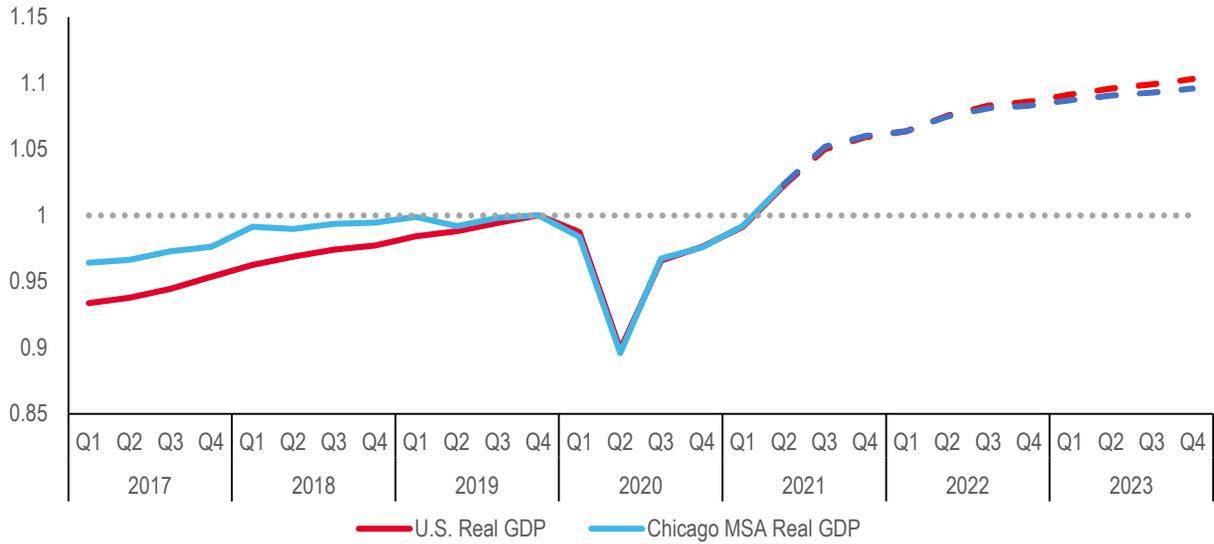


**GDP** Gross domestic product, being a leading indicator of economic activity, hit a trough in the second quarter of 2020, dropping by an estimated \$13.6 billion between Q1 and Q2 2020<sup>6</sup>, and has seen a recovery since that period.

<sup>5</sup> Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey data.

<sup>6</sup> Oxford Economics. Starting from 2020, Chicago GDP is forecasted by Oxford Economics, which is subject to change when the actual data becomes available.

Figure 3 - Real GDP (in 2012 dollars), indexed to 2019 Q4<sup>7</sup>



*Social Impacts*

**Public Safety** 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.<sup>8</sup> In the US, gun homicides and non-suicide-related shootings took approximately 19,300 lives in 2020, a 25% increase from 2019.<sup>11</sup> In Chicago, shooting victimizations increased 55.3% to 4,136 victimizations<sup>9</sup> in 2020.<sup>10</sup>

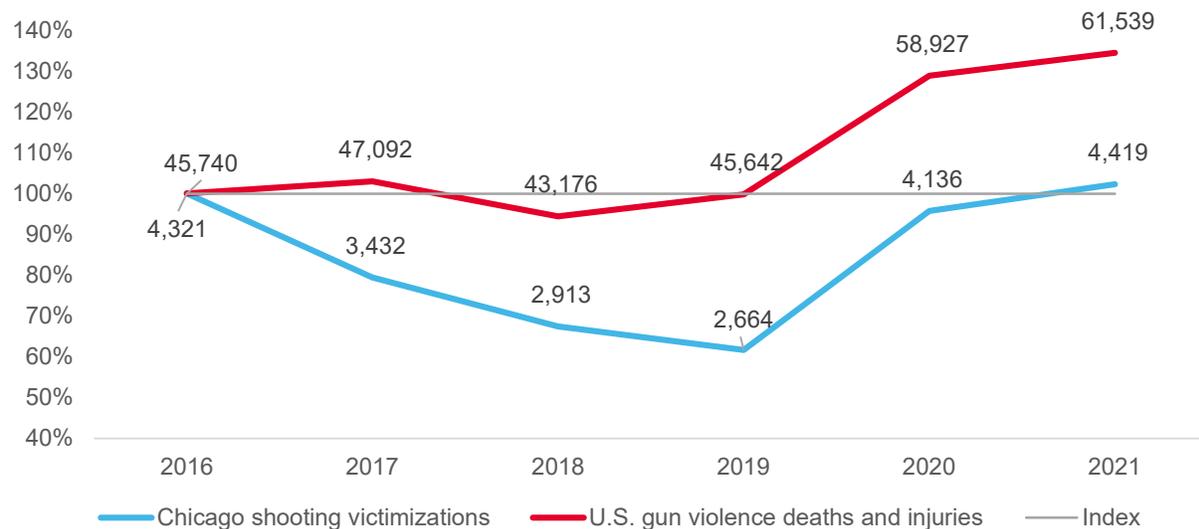
<sup>7</sup> Source: Oxford Economics. Starting from 2020, Chicago GDP is forecasted by Oxford Economics and this is subject to change when the actual data becomes available.

<sup>8</sup> 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-colliding-crises/>

<sup>9</sup> Victimization is a unique event during which an individual becomes the victim of a crime. An individual may be victimized multiple times, and each of those events would be depicted in the data as distinct victimizations.

<sup>10</sup> City of Chicago; Violence Reduction Dashboard. Accessed September 9, 2021. <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/vrd/home.html>

**Figure 4 – US and Chicago % change in gun violence victims, indexed to 2016 (count of victims shown in label)<sup>11</sup>**



Stay at home orders had negative impacts on victims of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence-related homicides in Chicago increased by 121% from 2019 to 2020<sup>12</sup> (as compared with a 4% increase in domestic violence related shooting homicides from 2019 to 2020 nationwide<sup>13</sup>).

**Education** In an effort to slow the spread of COVID-19, Governor J.B. Pritzker ordered the closure of all public and private K-12 schools across the Illinois, including Chicago Public Schools (“CPS”), a sister agency of the City.<sup>14</sup> CPS subsequently moved to a virtual learning format, and classrooms were closed. As a result of the transition to virtual learning, student performance in public schools began to suffer. In Chicago, total student progress in online math coursework hit a low of -39.6% in March 2020 compared to January 2020 (the average performance decreased by 9.4% since March 17, 2020, as compared to January 2020).<sup>15</sup>

### Goals

The Chicago Recovery Plan is focused on two main goals:

<sup>11</sup> 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>

<sup>12</sup> The Network. Measuring Safety: Gender based violence in Illinois 2020 report. Accessed September 10, 2021. [https://the-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/BA-TheNetwork-2020-Annual-Report\\_06-2.pdf](https://the-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/BA-TheNetwork-2020-Annual-Report_06-2.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> A Handful of States Fueled a National Increase in Domestic Violence Shooting Deaths as COVID-19 Spread. Accessed September 13, 2021. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/national-increase-domestic-violence-shooting-deaths-during-covid-19/>

<sup>14</sup> “Governor Pritzker Orders Closure of All Illinois Schools, Including CPS, Over Coronavirus Concerns”, <https://news.wttw.com/2020/03/13/gov-pritzker-orders-closure-all-illinois-schools-including-cps-over-coronavirus-concerns>, Accessed September 8, 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker. Accessed September 1, 2021. <https://tracktherecovery.org/>

**“Thriving & Safe Communities”** represents the City’s commitment to address the root causes of violence and disparities in public health outcomes by investing in the core social and community supports needed for all Chicagoans to thrive.

**“Equitable Economic Recovery”** provides targeted economic relief and neighborhood development support to businesses and communities hardest hit by the pandemic and invests in Chicago’s businesses and commercial communities to drive economic recovery.

The City’s initiatives in Thriving & Safe Communities will focus on providing (i) urgent financial support to families, (ii) access to summer and after-school programs for youth, (iii) public health services including mental health, maternal health and access to healthy food, (iv) increased access to educational opportunities for low-income youth and families, (v) violence reduction strategies and support for victims of violence, and (vi) housing support for those at-risk of homelessness. Investments in these areas seek to address the root causes of community violence to create safer communities and allow families to thrive.

As part of an Equitable Economic Recovery, these communities will receive support in the form of long-lasting investments through workforce support, place-based development, improvements to the city’s infrastructure and ability to deliver services to residents, and funding for arts and culture to drive economic growth and build wealth in historically underserved areas. Chicago’s arts and cultural institutions benefit all Chicago’s communities and represent a key area of recovery investments as well.

Lastly, the City has allocated funds for the Essential City Services that have proven vital during the pandemic and provided emergency services and relief to thousands of Chicago families as the worst of the pandemic-related shutdowns and economic fallout hit Chicago. These funds have been used to cover costs for City departments and programs for the provision of essential government services.

### Strategy

In developing the Chicago Recovery Plan, the City undertook several phases of assessment and engagement with a wide spectrum of community leaders in order to ensure funded initiatives addressed residents’ most critical needs. The key steps in this process involved soliciting initiative ideas from community leaders and resident engagement forums, and engaging departments and other community experts on the most impactful and innovative programs in their fields and neighborhoods. These ideas, in conjunction with independent evidence, served as a basis for determining the City’s strategic priorities to enhance the City’s post pandemic recovery, while stabilizing the City’s long-term well-being.

Through this intensive process, the City strategically identified a number of initiatives to achieve its Thriving & Safe Communities and Equitable Economic Recovery goals. We describe these initiatives in greater detail below.

**Table 2 – Chicago Recovery Plan LFRF Investments by Priority Area**

<b>Thriving &amp; Safe Communities</b>	
<b>Assistance to Families</b>	LFRF Funding Amount: \$125.2M
<u>Initiative Description</u>	
Understand families’ needs and connect them with critical resources to improve health outcomes and increase opportunity, including cash grants, legal assistance, broadband accessibility, workforce development, and navigation to services for families, students, and underserved populations.	
<u>Expenditure Categories</u>	
2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	
2.19: Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	
2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social and Emotional Services	
2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	
2.34: Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	
2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other	
2.4: Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	
<b>City Priorities for Health and Wellness</b>	LFRF Funding Amount: \$97.8M
<u>Initiative Description</u>	
Address root causes of health issues through extensive public health investments, including investments in family, maternal, and mental health, and support for victims of gender-based violence, as well as holistic health priorities like environmental justice and food equity	
<u>Expenditure Categories</u>	
1.11: Community Violence Interventions	
1.12: Mental Health Services	
1.13: Substance Use Services	
1.14: Other Public Health Services	
1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	
2.1: Household Assistance: Food Programs	
<b>Violence Prevention</b>	LFRF Funding Amount: \$84.5M
<u>Initiative Description</u>	
Investments to reduce violence through outreach, diversion, victim support, and intervention services as well as improve City coordination strategies and response methods which address root causes such as mental health or lack of employment opportunities	
<u>Expenditure Categories</u>	
1.11: Community Violence Interventions	
<b>Youth Opportunities</b>	LFRF Funding Amount: \$65.0M
<u>Initiative Description</u>	
Create opportunities for Chicago’s youth to access employment and out-of-school programming, with an emphasis on workforce development in early-stage careers and other educational opportunities	
<u>Expenditure Categories</u>	
2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	
2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social and Emotional Services	
<b>Homelessness Support Services</b>	LFRF Funding Amount: \$31.5M
<u>Initiative Description</u>	

Offer essential housing services for people experiencing homelessness to create stability with the goal of ending chronic homelessness in Chicago, including establishing high utilizer diversion housing

Expenditure Categories

2.17 Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities

1.12: Mental Health Services

**Environmental Justice Initiatives**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$8.7M

Initiative Description

Make historic new investments in environmental justice, including expanded opportunities for environmental education and assessment within communities

Expenditure Categories

2.22: Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

**Equitable Economic Recovery**

**Small Business and Workforce Support**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$68.1M

Initiative Description

Expand economic opportunity and catalyze growth in the hardest-hit neighborhoods and industries, by supporting small businesses and entrepreneurs, connecting residents with jobs, and increasing the vibrancy of commercial corridors

Expenditure Categories

2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)

2.22 Strong and Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety

2.37 Economic Impact Assistance: Other

**Community Development**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$30.0M

Initiative Description

Spur community-led development in disinvested neighborhoods and create community wealth by creating and expanding business and housing opportunities, including vacant lot clean up, ETOD investments and other community wealth building strategies.

Expenditure Categories

2.18: Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other

**Tourism and Industry Support**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$20.0M

Initiative Description

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

Expenditure Categories

2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel or Hospitality

**Arts & Culture**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$16.0M

Initiative Description

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

Expenditure Categories

2.36: Aid to Other Impacted Industries

2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other

**City Infrastructure & Parks**

LFRF Funding Amount: \$10.0M

Initiative Description

City infrastructure spans both the digital and physical space and requires key upgrades to meet residents' needs in the 21st century. The City plans to make key investments to improve the City's ability to deliver services that residents need.

Expenditure Categories

3.4: Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

**Table 3 – Chicago Recovery Plan LFRF Investments by Expenditure Category**

<b>LFRF - Funded Initiatives</b>	<b>Allocation (\$MM)</b>
<b>EC 1: Public Health</b>	<b>\$ 160,066,842</b>
City Priorities for Health and Wellness	\$ 63,539,616
Homelessness Support Services	\$ 12,000,000
Violence Prevention	\$ 84,527,226
<b>EC 2: Negative Economic impacts</b>	<b>\$ 386,951,127</b>
Arts & Culture	\$ 16,000,000
Assistance to Families	\$ 125,241,657
City Priorities for Health and Wellness	\$ 34,297,288
Community Development	\$ 30,000,000
Environmental Justice Initiatives	\$ 8,749,400
Homelessness Support Services	\$ 19,527,226
Small Business and Workforce Support	\$ 68,135,556
Tourism and Industry Support	\$ 20,000,000
Youth Opportunities	\$ 65,000,000
<b>EC 3: Services to Disproportionally Impacted Communities</b>	<b>\$ 10,000,000</b>
City Infrastructure & Parks	\$ 10,000,000
<b>EC 6: Revenue Replacement</b>	<b>\$ 1,319,592,000</b>
Essential City Services	\$ 1,319,592,000
<b>EC 7: Administrative and Other</b>	<b>\$ 9,981,419</b>
Essential City Services	\$ 9,981,419
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,886,591,388</b>

# Promoting equitable outcomes

## Background

Under the leadership of Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot, the City of Chicago established an Office of Equity & Racial Justice (“OERJ”) in 2019 and hired the first Chief Equity Officer. In doing so, Chicago became the largest jurisdiction to both name a Chief Equity Officer and to explicitly identify racial justice as a key focus area of the Mayor’s Office.

The Mission Statement of the OERJ is as follows: *The Office of Equity and Racial Justice (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.*

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 persist 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.

For further reference, the OERJ drafted Chicago's Equity Statement of Principles, available on the City's website.

The City of Chicago's uses of LFRF 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.

#### Goals and Targets

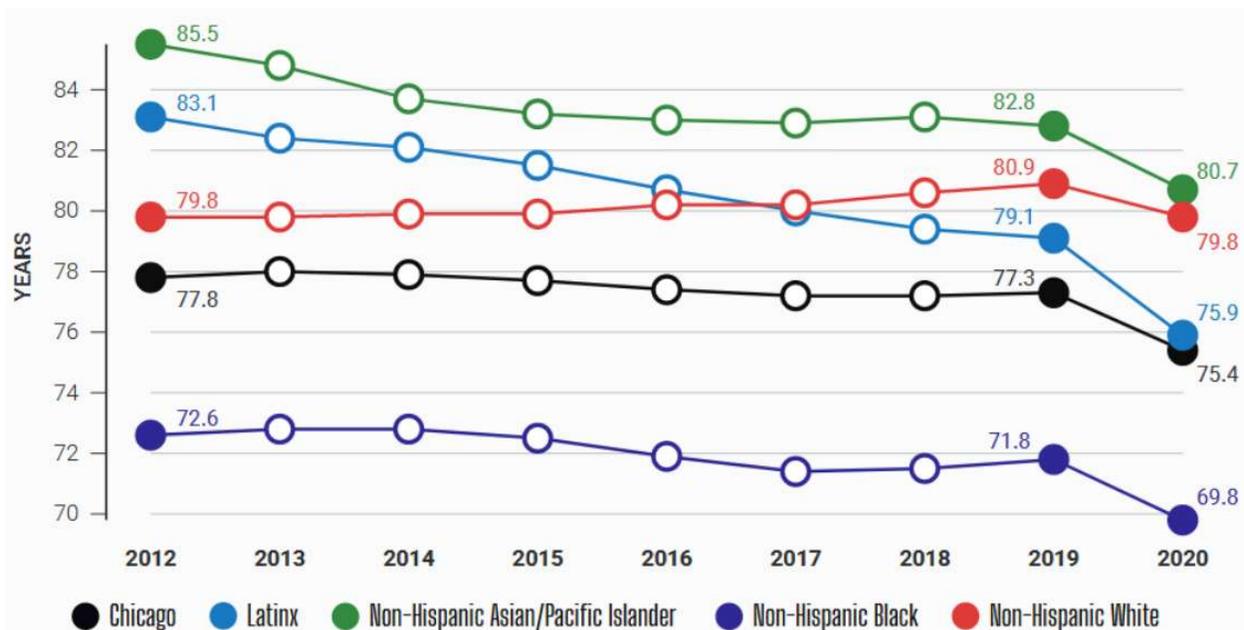
In July 2022, the City released a draft ten-year strategic plan titled [We Will Chicago](#). This planning process has been led by neighborhood stakeholders, artists, community partners and City agencies based on the basic principles of equity and resiliency for all. The draft framework includes an acknowledgment that many of Chicago's residents and neighborhoods experience profound social, racial and economic challenges that have worsened over generations, especially on the South and West Sides, and that many of Chicago's most pressing needs are due to systemic inequities that have been decades in the making. The draft plan documents specific instances of racial and social oppression in city history that perpetuated a broad pattern of inequity that benefited higher-income white residents and damaged people of other races.

These systemic inequities are reflected in the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on historically marginalized communities in Chicago, including COVID-19 infections and deaths, employment and income loss, and increases in violent crime. The ways in which the pandemic widened pre-existing disparities in Chicago is evident in the latest life expectancy data. While white Chicagoan's life expectancy decreased by one year from 2019 to 2020, life expectancy decreased two years for Black and Asian/Pacific Islander Chicagoans, and three years for Latinx Chicagoans.

#### Figure 4 – COVID-19 Impacts on Life Expectancy in Chicago, 2019-2020<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> City of Chicago Department of Public Health, "COVID-19 Impacts on Life Expectancy in Chicago," April 25, 2022. Accessed July 26, 2022. [www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid-19/home/impact-on-chicago-2020.html](http://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid-19/home/impact-on-chicago-2020.html)



Given these disproportionate impacts, the City has made equity an explicit focus of the Chicago Recovery Plan, reflected in its two programmatic pillars:

**Thriving & Safe Communities:** Emergency measures taken to mitigate COVID-19 unfortunately led to a sharp uptick in unemployment, food and housing insecurity, gaps in educational attainment, and exacerbation of mental health issues. These impacts were disproportionately experienced by low-income, Black and Latinx populations. In response, the Chicago Recovery Plan provides urgent assistance to families in need and invest in a broad array of approaches to public safety that address historical disinvestment and underlying causes of community violence.

**Equitable Economic Recovery:** The South and West sides of Chicago suffered from population decline, joblessness, and store closures even before the damaging effects of COVID-19the pandemic. COVID-19 hit these neighborhoods particularly hard, and in contrast to majority white neighborhoods, many businesses in majority black and brown neighborhoods had difficulty securing federal funding in the first year of the pandemic. Joblessness in the City’s black and brown communities has remained considerably higher than the national average, and delays in support threaten to further widen the racial wealth gap. The Chicago Recovery Plan will invest holistically in the communities and industries hardest hit by the health, safety and economic impacts of the pandemic to support a more equitable economic recovery across the City.

Individual Chicago Recovery Plan programs identified target populations and communities using data, research, and community engagement to direct resources to historically underserved groups that were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The City’s equity strategy includes a commitment to collect disaggregated programmatic data wherever applicable and feasible to measure progress towards its equity goals. As the Chicago Recovery Plan’s initiatives progress and generate more performance data, the City intends to provide more comprehensive reporting on how the Plan as a whole is contributing to the City’s equity goals.

## Program Design

The Chicago Recovery Plan's overarching equity focus is reflected in the design of individual programs, which are intended to address some of the most pressing needs experienced by residents of historically underserved communities. The City often references two key indices to allow for a data-driven approach to identifying disproportionately impacted communities, prioritizing equity in program design, and effectively coordinating LFRF and other City investments in the same communities:

- The City's COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI), which ranks community areas based on high mobility during COVID, low socioeconomic status, high rates of COVID hospital admission, and high rates of COVID mortality; and
- The University of Illinois Chicago's Community Area Economic Hardship Index, which utilizes US Census Bureau Community Survey data on unemployment, education, per capita income level, poverty, crowded housing, and number of dependents.

Below are several representative examples demonstrating how Chicago Recovery Plan programs are designed to focus on racial and economic equity as a central goal.

**Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot:** This program is a \$31.5 million commitment to address the disproportionate economic impacts experienced by low-income households in Chicago. 5,000 Chicagoans were selected through an open application, eligibility screening and a citywide lottery to receive \$500 per month for twelve months. The first set of monthly payments were distributed to participants in July 2022. An analysis of preliminary participant demographic information shows:

- 61% live below the poverty line (100% FPL) and 38% live in deep poverty (at or below 50% FPL)
- 67% identified as Black or African American
- 23% identified as Latino or Hispanic
- 16% identified as white
- 3% identified as Asian

**Neighborhood Broadband Connectivity:** This program – an expansion of the City's Chicago Connected initiative – is intended to address the broadband disparities in Chicago's South and West sides that were surfaced and exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. The neighborhoods with the lowest broadband connectivity rates are also the lowest income and were impacted most severely by COVID-19. Quality broadband is necessary to participate in Chicago's 21st century ecosystem, from applying to jobs and attending school, to seeking telehealth care and accessing City and social services. The City has contracted with the Broadband Equity Partnership to assess current City assets, design neighborhood connectivity solutions, and advise on long-term broadband solutions.

