

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
In Illinois
A Multi-Year Plan: FFY10-12**

Patrick Quinn, Governor

Jack Cutrone, Executive Director

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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, 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 23-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 64 full-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 19 federal programs and one state program. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded \$125 million in FFY10. 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, 2010 through 2012. The plan will be introduced for approval by the Authority Board at its March 3, 2011 meeting. The plan is organized in the format recommended in the 2006 STOP State Implementation Plan Tool, with five sections: the introduction, a description of the planning process, a section on needs and

context, which will include all pertinent data and demographic information for the state, the goals and objectives, and the conclusion.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

On August 18 and 19, 2010, 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 the development and/or enhancement of a criminal justice data infrastructure to include more information on the incident and the crime victim.
- The need for cross-training and interdisciplinary training.
- The need to create partnerships to coordinate the effective use of resources.
- The need to foster collaboration and support collaborative efforts.
- The need to support education efforts on victims' rights.
- The need to explore the possibility of a system of recourse for victims whose rights have been violated.
- 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 March 3, 2011, meeting.

In summary, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY10-12 VAWA funds are used principally to continue to support programs that:

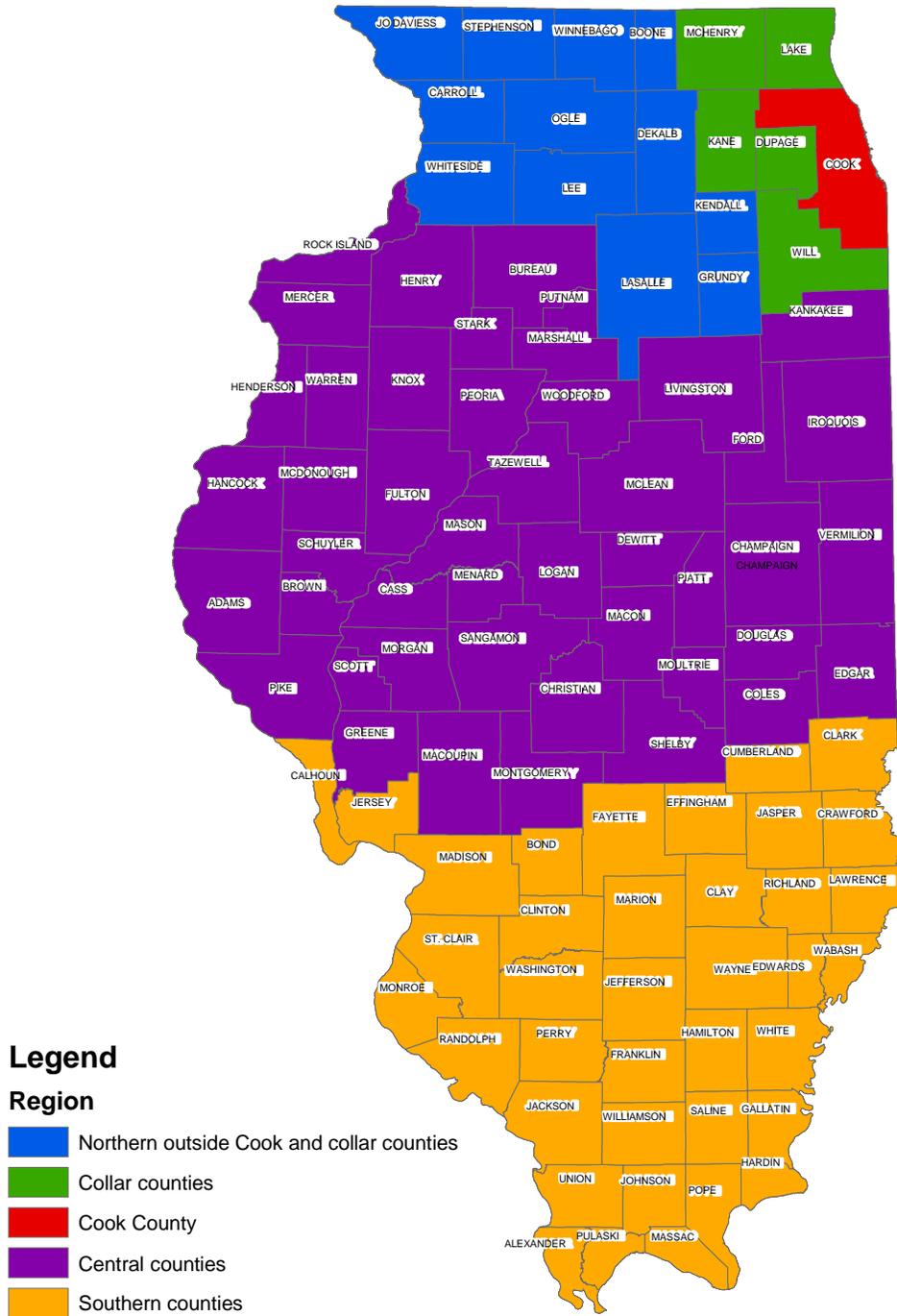
- Train criminal justice personnel and health care providers.
- Build on the successful multidisciplinary efforts already established.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities that are not currently funded.
- Capture and share data and other information among justice system agencies.
- Support services that improve the justice system's response to underserved or special needs groups.

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. 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 either approve them or request additional information from staff for consideration.

III. DATA OVERVIEW

A. Demographic and needs analysis

Illinois regions



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

Northern outside Cook and collar counties	Central counties		Southern counties
Boone	Adams	Schuyler	Alexander
Carroll	Brown	Scott	Bond
DeKalb	Bureau	Shelby	Calhoun
Grundy	Cass	Stark	Clark
Jo Daviess	Champaign	Tazewell	Clay
Kendall	Christian	Vermilion	Clinton
LaSalle	Coles	Warren	Crawford
Lee	DeWitt	Woodford	Cumberland
Ogle	Douglas		Edwards
Stephenson	Edgar		Effingham
Whiteside	Ford		Fayette
Winnebago	Fulton		Franklin
	Greene		Gallatin
	Hancock		Hamilton
	Henderson		Hardin
Cook County	Henry		Jackson
	Iroquois		Jasper
Collar counties	Kankakee		Jefferson
DuPage	Knox		Jersey
Kane	Livingston		Johnson
Lake	Logan		Lawrence
McHenry	McDonough		Madison
Will	McLean		Marion
	Macon		Massac
	Macoupin		Monroe
	Marshall		Perry
	Mason		Pope
	Menard		Pulaski
	Mercer		Randolph
	Montgomery		Richland
	Morgan		St. Clair
	Moultrie		Saline
	Peoria		Union
	Piatt		Wabash
	Pike		Washington
	Putnam		Wayne
	Rock Island		White
	Sangamon		Williamson

Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2008

County	Hispanic**	%	African American	%	Asian	%	American Indian	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Adams	625	1%	2,655	4%	315	0%	144	0%	66,897
Alexander	116	1%	2,848	35%	39	0%	26	0%	8,152
Bond	292	2%	1,372	8%	63	0%	88	0%	18,253
Boone	10,916	20%	1,477	3%	787	1%	271	1%	54,142
Brown	280	4%	1,275	19%	18	0%	6	0%	6,573
Bureau	2,375	7%	307	1%	246	1%	79	0%	34,933
Calhoun	34	1%	5	0%	7	0%	16	0%	5,101
Carroll	387	2%	205	1%	91	1%	42	0%	15,841
Cass	2,367	17%	197	1%	64	0%	26	0%	13,574
Champaign	8,356	4%	23,568	12%	16,508	9%	648	0%	193,636
Christian	440	1%	961	3%	268	1%	71	0%	34,501
Clark	119	1%	127	1%	37	0%	32	0%	16,834
Clay	165	1%	76	1%	115	1%	46	0%	13,767
Clinton	869	2%	1,591	4%	175	0%	63	0%	36,711
Coles	1,020	2%	1,782	3%	611	1%	139	0%	52,172
Cook	1,229,964	23%	1,375,554	26%	327,306	6%	26,884	1%	5,294,664
Crawford	440	2%	1,018	5%	71	0%	62	0%	19,555
Cumberland	92	1%	38	0%	19	0%	23	0%	10,846
DeKalb	10,202	10%	6,820	6%	3,210	3%	338	0%	106,321
DeWitt	293	2%	202	1%	64	0%	36	0%	16,354
Douglas	1,089	6%	189	1%	119	1%	53	0%	19,448
DuPage	117,130	13%	45,723	5%	95,707	10%	3,213	0%	930,528
Edgar	219	1%	405	2%	89	0%	37	0%	18,692
Edwards	40	1%	13	0%	28	0%	8	0%	6,501
Effingham	500	1%	180	1%	155	0%	82	0%	34,275
Fayette	226	1%	810	4%	62	0%	31	0%	20,981
Ford	310	2%	141	1%	84	1%	19	0%	14,050
Franklin	394	1%	292	1%	122	0%	94	0%	39,488
Fulton	555	2%	1,523	4%	107	0%	94	0%	36,719
Gallatin	67	1%	29	0%	5	0%	49	1%	5,982
Greene	82	1%	73	1%	23	0%	40	0%	13,644
Grundy	3,874	8%	1,008	2%	436	1%	122	0%	47,958
Hamilton	96	1%	75	1%	14	0%	23	0%	8,267
Hancock	148	1%	139	1%	56	0%	40	0%	18,691
Hardin	61	1%	130	3%	27	1%	4	0%	4,381
Henderson	95	1%	53	1%	10	0%	11	0%	7,477
Henry	2,154	4%	889	2%	197	0%	70	0%	49,569
Iroquois	1,744	6%	410	1%	142	0%	109	0%	30,285
Jackson	1,810	3%	7,765	13%	2,514	4%	273	0%	58,264
Jasper	64	1%	25	0%	20	0%	8	0%	9,698
Jefferson	659	2%	3,600	9%	263	1%	109	0%	40,083
Jersey	213	1%	293	1%	79	0%	47	0%	22,622
JoDaviess	654	3%	183	1%	66	0%	85	0%	22,188
Johnson	442	3%	2,174	16%	23	0%	36	0%	13,731
Kane	145,035	29%	30,116	6%	17,315	3%	2,330	0%	507,579
Kankakee	8,373	7%	17,169	15%	1,132	1%	269	0%	112,524
Kendall	17,467	17%	6,384	6%	3,048	3%	248	0%	103,460
Knox	2,092	4%	4,150	8%	489	1%	141	0%	51,857
Lake	139,958	20%	51,720	7%	44,332	6%	3,443	0%	712,453

LaSalle	8,165	7%	2,277	2%	948	1%	277	0%	112,474
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Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2008 (Cont.)

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	American Indian	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)**
Lawrence	362	2%	1,492	9%	35	0%	27	0%	16,681
Lee	1,526	4%	1,643	5%	327	1%	48	0%	35,129
Livingston	1,135	3%	2,064	5%	153	0%	85	0%	37,681
Logan	562	2%	2,252	8%	260	1%	58	0%	29,788
McDonough	631	2%	1,597	5%	1,069	3%	59	0%	32,788
McHenry	36,159	11%	4,532	1%	9,040	3%	736	0%	318,641
McLean	5,815	4%	12,892	8%	5,237	3%	347	0%	165,298
Macon	1,468	1%	17,132	16%	1,145	1%	243	0%	108,328
Macoupin	446	1%	584	1%	169	0%	133	0%	48,138
Madison	6,009	2%	22,733	8%	2,271	1%	1,020	0%	268,078
Marion	459	1%	1,839	5%	273	1%	115	0%	39,505
Marshall	328	3%	145	1%	42	0%	34	0%	12,670
Mason	129	1%	66	0%	44	0%	46	0%	15,076
Massac	214	1%	1,020	7%	42	0%	39	0%	15,070
Menard	143	1%	141	1%	22	0%	31	0%	12,464
Mercer	286	2%	163	1%	38	0%	24	0%	16,481
Monroe	401	1%	301	1%	130	0%	56	0%	32,804
Montgomery	393	1%	1,262	4%	82	0%	74	0%	29,773
Morgan	580	2%	2,196	6%	252	1%	75	0%	35,251
Moultrie	113	1%	118	1%	51	0%	31	0%	14,374
Ogle	4,904	9%	729	1%	355	1%	173	0%	55,167
Peoria	5,414	3%	33,008	18%	4,925	3%	613	0%	183,655
Perry	467	2%	1,994	9%	78	0%	68	0%	22,484
Piatt	159	1%	167	1%	85	1%	19	0%	16,505
Pike	139	1%	262	2%	54	0%	31	0%	16,519
Pope	49	1%	183	4%	13	0%	40	1%	4,079
Pulaski	117	2%	2,025	32%	65	1%	10	0%	6,362
Putnam	255	4%	62	1%	21	0%	24	0%	6,003
Randolph	589	2%	3,186	10%	96	0%	66	0%	32,641
Richland	162	1%	140	1%	106	1%	23	0%	15,532
Rock Island	15,450	11%	12,763	9%	3,121	2%	593	0%	146,886
St. Clair	7,250	3%	78,534	30%	4,007	2%	1,063	0%	262,291
Saline	351	1%	1,280	5%	76	0%	85	0%	25,944
Sangamon	2,755	1%	22,544	12%	2,808	1%	531	0%	194,925
Schuyler	77	1%	108	2%	10	0%	12	0%	6,916
Scott	16	0%	3	0%	5	0%	9	0%	5,181
Shelby	170	1%	136	1%	56	0%	37	0%	21,748
Stark	75	1%	11	0%	12	0%	15	0%	6,135
Stephenson	1,194	3%	4,189	9%	457	1%	114	0%	46,367
Tazewell	1,973	2%	1,958	1%	983	1%	390	0%	131,524
Union	704	4%	244	1%	67	0%	79	0%	18,191
Vermilion	3,052	4%	10,128	13%	552	1%	243	0%	80,680
Wabash	123	1%	127	1%	105	1%	26	0%	12,047
Warren	928	5%	462	3%	148	1%	41	0%	17,541
Washington	170	1%	148	1%	36	0%	42	0%	14,728
Wayne	143	1%	135	1%	82	0%	49	0%	16,494
White	136	1%	118	1%	30	0%	54	0%	14,671
Whiteside	5,872	10%	1,166	2%	322	1%	197	0%	59,153
Will	101,607	15%	77,880	11%	28,610	4%	2,654	0%	681,097

Williamson	1,025	2%	2,383	4%	516	1%	197	0%	64,628
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Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2008

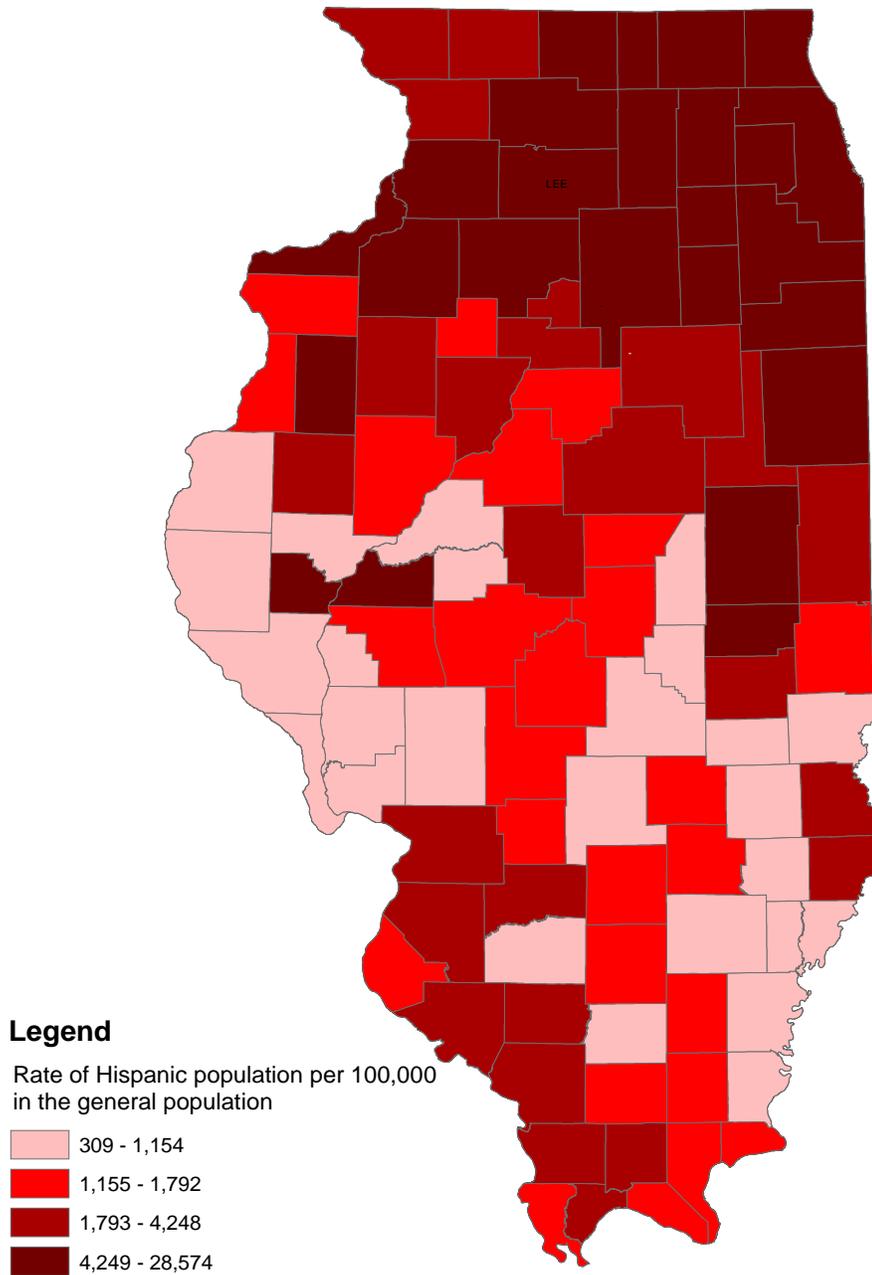
County	Hispanic**	%	African American	%	Asian	%	American Indian	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Winnebago	31,072	10%	36,354	12%	6,681	2%	1,392	0%	300,252
Woodford	496	1%	440	1%	216	1%	63	0%	38,503
Total	1,967,121	15%	1,967,055	15%	593,006	5%	52,639	0%	12,901,563

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

**Subset of total population

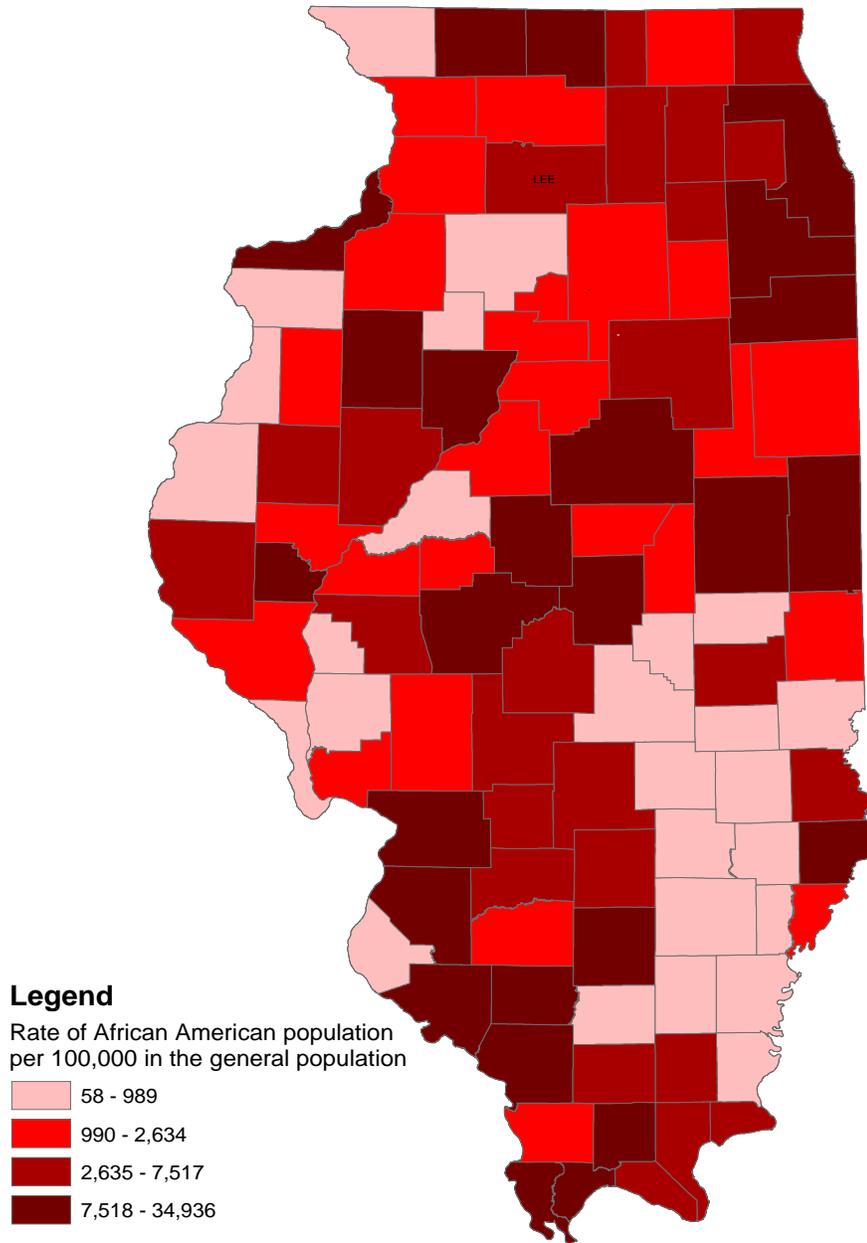
Rate of Hispanic population per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The majority of Hispanics in Illinois live in the northern, and, to a lesser extent, the central part of the state.

