Center for Health Equity  
University of Pittsburgh  
Graduate School of Public Health  
Behavioral and Community Health Sciences

AUTHORS OF THIS REPORT

Gina Brooks, BA  
Behavioral and Community Health Sciences  
Graduate School of Public Health

Richard Garland, MSW  
Behavioral and Community Health Sciences  
Graduate School of Public Health

Steven M. Albert, PhD  
Behavioral and Community Health Sciences  
Graduate School of Public Health
HOMICIDE REVIEW PARTICIPATION

Kimberly Beechan
Allegheny County Jail

Kimberly Booth
Juvenile Probation

Barry Bud
Pittsburgh Police Department

Rob Conroy
Ceasefire PA

Jane Daitilo
U.S District Attorney

Jay Gilmer
City of Pittsburgh/Pittsburgh Initiative to Reduce Crime

Kirk Holbrook
Chief of staff Jake Wheatley Office

Emily Kulick
Allegheny County Department of Human Services

Conor Lamb
Federal Attorney

Raymond Logan
Consultant

Molly Morrill
Allegheny County Jail collaborative coordinator

Sabrina Orlansky
Allegheny County Adult Probation
Julie Platt  
University of Pittsburgh Intern

Roland L. Slade, Sr.  
Kingsley Association

Taili Thompson  
Department of Human Services

Art Terry  
Kingsley Association

Mike Vogel  
Housing Authority Chief of Police

Chengyuan Zhou  
Allegheny County Department of Human Services

SUPPORTIVE CONTRIBUTORS

Tamara Collier  
United States Attorney’s Office for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Erin Dalton  
Allegheny County Department of Human Services

Mary Greer  
UPMC Presbyterian Trauma Services

David Harris  
University of Pittsburgh Professor of Law

Tim Harvison  
Crafton Borough Police Department

Alan D. Murdock  
UPMC Presbyterian Trauma Services

LaToya Warren  
Allegheny County Jail
ADVISORY BOARD

Nicholas Beldecos  
DSF Charitable Foundation

Randolph Brockington, Sr.  
Allegheny County Department of Human Services

Franco Harris  
Super Bakery, Inc.

Lisa Kuzma  
Richard King Mellon Foundation

Elizabeth Miller  
Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC

Bill Strickland  
Manchester Bidwell Corporation

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Richard King Mellon Foundation  
Pittsburgh, PA
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Executive Summary
Our detailed review of Allegheny County’s 106 homicides in 2018 further supports the need to distinguish between types of homicide cases. The 2018 homicide total for the City of Pittsburgh was 55 (decrease in 3.5% from 2017) and for the Suburbs 5 (increase of 1% from 2017).

Allegheny County Homicide Demographics 2018
- 91 (86%) victims were male (compared to 85% in 2017).
- 74 (70%) victims were black (compared to 77% in 2017).
- 11 victims were killed in Squirrel in a mass shooting, leading the most deaths in neighborhoods.
- The median age of a homicide victim was 28.
- 32% of homicide victims were African American males between the ages of 21-30.

A Typical Homicide in Allegheny County
- **Victim**
  - Male
  - African American
  - Between 21-30 years old
  - Has between 1 and 5 prior arrests
  - Has prior drug and/or burglary arrest on arrest history
  - Was or previously on probation/parole
- **Suspect**
  - Male
  - African American
  - Between 21-30 years old
  - Has between 1 and 5 prior arrests
  - Has prior drug and/or weapon arrest on arrest history
  - Was or previously on probation/parole
- **Homicide Circumstances**
  - The victim and suspect were peers (they had something in common)
  - The incident occurred between 9pm-12am
  - The incident occurred on Saturday
  - The homicide involved a firearm
Key findings from 2018 show that:

- **Homicide victimization continues to be unevenly distributed across populations or places.** While only 12% of Allegheny County residents are black or African American, 74% of the victims were black. Ten percent of the homicides occurred in just 1 zip code of Allegheny County’s 130 neighborhoods, zip code 15217.

- **Firearms are the main cause of death.** Cause of death in 90% of homicides was gunshot wounds. Including the 11 victims in the mass shooting.

- **Social context matters for homicide victimization.** Chronic, multigenerational involvement in violence and illegal activities; additional opportunities for conflict through increased use of social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and websites attracting extremist); prevalence of drugs, alcohol, and access to firearms; biases and violence as normative behavior were identified as relevant in the homicides.