**Food Equity Initiative:** As jobs and food access points have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, rates of food insecurity have soared – a burden that has been borne disproportionately by BIPOC communities. Rates of food insecurity in the Chicago region more than doubled and even now at 19% remain significantly above pre-pandemic levels. Among Latinx and Black communities the rates of food insecurity are 29% and 37%, respectively. This project seeks to support food businesses with access to capital and technical assistance to help

them expand food production in communities experiencing food insecurity, food deserts and a history of disinvestment.

**Equitable Transit-Oriented Development Program:** The fall in Chicago’s transit ridership has created significant challenges for communities reliant on public transit (i.e., those near rail stations). The dramatic drop in ridership has hurt foot traffic, revenues for businesses, and neighborhood vibrancy. Research by the Urban Institute found that Chicago’s CTA ridership fell dramatically during the pandemic. However, lower income and non-white stations lost just 55% of riders, while high income stations lost 70% of riders. This underscores the importance of transit for low- and moderate-income riders, and the value of place-based investments to support them. 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.

**Community Wealth Building (CWB) Program:** The COVID-19 pandemic created negative economic effects that disproportionately impacted individuals living in low- to moderate-income areas, exacerbating the previously existing racial wealth gap in Chicago. Residents experienced a loss of employment and income; their businesses experienced shutdowns, declines in revenue, and for some complete closure. A lack of wealth in the form of asset-ownership created even more insecurity and instability during the unexpected economic downturn, leaving them more vulnerable to the health and economic crises. The pre-existing racial wealth disparities across Chicago are well-documented. According to the Urban Institute November 2019 research report, “State and Local Approaches to the Chicago Region’s Racial and Ethnic Wealth Inequity,” and the Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) January 2017 data profile, “The Racial Wealth Divide in Chicago,” Black and Latinx residents of Chicago are far less well off than white residents when measuring business ownership, debt and credit, homeownership, and asset poverty. These gaps were only made more severe by the pandemic. This project directly addresses the harm by providing a more accessible and sustainable pathway for residents in LMI neighborhoods and gentrifying communities to build wealth through shared ownership of assets. The program will provide: (1) technical assistance by funding CWB business incubators, legal clinics, and financial development organizations; (2) grants and flexible financing (e.g., forgivable loans) for start-up or expansion costs for CWB models.

**Vacant Lot Reduction Program:** The City owns over 10,000 vacant lots, primarily concentrated on the South and West sides. 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. This initiative will reduce vacant land and promote community safety and well-being in South and West side communities by creating new and accessible opportunities for community land ownership, activation, development, and use.

#### Program Implementation

A key element of the City’s equity strategy is ensuring that Chicago Recovery Plan programs are accessible to all residents, particularly to residents of historically underserved communities. The City has deployed a number of strategies to improve access to programs and services, each tailored to the specific needs that a given program is meant to address. We provide representative examples of these strategies below.

**Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot:** Accessibility was a central goal of the Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot, and is reflected in the application design, multi-lingual outreach and application materials, and outreach strategies. User-testing with disability advocates and people with disabilities led to changes in the application interface to drive compatibility with screen readers; application assistance events were held across the City with a focus on reaching underserved communities; and the City also worked with community partners to monitor applicant demographic data and fine-tune outreach activities during the application period. Key accessibility metrics include:

- More than 630 application assistance opportunities hosted by the City and community partners
- 176,000 applicants across the City during the 3-week application period
- A high application completion rate (78.4%) and low median time to complete (~27.5 minutes) demonstrate low burden for applicants
- 82% of applicants live in a “high” or “medium” hardship community area, as defined by the UIC Economic Hardship Index
- A majority of applicants were female, Black, have household incomes under the federal poverty line, and have caregiving responsibilities
- 16% of applicants identified as having a disability
- 9% of applicants completed the application in a language other than English
- 9% of applicants identified as housing insecure or homeless



**My CHI. My Future. (MCMF):** Part of the Chicago Recovery Plan, My CHI. My Future. is a comprehensive youth outreach initiative aiming to connect every young person in Chicago with an out-of-school time program. Employing both on-the-ground community outreach and a first-of-its kind [website](#) and mobile application to help link youth to events and programs, MCMF is intended to 1) increase the human capital dedicated to getting young people connected to opportunity and 2) decrease the number of disconnected youth in a particular community. Research shows the immense positive impact of youth participation in after-school and summer programming, as well as the importance of having caring adults in their lives. The program convenes leaders and mobilizes caring adults within the community to address significant barriers to youth involvement in out-of-school time opportunities, such as addressing gaps in type of programming, awareness of programs available, and increasing collaboration between organizations

### Community Engagement

As discussed in prior sections, the City of Chicago integrated the LFRF 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 Mayor's Office of Community Engagement and Chicago's Office of Budget and Management engaged 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 LFRF.

The goal for community engagement was to capture meaningful input from residents and other city stakeholders that would result in a data-driven report that documents the process and findings from the internal and external engagement.

One of the main priorities of the 2022 budget engagement was to design a process that allows for the incorporation of useful community input and feedback into the internal processes of budget decision-making.

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 southside, westside, and northside 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 LFRF, is available on the City's website at [chicago.gov/2022budget](https://chicago.gov/2022budget).

The City has also conducted program-specific community engagement activities. Representative examples of program-level community engagement can be found below.

**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. So far, 11 community conversation events have engaged close to 300 community members across the city.

**Vacant Lot Reduction Program:** Community engagement has been critical to inform the City's vacant lot reduction strategy. The City first released a survey soliciting input on the public's concerns and ideas related to vacant lots and received over 1,800 responses. The City then held focus groups with survey respondents, which included community residents, community organizations, and local real estate developers. Through those conversations, the City gained insights on how to better communicate information related to vacant lots, what participants wanted to see happen to vacant lots, and other strategies for how to ensure residents can access land and put it to productive use. These takeaways are being directly incorporated into the City's new land sale program, launching this fall.

# Labor Practices

As determined during the 2022 budget appropriations process, the City of Chicago has not committed LFRF funds for specific infrastructure projects or proposals. That said, the City will pursue any future infrastructure projects according to its existing labor agreements and practices that make Chicago a regional leader in strong employment opportunities and worker protections.

City and state policies relevant to any forthcoming infrastructure projects 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. The City plans to participate in upcoming convenings around this specific topic that can inform the City of Chicago's execution of any forthcoming infrastructure investments funded by the ARPA LFRF.

# Use of Evidence

Each proposed intervention funded by LFRF considered evidence and data to both establish need and inform program design. As part of the proposal consideration process, assessments of impact based on available research and strategies from existing planning documents were brought forward. Proposals also considered stakeholder engagement and priorities.

Now that the appropriation of funds has been finalized and execution of projects has commenced, the City will periodically review the impact of each project through assessment of performance against expected outcomes and through discussion with elected officials, community stakeholders, City staff and relevant experts. Through these ongoing performance assessments, the City will foster a culture of continuous learning and improvement.

Extensive research, case studies, and evidence about related investments were gathered from other similarly undertaken interventions, both in Chicago and elsewhere. This research yielded the following examples which are indicative of the City’s approach to this key priority of new investment initiatives.

Please see the Project Inventory section for more information about the Chicago Recovery Plan’s use of evidence-based interventions where applicable.

### **Assistance to Families**

#### **Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration – Stockton, CA<sup>17</sup>**

A guaranteed income pilot program provided 125 residents with monthly payments of \$500 for 24 months. A randomized control trial found that after the first 12 months:

- recipients' full-time employment increased by 12 percentage points, compared to 5 percentage points for the control group
- recipients' monthly income fluctuated by 46%, compared to 68% for the control group
- recipients' experienced statistically significant increases in well-being compared to the control group, as measured by the Short Form Health Survey 36

#### **Philadelphia Worker Relief Fund – Philadelphia, PA<sup>18</sup>**

In partnership with the National Domestic Workers Alliance, local and national philanthropic partners, and trusted community-based organizations, the City of Philadelphia set up the Philadelphia Workers Relief Fund to deliver financial relief to Philadelphia workers who were left out of federal and state COVID-19 relief programs. The fund distributed over \$1.7 million in emergency direct cash assistance to 2,162 workers. The funds were distributed using prepaid cards through which the City was able to track how recipients spent the money. **The data indicated that funds spent directly from the cards were predominantly used at merchants selling goods for basic needs, such as food and clothing, with 38.1% going towards groceries.**

#### **United Way Worldwide Rationale for establishing a 211 Program<sup>19</sup>**

In mid-July 2021, United Way Worldwide helped launch a 211 public service advertising campaign, aiming to connect more people in need to local available resources through 211. Across the U.S. and Canada, 211 has made a difference during COVID-19 largely in providing reliable information about the pandemic, testing or vaccination sites, or helping people stay in their homes, put food on the table and pay bills. **The 211network made 27.8 million connections to critical services and help last year, up nearly 100% from 2019. In addition, call specialists have fielded a 150% increase in connections to food programs.**

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<sup>17</sup> Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration, “Preliminary Analysis: SEED’s First Year.” [www.stocktondemonstration.org/](http://www.stocktondemonstration.org/)

<sup>18</sup> City of Philadelphia - “Final Report Philadelphia Worker Relief Fund”

<sup>19</sup> United Way – “211”

## Water and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Equity Dimensions of Utility Disconnections in the U.S.<sup>20</sup>

The U.S. Census Bureau's nationally representative 2017 American Housing Survey (AHS) included questions investigating general trends on household disconnections and evictions by income, race, and housing type. In 2017, an estimated 3 million people across 1.2 million households experienced a utility disconnection in the 3 months prior to being surveyed. Black, Native American, and mixed-race households are disproportionately impacted by utility disconnections compared to other races. **Although Black and White households receive notices at similar rates, Black households are disconnected more frequently. By contrast, White households represent 78 % of the housing stock, but only experience 61 % of the disconnections.**

## Chicago Connected Phase 1 – Chicago, IL<sup>21</sup>

Chicago Connected Phase 1 aimed to provide a free high-speed internet service to Chicago Public School students. **In its first year, the program served 64,000 students.** Per a participant survey, 27% of participants reported no internet service prior to Chicago Connected and 82% of participants reported being neutral/satisfied/very satisfied with their overall internet service and experience. The program is meeting its goal of serving the highest need families in the City, with 93% of participants designated as economically disadvantaged. The program is also associated with higher remote school attendance, with an attendance rate of 91.2% among participants -- 0.5% higher than the overall district attendance rate at that time.

## City Priorities for Health & Wellness

### Mental Illness and Drug Dependency – King County, WA<sup>22</sup>

In 2008, King County passed a 0.1% sales tax to fund investments in behavioral health services through the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) program. The investments funded prevention, early intervention, crisis diversion, community re-entry, treatment, and recovery mental health and substance use disorder services. Three years after receiving MIDD services, **psychiatric hospital admissions fell 29%, jail bookings fell 35%, and emergency department admissions fell 53%** among participants in the program. For participants served by investments in substance use disorder treatment, **37% (161 people) had reductions in their substance use.**

### California FreshWorks – California<sup>23</sup>

In 2011, The California Endowment (TCE) launched the California FreshWorks program. FreshWorks is a financing initiative designed to bring grocery stores and markets that offer fresh produce and other innovative forms of healthy food retail to underserved communities. As of year-end 2015, FreshWorks had **deployed debt capital to 15 fresh food retail sites and intermediary organizations**, developing **435,000 square feet of retail space**, increasing access to **fresh food for over 800,000 people** across the state, and creating an **estimated 1,284 jobs.**

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<sup>20</sup> Pacific Institute – “Equity Dimensions of Utility Disconnections in the U.S.”

<sup>21</sup> Chicago Connected 2021 Program Impact Report

<sup>22</sup> King County MIDD 2017 Annual Report

<sup>23</sup> Mission Investors Exchange - “A Case Study Examining the Development and Implementation of FreshWorks”

## Measuring the Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Survivors of Color<sup>24</sup>

Up to 60% of survivors of intimate partner violence lose their jobs and 77% report that their harm-doer has interfered with their employment. Results of the study find that financial insecurity is greatest among Black and Brown women survivors and **survivors who lack financial resources are at greater risk of returning to a harm-doer.**

## Legal Aid<sup>25</sup>

In 2012, Colorado’s LSC-funded legal aid closed 8,150 legal matters related to domestic violence, child abuse, and for elderly clients facing a loss of income or housing, which resulted in approximately **\$12.6 million in immediate financial benefits** and approximately **\$8.96 million in long-term financial benefits.**

The National Network to End Domestic Violence conducted a census of their 1,762 shelters and found that domestic violence survivors without legal representation are frequently further victimized and endangered (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Domestic Violence Courts report).

## Violence Prevention

### Adolescent Diversion Project (Michigan State University) - Ingham County, MI<sup>26</sup>

The Adolescent Diversion Project (ADP) is a strengths-based, university-led program that diverts arrested youth from formal processing in the juvenile justice system and provides them with community-based services. The intervention covers an 18-week period during which the caseworkers spend 6–8 hours per week with the juveniles in their home, school, and community. The caseworkers work one-on-one with juveniles in order to provide them with services tailored to their specific needs. Caseworkers focus on improving juveniles’ skills in several areas, including family relationships, school issues, employment, and free-time activities. A study on the program found that **participants receiving services had a lower rate of officially recorded delinquency recidivism as compared with participants who received juvenile justice processing.** This difference was statistically significant. In addition, a cost analysis found that serving 144 youths in ADP versus traditional juvenile court results in a **savings of approximately \$1.8 million per year.**

### San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team – San Francisco, CA<sup>27</sup>

The San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team (SCRT) program was launched in November 2020 as a partnership between the city’s Department of Public Health and Fire Department. The team is dedicated to responding to 911 and 311 calls for residents having mental health crises. The program is a part of the Mayor’s ongoing efforts to create non-law enforcement alternatives for non-violent emergency calls. Through the program, 911 dispatchers can send teams of community paramedics, behavioral health clinicians, and peer specialists in response to calls for service related to mental health and substance use concerns. By the end of April 2021, the

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<sup>24</sup> Me Too Movement – “Measuring the Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Survivors of Color”

<sup>25</sup> Brynes, 2013

<sup>26</sup> National Institute of Justice – “Program Profile: Adolescent Diversion Project (Michigan State University)”

<sup>27</sup> CBS Local – “San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team Responds to Mental Health Calls”

program had already **responded to more than 1,000 calls incl. 20% of all the calls that 911 center labelled “mental health calls”**.

#### Choose to Change – Chicago, IL<sup>28</sup>

Systemic racism, segregation and disinvestment have created fundamental disparities in safety, schooling and economic opportunity that continue to impact communities of color across the country and in Chicago. Research has shown that mental and behavioral health supports can make meaningful differences for youth by providing them with tools to navigate these challenging environments. But organizations providing these supports often find it challenging to engage youth disconnected from traditional institutions likely to provide social services, such as schools, or who have needs that prevent them from fully engaging in programming. Children’s Home & Aid and Youth Advocate Programs (YAP), Inc. created Choose to Change: Your Mind, Your Game to help fill this gap in services and reach an underserved youth population. Since its launch in 2015 following a citywide call to action to address youth violence, Choose to Change has served hundreds of youths across the South and West Sides of Chicago. The evaluation of the program found that compared to their control peers, the youth who were a part of the program attended **an additional 7 days of school** in the year after starting the program, had **32% fewer misconduct incidents** in school, and by the end of the program, had **48% fewer violent-crime arrests** and **continued to have 38% fewer violent crime arrests** in the year and a half after the program was concluded.

#### Homelessness Support Services

##### Short-term Impacts from the Family Options Study and Supportive Services for Veteran Families<sup>29</sup>

In July 2015, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) released data on the impacts of rapid re-housing. The data showed a number of benefits. Families that were enrolled in the rapid re-housing program **exited shelter in an average of 2 months, 3.2 months faster** than those families that were referred to rapid re-housing but did not enroll. **77% of the families that enrolled in rapid re-housing did not return to shelter**. Monthly incomes for rapidly re-housed veterans increased 12% from program entry to exit. 5 families can be rapidly re-housed (\$6,578 per family) for what it costs to house one family via transitional housing (\$32,557 per family) and the cost was much lower as compared to emergency shelter stays (\$16,829).

##### Impact of Rapid Housing for High Utilizers – Denver, CO<sup>30</sup>

In 2016 Denver launched its Housing Social Impact Bond Initiative, which sought to increase housing stability and decrease jail interactions among people experiencing chronic homelessness and frequent engagement with the criminal justice and emergency health systems. An RCT that studied the first 5 years of the program found that after 3 years, 77% of those housed remained in stable housing. Individuals referred to supportive housing had on average 8 fewer police contacts and 4 fewer arrests than those not referred to the program, 3 years after initial referral. Two years after they were referred to the program, participants had an average of 6 fewer ED

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<sup>28</sup> Urban Labs – “Choose to Change”

<sup>29</sup> Recent Rapid Re-Housing Research, National Alliance to End Homelessness

<sup>30</sup> Housing First Breaks the Homelessness-Jail Cycle, Urban Labs. <https://www.urban.org/features/housing-first-breaks-homelessness-jail-cycle>

visits and 8 more office-based healthcare visits with a psychiatric diagnosis, compared to those not referred to the program. This represents a 40% decrease in ED visits.

## Youth Opportunities

### Understanding the Potential of Summer Jobs Programs for Youth in Philadelphia – Philadelphia, PA<sup>31</sup>

WorkReady program run by the Philadelphia Youth Network (PYN) helps teenagers and adults to engage in a meaningful summer employment. The program provides incentives-based programs targeted towards people within the age group of 12-24 with little to no previous work experience. The program offers opportunities for career exploration and engages participants in hourly work-based experiences. As per a PYN survey, about 21% of the participants never had a job and about 65% of the participants were unemployed prior to enrolling in WorkReady program. A research paper from NBER<sup>1</sup>, which studied Philadelphia's WorkReady program for the summers of 2017 and 2018, reported that participation in WorkReady generated **a 65 % decline in arrests relative to the control complier mean** (the implied mean outcome for those in the control group who would have accepted the treatment if it had been offered to them)

### New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) – New York City, NY<sup>32</sup>

The program was administered by the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) and was designed to improve school attendance, academic achievement, and employment of low-income youth between the ages of 12 – 24. Youths who were selected for the SYEP program were offered two main services: minimum-wage entry jobs with private/public employers and educational services. A study by Erin Valentine and colleagues, conducted in 2017, suggested that there was a difference in total employment, with 72.3% of the SYEP participants being employed during the application summer vs. 18.5% of the control group. There was a statistically significant difference in total earnings, **with SYEP participants earning an average of \$580 more than the control group.**

### One Summer Chicago Plus – Chicago, IL<sup>33</sup>

Researchers at the University of Chicago Urban Labs (Chicago) announced the results of a study of One Summer Chicago Plus, a summer jobs program designed to reduce violence and prepare youth for living in some of the City's highest violence neighborhoods. The study was carried out over the summer and provided a 6-week minimum wage job for 25 hours / week. **The study concluded that youth summer job program participants' violent crime arrests dropped by 30%+ over the subsequent year.**

## Arts & Culture

### Artist relief – Across the US<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab - "Understanding the Potential of Summer Jobs Programs for Youth in Philadelphia"; National Bureau of Economic Research – "When Scale and Replication Work: Learning from Summer Youth Employment Experiment"

<sup>32</sup> National Institute of Justice – "New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)"

<sup>33</sup> University of Chicago - "Chicago jobs program reduces youth violence, Urban Labs study shows"

<sup>34</sup> Artist relief- "To support artists during the COVID-19 crisis..."

Artist Relief is an emergency initiative founded in 2020 by a coalition of national arts Grantmakers to offer financial and informational resources to artists across the United States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiative was organized by the Academy of American Poets, Artadia, Creative Capital, Foundation for Contemporary Arts, MAP Fund, National YoungArts Foundation, and United States Artists—all mid-sized national arts Grantmakers—to distribute **\$5,000 grants** to artists facing dire financial emergencies. In total, Artist Relief distributed close to **\$23.4 million** in emergency grants to **4,680 artists over a period of 15 months**.

#### Arts – Cleveland, OH<sup>35</sup>

Research has been conducted in **Cleveland, OH**, which found that the arts in the city contributed to 3 major public benefits: 1). Individual Development 2). Quality of Life - development of social capital and improve public safety 3). Economic Impact - **"arts annually contribute \$1.3 billion to the regional Cuyahoga County economy**.

#### Community Development

#### How to Reduce Crime and Gun Violence and Stabilize Neighborhoods: A Randomized Controlled Study – Philadelphia, PA<sup>36</sup>

Research conducted at Columbia University’s Mailman School of Public Health announced the results of a study around the impact that cleaning vacant land can have on crime reduction. The study randomly selected 541 vacant lots that were assigned to receive restoration or as control sites. Crime data was then reviewed via police reports and 445 residents living nearby the studied lots were interviewed. Findings included: **29% reduction in gun violence, 22% decrease in burglaries, and 30% reduction in nuisance crimes (i.e., vandalism, noise complaints, etc.)**. Additionally, **58% of residents reported reduced safety concerns and >75% increased use of outdoor spaces**.

#### Mastercard Pro Bono Data Analysis for Chicago 2020<sup>37</sup>

A \$4.5m investment was made to re-open a long-shuttered auditorium, now known as the Kehrein Center for the Arts in the Austin neighborhood of Chicago. Mastercard’s data driven insights indicate the reopening in 2019 may have led to more visitors and associated spend in Austin. Analysis showed a **12% increase in spending across Austin**, an **18% increase in spending in census tracts adjacent to the Arts Center**, **9.8% increase in number of transactions**, and **2.6% more active businesses** in Austin.