Rate of African American population per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Number and percent of female and male population, 2008

County	Female	%	Male	%	Total Population
Adams	34,650	52%	32,404	48%	67,054
Alexander	4,100	52%	3,814	48%	7,914
Bond	8,370	46%	9,733	54%	18,103
Boone	26,715	49%	27,305	51%	54,020
Brown	2,298	35%	4,293	65%	6,591
Bureau	17,608	51%	17,091	49%	34,699
Calhoun	2,489	50%	2,530	50%	5,019
Carroll	7,923	50%	7,826	50%	15,749
Cass	6,705	49%	6,854	51%	13,559
Champaign	96,765	49%	98,906	51%	195,671
Christian	16,951	49%	17,302	51%	34,253
Clark	8,523	51%	8,134	49%	16,657
Clay	6,954	51%	6,584	49%	13,538
Clinton	17,538	48%	18,830	52%	36,368
Coles	27,161	52%	24,904	48%	52,065
Cook	2,714,038	51%	2,572,999	49%	5,287,037
Crawford	9,240	48%	10,193	52%	19,433
Cumberland	5,449	51%	5,267	49%	10,716
Dekalb	54,036	50%	53,297	50%	107,333
Dewitt	8,104	51%	7,930	49%	16,034
Douglass	9,741	51%	9,428	49%	19,169
DuPage	470,054	50%	462,487	50%	932,541
Edgar	9,384	51%	9,087	49%	18,471
Edwards	3,293	51%	3,151	49%	6,444
Effingham	17,292	50%	17,132	50%	34,424
Fayette	10,205	49%	10,730	51%	20,935
Ford	7,147	51%	6,764	49%	13,911
Franklin	20,263	52%	19,049	48%	39,312
Fulton	17,718	48%	18,934	52%	36,652
Gallatin	2,941	52%	2,764	48%	5,705
Greene	6,925	51%	6,642	49%	13,567
Grundy	24,069	50%	24,352	50%	48,421
Hamilton	4,149	51%	3,947	49%	8,096
Hancock	9,428	51%	8,931	49%	18,359
Hardin	2,183	50%	2,175	50%	4,358
Henderson	3,734	51%	3,620	49%	7,354
Henry	24,857	50%	24,457	50%	49,314
Iroquois	15,018	51%	14,672	49%	29,690
Jackson	28,765	50%	29,338	50%	58,103
Jasper	4,736	50%	4,794	50%	9,530
Jefferson	19,458	49%	20,486	51%	39,944
Jersey	11,423	51%	11,126	49%	22,549
Jo Davies	10,876	49%	11,114	51%	21,990
Johnson	5,409	39%	8,321	61%	13,730
Kane	252,709	49%	259,183	51%	511,892
Kankakee	57,806	51%	55,409	49%	113,215

Number and percent of female and male population, 2008 (Cont.)

County	Female	%	Male	%	Total Population
Kendall	51,991	50%	52,830	50%	104,821
Knox	25,721	50%	25,927	50%	51,648
Lake	354,632	50%	357,935	50%	712,567
LaSalle	56,844	51%	55,654	49%	112,498
Lawrence	7,648	47%	8,760	53%	16,408
Lee	17,121	49%	17,798	51%	34,919
Livingston	18,951	50%	18,826	50%	37,777
Logan	14,768	50%	15,008	50%	29,776
Macon	56,453	52%	51,751	48%	108,204
Macoupin	24,274	51%	23,500	49%	47,774
Madison	138,255	51%	130,202	49%	268,457
Marion	20,160	52%	18,848	48%	39,008
Marshall	6,403	50%	6,299	50%	12,702
Mason	7,547	51%	7,238	49%	14,785
Massac	7,764	52%	7,206	48%	14,970
McDonough	16,753	51%	16,017	49%	32,770
McHenry	159,477	50%	161,484	50%	320,961
Mclean	86,162	51%	81,537	49%	167,699
Menard	6,313	51%	6,153	49%	12,466
Mercer	8,188	50%	8,088	50%	16,276
Monroe	16,722	50%	16,514	50%	33,236
Montgomery	14,155	48%	15,345	52%	29,500
Morgan	17,411	50%	17,486	50%	34,897
Moultrie	7,358	51%	7,034	49%	14,392
Ogle	27,696	50%	27,640	50%	55,336
Peoria	96,081	52%	89,735	48%	185,816
Perry	10,355	46%	12,069	54%	22,424
Piatt	8,336	50%	8,214	50%	16,550
Pike	8,167	50%	8,106	50%	16,273
Pope	1,982	50%	2,009	50%	3,991
Pulaski	3,253	52%	2,965	48%	6,218
Putnam	3,003	50%	3,006	50%	6,009
Randolph	15,014	46%	17,672	54%	32,686
Richland	7,982	51%	7,541	49%	15,523
Rock Island	75,007	51%	71,819	49%	146,826
Saline	13,188	51%	12,550	49%	25,738
Sangamon	101,938	52%	93,778	48%	195,716
Schuyler	3,366	50%	3,364	50%	6,730
Scott	2,637	51%	2,556	49%	5,193
Shelby	10,945	50%	10,858	50%	21,803
St. Clair	137,483	52%	126,134	48%	263,617
Stark	3,093	51%	2,926	49%	6,019
Stephenson	24,044	52%	22,493	48%	46,537
Tazewell	66,907	51%	65,559	49%	132,466
Union	9,204	51%	8,801	49%	18,005
Vermillion	40,428	50%	39,639	50%	80,067

Number and percent of female and male population, 2008 (Cont.)

County	Female	%	Male	%	Total Population
Wabash	6,097	51%	5,900	49%	11,997
Warren	8,931	51%	8,478	49%	17,409
Washington	7,309	50%	7,251	50%	14,560
Wayne	8,285	51%	8,009	49%	16,294
White	7,630	52%	7,031	48%	14,661
Whiteside	29,952	51%	29,009	49%	58,961
Wabash	6,097	51%	5,900	49%	11,997
Will	341,134	50%	344,117	50%	685,251
Williamson	33,355	51%	31,814	49%	65,169
Winnebago	152,110	51%	147,592	49%	299,702
Woodford	19,600	50%	19,262	50%	38,862
Population Total	6,550,783	51%	6,359,626	49%	12,910,409

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

Number and percent of general population, constituted by age, 2008

County	0-12	%	13-17	%	18-24	%	25-59	%	>=60	%	Total Population
Adams	10,816	16%	4,432	7%	6,171	9%	29,980	45%	15,655	23%	67,054
Alexander	1,343	17%	518	7%	655	8%	3,452	44%	1,946	25%	7,914
Bond	2,586	14%	1,088	6%	2,275	13%	8,538	47%	3,616	20%	18,103
Boone	11,146	21%	4,625	9%	4,302	8%	25,157	47%	8,790	16%	54,020
Brown	769	12%	337	5%	844	13%	3,598	55%	1,043	16%	6,591
Bureau	5,766	17%	2,434	7%	2,726	8%	15,592	45%	8,181	24%	34,699
Calhoun	714	14%	340	7%	372	7%	2,273	45%	1,320	26%	5,019
Carroll	2,235	14%	1,043	7%	1,218	8%	6,830	43%	4,423	28%	15,749
Cass	2,410	18%	966	7%	1,157	9%	6,209	46%	2,817	21%	13,559
Champaign	28,428	15%	9,770	5%	55,012	28%	75,264	38%	27,197	14%	195,671
Christian	5,394	16%	2,386	7%	2,917	9%	15,795	46%	7,761	23%	34,253
Clark	2,542	15%	1,228	7%	1,365	8%	7,624	46%	3,898	23%	16,657
Clay	2,189	16%	919	7%	1,028	8%	6,081	45%	3,321	25%	13,538
Clinton	5,713	16%	2,548	7%	3,368	9%	17,546	48%	7,193	20%	36,368
Coles	6,845	13%	2,527	5%	14,393	28%	18,920	36%	9,380	18%	52,065
Cook	933,165	18%	349,980	7%	505,762	10%	2,631,349	50%	866,781	16%	5,287,037
Crawford	2,715	14%	1,234	6%	1,808	9%	9,277	48%	4,399	23%	19,433
Cumberland	1,743	16%	742	7%	905	8%	4,944	46%	2,382	22%	10,716
Dekalb	17,094	16%	6,279	6%	26,942	25%	42,831	40%	14,187	13%	107,333
Dewitt	2,696	17%	1,097	7%	1,197	7%	7,510	47%	3,534	22%	16,034
Douglass	3,688	19%	1,334	7%	1,556	8%	8,516	44%	4,075	21%	19,169
DuPage	162,192	17%	68,183	7%	86,697	9%	462,212	50%	153,257	16%	932,541
Edgar	2,802	15%	1,191	6%	1,527	8%	8,489	46%	4,462	24%	18,471
Edwards	953	15%	408	6%	444	7%	2,998	47%	1,641	25%	6,444
Effingham	5,912	17%	2,607	8%	3,191	9%	15,582	45%	7,132	21%	34,424
Fayette	3,337	16%	1,359	6%	1,930	9%	9,796	47%	4,513	22%	20,935
Ford	2,382	17%	1,031	7%	1,127	8%	6,163	44%	3,208	23%	13,911
Franklin	6,351	16%	2,527	6%	2,999	8%	17,704	45%	9,731	25%	39,312
Fulton	5,283	14%	2,338	6%	3,084	8%	17,184	47%	8,763	24%	36,652
Gallatin	806	14%	375	7%	385	7%	2,599	46%	1,540	27%	5,705
Greene	2,231	16%	972	7%	1,124	8%	6,104	45%	3,136	23%	13,567
Grundy	9,472	20%	3,638	8%	3,896	8%	23,839	49%	7,576	16%	48,421
Hamilton	1,228	15%	530	7%	615	8%	3,619	45%	2,104	26%	8,096
Hancock	2,786	15%	1,261	7%	1,418	8%	8,054	44%	4,840	26%	18,359
Hardin	602	14%	240	6%	279	6%	2,042	47%	1,195	27%	4,358
Henderson	963	13%	467	6%	489	7%	3,496	48%	1,939	26%	7,354
Henry	8,055	16%	3,482	7%	4,029	8%	22,336	45%	11,412	23%	49,314
Iroquois	4,891	16%	2,248	8%	2,341	8%	12,761	43%	7,449	25%	29,690
Jackson	7,469	13%	2,821	5%	17,393	30%	20,805	36%	9,615	17%	58,103
Jasper	1,506	16%	649	7%	830	9%	4,392	46%	2,153	23%	9,530
Jefferson	6,122	15%	2,601	7%	3,542	9%	18,889	47%	8,790	22%	39,944
Jersey	3,552	16%	1,593	7%	2,303	10%	10,333	46%	4,768	21%	22,549
Jo Davies	3,147	14%	1,337	6%	1,593	7%	9,617	44%	6,296	29%	21,990
Johnson	1,686	12%	768	6%	1,502	11%	6,993	51%	2,781	20%	13,730
Kane	111,575	22%	40,073	8%	44,817	9%	245,599	48%	69,828	14%	511,892

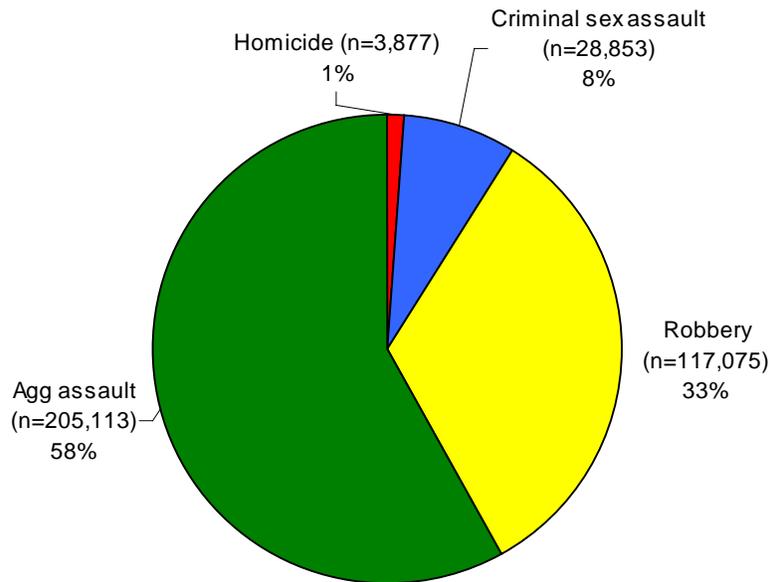
Number and percent of general population, constituted by age, 2008 (Cont.)

County	0-12	%	13-17	%	18-24	%	25-59	%	>=60	%	Total Population
Kankakee	20,616	18%	8,041	7%	12,354	11%	51,437	45%	20,767	18%	113,215
Kendall	24,124	23%	8,012	8%	7,817	7%	53,019	51%	11,849	11%	104,821
Knox	7,602	15%	3,034	6%	5,494	11%	22,876	44%	12,642	24%	51,648
Lake	139,069	20%	56,823	8%	71,662	10%	338,860	48%	106,153	15%	712,567
LaSalle	18,600	17%	7,791	7%	9,780	9%	52,351	47%	23,976	21%	112,498
Lawrence	2,086	13%	968	6%	1,613	10%	8,090	49%	3,651	22%	16,408
Lee	5,238	15%	2,418	7%	2,989	9%	16,851	48%	7,423	21%	34,919
Livingston	6,556	17%	2,589	7%	3,419	9%	17,322	46%	7,891	21%	37,777
Logan	4,137	14%	1,789	6%	3,835	13%	13,928	47%	6,087	20%	29,776
Macon	17,690	16%	6,877	6%	10,660	10%	49,000	45%	23,977	22%	108,204
Macoupin	7,411	16%	3,217	7%	4,293	9%	21,972	46%	10,881	23%	47,774
Madison	44,100	16%	17,490	7%	25,516	10%	129,277	48%	52,074	19%	268,457
Marion	6,456	17%	2,799	7%	3,214	8%	17,216	44%	9,323	24%	39,008
Marshall	1,944	15%	950	7%	945	7%	5,663	45%	3,200	25%	12,702
Mason	2,319	16%	1,067	7%	1,132	8%	6,592	45%	3,675	25%	14,785
Massac	2,483	17%	975	7%	1,133	8%	6,913	46%	3,466	23%	14,970
McDonough	3,652	11%	1,350	4%	11,606	35%	10,323	32%	5,839	18%	32,770
McHenry	60,572	19%	25,563	8%	26,610	8%	158,643	49%	49,573	15%	320,961
Mclean	27,691	17%	10,297	6%	34,655	21%	70,967	42%	24,089	14%	167,699
Menard	1,985	16%	948	8%	1,025	8%	5,786	46%	2,722	22%	12,466
Mercer	2,555	16%	1,119	7%	1,134	7%	7,418	46%	4,050	25%	16,276
Monroe	5,734	17%	2,405	7%	2,651	8%	16,399	49%	6,047	18%	33,236
Montgomery	4,245	14%	1,983	7%	2,655	9%	13,915	47%	6,702	23%	29,500
Morgan	5,132	15%	2,198	6%	4,052	12%	15,878	45%	7,637	22%	34,897
Moultrie	2,538	18%	1,011	7%	1,131	8%	6,408	45%	3,304	23%	14,392
Ogle	9,225	17%	4,368	8%	4,883	9%	25,713	46%	11,147	20%	55,336
Peoria	33,133	18%	12,288	7%	18,919	10%	85,862	46%	35,614	19%	185,816
Perry	3,242	14%	1,402	6%	2,319	10%	10,748	48%	4,713	21%	22,424
Piatt	2,776	17%	1,193	7%	1,225	7%	7,620	46%	3,736	23%	16,550
Pike	2,506	15%	1,120	7%	1,401	9%	7,130	44%	4,116	25%	16,273
Pope	483	12%	239	6%	405	10%	1,714	43%	1,150	29%	3,991
Pulaski	1,079	17%	427	7%	545	9%	2,808	45%	1,359	22%	6,218
Putnam	895	15%	429	7%	458	8%	2,768	46%	1,459	24%	6,009
Randolph	4,820	15%	1,978	6%	3,164	10%	15,878	49%	6,846	21%	32,686
Richland	2,502	16%	954	6%	1,226	8%	6,962	45%	3,879	25%	15,523
Rock Island	23,885	16%	8,851	6%	13,696	9%	68,530	47%	31,864	22%	146,826
Saline	4,027	16%	1,998	8%	2,159	8%	11,079	43%	6,475	25%	25,738
Sangamon	33,058	17%	13,068	7%	16,497	8%	94,547	48%	38,546	20%	195,716
Schuyler	980	15%	471	7%	487	7%	3,022	45%	1,770	26%	6,730
Scott	815	16%	363	7%	352	7%	2,426	47%	1,237	24%	5,193
Shelby	3,354	15%	1,562	7%	1,710	8%	9,722	45%	5,455	25%	21,803
St. Clair	47,616	18%	19,150	7%	25,760	10%	125,196	47%	45,895	17%	263,617
Stark	986	16%	456	8%	414	7%	2,543	42%	1,620	27%	6,019
Stephenson	7,410	16%	3,179	7%	3,819	8%	20,692	44%	11,437	25%	46,537
Tazewell	22,060	17%	8,650	7%	10,407	8%	63,155	48%	28,194	21%	132,466

Number and percent of general population, constituted by age, 2008 (Cont.)

