Strategic Opportunities Committee
Thursday, February 25, 2016, 1-3:00 p.m.
300 W. Adams, 2nd Floor Conference Room
Chicago, IL

AGENDA

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

II. Approval of the Minutes of December 8, 2015

III. Discussion of Strategic Opportunities Committee Report

IV. Discussion of Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Planning Framework

V. 2016 Research and Analysis Unit Goals (should time allow)

VI. Other Business

VII. Adjourn
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Strategic Plan: Byrne JAG Activities for Federal Fiscal Years 2016-2019 (DRAFT)

This document integrates the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority’s (“Authority’s”) core research, policy, and grantmaking activities into a rolling strategic plan that will be built out and implemented in Federal Fiscal Years 2016-2019. It has four sections:

I. **Strategic Plan**, which describes the overall vision for the Authority’s strategic plan;

II. **Principles**, which identifies foundational purposes that the Authority’s Research and Grants should serve;

III. **Priorities**, which uses Illinois’ Byrne JAG to outline the goals the Authority’s work should achieve; and

IV. **Process**, which identifies the objectives the Authority will undertake in FFY 2016-19

About the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

The Authority is the State’s criminal justice research and grantmaking agency. Its mission is to reduce crime and violence and increase public safety by improving criminal justice outcomes and helping create a more effective criminal justice system through research, funding, and technical assistance and by coordinating the development of information systems.

To realize this mission, the Authority has two principal divisions: its Research and Analysis Unit (Research) and its Federal State Grants Unit (Grants). While all 50 states and U.S. territories have the equivalents of these units, the Authority has earned throughout its more than 30-year history a distinct national reputation for using research to inform funding and programs that strengthen criminal justice policies and practices.

The Authority is governed by a statutorily created 25-member independent oversight Board composed of state and local public safety officials, community leaders, and policy experts. With members representing the diverse parts of the State’s criminal justice system, the Authority’s Board sets agency priorities, tracks the progress of ongoing programs, and oversees the agency’s grantmaking.

In calendar year 2015, the Authority administered roughly $50 million of state and federal programs. Two thirds of the Authority’s funding for programs came from the three major federal formula block grants: the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) fund, and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Overall, the Authority provides a high return on investment for the State. For every dollar Illinois spends on the Authority's operations, the agency is able to administer $10 in programs. As a matter of policy, the Authority’s funding was targeted at high crime and victimization areas and distributed evenly through the State’s Northern, Central, and Southern regions.
I. STRATEGIC PLAN

In the summer of 2015, the Authority’s Board Chair created the Strategic Opportunities Committee (“Committee”) from the agency’s board and gave it the following charge:

*The Strategic Opportunities Committee shall work with the Authority’s Board to define*
- The Principles that will provide strategic vision and governance to direct the agency’s grant work;
- The Priorities that focus the agency’s grant work to implement the principles;
- The Process that the agency will use in its grant work to maximize the effectiveness of the state’s justice system.

*The Committee shall work closely with the Authority’s Grants and Research units to achieve the following objectives:

- Create a three-year strategic plan for the Authority’s grant work;
  - Coordinate the mandated planning for the Authority’s federal block grants and state grant advisory groups;
  - Encourage and coordinate federal and private grant work in addition to its federal block grants to drive targeted improvements to Illinois justice system that are informed by the Authority’s principles and priorities.
  - Partner with other state agencies and engage in state level initiatives to align interests.

To create a three-year strategic plan for the Authority, the Committee undertook a rolling planning process for federal fiscal years 2016-19. Eventually all of the Authority’s major federal public safety formula block grants will be encompassed in an overall plan, centered in a set of foundational principles, priorities, and anchored in a dynamic process involving the Board, Committee, the agency’s staff, and the agency’s grantees.

II. PRINCIPLES

To ground this strategic planning process, the Committee established two sets of foundational principles for the Authority. The first set of principles is designed to direct the Authority’s overall work, articulating a vision for the Illinois’ criminal justice system and the purposes it should serve:

**Guiding Principles**

1. **Legitimacy:** Criminal justice practices and policy should provide an equitable justice system for all Illinois residents by strengthening the trust between citizen and the justice system and promoting the fair distribution of rights, resources and opportunities. These practices and policies should intentionally acknowledge gender bias and disproportionate minority contact and create systemic change to address these issues.
2. **Respect**: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that victims are treated with respect in regard to their dignity and privacy, and that their rights are enforced.

3. **Due Process**: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that all individuals are afforded equal access to fair treatment under the law.

4. **Fair and Just**: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that all individuals are treated equally and that punishment is proportional to the seriousness of the offense committed, designed to achieve offender accountability, victim restoration and public safety, and limited to the amount necessary to achieve the intended outcomes.

5. **Recovery**: Support and services should be provided to victims who suffer physical, emotional or financial harm as the direct result of the offender’s criminal conduct. These services should be provided whether or not the victims choose to participate in the criminal justice system.

6. **Rehabilitation**: The criminal justice system should require and support offender rehabilitation services to offenders who want them. These services should be provided in a culturally competent, gender sensitive and trauma informed manner.

7. **Strengthen Communities**: The criminal justice system should strengthen communities and their informal capacities to prevent crime and violence.

8. **Prevention**: The criminal justice system should prevent crime and violence to mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities.

9. **Research Informed**: Criminal justice policies and practices should be informed by statistics, research, and community input. Criminal justice data, statistical analyses, and research should be accessible to all communities.

10. **Collaboration**: The sectors of criminal justice system and victim service providers should collaborate to provide efficient, effective and expedient justice. This collaboration should foster cross-system coordination and information sharing.

11. **Efficient**: The criminal justice system should avoid unnecessary costs and maximize its limited resources to achieve its intended outcomes.

While the above Guiding Principles outline a broad vision for the State’s criminal justice system, the Grantmaking Principles below articulate how the Authority will achieve it:

**Grantmaking Principles**

1. The Authority should strive to maximize the use of available federal and state funds, seeking any and all reasonable alternatives to lapsing funds back to the federal or state government.

2. The Authority's decision to award federal and state funds should have a foundation in the best available research, evaluation, practice and professional advice.

3. The Authority's decision to award federal and state funds should be considerate of the balance of resources across the justice system and its potential impact in other areas of the system.

4. The Authority's federal and state funds should not result in the duplication of efforts already in place.

5. The Authority's federal and state funds cannot be used to supplant other funds.

6. The Authority's federal and state funds should be allocated (a) to areas demonstrating need based on an analysis of the nature and extent of the problem(s),
and (b) to programs in areas where there is an opportunity to impact the identified problem(s).

Also, to the extent permitted by program guidelines, some portion of available federal and state funds should be used for the following:

1. To encourage collaborative approaches to problem solving, planning and program implementation;
2. To encourage innovative pilot or demonstration projects;
3. To evaluate funded projects and support an ongoing program of research designed to further planning and program development; and
4. To build the capacity of those in the criminal justice system.

Together, these Guiding and Grantmaking Principles provide the Authority’s staff and Board with the core purposes and operational imperatives inform and direct the agency’s core work.

III. PRIORITIES

To begin defining the ways in which the Authority will allocate resources and set its research priorities, the Committee focused on Illinois’ Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG). By design, Byrne JAG is fundamentally different from the other federal formula grants administered by the Authority. As the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) describes, Byrne JAG “is the cornerstone of the federal justice assistance program,” particularly structured “to test innovative approaches to emerging problems” and build capacity for jurisdictions to replicate effective programs.1 While federal formula block grants like Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) have discreet mandated areas of funding, Byrne JAG’s “strength is in its flexibility,” offering seven

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possible program areas to which State Administering Agencies like the Authority must
direct funding:

1. Law enforcement;
2. Prosecution, courts, and indigent defense;
3. Crime prevention and education;
4. Corrections and community corrections;
5. Drug treatment and enforcement;
6. Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and,
7. Crime victim and witness (other than compensation).

As these program areas effectively encompass all aspects of Illinois’ state and local
criminal justice system, they also touch upon all of the areas in which the Authority
operates, from developing information systems to supporting victim services. As such,
Byrne JAG presents the Authority with the opportunity not only to plan for how it should
direct Byrne JAG funds to support the State’s current justice system, but also to envision
the criminal justice system to which Illinois should aspire.

Another way of describing the Committee’s use of Byrne JAG planning is that it is a
vehicle for the Authority to think about and create objectives for Research, Grants, and
the Board that would help the agency realize its Guiding and Grantmaking Principles.
In this sense, this plan is designed not to begin and end with Byrne JAG activities, but
rather to lead into, inform, and unify the agency’s other planning activities under a shared
strategic vision. Because of the way the federal government distributes its dollars, the
Authority’s administration of its federal block grants and the activities they support can
easily become separated from each other, focusing on particular requirements of the
respective grants, but missing potential comprehensive opportunities to improve public
safety outcomes. This planning process ultimately brings all of the Authority’s planning
together, so that when the agency begins planning for VOCA and VAWA activities—and
thus thinks more deeply about how the agency should use Research and Grants to
improve outcomes for victims of crime, sexual assault, and domestic violence—it will do
so in coordination with the activities and lessons learned from its Byrne JAG planning
and funding.