#### Summary of Current Equitable Transit Oriented Development (“ETOD”) Policy - Data Analysis<sup>38</sup>

Research shows that residents who live in transit-oriented communities walk and use transit more which contributes to better health outcomes and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. ETOD also contributes to the local and regional economy through increased land values, more efficient cost to provide services, and through reducing the amount that individuals spend on transportation. One Chicago study estimated that every **1% reduction in the private cost** of transportation

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<sup>35</sup> Cuyahoga Arts & Culture - “The Public Benefits and Value of Arts & Culture”

<sup>36</sup> “How to Reduce Crime and Gun Violence and Stabilize Neighborhoods: A Randomized Controlled Study” – Columbia University, 2018

<sup>37</sup> Mastercard pro bono data analysis for Chicago 2020

<sup>38</sup> “Summary of Current ETOD Policy - Data Analysis”

would free **\$1 billion annually** to meet family needs and improve the job-creating health of businesses. Households in areas with TOD project activity have, on average, transit access to **1.73 times more jobs than households in areas without TOD project activity**. TOD projects created an estimated **75,533 new jobs in the City between 2016-2019** (from city analysis).

#### Portland Community Investment Trust – Portland, OR<sup>39</sup>

Portland Community Investment Trust offers a solution which allows residents to grow their wealth in assets with a focus on assets located in their neighborhoods. Residents had an opportunity to purchase equity shares in commercial real estate (strip mall) for \$10-\$100/month (backed by a no-loss guarantee). There have been over **300 investors among more than 160 families** in the highest poverty census tract in the state. During the first two years of the program, **68%** of the investors **are first time investors**; **59%** of investors are **from minority groups**; **54%** of households **made \$40K or less** and **53% of investors are renters**. This has allowed residents to take an ownership position in their community assets.

#### Large Lots Program – Chicago, IL<sup>40</sup>

In 2014, the City of Chicago sold more than 1,200 vacant city-owned parcels in distressed communities for \$1 as a part of its Large Lots Program. The program was initiated to address problems such as cyclical disinvestment, property value and tax revenue decimation, increased crime, and high management costs. A study reported that same-neighborhood buyers had purchased 69% of parcels and the sales reduced the block-level crime rates by 3.5% and sales to neighborhood residents decreased crime rates by 6.8%. Additionally, residents led beautification efforts provided them place attachment and a stronger sense of community.

#### Small Business & Workforce Support

Participants work up to 4 days a week on a CEO work crew thereby gaining the knowledge, experience, and training to become permanently employed. Once per week, participants attend one-on-one job coaching and development programs. The program has served over 800 Philadelphians and placed nearly 440 men in permanent, unsubsidized jobs with an average wage of nearly \$12 per hour. Through the program, participants have had a **25% reduction in incarceration for new crimes**, **48% increase in employment** after 36 months, and a **16% lower recidivism rate**.

#### Activation of Vacant Storefronts – Pittsburgh, PA & Portland, OR<sup>41</sup>

Project Pop Up in Pittsburgh, PA provided 6-12-month leases for 11 art/retail pop ups per year. These pop-up shops consisted of art, shops, and food. This resulted in **increased occupancy** of all but one of the lots with renovation plans in the works for the vacant lot. PDX Pop-Up shops in Portland OR provided 4 pop-ups per year on 2-month leases which consist of high-end curated shops downtown. **This resulted in 19 spaces being leased out long-term.**

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<sup>39</sup> Case Study: The Community Investment Trust, InvestCit

<sup>40</sup> Taylor & Francis Online – “Does Local Ownership of Vacant Land Reduce Crime?” & Landscape and Urban Planning – “Resident-led beautification of vacant lots that connects place to community”

<sup>41</sup> Tiebout 2017, DowntownPittsburgh.com. Accessed September 13, 2021

### Pullman Historic District: A Partnership in place-based investment – Chicago, IL<sup>42</sup>

The Pullman neighborhood on Chicago's southside went into a steady decline after the Second World War due to the reduction in industrial activity. This led to a significant loss of jobs and disinvestment and by 2000 28% of residents were below the poverty line. Listening to the community's desire for economic development and need of items such as healthy and affordable after the financial crisis, several entities partnered to invest into the Pullman neighborhood. Companies such as Method, Walmart, and Whole Foods established locations and hired residents from the Pullman neighborhoods. Additionally, U.S. Bank along with donations from several others aided in opening the Pullman Community Center – which offered residents a 135,000 square foot recreation and education facility. This place-based investment with high levels of community engagement and responsiveness saw the following improvements **16% increase of average income, 20% increase in property values, and 52% reduction in violent crime.**

### Tourism & Industry Support

#### North Dakota<sup>43</sup>

Tourism marketing has been shown to generate significant economic impact by driving visitation. North Dakota provides a good case study with a decade long campaign that has been successful in connecting the state to potential travelers in an emotional and authentic manner. The most recent return on investment research shows that North Dakota's U.S. campaign generated over \$100 in visitor spending for every dollar spent on advertising. Additionally, survey results from the firm Longwoods International show that viewers were more positive in viewing North Dakota as a place to live, to start a career, to start a business, to attend college, to purchase a second home, and to retire. **Survey results for the advertising campaigns of North Carolina, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin were consistent. These results show the potential of tourism marketing to not only drive visitation, but to create long-term benefits through economic development.**

#### Columbus, OH – Challenges of City Branding<sup>44</sup>

Via collaborative leadership, work done by the city's Economic Development Organization (EDO) and Destination Marketing Organization (DMO), as well as community engagement the *Smart and Open* brand was created. Via this brand and collaboration, Columbus saw **growth of 36% in visitor spending and 21% growth in room nights from 2012 to 2016.**

#### Tourism Advertising Impact Studies – U.S. News<sup>45</sup>

Impact studies were conducted on the success of California and Colorado's tourism advertising campaigns. **Studies show that the "Visit California" campaign resulted in \$369 generated**

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<sup>42</sup> Community Desk Chicago - Community Wealth Building: Strengthening Chicago's Ecosystem. Breakout Session: Community Wealth Building via Commercial Real Estate. July 29, 2021

<sup>43</sup> Forbes – "Why Tourism Advertising Is More Powerful Than You Think". Accessed September 13, 2021

<sup>44</sup> "How Columbus broke through the challenges of city branding- "Align 2 Market. <https://align2market.com/how-columbus-broke-through-the-challenges-of-city-branding/>. Accessed September 13, 2021

<sup>45</sup> Is Pure Michigan a Clear Success? – U.S. News & World Report. <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/articles/2018-10-22/the-impact-of-the-pure-michigan-tourism-campaign>. Accessed September 13, 2021

**for every advertising dollar spent.** Colorado’s “Come to Life” campaign has generated \$546 spending for every advertising dollar spent, which is one of the highest ROIs in the country.

### Program Evaluation

The Chicago Recovery Plan constitutes not just a transformational investment in the City’s residents and communities, but also a unique opportunity to study new interventions and generate evidence to guide policymaking in Chicago and across the country. The City’s approach to identifying interventions that are good candidates for rigorous program evaluation using several key questions:

- Would an evaluation provide a meaningful contribution to the existing evidence base?
- What are the goals of the evaluation? Who will benefit and how?
- What community and institutional partnership opportunities exist for the proposed evaluation?
- What type of research design is appropriate and feasible given the structure of the intervention and the goals for the evaluation?

The City is actively exploring potential evaluations for multiple Chicago Recovery Plan programs, and already has one evaluation underway for the Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot. We provide representative examples of Chicago Recovery Plan evaluation activities below:

**Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot Evaluation:** The Inclusive Economy Lab at the University of Chicago will conduct a randomized control trial studying the impact of this pilot on recipients’ financial and overall well-being, and to generate lessons for other policymakers and programs. Participation in the research study will be optional and not a requirement to receive funds. In addition, the Lab will conduct a process evaluation to capture practical lessons about program implementation. The findings from both studies will be made public.

**211 System Evaluation:** An external partner, Chapin Hall, has been contracted to construct an evaluation framework for the 211 system. The framework is currently in its initial design phases and includes the following areas for evaluation: reach (compare who 211 is intended to benefit and who participates); effectiveness (assess whether the most important benefits of 211 are being achieved); adoption (explore where 211 is being integrated, how, and by whom); implementation (assess how consistently 211 is being delivered, promising adaptations); and maintenance (examine how long results are sustained for different 211 products and services).

The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

# Performance Report

Performance management is critical to achieving the scale of change that the Chicago Recovery Plan seeks to deliver to transform the City. Given the number of initiatives that will be underway, the City is creating mechanisms to assess each initiative’s impact on the City’s vitality while meeting compliance requirements. Performance metrics have been identified for LFRF-funded initiatives and are detailed in the Project Inventory below. For programs in an early stage of

implementation, outputs and outcomes will be included in subsequent Project and Expenditure Reports as outputs and outcomes data are generated.

The Chicago Recovery Plan learning agenda and performance management capability is consistent with the evidence-based selection criteria applied to identify the initiatives. Selected initiatives have delivered positive outcomes either in Chicago or in other communities that can be adapted to meet Chicago's unique requirements. Thus, the selected initiatives have a demonstrated track record of success to draw upon which will improve outcomes, invest funds effectively, and better manage risks. Based upon evidence, each initiative will establish performance measures to track progress, impacts and outcomes. Furthermore, it will be important to monitor the timing of these funds as they are one-time in nature. As initiatives are further developed and implemented, there will be rigorous timelines and schedules to ensure initiatives are one-time uses, or to the extent that they are ongoing programs, transition plans will need to be developed and implemented. Chicago's approach to implementing a performance culture is supported by four key elements: foundational fact finding, policy analysis, program evaluation, and performance management.

The City has created a [dedicated website](#) to share details of the Chicago Recovery Plan, including a performance dashboard that will be regularly updated as programs progress and new data on program outputs and outcomes become available. Recent performance measurement milestones include:

**Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot:** After an extensive engagement process that included nearly 300 in-person assistance events or sites; 450+ community organizations informed and 95+ community partners actively engaged; and over 200,000 flyers distributed at 270+ sites, the Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot received 176,000 applications from residents in all 77 of Chicago's community areas. The City selected 5,000 participants via lottery, and the first monthly payments were distributed in July 2022, with \$1.75 million in total cash assistance provided to date.

**Legal Protection Fund:** The Legal Protection Fund provides free advocacy and legal services to immigrants and refugees, including unaccompanied children, such as assistance in 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. To date, the Fund has:

- Held 464 outreach events, reaching 16,420 immigrants
- Made 252 referrals to legal services providers
- 203 clients under representation

**Place-Based Violence Interventions:** The City is coordinating place-based violence interventions that address the resource needs of the communities most impacted by violence while also providing support to create safe spaces. This includes coordinating services and supports for local block clubs; implementing the Home and Business Protection Program (HBPP); and providing supports for violence prevention events. So far, this program has:

- Received 2,500 residential HBPP applications and 100 business HBPP applications
- Supported 17 violence prevention events
- Provided 258 community providers with mental health skills building training

# Project Inventory

Arts & Culture

## Artist Relief and Works Fund

<b>Project ID:</b> 0234768	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.36: Aid to Other Impacted Industries	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Targeted relief for individual artists, creative workers and cultural organizations, both nonprofit and for profit, not eligible for other federal relief programs. Funds will be administered through a combination of grants, technical assistance support, and creative workforce development programs. <a href="https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/dca/culgrants/programs/city-arts.html">https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/dca/culgrants/programs/city-arts.html</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	July 2022 - December 2023	1.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago will directly deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Financially stable arts organization Financially stable individual artists	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>The goal of this program is to strengthen and stabilize artist households and artist organizations.</p> <p>Illinois creative industries experienced \$5.3 billion in cumulative losses through July 2020 (est.), making Illinois one of the states with the highest loss of creative industry revenue in the nation (Arts Alliance Illinois). COVID-19 caused a loss of employment for 104,618 creative industry workers in Illinois, making it one of the states with the highest loss of creative industry workers in the nation (Arts Alliance). There was a 371% annual increase in unemployment insurance (UI) claims in Arts, Entertainment, Sport &amp; Media occupations in Illinois since December 2019. This is far higher than the annual increase in UI claims across all industries and occupations in Illinois (238%). 66% of unemployed artists that self-reported are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) versus 52% of white artists (Arts Alliance). There was 20% more revenue loss among smaller BIPOC arts and culture organizations compared to their predominantly white counterparts (Arts Alliance).</p> <p>This program will target resources in low-and-moderate income communities and will target artists and arts organizations that have faced significant income loss.</p>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>- Artists have been hit particularly hard by the pandemic. Brookings estimates that Chicago lost 32% of creative occupation jobs (such as artists, performers, and designers), and 9% of creative occupation sales from April to July 2020. Arts Alliance Illinois further estimates that there was a 40% decrease in arts, entertainment, and recreation employees in Chicago from December 2019 to February 2021.</p> <p>- In addition to providing community benefits, investing in stabilizing the arts provides economic benefits. Research has been conducted in Cleveland, OH, which found that the arts in the city contributed to 3 major public benefits: 1). Individual Development 2). Quality of Life - development of social capital and improve public safety 3). Economic Impact - "arts annually contribute \$1.3 billion to the regional</p>

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	Cuyahoga County economy" (Cuyahoga Arts & Culture - "The Public Benefits and Value of Arts & Culture"). As an additional example locally in Chicago: a \$4.5m investment was made to re-open a long-shuttered auditorium, now known as the Kehrein Center for the Arts in the Austin neighborhood of Chicago. Mastercard's data driven insights indicate the reopening in 2019 may have led to more visitors and associated spend in Austin. Analysis showed a 12% increase in spending across Austin, an 18% increase in spending in census tracts adjacent to the Arts Center, 9.8% increase in number of transactions, and 2.6% more active businesses in Austin. (Mastercard Pro Bono Data Analysis for Chicago 2020)
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	# of arts orgs awarded	Pending program launch
	# of artists awarded	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Financially table artist households	Pending program launch
	Financially stable artist organizations	Pending program launch

**Together We Heal Grants**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0234788	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$6,000,000	
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other		
<b>Activities</b>	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.	
	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. Projects should animate public space, inviting people to interact through dialogue, activation, and/or creative problem solving. Examples of project types include: physical improvements, neighborhood cultural planning processes, convening and storytelling projects, cross-sector initiative, and preservation of local cultural assets and heritage.	
<b>Timeline</b>	June 2022 - December 2024	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago will directly deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Resident mental/physical health and safety; resident engagement in public and community spaces; Sense of Belonging; Community Pride; Education & Awareness ; Community Dialogue; Community Connection; Community Engagement; Public Action; Community-Led Policy Design	

## Use of Evidence

<p><b>Project Goals</b></p>	<p>Responses to disproportionate Public Health and Economic Impacts of the Pandemic in Certain Communities. Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic amplified systemic racism and the history of disinvestment on the South and West sides of the city, and 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 project will address the harm described above by making grants to artists and communities to identify priorities that strengthen the economic, physical, and/or social needs and visions of hard-hit Chicago neighborhoods. These priorities will inform the development of projects that promote dialogue and connection; activate shared spaces; beautify communities; and celebrate local cultural richness. Projects will address the harms described by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promoting healthier living environments and outdoor recreation and socialization to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.</li> <li>-Addressing public safety, equity and access through art;</li> <li>-Assisting with repair and rebuilding on the South and West sides of Chicago by improving the built environment;</li> <li>-Activating vacant or underutilized spaces by infusing art and community participation to enhance the quality of life for residents;</li> <li>-Activating Chicago communities and institutions to address broader social issues, opportunities and challenges;</li> <li>-Providing artists and community leaders with tools, skills, and resources to address neighborhood planning processes that build stronger communities.</li> <li>-Using art as a tool to inspire community organizing, civic engagement and participation;</li> <li>-Celebrating and preserving the cultural traditions of underrepresented or historically marginalized groups; and/or</li> <li>-Recognizing and illuminating the character defining attributes of Chicago's neighborhoods.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b></p>	<p>All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.</p>
<p><b>Evidence Basis</b></p>	<p>"...creative placemaking has the capacity to improve place identity, enhance the sense of attachment and belonging to the neighborhood, animate communities and build stronger social bonds (Markusen and Gadwa 2010). Arts ecology denotes a complex network of physical infrastructure (space), people and organizations needed to support and sustain arts and cultural practices in the neighborhood, while leveraging on the symbiotic clustering of creative resources and activities (e.g., Artscape 2018; Stern 2014). Physical infrastructure does not only comprise spaces for arts display and consumption (exhibition or performance), but also spaces for arts education, production and practice (training or rehearsal)." (Measuring the Outcomes of Creative Placemaking"</p> <p>"Data indicate increasing economic development...related to the district designation: rehabilitation permits and home sales have increased notably in the past decade, and arts-related employment and businesses are significant presences in the area" (Urban Institute, 2015) <a href="https://www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/Research-Art-Works-Urban.pdf">https://www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/Research-Art-Works-Urban.pdf</a></p> <p>i) Research has been conducted in Cleveland, OH, which found that the arts in the city contributed to 3 major public benefits: 1). Individual Development 2). Quality of Life - development of social capital and improve public safety 3). Economic Impact - "1). Individual Development 2). Quality of Life - development of social capital and</p>

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	improve public safety 3). Economic Impact - (Source: Cuyahoga Arts and Culture – Public Benefits of and Value of Arts and Culture).
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	# of creative place-keeping projects led by artists/CBO partners	Pending first data report
	# of resident participants in community engagement	Pending first data report
<b>Outcomes</b>	Resident mental/physical health and safety	Pending first data report

## Assistance to Families

### 211 System

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504766	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.19: Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Through the launch of a comprehensive health and human services helpline, 211, residents will be able to call, text, or web chat with live agents and get information/referrals for any health or service they may need. This takes the burden off residents for navigating a complex system of social services in Chicago, allowing them to access the resources they need to recover from the negative social, economic, and health impacts of the pandemic. 211metrochicago.org	
<b>Timeline</b>	Length of time the 211 system will be available after launch:	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increased access to health and human service programs	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	The 211 system is part of a broader portfolio of programs meant to connect residents to the services they need when they need them. Currently, the burden for navigating the complex health and human services landscape in Chicago is placed on residents and service providers. This translates to lower service uptake when residents are not able to locate the information they need to access services they need. A comprehensive health and human service information and referral resource will be transformative not only for residents, but for service providers and government workers who also work to connect residents to the right services. The overall goal of this program is to increase resident access to health and human services.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	United Way Worldwide Rationale for establishing a 211 Program In mid-July 2021, United Way Worldwide helped launch a 211 public service advertising campaign, aiming to connect more people in need to local available

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	resources through 211. Across the U.S. and Canada, 211 has made a difference during COVID-19 largely in providing reliable information about the pandemic, testing or vaccination sites, or helping people stay in their homes, put food on the table and pay bills. The 211 network made 27.8 million connections to critical services and help last year, up nearly 100% from 2019. In addition, call specialists have fielded a 150% increase in connections to food programs.
	An external partner, Chapin Hall, has been contracted to construct an evaluation framework for the 211 system. The framework is currently in its initial design phases and includes the following areas for evaluation: reach (compare who 211 is intended to benefit and who participates); effectiveness (assess whether the most important benefits of 211 are being achieved); adoption (explore where 211 is being integrated, how, and by whom); implementation (assess how consistently 211 is being delivered, promising adaptations); and maintenance (examine how long results are sustained for different 211 products and services).

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of requests answered disaggregated by communication method (text, web chat, phone)	Pending program launch
	Number of website hits	Pending program launch
	Number of agencies in 211 database	Pending program launch
	Number of unique service resources in 211 database	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	% of surveyed 211 users who express satisfaction with the 211 services they received	Pending program launch

### Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504787	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$31,500,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	The Chicago Resilient Communities Pilot is a \$31.5 million dollar commitment from Mayor Lori Lightfoot and the City of Chicago's Department of Family and Support Services to support residents negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. 5,000 Chicagoans were selected through an open application and a citywide lottery to receive \$500 per month for twelve months. The first set of monthly payments were distributed to participants in July 2022. <a href="https://chicago.gov/cashpilot">chicago.gov/cashpilot</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from application opening to final payments disbursed:	1.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	This program is administered by nonprofit delegate agencies and managed by the Department of Family and Support Services: --GiveDirectly is the program administrator --YWCA Metropolitan Chicago, Pui Tak Center, Spanish Coalition for Housing, Center for Changing Lives, Phalanx Family Services, and United African Organization were outreach agencies	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	In addition, the University of Chicago Inclusive Economy Lab will be conducting a privately funded evaluation. Among receiving households... --Increased financial stability and reduced material hardship	

- Improved health and sense of agency
- Increased economic mobility

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The pilot intends to address the disproportionate economic impacts experienced by low-income households in Chicago. By providing direct, unconditional, and sustained cash assistance for 12 months, we aim to enable receiving households to increase their household financial stability and pay for household needs, whether that is meeting monthly fixed expenses, catching up on debt, rebuilding savings or investing in household wellbeing.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	There is a <b>strong</b> body of evidence to support this project. All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><b>Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration – Stockton, CA</b></p> <p>Guaranteed income pilot program provided 125 residents with monthly payments of \$500 for 24 months. A randomized control trial found that after the first 12 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-recipients' full-time employment increased by 12 percentage points, compared to 5 percentage points for the control group</li> <li>-recipients' monthly income fluctuated by 46%, compared to 68% for the control group</li> <li>-recipients' experienced statistically significant increases in well-being compared to the control group, as measured by the Short Form Health Survey 36</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.stocktondemonstration.org/">www.stocktondemonstration.org/</a></p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The Inclusive Economy Lab at the University of Chicago will conduct a randomized control trial studying the impact of this pilot on recipients' financial and overall well-being, and to generate lessons for other policymakers and programs. Participation in the research study will be optional and not a requirement to receive funds.</p> <p>In addition, the Lab will conduct a process evaluation to capture practical lessons about program implementation. The findings from both studies will be made public.</p>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of applications submitted	176,000
	Number of households selected to receive cash assistance	5,000
	Total cash assistance provided as of June 2022	1,754,000
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increased financial stability (e.g., credit scores, CFPB Financial Wellbeing)	Part of randomized control trial, mix of administrative and quarterly survey data. Results pending for late 2023-2024.
	Increased economic mobility (e.g., employment quality, participation in education & job training, quality of housing)	Part of randomized control trial, mix of administrative and quarterly survey data. Results pending for late 2023-2024.
	Improved health (e.g., use of hospital & non-hospital care; self-reported physical & mental health)	Part of randomized control trial, mix of administrative and quarterly survey data. Results pending for late 2023-2024.
	Reduced material hardship (e.g., food and housing security)	Part of randomized control trial, mix of administrative and quarterly survey data. Results pending for late 2023-2024.
	Increased sense of agency & subjective well-being (e.g., life satisfaction, sense of control)	Part of randomized control trial, mix of administrative and quarterly survey data. Results pending for late 2023-2024.