County	0-12	%	13-17	%	18-24	%	25-59	%	>=60	%	Total Population
Union	2,801	16%	1,145	6%	1,503	8%	8,238	46%	4,318	24%	18,005
Vermillion	13,820	17%	5,588	7%	6,675	8%	36,089	45%	17,895	22%	80,067
Wabash	1,835	15%	774	6%	999	8%	5,570	46%	2,819	23%	11,997
Warren	2,706	16%	1,027	6%	2,464	14%	7,184	41%	4,028	23%	17,409
Washington	2,281	16%	1,028	7%	1,275	9%	6,809	47%	3,167	22%	14,560
Wayne	2,585	16%	1,043	6%	1,250	8%	7,298	45%	4,118	25%	16,294
White	2,203	15%	908	6%	1,066	7%	6,617	45%	3,867	26%	14,661
Whiteside	9,684	16%	4,078	7%	4,948	8%	26,626	45%	13,625	23%	58,961
Will	140,989	21%	56,669	8%	58,886	9%	338,538	49%	90,169	13%	685,251
Williamson	10,380	16%	3,968	6%	5,148	8%	31,083	48%	14,590	22%	65,169
Winnebago	53,587	18%	21,409	7%	26,218	9%	142,497	48%	55,991	19%	299,702
Woodford	6,847	18%	2,949	8%	3,563	9%	17,867	46%	7,636	20%	38,862
Total	2,284,405	18%	892,972	7%	1,298,744	10%	6,208,527	48%	2,225,761	17%	12,910,409

**Total reported violent Index offenses in Illinois,
2004-2008**



Reported violent Index offenses, by crime type and year

Offense	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Count	%								
Homicide	780	1%	770	1%	786	1%	751	1%	790	1%
Criminal sexual assault	5,862	8%	6,017	8%	5,729	8%	5,625	8%	5,620	8%
Robbery	22,611	31%	23,283	31%	23,941	33%	23,161	31%	24,079	34%
Aggravated assault	41,889	58%	42,278	56%	41,222	56%	40,772	55%	38,952	54%
Total	72,351	100%	75,686	100%	73,614	100%	73,772	100%	71,603	100%

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR)

County rates* – Top 25 reported violent Index offense categories

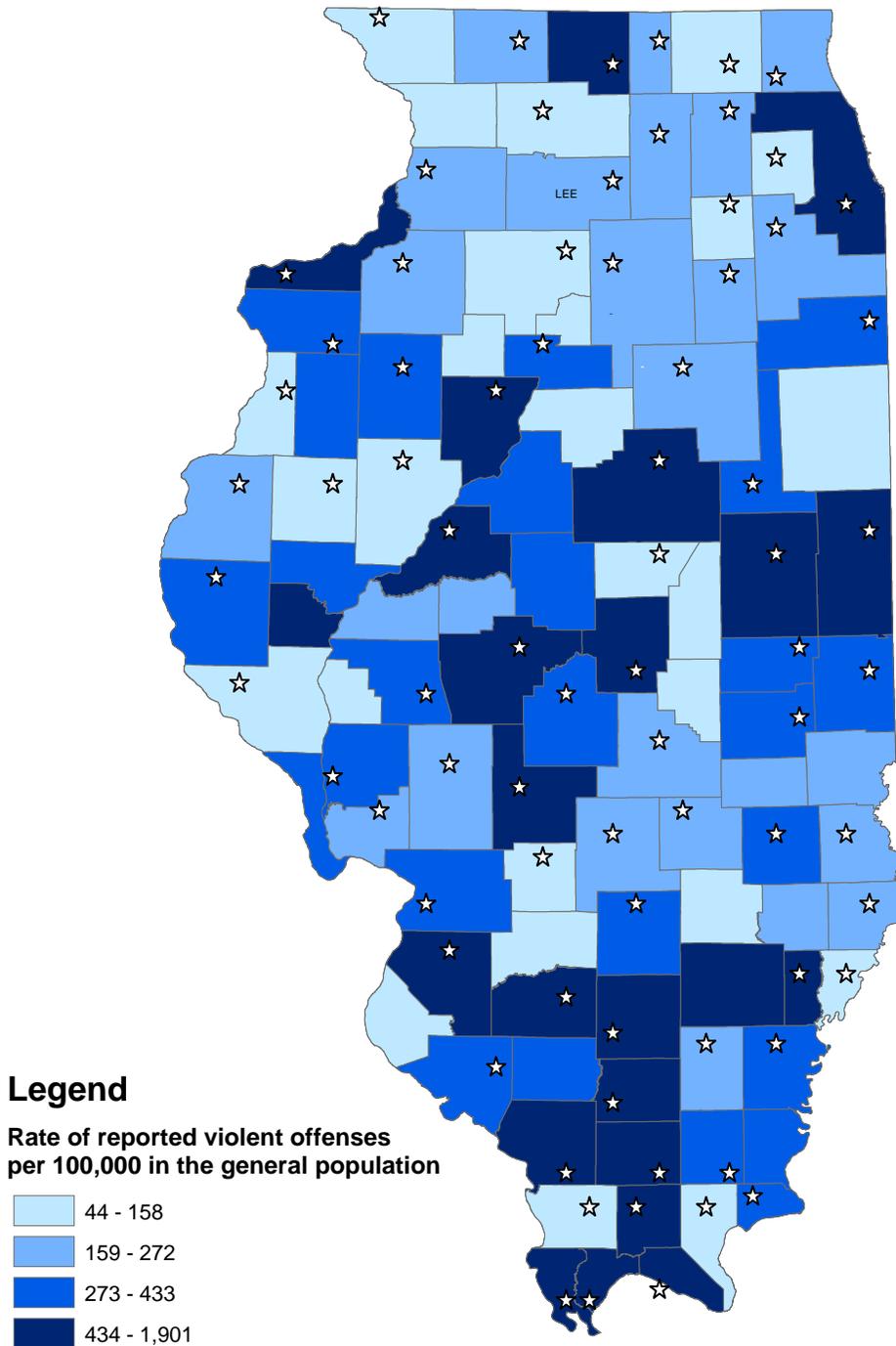
<u>Homicide</u>		<u>Criminal sexual assault</u>		<u>Robbery</u>		<u>Aggravated assault</u>	
<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
St. Clair (southern)	15.05	Mason (southern)	135.13	Cook	32.16	Alexander (southern)	1,682.60
Cook	10.71	Lee (northern)	107.43	St. Clair (southern)	23.32	St. Clair (southern)	968.02
Winnebago (northern)	8.20	Edwards (southern)	102.35	Winnebago (northern)	22.26	Sangamon (central)	817.83
Peoria (central)	8.19	Jackson (southern)	102.03	Peoria (central)	21.64	Pulaski (southern)	747.39
Macon (central)	7.97	Alexander (southern)	97.06	Sangamon (central)	18.95	Jefferson (southern)	653.61
Mason (southern)	6.65	Macon (central)	90.16	Macon (central)	15.33	Champaign (central)	581.49
Wayne (southern)	6.05	Jefferson (southern)	89.79	Vermilion (central)	14.86	Franklin (southern)	574.63
Clark (southern)	5.95	Vermilion (central)	86.47	Jackson (southern)	11.63	Massac (southern)	521.84
Whiteside (northern)	5.08	Mercer (central)	83.04	Alexander (southern)	11.32	Montgomery (central)	508.65
Cass (central)	4.91	Sangamon (central)	74.07	Kankakee (central)	11.03	Mason (southern)	487.35
Schuyler (central)	4.81	St. Clair (southern)	73.10	Rock Island (central)	9.41	Washington (southern)	474.63
Rock Island (central)	4.77	McLean (central)	70.42	Champaign (central)	8.56	Jackson (southern)	471.98
Massac (southern)	4.42	Champaign (central)	68.96	McLean (central)	7.77	Vermilion (central)	461.99
Madison (southern)	4.37	Edgar (central)	67.45	Madison (southern)	7.47	Johnson (southern)	457.98
Vermilion (central)	4.12	Adams (central)	67.28	Jefferson (southern)	6.90	Wayne (southern)	455.71
Jackson (southern)	3.99	Warren (central)	66.49	Kane (collar)	5.62	Edgar (central)	436.67
Morgan (central)	3.78	Madison (southern)	66.16	Will (collar)	5.25	Greene (central)	430.08
Sangamon (central)	3.78	Schuyler (central)	62.53	Knox (central)	5.13	Rock Island (central)	425.84
Union (southern)	3.68	Whiteside (northern)	62.09	Marion (southern)	4.80	Winnebago (northern)	425.56
Stephenson (northern)	3.56	Coles (central)	61.93	Lake (collar)	4.71	Peoria (central)	420.79
Edgar (southern)	3.55	Pike (central)	60.70	Stephenson (northern)	3.99	Cook	394.95
Kankakee (central)	3.29	Rock Island (central)	60.67	DeKalb (northern)	3.97	Gallatin (southern)	392.53
DeKalb (northern)	3.18	Logan (central)	60.18	Massac (southern)	3.76	Brown (central)	390.96
Champaign (central)	2.77	Peoria (central)	60.06	Logan (central)	3.46	Saline (southern)	373.89
Clinton (southern)	2.76	Winnebago (northern)	32.03	Williamson (southern)	3.43	Christian (central)	371.35

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

The following counties ranked in the top 25 in all four violent Index offense categories:* St. Clair (1,289.37), Sangamon (1,085.22), Champaign (738.82), Winnebago (718.40), Peoria (705.44), Vermilion (701.21), Jackson (694.29), and Rock Island (585.36). These eight counties have been highlighted in this table.

*In parentheses is the overall violent Index offense rate for that county.

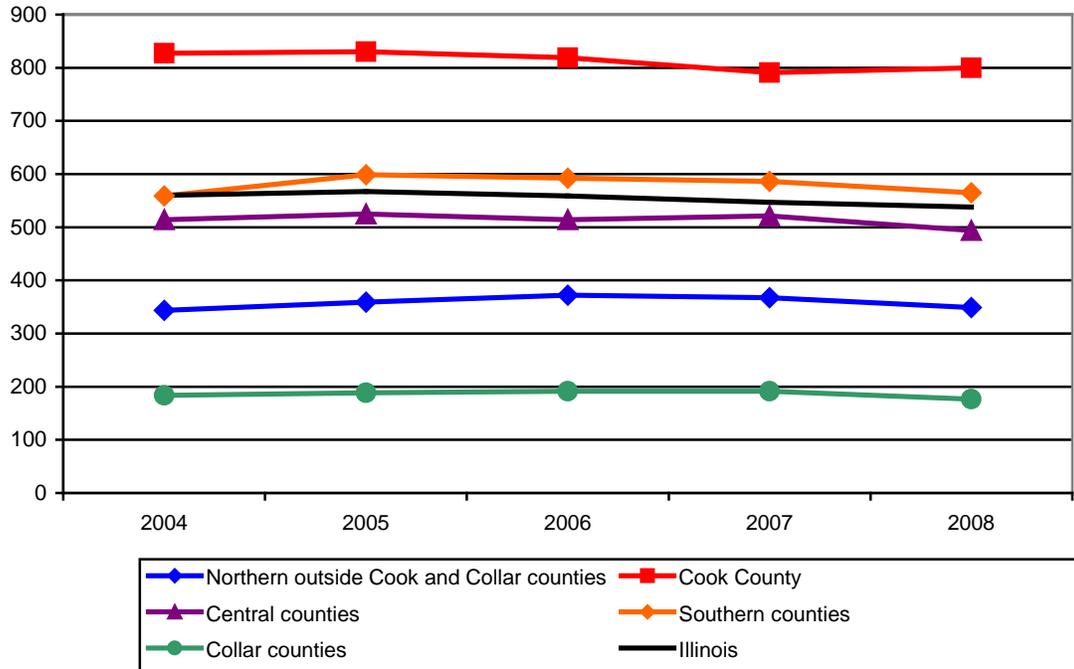
Reported violent Index offense rates and services available for victims of violent crime, 2008



☆ Indicates agency providing 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.

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

**Reported violent Index offense rates
(per 100,000 in the general population) by region, 2004-2008**

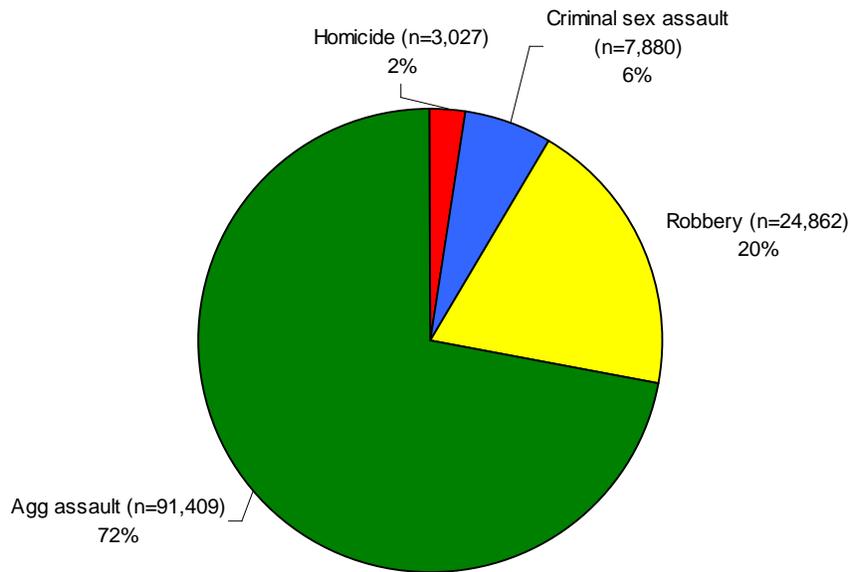


Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

- From 2004 through 2008, the number of reported violent Index offenses declined by 2 percent statewide (from 71,142 to 69,441). Reported violent Index offenses declined 4 percent in Cook County and central counties (from 44,069 to 42,346 and from 11,388 to 10,985, respectively). The number of violent offenses increased 9 percent in northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (from 3,064 to 3,344). The number of reported violent Index offenses increased 1 percent in the southern counties (from 7,104 to 7,204) and in the collar counties (from 5,517 to 5,562).
- During this time period, the reported violent Index offenses rates (per 100,000 in the general population) in Cook County were much higher than the state rate, and slightly higher than the state rate in southern counties.
- The number of reported sexual assaults increased 10 percent in the southern counties (from 698 to 771), and by 1 percent in Collar counties (from, 836 to 844). The number of reported sexual assaults decreased 8 percent in both central counties (from 1,397 to 1,286) and Cook County (from 2,397 to 2,208), and 4 percent in the northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (from 534 to 511).
- The number of reported robberies increased in all regions of the state except Collar counties, which decreased 1 percent (from 1,158 to 1,150). Reported robberies increased 31 percent in southern counties (from 763 to 1,003), 14 percent in northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (from 655 to 756), 6 percent in Cook County (from 18,365 to 19,501), and by 1 percent in central counties (from 1,660 to 1,669).

- The number of reported aggravated assaults increased 11 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 1,837 to 2,037), 6 percent in southern counties (from 2,851 to 3,011) and 2 percent in Collar counties (3,456 to 3,529). Reported aggravated assaults decreased 12 percent in Cook (from 22,753 to 20,053) and 6 percent in central counties (from 10,992 to 10,922).
- Reported homicides increased during the five-year period in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 28 to 40), southern counties (from 87 to 96), and in Cook County (from 554 to 584). Reported homicides decreased in central counties (from 44 to 31) and Collar counties (from 67 to 39).
- Services for victims of violent crime are available in almost every county in Illinois. However, there is a cluster of counties in west-central Illinois where services are available, but the service agencies themselves are not located within the counties and may be difficult to access.

**Total reported violent Index arrests in Illinois,
2004-2008**

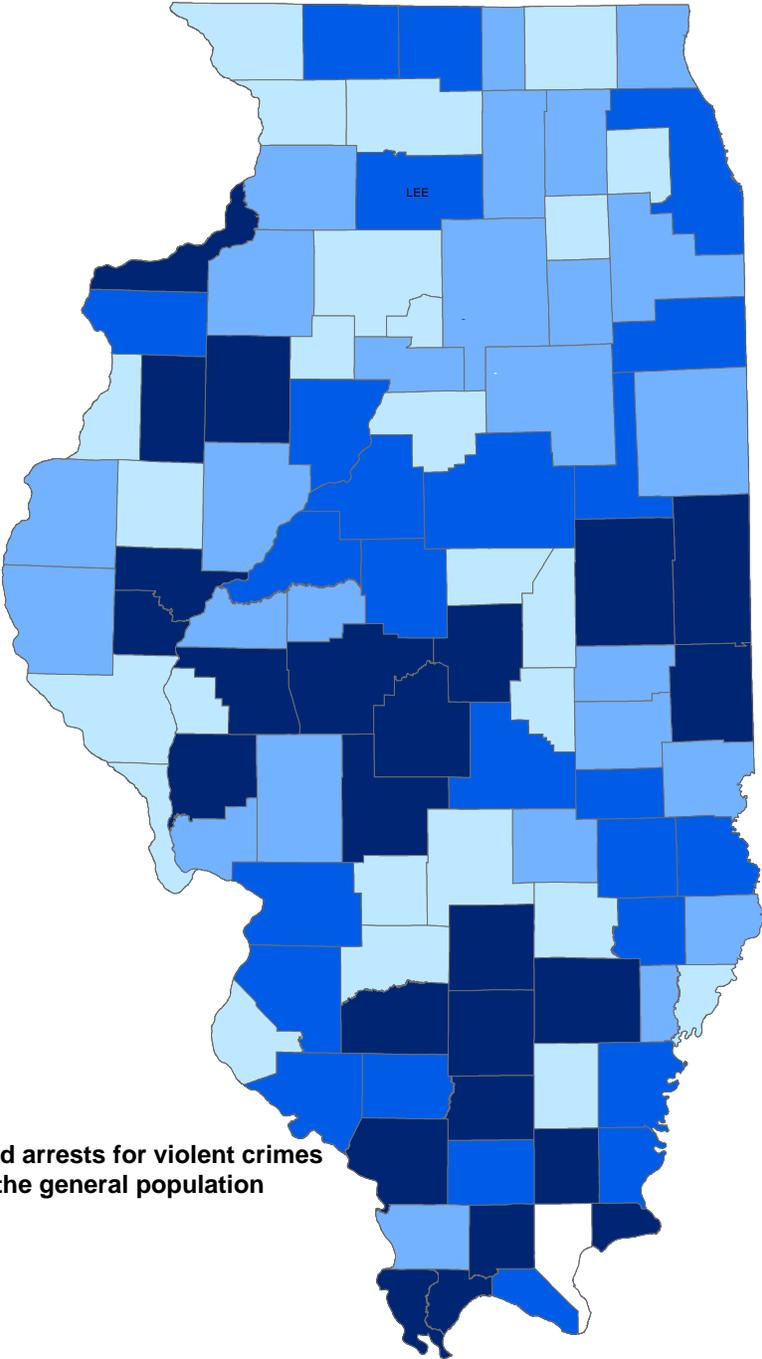


Illinois reported violent Index arrests, by crime type and year

Offense	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Count	Percentage								
Homicide	653	3%	631	2%	533	2%	613	2%	597	2%
Criminal sexual assault	1,707	5%	1,693	6%	1,497	6%	1,525	6%	1,458	6%
Robbery	4,741	18%	5,086	19%	5,185	20%	4,927	20%	4,923	20%
Aggravated assault	18,862	73%	19,460	72%	18,345	72%	17,524	71%	17,218	71%
Total	25,963	99%	26,870	99%	25,560	100%	24,589	99%	24,196	99%