The complexity of homicide and intentional injury prevention has become increasingly clear and points to the urgent need for efforts to address violence at multiple levels within Allegheny County communities. The recommendations include:

- **Identify and involve the support networks of at-risk individuals and, specifically, engage those at risk who are not currently involved in mandated health or behavior programs.** Engaging individuals and families at risk of violence victimization in non-traditional settings (e.g., community-based organizations, primary care clinics) is a strategic way to address the complexity of peer conflict. We must begin to vet the agencies that deliver health and behavior health services, to make sure we get the proper fit to assist families, communities, and children affected by this disease.

- **Modify community programs’ participation requirements to ensure equal access.** Engaging individuals will improve participation and commitment: Modify participation requirements (e.g., parent/guardian signature, payment), adapt service delivery to include non-traditional methods in communities, increase communication and coordination among behavior, health, and social programs and systems. After-school programs are a necessity.

- **Increase community participation and investment in violence prevention efforts.** Combat attitudes of violence as normative behavior and promote an appropriate form of conflict resolution; support existing anti-violence groups and coalitions that provide awareness, education, and prevention; improve and strengthen community-police relations; and distribute anti-violence materials throughout Pittsburgh. Provide more education, to change perceptions. We want to change community norms through education.

- **Enhance the homicide review process to better inform our understanding of contributing factors and potential solutions.** Recruit new community and law enforcement members; enhance data collection efforts, specifically to better account
for the unique factors involved in intimate partner homicides; increase police involvement; and enhance dissemination methods.

**Technical Notes**
The Pitt Public Health Community Violence Prevention Initiative, within the Center for Health Equity and Department of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences at the Graduate School of Public Health, began in August 2012. Utilizing a public health perspective, the project seeks to gain an enhanced understanding of the contextual and underlying factors impacting community violence so that appropriate recommendations specific to the unique needs of Allegheny County communities can be made. Utilizing our greater understanding and the experience gained from the 2012 through 2018 Homicide Reviews, this represents our seventh findings report. As of 2014 we started reporting data for all of Allegheny County and not just for the City Pittsburgh.

**Background and Overview**

For the past seven years we’ve been vocal about the transient population, and its effect on violence in our communities. For the past two years the Violence Prevention Program at the University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public Health has been able to address the issue by having a few life coaches - (outreach workers) in the county to verify the population that are moving from the city to the county.

In the past five years our program has seen the county’s homicide rate rise. That being said, it’s our duty to try to depict certain issues from a community-involvement perspective.

The city of Pittsburgh has been observing favorable results through their out-reach efforts, in interrupting the transmission of this disease. Our program have been successful at interrupting things in the county. Unfortunately, the program currently struggles with being provided sufficient funding streams. We feel the outreach component of violence prevention program is the most under-funded activity in this work (Cure Violence in Chicago has been going strong for almost twenty years. We’ve been doing our own similar model here, but struggle every year to raise the funds necessary to run this model. We have never reached the level of staff needed to combat this disease.). The outreach piece of the program is a vital component because it’s a tool that helps identify and investigate trends, identify possible targets and Outcomes. Although we use “investigate” in our language, we are not trying to solve a case, we are merely collecting data, to justify the trends then stop another act from occurring.

One aspect to consider is that the location of where a person’s death occurs may not necessarily be the neighborhood that the person is from. Their residential address usually is a factor that allows us to speak to particular issues.

People in the communities may question if a particular incident is group related or related to a domestic disturbance. Each year Allegheny county’s rates of domestic and intimate
partner violence have increased. The past two years we have also seen the number of men below the age of 21 that’s been killed. These two things mean that we need a more robust out-reach program in both the city and county. It can only be addressed through our collaboration, which will enable us to do the work necessary in stopping our numbers from climbing. It’s important to be cautious when addressing the success of our projects. Without a commitment from our government agencies, we may experience a decline in the program’s effectiveness. Despite the fact that our efforts may go unnoticed we understand that, the more relationships we develop, and nurture, the job will become easier.

We have been fortunate that some of our private funders continue to support this work. It is important to note all the work that goes into producing this report. We understand the responsibility that follows to substantiate our findings. The collaboration we have with all of our partners is key.