**PROCESS: BYRNE JAG GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

Consistent with the Authority’s Guiding and Grantmaking Principles, the Authority’s
Byrne JAG activities should be structured to accomplish the following overall goal:

*The Authority should use research to inform grantmaking which supports programs that*

1. “test innovative approaches to emerging problems” and build capacity for
   jurisdictions to adopt effective ways in which to control crime and strengthen
   public safety,” 3 and

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2 “Cornerstone for Justice,” pg 2.
2. provide a critical statewide public safety benefit.

The Committee defined particular goals that Byrne JAG programs should accomplish under the fund’s seven program areas to ensure that the Authority’s funding is not driven merely by inputs and outputs, but rather by outcomes.

**Law Enforcement**
- **Goal:** To support the development and implementation of policing strategies that are data-driven, evidence-informed or have promise to reduce serious crime, especially violent crime, and strengthen partnerships and the trust between citizens and the justice system.

**Prosecution, Court Programs, and Indigent Defense**
- **Prosecution Goal:** To support protect public safety programs that balance the needs to hold offenders accountable in an equitable manner, ensure the fundamental rights, liberties and due process of the accused, protect victim’s constitutional rights, and in so doing help restore the trust between citizens and the justice system.
- **Court Programs Goal:** To support problem solving and specialty courts that balance offender rehabilitation with public safety and in doing so help restore the trust between citizens and the justice system.
- **Indigent Defense Goal:** To support, through resources and training, those mandated to protect the fundamental rights, liberties and due process of the accused and connecting defendants with community based services when possible and appropriate.

**Prevention and Education**
- **Goal:** To support evidence-informed and promising strategies to reduce crime and violence, mitigate its harmful effects and in doing so strengthening communities’ capacities and factual understanding of the causes of crime in order to prevent crime and violence.

**Corrections and Community Corrections**
- **Goal:** To enhance the safety of correctional facilities and communities, support evidence informed or promising behavioral change programming guided by proven risk assessment for services in order to reduce reoffending, with an emphasis on programming that allows offenders to remain in their communities when appropriate.

**Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs**
- **Goal:** To support evidence-informed and promising efforts that break the cycle of system involvement for people with mental illness, cognitive disability, and substance abuse.
Victim and witness programs (other than compensation)

- **Goal:** To support the needs of victims and witnesses while also respecting and supporting victims’ rights and choices.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement

- **Goal:** To support planning, research and evaluation that examines key criminal justice topics and programs and identifies promising and evidence-based practices for the purposes of informing key stakeholders. To support the development of a statewide information sharing environment, through the use of Global standards, that facilitates timely, accurate, and efficient exchange of operational data for criminal justice stakeholders.

**PROCESS FOR BYRNE JAG GRANTMAKING, FFY 2015-18**

To create a process that will enable the Board to assess whether the Authority achieves the goals it set for the agency under Byrne JAG, the Committee believed it is essential first to understand the recent history of how the agency has administered its Byrne JAG funding, as well as its overall federal and state grantmaking. (To see an overview of the Authority’s recent grantmaking, see Appendix 1.) While the recent history of the Authority’s funding makes it clear that Byrne JAG has been used to support important programs throughout the State, the Committee’s analysis of its recent history pointed to four areas that needed improvement.

1. In recent years, while the Authority has used researched-informed RFPs for its other federal funds, the agency has not made sufficient use of research-informed Request for Proposals (RFPs) for Byrne JAG funding, which is the most effective way to ensure an open, transparent, and competitive process to award grants.

2. While required matches help encourage grantees to invest their own resources grant programs, the Authority has no clear policy on grantee matches for its Byrne JAG initiatives. This lack of a policy has led to inconsistent use of matches, and a missed opportunity for the Authority to help its grantees build capacity to administer their program, particularly as federal funding has significantly decreased in recent years.

3. Few Byrne JAG grants are designed, supported, or evaluated by research. This is problematic, as the best way to ensure that grant programs promote particular public safety outcomes is to require them to be based in evidence and have clearly defined and measureable goals and objectives that can be assessed through evaluation.

4. Although Byrne JAG is ideally suited to “spur innovation,” most of Illinois’ Byrne JAG programs are based in legacy with insufficient rigorous research about the effectiveness of the programs and no established policy about how long funding will last or what kind process the agency will use to transition programs off of funding. As Byrne JAG funds have decreased significantly in recent years, these practices inhibit the Authority from demonstrating what is effective in reducing crime and violence and from supporting new programs to test different strategies to increase public safety.
To address these areas of needed improvement and to ensure that Research and Grants realize their overall goals, the Authority identified the following objectives for its work under Byrne JAG for the next three federal fiscal years:

Year 1 (By October 2016):

Authority Staff Objectives
1. The Authority will assess all Byrne JAG grantees based on the Authority’s Principles and JAG Program Goals.
   a. Number of grantee self-assessments completed submitted.
   b. Number of self-assessments analyzed to determine whether the programs currently being supported reflect the Authority’s principles and achieves the particular program goal under which they are funded.
   c. % of grantees reviewed whose self-assessments appear to indicate they are achieving the particular program goals under which they are funded.
   d. Number of grantees whose current performance metrics were examined.
   e. Number of grantees whose performance measures were modified to better assess program outcomes.
   f. % of grantees whose performance measures were modified.
2. The Authority will increase its use of research-informed RFP-based funding for Byrne JAG by issuing one competitive RFP to support implementation of strategies proven effective to reduce violence.
   a. Number of competitive RFPs issued under JAG
3. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for one-quarter of the JAG programs currently funded.
   a. Number of JAG programs in which research and evaluation summaries were developed.
   b. % of JAG programs with summaries developed.
4. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for five other select areas of interest to inform state public safety policy and practice in concert with the Grants unit and Committee members.
   a. Number of summaries completed.

Committee Action Steps
1. As the Authority increases its use of research-informed RFP-based funding, the Committee will develop particular goals and objectives for the Authority’s use of research-informed RFPs for all of its federal block grants, informed by the 2014 Illinois Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA).
2. The Committee will create criteria for how the Authority will define and assess Byrne JAG programs that deliver a statewide benefit.
3. The Committee will explore whether it should establish percentages of Byrne JAG funding that should be set aside for particular program areas.
Year 2 (By October 2017):

Authority Staff Objectives
1. The Authority will work with all grantees to review and revise performance metrics designed to realize program goals.
   a. Number of grantees whose current performance metrics were examined.
   b. Number of grantees whose performance measures were modified to better assess program outcomes.
   c. % of grantees whose performance measures were modified.

2. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for the remaining three-quarters of the funded JAG programs.
   a. Number of JAG programs in which research and evaluation summaries were developed.
   b. % of JAG programs with summaries developed.

3. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for additional other select areas of interest to inform state public safety policy and practice in concert with the Grants unit and Committee members (number to be determined).
   a. Number of summaries completed.
   b. 100% of new grants informed by knowledge base
   c. Construction of online public database

Committee Action Steps
1. The Committee will establish goals and measurable objectives for the Authority’s use of research-informed RFPs for its federal block grants.
2. The Committee will establish a policy for matches.
3. The Committee will establish a policy for determining length of funding.
4. The Committee will establish criteria for programs that deliver statewide benefit, along with the amount or proportion of Byrne JAG funds that will be dedicated to such programs.
5. The Committee will decide whether the Authority should establish the specific amounts, proportions, or range of Byrne JAG funds that will be used to test innovative approaches to emerging problems and build capacity for jurisdictions to adopt effective ways in which to control crime and strengthen public safety.
6. The Committee will decide whether the Authority should establish the specific amounts, proportions, or range of possible funding for each Byrne JAG program area.

Year 3 (By October 2018): Full Implementation

Authority Staff Objectives
1. The Authority will analyze data from all programs, assess their effectiveness based on program objectives, and report to the Committee on an annual basis.
   a. Number of program reviews conducted.
   b. % of programs funded that were reviewed.
2. Byrne JAG Funding decisions will be made on the basis of programs’ effectiveness of achieving Byrne JAG’s programmatic goals.
   a. Number of funding decisions made on the basis of program effectiveness.
   b. % of all funding decisions in which funding was made on the basis of program effectiveness.

3. Funding decisions will reflect the Committee’s match policies.
   a. Number of programs that meet the Committee’s match policies.
   b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee’s match policies.

4. Funding decisions will be determined by the Committee’s length of funding policies.
   a. Number of programs that meet the Committee’s funding length policies.
   b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee’s funding length policies.

5. Funding decision will be determined by the Committee’s criteria for programs that deliver a statewide benefit and designed to test innovation.
   a. Number of programs that meet the Committee’s criteria.
   b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee’s criteria.