## Chicago Student Aid Program

<b>Project ID:</b> 0054767	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$20,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social and Emotional Services	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	"Chicago Transition to the Trades" is a new initiative focused on equipping future trades workers with the education they will need to comfortably move from school to a union job in the fields of construction, mechanical, industrial or transportation. Enrolled students will be provided with wraparound services in career attainment as well as direct cash assistance for required costs such as licenses, transportation and work supplies.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from beginning program activation to end of program (2023-2024)	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with vendors to deliver services described in this program. Specifically, a vendor to provide wrap-around services for students transitioning into the trades. This would include providing access to apprenticeships, training/tutoring, counseling/advising, etc.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Among enrolled students: --To successfully transition a to be determined amount of graduating high school seniors into paid apprenticeship programs or trade jobs.	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	This intervention is designed to address the thousands of students who decide that college is not right for them. Most traditional supports are built to get students to college, and the students who don't feel that's their path often get left with little to no support.  In addition to the lack of supports the trades are often difficult to break into at a young age due to financial and academic barriers. This program aims to support these students by assisting with tutoring, certification cost, startup tool set cost, finding apprenticeship, and assisting with travel expenses.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of students served	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of students enrolled in career pathway programs such as apprenticeships	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs	Pending program launch

## Community Justice Initiative

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504892	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$3,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The Community Justice Initiative provides 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.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Active (preexisting program)	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The programming is delivered by delegate agencies Chicago Urban League, Phalanx Family Services, Westside Health Authority, and First Defense Legal Aid, and additional subcontractors including Cabrini Green Legal Aid and Legal Aid Chicago for legal services.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Decreased harmful interactions with justice system; reduced barriers for people with past convictions or criminal records	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>CJI operates in communities where residents frequently encounter the police and experience high levels of violence and incarceration. Through this program model, residents are able to access resources like education and training that will teach them how to interact with law enforcement in addition to learning their rights when encountered by police. CJI also provides a connection to civil legal services, expungement and record sealing that may not otherwise be known to or accessible.</p> <p>This project is intentionally focused in Black communities that have experienced overrepresentation in the criminal justice system and aims to provide residents with the educational tools and resources needed to reduce their involvement in the justice system, and to reduce the aftereffects of those interactions which include facing higher barriers to employment.</p> <p>This pattern of historic disinvestment and high rates of violence and incarceration result in concentrated poverty in these neighborhoods and disproportionate negative economic impacts from COVID-19. African American residents experienced increases in unemployment and violence with COVID-19.</p>	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of outreach events held	First data report pending
	Number of referrals made to legal services providers	First data report pending
	Number of residents reached in outreach events	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of records expunged or sealed?	First data report pending
	Number of residents receiving legal consultation or representation (cases)	First data report pending

**Community Resource Navigators**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414766	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$9,714,430
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**UST Expenditure Category: 2.19: Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators**

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	This program will support residents in priority community areas most affected by the pandemic. The Response Corps will leverage the expertise and infrastructure CDPH, and its partners built for the COVID-19 emergency response 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. This will be achieved by employing community members to engage in community health work and resource navigation.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period that residents can access in-person resource navigation services in priority communities:	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increased access to social service programs	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The goal of this program is to increase community members' connection to and utilization of resources to mitigate the social, economic, and health impacts of the pandemic and to continue to promote resilience against COVID-19 in high-risk communities	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	This program utilizes a Community Health Worker model, a widely used and recognized intervention for improving the health and wellbeing of communities by employing community members to educate residents about their health and wellbeing, screen for needs, and connect individuals with resources. Resource navigation is also a widely funded and recognized intervention for complex service systems that laypeople may have difficulty navigating and accessing themselves.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	This program will include a program evaluation conducted by an external contractor to be carried out in the final year of the program.	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of individuals who receive resource navigation services	Pending program launch
	Number of referrals made to resources, disaggregated by resource type	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	# of individuals connected to resources who successfully access those resources	Pending program launch

**Domestic Workers Cash Assistance**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504759	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$4,800,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	Activities originally planned for this initiative will now occur through the Resiliency Fund 2.0 (Project ID 504758)
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### Legal Protection Fund

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504760	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$3,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	The Legal Protection Fund provides free advocacy and legal services to immigrants and refugees, including unaccompanied children, 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.
<b>Timeline</b>	Active (preexisting program) 3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The programming is delivered by delegate agencies: the National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) provides the legal services, and The Resurrection Project provides the community navigator services.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Provide immigrant and refugee Chicago residents with legal services and support needed to ensure equal protection under the law.

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	LPF was established to serve the immigrant and refugee population in Chicago, including undocumented residents, by helping them to navigate the immigration process and to ensure that they receive just treatment and protections under the law.  The program population and services provided adjust based on current migration trends and needs; while in its early inception it was focused on Central American migrants under threat of deportation, it has continued to evolve in response to changes in the migrant population, for example serving migrants from Cameroon, Afghanistan, and Ukraine this year.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

#### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of outreach events held	464
	Number of referrals made to legal services providers	252
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of immigrants reached by outreach events	16,420
	Number of clients under representation	203

### Neighborhood Broadband Connectivity

<b>Project ID:</b> 0054779	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.4: Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs	

## Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Expand Chicago Connected by funding neighborhood-scale broadband, which leverages City assets to increase broadband affordability and accessibility in communities	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time frame from release of neighborhood broadband RFP to selection of proposals and implementation	1 year
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City has contracted with the Broadband Equity Partnership to assess current City assets, design neighborhood connectivity solutions, and advise on long-term broadband solution.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	All households in target neighborhoods connected to affordable and quality broadband at home.	

## Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	This initiative is intended to address the broadband disparities in Chicago's South and West sides that were surfaced and exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. The neighborhoods with the lowest broadband connectivity rates are also the lowest income, and were impacted most severely by COVID-19. Quality broadband is necessary to participate in Chicago's 21st century economy, from applying to jobs and attending school, to seeking telehealth care and accessing City and social services.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Chicago Connected Phase 1 – Chicago, IL Chicago Connected Phase 1 aimed to provide a free high-speed internet service to Chicago Public School students. In its first year, the program served 64,000 students. Per a participant survey, 27% of participants reported no internet service prior to Chicago Connected and 82% of participants reported being neutral/satisfied/very satisfied with their overall internet service and experience. The program is meeting its goal of serving the highest need families in the City, with 93% of participants designated as economically disadvantaged. The program is also associated with higher remote school attendance, with an attendance rate of 91.2% among participants -- 0.5% higher than the overall district attendance rate at that time.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	We are in the program planning phase and have brought on a broadband consultant who will inform program design. Once the program launches, we will implement a program evaluation methodology, and partner with a local academic institution for a rigorous evaluation.	

## Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of households connected	Pending program launch
	Number of individuals connected	Pending program launch
	Cost of available broadband	Pending program launch
	Quality and speed of available broadband	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Percent of participants connected following program conclusion	Pending program launch
	Percent of participants satisfied with broadband connectivity options available to their household	Pending program launch
	Percent of Chicago residents able to use broadband to participate in the modern economy	Pending program launch

## Nonprofit Relief and Capacity Building

<b>Project ID:</b> 0704787	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$18,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.34: Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Provide financial and technical assistance to stabilize and build capacity of community-based organizations serving low-to-moderate income communities.
<b>Timeline</b>	June 2022 - June 2025
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Financially stable nonprofit organizations Effective and sustainable nonprofit organizations Nonprofit fulfilling their mission and having a positive impact on communities BIPOC nonprofit organizations more competitive for City grants and contracts

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>Many nonprofits that lasted through the pandemic are still in financial jeopardy. This is especially acute for those whose services were needed at a higher capacity, thus higher expenses, but experienced losses in revenue. Many nonprofits shut down. There is a need to stabilize the remaining nonprofits, particularly those in and serving low-to-moderate income communities and to also provide resources to expand their capacity. There is also a need for grant funding for more flexible operating expenses and general support.</p> <p>The primary goal of this program is to stabilize small CBOs during the COVID-19 recovery period and enable them to sustain or expand services with the support of general operating funds and technical assistance, regardless of delegate-status with the City. The program also has a secondary goal to support the capacity-building and development of small CBOs that are providing critical services to residents to scale/stabilize operations and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Be more competitive for City funding in the future, and/or</li> <li>-Move from sub-grantee to lead grantee on contracts.</li> </ul>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>In 2014, authors Minzner, Klerman, Markovitz and Fink published "The Impact of Capacity Building Programs on Nonprofits: A Random Assignment Evaluation" in the Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly. This article presents the findings from the first random assignment evaluation to be conducted in the field of nonprofit capacity building.</p>
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>The Impact Evaluation showed that NPOs in the program group—those eligible to receive capacity-building services from CCF intermediary grantees—demonstrated significantly higher levels of capacity at follow-up in each of the five critical areas: (1) Organizational Development, (2) Program Development, (3) Revenue Development, (4) Leadership Development, and (5) Community Engagement. The program group also had significantly higher capacity growth than the control group on several individual outcome measures in each of the five areas. Specifically, NPOs receiving capacity-building services from CCF intermediary grantees reported significant (at 5%) improvement on several measures of organizational development (20 of 64), program development (20 of 44), revenue development (21 of 52), leadership development (seven of 17), and community engagement (five of 30).</p>

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<a href="https://iowacounciloffoundations.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2014_minzner-Impact-of-capacity-buliding-programs-on-nonprofits.pdf">https://iowacounciloffoundations.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2014_minzner-Impact-of-capacity-buliding-programs-on-nonprofits.pdf</a>
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of nonprofit orgs that receive financial relief grants	First data report pending
	Number of one-on-one technical assistance supports	First data report pending
	Number of technical assistance workshops/convenings	First data report pending
	Number of nonprofit leaders receiving supports	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Financially stable nonprofit organizations	First data report pending
	Effective and sustainable nonprofit organizations	First data report pending
	Nonprofit fulfilling their mission and having a positive impact on communities	First data report pending
	BIPOC nonprofit organizations more competitive for City grants and contracts	First data report pending

### Re-entry Workforce Development Program

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504792	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$9,527,227
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g., job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Providing supportive career pathway and navigation services, workforce coaching, job training and placement.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Project launch planned for Oct. 2022	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Help participants 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	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	The goal of this program is to improve quality of life for Chicago's most vulnerable residents by helping them attain employment and increase their income.
	The DFSS-funded workforce services to individuals facing employment barriers who are unemployed or underemployed, low-income, and have limited work skills. Eligible individuals must be 18 years of age or older, city of Chicago residents, 80% of the HUD area median income, and authorized to work in the United States. In addition, DFSS focuses on serving the following three priority populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Homeless individuals</li> <li>· Individuals with limited-English proficiency</li> <li>· Returning citizens</li> </ul>
	The Department also prioritizes workforce services to Veterans and individuals with disabilities who belong to one of the priority populations and meet the age and income-eligibility requirements mentioned above.

<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of residents enrolled	Pending program launch
	Number of residents completing training	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of residents placed in jobs earning +\$15 per hour/Access to apprenticeship/quality job	Pending program launch
	Improved job readiness	Pending program launch
	Improved net worth	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	Pending program launch

### Resiliency Fund 2.0

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504758	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,700,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.3: Household Assistance: Cash Transfers	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	The Resiliency Fund 2.0 will provide 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 prior federal stimulus payments. The four focus populations for the fund are domestic workers, undocumented residents, households with dependent youth and dependent adults who were not included in federal stimulus payments.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Application launch to final payments distributed	1.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The fund will be administered by 5 delegate agencies: --Heartland Human Care Services, using the AidKit technology platform will serve as the program administrator processing applications and payments, and will also lead outreach and recruitment to undocumented residents --YWCA Metropolitan Chicago will lead outreach and recruitment to domestic workers --Association House of Chicago will lead outreach and recruitment to dependent youth --Chinese Mutual Aid Association will lead outreach and recruitment to dependent adults	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Reduced material hardship and increased financial stability	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	The program is intended to address pandemic-related economic hardship experienced by residents who have faced barriers to accessing federal stimulus payments.
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review. Federal Stimulus Payments The Census Bureau found that the first two rounds of federal stimulus payments lifted 11.7 million people out of poverty in 2020, despite a substantive contraction in the economy and job loss.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Philadelphia Worker Relief Fund – Philadelphia, PA In 2021, the City of Philadelphia set up the Philadelphia Workers Relief Fund in partnership with the National Domestic Workers Alliance to deliver \$1.7M in cash assistance to 2,162 Philadelphia workers who were left out of federal and state COVID-19 relief programs. The data indicated that funds spent directly from the cards were predominantly used at merchants selling goods for basic needs, such as food and clothing, with 38.1% going towards groceries.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of applications submitted	Pending program launch
	Number of residents enrolled/paid	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Reduced material hardship and increased financial stability	Pending program launch

City Infrastructure & Parks

**City Digital Services**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0384789	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 3.4: Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The City Digital Services initiative seeks to deliver more accessible city services for residents, businesses and other constituents. These efforts will provide more efficient IT systems and support, enable transparency through broader access to data and maintain protections for residents' privacy and security. IT investments will enhance the effectiveness of relief and support programs addressing negative economic impacts exacerbated by the pandemic, by investing in new applications, websites, data analytics tools, and other technologies, as needed to support the Chicago Recovery Plan objectives. The initial activities of the initiative will be to provide data and transparency on the implementation of the Chicago Recovery Plan and SLFRF funds in the City of Chicago.
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	This initiative is intended to: - Lower the cost and burden of receiving city services and benefits - Reengineer outdated business processes and adopt new technologies for our future to ensure collaboration and leverage across City Government

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The last several years, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, have demonstrated that City Services need to be delivered in a more dynamic and accessible manner that can rapidly adjust to changing landscapes, real-time
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions Evidence Basis Program Evaluation</b>	programmatic data or community response. The program is intended to both serve the residents of Chicago and City staff, in order to provide more services and information for stakeholders to improve data-driven decision making across the organization and City.
	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Site visits to data and transparency initiatives posted online, such as the Chicago Recovery Plan dashboard	49,636 pageviews since inception (as of 6/30) on Chicago Recovery Plan website
<b>Outcomes</b>	<i>To be determined once significant IT investments have been identified</i>	

City Priorities for Health and Wellness

**911 Alternative Response Program (CARE)**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414765	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$15,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.14: Other Public Health Services	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The 911 Alternative Response initiative will improve the city’s response to 911 calls with a behavioral health component by piloting new approaches to 911 call diversion, alternate responses, and establishing alternate destinations for patient transport. Funding will allow for creation of new teams that will serve community areas prioritized based on the volume of 911 calls with a behavioral health component.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program is active; LFRF-funded portion to launch in future years	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	Delivery mechanism has not yet been finalized for the LFRF-funded portion of this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Providing an alternate response to 911 calls with a behavioral health component will drive reductions in 911 dispatches related to calls with a behavioral health component, reductions in arrests/use of force related to 911 calls with a behavioral health component, and reductions in cyclical utilization of 911 among high-utilizers of emergency services. In addition to providing the individual with better care, this will create savings for the City through fewer police dispatches.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	Police officers spend a considerable portion of their time responding to calls related to quality-of-life issues or social service needs. Many of these police calls for service could be safely resolved by trained civilians experienced in finding long-term solutions to the root causes of community concerns, which can reduce unnecessary police responses and help prevent unjust arrests and uses of force that disproportionately affect communities of color and people with behavioral health disorders and disabilities.
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.</p>
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><b>San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team – San Francisco, California</b>  The San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team (SCRT) program was launched in November 2020 as a partnership between the city’s Department of Public Health and Fire Department. The team is dedicated to responding to 911 and 311 calls for residents having mental health crises. The program is a part of the Mayor’s ongoing efforts to create non-law enforcement alternatives for non-violent emergency calls. Through the program, 911 dispatchers can send teams of community paramedics, behavioral health clinicians, and peer specialists in response to calls for service related to mental health and substance use concerns. By the end of April 2021, the program had already responded to more than 1,000 calls<sup>1</sup> incl. 20% of all the calls that 911 center labelled “mental health calls” (Source: CBS Local – “San Francisco’s Street Crisis Response Team Responds to Mental Health Calls”).</p> <p><b>Rapid Integrated Group Healthcare Team (RIGHT) – Dallas, Texas</b>  The RIGHT alternate response team was launched in January 2018 and dispatches a fire department paramedic, police officer, and licensed mental health clinician from a community hospital system to 911 calls with a behavioral health component. 40% of those served by the RIGHT team were referred to a community provider or treated on scene. Due to the success of the program, Dallas is now expanding the RIGHT program with the goal of answering 80% of the city’s mental health 911 calls (Source: Dallas City Hall, RIGHT Care Team summary; Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute, May 2021 Multi-Disciplinary Response Teams Report).</p> <p><b>Support Team Assisted Response (STAR) Program - Denver, Colorado</b>  The Support Team Assisted Response (STAR) program dispatches teams of paramedics, mental health professionals, and peer navigators in response to certain 911 calls related to behavioral health and substance use. Launched as a pilot in June 2020, STAR responded to roughly 750 calls in its first six months, all of which were safely resolved without police backup (Source: Center for American Progress – “Introducing Community Responders: How to Dispatch the Right Response to Every 911 Call”).</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	<p>Number of mental health calls diverted from dispatch through resolution by a mental health professional embedded in the 911 Call Center</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<p>Number of residents experiencing a mental health crisis who receive care from an alternate response team</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<p>Number of residents who are transported or self-present at a crisis stabilization center as an alternative to an ED/ER</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<p>Reduced cyclical utilization of 911 services due to unmet behavioral health needs</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>

Reduced dispatch costs	First data report pending
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### COVID-19 Emergency Response

<b>Project ID:</b> 0054771	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,280,194
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Costs related to COVID-19 mitigation and prevention, such as PPE, disinfection, and other protective measures.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program will be active for duration of LFRF funding	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to both deliver services directly through City departments, as well as engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	n/a	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	n/a	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	n/a	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	n/a	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	n/a	

#### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	n/a	
<b>Outcomes</b>	n/a	

### Emergency Fund for GBV Survivors

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504764	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Provide one-time emergency financial assistance to survivors of gender-based violence to support economic security and achieving safety and well-being	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from contract to end of program	1.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	DFSS has selected The Network to be the lead administrator on the project. The Network will work with sub-contracted agencies to conduct outreach to survivors.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Provide one-time emergency financial assistance to approximately 4,600 GBV survivor households.	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	Improve economic stability for survivors of GBV; address economic hardship of the COVID-19 pandemic on survivors of GBV	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	For many survivors of GBV, obtaining financial independence from those who cause harm is key to their recovery. Especially after leaving their unsafe situation, they	

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	most often face costs related to healthcare, housing, property damage or loss, social and legal services, and lost productivity in the workplace.
	Covid-19 and the impact on survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, & sexual assault. Futures Without Violence. (n.d.). Retrieved March 8, 2022, from <a href="https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/covid-19-impact-survivors-human-traffickingdomestic-violencesexual-assault/">https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/covid-19-impact-survivors-human-traffickingdomestic-violencesexual-assault/</a> King, K., Murray, C. E., Crowe, A., Hunnicutt, G., Lundgren, K., & Olson, L. (2017). The Costs of Recovery: Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Experiences of Financial Recovery From Abuse. The Family Journal, 25(3), 230–238. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/10664807177106566">https://doi.org/10.1177/10664807177106566</a>
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Percentage and number of applications successfully submitted (as a proxy for applicant burden)	Pending program launch
	Program uptake (percentage of approved applicants who successfully enroll)	Pending program launch
	Percentage and number of participants successfully enrolled receive their one-time payment	Pending program launch
	Number of survivors from CCVI Community Areas	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Reported participant satisfaction	Pending program launch
	Strategies and data collection methods for outcome metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	n/a
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	n/a
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	n/a

**Family Connects Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414775	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$24,297,288
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.12: Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	FCC is an evidence-based program that combines engagement and alignment of community service providers with short-term nurse home visiting for all birthing persons, newborns, and their families in a community. The home visit includes a comprehensive physical assessment for the birthing person and infant, and connection to resources tailored to the families' needs. It is a voluntary program that is provided at no cost to families.
	Key program activities include: - Expansion of the current pilot at 4 Chicago birthing hospitals to all 15 birthing hospitals. Each hospital will have a team of nurses (either hospital based or CDPH public health nurses) providing home visits within 3-5 weeks post-partum to Chicago families delivering at the hospital. - Expansion of the regional system of community alignment to all 6 regions in Chicago. Delegate agencies, selected through a RFP process, will organize and lead

	regional community alignment boards consisting of community members, health and social service providers. The boards, using data from the home visits about the needs of families with newborns in their regions, will identify and coordinate resources to meet those needs. <a href="https://www.healthychicagobabies.org/family-connects/">https://www.healthychicagobabies.org/family-connects/</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period that FCC services will be available to birthing families	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Families who participate in the program are connected to resources they need and are satisfied with the services they receive	

**Use of Evidence**

	The goals of Family Connects Chicago are to improve health outcomes at the population level and address racial disparities in maternal and child health outcomes.	
<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>During the pandemic many Chicago residents lost health coverage or were unable to access healthcare. They may have also experienced job loss which made paying bills related to housing or food items a challenge. By providing comprehensive visits to families after bringing home a newborn we can help identify the needs of a family and get them connected to resources to help them find the supports and assistance they need/want. Multiple studies also examined maternal mental health and stress related to the COVID-19 pandemic and found increases in maternal stress, depression, and other mental health concerns during the pandemic. In some studies these findings were also linked to maternal concerns regarding finances and resources.</p> <p>-35% of Black residents lost healthcare coverage, compared to 19% of white residents          -27% of Latinx residents were unable to access healthcare, compared to 10% of Asian Chicagoans and 8% of white Chicagoans          -37% of Black residents and 34% of Latinx residents put off paying for food, compared to 10% of white Chicagoans          -28% of Black Chicagoans and 25% of Latinx Chicagoans worried about having enough money for housing, compared to 12% of white Chicagoans</p>	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	This program will include an external impact evaluation in the final year of implementation.	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of individuals receiving a home visit	Pending program launch
	Number of individuals receiving a home visit	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of referral connections	Pending program launch
	Visit satisfaction rate	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of children served by childcare and early learning services (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5)	Pending program launch

Number of families served by home visiting	Pending program launch
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**Gender-based Violence Prevention, Education and Training**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504799	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$1,225,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11 Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	Provide prevention education on gender-based violence (GBV) for both youth and caregivers with the goal of enhancing the current and future safety and stability of youth through awareness education and resources for further assistance.
<b>Timeline</b>	Pending contract 09/2022 through 12/2024 <span style="float: right;">2.5 years</span>
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	80% of participants surveyed will agree that the education provided them with a better understanding of GBV, how to identify it, and what the resources are available to survivors.

