

Study: Killings surge in 2020; pandemic, protests play roles

February 2 2021, by Jim Salter



In this June 22, 2020, file photo, a police officer stands posted at the entrance of an Applebee's restaurant, in St. John, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis. A gunman opened fire inside the restaurant, killing one and injuring at least two others, police said. A new study released Monday, Feb. 1, 2021, by the National Commission on COVID-19 and Criminal Justice and Arnold Ventures looked at 34 U.S. cities and found a 30% spike in killings in 2020 compared to 2019. The study said the coronavirus pandemic and the racial injustice protests that followed George Floyd's death were factors. (Christian Gooden/St. Louis Post-Dispatch via AP File)

Killings rose dramatically across the U.S. last year, and a study released Monday suggests the coronavirus pandemic and racial injustice unrest were factors.

The study released by the [National Commission on COVID-19 and Criminal Justice](#), along with the Houston-based philanthropic organization [Arnold Ventures](#), looked at [crime rates](#) in 34 cities of varying sizes. It found a 30% spike in homicides in 2020 compared to 2019. Study leaders called for urgent action to improve police-community relations and expand anti-violence initiatives.

Richard Rosenfeld, a University of Missouri-St. Louis criminologist and one of the study's lead authors, said officers around the country were forced off the streets and into quarantine due to either contracting COVID-19 or to avoid being exposed by colleagues. Even when on the job, social distancing requirements kept officers from interacting closely with the community, he said.

"That really reduced the ability of law officers to engage in the kinds of proactive policing that can reduce crime," Rosenfeld said in an interview.

Rosenfeld's home city was among those studied, and among the most violent. St. Louis recorded 262 killings last year, the most since 267 in 1993, when the city's population was substantially higher.

St. Louis was far from alone. Homicides rose in 29 of the 34 cities studied. Killings more than doubled in Chula Vista, California, and Chandler, Arizona.

Larger cities were hit hard, too: Milwaukee's homicides rose 85%,

Seattle saw a 63% increase, Chicago killings jumped 55% and New York City saw a 43% increase.

Milwaukee police Sgt. Efrain Cornejo said in an email that several factors contributed to the city's rise in killings. Efrain said the [city](#) is still researching the cause "to develop better and new strategies to reduce [gun violence](#) in the future."



In this Sept. 7, 2020 file photo, a woman kneels on the ground outside the University of Chicago Medicine's Comer Children's Hospital where an 8-year-old girl was taken after being killed in a shooting that wounded three others in Chicago. A new study released Monday, FEB. 1, 2021, by the National Commission on COVID-19 and Criminal Justice and Arnold Ventures looked at 34 U.S. cities and found a 30% spike in killings in 2020 compared to 2019. The study said the coronavirus pandemic and the racial injustice protests that

followed George Floyd's death were factors. (Armando L. Sanchez/Chicago Tribune via AP, File)

The study found that the pandemic "has disproportionately affected vulnerable populations, placing at-risk individuals under additional physical, mental, emotional, and financial stress."

The virus also strained police, courts, hospitals and other entities tasked with responding to violence, and hampered violence reduction outreach efforts, the study found.

Homicide rates in 2020 topped 2019 levels during every month, but the increase was steepest after massive protests spurred by George Floyd's death in Minneapolis on May 25. The study found that in June through August, homicides rose 37% compared to 2019.

Rosenfeld said that deploying large teams of officers to demonstrations "reduced policing out in the community where it's needed to keep crime in check."

The authors said homicides also spiked in the mid-2010s when protests followed the deaths of young Black people at the hands of police, including 18-year-old Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, in 2014.

While it will be months before the [federal government](#) compiles full national statistics, authors of the study said it is likely that 2020 will see the worst one-year homicide rate increase ever, topping the 13% increase in 1968.

The study noted that despite the spike in killings, homicide rates in the U.S. have dropped sharply over the past quarter of a century. The overall

[homicide](#) rate for the 34 cities study was 11.4 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2020, compared to 19.4 deaths per 100,000 residents in 1995.

Other violent crimes also rose in 2020. The study showed that rates of aggravated assaults rose 6%, and gun assaults jumped 8%.

But residential burglaries dropped 24% and drug offenses declined 30%. Rosenfeld said the fact that so many people were staying home and off the street was a factor in the reduction of non-violent crime.

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