Committee Action Steps
1. The Committee will assess the Authority’s effectiveness at realizing the overall goal for Byrne JAG based on how successful they have been at realizing these objectives.
2. The Committee will begin to prepare for the next three-year strategic plan.
Federal and State Grants
Inflows/Sources and Outflows/Grants Made

Fiscal Years 2011 – 2015*

*State Fiscal Years beginning July 1 and ending June 30
Sources of Funds - $300 Million Total
FY 2011 – 2015
($ in Millions; % of Total)

- Federal Grants: $156.1 million (52.1%)
- Continuing State Grants: $75.6 million (25.2%)
- Discontinued State Funds: $67.9 million (22.7%)
Inflows/Sources
Total FY 2011 - 2015
($ in Millions)

Federal Grants
- VOCA 78.5
- VAWA 21.4
- JAG 39.1
- Other 17.1

156.1

State Grants
- CF 9.0
- ARI 15.2
- IFVCC 1.2
- SFS 2.5
- MV 30.9
- DPA 16.8

75.6

ICJIA

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
CF – Ceasefire
ARI – Adult Redeploy

IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
SFS – Safe from the Start
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
DPA – Death Penalty Abolition
Outflows/Grants Made
Total FY 2011 - 2015
($ in Millions; % of Total)

Criminal Justice System Agencies
51.7% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
48.3% of Grants Made
Inflows/Sources
FY 2012
($ in Millions)

Federal Grants
- VOCA: 16.1
- VAWA: 4.4
- JAG: 8.5
- Other: 2.7

Total: 31.7

State Grants
- DPA: 16.8
- MV: 6.2

Total: 23.0

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
DPA – Death Penalty Abolition
Inflows/Sources
FY 2013
($ in Millions)

Federal Grants
VOCA 14.1
VAWA 4.2
JAG 6.7
Other 4.4

29.4

State Grants
ARI 1.8
IFVCC 0.3
SFS 0.6
MV 6.1

8.8

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
ARI – Adult Redeploy
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
SFS – Safe from the Start
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
Inflows/Sources
FY 2014
($ in Millions)

Federal Grants
- VOCA: 15.8
- VAWA: 3.9
- JAG: 6.6
- Other: 3.3

State Grants
- CF: 4.6
- ARI: 6.4
- IFVCC: 0.4
- SFS: 0.8
- MV: 6.1

29.6

18.3

ICJIA

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
CF – Ceasefire
ARI – Adult Redeploy
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
SFS/Legacy – Safe from the Start/Legacy
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
Inflows/Sources
FY 2015
($ in Millions)

Federal Grants

VOCA
16.9

VAWA
4.5

JAG
6.6

Other
2.5

State Grants

ARI
7.0

CF
4.4

IFVCC
.5

SFS
1.1

MV
6.3

Other
2.5

30.5

19.3

ICJIA

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
CF – Ceasefire
ARI – Adult Redeploy
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2011
($ in Millions; % of Total)

Criminal Justice System Agencies
50.4% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
49.6% of Grants Made
Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2012
($ in Millions; % of Total)

Criminal Justice System Agencies
53.7% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
46.3% of Grants Made
Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2013
($ in Millions; % of Total)

Criminal Justice System Agencies
55.1% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
44.9% of Grants Made
Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2014
($ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

Criminal Justice System Agencies
53.3% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
46.7% of Grants Made
## Outflows/Grants Made
### FY 2015
($ in Millions; % of Total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Outflows</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probation/Parole</td>
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<td>Correctional Facilities</td>
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<td>Prevention &amp; Edu.</td>
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<td>Victim Services</td>
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<td>Research, Eval., &amp; Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Info. Systems</td>
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### Criminal Justice System Agencies
45.9% of Grants Made

### Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
54.1% of Grants Made
Federal and State Grants by Funding Category, Region, and Source

Fiscal Year 2015*

*State Fiscal Years beginning July 1 and ending June 30
FY 2015 Funding by Region

Total: $46,829,761

- Cook County: $20,052,975 (43%)
- Central Counties: $8,144,210 (17%)
- State Agencies: $4,501,974 (9%)
- Southern Counties: $4,976,206 (11%)
- Collar Counties: $5,011,449 (11%)
- Other Northern Counties: $4,142,947 (9%)

Source: ICJIA Grant Information Management System
Regions based on US Districts.
2014 Index Crime Incidents and Drug Arrests by Region

**Violent Index Crime**
- **Cook County**: 28,749 (62%)
- **Collar Counties**: 3,985 (9%)
- **Central Counties**: 7,158 (15%)
- **Southern Counties**: 3,528 (8%)

**Property Index Crime**
- **Cook County**: 133,627 (51%)
- **Collar Counties**: 41,531 (16%)
- **Central Counties**: 45,967 (18%)
- **Southern Counties**: 21,482 (8%)

**Drug Arrests**
- **Cook County**: 50,588 (50%)
- **Collar Counties**: 18,736 (19%)
- **Central Counties**: 15,828 (16%)
- **Other Northern Counties**: 6,834 (7%)
- **Southern Counties**: 8,311 (8%)

Violent Index crimes: Reported incidents of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery

Property Index crimes: Reported incidents of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson


Source: Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Reporting program
2014 Total Index Crime Incidents and Drug Arrests and FY 2015 Funding by Region*

*Excludes funding to state agencies.

Source: Funding - ICJIA Grant Information Management System; Crime data - Illinois State Police Uniform Crime Reporting program
## FY 2015 by Category and Funding Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>JAG</th>
<th>VOCA</th>
<th>VAWA</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
<th>ARI</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>DPA</th>
<th>IFVCC</th>
<th>MV</th>
<th>SFS</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>$2,129,444</td>
<td>$1,142,193</td>
<td>$1,384,553</td>
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<td>$634,935</td>
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JAG – Justice Assistance Grant  
VOCA – Victims of Crime Act  
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act  
ARI – Adult Redeploy  
CF – Ceasefire  
DPA – Death Penalty Abolition  
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council  

MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant  
SFS – Safe from the Start  

Other Includes: RSAT - Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act, NARIP - National Instant Criminal Background Check System Reporting Improvement Program, NFSIA - National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act, PDNAT - Post-Conviction DNA Testing, PSN - Project Safe Neighborhoods, SORNA - Sex Offender Notification and Registration Act
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Improving the Quality of Data Reporting of Funded Programs

Strategic Opportunities Committee – October 2015
Four Quadrants of Performance Measurement

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<th>Effort</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>How well was it done? How well were the activities performed?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>How many are better off?</td>
<td>How much are they better off and in what ways?</td>
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## Improve sexual assault victim outcomes by providing direct services

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<th>Effort</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of outreach efforts</td>
<td>• % of services provided that meet evidence based practices</td>
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<td>• Number of victims served</td>
<td>• Avg. amount of time b/w service seeking and delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of services offered</td>
<td>• Caseload per counselor</td>
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<td>• Number of services accessed</td>
<td>• Avg. amount of time spent per victim</td>
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<td>Effect</td>
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<td>• Number of victims who report reduction in trauma symptoms</td>
<td>• Percent of victims served reporting reductions in trauma symptoms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Types of improvements noted</td>
<td>• Avg. amount of change in victim trauma symptoms</td>
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Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Taskforce 40%

Drug Enforcement 27%

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Programs 10%

Law Enforcement Training to improve Prosecution 9%

Family Violence Coordinating Councils - Law Enforcement Protocol Trainings 5%

National Forensic Science Improvement 3%

Sex Offender Registration and Notification 3%

Crimes Against Seniors Program 2%

Crisis Intervention Team 1%
Prosecutor– $4.5 Million

- Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution: 48.3%
- Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution Programs: 26.5%
- Motor Vehicle Theft Prosecution Unit: 11%
- Community Justice Centers: 5.6%
- Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project: 3.6%
- Human Trafficking Taskforces: 2.0%
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner: 1.7%
- Project Safe Neighborhood Gun Prosecution: 0.3%
- Crime Analysis: 0.8%
Defense: $695,000

- Post-Conviction DNA Program: 57%
- Mitigation: 21%
- Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project: 20%
- DNA and Digital Evidence Litigation Program: 2%
Courts – $790,000

- Illinois Fam. Violence Coordinating Councils: 74%
- Training and Technical Assistance for Specialty Courts: 13%
- Youth Recovery Court/Diversion Services: 13%
- Project Safe Neighborhoods-TASC: 1%
Probation and Parole: $6.9 Million

- Residential Programs for Formerly Incarcerated Men and Women: 1%
- Sheriff's Women's Treatment and Trauma Services: 7%
- Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Teams: 3%
- Project Safe Neighborhoods-Parole Compliance and Coordination: 2%
- Sex Offender Supervision: 1%
- Adult Redeploy Illinois: 87%
Correctional Programming $1.2 Million

- Female Offenders: victim services, treatment and reentry (27%)
- Mental Health Services Coordination (7%)
- Male Offenders: treatment and reentry (23%)
- Youth Detention, Treatment and Aftercare (43%)
Crime Prevention and Education: $4.9 Million

- Ceasefire: 73%
- Altgeld-Riverdale Community Partnership: 3%
- Project Safe Neighborhoods-Outreach Director and Youth Programming: 4%
- Safe From the Start: 19%
- One time Programming: 1%
Crime Victim and Witness Programming: $18.3 Million

- Services to Victims of Sexual Assault: 39.6%
- Services to Victims of Domestic Violence: 35.7%
- Services to Victims of Violent Crime: 16.1%
- Services to Victims of Child Abuse: 8.5%
- Advocate Training: 0.2%
ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit: 76%

Safe From the Start Evaluations: 23%

Project Safe Neighborhood Research Project: 1%

Research and Evaluation: $1.1 Million
Criminal Justice Information Systems: $980,000

- National Instant Criminal Background Check System Reporting Improvement Program: 95%
- Data Exchange Coordination: 1%
- DuPage County Justice Information System: 4%
To: Strategic Opportunities Committee

From: John Maki, Executive Director

Date: February 18, 2016

Subject: Proposed VOCA and VAWA Strategic Planning Process

Attachments: 2014-16 Victim Service Funding Plan

The purpose of this memo is to outline for the Strategic Opportunity Committee the strategic process the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (“Authority”) plans to use to determine how it will administer both the State’s Victims of Crime Act (“VOCA”) and STOP Violence Against Women Award (“VAWA”) awards for calendar years 2017-19.