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The impact of GBV is exacerbated by racism and poverty. Those that experience the intersection of these injustices are disproportionately women of color, LGBTQIA+ individuals, persons with disabilities, and immigrants. This program goal is to raise awareness around the roots causes of and stigma around GBV, how to identify and address the behaviors that cause the harm and provide follow up resources and takeaways for participants.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>Many children and youth in Chicago are exposed to or experience multiple forms of violence across their homes, schools, and community, including gender-based violence and bullying, among others.<sup>1</sup> In a study by the National Survey of Children’s Health, researchers estimated 40 percent of children in Illinois between the ages of 0-17 have experienced at least one adverse childhood experience (ACE), such as child abuse/neglect and exposure to domestic violence. A 2013 study by the Illinois ACEs Response Collaborative found that over 60 percent of adults in Chicago reported at least one ACE, with over 18 percent reporting more than four.<sup>2</sup> In a survey of Chicago Public Schools students for two ACEs, 17.8 percent reported experiencing physical abuse and 19.8 percent reported witnessing domestic violence. This survey also found that students that reported both ACEs a five times increased odds of poor mental health and a significant increase in odds for housing insecurity.<sup>3</sup> According to the Child &amp; Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, Illinois estimates that 35% of children have at least one ACE. Children with ACEs are more likely to have a chronic condition, have chronic mental, emotional or behavioral problem and either bully or be bullied. Children with ACEs are less likely to have mothers who are in very good or excellent physical and mental health and are less likely to engage in school or live in families that feel hopeful during difficult times.</p> <p><a href="https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/child-and-youth-exposure-to-violence-in-illinois">https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/child-and-youth-exposure-to-violence-in-illinois</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.cahmi.org/docs/default-source/resources/2021-aces-fact-sheets/cahmi-state-fact-sheet---il.pdf?sfvrsn=5fac73da_2">https://www.cahmi.org/docs/default-source/resources/2021-aces-fact-sheets/cahmi-state-fact-sheet---il.pdf?sfvrsn=5fac73da_2</a></p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

## Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of participants served	Pending program launch
	Number of sessions held	Pending program launch
	Demographic data of participants served and CCVI Community Areas	Pending program launch
	Percent of participants surveyed	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for outcome metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch

## Gender-based Violence Victim Services to Young People

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504796	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Program seeks to provide age-appropriate, trauma-informed and culturally appropriate services, such as ongoing comprehensive case management, clinical services, and counseling, to youth impacted by gender-based violence (GBV) and/or human trafficking (HT) in Chicago	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time from release of RFP to end of program period	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	<p>25% of low-barrier drop-in and peer-to-peer programs participants will enroll into ongoing services.</p> <p>80% of enrolled youth will receive an assessment for service needs.</p> <p>60% of youth survivors that show progress towards a service plan goal.</p> <p>50% of youth will have a sense of increased safety for person(s), family, and community</p> <p>75% of youth will report growth in sense of personal agency/self-efficacy.</p> <p>75% 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.</p>	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has 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. Between 2020 and 2021, the Illinois Department of Children &amp; Family Services (IL DCFS) received 11,227 reports of alleged sexual abuse of children in Cook County. Between 2018 and 2021, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) received 1,774 reports of sexual assault of minors (under the age of 18 years old) and an additional 1,810 reports for young people 18 years old to 24 years old.<sup>3</sup> DFSS funded agencies providing DV counseling, legal advocacy or supervised visitation services reported 8,392 children in survivor households in 2021, but only 512 children in survivor households were reported to have received direct services by those programs.</p> <p>The pandemic has also made more families economically vulnerable; poverty is one of the leading causes of increased cases of human trafficking. Another leading cause of increased rates of trafficking is the use of social media and reliance on technology during the pandemic., Youth are more vulnerable to cyber-violence and exploitation. Supportive school-based programming for youth such as violence prevention programs, health centers, and clinics that “[promote] healthy relationships and [help develop] positive conflict resolution strategies” paused services during the pandemic, leaving a large gap in services for youth.</p>
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	"Youth who are exposed to and/or experience GBV//HT are more likely known to develop significant challenges related to mental, emotional, and physical health. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) test, which is used to study the relationship between childhood trauma and various health issues, found that youth impacted by sexual violence are at increased risk of developmental challenges, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, chronic illness, and substance use disorder. ACE indicators have also been used to correlate childhood experiences of gender-based violence and the likelihood of intimate partner violence (perpetration or victimization) in adulthood. Individuals experiencing child sexual abuse are at "twice the risk for non-sexual intimate partner violence", with child experiences of sexual abuse acting as a ""key predictor of exploitation in human trafficking for both boys and girls. <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3508260/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3508260/</a> 6 Preventing Child Sexual Abuse  Violence Prevention Injury Center CDC. (2022, March 28). <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childsexualabuse/fastfact.html">https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childsexualabuse/fastfact.html</a> 7 Reid, J. A., Baglivio, M. T., Piquero, A. R., Greenwald, M. A., & Epps, N. (2017). Human Trafficking of Minors and Childhood Adversity in Florida. American journal of public health, 107(2), 306–311. <a href="https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303564">https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2016.303564</a>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of young people enrolled and served	Pending program launch
	Percent of youth connected to services as identified by their assessment · Percent of youth that show progress towards one goal in their service plan	Pending program launch
	Number of coordinated community response activities including but not limited to referrals to/from and meetings attended in service of the goals of the proposed program	Pending program launch
	Number of community outreach, education or awareness events or workshops	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for outcome metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	Pending program launch

### Good Food Fund

<b>Project ID:</b> 0704776	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$7,900,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.1: Household Assistance: Food Programs	

## Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	<p>This initiative will drive transformative change to the city's food supply chain through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the launch of a BIPOC-focused food business incubator model embedded in communities experiencing food insecurity and a history of disinvestment. Technical assistance will also be provided to these businesses to improve their chances of success.</li> <li>- Establishing a public-private Chicago Good Food Fund to provide start-up and other capital (grants and loans) and business assistance to BIPOC food producers and entrepreneurs in communities with limited access to healthy foods.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launch in 3Q22
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	<p>The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.</p>
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	<p>Increased access to healthy food; Improved mental and physical health of families; Increased ownerships and jobs in the food space; Stronger and more sustainable local food economies; Increased local sourcing and supply of locally grown and regionally produced foods; Increased investment from private and philanthropic sector; Increased life expectancy</p>

## Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>This project aims to increase equitable community access to healthy foods and support local food businesses.</p> <p>The pandemic led to increases in food insecurity across the nation and in Chicago. Lost employment has led to decreased economic security, making it harder for families to afford food. The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a devastating toll on local food businesses and jobs. As of early 2021, more than 5,000 restaurants in Illinois had permanently closed, taking with them more than 120,000 jobs. Likewise, the pandemic and civil unrest in 2020 resulting in more than 30 temporary closures of grocery stores in Chicago. As jobs and food access points have been impacted by the pandemic, rates of food insecurity have soared -- a burden that has been borne disproportionately by BIPOC communities. Rates of food insecurity in the Chicago region more than doubled and even now at 19% remain significantly above pre-pandemic levels – among Latinx and Black communities the rates of food insecurity are at 29% and 37%, respectively.</p> <p>This project seeks to support food businesses with access to capital and technical assistance to help them expand food production in communities experiencing food insecurity and a history of disinvestment.</p>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.

<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>Evaluation of the Michigan Good Food Fund Launched in 2015, the Michigan Good Food Fund (MGFF) is a \$30 million public-private partnership loan fund that serves good food enterprises. The program aims to strengthen underserved communities across Michigan by increasing healthy food access, economic development, racial and social equity, environmental stewardship, and local sourcing. To accomplish these objectives, the MGFF brings together a diverse set of technical assistance providers and financial intermediaries to support good food enterprises across Michigan through technical assistance, grants made as Catalytic Investment Awards, and loans. As of fall 2019, the MGFF had served 179 businesses through technical assistance, Catalytic Investment Awards, and loans. 149 businesses had received MGFF technical assistance, 26 businesses received MGFF Catalytic Investment Awards totaling \$885,000, and 31 businesses received MGFF loans totaling \$12M (Source: “An Evaluation of the Michigan Good Food Fund 2015-2019”).</p>
	<p>Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative - Pennsylvania The Pennsylvania Fresh Food Financing Initiative (FFFI) is a statewide financing program designed to attract supermarkets and grocery stores to underserved urban and rural communities. The FFFI responds to the mounting evidence that supermarket accessibility reduces the risk of developing diet-related diseases such as obesity, heart disease and diabetes. In total, TRF has approved more than \$72.9 million in loans and \$11.3 million in grants. Approved stores in rural areas tend to be family-owned businesses ranging in size from 12,000 to 22,000 square feet, with ten to 84 full- and part-time employees. Projects approved for financing are expected to create over 5,000 jobs and 1.6 million square feet of commercial space (Source: National Conference of State Legislatures - “Report in key issues from the house appropriations committee”).</p>
	<p>California FreshWorks – California In 2011, The California Endowment (TCE) launched the California FreshWorks program. FreshWorks is a financing initiative designed to bring grocery stores and markets that offer fresh produce and other innovative forms of healthy food retail to underserved communities. As of year-end 2015, FreshWorks had deployed debt capital to 15 fresh food retail sites and intermediary organizations, developing 435,000 square feet of retail space, increasing access to fresh food for over 800,000 people across the state, and creating an estimated 1,284 jobs (Source: Mission Investors Exchange - “A Case Study Examining the Development and Implementation of FreshWorks”).</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of grants and loans awarded	Pending program launch
	Number of households served	Pending program launch
	# of food businesses launched	Pending program launch
	# of food businesses in the pipeline	Pending program launch
	# of technical assistance workshops conducted	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increased access to healthy food;	Pending program launch
	Improved mental and physical health of families;	Pending program launch
	Increased ownerships and jobs in the food space;	Pending program launch
	Stronger and more sustainable local food economies;	Pending program launch
	Increased local sourcing and supply of locally grown and regionally produced foods;	Pending program launch
Increased investment from private and philanthropic sector;	Pending program launch	

Increased Life Expectancy	Pending program launch
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**Legal Services for Gender Based Violence Survivors**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504797	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$4,137,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11 Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	Enhance safety and stability for survivors through seeking legal remedies in court (criminal and/or civil), immigration, housing and other systems in trauma-informed and culturally specific ways	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launched in 2Q22	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	DFSS has selected multiple delegate agencies to provide free legal services to survivors of gender-based violence	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Enhance safety and stability for survivors through seeking legal remedies in court (criminal and/or civil), immigration, housing and other systems in trauma-informed and culturally specific ways	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>Provision of legal services to meet the individualized needs of survivors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with and training for local partners (e.g., service providers, criminal justice professionals, members of the judiciary, community and faith-based organizations) to ensure survivors are properly identified and referred for appropriate legal and social services;</li> <li>• Assistance or referrals to other essential services for survivors</li> <li>• Data collection and participation in evaluation activities to determine if the program is meeting stated goals and objectives</li> </ul>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>Providing legal representation to GBV/HT survivors offers ways to enhance their safety from the violence they experience. For example, research has shown that civil legal services support domestic violence (DV) survivors in obtaining orders of protections which have a demonstrated impact in reducing rates of violence. Further, legal services provide additional options for DV survivors and their family to seek alternate relationships or opportunities that are aligned with their preferences for safety and well-being.</p> <p>Rosenberg, J. S., &amp; Grab, D. A. (2015). Supporting survivors - policy integrity. Retrieved February 10, 2022, from <a href="https://policyintegrity.org/documents/SupportingSurvivors.pdf">https://policyintegrity.org/documents/SupportingSurvivors.pdf</a></p> <p>Farmer, A. and Tiefenthaler, J. (2003), Explaining the Recent Decline in Domestic Violence. Contemporary Economic Policy, 21: 158-172. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/cep/byg002">https://doi.org/10.1093/cep/byg002</a></p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of participants enrolled	First data reports pending
	Number of participants who discuss safety options	First data reports pending

<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of participants who receive an explanation of their rights under all GBV/HT laws, regulations and policies	First data reports pending
	Number of participants receiving assistance with legal resolutions other than OPs	First data reports pending
	Number of participants assisted with family reunification processes	First data reports pending
	Number of participants who received restitution and amount per receipt per participant	First data reports pending
	Number of participants who received criminal record expungement or vacatur	First data reports pending
	Number of participants who received representation in civil matters	First data reports pending
	Number of community education/awareness workshops presented by delegates that educate attendees about the dynamics of DV and highlight available resources	First data reports pending
	Number of applications filed for legal status/work authorization issues	First data reports pending
	# of survivors represented in Circuit or Federal courts	First data reports pending
	% of survivors that agreed they were given information on how laws can provide protection	First data reports pending
	% of participants who agree that the program and staff were helpful and that they received the legal assistance they needed	First data reports pending

### Mental Health Equity Initiative

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414780	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$18,259,422
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.12: Mental Health Services	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	<p>The goal of the Mental Health Equity Initiative is to improve mental healthcare in Chicago in recognition that in the past, many Chicagoans most in need have not been able to access quality mental health services when and where they needed them. The Initiative takes an innovative approach to addressing long-standing challenges by making substantial investments in mental health and coordinating systems to improve access to care and address the needs of specialized populations that too often fall through cracks. It will ensure a coordinated, comprehensive system of mental healthcare that provides access to high-quality, trauma-informed services for the populations and communities most in need. Specifically, the ARP funds will be used to strengthen mental health care citywide through trauma-informed centers of care, mobile team-based care, specialized services such as early-childhood mental health and mental health services for children with developmental disabilities, and residential or intensive outpatient treatment for persons with cooccurring mental health and substance use disorders.</p> <p><a href="https://mentalhealth.chicago.gov/">https://mentalhealth.chicago.gov/</a></p>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from the start of delegate contracts for service delivery through the end of the funding period	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	<p>This program is administered through contracts with community partners to provide mental health services directly to residents. Currently, the following partners have been contracted to provide services: Ada S. McKinley Community Services Inc., Asian Human Services, Carolina Therapeutic Services Inc., Chinese American Service League, Envision Unlimited, Friend Health, Gads Hill Center, Infant Welfare</p>	

<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Society, Inner-City Muslim Action Network, Metropolitan Family Services, Pilsen Wellness Center, and Saint Anthony Hospital. The City of Chicago intends to engage with other community partners to deliver services to the remaining community areas beginning in the fall.
	All Chicagoans have access to mental health services regardless of insurance status, immigration status, or ability to pay.

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The mental health impacts of the pandemic are well-documented and the Final Rule as issued by the Treasury assumes that all US residents have had their mental health impacted as a result of the pandemic. The goal of this program is to ensure that all Chicagoans have access to mental health services in their community areas to address the negative impact to their mental health and wellbeing.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continually analyzes outputs and outcome for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of unduplicated individuals who receive mental health services	Pending program launch
	% of community areas in Chicago where City-funded partners are offering mental healthcare services regardless of immigration status, insurance, or ability to pay	Pending program launch

**Rapid Rehousing Services for Gender-Based Violence Survivors**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504798	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$4,638,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11 Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	Rapid re-housing programs focus on eliminating barriers to moving quickly into permanent housing. Rapid re-housing services are designed with a housing first approach to get families in permanent housing and support their stability once they are there. Survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) also require trauma-informed, comprehensive services to enhance and maintain their safety. The program will expand rapid rehousing resources. These services include: 1. Housing identification services provided by housing locators who work with clients to find housing 2. Rental and move-in assistance to ensure that clients can move into housing 3. Case management and supportive services (e.g. counseling, safety planning, workforce services) to ensure that individuals and families stay housed	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program active mid-2022 through 12/2024	2.5 years

<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The Department of Family and Support Services is currently in the process of selecting and awarding funding to a delegate agency to administer and coordinate the housing and comprehensive services for GBV survivors.
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	A reduction in the overall number of GBV survivors experiencing homelessness or housing instability due to fleeing violence and improved health and safety outcomes. 70% of households will exit program into a stable, independent housing. 66% will maintain or increase their income. 80% of participants surveyed will agree the services supported their survivor-centered goals and empowered them to be independent.

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The program will work with private landlords across the City and with residents experiencing homelessness and gender-based violence to identify optimal unit location, in addition to providing rental subsidies, case management, and supportive services to participating households. Increasing access to safe and affordable housing is a racial equity issue: Black Chicagoans experience homelessness at a disproportionate rate compared to the City's overall demographics. Other groups who can face particularly high barriers to services and housing include persons with limited English proficiency; persons with disabilities; persons with justice involved backgrounds; persons who identify as LGBTQ+. Thus, the initiative will largely impact these demographic groups.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>Short-term Impacts from the Family Options Study and Supportive Services for Veteran Families</p> <p>In July 2015, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) released data on the impacts of rapid re-housing. The data showed a number of benefits. Families that were enrolled in the rapid re-housing program exited shelter in an average of 2 months, 3.2 months faster than those families that were referred to rapid re-housing but did not enroll. 77% of the families that enrolled in rapid re-housing did not return to shelter. Monthly incomes for rapidly re-housed veterans increased 12 percent from program entry to exit. 5 families can be rapidly re-housed (\$6,578 per family) for what it costs to house one family via transitional housing (\$32,557 per family) and the cost was much lower as compared to emergency shelter stays (\$16,829) (Source: Recent Rapid Re-Housing Research, National Alliance to End Homelessness).</p> <p>Rapid Re-housing: Consideration for Homeless Service Providers Supporting Families Impacted by Domestic Violence</p> <p>There is compelling evidence that as survivors experienced increased post-abuse housing stability, they experienced significant improvements in safety, physical and mental health, and less use of emergency services. According to the report, 84% of homeless women have experienced physical or sexual abuse, 38% of domestic violence survivors face homelessness after fleeing, and those who have experienced food and housing insecurity in the past year reported a significantly higher 12-month prevalence of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner. Modifications to the RRH model in the three areas of services mentioned improve their success: 1. Housing identification - survivor-driven choice regarding unit location; education and advocacy with landlords while maintaining the survivor safety and privacy in the foreground will mediate tenancy issues; and services around financial support and economic opportunities. 2. Rent and move-in assistance – flexible subsidy period with extensions; financial funding to overcome the impact DV has on survivor income-earning opportunities; and recognition of the role trauma and systems involvement in survivors' timeline for assuming costs of housing. 3. Services to support retention – trauma-informed, low-barrier, voluntary and survivor-driven approach to service</p>

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	needs, safety planning, and information-sharing with a transfer policy for second placement if needed for safety. (Source: National Alliance for Safe Housing report to Family Violence Prevention and Services Program, Family and Youth Services Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services)
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of GBV survivors placed into RRH unit.	First data report pending
	Number of GBV survivors that maintain or increase their income.	First data report pending
	Percent of GBV survivors surveyed that agree they were supported by the services	First data report pending
	Number of GBV survivors that exit the program into an independent and stable housing unit	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of GBV survivors who receive comprehensive specialized services that will enhance their safety and well-being	First data report pending

**Sobering Center**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414785	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.13: Substance Use Services	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The initiative will create a sobering center to provide a safe place for publicly intoxicated individuals to sober up as an alternative to the emergency room or jail and, where appropriate, to provide a bridge to recovery. Individuals will be brought to the facility either by the Police Department, the Fire Department, or as a walk-in and will stay at the facility until they are sober and are in a condition to speak with a clinician. They will be expected to stay for 23 hours or less.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period of active program (not yet launched)	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Sobering centers provide an alternative for publicly intoxicated individuals and will shift the responsibility for answering these calls from first responders and onto community health providers, enabling first responders to devote more of their time to responding to violence. Also, it will help in staffing of clinicians and other healthcare providers from the community and reduce costs. Individuals who visit the sobering center can also access care and improved health.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	Annually in Chicago, there are 18,000 individuals under the influence of alcohol who are taken to hospital emergency departments. These incidents contribute to high healthcare and police department costs, and currently there is no pathway to care for individuals who have underlying mental health conditions or are experiencing substance use disorder. The goal of this initiative is to enhance public health and safety and reduce unnecessary involvement in the criminal legal system.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.