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR). Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Arrest rates for violent Index crimes, 2008



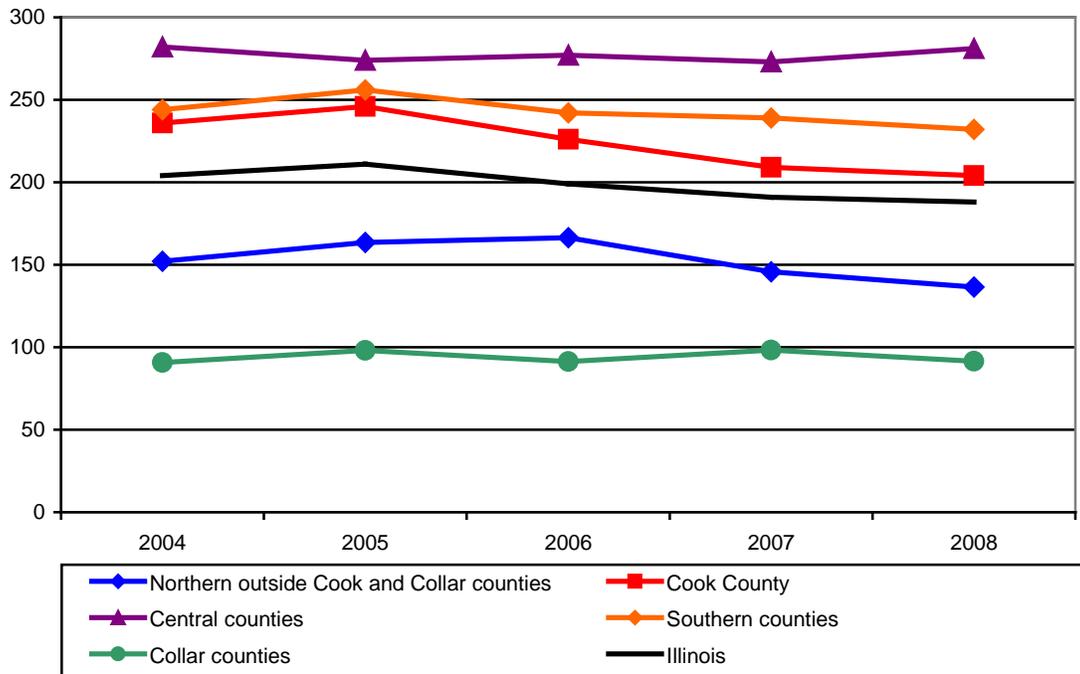
Legend

Rate of reported arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 in the general population

- 0
- 1 - 100
- 101 - 159
- 160 - 265
- 266 - 994

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

**Arrest rates for violent Index crimes,
(per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004-2008**

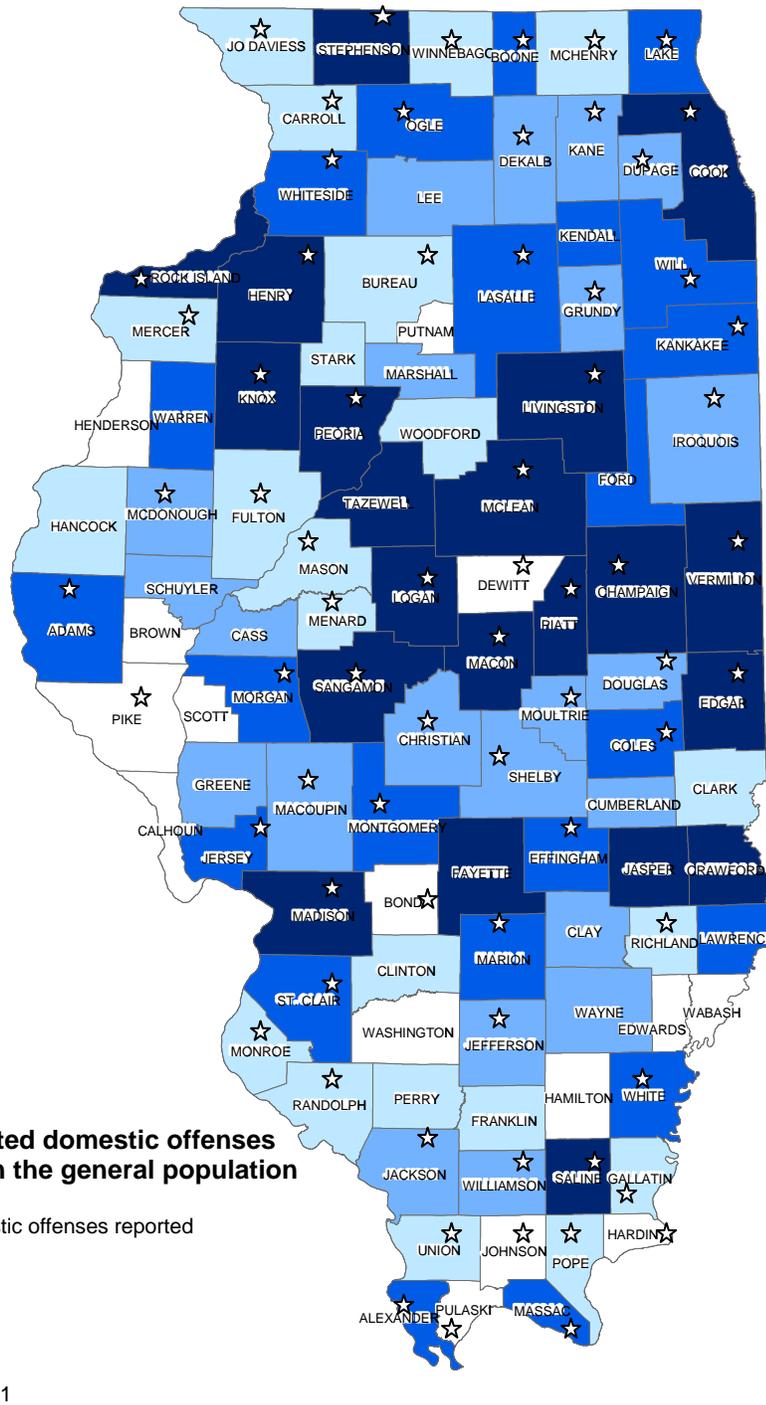


Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

- From 2004 through 2008, the number of arrests for violent Index crimes decreased 8 percent in Illinois (from 25,963 to 24,196). That trend was driven by a 14 percent drop in arrests for violent Index crimes in Cook County (12,550 to 10,796). There was a 4 percent drop in arrests in the northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 1,357 to 1,309), and in southern counties (from 3,097 to 2,960). Arrests for violent Index crimes remained constant in central and increased 6 percent in collar counties (from 2,727 to 2,884).
- The number of arrests for aggravated assault decreased 19 percent in Cook County (from 7,764 to 6,292), 9 percent in southern counties (from 2,677 to 2,428), and 3 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 1,041 to 1,012). Arrests for aggravated assault increased 4 percent in collar counties (from 2,134 to 2,209) and 1 percent in central counties (from 5,246 to 5,277).
- Arrests for robbery decreased 1 percent in Cook County. Arrests for robbery increased in every other part of the state: 38 percent in southern counties, 25 percent in collar counties, 8 percent in central counties, and 2 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties.
- Arrests for criminal sexual assault increased only in southern counties (9 percent, from 208 to 227)). Arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased in all other regions of the state: 23 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 135 to 104), 19 percent in Cook County (from 760 to 612), 16 percent in central counties (from 399 to 334), and 12 percent in collar counties (from 205 to 181).

- Arrests for homicides decreased 21 percent in Cook County, from 518 to 410. Arrests for homicide increased in every other region of the state, from 26 to 48 in southern counties, from 34 to 51 in Collar counties, from 22 to 31 in the northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties, and from 53 to 57 in central counties.

Reported domestic violence offense rates and services available, 2008



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

Domestic offenses by crime type, 2008

Offense	Frequency	Offense	Frequency
First degree murder*	18	Soliciting for a juvenile prostitute	1
Concealing homicidal death	1	Juvenile pimping	3
Criminal sexual assault*	436	Obscenity/Harmful material	2
Aggravated criminal sexual assault*	124	Sexual exploitation of a child	50
Forcible sodomy*	1	Exploitation of a child	2
Other type of sexual assault	51	Aggravated criminal sexual abuse	318
Criminal sexual assault with an object*	7	Criminal sexual abuse	421
Armed robbery*	43	Criminal transmission of HIV	5
Robbery*	90	Indecent solicitation of a child	21
Aggravated vehicular hijacking*	1	Indecent solicitation of an adult	1
Aggravated robbery*	4	Public indecency	15
Aggravated battery*	1,198	Sexual relations within families	9
Battery	2,955	Child pornography	4
Reckless conduct	88	Statutory rape	5
Battery of unborn child	7	All other sex offenses	23
Heinous battery*	6	Endangering the life or health of a child	692
Aggravated battery of a child*	47	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	311
Domestic battery	37,333	Contributing to criminal delinquency of a juvenile	22
Aggravated battery of unborn child	26	Child abuse	216
Other battery	661	Unlawful sale of travel ticket to minor	26
Aggravated stalking	3	Possession of cannabis 30 grams & under	8
Aggravated battery of a senior citizen*	5	Sales of liquor to minor, drunkards	4
Aggravated assault*	760	Illegal consumption by minor	8
Assault	545	Reckless driving	11
Burglary*	55	Hit and run	5
Residential burglary*	164	Prowler	1
Home invasion*	118	Telephone threat	326
Theft from motor vehicle*	17	Harassment by telephone	767
Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories*	17	All other disorderly conduct	477
Burglary from motor vehicle*/vehicular invasion	68	Interference with emergency equipment	10
Vehicular invasion	6	Mob action	87
Theft*	1,232	Armed violence	1
Motor vehicle theft*	76	Obstructing justice	2
Arson*/Aggravated arson	24	Interference with judicial procedure/contempt	6
Deceptive practices	37	Bribery/Extortion	2
Forgery	99	Intimidation	169
Fraud	22	Hate crime	5
Other deception	29	Stalking	19
Credit card fraud	53	Kidnapping	12
False personation	3	Aggravated kidnapping	3
Financial exploitation of elderly/disabled	15	Unlawful restraint	311
Possession of stolen property	10	Child abduction	48
Computer tampering	3	Unlawful visitation interference	197
Criminal defacement	16	Violation of orders of protection	1,829
Criminal damage to property	1,358	Probation violation	3

Domestic offenses by crime type, 2008 cont.

Criminal trespass to land	99	Disclosure of domestic violence victim location	18
Criminal trespass to vehicle	50	Compounding a crime	3
Criminal trespass to residence	239	Domestic violence	6,203
Unlawful use of weapon	18	All other criminal offenses	117
Reckless discharge of a firearm	5	Total	61,042

***Index offenses; Violent/person offenses; Property offenses; Other offenses**

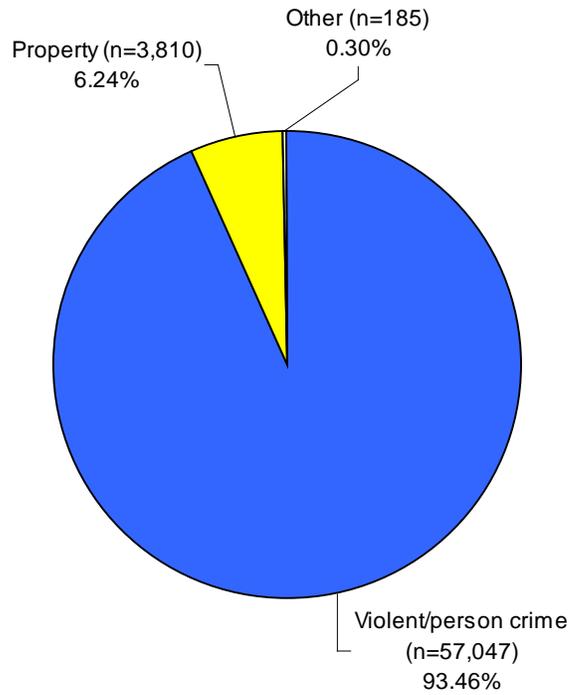
Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplemental data

Illinois domestic offense indicators, 2004-2008

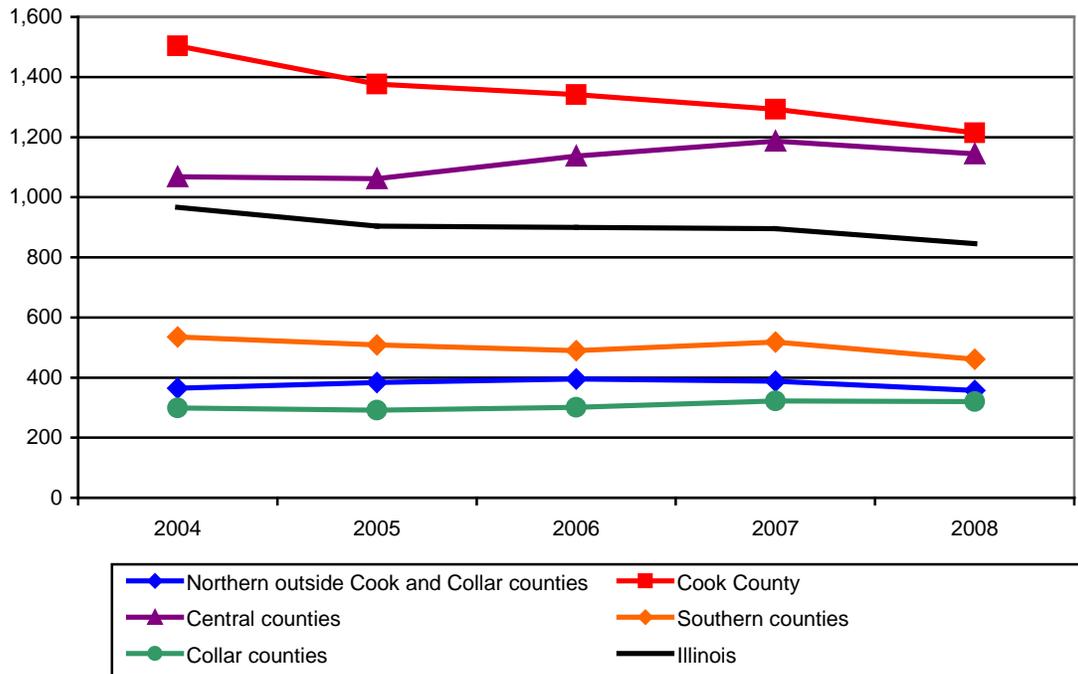
Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Domestic-related violent <i>Index</i> offenses	1,209	3,338	1,936	3,463	2,162
All reported domestic- related offenses (violent and non-violent)	53,951	59,993	56,259	63,996	61,042
Civil Orders of Protection Issued	55,221	48,577	49,338	49,108	49,266

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplemental data
Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Illinois reported domestic offenses, 2008



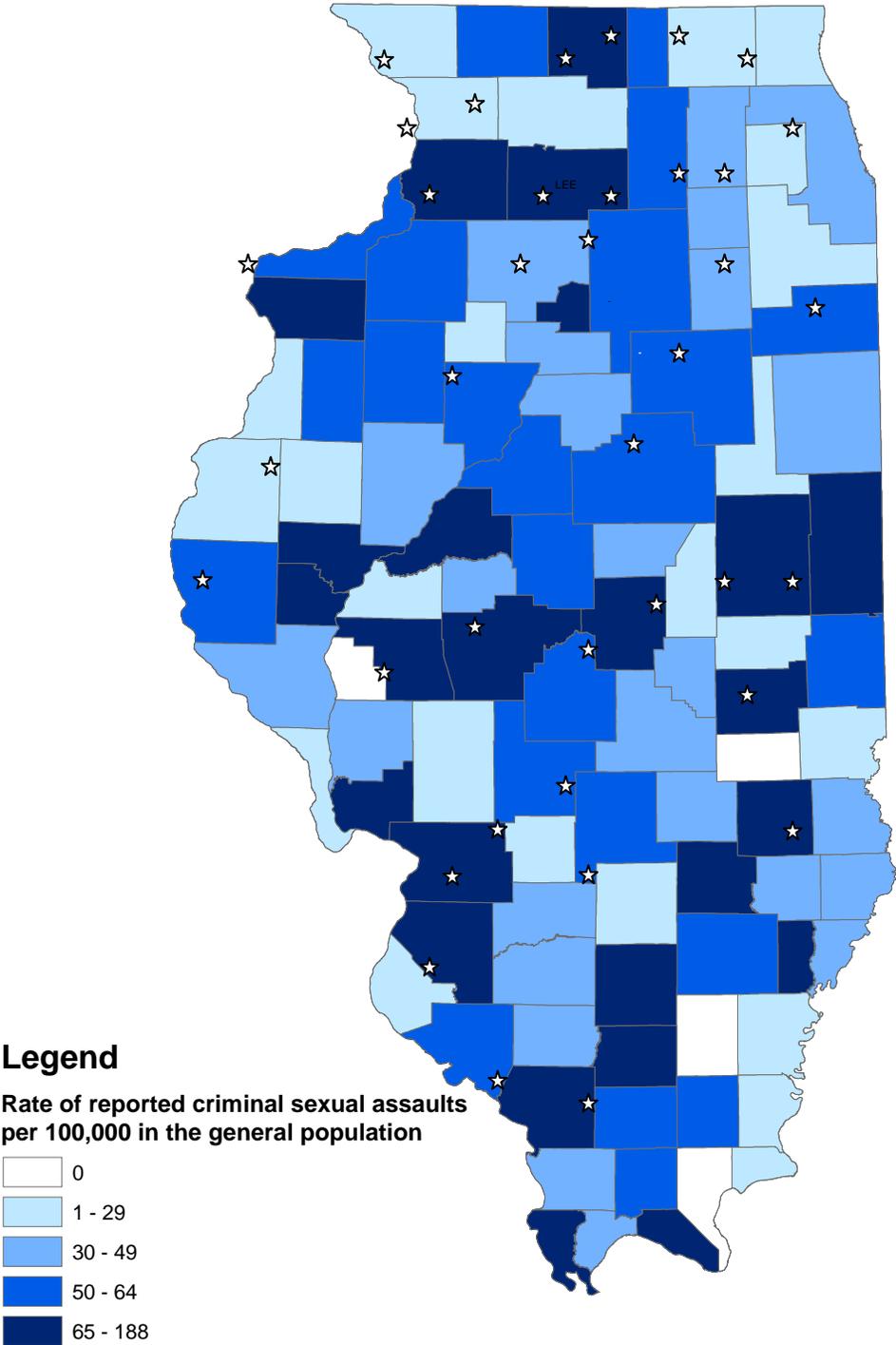
Total reported domestic offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population) by region, 2004-2008