Background

VOCA and VAWA are federal public safety formula block grants that all states and territories receive on an annual basis from the U.S. Office of Justice Program’s Office for Victims of Crime and the Office on Violence Against Women, respectively. VOCA funding must be used to support direct services to victims of crime, which are designed to respond to victims’ emotional and physical needs while assisting them in understanding and participating in the criminal justice system. VAWA funding is required to promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the effective criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women and to the improvement of advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of VAWA funding for law enforcement, 25 percent for prosecutors, 30 percent for victim services (of which at least 10 percent must be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), 5 percent to state and local courts, and 15 percent for discretionary distribution. VOCA has a minimum requirement of 10% each for funding domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and underserved victims (as defined by the state).

As Illinois’ State Administering Agency, the Authority is charged with distributing these funds in accordance with the following:

- The U.S. Office of Justice Programs’ rules and regulations;
- State law, most importantly the 2014 Illinois Grants Accountability and Transparency Act (“GATA”), which requires a rigorous use of competitive Request for Proposals (“RFP’s”) to determine funding;
• The Authority’s administrative rules, which allow the agency to administer funding based on a needs-based analysis conducted by the agency or competitive RFP’s issued by the agency; and

• A three-year strategic plan that the agency’s Board creates in coordination with victim service experts, advocates and providers from across the State. This strategic planning is a requirement of the Office on Violence Against Women to be eligible for VAWA funds. Since VAWA and VOCA both fund victim services, the Authority has historically used VAWA’s mandated planning to guide how it will administer both of these federal block grants. The current victim service plan is set to run through calendar year 2016.

Proposed Process

As the Authority prepares to engage in strategic planning for victim services in 2017-19, staff recommend that due to significant changes in funding, the agency use a more robust analysis of victims needs and services to inform separate plans for VOCA and VAWA.

In 2015, Congress raised the cap of VOCA’s fund, and as a result, the Office of Justice Programs increased Illinois’ VOCA award increased 437% to $78 million dollars for Federal Fiscal Year 15 (FFY15). Per federal rule, the Authority must administer these funds in three federal fiscal years, which includes $3.9 million for the agency’s administrative costs. It is uncertain whether Congress will continue this level of funding in future years. The increase in VOCA funding presents a critical opportunity for the Authority to work with stakeholders across the State not only to strengthen the services that are currently provided to victims of crime, but also to identify and address unmet needs. To ensure that Illinois maximizes the potential of its VOCA and VAWA funds to improve victim outcomes through research-informed funding, the Authority recommends a three-pronged planning and funding process: technical assistance and Authority internal capacity building, expansion of funding under current plan, and strategic planning and implementation.

I. Technical assistance and Authority internal capacity building.

To make certain that Illinois is positioned not only to strengthen the capacity of current services for victims and the organizations that deliver them, but also to effectively address victims’ unmet needs, the Authority plans to draw upon the funds reserved for the agency’s administrative costs to issue a RFP in early March 2016 for research technical assistance. Specifically, this RFP will ask for competitive bids from research and policy institutions to conduct a robust needs assessment to document the types of victimization experienced statewide and the associated victim service responses to inform Illinois strategic planning and help guide the agency’s strategic planning process. Authority staff anticipate that the agency will be able procure technical assistance by May or June.

Under this same prong, the Authority will make the following essential improvements to its operations through the use of VOCA’s administrative funds:
1. Hire necessary support staff to administer the funds, including a victimologist (a researcher who specializes in victimization, who will lead the Authority’s research unit work on VOCA and VAWA activities), legal support, grant monitors, and a grantee auditor.

2. Issue an RFP in February to rewrite InfoNet’s application code. InfoNet is a web-based data collection system used by over 100 victim service providers statewide and supported by the Authority. InfoNet’s data has informed victim services strategic planning for nearly two decades. The system’s utility and efficiency will improve exponentially after its code is rewritten to incorporate technology advances since it was first implemented in 2001, increasing utility for existing users and improving data quality and accessibility. The Authority has already worked with the State’s Chief Information Officer to design an RFP for InfoNet’s rewrite based on a $250,000 award it has received from the federal Office for Victims of Crime to support this project. The Authority estimates that the total cost for InfoNet’s rewrite will be $450,000.

3. Issue an RFP for a new grant-management system, which will enable ICJIA to monitor its grants effectively, reduce redundant activities and improve the management of over $150 million in federal and state funding for over 200 grantees. The new system will be web-based, allowing the grantees to input program data that will be used to analyze performance metrics and accelerate ICJIA’s ability to communicate internally and externally with grant stakeholders. It will be designed to integrate seamlessly with the State’s new ERP system.

These steps will ensure that the VOCA funds address the diversity of victim’s needs across Illinois while also ensuring that the grants are effectively managed.

II. Expansion under Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee 2014-16 Plan

As noted above, the Authority is operating under the current Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee 2014-16 Plan (“2014-16 Plan”). In order to prevent any lapse in core victim services funded under VOCA, the Authority recently approved renewal funding using the new FFY15 VOCA funds totaling approximately $15.6 million dollars. The types of victim services funded include services for child abuse, domestic, elder and sexual violence victims as well as victims of drunk driving and other violent crimes. Some of these grantees work with special populations such as rural victims, incarcerated victims or those with disabilities. In addition, many of these grantees work within the criminal justice system to support victims as their cases progress through the criminal justice system.

These grants have varied end dates ranging from summer 2016 to spring of 2017. To ensure that there is no lapse in core victim services, and to responsibly bolster the capacity of currently funded programs, Authority staff recommends that the agency approve a 25% increase to the current grantees’ funding levels as identified in the 2014-16 Plan, from $15,062,270 to $18,827,837. Authority staff further recommends that up to $2 million of the FFY 15 VOCA funds be made available for a transitional housing for domestic and sexual violence victims RFP. This figure is an estimated increase from the amount that was allocated to transitional housing in
prior years. The 2014-16 Plan identified transitional housing as an important victim service, but the Authority was ultimately not able to support the programming due to the previous VOCA funding level. The goal of this housing program is to help victims beyond the immediate emergency housing phase. The impact of these services is great as the programming strengthens families by preventing homelessness and by providing services that increased victim’s preparedness for living independently and free from violent crime. After this allocation, there will be a balance of approximately $39 million to fund programs identified through the strategic planning process.

III. Strategic plan and implementation.

Based on the needs assessment, the Authority will engage the Strategic Opportunities Committee, with expanded membership to include victim service experts and advocates, to complete a three-year strategic plan for its VAWA funds, with the goal of issuing RFPs under the new plan by end of 2016. After the Strategic Opportunities Committee completes planning for VAWA, it will begin working on the Authority’s three-year plan for Illinois’ VOCA funds, also with the goal of issuing RFPs under the new plan by the end of 2016. It is anticipated that these RFPs will address core victim service needs and directed at unserved populations of victims, emerging victim needs, and innovating practices.

Conclusion

Through its more than 30 year history, the Authority has earned the reputation as one of the leading state-based centers for victim services and best practices. With the opportunity presented by the unprecedented increase of VOCA funding, the Authority is committed to continuing this tradition and using research-driven funding and strategic planning to improve outcomes for victims and in so doing strengthening the Illinois criminal justice system.
S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
In Illinois
A Multi-Year Plan: FFY14-16

Bruce Rauner, Governor

John Maki, Executive Director
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Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Bruce Rauner, Governor
John Maki, Executive Director

Honorable Elizabeth Robb, Chairman
Honorable Anita Alvarez, Vice-Chairman
State's Attorney of Cook County
John Baldwin, Director
Illinois Department of Corrections
Honorable Dorothy Brown
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County
Amy Campanelli
Cook County Public Defender
Honorable Thomas J. Dart
Sheriff of Cook County
Patrick Delfino, Director
Office of the State's Attorneys’ Appellate Prosecutor
John Escalente, Interim Superintendent
Chicago Police Department
Brent Fischer, Director
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
Honorable Maureen Josh
Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County
Honorable Bryan Kibler
State’s Attorney of Effingham County

Honorable Lisa Madigan
Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Michael D. McCoy, Sheriff
Peoria County
Pamela Paziotopoulos Senior Counsel
Dussias Skallas LLP
Michael J. Pelletier, Director
Office of the State Appellate Defender
Toni Preckwinkle, President
Cook County Board of Commissioners
Leo Schmitz, Director
Illinois State Police
Dr. Nirav D. Shah, Director
Illinois Department of Public Health
George Sheldon, Director
Illinois Department of Children & Family Services
Rick Tanksley, Chief
Village of Oak Park Police Department
Jennifer Vollen-Katz
Executive Director
The John Howard Association of Illinois
Paula Wolff, Director
Illinois Justice Project
I. INTRODUCTION

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), authorized by Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and subsequently reauthorized as the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 and 2013, provides financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. To be eligible, states must develop a plan in accordance with requirements set out in the Act. The Act specifies that states must allocate at least 25 percent of the VAWA funds it receives to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to nonprofit, non-governmental victim services, and at least 5 percent to courts. The remaining 15 percent may be allocated at the state’s discretion within the parameters of the Act. Funds may not be used to replace dollars already committed to a service or program.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority is governed by a 25-member board of state and local leaders in the criminal justice community, plus experts from the private sector. In addition, the Authority is supported by 67 full-time and 3 part-time professional staff. Authorized under the Authority’s power to “apply for, receive, establish priorities for, allocate, disburse, and spend grant funds,” the Authority is responsible for administering a variety of grant funds, including 15 federal programs and 15 state programs. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded $169 million in FFY13. As the state agency charged with administering the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) VAWA award in Illinois, the Authority is responsible for developing the plan for distributing these federal funds.