<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continually analyzes outputs and outcome for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of transports to the sobering center	Pending program launch
	Number of patients referred into treatment	Pending program launch
	Number of patients connected with non-treatment services (housing, ID, etc.)	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Percentage of transports compared to last year’s total ED visits	Pending program launch
	Time spent by first responders in processing people into sobering center vs ED and lockup	Pending program launch
	Amount of cost savings vs ED visit	Pending program launch
	Percentage reduction in bed use at ED	Pending program launch

**Urban Agriculture Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0704891	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$2,100,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.1: Household Assistance: Food Programs	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	This initiative will drive transformative change to the city's food supply chain through: - An investment in water, land, and capacity building projects to empower urban growers to foster resilience and support the long-term health of thousands of Chicago residents.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from RFP release through project implementation	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with a delegate agency to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increased access to food in LMI communities	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>This project aims to increase equitable community access to healthy foods and support local food businesses by supporting urban agriculture organizations with grants and technical assistance. Urban agriculture organizations will operate and distribute healthy food in LMI neighborhoods.</p> <p>The pandemic led to increases in food insecurity across the nation and in Chicago. Lost employment has led to decreased economic security, making it harder for families to afford food. The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a devastating toll on local food businesses and jobs. As of early 2021, more than 5,000 restaurants in Illinois had permanently closed, taking with them more than 120,000 jobs. Likewise, the pandemic and civil unrest in 2020 resulting in more than 30 temporary closures of grocery stores in Chicago. As jobs and food access points have been impacted by the pandemic, rates of food insecurity have soared -- a burden than has been borne disproportionately by BIPOC communities. Rates of food insecurity in the Chicago region more than doubled and even now at 19% remain significantly above pre-pandemic levels – among Latinx and Black communities the rates of food insecurity are at 29% and 37%, respectively.</p> <p>This project seeks to support growers in expanding their ability to produce food in</p>
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	communities. Increased local production of food along with intentional engagement of food insecure communities will increase access to food overall.
	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
	Studies have shown that urban agriculture, including community gardens that have the ability to harvest economically meaningful amounts of nutritious foods can have a positive impact in neighborhoods without access to fresh and healthy grocery options, as many of These neighborhoods often see higher rates of obesity, specifically among preschool-aged children.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Additionally, studies have reported that community gardens enhance the social capital of communities by increasing the social bonds and networks among neighbors. Community gardens can reduce tensions, foster integration and bring people from diverse backgrounds, different positions of power, ages, cultures, religions, socioeconomic classes, genders, and educational backgrounds together with a shared sense of purpose.
	Source: <a href="https://catalog.results4america.org/program/farmers-markets?issueArea=2379">https://catalog.results4america.org/program/farmers-markets?issueArea=2379</a> Source: Firth, C., Maye, D., & Pearson, D. (2011). Developing “Community” in Community Gardens. Local Environment, 16(6), 555-568. Source: <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19577947/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19577947/</a>
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of grants awarded	Pending program launch
	Number of households served	Pending program launch
	Amount of food grown	Pending program launch
	Number of organization receiving technical assistance and support	Pending program launch
	Rates of food insecurity	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Perceived access to healthy foods in high priority areas	Pending program launch
	Employment	Pending program launch
	Life expectancy	Pending program launch

Community Development

**Community Wealth Building Pilot**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0544770	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$15,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37: Economic Impact Assistance: Other	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	Community Wealth Building (CWB) is an approach to economic development that promotes the local, democratic, and shared ownership and control of community assets. CWB exclusively focuses on shared-equity models, giving historically disinvested communities more accessible and sustainable pathways to building wealth by sharing in the purchase and ownership of businesses, housing, and land.
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	Examples of CWB models include worker cooperatives, limited-equity housing cooperatives, community land trusts, and community investment vehicles in commercial real estate. The project has two major components: (1) Ecosystem Development Program – providing multi-year contracts with technical assistance organizations to provide free, highly specialized services (e.g. legal, financial, business development, community education) to CWB models; and (2) Large Scale Pilot Projects – pre-development & development grants or loans to approximately 2-3 large scale CWB projects on the South and West Sides.	
<b>Timeline</b>	August 2022 - December 2024	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Community Power; Self-Determination; Neighborhood Stabilization; Community Wealth; Individual & Household Wealth; Community Health & Safety; Community Education; Dignified Work Conditions; Civic Engagement	

**Use of Evidence**

	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic created negative economic impacts that disproportionately impacted individuals living in low to moderate income areas, exacerbating the previously existing racial wealth gap in Chicago. Residents experienced a loss of employment and loss of income; their businesses experienced shutdowns, declines in revenue, and for some complete closure. A lack of wealth in the form of asset-ownership created even more insecurity and instability during the unexpected economic downturn, leaving them more vulnerable to the health and economic crisis.</p> <p>The pre-existing racial wealth disparities across Chicago are well-documented. According to the Urban Institute November 2019 research report, State and Local Approaches to the Chicago Region’s Racial and Ethnic Wealth Inequity, and the Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) January 2017 data profile, The Racial Wealth Divide in Chicago, Black and Latinx residents of Chicago are far less well off than white residents when it comes to business ownership, debt and credit, homeownership, and asset poverty. The pandemic worsened these racial wealth gaps. Many reports show that “during the pandemic, Black households faced more financial emergencies with fewer economic resources, resulting in a widening gap in economic opportunity between Black and white households” (<a href="https://www.americanprogress.org/article/wealth-matters-black-white-wealth-gap-pandemic/">https://www.americanprogress.org/article/wealth-matters-black-white-wealth-gap-pandemic/</a>). According to a poll produced by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, by October 2020, 60% of Black households were facing serious financial problems; 72% of Latinx HH, 55% of Native American HH compared to 36% of white HH. That study reports that 46% of Latinx HH had used up all or most of their savings; 41% of Black HH; 41% of Native American HH.</p> <p>This project directly addresses the harm by providing a more accessible and sustainable pathway for residents in LMI neighborhoods and in gentrifying communities to build wealth through shared ownership of assets. The program will provide: (1) technical assistance by funding CWB business incubators, legal clinics, and financial development organizations; (2) grants and flexible financing (e.g. forgivable loans, etc.) for start-up or expansion costs for CWB models.</p>	
<b>Project Goals</b>		
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	

<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><b>Housing Cooperatives &amp; Community Land Trusts (CLTs)</b>  As per a research paper published on Lincoln Institute of Land policy, housing cooperatives and CLTs has financially stabilizing effects and prevents negative effects of gentrification (displacement through class turnover, decreasing affordability, and skyrocketing property prices). A study of 58 shared equity homeownership programs and 4,108 properties over the past three decades confirmed that shared equity models mitigate the risks of traditional homeownership, promotes equitable wealth building, and strengthens residential stability. 95% of shared equity homes are priced affordably for families earning 80% of area median income (AMI) or below across all housing market periods. The average annual move rate in the shared equity sample is 2.6 percent. By comparison, on average 6.9 percent of all homeowners and 14 percent of all households nationwide moved each year during the same period. (Source: Tracking Growth and Evaluating Performance of Shared Equity Homeownership Programs During Housing Market Fluctuations, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (2019))</p>
	<p><b>Portland Community Investment Trust – Portland, OR</b>  Portland Community Investment Trust offers residents an opportunity to purchase equity shares in commercial real estate (strip mall) for \$10-\$100/month (backed by a no-loss guarantee). There has been over 300 investors in more than 160 families in the highest poverty census tract in the state. During the first two years of the program, 68% of the investors are first time investors; 59% of investors are from minority groups; 54% of households made \$40K or less and 53% of investors are renters (Source: Case Study: The Community Investment Trust, InvestCit)</p>
	<p><b>Worker Cooperatives</b>  A research by Democracy at Workers Institute indicate that workers cooperatives model is being driven by female workers and workers of color. The research indicated that the majority of the workers were female (63%) and average entry wages were at \$19.67/hour which far surpassed minimum required wage, average annual dividends distributed are \$8,241 to each worker-owner annually; majority cooperatives have maintained a 2-to-1 pay ratio between the highest paid and lowest paid workers (compared to avg U.S. corporate pay ratio of 300:1). Further, there was increased stability and increased self-reporting that workers are more satisfied and have more voice in their workplace (Source: 2019 Worker Cooperative State of the Sector Report, Democracy at Work Institute)</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	# of CWB models created	Pending program launch
	# of community owners created	Pending program launch
	# of living wage jobs	Pending program launch
	# of vacant lots transitioned to community-control	Pending program launch
	# of housing units made permanently affordable	Pending program launch
	# of and hours of technical assistance workshops conducted	Pending program launch
	increase in household income	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Measures of Community Power; Self-Determination; Neighborhood Stabilization; Community Wealth; Individual & Household Wealth; Community Health & Safety;	Final methodology for data collection to be determined

Community Education; Dignified Work Conditions; Civic Engagement
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**Equitable Transit-Oriented Development (ETOD) Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0544773	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.18: Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	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. 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 also 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 3 years and matched with technical assistance.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Aim to launch for applications by December 2022, with award announcements in early 2023.	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increased neighborhood and economic development investments in areas around transit. In particular: increased presence and support for small businesses near transit, increased housing opportunities for low income households near transit, and increased economic development in low income communities near transit.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	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. Research by the Urban Institute (“Transit Ridership Dropped at Heavy Rail Stations during the COVID-19 Pandemic, but Ridership Change Depended on Neighborhood Characteristics,” 12/16/21) found that Chicago’s CTA fell dramatically during the pandemic. However, lower income and non-white stations lost just 55% of riders, while high income stations lost 70% of riders. This underscores the importance of transit for low- and moderate-income riders, and the value of place-based investments to support them. The project would provide micro grants and technical assistance to support equitable economic development near transit, in accordance with the City’s Equitable Transit Oriented Development policy.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Reliable access to transportations as well as short commute times has been shown to be strong predictors of upward economic mobility. Studies have shown that the longer the average commute in any given area, the lower the likelihood that low-income families are or will experience upward economic mobility. (Chetty and Hendren, 2015, <a href="http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/images/nbhds_exec_summary.pdf">http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/images/nbhds_exec_summary.pdf</a> )	
	In addition, households in areas where new TOD projects were occurring have, on average, transit access to 1.73 times more jobs than households in areas without TOD project activity. TOD projects approved between 2016 and 2019 are expected to create	

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	75,533 new jobs in the City and produce over 3,000 new affordable housing units through the City's Affordable Requirements Ordinance. Areas that are near rail stations that are eligible for TOD benefits but have not seen TOD project activity have 40% more residents of color, 23% more low-income residents and 16% more residents with a high school education or less than areas where TOD projects have occurred. (https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/sites/etod/Pdfs/ETOD-Full-Policy-Plan-with-Appendices-6-15-21.pdf)
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of ETOD projects funded	Pending first data report
	Number of ETOD housing units created by project/location	Pending first data report
	Number of commercial units created in ETOD projects by project/location	Pending first data report
	Square-footage of commercial units created in ETOD projects by project/location	Pending first data report
	Number of businesses and organizations supported with new space by: - for-profit organization - not-for-profit organization	Pending first data report
<b>Outcomes</b>	Private investment attracted to ETOD areas	Pending first data report
	Access to affordable housing and jobs	Pending first data report
	MBE/WBE/DBE developers funded/awarded first-time City contracts	Pending first data report
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	Pending first data report
	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	Pending first data report

**Vacant Lot Reduction Strategy**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0544790	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37 Economic Impact Assistance: Other	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	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 on the South and West sides. 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.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from launch of program planning to closing of first round of sales.	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The program will be administered via DPD and AIS staff, with support from vendors to conduct environmental reviews and assessments, market analyses services, community engagement and outreach, and web site design services.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	This project aims to put City-owned vacant land to productive use, including through the sale of land and the resulting development and/or activation.	

**Use of Evidence**

<p><b>Project Goals</b></p>	<p>The pandemic led to negative health outcomes and exacerbated existing health conditions. Social isolation made public outdoor greenspace even more necessary. Studies have shown that nearby greenspace leads to more positive mental health outcomes. In communities on the South and West side in Chicago, there is a abundance of vacant land, which is not often maintained and can lead to 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 2008 Recession led to 1 in 9 homes being left empty, which means that homes become unmaintained and tax delinquent, and eventually fall into disrepair and required demolition. There may be a similar impact on the horizon due to the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. It is critical to develop a program that is responsive to vacancy and helps return land to productive use. The project will reduce vacant land and promote community safety and wellbeing in South and West side communities by creating new and accessible opportunities for community land ownership, activation, development, and use.</p> <p>Major goals of this project are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Give neighbors greater control over vacant land in their neighborhood</li> <li>2. Return City-owned land to productive use and to the tax rolls</li> <li>3. Evaluate the environmental conditions of all of the City’s vacant land</li> <li>4. Create efficiencies in the land sale process and efficiently sell City-owned land at scale</li> </ol>
<p><b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b></p>	<p>All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>- "Association Between Urban Greenspace and Mental Wellbeing During the COVID-19 Pandemic in a U.S. Cohort" - <a href="https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsc.2021.686159/full">https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsc.2021.686159/full</a></p> <p>- "Perceptions of green space usage, abundance, and quality of green space were associated with better mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic among residents of Denver" <a href="https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0263779">https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0263779</a></p>
<p><b>Evidence Basis</b></p>	<p>Large Lots Program – Chicago, IL  In 2014, the City of Chicago sold more than 1,200 vacant city-owned parcels in distressed communities for \$1 as a part of its Large Lots Program. The program was initiated to address problems such as cyclical disinvestment, property value and tax revenue decimation, increased crime, and high management costs. A study reported that same-neighborhood buyers had purchased 69% of parcels and the sales reduced the block-level crime rates by 3.5% and sales to neighborhood residents decreased crime rates by 6.8%. Additionally, residents led beautification efforts provided them place attachment and a stronger sense of community (Sources: Taylor &amp; Francis Online – “Does Local Ownership of Vacant Land Reduce Crime?” &amp; Landscape and Urban Planning – “Resident-led beautification of vacant lots that connects place to community”).</p> <p>Economic Impact of Greening Urban Vacant Land – Philadelphia, PA  Study conducted in Philadelphia around the economic impact on "greening" (removal of debris and planting trees and grass) as a strategy to reduce the negative impacts of vacancy. Economic impact was measured via the review of residential property values. Comparison of observed changes in property values surrounding treated vacant lots with observed changes around control lots—lots which were not beautified. While property values throughout the city increased during the study period, properties surrounding greened vacant lots had a greater increase in value than properties surrounding non-greened vacant lot (Source: Temple University – Environment and Planning)</p>

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	- "Recession leaves one in nine American houses empty" <a href="https://www.theguardian.com/business/2009/feb/13/america-empty-houses-recession">https://www.theguardian.com/business/2009/feb/13/america-empty-houses-recession</a>
	The City is currently in discussion with universities to discuss program evaluation needs and potentially create an evaluation plan. The evaluation will utilize the roll out of the land sale program as a natural experiment to look at short and long-term impacts of the program on certain neighborhood conditions. We look forward to providing more information in future reports as we finalize the plan for evaluation.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs Outcomes</b>	Land sales per year	Pending program launch
	Reduction in violence	Pending program launch
	Increase in land activation	Pending program launch
	Decrease in neighborhood vacancy rate	Pending program launch

Environmental Justice Initiatives

**Environmental Hazard Reduction Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414772	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$8,749,400
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.22: Strong Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	CDPH is planning for three aligned sub-projects: 1) Internal capacity building and development: Internal Capacity Building and Development includes (a) hiring additional staff to support the enhanced data collection and analysis, waste recovery, and permitting and inspections, with a focus on EJ communities; and (b) contracting with a communications consultant specializing in environmental issues. 2) Enhanced data collection and analysis: Enhanced Data Collection and Analysis 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. Specifically, this project will include expansion of the local air monitoring network with additional community-based sensors to better capture local air quality conditions not being monitored in real-time by federal monitors. In addition, CDPH will utilize advanced software to better understand the distribution of pollutants at a hyper-local level. CDPH in collaboration with the Mayor's Office for Sustainability will also conduct a cumulative impact assessment (CIA) to assess the cumulative impacts of pollution in each neighborhood (e.g. community area, zip code, etc.) including health and social indicators that affect vulnerability, so zoning and permitting decisions can be made with full awareness of how residents are being affected by pollution. 3) EJ seed grants to community partners: CDPH will partner with community stakeholders 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. EJ seed grantees will be required to be CBOs that serve environmental justice communities or those communities more vulnerable to air pollution in Chicago, as identified using the Air Quality & Health Index map and/or, when completed, the CIA.	
	<b>Timeline</b>	Program will be active for duration of LFRF funding   3 years
	<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	For projects 1 and 2 noted above, program will be administered within CDPH departmental organization. For project 3 (EJ seed grants), the City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.

<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Intended outcomes include internal capacity building, deeper data analysis to inform future CDPH decisions, and targeted seed grants to community-based institutions to further the reach of CDPH in communities most vulnerable to the impacts of air pollution.
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**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	CDPH needs more capacity for engaging the community regarding environmental concerns, enforcing current laws and better understanding environmental pollutant distribution in order to develop new policies and procedures to ensure the long-term health and safety of Chicago residents. In service of this aim, CDPH developed the three aligned sub-projects above, each with their own set of metrics.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	The Air Quality and Health Report found that air pollution disproportionately burdens neighborhoods on the South and West Sides, with parts of the City bisected by major highways and high concentrations of industry facing significant impacts. This report provides a public health foundation to inform the City’s air quality agenda. See links to evidence-based sources here: <a href="https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/provdrs/healthy_communities/svcs/air-quality-and-health.html">https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/provdrs/healthy_communities/svcs/air-quality-and-health.html</a>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	CDPH will continuously analyze outputs and outcomes according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of hired staff	Pending first data report
	Number of new data collection access points	Pending first data report
	Hyper local pollution metrics	Pending first data report
	Total dollar amount grants disbursed	Pending first data report
	Number of individual grants disbursed	Pending first data report
	Number of EJ grants disbursed	Pending first data report
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increased number of staff for data analysis	Pending first data report
	Increased staff for enforcement	Pending first data report
	Identification of hyper-local pollution for targeted enforcement; remediation	Pending first data report
	Community-led response to pollution	Pending first data report

Homelessness Support Services

**High-Utilizer Diversion Housing Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414886	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$12,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.12: Mental Health Services	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	CDPH received \$12 million to pilot a stabilization housing program for individuals with complex health conditions such as untreated serious mental illness, substance use disorders, and co-occurring disorders who cycle frequently through emergency rooms, jail, 911 services, and the shelter system. Program will provide behavioral health services to support stable housing for high utilizers of emergency services and create
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	new capacity for high utilizers of jail and emergency services in order to divert them from the criminal justice system and other institutional settings.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Timeline from application opening to final payments disbursed:	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	This program will be administered by nonprofit delegate agencies and managed by the Department of Housing.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	By pairing healthcare and social services with diversion housing, this model reflects a “housing first” approach that works to interrupt the pattern of persons living with complex behavioral health conditions cycling through other institutional systems, thereby improving outcomes for patients and driving significant savings for the City. The impact of the program will be tracked using a range of performance indicators including:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduction in Emergency Department service utilization</li> <li>- reduction in jail utilization</li> <li>- reduction in 911 utilization</li> </ul>	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>This initiative would create 60 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 so as 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. This intervention is also consistent with the goals of health equity as a disproportionate number of high utilizers are Black male Chicagoans.</p> <p>By providing diversion housing and services, the initiative will ultimately drive improved health outcomes in this population and work towards promoting health equity.</p>	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions, and there is a strong body of evidence to support this project.</p> <p>This project allocates \$12.0 million towards evidence-based interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of Hotels as Non-Congregate Emergency Shelters – King County, WA</li> <li>- Impact of Rapid Housing for High Utilizers – Denver, CO</li> <li>- Economic Impact of Permanent Supportive Housing for High Utilizers – New York City, NY</li> </ul>	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><b>Impact of Rapid Housing for High Utilizers – Denver, CO In 2016</b></p> <p>Denver launched its Housing Social Impact Bond Initiative, which sought to increase housing stability and decrease jail interactions among people experiencing chronic homelessness and frequent engagement with the criminal justice and emergency health systems. An RCT that studied the first 5 years of the program found that after 3 years, 77% of those housed remained in stable housing. Individuals referred to supportive housing had on average 8 fewer police contacts and 4 fewer arrests than those not referred to the program, 3 years after initial referral. Two years after they were referred to the program, participants had an average of 6 fewer ED visits and 8 more office-based healthcare visits with a psychiatric diagnosis, compared to those not referred to the program. This represents a 40% decrease in ED visits  <i>(Source: Housing First Breaks the Homelessness-Jail Cycle, Urban Labs - <a href="https://www.urban.org/features/housing-first-breaks-homelessness-jail-cycle">https://www.urban.org/features/housing-first-breaks-homelessness-jail-cycle</a>)</i></p>	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The program will be tracked using a number of metrics including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of individuals housed</li> <li>- # of individuals maintaining housing at 6 months</li> <li>- # of households exiting to a permanent housing destination</li> <li>- Average length of shelter stays in days</li> </ul>	

## Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for output metrics are currently under development	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for outcome metrics are currently under development	First data report pending