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

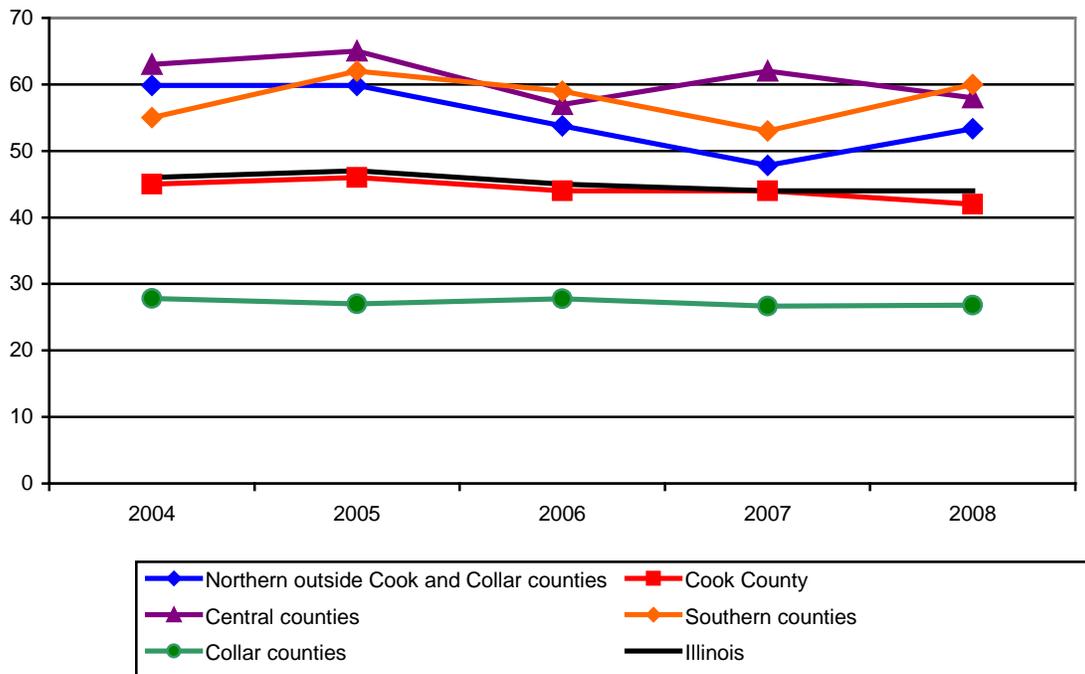
- Over the five-year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of reported domestic offenses (all types) occurred in Cook County (365,658), followed by central counties (124,125), Collar counties (47,457), southern counties (32,006), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (17,513).
- **No domestic offenses were reported by police departments to the I-UCR Supplemental program in some of Illinois' largest cities located in the northern region of the state (outside Cook County) during this time period.** There were no reported domestic offenses in Aurora (population 170,854), Rockford (population 156,596), Joliet (population 149,643), and Naperville (population 142,479). An additional 36 cities with populations greater than 10,000, mostly located in the northern region, did not report domestic offenses to the I-UCR Supplemental program, as mandated by state law (20 ILCS 2630/5.1).
- From 2004 through 2008, the number of reported domestic offenses declined 12 percent in Illinois (from 122,797 to 109,089). This trend was driven by a 20 percent decrease in Cook County (from 80,120 to 64,292) and a 14 percent decrease in southern counties (from 6,802 to 5,881). Reported domestic offenses increased 8 percent in central counties (from 23,637 to 25,423) and 12 percent in collar counties (from 8,988 to 10,066). While the rate of reported domestic offenses in northern counties outside of Cook and collar counties decreased, the number of reported domestic offenses increased (from 3,250 to 3,427). This discrepancy is due to a 7 percent increase in the general population in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 892,186 to 958,452).
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be more difficult to access in rural areas than in more urban areas, due to transportation issues. If victims in urban areas do not have access to personal vehicles, they may be able to use public transportation or taxi services to access the services they need. Victims in rural areas, however, may not have access to alternative transportation needed to reach service providers.

**Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates and services available,
2008**



☆ Indicates a sexual assault service provider

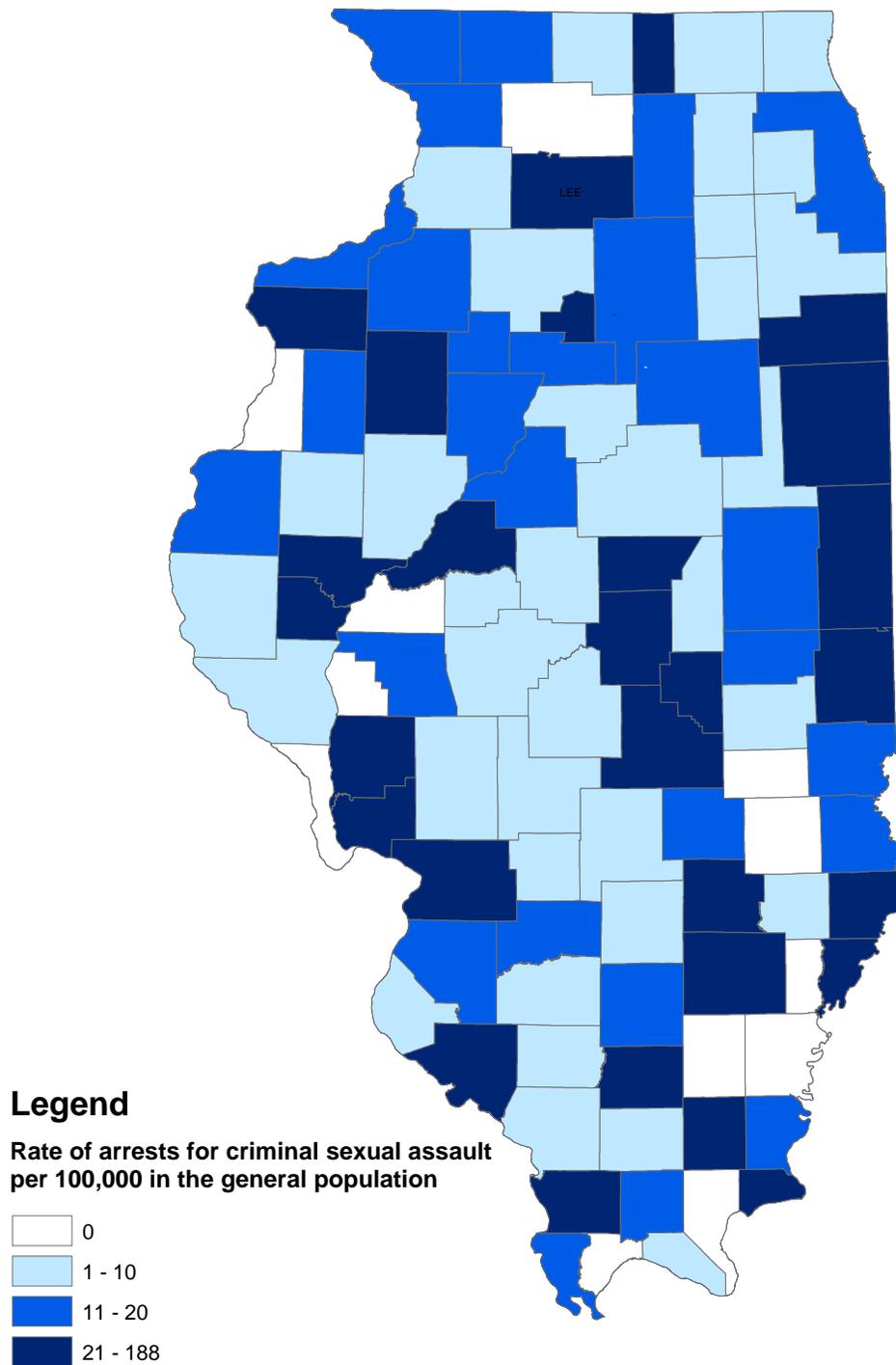
Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population) by region, 2004 –2008



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

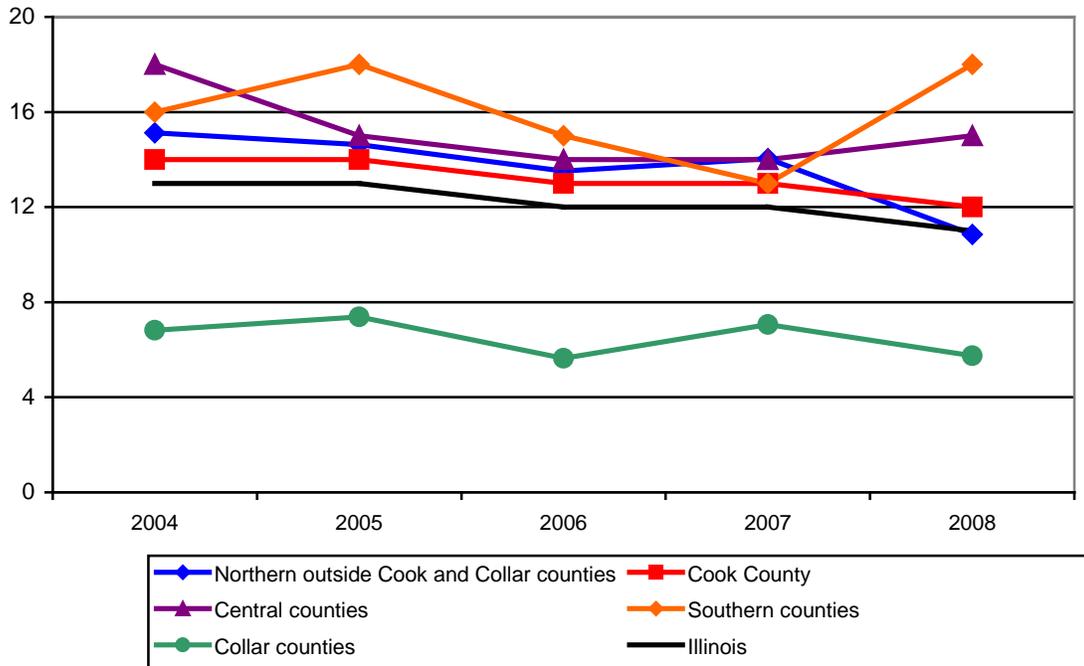
- Over the five-year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of reported criminal sexual assaults were in Cook County (11,653), followed by central counties (6,766), collar counties (4,206), southern counties (3,685), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (2,543).
- From 2004 through 2008, reported criminal sexual assault rates were higher than the state rate for southern counties, central counties, and northern counties outside of Cook and Collar counties.
- The number of reported sexual assaults increased 10 percent in southern counties (from 698 to 771) and 1 percent in collar counties (from 836 to 844), while they decreased 8 percent in both central counties and Cook County (from 1,397 to 1,286 and from 2,397 to 2,208, respectively), and 4 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 534 to 511).
- During 2008, services were available to all victims in the state, although most were located in the northern part of Illinois. Fewer services are available in central and southern Illinois, which may make access difficult.

Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault, 2008



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

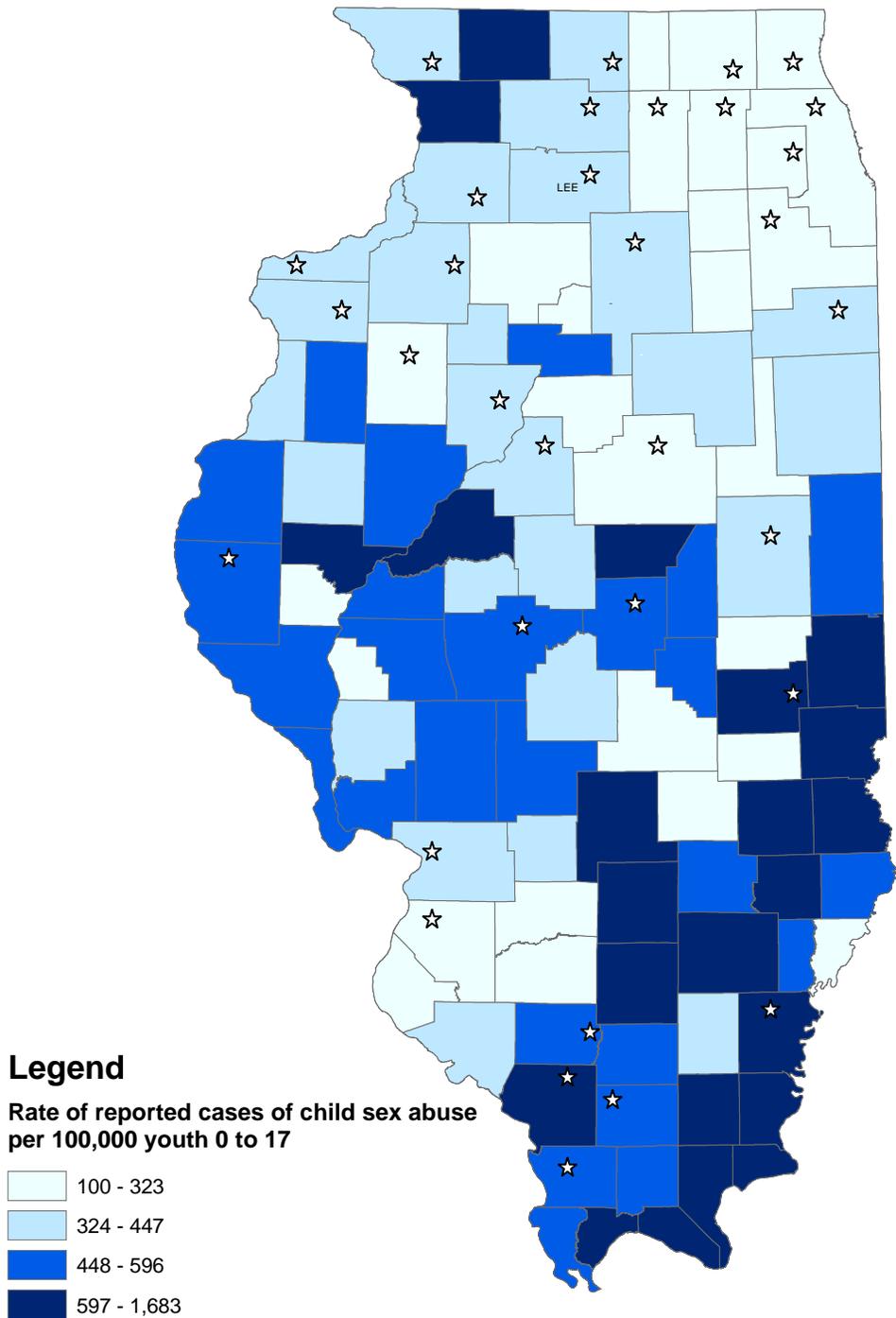
**Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault (per 100,000 in the general population)
by region, 2004 – 2008**



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

- Over the five year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault were in Cook County (3,512), followed by central counties (1,701), southern counties (1,027), Collar counties (1,009), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (631).
- During this time period, arrest rates for criminal sexual assault were above the state rate in all regions except Collar counties.
- From 2004 through 2008, the number of arrests for criminal sexual assault increased 9 percent in southern counties (from 208 to 227) every other region of the state: by 23 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 135 to 104), 19 percent in Cook County (from 760 to 612), 16 percent in central counties (from 399 to 334), and 12 percent in collar counties (from 205 to 181).

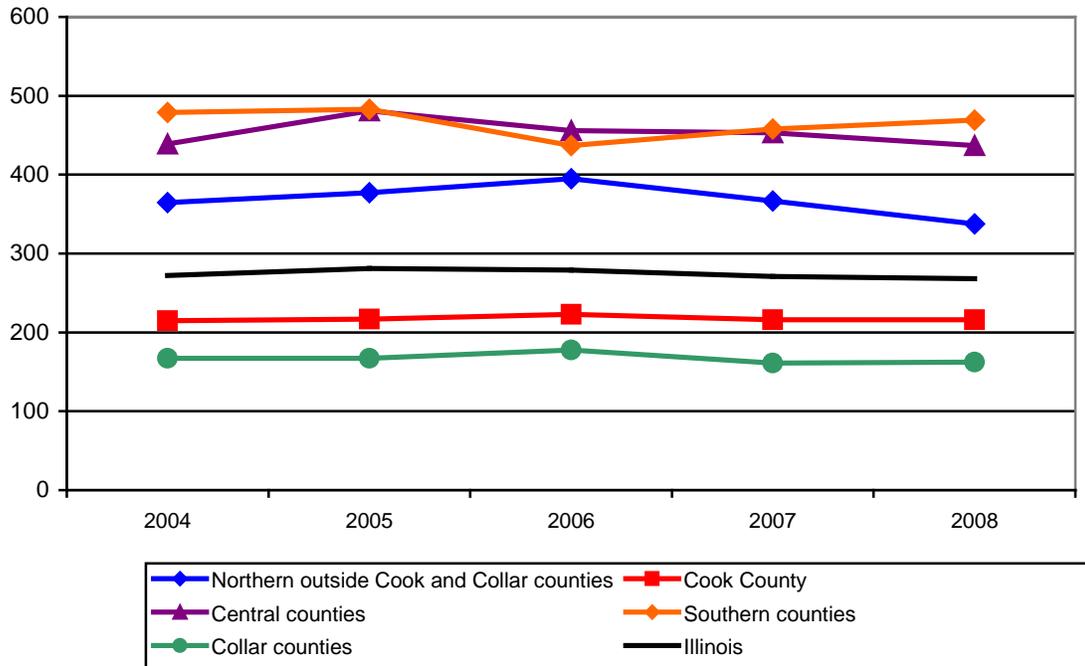
Rates of reported child sexual abuse and services available, SFY2008



☆ Indicates a child abuse service provider (child advocacy center)

Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, U.S. Census Bureau

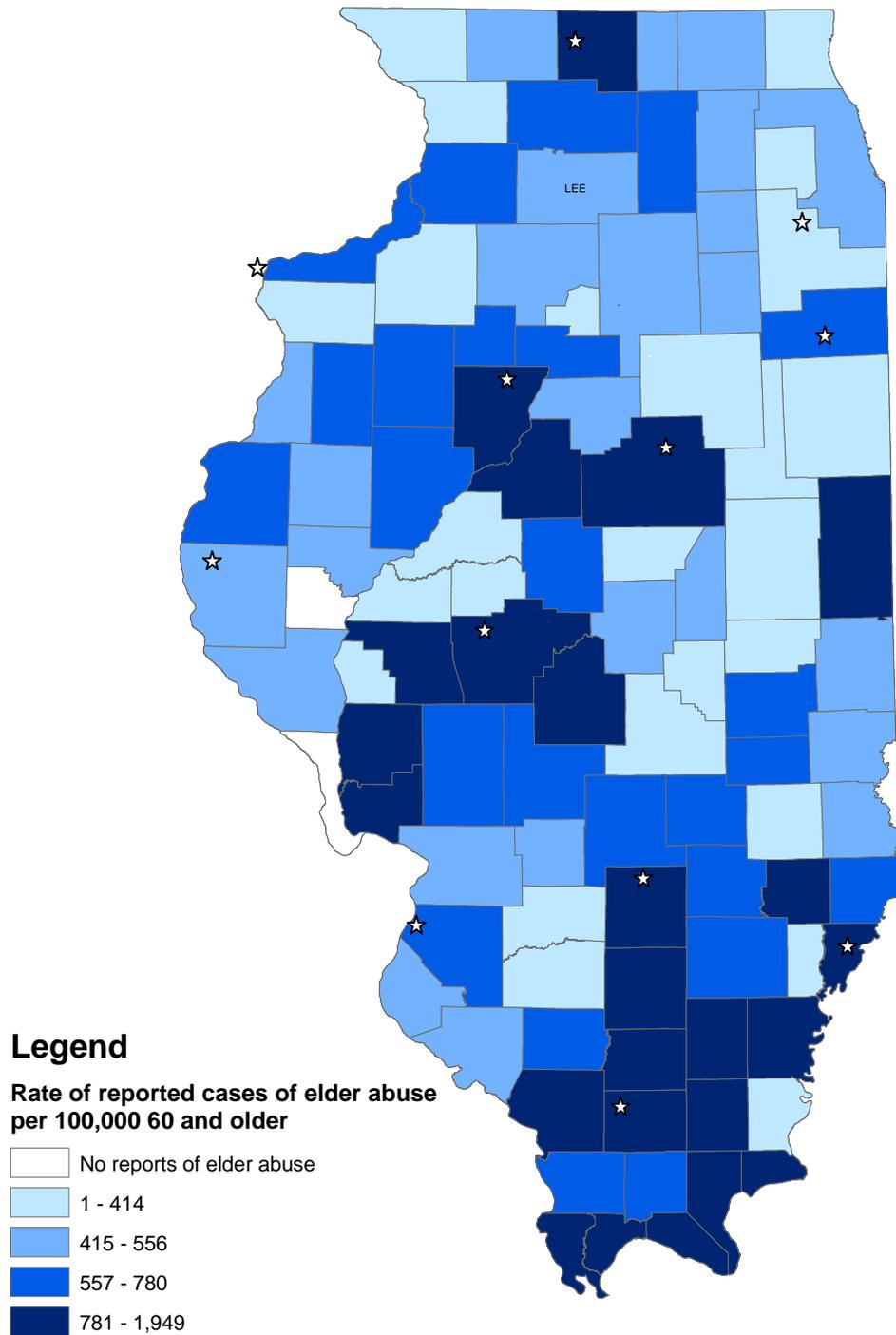
Rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth 0-17) by region, SFY04 to SFY08



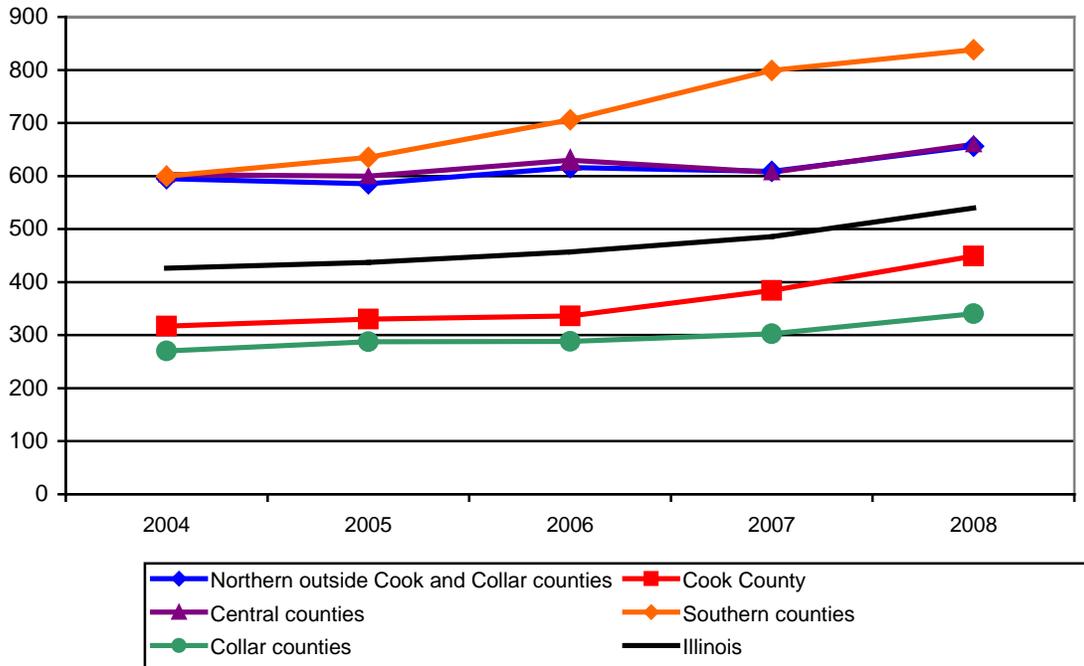
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and U.S. Census Bureau

- Over the five-year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of child sexual abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were in Cook County (14,654), followed by those in central counties (11,401), Collar counties (7,052), southern counties (6,815), northern counties outside Cook and collar Counties (4,144).
- The number of reported cases of child sexual abuse decreased across all areas of the state: by 6 percent in southern counties (from 1,428 to 1,347), 4 percent in both Cook and central counties (from 2,952 to 2,836 and from 2,245 to 2,160, respectively), 3 percent in northern outside Cook and Collar counties (from 803 to 782), and 1 percent in collar counties (from 1,391 to 1,383).
- Reported child sexual abuse rates (per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17) were lower than the state rate in Cook and Collar counties during this time period, with rates in the southern counties twice that of Cook County each year.
- Although some of the highest rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17) were found in the southern counties in SFY08, fewer services were available in that region than in other parts of the state.

Rates of reported elder abuse cases and services available, SFY08



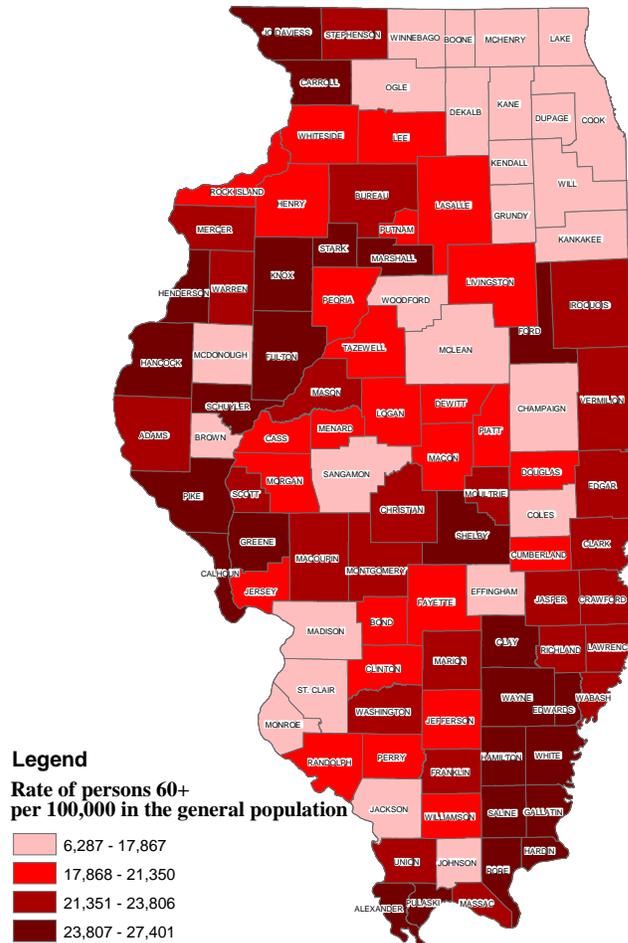
**Rates of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 persons 60 or older),
by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008**



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

- Over the five-year period of 2004-2008, the majority of elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging were in Cook County (15,043), followed by central counties (12,878), southern counties (8,779), Collar counties (4,861), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (4,502).
- From 2004 through 2008, the number of reported elder abuse cases increased across all areas of the state: by 42 percent in Cook County (from 2,623 to 3,722), 40 percent in southern counties (from 1,473 to 2,057), 26 percent in Collar counties (from 882 to 1,112), 10 percent in northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (875 to 965), and nine percent in central counties (from 2,506 to 2,741).
- As with child abuse and neglect cases, rates (per relevant population) of reported elder abuse cases were lowest in Cook and Collar counties, while rates in central, southern and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties were much higher than the statewide rate.

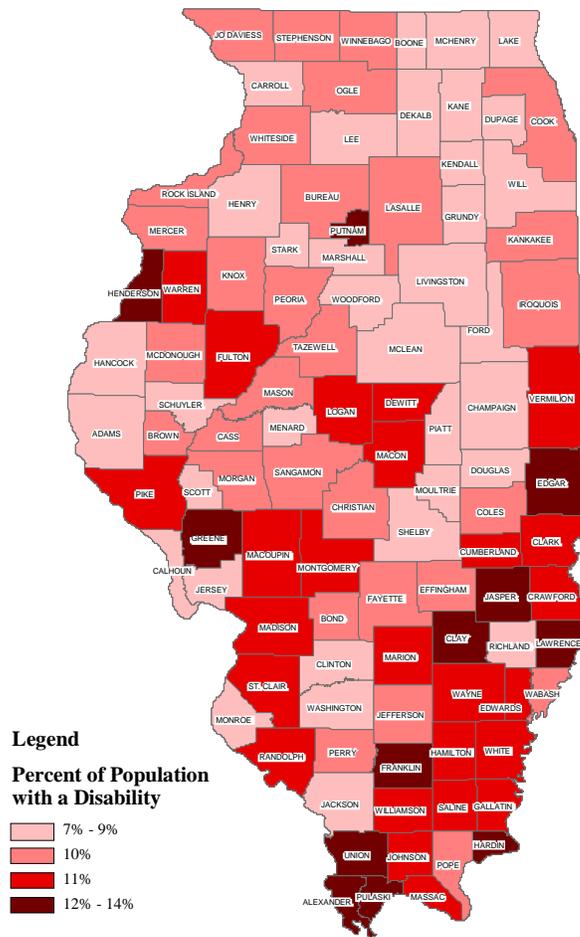
Rate of population age 60 and older per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The higher numbers of people 60 and older are spread throughout the state, but are concentrated in the southern and western counties.
- The southern part of Illinois is a rural area and it may be difficult for the older population to access the services they need.

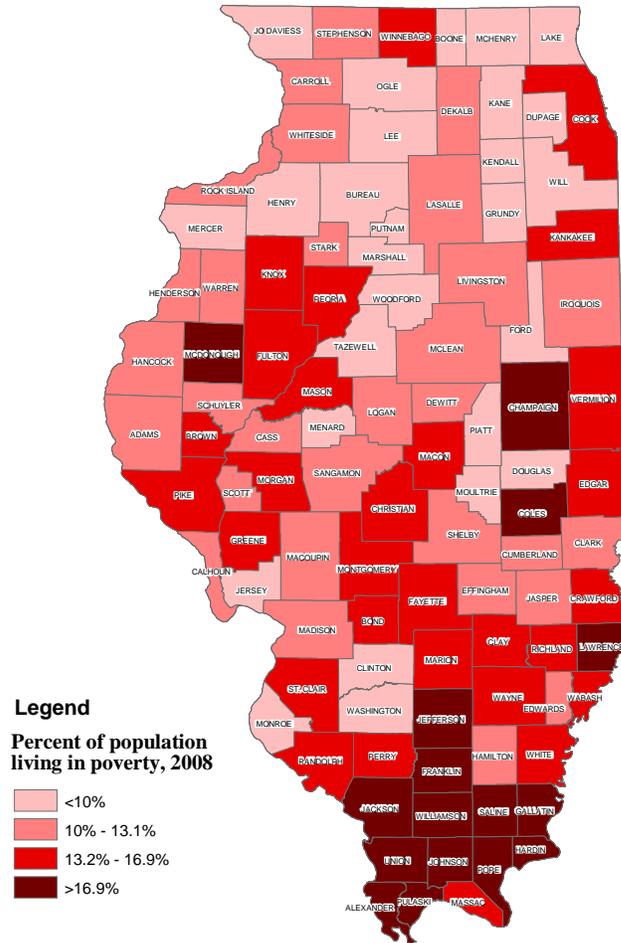
Percent of persons in the general population with a disability, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- 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 and may have faced lack of service access.

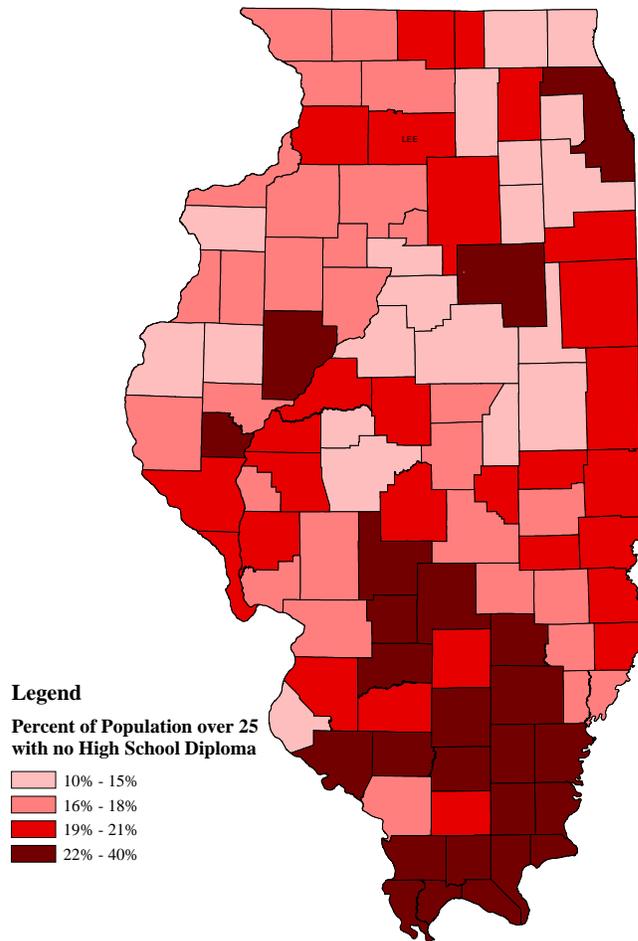
Percent of population living in poverty, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

- 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.

Percent of persons over 25 years old with no high school diploma, 2004



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.

B. State of Illinois violence against women laws and policies

At the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting, the Authority's legal staff delivered a presentation on recent developments in Illinois law that had an impact on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Domestic violence

Illinois has made recent changes addressing various aspects of the crime of domestic violence. Some of these laws have strengthened orders of protection and provide for electronic monitoring for protection order violators. Other laws impose stricter penalties against perpetrators of domestic violence. Illinois, through legislation and by adoption of policy and procedure, is in compliance with the requirements of the 2005 VAWA reauthorization. Practitioners will require training on the best way to apply the new tools at their disposal.

Illinois recently increased the penalty for domestic violence involving strangulation. Strangling is defined by the Criminal Code as the intentional impeding of the normal breathing or blood circulation of a victim by applying pressure to the throat or neck or the blocking of the nose or mouth. 720 ILCS 5/12-3.3(a-5) (West 2010). An abuser who strangles a family or household member during a domestic battery can be charged with aggravated domestic battery. Domestic battery in Illinois is defined as causing bodily harm or making physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature to a family or household member. 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2(a). Family or household members include spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or by present or prior marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling, persons who have or allegedly have a child in common, persons who share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child, persons who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship, and includes persons with disabilities and their personal assistants, or caregivers. 725 ILCS 112A-3(3).

A conviction of aggravated domestic battery is a Class 2 felony. 720 ILCS 5/12-3.3(b). Any order of probation or conditional discharge entered following a conviction for aggravated domestic battery must include, in addition to any other condition of probation or conditional discharge, a condition that the offender serve a mandatory term of imprisonment of not less than

60 consecutive days. *Id.* A second or subsequent conviction requires a mandatory term of imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years. *Id.*

In 2009, Illinois passed the Cindy Bischof Law which provides increased monitoring of offenders that have violated orders of protection. Under the Bischof Law, anyone charged with violating an order of protection can be ordered to wear an electronic surveillance monitoring device as a condition of bail. 725 ILCS 5/110-5(f). The court has the discretion to order electronic monitoring if it determines monitoring is necessary after a risk assessment has been completed. The monitoring device must have the ability to immediately notify the supervising authority of the breach, notification to the offender, and communication between the supervising authority, law enforcement, and the victim, regarding the breach. 730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7.

In Illinois, an individual may not possess a firearm, stun gun, or taser without having in his or her possession a valid Firearms Owners Identification Card (FOID) issued by the Illinois State Police (ISP). 430 ILCS 65/2(a) (1). ISP shall revoke the FOID card of an individual who becomes subject to an order of protection. 430 ILCS 65/8(j). In addition, any person under an order of protection is prohibited from applying for an FOID card. 430 ILCS 65/4. Finally, ISP shall revoke the FOID card of an individual who has been convicted of domestic battery or violated an order of protection. 430 ILCS 65/8(l) & (m).

Effective January 1, 2011, and pursuant to Public Act 96-071, the respondent of an order of protection may also have their firearms and FOID card seized by the court. Both the criminal and civil orders of protection have remedies that provide for the seizure of the respondent's firearms and FOID card, but only if the respondent is in court for the order of protection hearing. 725 ILCS 5/112A-14(b)(14.5)(a) and 750 ILCS 60/214(b)(14.5)(a). If the respondent is not present in court, the court can issue a warrant for the seizure of all firearms and the owner's FOID card. In all cases, the court must be satisfied that there is danger of illegal use of firearms by the respondent.

In compliance with the 2005 VAWA reauthorization, Illinois recently passed a judicial notification law when there has been a conviction for domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery. The notification states, "An individual convicted of domestic battery/aggravated

domestic battery may be subject to federal criminal penalties for possessing, transporting, or receiving any firearm or ammunition in violation of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) and (9),” and notification of the admonition is made in the court file. 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2(d) and 720 ILCS 5/12-3.3(c). As a matter of practice in the State of Illinois orders of protection prohibit the respondent to the order from possessing a firearm and such individuals are so apprised orally and in writing of such prohibition. In addition, the State of Illinois does not require in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense that the victim bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against a domestic violence offender, or the costs associated with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order or witness subpoena (arising from the incident that is the subject of the arrest or criminal prosecution). Furthermore, the Illinois Domestic Violence Act also prohibits filing, certification, and service of process fees in relation to an action pursued under the Act. 750 ILCS 60/202.

In 2008, a remedy was added to both the criminal and civil orders of protection for the protection of animals. The remedy allows the petitioner to have sole possession of the animal, orders the respondent to stay away and prohibits the respondent from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or otherwise disposing of the animal. 725 ILCS 5/112A-14(b) (11.5) and 750 ILCS 60/214(b) (11.5)

Sexual assault

Illinois has a collection of laws, policies, and procedures to combat sexual assault. Illinois recently enacted a law for the expedient processing of rape kits. Illinois also has laws and policies and procedures in place that help prevent retraumatization of the victim, such as providing sexual assault examinations without cost and not requiring victims to undergo a polygraph in order to proceed in a sexual assault investigation. In addition, victims are given protection from their offenders through the civil no contact order.