Our broad goals are to:
1. Uncover patterns among incidents of homicide
2. Identify key preventable factors that contributed to the homicide.
3. Develop recommendations for homicide prevention
4. Disseminate information and engage in community dialogue about violence prevention within Pittsburgh and Allegheny County neighborhoods.

**Partnership Coordination** Using a participatory-based approach, key local stakeholders were identified and invited to partner on project activities. Community partners involved representatives from a variety of organizations, each invested and contributing expertise to the project’s objectives. Partners included adult and juvenile courts, county jail, city and county social service providers, public health professionals, trauma physicians and health care professionals, schools, anti-gun violence advocates, and community members with long-standing experience with violence prevention efforts in Allegheny County.

**Data from Partners** Data were collected on the 106 homicides through complementary sources of information including the Allegheny County Jail, Allegheny County Department of Human Services, Allegheny County Adult and Juvenile Probation, various social media sites and the Allegheny County Medical Examiner’s Office. Partners were responsible for searching their own agencies for victim-specific information (e.g., previous involvement or supervision history, previous criminal charge) and sharing in preparation for review meetings.

**Data from Community** Two coaches - two academic research staff - constituted the “outreach team,” who gathered fine-grained, contextual information surrounding the homicides from communities impacted by violence in 2018. Our outreach team members (Life Coaches) are long-term residents of Allegheny County with extensive violence prevention experience, particularly around retaliatory violence and street outreach. The
outreach team discussed homicide cases with key neighborhood members and attended local community meetings to collect further detailed information. Information was gathered for each homicide and victim, including such things as relationship of the victim with the suspected perpetrator, evidence of previous conflict between the two, and family history of violence. The outreach team used information gathered from the community and media outlets to reach a consensus on whether the risk of retaliation was likely.

**Homicide Review Group** Composed of community partners, ten homicide review group meetings took place from January 2018 to January 2019 in which all 2018 homicides were discussed. Review meetings were organized by the month in which the homicide occurred in order to focus on the homicide while it is still current and the dynamics of each homicide. Community-based groups specific to the neighborhood where homicides occurred also were invited to attend the review. Meeting leaders encouraged brainstorming underlying causes of violence and intervention implications and recommendations. All review meeting participants signed a non-disclosure statement.

The information discussed in this report represents a summary of collected data and information shared in homicide review group meetings and does not represent individual or organizational perspectives.
Results

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOMICIDES 2014-2018**

City | Suburbs
--- | ---
2014 | 71 | 37
2015 | 59 | 55
2016 | 58 | 48
2017 | 57 | 50
2018 | 55 | 51
- Not included in the charts were 2 Asian males.
- The largest age group is between 50-54 a population of 46,653 in Allegheny county out of a total of 1,188,294.
- Males lead in Allegheny county homicides by 86%, 39% population in the Allegheny County 43% female.
- In the United States Blacks come in at 64% of homicides, black population is 13%. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>10,486</td>
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<td>12,117</td>
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<td>0.754 sq mi</td>
<td>3814</td>
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<td>152027</td>
<td>Chartiers, Ezplin, Sheraden</td>
<td>1.86 sq mi</td>
<td>7,986</td>
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<td>Elliot</td>
<td>4.94 sq mi</td>
<td>18,023</td>
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<td>152030</td>
<td>Brookline</td>
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<td>13,551</td>
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- Allegheny county population estimates at 1,188,294. Number of occupied homes in Allegheny County are 533,960. Family led homes: 308,009, Husband-wife family: 222,332, Other family: 85,677, male led with no wife present: 20,406, female led with no husband present: 65,271, Nonfamily homes: 225,951, living alone: 186,958, not living alone: 38,993
- Allegheny County consist of 130 Municipalities, plus the 32 within the City itself.
Each year homicides tend to happen more on the weekend days than weekdays, in 2018 we saw an increase on Saturday than ever before and a decrease on Thursdays.
Each year we usually see the same trend in times, 2018 we seen a spike in 9am-12pm due to the mass shooting of 11 people at the Squirrel Hill Synagogue.
Allegheny County Homicides by Month 2014 and 2018
Overdose, 1
Drowning, 2
Overdose, 1
FIREARMS
STABBING
STRANGULATION
TRAUMA