The current STOP VAWA Implementation Plan will guide the use of the STOP VAWA awards received by the State of Illinois for a three-year period, 2014 through 2016. The plan will be introduced for approval by the Authority Board at its June 6, 2014 meeting. The plan is organized in the format pursuant to the 2013 STOP VAWA reauthorization and explained in the 2014 application.
II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

On October 22 and 23, 2013, the Authority convened meetings to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of STOP VAWA and Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee, comprised of criminal justice and victim services professionals as well as members of the community (please see appendix A for full membership list), reviewed crime and victimization trend data, information on current efforts, and data from funded programs. Participants included the executive directors of the major statewide victim service associations (including the coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault) and individual agencies representing underserved communities, such as Mujeres Latinas en Accion, Arab American Family Services, and the Center on Halsted, a gay/lesbian/bi/transgender organization. There are no recognized tribes in Illinois but discussions have begun as to how to identify and include agencies representing Native Americans living in the state, especially the metropolitan Chicago area.

The Committee considered:

- The need for a unified understanding and response across the criminal justice/victim service system.
- The need to identify and refine data collection.
- The need to increase services for linguistically and geographically isolated victim populations.
- The need for cross-training and interdisciplinary training.
- The need to create partnerships to coordinate the effective use of resources.
- The need to ensure a minimum provision of basic services to all victims of crime and prioritize funding for direct services.

Based on the above information and mindful of the differences in purposes and allowable activities between the two funds and in consideration of the information detailed in the following sections of the plan, the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee developed priority program types for the use of VAWA funds and funding priorities for the use of VOCA funds. This plan will be reviewed for approval by the Authority Board at its June 6, 2014, meeting.
In summary, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY14-16 VAWA funds are used principally to continue to support programs that:

- Increase victim services for linguistically and geographically isolated populations.
- Support services that improve the justice system’s response to underserved or special needs groups.
- Provide support to reduce barriers in criminal justice system for special populations.
- Support specialized criminal justice victim services.
- Fund multidisciplinary models and training.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities that are not currently funded.
- Increase community-based legal advocacy.
- Identify, refine and share data and other information among justice system agencies.

The planning process for the Illinois STOP VAWA funds continues throughout the year in meetings of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee, the Authority Budget Committee, and meetings with individual subgrantees as needed. The recommendation made by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee, once approved by the Authority Board, will be utilized in future funding recommendations made by staff to the Authority Budget Committee for all STOP VAWA funds, The Budget Committee meets as needed throughout the year to discuss possible funding recommendations and approve them, deny them, or request additional information from staff for consideration.

A. **Documentation of Participation**

See Appendix (C)

B. **Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Public Health Services Act Coordination**

In the process of planning the October Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meetings for the development of the 2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan, material was requested from the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) for the Family Violence Prevention and
Services Act program, and from the Illinois Department of Public Health (DPH) for Public Health Services Act: Rape Prevention Education program. Both agencies were asked to participate in the VSAHC meetings and present information. Since both agencies indicated that they were working on plans for the related programs, the VSAHC meetings would occur first and that the VAWA Implementation Plan would be used as references for the other plans.
III NEED AND CONTEXT
A. State Population demographics and geographical information

Illinois regions

Legend
Region
- Northern outside Cook and collar counties
- Collar counties
- Cook County
- Central counties
- Southern counties

Regions represent the divisions of the U.S. District Courts of Illinois
Cook and Collar counties are subsets of the Northern U.S. District Court of Illinois region.
### Regional classifications of counties

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## Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2012

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*American Indian & Alaska Native  **Asian Pacific Islander
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*AIN/AN = American Indian & Alaska Native  **API = Asian Pacific Islander
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau
*AIAN=American Indian or Alaska Native
**API= Asian/Pacific Islander
• The majority of Hispanics in Illinois live in the northern, and, to a lesser extent, the central part of the state.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The majority of African Americans live in the north-eastern and south-western parts of Illinois.
### Number and percent of general population by age, 2012

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Number and percent of general population by age, 2012 (Cont.)

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### Number and percent of general population by age, 2012 (Cont.)

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<td>20,750</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>8,434</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>12,875,255</td>
<td>3,064,065</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>7,408,657</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>2,402,533</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. *Distribution of underserved populations*

**Percent of persons in the general population with a disability, 2004**
*(Latest data available)*

- More people with disabilities lived in the southern counties (particularly southeastern Illinois) than in other part of the state.

- Higher percentages of people with disabilities lived in rural areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The unemployment rate was higher in the southern counties of Illinois and, to a lesser degree, the Northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties.

The counties where unemployment rates were higher are more likely to be rural counties with fewer sources of employment.

Those needing services and are unemployed may find it difficult to pay for or get to the services they need.

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security and U.S. Census Bureau
- The poverty rate was highest in the southern counties in Illinois.
- The counties where the poverty rates were the highest were also rural.
- Victims may not be able to afford services.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The southern counties were most likely to have higher rates of individuals ages 25 years old or older who did not have at least a high school diploma (or equivalent). These same counties also have higher concentrations of poverty and unemployment.

Those without education may find it more difficult than those with an education to take the steps necessary to seek services when needed.
The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in Cook County, Collar counties, and the remaining northern counties.

There were also several counties in the southern region (particularly southwestern Illinois) where there were higher concentrations of households where English was not the primary language.

Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing services.

Cultural difference may also be barriers to victims seeking services.

*Linguistically isolated household: A household in which all members 14 years old and older speak a non-English language and also have difficulty with English.
Percent of youth population age 0 -17, 2012

Legend
- 15.3% - 20.2%
- 20.3% - 22.6%
- 22.7% - 25.1%
- 25.2% - 30.4%
percent of the population age 60 or older, 2012

- Counties with higher portions of people 60 and older are spread throughout the state, but several are concentrated in the southern and western counties.

- The southern part of Illinois is mostly rural, and it may be difficult for the older population to access the services they need.

C. *Illinois Criminal Justice Data*
Reported violent Index offense rates and services available, 2011

Legend
- Rate of reported violent offenses per 100,000
- No reported violent offenses
- 1-99
- 100-160
- 161-300
- 301-1,480

Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

Indicates agency providing ICJIA funded services. In addition to the programs indicated in the map, there are two programs that provide services statewide, including one for female inmates and one for victims of violent offenders.
By far, the most common offense reported was aggravated assault, followed by robbery, rape, and homicide.

### Rate of reported violent Index offenses by region, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook County</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern counties</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central counties</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collar counties</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern outside Cook and Collar</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that the Illinois State Police has changed the way they report crime. As a result, it is not possible to do trend analyses. In 2011, Cook County had the highest rate of reported violent offenses, twice that of the State as a whole. The other regions reported violent crime rates below the State rate.
Top 25 counties in 2011, for each Violent Index offense, (rates per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Murder Rate</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Rape Rate</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Assault Rate</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Robbery Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>3,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Vermilion</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>2,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>1,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>1,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sangamon</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>Sangamon</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>1,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>1,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Massac</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>Vermilion</td>
<td>994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piatt</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Vermilion</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>695</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sangamon</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgar</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Macon</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>498</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangamon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Edgar</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>Stephenson</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>De Kalb</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermilion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>McDonough</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>De Kalb</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If a county is not in the list above, they were not within the top 25 in any violent Index offense category

The following 5 counties ranked in the top 25 in all four violent Index offense categories (highlighted above):

**Northern region**  **Central region**  **Southern region**
Winnebago        Sangamon          Marion
Vermilion         St. Clair
Reported domestic violence offense rates and services available, 2010-11*

Legend
Rate per 100,000
in the general population

- No domestic offenses reported
- 1 - 537
- 538 - 1,008
- 1,009 - 1,875
- 1,876 - 3,117

★ Indicates an ICJIA funded domestic violence service provider. Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau
*I-UCR data was averaged for 2010-2011 due to data quality issues.
Average number and rate (per 100,000 population) of domestic offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Illinois, by region, 2010-2011*

- On average, 938 domestic offenses each year were reported to law enforcement for every 100,000 residents in Illinois during 2010 and 2011, the most recent years available. Regional and county level data should be interpreted with caution because not all jurisdictions are represented in the data.¹

- Cook County had the highest annual rate of offenses reported statewide at 1,392 per 100,000 population. This is 49 percent higher than the statewide rate.