On July 6, 2010, Illinois became the first state to create a statewide sexual assault evidence collection program. This program requires law enforcement agencies that receive sexual assault evidence in connection with the investigation of a criminal case to submit the evidence within 10 business days of receipt to an ISP forensic laboratory or another approved laboratory. 725 ILCS

202/10. The ISP laboratory or the approved laboratory must analyze the submitted kits within six months. 725 ILCS 202/15. In addition, all law enforcement agencies need to prepare a report stating the number of cases that have not been submitted to an ISP or approved laboratory. 725 ILCS 202/20. This report was due to ISP by no later than October 15, 2010.

Under Illinois law, when any hospital or ambulance provider furnishes emergency services to an alleged sexual assault survivor, as defined by the Department of Public Aid, who is neither eligible to receive such services under the Illinois Public Aid Code nor covered as to such services by a policy of insurance, the hospital and ambulance provider shall furnish such services to the person without charge and shall be entitled to be reimbursed for such services by the Department of Public Aid. 410 ILCS 70/7(a).

Illinois law enforcement agencies, prosecuting attorneys, and other government officials, as a matter of policy and practice, do not ask or require an adult, youth, or child victim of an alleged sex offense to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an offense.

One protection that is available to victims of sexual assault is the civil no contact order. Any person who is a victim of non-consensual sexual conduct or penetration may file a petition for a civil no contact order. 740 ILCS 22/201(b)(1). The petition can also be filed on behalf of a minor or an adult who because of age, disability, health, or inaccessibility, cannot file the petition. 740 ILCS 22/201(b)(2). The civil no contact order protects the victim, the family or household members of the victim, and any employee or volunteer of the rape crisis center that is providing services to the victim. 740 ILCS 22/201(a). The petition hearing is governed by the civil rules of procedure. 740 ILCS 22/204(a).

Victims can be assisted in completing the petition for a civil no contact order by the rape crisis counselors. 740 ILCS 22/204(b). The rape crisis counselor may also accompany and confer with the victim in court during the hearing for the no contact order. In addition, if the respondent is represented by counsel then the court may appoint counsel to the petitioner. 740 ILCS 22/204.3. The court may order the following remedies when granting a no contact order petition:

- 1) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from the petitioner.
- 2) Restrain the respondent from having any contact, including nonphysical contact, with the petitioner directly, indirectly, or through third parties, regardless of whether those third parties know of the order.
- 3) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance from the petitioner's residence, school, day care, or other specified location.
- 4) Order the respondent to stay away from any property or animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, and forbid the respondent from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or otherwise disposing of the property or animal.
- 5) Order any other injunctive relief as necessary or appropriate for the protection of the petitioner. 740 ILCS 22/213(b-5).

A violation of a civil no contact order is a Class A misdemeanor. 740 ILCS 22/219. A second or subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony. A violation of the civil no contact order can also be enforced through either civil or criminal contempt of court proceedings. 740 ILCS 22/220(d). Prosecution for a violation of civil no contact order does not prohibit concurrent prosecution for any other crime committed at the same time as violating the civil no contact order. 740 ILCS 22/220(c).

Stalking

Illinois has created a protection for stalking victims that do not share a family or household relationship with the offender. The stalking no contact order is for any victim of stalking.

On January 1, 2010, the stalking no contact order became law in Illinois. This order is similar to the civil no contact order that protects sexual assault victims. The stalking no contact order protects those who are not entitled to protection under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act are victims of stalking, and can be filed on behalf of a victim who is a minor or an adult who is a victim of stalking but, because of age, disability, health, or inaccessibility, cannot file the petition. 740 ILCS 21/15. There is no fee for filing a petition, certifying an order, or for service by the sheriff. 740 ILCS 21/20(c). The petition hearing is governed by the civil rules of

procedure. 740 ILCS 21/30(a). Victims can be assisted in completing the petition for a stalking no contact order by the victim advocate. 740 ILCS 21/30(b). The victim advocate may also accompany and confer with the victim during the hearing for the order. In addition, if the respondent is represented by counsel then the court may appoint counsel to the petitioner. 740 ILCS 21/35. The court may order one or more of the following remedies when granting a stalking no contact order petition:

- 1) Prohibit the respondent from threatening to commit or committing stalking.
- 2) Order the respondent not to have any contact with the petitioner or a third person specifically named by the court.
- 3) Prohibit the respondent from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within a specified distance of the petitioner or the petitioner's residence, school, daycare, or place of employment, or any specified place frequented by the petitioner; however, the court may order the respondent to stay away from the respondent's own residence, school, or place of employment only if the respondent has been provided actual notice of the opportunity to appear and be heard on the petition.
- 4) Prohibit the respondent from possessing a Firearm Owners Identification Card, or possessing or buying firearms.
- 5) Order other injunctive relief the court determines to be necessary to protect the petitioner or third party specifically named by the court. 740 ILCS 21/80(b).

A knowing violation of the stalking no contact order is a Class A misdemeanor. 740 ILCS 21/125. A second or subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony. Law enforcement can make an arrest without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe that person is committing or about to commit a violation of the stalking no contact order. 740 ILCS 21/130(a).

C. Statewide efforts

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Planning Summit

In November 2009, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority initiated a strategic planning effort. This effort, unlike the similar 1999 effort, recognized the barriers posed by the current fiscal environment in Illinois and around the country, and the uncertain status of

continued federal funding. Bearing in mind these challenges, the overall goal of the planning initiative was to provide information on effective strategies to address justice-related challenges by shifting resources, utilizing evidence-based or promising practices, promoting professional development and training, and forming cross-disciplinary and cross-jurisdictional partnerships to conserve resources and share information.

Between November 2009 and March 2010, the Authority engaged in a comprehensive assessment process to identify challenges within the criminal justice system. Authority staff gathered information from state and local leaders, criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, and service providers about the primary issues facing their agencies or jurisdictions related to the effective administration of services and sanctions. This multi-tiered process included phone interviews with local and county-level law enforcement, state's attorneys, public defenders, judges, probation and court services officers, and human services providers.

The Authority also garnered input on the structure, content, and administration of a two-day strategic planning summit from an advisory group of Illinois agency directors who work with, and implement public policies for, criminal justice-involved populations. Additionally, the Authority hosted a workgroup of academic researchers and public policy advocates to identify their most pressing concerns resulting from research and direct work in the field.

Lastly, the Authority met with the leaders of existing criminal justice reform initiatives on the issues of mental health and justice, offender reentry, victim services, and corrections reform to ensure the strategic planning process complemented and was informed by work already underway to improve and enhance the adult criminal justice system. Staff also reviewed existing academic and public policy literature about criminal justice policies, practices, and programs. The needs assessment was completed and the most prevalent issues were identified. Topics were validated using existing Illinois criminal justice and health and human services data for quantitative evidence. Staff also examined academic literature, state criminal justice and drug policy strategies, and reports and policy statements from major national criminal justice-related groups and associations.

Once the topics were established, Authority staff organized them categorically and prioritized strategies for addressing barriers that could potentially generate the greatest impact with the least cost. This process involved another multi-tiered information gathering process including: identifying evidence-based, replicable, measurable, and efficient national and statewide practices, and considering geographically relevant strategies that could be adapted or replicated in Illinois.

The Authority convened almost 200 criminal justice and victim and health and human services providers, academics, and policymakers in a two-day working summit in September 2010. The issues covered in the summit agenda were not the only issues identified during advisory meetings, workgroups, interviews, and in the review of the literature. The topics for panel presentations were most commonly identified through the needs assessment process as having the greatest potential for broad system impact, particularly in recognizing the Authority's mandate within grants administration, research and analysis, policy and planning, and information systems and technology. The topics included:

- Why You Need the Neighborhood: Ensuring Community Participation in Public Safety
- Smarter Spending: Reducing Spending on Corrections to Increase Public Safety Through Justice Reinvestment
- The Two Hardest Problems: Addressing Drug Abuse and Mental Illness in the Criminal Justice System
- Staying Ahead of the Curve: Current Illinois Initiatives
- Letting Success Guide Public Policy
- What You Don't Know CAN Hurt You: Sharing Data and Information through Criminal Justice Partnerships

Each session provided information about current strategies that can be replicated or adapted in local jurisdictions. The panel sessions presented information about effective practices that are multidisciplinary in nature, incorporate promising or evidence-based components; highlight professional development or training models; and support innovative information-sharing standards, policies and practices.

The event created cross-disciplinary breakout groups organized by jurisdiction size, with representation across the criminal justice and related health and human services system. Breakout group participants began to determine the feasibility of utilizing the summit presentations within their local environments; and began to identify the tools, including technical assistance, fiscal resources, policy or legislation, or technological infrastructure, necessary to garner success. These breakout groups assisted in the development of strategic goals, objectives, and action strategies guiding a five-year strategic plan for criminal justice policy and programs, and related health and human services policy and programs.

Post-summit working groups will convene between January 2011 and February 2011 to develop strategies to address state and local justice-related challenges, including evidence-based or promising practices, cross-disciplinary and cross-jurisdictional partnerships, and professional development and training strategies to conserve resources and share information. Working groups will be organized by topic areas. Existing plans that overlap with the Authority's responsibilities, such as the Illinois Department of Corrections reform efforts and the Mental Health and Justice Initiative, will be integrated into the Authority's plan.

Additionally, the Authority will provide facilitators and technical assistance coordinators to the working groups to:

- Help frame specific crime-related issues and other challenges that are identified within the region.
- Provide resources, reference material, web sites, or subject matter experts pertaining to successful and promising policies, programs, and practices.
- Offer perspectives regarding the role of the Authority and other state agencies in implementing the strategies.

Working groups will produce goals, objectives, and action steps for each of the identified problem issues. Specific action steps may pertain to both local and state-level stakeholders, and may include the need for program grants, changes in public policy, additional research, and/or enhancements to information technology. In accordance with the overriding theme of creating

smarter solutions for crime reduction, the action steps will fall within programs, practices, and policies that:

- Are multijurisdictional and multidisciplinary.
- Are promising or evidence-based.
- Incorporate public awareness and education.
- Support professional development and training.

Once the strategic plan elements are generated by the working groups, the Authority staff will compile and synthesize the information to formulate an integrated five-year State of Illinois Criminal Justice Strategic Plan to assist the legislature, state and local policymakers, and practitioners in increasing public safety and in improving the criminal justice system.

City of Chicago Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence Summit

Beginning in October and concluding in December 2009, the staff of the former Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence Advocacy Coordinating Council convened the Domestic Violence Summit. The Summit series included four full-day sessions followed by a half-day closing session. Invitees were asked to commit to consistent participation for the five sessions. The series was framed as a cross-discipline dialogue that would review victim's needs based on their experiences, current service capacity and gaps, areas in need of enhancement, adjustment or reform and future direction. The goal was to break down the apparent silos of topic specific interest to build greater understanding and cohesion across stakeholder groups. The approach focused on a review of the current response from the perspective of the victim consumer. A total of 303 invitations were mailed, and 83 percent of those invited were in attendance. Of the four-and-a-half sessions which comprised the Summit, most of the invitees attended three or more. Each of the five sessions had a focused topic:

- Accounting for the Adult Victim Experience: Patterns of Help Seeking and Receipt of Services
- Adult Help System Design: Doors to Assistance

- Legal Help System Design
- Accounting for the Teen Dating Violence and Adolescent / Child Exposure to DV Experiences
- Summit Findings, Advocacy Strategies and Action Steps

Each session began with a framing presentation. This included data, research, maps, and descriptive information which was intended as a download for consideration in facilitated focus group sessions. Participants were asked to complete feedback forms and notes were kept of the focus group sessions. All of the framing presentations and participant feedback from focus groups and forms were incorporated into the Domestic Violence Summit Series Final Report. In general, those who attended the Summit indicated that ongoing cross-discipline dialogue must continue toward achieving some consensus on direction following the event.

Summary and Recommendations

The following summary reflects findings with related values, principles and challenges, as well as emerging recommendations.

1. **Finding:** Responses to victims and others impacted by DV are siloed creating barriers in addressing victims' needs. Meeting the complex needs of victims today requires some break down of these silos in order to best serve victims. Segregated service and funding remains a challenge in development of enhanced models of service delivery and best practice.
 - **Related Values, Principles and Challenges**
 - Victim Safety as a guiding principle of response needs to be central but may not require full separation of service responses.
 - Victim self determination and empowerment as another principle goal requires differential responses (no one response is right).
 - Uniform service protocols do not require mandatory service responses (kaleidoscope effect).
 - **Recommendations**
 - Development of partnerships, service hubs and/or increased availability of expert case consultation or technical assistance as possible pilot methods toward breaking down the silos. Pilot methods will contribute to enhanced best practice models. Evaluation of outcomes of pilots may lead to evidence based responses.

- Funding for domestic violence efforts must diversify and support planning for targeted purpose collaborations.
2. **Finding:** Previous efforts at building a coordinated response among service systems have facilitated the systems' response while not fully achieving collaborations that are victim centered.
- **Related Values, Principles and Challenges**
 - Victims should have options and information that supports empowered self-determination.
 - True collaboration must address differential victim experiences and needs creating easier access for victims as opposed to easing challenges of coordination between systems of response and funding.
 - **Recommendations:**
 - Review suggested models and elements of collaboration reflected in Summit Report that move beyond coordination/referrals to ensure ease in access and streamlined delivery mechanisms.
 - Focus examination of proposed models with particular attention on the goal or target of suggested models (some are population driven; some are service constellation driven, etc).
 - Review possible consolidations, mergers, shared resources, shared cross expertise.
 - Build funding for planning and implementation of multi-service collaborations either through a co-located network of services which offers a diverse menu of service responses selected by a victim OR co-located or a uniform protocol of responses across an identified set of provider types toward addressing differential needs and populations identified at the Summit (examples in full Summit Report).
3. **Finding:** Further examination of the response to those who abuse is a critical piece of a social change or community based agenda.
- **Related Values, Principles and Challenges**
 - Abuser Accountability as a guiding principle of response has led to models which limit accountability to court monitoring.
 - Community engagement in accountability strategies is an essential part of any social change agenda.
 - Enhancing methods for holding abusers accountable for their behavior is part of meeting the needs of victims.
 - Parenting issues require examination of accountability over the long term.
 - **Recommendations**
 - Engage in dialogue regarding the issue of what motivates change or how do we create incentives for change among those who have committed abuse and violence.
 - Examine application of restorative justice models for some cases.

- Develop collaborative models which include attention to children and parenting after DV.
4. **Finding:** Embed knowledge regarding violence against women in all response and support systems.
- **Related Values, Principles and Challenges**
 - Victims pass through many doorways to possible support.
 - Failure to recognize or understand the dynamics of DV (battering) can cause harm or unintended consequences.
 - Not all response systems have embraced this knowledge.
 - Training does not always translate to practice.
 - Not all cases of domestic violence reflect these dynamics.
 - Police and the court system come into contact with more victims than any other system.
 - Cultural, racial and economic issues must be accounted and addressed as help seeking barriers for some victims.
 - **Recommendations**
 - Address the differential needs of victims through improved triage and training with increased capacity of resources to respond within the court response.
 - Create training across service sectors which is tailored to the sector's role and experience (basics are no longer sufficient, requires cross discipline training partnerships).
 - Establish funding partnerships to support planning and collaborative models which provide opportunity for role clarification and protocols for victim centered service collaboration.
 - Require that funded collaborations establish differential case triage based on common assessment elements and defined uniform response results; encourage review of confidentiality parameters and shared service results from victim perspective in order to establish an enhanced service perspective; examine underpinning of victim self determination as it relates to outreach, networked or follow up systems of response.
5. **Finding:** Outcome measurements, beyond quantitative, need to be developed so that we can better determine collaborative success.
- **Related Values , Principles and Challenges**
 - Measures related to outcome have been difficult to develop because follow up over time with victims has not been possible. Measuring the absence of violence and abuse after receipt of service assumes that services to the victim “controls” for re-occurrence.
 - Data or report systems that track victim pathways represent safety/risk exposure concerns which must be addressed under all models.
 - DV victim service models funded by the government focus on crisis not full continuum of services required to address victims' needs.
 - Current data collection systems are inaccurate or insufficient.

- Current government funding covers pieces of programs rather than focusing on one aspect per funder which makes evaluation and reporting difficult to measure and track.
 - **Recommendation**
 - Review and improve Info Net and other data collection systems.
 - Establish funding trust periods so that efforts continue without need to hide lessons learned with resulting alterations while funded in order to sustain support or meet locked in grant outcomes. This may require greater participation by funders.
 - Seek to advance understanding of success from victims' perspective through funded pilots.
6. *Finding*: There is a need for ongoing and renewed transformational leadership.
- **Related Values, Principles and Challenges**
 - Survival and economic crisis exacerbates all current response systems' role in creating change.
 - Federal Violence Against Women Act and Victim of Crime Act (administered by ICJIA) as well as the Federal Family Violence Shelter and Service Funds and other related State IDHS funds require active partnership with the DV victim's service agencies and advocacy groups.
 - City of Chicago funds and funding from the Attorney General's Office follow those prevailing models.
 - Those with the greatest knowledge regarding safeguards within collaboration models are those who are part of the DV victim advocacy community.
 - Data and service baseline reflected in the Summit Report allow for forward movement in a planning process. Identified gaps and points for further engagement requires essential ongoing dialogue at different points with different systems.
 - **Recommendations**
 - Vet proposals for reforms or enhancements to a cross discipline group of key informants.
 - Allocate time and resources to build a strategic plan; may require capacity building in essential elements of collaboration.
 - Diversify funding with embedded DV knowledge to gain a diverse multi-faceted response (i.e., services to children of DV victims funded by new non-traditional DV sources).
 - Engage the funding community, both government and private sector, to ensure that funding silos often defined by statute or focus areas join together in building collaborations through planned grant making partnerships.
 - Maximize application of limited resources mindful of national and local opportunities.
 - Develop planning and demonstration models in order to gain further insight into advancing best practices.

- Convene government funders and current and perspective donors toward building vital planning and collaborative models.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

A. Identified Goal

Goal: To encourage efficient and effective services to victims, both within and outside of the criminal justice system through the following:

- Accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure it meets its responsibilities to victims and the community.
- Opportunities for professional development and training about victimization to those working with victims and offenders.
- Information about the criminal justice process and victim services.
- Collaboration among law enforcement, criminal justice personnel, victim services providers, and other professionals who work with victims.
- Expansion and enhancement of existing victim services.