## Rapid Rehousing Program

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504782	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$19,527,226
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.17 Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	The Rapid Rehousing ARPA Initiative extends and builds on the Expedited Housing Initiative, a surge housing effort funded with \$35M in CARES Act funding, which helped Chicagoans experiencing homelessness rapidly access housing and minimize the health risks of COVID-19. Continued investment in expanded rapid rehousing services for households experiencing homelessness in Chicago to rapidly exit from homeless shelters or unsheltered locations and maintain stable housing. Services include housing location, rental assistance, and case management services for up to 24 months.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Timeline from application opening to final payments disbursed:	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	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 non-profit partners to provide housing and case management services.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Key goals are to support 1000 households currently housed with CARES Act funding in continuing to receive rapid rehousing supports and newly house 400 households	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The affected population is households experiencing homelessness. Based on 2021 Chicago Point-in-Time Count of people experiencing homelessness, population is 72.9% Black; 12.7% white; 12.0% Hispanic/Latin; 21.5% under 18; 9.5% 18-24; 23.5% 25-40; 32.6% 41-60; 12.9% over 60; 59.5% male; 40.3% female; 0.3% transgender or gender non-conforming. Black or African American households are disproportionately impacted by homelessness: Black or African American individuals make up roughly 30% of the city of Chicago's total population, but 73% of individuals experiencing homelessness in Chicago. The population experiencing homelessness in Chicago also includes individuals in the following groups who can face particularly high barriers to services and housing: persons with limited English proficiency; persons with disabilities; persons with justice involved backgrounds; persons who identify as LGBTQ+.</p> <p>This program seeks to address the harms described above by supporting 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</p>
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	Coordinated Entry Temporary Prioritization 2.0, households who are at risk of severe complications from COVID-19 are prioritized for housing.
	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
	A study conducted in Chicago homeless shelters in March-May 2020, found that “Among residents, sharing a room with a large number of people was associated with increased likelihood of infection” (Risk Factors for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection in Homeless Shelters in Chicago, Illinois—March–May, 2020   Open Forum Infectious Diseases   Oxford Academic (oup.com). A University of Pennsylvania report estimated that “homeless individuals infected by COVID-19 would be twice as likely to be hospitalized, two to four times as likely to require critical care, and two to three times as likely to die than the general population” ( <a href="https://works.bepress.com/dennis_culhane/237/">https://works.bepress.com/dennis_culhane/237/</a> ).
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The program will be tracked in another of ways including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limiting the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases</li> <li>- Higher rates of engagement with service providers and exits to permanent housing</li> <li>- Reduced interpersonal conflict</li> <li>- Fewer 911 calls</li> <li>- Improved client feelings of safety, security, and optimism about the future</li> </ul>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Households who have moved into housing	Pending program launch
	Accelerated Moving Events	Pending program launch
	Creation of a centralized landlord outreach and engagement program, Chicago Rents, to aid and expedite the housing process for people experiencing homelessness.	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of households housed with rapid re-housing supports	Pending program launch
	Percent of households exiting to a permanent housing destination	Pending program launch
	Average length of time from housing opportunity match to housing move-in date	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)	Pending program launch
	Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed	Pending program launch

Small Business and Workforce Support

**Community Development Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0544769	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$30,608,330
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.22 Strong and Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The City of Chicago intends to provide grants to holistically address vacancies and poor conditions along commercial corridors. This will include aid to small businesses to activate storefront interiors through pop-up or longer-term leases, artists to create exterior pieces that will engage the community and beautify the corridor, and funding for existing small businesses to complete facade improvements. Additionally, the POP! (Public Outdoor Plaza) program will convert vacant lots into temporary public gathering spaces, including spaces for public art projects, temporary sports facilities, and pop-up commercial spaces.
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<b>Timeline</b>	Applications launched 1Q22; program active through duration of LFRF funding	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Reduced vacancies, increased foot traffic and vibrancy, increased number of small businesses along commercial corridors; Increase access to outdoor park space and recreational areas; spur activation of commercial corridors	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has severely harmed commercial corridors across Chicago, with brick-and-mortar small businesses suffering from significant reductions in foot traffic and consumer spending. Many of these businesses have closed their stores. This has resulted in high vacancy rates on commercial corridors, further reducing foot traffic and spending. This program aims to provide opportunities for small businesses and artists to activate vacant interiors and produce exterior artwork, and existing businesses to improve their facades, with the goal of holistically improving commercial corridors, reducing vacancies and increasing foot traffic, safety, and vibrancy.</p> <p>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. Investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments.</p>	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>All funds for this program are allocated towards evidence-based interventions</p> <p>Similar programs and outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pittsburgh, PA: Project Pop Up in Pittsburgh, PA provided 6-12-month leases for 11 art/retail pop ups per year. These pop-up shops consisted of art, shops, and food. This resulted in increased occupancy of all but one of the lots with renovation plans in the works for the vacant lot. The area also experienced a surge in foot traffic and generation of “buzz” and the International Downtown Association gave Project Pop Up a merit award for their successful revitalization efforts. (DowntownPittsburgh.com, Project Pop Up website, Urban Redevelopment Authority, Greater Pittsburgh Arts Council)</li> <li>- Portland, OR: PDX Pop-Up shops in Portland OR provided 4 pop-ups per year on 2-month leases which consist of high-end curated shops downtown. 88% of the pop-up spaces have been leased out long-term and the program helped shift perception of downtown Portland as a place where local retailers can’t thrive (Pop up shop PDX)</li> <li>- Detroit, MI: Detroit's Revolve program activated the interior of vacant storefronts, resulting in an entire block of vacant storefronts in the West Village being reformed. “Pop-up to Permanent” businesses include Detroit Fiber Works &amp; Love Travels Imports on the Avenue of Fashion (Revolve Detroit, Michigan Municipal League)</li> </ul>	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>"From Streets to Citizen Spaces", Kimberly Burrowes and Joseph Stilling, October 2021. An extensive review by Burrowes and Stilling at the Urban Institute identified shared public spaces as critical mental and physical health, as well as necessary to support equitable development and social inclusion. The report also found that low income and non-white communities are significantly less likely to access shared public spaces, both in terms of overall acreage and quality. In addition, low income communities are less likely to have alternatives to outdoor public spaces (i.e. private amenities such as roof decks or semi-public spaces).</p> <p>"Who has access to urban vegetation? A spatial analysis of distributional green equity in 10 US cities"; Nesbitt, Meitner, Girling, Sheppard, and Lu; January 2019. While there is not a perfect measure of inequity in accessible public space specific to Chicago, the best proxy is</p>	

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	likely analysis of equitable access to parks (a subset of shared public space). Research in the Journal of Landscape and Urban Planning has identified Chicago as a city with persistently high inequities in access to parks. This can be viewed as a reasonable proxy for inequity in access to overall shared public space.
	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of plazas constructed	Pending first data report
	Number of residents served	Pending first data report
	Square footage improved	Pending first data report
	Number of small businesses served	Pending first data report
	Number of corridors	Pending first data report
	Square footage activated	Pending first data report
<b>Outcomes</b>	Additional dollars invested	Pending first data report
	Community events held	Pending first data report
	Increase in foot traffic near location	Pending first data report
	Number of new businesses in proximity to plazas	Pending first data report
	Reduced vacancy rates	Pending first data report
	Increase in foot traffic near location	Pending first data report
	Number of new businesses	Pending first data report
	Jobs created	Pending first data report

### Small Business Support Program

<b>Project ID:</b> 0704769	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$18,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.22 Strong and Healthy Communities: Neighborhood Features that Promote Health and Safety	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Activities include tech enablement (access to technology tools and training), pooled back-office support resources (e.g., accountants), and ecosystem navigation (easier access to resources and navigation of processes).	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launch 3Q22; active through 4Q22	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Make MWBE and businesses in LMI communities more successful generally while also improving their success in competitive funding opportunities specifically.	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	MWBE and businesses in LMI communities often have limited access to tools and resources critical to running a business. This lack of resources limits the ability of these businesses to apply for and win competitive funding opportunities. Businesses of all types struggle to navigate city websites to access critical resources and to submit necessary applications and permits. These interventions are intended to make such businesses more successful generally while also improving their success in competitive funding opportunities specifically. They are also intended to make resources more accessible and reduce the administrative time associated with city processes.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All funding for this program is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.

<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>"Assessing Chicago's Small Business Ecosystem", Community Reinvestment Fund and Next Street, 2018. Research conducted by the Community Reinvestment Fund and Next Street and sponsored by The Chicago Community Trust, JPMorgan Chase, and Polk Bros. Foundation uncovered significant disparities in the number of business establishments, relative performance and growth of SMBs, access to critical support services and capital resources, and employment opportunities along racial, ethnic, gender, and geographic lines. The study also evaluated three "peer" cities to identify steps Chicago should take to improve its small business ecosystem. These recommendations informed the activities undertaken in this initiative.</p> <p>"Driving Inclusive Urban Entrepreneurial Ecosystems", ChicagoNEXT, Justice Informed, LLC, and Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC), 2019. This report showed that in recent years, Chicago's entrepreneurial ecosystem has exploded with new organizations serving more entrepreneurs in more places. Yet, women, people of color, veterans, immigrants, and inner-city residents remain underrepresented as entrepreneurs and are not getting the support they need to start and grow their businesses. This report's recommendations for catalyzing inclusive entrepreneurship informed the activities of this initiative.</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of businesses supported	Pending program launch
	Number of personnel trained	Pending program launch
	Hours of training provided	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Greater number of MWBE applications and awardees in City RFPs	Pending program launch
	Improved small business outcomes	Pending program launch
	Customer satisfaction with website/services	Pending program launch

**Street Ambassadors Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0544786	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.37 Economic Impact Assistance: Other	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	<p>As a result of the pandemic, commercial corridors across the city have seen major reductions in economic activity, along with increased public safety concerns. To ensure a strong recovery in commercial corridors, DPD will provide funding to organizations to staff Community Ambassadors on major commercial corridors across the city. Grantees will work with the City of Chicago (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.</p> <p><a href="#">Street Ambassador Program</a></p>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program active 03/22-12/24	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Greater sense of safety and welcome on commercial corridors, increased foot traffic and business activity	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	Brick and mortar businesses on commercial corridors have faced significant economic harm due to a fall in foot traffic and commercial activity as a result of the
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	<p>pandemic. Chicago’s commercial corridors are primarily made up of brick and mortar retail, along with restaurants and bars. In the Chicago area, retail and food services employment was down 11.8% in the last three months relative to the three months preceding the pandemic (Treasury’s default mechanism for determining an impacted industry). Qualitative data including media reporting, have indicated that those declines are particularly heavy in areas dependent on commercial areas dependent on high levels of foot traffic.</p> <p>This project aims to address this harm by providing a welcoming presence and greater sense of safety, ambassadors will help increase foot traffic on key commercial corridors. This will broadly benefit brick and mortar businesses across the corridor that have been hurt by the fall in activity as a result of Covid.</p>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	100% of funds are based on Moderate strength evidence-based interventions, that show strong reductions in crime and violence associated with community-based deterrence. This has been found with both the CPS Safe Passage program (an 18% decline in crime), as well as studies of Los Angeles Business Improvement Districts (8% decline in crime)
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Curran FC. Does the Chicago Safe Passage Program Reduce Reported Crime Around Elementary Schools? Evidence From Longitudinal, Geocoded Crime Data. Criminal Justice Policy Review. 2019;30(9):1385-1407. doi:10.1177/0887403418812125; MacDonald J, Golinelli D, Stokes RJ, et alThe effect of business improvement districts on the incidence of violent crimesInjury Prevention 2010;16:327-332.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of blocks covered, sq footage of blocks covered by ambassadors	Pending first data report
	Number of ambassadors	Pending first data report
	Number of hours served by ambassadors	Pending first data report
	Number of incidents reported	Pending first data report
<b>Outcomes</b>	Corridor foot traffic	Pending first data report
	Perception of corridor improvement	Pending first data report

**Workforce Development Strategy**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504783	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$9,527,226
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	DFSS will expand the availability of reentry navigation services to returning residents at its four reentry hubs to create pathways to job training and opportunities in industry sectors with wages at or above the City’s minimum wage as well as long-term career opportunities.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Pending program launch; active for duration of LFRF	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	

<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Help returning residents 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
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**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	Improve quality of life for returning residents by helping them attain employment and increase their income.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of residents enrolled	First data report pending
	Number of residents completing training	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Number of residents placed in jobs earning \$15+ per hour	First data report pending
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	First data report pending
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	First data report pending
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	First data report pending

Tourism and Industry Support

**Central City Recovery Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0704890	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$2,000,000.00
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel or Hospitality	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	As part of the Central City Recovery Program, the City of Chicago Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection (BACP) will provide funding to local community organizations, such as chambers of commerce, Special Service Area providers, and other not-for-profit organizations (501c6 and 501c3) to develop and implement diverse programming, commercial corridor activations, and attractions that will engage residents and tourists in Chicago's Central City area to address the impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic on small storefront businesses.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from selection of awardees to last activation.	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The Central City Recovery Program is being administered through delegate agencies.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Drive foot traffic and spending to small and independently owned storefront businesses in the Central City area that faced and continue to face declines in revenue due to decreased foot traffic from workers and tourists and support their long-term recovery.	

## Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	Address the negative economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on small Central City businesses by providing funds to local community organizations to develop and implement diverse programming, commercial corridor activations, and attractions that will engage residents and tourists in a way that will drive foot traffic and spending to these businesses and support their long-term recovery.
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All funds for this program are allocated towards evidence-based interventions.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>The severe impacts of the pandemic on the Chicago's central city are well documented. Research by the Chicago Loop Alliance found foot traffic on major downtown streets declined 60-70% in the first few months of the pandemic and have remained depressed until today (<a href="https://loopchicago.com/assets/WeeklyFootfall_ChicagoLoopAlliance_Wk30Yr2020_L4L.pdf">https://loopchicago.com/assets/WeeklyFootfall_ChicagoLoopAlliance_Wk30Yr2020_L4L.pdf</a>). In the Chicago Pedway, the decline was even more drastic with a 99.6% decline in foot traffic. This decline in foot traffic has been detrimental to downtown businesses but especially small and independently owned businesses with limited access to emergency resources. Research by Avison Young (<a href="https://www.avisonyoung.us/documents/91120/87073301/Chicago+CBD+2022+Q1+Report.pdf/3c2fe249-106a-835f-e553-5ad9ea029cfc?t=1650489550814">https://www.avisonyoung.us/documents/91120/87073301/Chicago+CBD+2022+Q1+Report.pdf/3c2fe249-106a-835f-e553-5ad9ea029cfc?t=1650489550814</a>) quantified significant declines in commuting drivers and rush hour volume through the pandemic which also reflect a significant reduction in customers for these small and independently owned downtown businesses.</p> <p>In addition, significant benefits have been found from street activations that attract customers to areas that have seen a decrease in business activity. For example, Sundays on State, an interactive street festival in the Chicago Loop, saw an average of 67,000 people in attendance at each event, with over half a million attendees across all eight events in the series during 2021. Sundays on State had a direct economic impact in the Loop of over \$12 million. 74% of attendees visiting a Loop business or landmark before, after, or during the event, spending an average of \$157 each. 88% of attendees would attend a future Sundays on State event, and 85% of attendees would refer a friend to Sundays on State. (<a href="https://loopchicago.com/in-the-loop/the-impact-of-sundays-on-state/">https://loopchicago.com/in-the-loop/the-impact-of-sundays-on-state/</a>)</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

## Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of activations/creative installations	Pending first data reporting
	Number of targeted businesses	Pending first data reporting
	Number of vendors/artists subcontracted	Pending first data reporting
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increase in revenue of targeted small businesses	Pending first data reporting
	Increase in foot traffic	Pending first data reporting

## Tourism and Hospitality Recovery

<b>Project ID:</b> 0234781	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$18,000,000.00
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**UST Expenditure Category: 2.35: Aid to Tourism, Travel or Hospitality**

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Industry tourism and hospitality recovery:</b> These programs will drive tourism, particularly business tourism across the city and provide direct support to impacted hospitality, retail, and live events business who experienced harm during the pandemic. The first program is industry-focused events. These are in person events design to support the rebuild of sectors identified by the City's Recovery taskforce while also providing direct aid to businesses that could not work live events due to COVID. The second program focuses on showcasing Chicago-based businesses in vacant spaces throughout the central city. These showcase programs will highlight local businesses who were harmed by the pandemic, while driving tourism back to commercial corridors that were impacted by the pandemic.</p> <p><b>Citywide marketing:</b> This program will seek an organization to conduct citywide marketing to drive tourism back to Chicago. These efforts will emphasize tourism to neighborhoods.</p>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launch in Spring 2022	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Direct spend to beneficiaries (COVID impacted businesses), increased tourism and hospitality activity, increased investment in MWBE tourism and hospitality businesses	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>Industry tourism and hospitality recovery: Support impacted hospitality businesses (treasury enumerated class), brick and mortar retail that was closed during the pandemic, and attract tourism and tourism/hospitality spending</p> <p>Citywide marketing: highlight Chicago and neighborhoods as a tourism destination and attract tourism and tourism/hospitality spending</p>
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><b>Industry tourism and hospitality recovery:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data showing struggling central city: REJournals' article, "Retail: There's a light at the end of the tunnel for Downtown Chicago," explains challenging it has been for downtown Chicago to recover from COVID-19 impacts. While some Chicago neighborhoods have done a much better job at rebounding, "places like Michigan Avenue, State, Oak and Elm Street are going to take longer due to their dependency on foot-traffic." The article also discusses how COVID-19 has "caused many to leave Chicago for more space to work remotely." Although several businesses are returning to their offices in-person, "work culture for many businesses is still largely undetermined, contributing further to retail uncertainty." All of our programs have an in-person component, and several, if not most, programs will patronize downtown venues, restaurants, and live events businesses. This will provide business directly to a heavily-impacted area of the city.</li> <li>- <b>Data showing disproportionate impact on hospitality:</b> The hospitality industry has been heavily impacted by COVID-19. A Brookings 2020 article reported that in May 2020, "52.1% of small businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector reported temporarily closing." Additionally, "Black, Latino or Hispanic, and female workers are overrepresented in hospitality occupations, as are youth and workers with less education." These closings and layoffs "deepened inequality across multiple dimensions." Furthermore, the U.S. Census Small Business Pulse Survey</li> </ul>

(<https://portal.census.gov/pulse/data/>) shows in Figure 2 that the Accommodations and Food Services sector remains the most heavily impacted two years after the start of the pandemic. Figure 6 also shows this sector as one of four sectors with the longest expected recovery time. Finally, the Dept. of Treasury's Final Rule categorizes the tourism, travel, and hospitality industries as designated "impacted industries" and says they "are severely impacted by the pandemic."

**- Data showing proof of concept for MBE/WBE investment:** A Brookings 2020 research study, "To expand the Economy, invest in Black Businesses," discusses the importance of investing in Black-owned businesses. "The underrepresentation of Black businesses is costing the US economy millions of jobs and billions of dollars in unrealized revenues." The study makes it clear that financial institutions, governments, and investment leaders need to address systemic barriers for Black-owned businesses in order to support overall economic recovery. Brookings specifically calls out business opportunities from the private sector and with the private sector as a critical method for addressing some of the systematic harm faced by Black businesses. Another article in StartUp Nation, "Why Investing in Minority-Owned Startups is Key to Unlocking Innovation" discusses a report by National Association of Investment Companies. This report supports the idea that "if MBEs were to reach the average revenues generated by majority-white businesses, it would boost the U.S. GDP by a whopping \$1.37 trillion." The StartUp Nation article goes on to say, "The same report found that minority-focused funds often produce higher yields than their competitors. Such an economic boost, especially in the aftermath of a global pandemic, could be an economic game-changer."

Citywide Marketing:

**- North Dakota:** Tourism marketing has been shown to generate significant economic impact by driving visitation. North Dakota provides a good case study with a decade long campaign that has been successful in connecting the state to potential travelers in an emotional and authentic manner. The most recent return on investment research shows that North Dakota's U.S. campaign generated over \$100 in visitor spending for every dollar spent on advertising. Additionally, survey results from the firm Longwoods International show that viewers were more positive in viewing North Dakota as a place to live, to start a career, to start a business, to attend college, to purchase a second home, and to retire. Survey results for the advertising campaigns of North Carolina, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin were consistent. These results show the potential of tourism marketing to not only drive visitation, but to create long-term benefits through economic development. (Forbes – "Why Tourism Advertising Is More Powerful Than You Think".)

**- Columbus, OH – Challenges of City Branding:** Via collaborative leadership, work done by the city's Economic Development Organization (EDO) and Destination Marketing Organization (DMO), as well as community engagement the Smart and Open brand was created. Via this brand and collaboration, Columbus saw growth of 36% in visitor spending and 21% growth in room nights from 2012 to 2016. ("How Columbus broke through the challenges of city branding- "Align 2 Market. <https://align2market.com/how-columbus-broke-through-the-challenges-of-city-branding/>.)