Allegheny County Cause of Death 2014 and 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<td><strong>Total Number of Homicides</strong></td>
<td>108</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td><strong>Location Type</strong></td>
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<td>Street, Road, Avenue</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>House/Home</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Housing Authority Housing</td>
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<td>Apartment</td>
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<td>Automobile</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Bar, Club, Business</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Park, Parking lot, Wooded area</td>
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<td>Other (i.e. vacant building, river, business)</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td><strong>Residence of Victim at time of death</strong></td>
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<td>Pittsburgh</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Category</td>
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<td>Outside of Allegheny County</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Killed in Neighborhood of Residence</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td><strong>Others injured in incident</strong></td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td><strong>Received DHS Services</strong></td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td><strong>Perpetrator/Suspect</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Arrest made</strong></td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td><strong>Deceased (e.g. murder-suicide)</strong></td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td><strong>Charges pending (e.g., self-defense)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Unknown</strong></td>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>60</td>
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## Conflict context, definition (Allegheny County, 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Context</th>
<th>Definitions &amp; Clarification</th>
</tr>
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| Peer conflict*            | • Purposeful, self-motivated  
  *Peer- move in the same circle.  
  • Peers or individuals with something in common (e.g., avocation, residence, age) with more than a superficial familiarity  
  • Conflicts may stem from such things as drugs, money, power, or disrespect, but not gang business.                                                                      |
| Gang/Group related        | • U.S. Department of Justice gang definition is used, specifically there is:  
  o Identifiable leadership and internal organization  
  o Collective identification by employing a common name, slogan, sign or symbol, style or color of clothing  
  • Conflicts are “gang on gang” or one named gang versus another named gang and may involve such things as turf/territory, intimidation, power, pride and respect, or gang business (e.g., drugs, stolen commerce, firearms, prostitution)  
  • Geographically defined boundaries in Pittsburgh that determine with what gang you should affiliate                                                                 |
| Isolated Incident         | • Incidents that are criminally motivated, but do not involve aspects of a peer or gang-related conflict  
  • Considered an isolated event  
  • Conflicts may stem from such things as:  
    o Robbery, home invasion  
    o Argument/conflict  
    o Contracted killing                                                                                                                                                        |
| Child abuse               | • Intentional injury or violence towards a child                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Intimate partner/Domestic violence | • Intentional injury or violence perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner (e.g., boyfriend, girlfriend, wife husband).  
  • Domestic injury or Violence between family members or household affairs.                                                                                                    |
| Non-criminal or unintentional | • Incidents that are not criminally motivated and do not involve aspects of a peer or gang-related conflict  
  • Conflicts may stem from such things as:  
    o Unintended target  
    o No apparent motive  
    o Negligence or improper firearm storage  
    o Personal protection or self-defense                                                                                                                                 |
| Hate Crime                | • Typically one involving violence that is motivated by prejudice on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.                                                                                       |
| Law Enforcement           | • Any incident that involves law enforcement                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Unknown                   | • Unknown due to incomplete information                                                                                                                                                                                        |
## Conflict Context Allegheny County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peer conflict</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang-related</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated Incident</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner or Domestic Violence</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-criminal or unintentional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drug charges was leading charges victims received, majority was manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver.

Charges shown are adult charges, 86% of victims had juvenile charges starting as young as 11 years of age.
**Key Contributing Factors**

Public information and news outlets often oversimplify intentional injury and homicides in Allegheny County, frequently identifying street gangs and illicit drugs as the source of conflict. Through community engagement and academic-community partnerships, greater contextual information was gathered and homicides were found to involve a variety of factors. Numerous contributing factors were identified and discussed with partners as relevant to homicides from 2018.

Discussion took place around the role of street drugs, multigenerational family involvement in violence and illegal activities. This cycle of violence, and its impact on the breakdown of a family unit, was identified as a contributor to a victim’s involvement in violence. Why we are taking the public health approach of violence being a disease and passed on.

The increasing access to and use of social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram) was still extensively discussed around homicide cases, particularly social media as an additional opportunity for conflict (i.e., beyond face-to-face arguments). In addition to things such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat and twitter social media is beginning to play a larger role in sources of conflict among individuals and future violence and intentional injury. Additionally, drugs, alcohol, and access to firearms were also frequently highlighted as related to the homicides.

Violence as normative behavior and an appropriate form of conflict resolution was discussed as a significant contributing factor to the homicides. A lack of mentoring or positive behavior modeling within families, in addition to a potential familial cycle of violence, as well as within the schools and carried out in neighborhoods was identified as relevant in the homicides from 2018.