1) Objective: Promote the development of promising and evidence-based victim services strategies in Illinois.

a) Action steps

- i) Identify and compile information about existing promising and evidence-based victim services strategies in Illinois accessible on an online resource portal for local-level information sharing. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
- ii) Develop and administer a survey for ICJIA-funded victim services providers about the core elements, approaches, and components of their program and strategies. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence)
- iii) Host semi-annual webinar with all victim-serving agencies to review promising or evidence-based practices and identify strategies appropriate for their programs and strategies. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority,

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority & the Illinois Department of Human Services,
Division of Community Health and Prevention)

- 2) Objective: Identify effective partnership models across the justice and victim services fields.
 - a) Action steps
 - i) Request proposals to evaluate the effectiveness of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team approaches in Illinois. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
 - ii) Prioritize awards for future responses to ICJIA-funded (VAWA and VOCA) Request for Proposals for strategies that incorporate partnership models, including: law enforcement, court services, victim advocates, and human services to hold offenders accountable and serve and protect victims and communities. (Responsible Agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
 - iii) Training and/or professional development. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Office of the State's Appellate Prosecutors, the Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board)

- 3) Objective: Provide information and resources to victim services providers to facilitate effective service provision.
 - a) Action steps
 - i) Identify the core data elements for victim services program reporting to better inform on program process, outcomes, and impact. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
 - ii) Provide technical assistance to victim services providers on program database development, data collection, and data reporting. (Responsible Agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)

- 4) Objective: Educate law enforcement and criminal justice providers about the nexus between violence, victimization, and criminal justice system involvement.
 - a) Action step

- a. Develop a professional development curriculum for law enforcement and criminal justice providers about the cycle of violence and how the legal system can help victims realize their rights. (Responsible agency: To be determined by workgroup)
- 5) Objective: Enforce existing victim rights laws
- a) Action steps
 - i) Re-convene the Victims Service Ad Hoc Committee members in the summer of 2011 to identify the core components of legislation that would strengthen existing victim's rights laws in Illinois. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
 - ii) Present legislative recommendations to the ICJIA Legislation and Regulations Committee for consensus on introduction to the Illinois State Legislature. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
- 6) Objective: Improve information sharing between victim service agencies and systems
- a) Action step
 - i) Develop protocols between the civil and criminal justice systems to strengthen information sharing and to better ensure public safety for individuals seeking orders of protection. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Cook County Circuit Court Domestic Violence Program, and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General)

B. Relationship to prior implementation plans

Past goals and objectives

The goals of the Illinois Violence Against Women Program for FFY06-FFY08 were: (1) to build a responsive, accountable and effective criminal justice system that integrates criminal justice agencies and victim services and promotes safety and freedom from violence for women; and (2) to ensure that victims of sexual assault and domestic violence have access to services that are appropriate for their needs.

The STOP VAWA Implementation Plan established four objectives for federal fiscal year 2006 through 2008:

1. To support services to women who are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence by establishing satellite service sites in one or more counties and/or by extending services to victim groups who are underserved and/or unserved.
2. To develop, implement and evaluate a plan for training police, prosecutors, judges, clerks, probation officers, and victim service and health care providers which reflect the unique information and skills necessary to promote an interdisciplinary approach to sexual assault and domestic violence. The plan shall identify training to be provided to all line staff as well as those who require more advanced training on responding to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
3. To identify and implement measures that document and assess the response of criminal justice agencies in Illinois to sexual assault and domestic violence, including ways which promote the communication of information among criminal justice practitioners and service providers while ensuring confidentiality where appropriate.
4. Provide support for efforts which enable the implementation of coordinated multi-disciplinary responses to adult female victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the adoption and institutionalization of protocols based on state or national models.

These four objectives were continued in the revised 2007 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan and covered the period of 2007 through 2009.

Past program priorities

The 2006 plan established the following five priorities for the use of VAWA funds:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse and stalking.
2. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, services and coordinated community responses devoted to preventing,

identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

3. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, for the purpose of identifying arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women to better serve victims of violent crime.
4. Developing, expanding or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, elder abuse and stalking; developing or improving the delivery of victim services to underserved population.
5. Training of forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, and analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

C. Priority areas

ICJIA's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee met on Aug. 18 and 19, 2010 to establish a set of goals and objectives for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs in the State of Illinois, and to set priorities for each program. These goals, objectives, and priorities established at this meeting will guide future planning for victim services in Illinois and recommendations made by Authority staff to the Budget Committee for a three-year period.

VAWA funds are to provide for the safety of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking, while holding the offender accountable.

- Established primary areas of funding were:
 - Direct services to victims of domestic violence.
 - Direct services to victims of sexual assault.
 - Multi-Disciplinary Teams for DV and SA.
 - Specialized Prosecution for DV and S.
- The overall priorities selected by the members for victim services were:
 - Maintain funding at current levels for all programs currently funded by the two programs.
 - Perform outcome evaluations on all programs after three years for effectiveness.
 - Innovative program and information sharing.
- For VAWA the priorities were:
 - Seek alternative funding for Transitional Housing programs.

- Expand hotline services.
- 24-hour sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) services.
- Expand culturally, linguistically, and age specific/appropriate services.
- Seek funding for custody visitation services.

The strategic planning process for victim services will allow a comprehensive understanding of the issues these funds address and how they should be used in Illinois for the next three to five years. Although the data are limited, there are more available in Illinois than in other states. This information helps identify gaps and needs for services, which assists in the decision-making process. Although little research has been conducted to identify evidence-based programs and promising practices, the need for such was discussed in the Victims Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting. One recommendation was to add outcome measures to existing data reports being submitted by grantees.

Continuing 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. 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 that the victims only need to go to one location to start the processes and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

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 is on service provisions 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 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 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 10 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. The 10 programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to 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, 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.

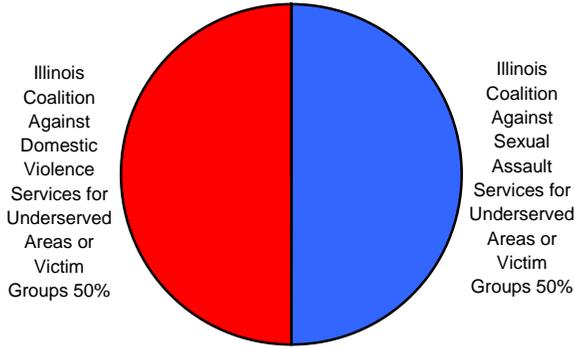
The Help Line is staffed by trained and certified domestic violence advocates known as Victim Information and Referral Advocates (VIRAs) who are employed by the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network. VIRAs are on-site and available to answer calls 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. Spanish speaking 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.

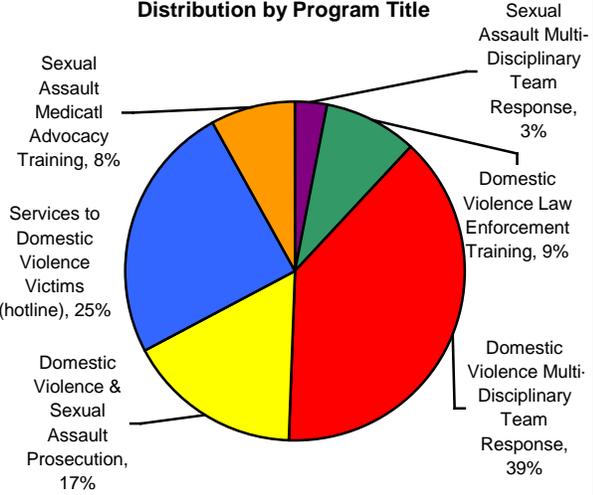
Distribution of STOP VAWA funds by program area and region

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:

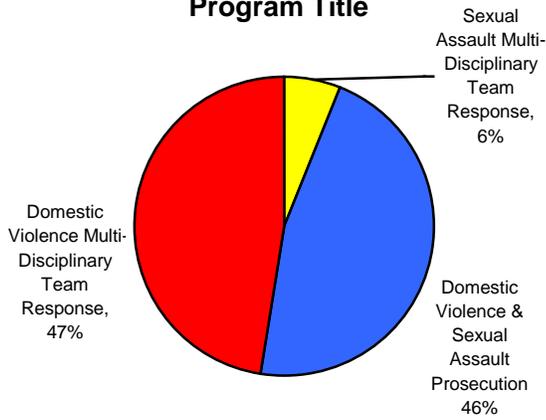
1. VAWA Service Provider-use Funds, Current Distribution



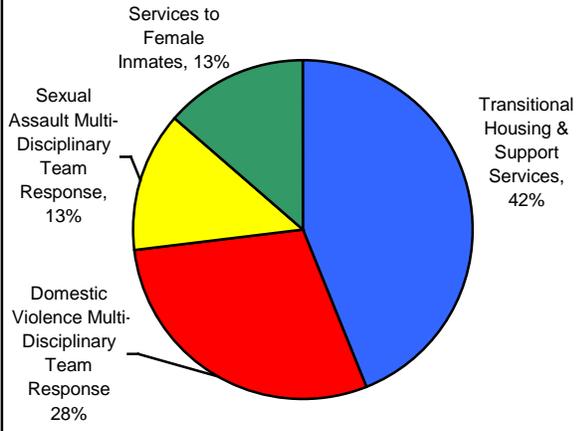
2. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



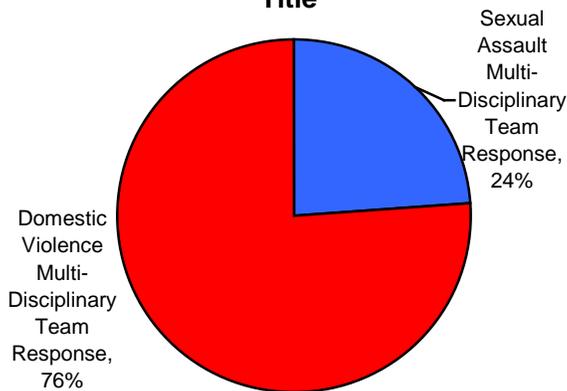
3. VAWA Prosecution Component Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



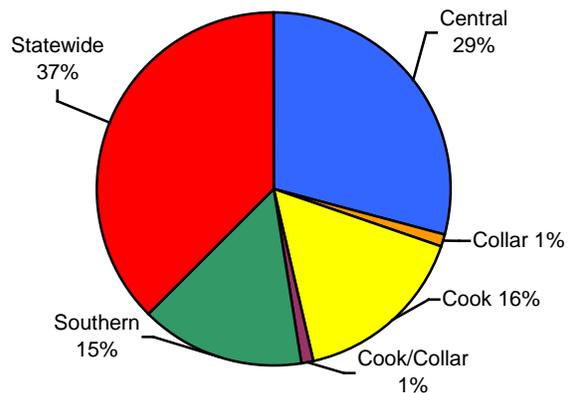
4. VAWA Discretionary-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



5. VAWA Court-Used Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



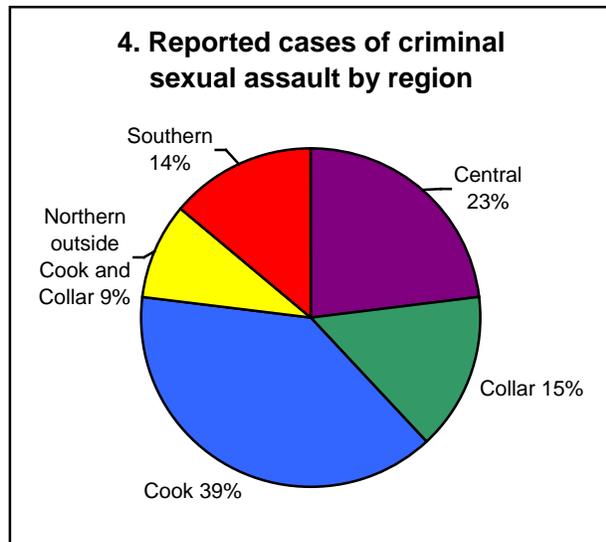
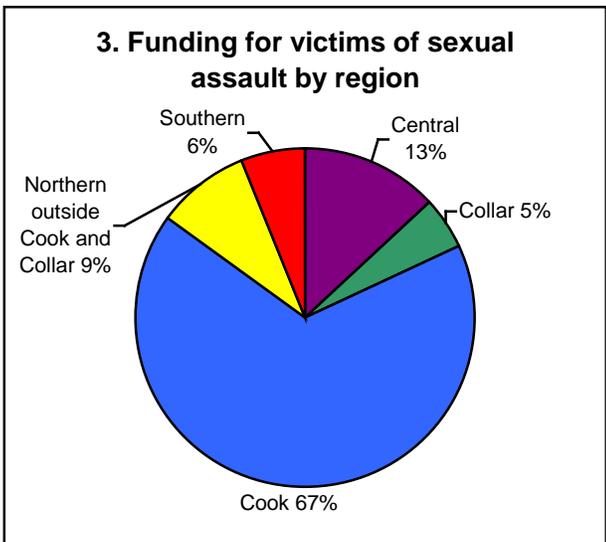
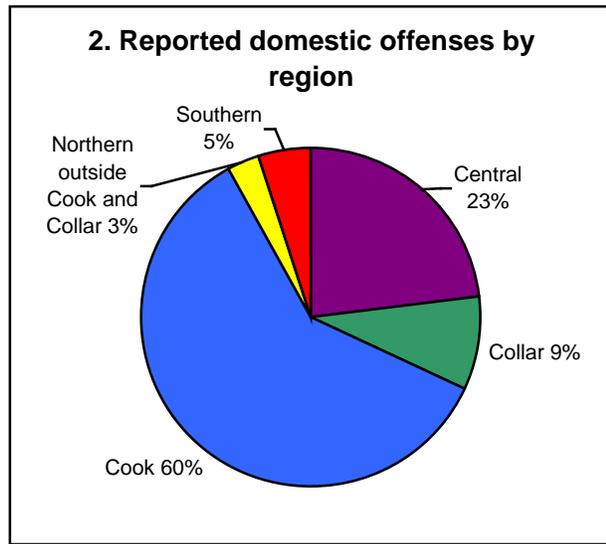
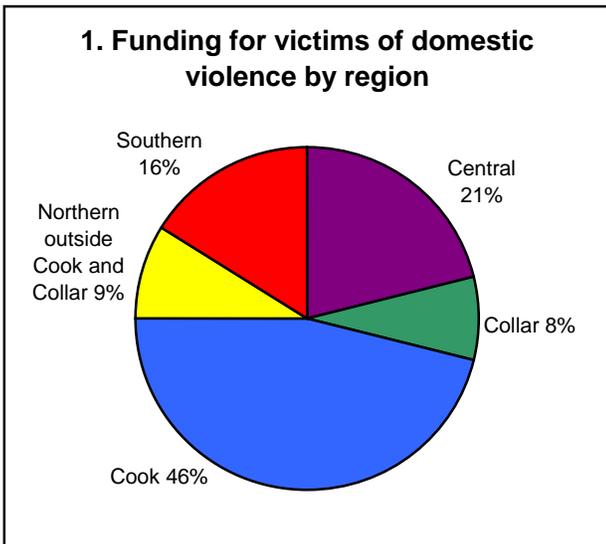
6. Current VAWA Fund Distribution by Region



- 30 percent to service providers (Chart 1)
- 25 percent to law enforcement programs (Chart 2)
- 25 percent to prosecution programs (Chart 3)
- 15 percent for discretionary spending (Chart 4)
- 5 percent to court programs (Chart 5)
- VAWA distribution by region* (Chart 6)

*Please note that these breakouts are by agency and area served. Statewide service agencies include programs throughout the state, including services in regions represented.

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.



D. Grant-making strategy

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) 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.

MDTs are a great example of the grant making process followed for the use of the STOP VAWA funds. At first a request for proposals was drafted to be distributed to all counties in the state for the establishment of the MDT program, but once an analysis of all the data was done, and the requirements were established, it was determined that a select few counties had the ability to implement this type of program. Nine counties were selected and interviews were done in the final selection process. Four counties were chosen for the implementation of the MDTs.

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.

E. Needs of underserved victims

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.

The VAWA funded projects increased the safety of battered women in unserved or underserved populations. Survivors of domestic violence living in the rural counties in Illinois have continued access to services with these projects. In FY09, VAWA funds supported 5,238 hours of services including advocacy and counseling to 766 new and 641 ongoing survivors of domestic violence.

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.

The grant also supported three ongoing projects to serve survivors of domestic violence who also have substance abuse issues. These projects provided 552 survivors of domestic violence with 3,446 hours of services including counseling.

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 ongoing counseling, educational programs, and professional training.

During 2009, 1,320 clients were served by 14 satellite offices and two developing centers. Services and information are provided in a variety of languages depending on the community serviced. Of these clients, 91 percent were female. The client population was 68 percent white, 18 percent black, and 13 percent Hispanic. Of the 1,320 clients served, 44 percent were under age 18, 28 percent were 18 to 29, 13 percent were 30 to 39, 9 percent were 40 to 49, and 5 percent were 50 and older.

VAWA-funded staff provided 8,400 hours of direct service to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during FY09. A total of 5,706 hours, or 67 percent, were counseling, and 2,694.5 hours, or 32 percent, were advocacy. Another 244 hours were devoted to non-client crisis intervention. Staff also provided 752.5 hours of institutional advocacy and 234.75 hours of professional training.

F. Barriers to implementation

The economic condition of the State of Illinois, as in most states, is the biggest barrier to the successful implementation of our current plan. Because of match requirements, and in many cases hiring policies within counties for government agencies, funding opportunities made through grants are often ignored by agencies, especially law enforcement, who cannot either make match or will not hire specialize grant-funded positions with limited guarantees of funding. A second barrier to our implementation is the lack of availability of crime data. With the increased interest in stalking we find it very difficult to retrieve statewide crime data concerning the crime. Even though antidotal information tells us that stalking is a serious crime in the state worthy of funding, crime data for stalking is very limited and does not show a complete picture

of the issue throughout the state. A need for public awareness of the problem and law enforcement training to identify the crime needs to be enhanced to begin documenting the crime.

More current census information was lacking at the time of the development of the 2010-2012 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan. Available data used for the presentation to the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee was either outdated or estimates. Once the 2010 census is completed and the information made available, this material will be revised for future review and consideration.

G. Monitoring and evaluation

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.

Victim service data collection

The analysis of InfoNet data will continue to be a collaborative effort between the Authority, the statewide coalitions, and victim service providers. InfoNet is a rich source of information that

will provide a foundation for developing strategies to enhance existing services and establish new services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

In addition to data collection, programs are monitored on site to determine compliance with grant terms. Authority staff will analyze the data collected from the VAWA sites and compare that data to other data factors to determine trends and impacts.

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. The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY10-12 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs that:

- Train criminal justice personnel and health care providers.
- Build successful multidisciplinary efforts.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities.
- Capture and sharing of data and other information among justice system agencies.
- Support services that improve the justice system's response to underserved or special needs groups.

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 priorities 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

Honorable Anita Alvarez, Chairperson
State's Attorney of Cook County

Ida Anger
Program Manager
Metro Family Services

Billie Larkin
Executive Director
Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois

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

Greg Sullivan
Executive Director
Illinois Sheriff's Association

Paula Wolff
Senior Director
Chicago Metropolis 20/20

APPENDIX B

Agendas from Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services meetings

Agenda – Day One – August 18, 2010

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 1. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting: Chairwoman Alvarez
- 2. Approval of the Minutes of the October 9, 2007 and March 11, 2009 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings: Lisa Stephens
- 3. Legal Presentation: Lisa Stephens and Sean O'Brien
 - S.T.O.P. VAWA Guidelines
 - VOCA Guidelines
- 4. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation: Ron Reichgelt
 - Current VAWA Programs/Program Data
 - Current VOCA Programs/Program Data
- 5. Research and Analysis Unit Presentation: Erica Hughes
 - State Crime Trends
 - Special Population Demographic Information
 - InfoNet Data
- < Working lunch - Peoria MDT Presentation:
- 6. Survey Questions/Evidence-Based Practices: Lisa Braude
- 7. Develop Mission Statement for Victim Service Funds: Members
- 8. Establish Goals and Objectives for 3-5 year period: Members
- < Adjourn

Agenda – Day Two – August 19, 2010

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 9. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting: Chairwoman Alvarez
- 10. Establish Priorities for VAWA: Members
- 11. Establish Priorities for VOCA: Members

< Adjourn

APPENDIX C

VAWA Subgrant List and Contact Information

Attachment

APPENDIX D
Letters of Support

Attachments