**- Tourism Advertising Impact Studies – U.S. News:** Impact studies were conducted on the success of California and Colorado's tourism advertising campaigns. Studies show that the "Visit California" campaign resulted in \$369 generated for every advertising dollar spent. Colorado's "Come to Life" campaign has generated \$546 spending for every advertising dollar spent, which is one of the highest ROIs in the country. (Is Pure Michigan a Clear Success? – U.S. News & World Report. <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/articles/2018-10-22/the-impact-of-the-puremichigan-tourism-campaign.> )

<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.
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**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Industry tourism and hospitality recovery</b>	
	Number of events supported	Pending program launch
	Number of MWBE vendors engaged	Pending program launch
	<b>Marketing</b>	
	# of small businesses featured	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Numbers of marketing campaigns	Pending program launch
	<b>Industry tourism and hospitality recovery</b>	
	# of Chicago businesses engaged	Pending program launch
	# of event attendees	Pending program launch
	<b>Marketing</b>	
	Marketing campaign ROI	Pending program launch

Violence Prevention

**Community Safety Coordination Center (CSCC)**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414784	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$18,946,235
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	This funding supports the administrative costs and hiring of staff for the Community Safety Coordination Center. Some of the key activities occurring in this project include engagement and coordination with community and government partners; strategic build out of high risk intervention teams; and antiviolence marketing. <a href="https://chicago.gov/csccl">https://chicago.gov/csccl</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launched in March 2022	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago has hired seven exempt staff and 16 temporary contract staff to support this program. The City has also contracted the William Everett Group to support project management and coordinated engagement efforts. Finally, the City has awarded marketing contracts to two firms to support behavioral change marketing and antiviolence awareness campaigns.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	The CSCC aims to reduce rates of non-fatal shootings, homicides, and violent crime in 15 priority community areas; increase awareness of the root causes of violence and the solutions required to address them; engage deeply with community partners to identify specific strategies needed to reduce violence at the block level	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The goal of the Community Safety Coordination Center is to engage deeply with community members to implement community-wide and hyperlocal strategies for reducing violence. Included in this goal is to utilize marketing to raise awareness of the strategies needed and in place to reduce violence and to change behaviors associated with gun crimes utilizing marketing.
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>All funding for this program is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>1) Coordination of policies and programs amongst municipalities has a proven impact on reducing violence. Evidence has also shown that coordination between police and social service agencies provides better pathways for those at highest risk of violence, thus decreasing violence rates.</p> <p>2) Generally social marketing campaigns are proven to be an effective framework for behavior change interventions, including the ability to increase the willingness of bystanders to intervene in violent situations</p>
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p><a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862794/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf">1)https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862794/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf</a>;</p> <p>2) Stead, Martine &amp; Gordon, Ross &amp; Angus, Kathryn &amp; McDermott, Laura. (2007). A Systematic Review of Social Marketing Effectiveness. Health Education. 107. 10.1108/09654280659731548.; Park, Sihyun &amp; Ko, Yejung. (2021). Social marketing program for dating violence bystander intervention on university campus: analyzing its effectiveness and sociocultural feasibility. Journal of American College Health. 1-10. 10.1080/07448481.2021.1967361.</p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	COORDINATION: Hyperlocal strategies developed for hot spots	First data report pending
	COORDINATION: Number of meetings held for high risk intervention teams in number of communities	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	COORDINATION: Shooting incidents in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-22.20%
	COORDINATION: Homicides in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-20.50%
	COORDINATION: Violent Crime rates in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-6.70%
	COORDINATION: Number of individuals at highest risk of violence in each community area	First data report pending
	MARKETING: Click through rates on digital content to CSCC website	23000 between June 1 and June 30
	MARKETING: Impressions on social media content	15.4 million between June 1 and July 27
	MARKETING: Impressions on radio content	4.1 million between June 1 and June 30
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	0

	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	0

### Community Based Violence Intervention

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414884	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$16,112,077
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Street outreach supports those at highest risk of violence through street outreach and violence interruption, coupled with case management and connections to mental health services, workforce development and employment opportunities, and other wraparound services.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from the start of delegate contracts for service delivery through the end of the funding period	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	This program will be administered through contracts with community partners.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Reductions in perpetrating of serious victimization, Reductions in violent injury, Reductions in arrests	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	Potential benefits for individuals include decreases in violence involvement, increased connections to services, increased employment, and improved stability, along with an overall benefit of reductions in community violence.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All funds for this program are allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	Northwestern Neighborhood & Network Initiative (N3) analysis of the first 8 organizations in Communities Partnering 4 Peace (CP4P) found engagement in street outreach services led to reductions in risk of involvement with gun violence in participants 18-24 months after participation. Fatal and non-fatal gunshot injuries among participants was 20% lower in the 18 months following participation and more than 30% lower in the 24 months following participation. Arrests for violent crime among participants were 28% lower in the 18 months following participation and 17% lower in the 24 months after participation.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continually analyzes outputs and outcome for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

#### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of individuals engaged	First data report pending
	Number of conflicts mediated	First data report pending
	Number of individuals connected to services	First data report pending
<b>Outcomes</b>	Reductions in perpetrating of serious victimization	First data report pending
	Reductions in violent injury	First data report pending

<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Reductions in arrests	First data report pending
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	0

### Place-Based Violence Interventions

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414883	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$9,941,688
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	They City is coordinating place-based violence interventions that address the infrastructure needs of the communities most impacted by violence while also providing resources and support to create safe spaces. This includes coordinating services and supports for block clubs; implementing the Home and Business Protection Program; and providing supports for violence prevention events. <a href="https://chicago.gov/cscv">https://chicago.gov/cscv</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launched in March 2022	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago is engaging with community partners in 15 priority communities to develop and implement hyperlocal, place-based strategies. These strategies are being implemented by staff at the CSCC and there are no current contracts in place.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Reductions in the rates of shootings, homicides, and violent crime in 15 priority communities; increases in the perceptions of safety in 15 priority communities; increases in the perception of trust between the City and community leaders in 15 priority communities.	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	The CSCC is working to address the root causes of violence in 15 priority communities, including community blight, trauma, and lack of opportunity. Place-based strategies work to address multiple factors that contribute to violence hot spots.
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	<p>All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>1) Home and Business Protection Program: A rebate program instituted in Washington D.C. provided rebates to residents and business owners, resulting in over 22,000 cameras receiving reimbursement since 2017 and over 40 arrests made for violent crime utilizing footage from those cameras.</p> <p>2) Studies have shown that block clubs and other forms of collective efficacy improves the conditions of the built environment in the area and increases the willingness of residents to intervene on behalf of others for the common good, decreasing overall crime and violence.</p> <p>3) Improvements in the physical environment are proven to decrease mental fatigue and tendencies towards psychological aggressions, as well as increases social interactions, decreasing violent behavior.</p> <p>4) Cities that have implemented vacant lot programs have seen decreases in violent crime by up to 40% and increases in perception of safety by as much as 55%. Vacant lot greening is generally considered the most cost-effective violence reduction strategy</p> <p>5) Research since the late 1980's reveals a significant connection between exposure to community violence and psychological impacts, resulting in poor academic performance, an inability to form trusting relationships, desensitization towards violence, and an increase in aggressive behavior.</p>
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	<p>1) <a href="https://ovsig.dc.gov/page/private-security-camera-rebate-program">https://ovsig.dc.gov/page/private-security-camera-rebate-program</a></p> <p>2) Sampson, Robert J, Stephen Raudenbush Felton Earls. 1997. "Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multilevel Study of Collective Efficacy." Science 277: 918-924; 1.; Maxwell CD, Garner JH, Skogan WG. Collective Efficacy and Violence in Chicago Neighborhoods: A Reproduction. Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice. 2018;34(3):245-265. doi:10.1177/1043986218769988</p> <p>3) Shepley M, Sachs N, Sadatsafavi H, Fournier C, Peditto K. The Impact of Green Space on Violent Crime in Urban Environments: An Evidence Synthesis. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2019;16(24):5119. Published 2019 Dec 14. doi:10.3390/ijerph16245119</p> <p>4) Branas et al. 2011; Branas et al. 2018; Garvin et al. 2013; Heinze et al. 2018; Kondo et al. 2016; Moyer et al. 2019</p> <p>5) <a href="https://www.vpc.org/studies/trauma17.pdf">https://www.vpc.org/studies/trauma17.pdf</a></p>
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	<p>The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of residential HBPP applications received	2,500
	Number of business HBPP applications received	100
	% of HBPP applications from 15 priority community areas received	First data report pending
	Number of block clubs established or expanded in 15 priority communities	First data report pending
	Number of service requests completed for safety-related infrastructure issues in 15 priority communities (as requested by CSCC)	First data report pending
	Number of vacant lots "greened" or developed in 15 priority communities	First data report pending

<b>Outcomes</b>	\$ spent on resources for violence prevention events	First data report pending
	# of events supported with resources for violence prevention events	17
	# of community providers that receive mental health skills building training	258 through July 28
	Shooting incidents in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-22.20%
	Homicides in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-20.50%
	Violent Crime rates in 15 priority communities in current year versus previous year	-6.70%
	Number of times footage was obtained from HBPP camera by CPD to aid in investigation	First data report pending
	Shooting incidents in designated CSCC hot spots	First data report pending
	Homicides in designated CSCC hot spots	First data report pending
	Violent crime in designated CSCC hot spots	First data report pending
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Perception of safety by community members in 15 priority communities - measured annually	First data report pending
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	0

**Victim Support Funding Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0414791	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	The initiative aims to provide services and support to victims of violent crime and their families, immediately following a violence incident as well as long-term. This includes support services like crisis intervention, mental health supports, and grief counseling, along with practical supports like assistance with applying for Crime Victim Compensation, benefit navigation, relocation and housing assistance, and food access. This initiative aims to support seeks to ensure that all victims of violence receive the supports they need in order to heal.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Time period from the start of delegate contracts for service delivery through the end of the funding period	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Supporting healing for victims of violence, addressing pervasive trauma in communities, and ultimately reducing and preventing future violence involvement.	

**Use of Evidence**

<p><b>Project Goals</b></p>	<p>Chicago is split almost evenly among its Black, Latinx, and White populations, however, violence in Chicago disproportionately impacts people of color. In 2020, 79% of homicide or non-fatal shooting victimizations were Black and 15% were Latinx. In the majority of incidents in Chicago, the victims were male (84%) or between 20 and 39 years old (68%). Victim services will support victims of violence and their families, who are primarily Black, Latinx, and low-income.</p>
<p><b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b></p>	<p>A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.</p>
<p><b>Evidence Basis</b></p>	<p><b>San Francisco District Attorney’s Office: Victim Services Division (VSD) – San Francisco, CA</b>                  The division offers a variety of services to support the victims of crime such as crisis counseling, witness relocation and assistance with crime related medical expenses. The division also has a California Victim of Crime Compensation (Cal VCB) program which provides reimbursement to many crime-related expenses to eligible victims. In 2020, the division provided services to 8,212 victims of violent crime and processed 824 Cal VCB applications, 2,039 crime related bills such as medical mental health, etc. and paid out ~\$1.1m in compensation. (Source: Victim Impact Survey Report, April 2021, San Francisco District Attorney’s Office, Victim Services Division)</p> <p><b>Center of Victim Research (CVR) – Multiple states across the US</b>                  The Center for Victim Research is funded by the Office for Victims of Crime and operated by the Justice Research and Statistics Association, the Urban Institute, and the National Center for Victims of Crime is an online resource center to share information, better produce and use victim research, and improve responses to the crime victims and their families in the US. CVR has funded approximately 30 state and local researcher-practitioner partnerships, completed nearly 60 technical assistance requests across 22 US states and have had more than 42,000 visitors who sought resources through CVR’s website (Source: Lessons from One Year of Operating the Center for Victim Research, Urban Institute)</p>
<p><b>Program Evaluation</b></p>	<p>The City continually analyzes outputs and outcome for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.</p>

**Performance Report**

<p><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p>Number of victims or family members served/ connected to support services</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
	<p>Percentage of incidents responded to by location (hospital, crime scene, home visit, etc.)</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p>	<p>Percentage of victims/loved ones connected with CPD investigating detectives, CPD Family Liaison Detectives, and CPD victim advocates.</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
<p><b>Mandatory Indicators</b></p>	<p>Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
	<p>Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>
	<p>Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs</p>	<p>First data report pending</p>

## Youth Intervention Programs

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504793	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$14,427,225
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	This intervention will provide services to meet the needs of young people with violence involvement, both victims and perpetrators, who are underserved by existing City programs. The intervention includes case management and services navigation to connect youth with trauma-informed mental health services, employment support and other wraparound services.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program to launch in 2023; active for remainder of LFRF duration	2 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increase skills and connections to caring adults and activities for youth at highest risk of violence and justice involvement through early referral	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	Provide youth violence prevention services for ~2,000 high risk youth. Participation in these programs will drive improved youth self-efficacy (confidence in the ability to exert control over one's own motivation, behavior, and social environment) and reductions in youth violence involvement.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for output metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for outcome metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	Pending program launch
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	Pending program launch

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

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504894	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$5,100,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	The Department of Family and Supportive Services seeks to expand its current Service Coordination and Navigation (SCaN) program model to additional community areas. SCaN is an intensive, community-based model that connects youth ages 14-24 at the highest risk of violence involvement to services in support of goals that increase their stability, self-efficacy, and assist in their transition to adulthood.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Exact timeline for this program has not yet been finalized.	
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	Delivery mechanism has not yet been finalized for this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increase stability and self-efficacy for youth at highest risk of violence involvement and assist in their transition to adulthood.	

### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	<p>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. 63% of the Chicago's homicides and non-fatal shootings occur within 15 community areas that comprise only 24% of the city's population. These communities are primarily African American and Latinx and have been historically disinvested. In addition to experiencing increases in violence, these communities were also disproportionately impacted by COVID-19.</p> <p>The SCaN program model is intentionally place based in communities that have experienced high levels of violence. Through this program model, youth who are at the highest risk of violence involvement are connected to a Navigator who serves as an advocate and provides intensive individualized service coordination. Through the service coordination, youth are connected to services that support their goals such as employment, education, mental/behavioral health, etc.</p>	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continually analyzes outputs and outcome for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for output metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increase in self-reported sense of safety	To be collected via surveys throughout the program life cycle.
	Increase in self-reported sense of personal agency/self-efficacy	To be collected via surveys throughout the program life cycle.

<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Sustained engagement in supportive services	To be reported on later in the program life cycle (long term outcome).
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	0

**Youth Justice Diversion Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504794	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$10,000,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11: Community Violence Interventions	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	<p>The Mayor’s Office, the Chicago Police Department (CPD), and the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) are currently developing a new youth deflection and diversion model (“New Model”) to replace the Juvenile Intervention and Support Center (JISC) that is respectful, equitable, trauma-informed, data driven, and results in positive outcomes for youth, families, and communities. The New Model has two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New CPD “Interactions with Youth” policy that will outline standards and protocols for deflection and diversion that reduce the potential for traumatization, limit the role of law enforcement, and prioritize social services.</li> <li>2. New DFSS supports and services model that will focus on community-based connections and trauma-informed approach to build upon a young person’s strengths.</li> </ol>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launch planned for Sept. 2022	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	This project aims to reduce the number of arrest of youth, especially those living in disproportionately impacted communities, across the city of Chicago for low level offenses.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	The goal of this program is to decrease the number of youth, especially those living in disproportionately impacted, impacted by the legal and justice system.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	Strategies and data collection methods for output metrics are currently under development	Pending program launch
	Decrease in the number of youth arrested for low level offenses	Pending program launch
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increase in youth that have contact with law enforcement and connection to prevention services	Pending program launch
	Increase in youth's sense of community safety	Pending program launch
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	0
	Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	0

Youth Opportunities

**My Chi My Future Youth Program**

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504795	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$11,200,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.25 Addressing Educational Disparities: Academic, Social and Emotional Services	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	My CHI. My Future. is an initiative with a goal of connecting every young person in Chicago with an out-of-school time program. The community strategy of My CHI. My Future. involves selecting a lead delegate agency (anchor organization) in each of 15 community areas to convene other youth-serving organizations and those with a stake in young people across the community to discuss and implement strategies to connect young people to programming. This includes the delegate convening regular meetings with stakeholders, identifying and creating opportunities for young people to be connected to programming, managing a community seed grant program, and promoting the My CHI. My Future. website and app. <a href="https://explore.mychimyfuture.org/">https://explore.mychimyfuture.org/</a>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program launch in mid-2022, active through end of LFRF funding period	2.5 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to both delivery services directly and engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	My CHI. My Future. aims to improve academic, social and emotional outcomes for youth in communities most impacted by COVID.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	My CHI. My Future.'s two major goals are to 1) increase the human capital dedicated to getting young people connected to opportunities and 2) decrease the number of disconnected youth in a particular community. Research shows the immense positive impact of youth participation in after-school and summer programming, as well as the importance of having caring adults in their lives. The program convenes leaders and mobilizes caring adults within the community to address significant barriers to youth involvement in out of school time opportunities, such as addressing gaps in type of programming, awareness of programs available, and increasing collaboration between organizations.
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<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	A final determination on evidence-based interventions for this program is currently pending internal review.
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	An appropriate evidence basis meeting the SLFRF and City of Chicago standards is currently under development for this program.
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.

### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	Number of adults consistently engaged in MCMF convenings and programs	Pending data reports
	Number of grants disbursed	1
	Number of residents accessing MCMF through website and app	14,500
	Youth hired per community for Youth Kickback Series	14
	Percent of DFSS delegates participating in My CHI. My Future. convenings and programming	Pending data reports
	Percent of required City departments and agencies engaged in convenings and programming	100%
	Number of youth and families reached through events and convenings	Pending data reports
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increase in human capital supporting youth-serving opportunities in a community	Pending program results data
	Youth feel more connected to their community	Pending program results data
	Youth report feeling optimistic about their future	Pending program results data
	Increase in connection and collaboration across the ecosystem of caring adults	Pending program results data
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs	Pending data reports

### Youth Opportunity Programs

<b>Project ID:</b> 0504893	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$53,800,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 2.10: Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	<p>The Youth Jobs program includes expanded funding for three youth employment programs under the umbrella of One Summer Chicago:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Chicagobility employs youth ages 14-15 through project-based learning and skill-building experiences.</li> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· Chicago Youth Service Corps employs youth ages 16-24 year-round through programming focused on leadership development and local/civic engagement.</li> </ul> <p>DFSS's Youth Services Division released RFPs for the three programs in January 2022 and awarded 57 delegate agencies in April 2022. The term of the contracts will be from April 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023. Based on need, availability of funds and contractor performance, DFSS may extend this term for up to one additional year (through December 31, 2024)</p>	
<b>Timeline</b>	Program active 2Q22-4Q24	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago intends to engage with community partners and/or vendors to deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	Increased economic mobility, increased HS/college attainment, valuable work experience, summer income, greater learning recovery, violent/property crime reduction, and increase in human capital for supporting youth-serving opportunities.	

**Use of Evidence**

<b>Project Goals</b>	This initiative will support youth and their families with economic recovery, improved lifelong prospects (high school and college attainment, valuable work experience, learning recovery). Communities in which these youth and families reside should see a reduction in crime and violence youth servicing opportunities. The initiative will target communities that have had a history of disinvestment, which has led to lower income and higher rates of violence.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	All program funding is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	

**Evidence Basis**

**University of Chicago Urban Labs – Chicago, IL**

Researchers at the University of Chicago Urban Labs (Chicago) announced the results of a study of One Summer Chicago Plus, a summer jobs program designed to reduce violence and prepare youth for living in some of the City's highest violence neighborhoods. The study was carried out over the summer and provided a 6-week minimum wage job for 25 hours / week. The study concluded that youth summer job program participants' violent crime arrests dropped by 30%+ over the subsequent year (Source: University of Chicago - "Chicago jobs program reduces youth violence, Urban Labs study shows").

**Understanding the Potential of Summer Jobs Programs for Youth in Philadelphia – Philadelphia, PA**

WorkReady program run by the Philadelphia Youth Network (PYN) helps teenagers and adults to engage in a meaningful summer employment. The program provides incentives-based programs targeted towards people within the age group of 12-24 with little to no previous work experience. The program offers opportunities for career exploration and engages participants in hourly work-based experiences. As per a PYN survey, about 21% of the participants never had a job and about 65% of the participants were unemployed prior to enrolling in WorkReady program. A research paper from NBER1, which studied Philadelphia's WorkReady program for the summers of 2017 and 2018, reported that participation in WorkReady generated a 65 percent decline in arrests relative to the control complier mean (the implied mean outcome for those in the control group who would have accepted the treatment if it had been offered to them) (Source: Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab - "Understanding the Potential of Summer Jobs Programs for Youth in Philadelphia"; National Bureau of Economic Research – "When Scale and Replication Work: Learning From Summer Youth Employment Experiment").

**New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) – New York City, New York**

The program was administered by the New York City Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) and was designed to improve school attendance, academic achievement, and employment of low-income youth between the ages of 12 – 24. Youths who were selected for the SYEP program were offered two main services: minimum-wage entry jobs with private/ public employers and educational services. A study by Erin Valentine and colleagues, conducted in 2017, suggested that there was a difference in total employment, with 72.3% of the SYEP participants being employed during the application summer vs. 18.5% of the control group. There was a statistically significant difference in total earnings, with SYEP participants earning an average of \$580 more than the control group. (Source: National Institute of Justice – "New York City Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)").

**Program Evaluation**

The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans."

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	% Chicago Youth Service Corps (CYSC) participants completing the Leadership/Personal Development tasks and playlists on My CHI. My Future.	First data report pending
	% of CYSC participants who complete a capstone project	First data report pending
	% of CYSC participants who complete the entire year-round program	First data report pending

<b>Outcomes</b>	% of CYSC participants who identify with target population criteria	First data report pending
	% of Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) participants who meet the target population criteria	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who are placed in employment or attend a training program identified by the agency and youth	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who complete the entire 6-week program	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who report a positive relationship with an instructor or coordinator	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who complete the workforce preparation training	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who complete the financial literacy training	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who complete the workforce preparation training	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who plan to enroll in OSC the next year	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who complete the entire 6-week program	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who meet the target population criteria	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who report a positive relationship with a youth coordinator or mentor	First data report pending
	CYSC participants reporting growth in civic-minded attitudes and behaviors	First data report pending
	CYSC participants reporting growth in personal and leadership development	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who demonstrate change in financial behavior	First data report pending
<b>Mandatory Indicators</b>	% of SYEP participants who demonstrate work readiness skills for continued employment	First data report pending
	% of SYEP participants who secure long-term employment after the summer	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who successfully obtain a state ID	First data report pending
	% of Chicagobility participants who create a professional resume	First data report pending
	Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs	First data report pending
	Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs	First data report pending
Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs	First data report pending	

Essential City Services

**Management & Administration**

<b>Project ID:</b> 21A018	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$9,981,419
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 7.1 Administrative Expenses	

**Project Overview**

<b>Activities</b>	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 program and projects funded by the SLFRF.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Active for duration of LFRF program	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago will directly deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	n/a	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	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 program and projects funded by the SLFRF.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	n/a	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	n/a	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	The City continuously analyzes outputs and outcomes for all LFRF-funded projects according to its performance management standards, and will continue to seek out opportunities for rigorous program evaluation where appropriate. We look forward to providing more information in future reports on applicable program evaluation plans.	

#### Performance Report

<b>Outputs</b>	n/a	
<b>Outcomes</b>	n/a	

#### Revenue Replacement

<b>Project ID:</b> 0054774	<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$1,319,592,000
<b>UST Expenditure Category:</b> 6.1: Provision of Government Services	

#### Project Overview

<b>Activities</b>	Funds for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.	
<b>Timeline</b>	Active for duration of LFRF program	3 years
<b>Delivery Mechanism</b>	The City of Chicago will directly deliver services described under this program.	
<b>Intended Outcomes</b>	n/a	

#### Use of Evidence

<b>Project Goals</b>	Funds for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.	
<b>Evidence-Based Interventions</b>	n/a	
<b>Evidence Basis</b>	n/a	
<b>Program Evaluation</b>	n/a	

**Performance Report**

<b>Outputs</b>	n/a	
<b>Outcomes</b>	n/a	