**Seven Year Comparison: Emerging Differences**

Victim and homicide differences emerged between 2012 and 2013. Female victims represented a larger number of homicides in 2013, (17% of total homicides, of which 50% were related to intimate partner violence). Furthermore, female intimate partner homicides were associated with a variation in cause of death compared to 2012 with 50% due to a gunshot wound, 25% due to poisoning, and 25% due to stabbing.

Age of homicide victim differed between the years, with the majority of victims aged 18 to 25 years in 2012 compared to the majority 35 years or older in 2013.

In 2014 firearm charges for victims and suspects before the homicide incidents took place more frequent. There were victims and suspects with more than one firearm charge usually juvenile to an adult. We noticed that more and more on our lists of homicide incidents were charged with firearm violations, more than 50% of our victims and suspects.

Data on victim’s neighborhood of residence at time of death illustrates that in the four years approximately one quarter of 2015-2016 Allegheny County homicide victims were living outside of city limits at time of death.
In 2017-2018 we seen a rise in domestic violence both against intimate partner violence and domestic violence between family members. 9% of homicides were domestic. Also we have seen an increase of home invasions and robberies coming I at 12% of homicides committed on the person committing the act and on the person(s) being robbed.

**Recommendations**
The complexity of homicide and intentional injury prevention has become increasingly clear over the past three years of project activities. In order to be effective, a range of interventions need to take place at multiple levels. The remainder of this report outlines recommendations from partners that incorporate information and insight gained in 2015. Some of the recommendations are similar to those made following the review of homicides from 2012-2018, illustrating the improvements that still need to take place. Divided into *Individuals and Peers at Risk*, *Service Improvement*, and *Community Action*, the recommendations identify potential opportunities to further understand, increase awareness, and prevent and respond to violence impacting Allegheny County communities.

*Individuals and Peers at Risk*

- **Identify and involve the support network of at-risk individuals.** Natural supports are key assets in encouraging an individual’s engagement, commitment, and success in health and behavior programs. Natural supports play a critical role in the well-being and safety of individuals at risk for violence through their support and advocacy and should be identified and engaged in violence prevention and intervention activities.

- **Reach out and engage those at risk for violence who are not currently involved in a mandated health or behavior program.** Due to regulations of local health and behavior programs (e.g., juvenile court), individuals who are not under mandated involvement, but who may be at risk for violence, are unable to access services that may be of benefit. Emphasis needs to be on engaging and linking these individuals at multiple points of contact (e.g., primary care clinics, community-based organizations, after school programs) to appropriate health and behavior programs.

*Service Improvement*

- **Enhance linkages between behavior, health, and social programs and systems.** Continuity between behavior, health, and social systems is crucial. Linkages between systems should be improved to avoid any interruption in use or loss to follow-up.

- **Focus on engagement.** Individuals, particularly youth, may be more willing to participate in community health and social programs if they are engaged, rather than identified as needing a particular service. Getting the children of homicide victims more involved in community activities and keeping them actively busy, would be a valuable investment.
- **Modify participation requirements.** Community adolescent or youth programs often require a parent/guardian’s signature or payment in order to participate. These requirements eliminate potential participants who are unable to provide either a signature or payment. Program modifications or exceptions to participation requirements would ensure that all interested adolescents have a chance to participate, and overall, increase their access to a supportive community.

- **Adapt structure of service delivery in community settings.** Community stigma and distrust of certain institutions are significant barriers to access and utilization of existing health and social services. Health and social service organizations should adapt their structure of service delivery to include non-traditional methods (e.g., having more men and women walking neighborhoods) to not only increase awareness and program participation, but also better understand why current services are not being utilized and combat stigma and distrust.

- **Increase communication and coordination among organizations concerned with violence prevention efforts.** Numerous organizations are currently working with individuals and families at risk for violence or around local violence prevention efforts. Increased communication and coordination between these organizations would promote earlier intervention with individuals with an increased risk of victimization, as well as foster a larger network of individually tailored violence prevention efforts.

**Community Action**

- **Combat attitudes of violence as normative behavior and an appropriate form of conflict resolution.** The normalization of violence exists within Pittsburgh families and communities, and overall, supports a cycle of violence. Increase anti-violence initiatives that combat such attitudes; promote positive behavior modeling for children, youth, and young adults; and teach and encourage appropriate conflict resolution strategies.