- Although Cook County had the highest rate among Illinois’ regions, the four highest counties are in the Central region and had rates nearly or more than double the statewide rate. These counties include Sangamon (3,117); Warren (2,208); Macon (1,875); and Champaign (1,786).

¹ Although reporting of domestic offenses is mandated by the Illinois State Police, compliance has not been systematically tested and reasons for non-compliance are not known. See table on the following page to see which law enforcement agencies are not included AND serve a population of 20,000 or greater.
Law enforcement agencies serving populations of at least 20,000, that did not submit domestic offenses to I-UCR, 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook County Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>107,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evanston PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>77,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skokie PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>64,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman Estates PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>53,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streamwood PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>39,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumet City PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>36,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmette PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>27,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maywood PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>24,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolton PD</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>23,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora PD</td>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>176,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naperville PD</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>139,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukegan PD</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>89,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McHenry County Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>McHenry</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>68,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Lake PD</td>
<td>McHenry</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>42,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodridge PD</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>34,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankakee County Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>32,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Chicago PD</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>32,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algonquin PD</td>
<td>McHenry</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>30,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Lake Beach PD</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>28,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia PD</td>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>27,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisle PD</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>22,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roselle PD</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>22,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libertyville PD</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>20,376</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bensenville PD</td>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockford PD</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>156,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeKalb PD</td>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>45,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loves Park PD</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>24,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machesney Park PD</td>
<td>Winnebago</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>22,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomington PD</td>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>74,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Moline PD</td>
<td>Rock Island</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>21,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belleville PD</td>
<td>St. Clair</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>40,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collinsville PD</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>25,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Between 2008 and 2012, over a quarter million orders of protection (OPs) were issued by Illinois courts, averaging more than 53,000 each year. A notable increase occurred during this period in both the volume and rate at which orders are being issued. The sheer number of OPs increased by more than 16 percent (49,266 in 2008 to 57,403 in 2012), while the rate increased by just over 15 percent. In 2008, 387 OPs were issued for every 100,000 residents; this number increased to 446 in 2012.

Although Cook County comprised the greatest number of OPs issued in 2012 (nearly 40 percent of the statewide total), the rate of orders issued per population was higher in the Northern, Central and Southern regions of the state. The Central region had the highest rate of OPs issued in 2012, at 629 orders issued per 100,000 population, followed by the Northern region at 529, the Southern at 512, and Cook County’s rate was 433 OPs issued for every 100,000 people.

Cook County was the only region where a decrease was seen in OPs issued during the period, albeit only slightly. The number of OPs decreased by just under 2 percent while the rate decreased by 3 percent since 2008. Meanwhile, all other regions of the state experienced substantial increases, most notably in the Northern region with a rate and volume increase of 43 percent over the last five years. The Central region was not far behind with a 39 percent increase in rate and 25 percent increase in volume. Rates of OPs issued in the Southern and Collar county regions increased during the five-year period by 31 percent and 17 percent respectively.
Between 2008 and 2012, more than 200,000 individuals received services from a domestic violence community service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 53,600 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 53,047 clients were served.

Although there has been a slight decrease in the number and rate of clients served statewide (4 percent and 5 percent respectively), the number of clients served from the Central region increased 9 percent since 2008. Likewise, the rate of clients served compared to the population of the region increased from 537 clients served per 100,000 residents to 581 clients, an increase of 8 percent. The largest decrease was found among clients from the Northern region of the state. Both the number and rate of clients served decreased by more than 9 percent, from 502 per 100,000 residents in 2008 to 454 per 1,000 in 2012.

During the five-year period, about 15 percent of clients served by providers were child witnesses to domestic violence. Although the number of adult clients served by domestic violence service providers decreased only by 3.5 percent during the period, a 15 percent decrease was seen in the number of children served. The number of children served by providers decreased from 9,287 in 2008 to 8,393 in 2012.
Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates and services available, 2011

* Indicates a sexual assault service provider funded through ICJIA
Nearly 4,300 Index criminal sexual assault offenses were reported to Illinois law enforcement agencies in 2011, yielding a rate of 33 victims per 100,000.

Although nearly half the Index criminal sexual assault offenses reported in 2011 were reported in Cook County (46 percent of the statewide total), counties in the Central region had the highest rate of offenses reported statewide at 44 per 100,000 population. This is more than 30 percent higher than the statewide rate.
Between 2008 and 2012, more than 36,700 individuals received services from a sexual assault community-based service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 10,460 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 10,499 clients were served.

Although the number and rate of clients served statewide has remained stable during the five-year period, notable increases occurred in Cook and the Collar counties. In 2008, providers served just over 1,300 Cook County residents compared to about 2,100 in 2012. Similarly, the rate of clients served per 100,000 population increased from 26 to 40, nearly a 60 percent increase. About 1,400 residents from collar counties were served in 2008 compared to nearly 1,900 in 2012, increasing the rate from 47 to 60 clients served per 100,000 population by about 30 percent. It should be noted that some of these increases may be explained by InfoNet data contributors reporting their clients’ county of residence more often than in prior years. In 2008, 25 percent of the clients’ county of residence was recorded as “unknown” in InfoNet, whereas that was true for only 15 percent in 2012. Even considering the improved data completeness during the time period, these increases are worth noting.

Although the largest increases were seen among clients served from Cook and the Collar regions, the highest rates of clients receiving sexual assault services occurred in the Northern and Central regions of the state. In 2012, more than 143 clients from counties in the Northern region were served per 100,000 population – a rate 75 percent higher than the statewide rate. In the same year, 109 clients from the Central counties were served per 100,000 population, which was 34 percent higher than the statewide rate.
Rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth age 0-17) and services available, 2012

Legend

Rate of reported child sex abuse
131-299
300-399
400-540
541-869

Indicates an ICJIA funded child abuse service provider (child advocacy center)

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, U.S. Census Bureau
Over five years, 2008 to 2012, nearly 41,000 cases of child sexual abuse were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), averaging 8,154 reports each year. The rate of reported child sexual abuse cases remained stable during this period, with a statewide average of 262 reports for every 100,000 children ages 0-17 in 2012.

Although Cook County comprised the greatest number of reported cases in 2012 (33 percent of the statewide total), higher rates of reported child sexual abuse were seen in the Southern and Central regions of the state. Both regions had rates more than 50 percent above the statewide rate in 2012 as well as the entire 5-year period.

When child sexual abuse is reported to DCFS, the case is opened and investigated and later deemed “indicated” if that investigation can confirm that abuse occurred. During the five-year period, 28 percent of reported cases were indicated by DCFS. Although some variation was seen at the county level, regional variations were minimal ranging between 27 and 29 percent of reports that were later indicated.
Rates of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 population age 60 or older) and services available, SFY12

Legend
- Rate of reported elder abuse
  - 58-350
  - 351-550
  - 551-750
  - 751-1,744

Source: Illinois Department on Aging and U.S. Census Bureau

Indicates an ICJIA funded elder abuse service provider
The statewide rate of elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging per 100,000 population aged 60 or older remained almost exactly the same during this five-year period, decreasing only by four from 487 in state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 to 483 in SFY 2012. Yet the volume of reported cases increased from 10,597 in SFY 2008 to 11,614 in SFY 2012, nearly a 10 percent increase. The stable rate with substantial increase in number is explained by a growing population of people age 60 and older. Since 2008, this population has increased by more than 10 percent in Illinois, comprising nearly 19 percent of the total population in 2012.

Although the Collar region had the lowest rate of reported elder abuse cases statewide, this region experienced the greatest increase during the period. The rate in SFY 2008 was 250 reports per 100,000 people age 60 or older, increasing to 275 reports in SFY 2012, an increase of more than 10 percent. The Northern region also saw a smaller increase of about 5 percent during the last five years, while the Central region saw the only notable decrease statewide. Rate of reported cases in the Central region decreased from 607 to 565 reports per 100,000 population age 60 or older, about a 7 percent decrease.

Although the greatest number of reported cases of elder abuse occurred in Cook County during SFY 2012, comprising more than one-third of cases statewide, the rate of cases reported in Cook County was actually about 7 percent lower than the statewide rate. Additionally, the Southern region had the highest rate of elder abuse during the same year. In SFY 2012, more than 785 cases of elder abuse were reported per 100,000 people age 60 or older. This is 62 percent higher than the statewide rate of 483.
IV PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

The following summary reflects the Mission Statement, Goals and Objectives, and Priorities for the 2014 through 2016 funding period.

A. Identified Mission Statement and Goals

In order to promote greater system responsiveness and victim satisfaction, particularly within the criminal justice system, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and its partner agencies will work to foster and increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community, improve and expand professional development, and provide training to those working with victims.