- **Improve and strengthen community-police relations.** Poor community-police relations negatively impact and undermine violence prevention efforts. Increased trust, respect, and accountability between both groups is essential in order to work toward creating safe communities.

- **Distribute anti-violence and homicide awareness, education, and prevention materials throughout Pittsburgh.** Homicide and community violence information should be distributed throughout communities, local government and county agencies, and local media. Through increasing awareness and knowledge of homicide prevalence, greater attention and discussion can take place around the urgency for more effective prevention efforts.
• **Increase community participation and investment in violence prevention efforts.** Numerous community organizations, groups, and coalitions are already providing anti-violence awareness, education, and prevention throughout Allegheny County. Local governmental agencies, academic institutions, and community assets (e.g., barbershops and beauty salons, religious institutions, funeral homes) should support these existing efforts, so that a broad coalition to confront the violence problem impacting our communities can be created.

**Community Recommendations**

• **Enhance data collection efforts.** Toxicology reports conducted by the medical examiner’s office, victim’s social media presence, and prior residence information, as well as information on surviving children and other family members, would allow for an improved review of homicides. Additionally, data collection efforts should be expanded to better account for the unique factors involved in intimate partner homicides, such as history of abuse, including Protection from Abuse (PFA) filings and prior police-involved incidents; history of substance abuse; weapons in the home; use of community resources; and previous use of mental health and other behavioral health services by perpetrator.

• **Increase police involvement.** Collaboration for the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police and County police and their involvement and representation in homicide review meetings is crucial to gaining a comprehensive understanding of homicides within Allegheny County. Their commitment and participation may also foster improved community relations.

• **Disseminate findings through multiple methods.** Findings should be disseminated widely, including non-traditional methods such as public safety meetings, as well as shared with neighborhoods and communities impacted by violence to encourage community engagement and dialogue around appropriate intervention and prevention efforts. Placing copies of the report in barbershops and hair salons, for the community to read.

• **Track initiative involvement.** It is important to keep track of the diverse violence prevention initiatives around Allegheny County and to observe their impacts on the homicide rate. Bringing representatives from these initiatives to the table to share with all homicide review members is essential; they may also assist in disseminating information to the community.

• **Increase awareness of Social Media.** Informing community members to check children, family members and friend’s social media pages for threats of violence. Social media has a huge effect on the violence in schools, business and the community as a whole. Getting on top of the issues before they occur through the
social media lenses will help stop a lot if not most of the violence we see in our communities.
## Community Resources

**Center for Victims**  
3433 East Carson Suite #300  
Pittsburgh, PA 15203  
(412) 482-3240  
24 hour crisis hotline 1-866-644-2882

**Community Empowerment Association**  
Arts, Culture, & Training Center  
7120 Kelly Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15208  
(412) 371-3689

**First United Methodist Church**  
1406 Cornell Street  
McKeesport, PA 15132  
(412) 672-5352

**Department of Human Services**  
1 Smithfield Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222  
(412) 350-5701

**Hill House Association**  
1835 Centre Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
(412) 392-4400

**Homewood Community Engagement Center**  
622 N Homewood Ave  
Pittsburgh, PA 15208  
(412) 383-0830

**Manchester Citizens Corporation**  
1319 Allegheny Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15233  
(412) 323-1743

**National Council for Urban Peace and Justice**  
P.O. Box 99746  
Pittsburgh, PA 15233  
(412) 606-0059

**One Hood Media**  
info@1hood.org  
(412) 404-2347

**The Pittsburgh Project**  
2801 North Charles Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15214  
(412) 321-1678

**The Corner Pittsburgh**  
200 Robinson St  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
(412) 683-1400

**Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh**  
610 Wood Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

**YMCA Homewood**  
7140 Bennett Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15208  
(412) 243-2900

**Kingsley Association**  
6435 Frankstown Ave  
Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
(412) 661-8751  
kingsleyassociation.org
Appendix A. Allegheny County Zone Map