Goals:

1. Promote implementation of promising and evidence-based victim service strategies in Illinois.

2. Promote effective multi-disciplinary partnership models across the justice and victim services fields.
   A. Training and professional development to equip people to perform cross-disciplinary partnership models.
   B. Prioritizing funding for these approaches when appropriate.

3. Equip providers to measure and manage their work and to communicate effectively about the impact of their services.
   A. Identify core data elements.
   B. Assist victim service providers in collecting and using data.
   C. Update / upgrade InfoNet.

4. Equip current and future criminal justice system professionals to understand these issues and to have the right knowledge, skills, and competencies.

5. Promote compliance with, and enforcement of, constitutional and statutory rights of victims.
   A. Make compliance with victims’ rights a condition of the grant when appropriate.
   B. Training and professional development of those responsible for implementing victims’ rights.
   C. Seek support of legislation that protects, expands, and affects victims’ rights.
   D. Legal representation of victims.

6. Increase/improve information sharing
   A. Individual cases.
   B. Grants management and what data gets collected and how it should be used.

7. Develop or refine accountability, management, and transparency in the criminal justice system agencies in general
a. **Reduction of Domestic Violence-related Homicides**

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) releases an annual report gathering information from media sources concerning domestic violence homicides in Illinois with information relating to charges filed, convictions and sentencing. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority will work with ICADV, and other parties, to develop a series of goals and objectives to better understand victims and the provision of services related to domestic violence homicides.

B. **Priority Areas**

a. **Current Programs Supported with STOP VAWA Funds by Purpose Area**

*Purpose Area: Specialized Units*

**Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs**

Four Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs (MDT) are being funded in Illinois. Peoria County, McLean County, and St. Clair County provide services to victims of domestic violence and Kankakee County provides services to victims of sexual assault.

The MDT programs aim to bridge the gaps in service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system in Illinois. Model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims are developed through the work of the MDTs. The programs have established a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. In Peoria and St. Clair counties, all services are centrally located so victims only need to go to one location to start the criminal justice processes and receive the needed assistance to move forward on meeting the individual needs of the victim.

Weekly and monthly meetings are held with the team. The teams are made up of the state’s attorney’s office, the sheriff’s office, probation, court services, and the victim service center, as well as non-funded partners in each county. The focus of the meetings are the service provisions available by each partner to ensure collaboration among the team members.

**Sexual assault medical advocacy**
The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) provides leadership in coordinating Illinois’ efforts to serve sexual assault survivors. Through the Illinois Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program, the OAG coordinates adult and adolescent SANE 40-hour educational component training on a statewide basis and provides two-day Advanced SANE and 40-hour Pediatric SANE trainings to practicing SANEs. The Illinois SANE coordinator, a registered nurse certified as a SANE through the International Association of Forensic Nurses, is paid with funds from this grant. With the support of the Crime Victim Services Division and other divisions within the OAG, the Illinois SANE program has run efficiently for six years.

The mission of the Illinois SANE program is to increase the number of SANEs working in Illinois by providing high quality, consistent education and support for registered nurses and other professionals serving sexual assault survivors. By educating nurses, police, prosecutors, advocates, and others, survivors of sexual assault will be ensured of receiving quality patient care; full, fair and accurate forensic evaluations; and a multi-disciplinary approach that holds offenders accountable for these heinous crimes.

**Domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution**

The Cook County State’s Attorney’s Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Prosecution Coordination Program serves felony sexual assault victims and felony and misdemeanor domestic violence victims. Through this program, victims of violence against women benefit from services provided by a variety of personnel, including: domestic violence investigators who provide an essential source of early contact, education, and service to victims; Resource Center staff who link victims of domestic violence and sexual assault to resources such as job training, education and employment services; felony review specialists who have contact with victims of felony sexual assault and domestic violence shortly after they have reported their victimization; a victim specialist who assists adult victims of felony sexual assault through the court process; and assistant state’s attorneys assigned to the program who vertically prosecute offenders of felony sexual assault and felony domestic violence.

**Domestic violence law enforcement**

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) VAWA funded Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Training and Data Analysis Program supports a training technician and a Chief Operations Research Analyst (CORA). The training technician provides domestic violence training to CPD officers at all 25 Chicago police districts. These trainings are based on data concerning domestic violence activity in the districts. This information is provided at the request of district command. Trainings are provided to domestic
violence advocates in both governmental and private sectors. All receive training on the Chicago Response Protocol and specialized training curriculum as needed.

The CORA position maintains a domestic violence statistical database. This data is monitored for accuracy. All requests for domestic violence statistical data are fulfilled by the CORA. Both quarterly and annual domestic violence statistical reports are completed and posted on the CPD internet/intranet websites. The CORA provides monthly reports to the training technician to assist in the preparation of training curriculum and reaching targeted groups for training.

Purpose Area: Victim Services

Services for underserved areas of victim groups

The Illinois Coalitions Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence subcontract with their member agencies to perform direct victims services and provide direct service providers with specialized training. The five Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) programs include a large general program funding basic advocacy services for victims of domestic violence and specialized programs serving underserved areas and populations and child victims/witnesses of domestic violence. The four Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) projects fund special services for underserved populations as well as basic medical and legal advocacy services at coalition member agencies across the state, including 14 satellite centers and two new centers.

Transitional housing services

The Authority currently funds 9 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. The 9 programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to the support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self-sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

Each of the programs establishes its own guidelines for client screening and program participation. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims serviced by this group of programs remains small. The impact of these services, however, is great, giving victims of domestic
violence and their children the opportunity to learn or regain skills and confidence necessary to live lives free of violence.

**Services to female inmates**

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) uses VAWA funds for its Victim Services to Female Inmates program. It provides facilitated groups for female inmates who were victims of domestic violence or sexual assault prior to incarceration. The program is available in all prisons serving adult women and girls. Staff involved in the program includes mental health professionals (MHP), IDOC and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) administrators, program services staff, and other IDOC and IDJJ staff. The MHP staff has been trained in Seeking Safety, a program that treats groups of victims for trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder caused by domestic violence and sexual assault.

 Additionally the grant program provides staff with training on, and other topics directly related to, the effects of domestic violence and sexual assault. Additional training for these staff and staff leading other victims’ groups under this program has included information on domestic violence, the symptoms of trauma, and specific techniques for counseling victims, and related topics. The training increases staff awareness of the need for domestic violence treatment programs. It provides them with the knowledge and tools needed to start addressing victim recovery issues with the female inmates they encounter during the normal scope of their work.

**Services to victims of domestic violence**

The City of Chicago’s Domestic Violence Help Line’s mission is to provide a single point of access to domestic violence services. To fulfill this mission, the Help Line provides toll-free, 24-hour, confidential, and multi-lingual assistance to callers and functions as a clearinghouse for domestic violence services and information in the greater Chicago area. The Help Line provides assistance to victims, concerned family members and friends, helping professionals such as domestic violence advocates, health care providers, police officers, faith leaders, prosecutors, employers, and community residents.

The Help Line is staffed by trained and certified domestic violence advocates known as Victim Information and Referral Advocates (VIRAs) who are employed by the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women’s Network. VIRAs are on-site and available to answer calls 24-hours a day, 365 days a year.
Spanish speaking VIRAs are always available to answer calls and staff can access the AT&T Language Line for up to 140 additional languages.

The Help Line receives calls for assistance and information from across Illinois. Callers are provided with immediate information about their rights and options and when desired, are offered a direct three-way linkage to community-based domestic violence resources including shelter, counseling, legal advocacy, and children’s services. The Help Line’s current computer database consists of over 170 different local domestic violence resources and the VIRA’s are able to navigate these various services to target and link callers with the most appropriate and accessible program. The Help Line’s database is also capable of searching for services by zip code so that if desired, victims can receive referral services that are located in their community area.
b. **Current Distribution of STOP VAWA Funds by Discipline**

VAWA funds must be allocated among five program areas for each individual federal fiscal year award according to the VAWA guidelines. In Illinois, designations are made from funds allocated from each of the program areas and tracked accordingly. Charts 1 through 5 illustrate fund distribution within these five program areas:

**Chart 1 - 30% to Service Providers**

- **ILLINOIS COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT, $632,548, 50%**
- **ILLINOIS COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, $632,548, 50%**
Chart 2 - 25% to Law Enforcement Programs

- Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution, $327,930.00, 20.66%
- Domestic Violence Law Enforcement, $127,485.00, 8.03%
- Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $571,630.00, 36.01%
- Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy, $116,499.00, 7.34%
- Services to Victims of Domestic Violence, $364,000.00, 22.93%
- Specialized Sexual Assault Investigator Training, $30,591.00, 1.93%

Chart 3 - 25% to Prosecution Programs

- Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution, $337,949.00, 41.81%
- Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $419,470.00, 51.89%
- Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $49,362.00, 3.11%
- Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $50,912.00, 6.30%
*Please note that these breakouts are by agency and area served. Statewide service agencies include programs throughout the state, including services in regions represented.

**Chart 4 - 15% for Discretionary Spending**

- Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies, $21,194.00, 3.34%
- Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $219,384.00, 34.58%
- Services to Female Inmates, $72,000.00, 11.35%
- Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $66,350.00, 10.46%
- Specialized Sexual Assault Investigator Training, $12,409.00, 1.96%
- Statewide Victim Assistance Training, $25,230.00, 3.98%
- Transitional Housing and Support Services, $217,787.00, 34.33%

**Chart 5 - 5% to Court Programs**

- Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $48,380.00, 26.66%
- Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response, $133,111.00, 73.34%
The distribution of funds by geographic region is determined by county population and crime date. Charts 1 through 4 illustrate the distribution of VAWA funds by region and crime type, as well as reported offenses for those crimes. *For comparison purposes statewide programs were broken into regions served.

c. **Documentation of Need, Intent, and Results**

See Appendix (D)

d. **20% Sexual Assault Set a Side**

In the past, the Authority has designated all of each federal fiscal year’s allocated Service Provider funds to the two coalitions in Illinois; the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic violence (ICADV) in equal amounts. These funds were then subcontracted to their program agencies for service to underserved areas or victim groups. The VSAHC has recommended that the Authority continue designating the service provider funds in this manner. As we implement the priorities established by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee with the 20% sexual assault set aside as guidance, we will strive for a minimum of a 75/25 split in funding for future programing with all Request for Proposals under each of the funding areas: Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Discretionary and Courts. The following charts illustrate the current domestic violence / sexual assault funding relationships:
Chart 1 - Law Enforcement Funds

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, $1,397,927, 79.65%
SEXUAL ASSAULT, $357,138, 20.35%

Chart 2 - Prosecution Funds

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, $516,356, 70.46%
SEXUAL ASSAULT, $216,507, 29.54%
Chart 3 - Discretionary Funds

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, $414,880, 76.51%

SEXUAL ASSAULT, $127,374, 23.49%

Chart 4 - Court Program Funds

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, $133,111, 73.34%

SEXUAL ASSAULT, $48,380, 26.66%
C. **Grant-making Strategy and Funding Cycle**

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority uses two methods in making subgrant awards—through a request for proposals and via needs-based analysis. Most VAWA designations have been made in the recent past through needs-based analysis. The ICJIA Research & Analysis Unit partners with the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee to identify service needs and gaps in service areas. Staff then works with selected agencies within those geographical areas to:

1) Give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need.
2) Consider the population of the geographic area to be served when determining subgrants.
3) Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis, including non-urban and rural areas of various geographic sizes.
4) Ensure that the needs of previously underserved populations are identified and addressed.

These grants run on a 12-month basis. Grantees were given an initial three year funding period, but have been continued as per the recommendation of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee at their subsequent meetings. Grant writing trainings are periodically provided by the agency, and technical assistance is given through the grant monitor assigned to each grant in the way of desk monitoring and site visits, and are particular to the federal program. Grants are designated for a single year, and renewed each year upon analysis of goals and objectives. The parameters and the priorities identified in this plan will be forwarded to the Authority Budget Committee for the designation of funds.

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds have measurable objectives and grant recipients are required to submit data reports to the Authority on a monthly or quarterly basis. Standard reports were developed by the Department of Justice to capture information about the victims served, including demographic information; primary language; county of residence; disability; relationship of the victim to the offender; the nature of the victimization; services provided and the community collaboration in which each program participates. A narrative report is also required describing major accomplishments, barriers confronting the program, and plans for overcoming these problems. These data reports are reviewed by Authority staff to determine each program's progress toward its objectives.
Each program is assigned a monitor who offers information and technical assistance in accordance with the federal grant guidelines. Monitors oversee program progress throughout the performance period through daily desk monitoring, the review of quarterly fiscal and data reports, and annual site visits. All monitoring activity is reviewed and approved by the Victim Services Programs Administrator, as well as legal and fiscal staff members of the agency. The information gathered is presented to the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee for funding recommendations.

Each VAWA application, Exhibit A, for any governmental unit requesting VAWA funding is asked to explain the consultation process for their application, including the name of the victim service agency within their service area consulted. A letter of support is also required from each agency listed. Responses to this question are reviewed as part of the application process by the monitor.
D. **ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS**  
   a. **State Set A Side for Culturally Specific Communities**

As the state administering agency for the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds in Illinois, ICJIA splits the victim service funds from each award evenly between the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). To ensure that we meet the mandated 10 percent of the victim service funds for culturally specific and linguistically sensitive programs, each of the coalitions are mandated to report, through quarterly data reports which show the numbers of victims from culturally specific underserved populations, to exemplify how this requirement is met.
ICADV subcontracted with 17 local domestic violence programs that implemented 19 projects funded by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The projects addressed the needs of three categories of underserved survivor groups: rural women, Latinas, and chemically dependent survivors.

These funds also supported 11 Latina services projects in Illinois. Because of these grants, 2,024 new and 1,300 ongoing survivors received services and information available in Spanish. These clients were provided 9,425 hours of services including counseling and advocacy. In agencies receiving VAWA funding, Latinos comprise 33 percent of the total client population. This compares very well to 2000 Census figures for the percentage of Latinos in Illinois (12.3 percent) and to our statewide domestic violence program average, which places Latinos at 19 percent of the total population of clients.

ICASA subcontracts with 13 agencies that use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to provide services to victims of sexual assault. Funds have been made available annually to these agencies to implement 14 projects that target previously unserved or underserved victim populations in Illinois. Services provided by all of the grantee programs include a minimum of a 24-hour hotline and 24-hour access to individual medical and criminal justice advocacy. The primary focus is to provide crisis counseling and advocacy services. Additionally, grantees provide on-going counseling, educational programs, and professional training.

V. CONCLUSION

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. Towards that purpose, the Authority’s Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY14-16 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs that:

- Train criminal justice personnel.
- Build successful multidisciplinary efforts.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities.
- Identify the needs of victim service providers and refines data collection and other information among criminal justice system agencies.
- Support services that improve the criminal justice system’s response to underserved or cultural or linguistically isolated victim populations.
- Analyze barriers identified by programs to develop solutions and best practices.
Once approved by the Authority Board, the recommendations made by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee will be utilized in the funding recommendations made by staff for all STOP VAWA funds to the Authority Budget Committee, which approves every designation made through this program.

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds will continue to focus on the safety of the victims and the accountability of the offender, and to prioritize culturally specific and linguistically sensitive services. Programming designations are made from each of the five program areas mandated by the STOP VAWA guidelines and tracked accordingly. Staff, in consultation with the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee, identifies service needs and gaps in service areas, and work with agencies to:

1) Give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need.
2) Take into consideration the population of the geographic area to be served when determining subgrants.
3) Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis, including non-urban and rural areas of various geographic sizes.
4) Ensure that the needs of previously underserved populations are identified and addressed.
Appendix A
Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services
Lisa Jacobs, Chairman
Loyola University- Chicago Illinois Models for Change Initiative

Carrie Boyd
State’s Attorney
Pike County State’s Attorney’s Office

Sharmilie Majmudar
Executive Director
Rape Victim Advocates

Dawn Dalton
Executive Director
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women’s Network

Kevin McClain
Executive Director
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Neusa Gaytan
Program Director
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

Mark Parr
Executive Director
Children’s Advocacy Center of NW Cook County

John Harvey
Executive Director
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.

Polly Poskin
Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

LaMar Hasbrouck
Executive Director
Illinois Department of Public Health

Jane Merrill
Manager Advocacy and Community Engagement
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Cynthia Hora
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General

Itedal Shalabi
Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Candice Kane
Chief Operating Officer
Cure Violence/University of IL @ Chicago

Vickie Smith
Executive Director
Arab American Family Services

Nicole Kramer
Director of Program Development
Office of the Cook County State’s Attorney

Sandra Wortham
Deputy Director: Domestic Violence Division
Chicago Police Department

Leslie Landis
Chief Court Administrator
Domestic Violence Division Circuit Court of Cook County

Holly Zielke
Program Coordinator
Office of Elder Abuse

Billie Larkin
Executive Director
Children’s Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Appendix B

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Tuesday, October 22, 2013
From 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
&
Wednesday, October 23, 2013
From 9 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Agenda – Day One – October 22, 2013

< Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens

1. Welcome: Executive Director Cutrone

2. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting: Chairperson Jacobs

3. Approval of the Minute of the August 18-19, 2013 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings: Lisa Stephens

4. Legal Presentation: Junaid Afeef
   - S.T.O.P. VAWA Guidelines
   - VOCA Guidelines

5. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation: Ron Reichgelt
   - Current VAWA Programs/Program Data
   - Current VOCA Programs/Program Data

6. Research & Analysis Unit Presentation: Adriana Perez
   - State Crime Trends
   - Special Population Demographic Information

7. Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members Survey Results

< Lunch – On Your Own:

8. Multidisciplinary Team Respond Programs Evaluation Presentation: Tracy Hahn

9. Establish Goals & Objectives for 3-5 Year Period: Members

< Adjourn
Agenda – Day Two – October 23, 2013

< Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens

1. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting: Chairperson Jacobs

2. Establish Priorities for VAWA: Members

3. Establish Priorities for VOCA: Members

< Adjourn
Appendix D
Documentation of Need, Intent and Result by Discipline