Source: http://apps.alleghenycounty.us/website/MuniList.asp
1 Aleppo Township
2 Borough of Aspinwall
3 Borough of Avalon
4 Borough of Baldwin
5 Baldwin Township
6 Borough of Bell Acres
7 Borough of Bellevue
8 Borough of Ben Avon
9 Borough of Ben Avon Hts.
10 Municipality of Bethel Park
11 Borough of Blawnox
12 Borough of Brackenridge
13 Borough of Braddock
14 Borough of Braddock Hills
15 Borough of Bradford Woods
16 Borough of Brentwood
17 Borough of Bridgeville
18 Borough of Carnegie
19 Borough of Castle Shannon
20 Borough of Chalfant
21 Borough of Cheswick
22 Borough of Churchill
23 City of Clairton
24 Collier Township
25 Borough of Coraopolis
26 Borough of Crafton
27 Crescent Township
28 Borough of Dormont
29 Borough of Dravosburg
30 City of Duquesne
31 East Deer Township
32 Borough of East McKeesport
33 Borough of East Pittsburgh
34 Borough of Edgewood
35 Borough of Edgeworth
36 Borough of Elizabeth
37 Elizabeth Township
38 Borough of Emsworth
39 Borough of Etna
40 Fawn Township
41 Findlay Township
42 Borough of Forest Hills
43 Forward Township
44 Borough of Fox Chapel
45 Borough of Franklin Park
46 Frazer Township
47 Borough of Glassport
48 Borough of Glen Osborne
49 Borough of Glen Osborne (formerly Osborne)
50 Hampton Township
51 Harmar Township
52 Harrison Township
53 Borough of Haysville
54 Borough of Heidelberg
55 Borough of Homestead
56 Indiana Township
57 Borough of Ingram
58 Borough of Jefferson Hills
59 Kennedy Township
60 Kilbuck Township
61 Leet Township
62 Borough of Leetsdale
63 Borough of Liberty
64 Borough of Lincoln
65 Marshall Township
66 Town of McCandless
67 Borough of McDonald
68 City of McKeesport
69 Borough of McKees Rocks
70 Borough of Millvale
71 Municipality of Monroeville
72 Moon Township
73 Municipality of Mt. Lebanon
74 Borough of Mt. Oliver
| 75  | Borough of Munhall               | 104  | Borough of Sharpsburg            |
| 76  | Neville Township                | 105  | South Fayette Township           |
| 77  | North Braddock Borough          | 106  | South Park Township              |
| 78  | North Fayette Township          | 107  | South Versailles Township        |
| 79  | North Versailles Township       | 108  | Borough of Springdale            |
| 80  | Borough of Oakdale              | 109  | Springdale Township              |
| 81  | Borough of Oakmont              | 110  | Stowe Township                   |
| 82  | O’Hara Township                 | 111  | Borough of Swissvale             |
| 83  | Ohio Township                   | 112  | Borough of Tarentum              |
| 85  | Municipality of Penn Hills      | 113  | Borough of Thornburg             |
| 86  | Pennsbury Village               | 114  | Borough of Trafford              |
| 87  | Pine Township                   | 115  | Borough of Turtle Creek          |
| 88  | Borough of Pitcairn             | 116  | Upper St. Clair Township         |
| 89  | City of Pittsburgh              | 117  | Borough of Verona                |
| 90  | Borough of Pleasant Hills       | 118  | Borough of Versailles            |
| 91  | Borough of Plum                 | 119  | Borough of Wall                  |
| 92  | Borough of Port Vue             | 120  | West Deer Township               |
| 93  | Borough of Rankin               | 121  | Borough of West Elizabeth        |
| 94  | Reserve Township                | 122  | Borough of West Homestead        |
| 95  | Richland Township               | 123  | Borough of West Mifflin          |
| 96  | Robinson Township               | 124  | Borough of West View             |
| 97  | Ross Township                   | 125  | Borough of Whitaker              |
| 98  | Borough of Rosslyn Farms        | 126  | Borough of White Oak             |
| 99  | Scott Township                  | 127  | Borough of Whitehall             |
| 100 | Borough of Sewickley            | 128  | Wilkins Township                 |
| 101 | Borough of Sewickley Hts.       | 129  | Borough of Wilkinsburg           |
| 102 | Borough of Sewickley Hills      | 130  | Borough of Wilmerding            |
| 103 | Shaler Township                 |      |                                  |
Appendix B. Pittsburgh Bureau of Police Zone Map

Source: Pittsburgh Bureau of Police
James Hilston/Post-Gazette
Appendix C. Bibliography


