

JAG Planning Workshop

Illinois Criminal Justice Facts and Figures: 2003-2012

The following pages present the most current information available on crime trends and criminal justice case processing in Illinois for consideration in the Justice Assistance Grant planning process. To provide further context for these trends, the state's current demographic information is provided, along with trends in factors related to increased risk of criminal involvement.

Illinois demographic information

Crime trends are generally affected by population trends. Between the census counts in 2000 and 2010, the population in Illinois increased 3.3 percent, from 12.4 million to 12.8 million.

Age

- The most crime-prone age group of 15- to 34-year-olds increased 2.5 percent since 2000, from 3.5 million to 3.6 million.
- The number of children under age 10 has declined 6 percent since 2000, from 1.8 million to 1.6 million. As a result, fewer children will be entering the crime-prone years over the next decade.
- The median age in Illinois in 2010 was 36.6 years, up from 34.7 years in 2000.
- The number of individuals ages 60 and over increased 16 percent since 2000, from 1.9 million to 2.2 million. According to the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, this age group is projected to increase by as much as 100 percent by 2020.

Table 1, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts sheet (2012), compares current Illinois age demographics to the United States as a whole.

Table 1
Illinois age demographics compared to USA, 2011

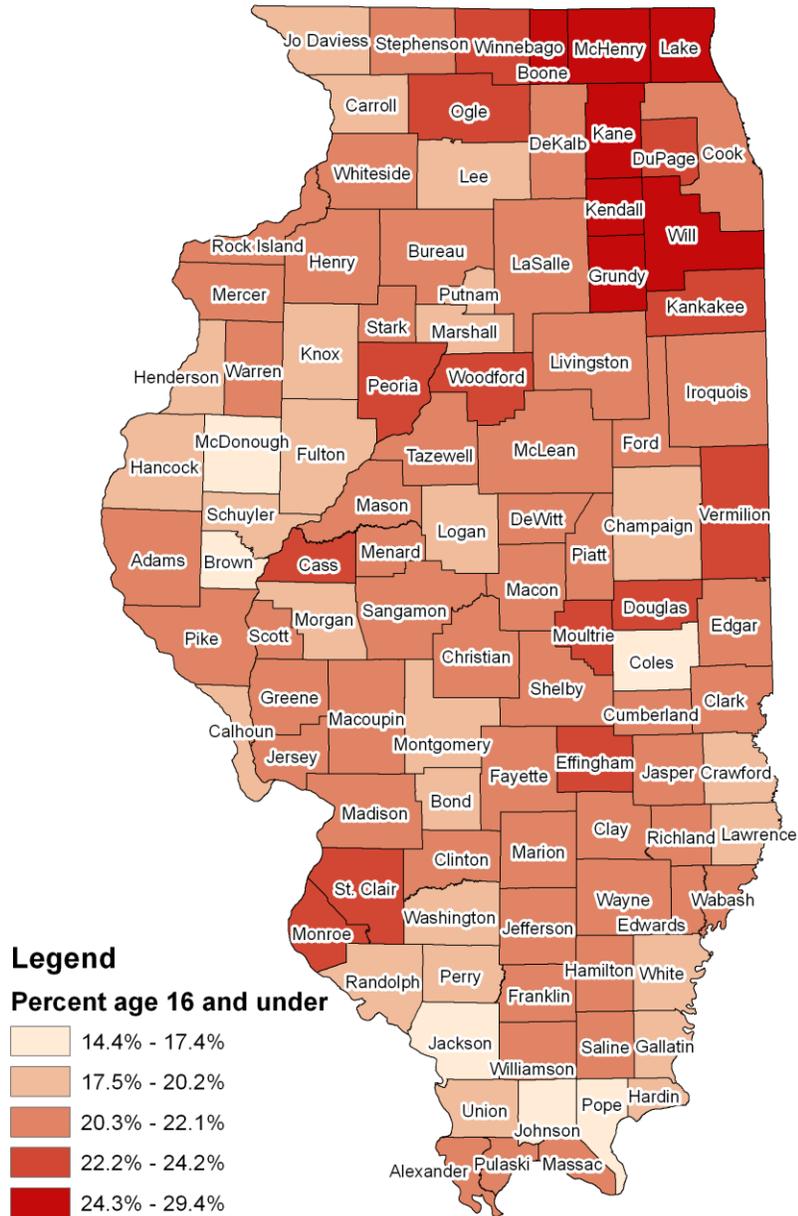
Population group	Illinois	USA
Population, 2012 estimate	12,875,255	313,914,040
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	0.3%	1.7%
Population, 2010	12,830,632	308,745,538
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2011	6.4%	6.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2011	24.1%	23.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2011	12.7%	13.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates; Last Revised: Thursday, 14-Mar-2013 11:17:50 EDT

Maps 1 and *2* illustrate the counties with the highest proportions of youth and elderly populations in 2012.

Map 1

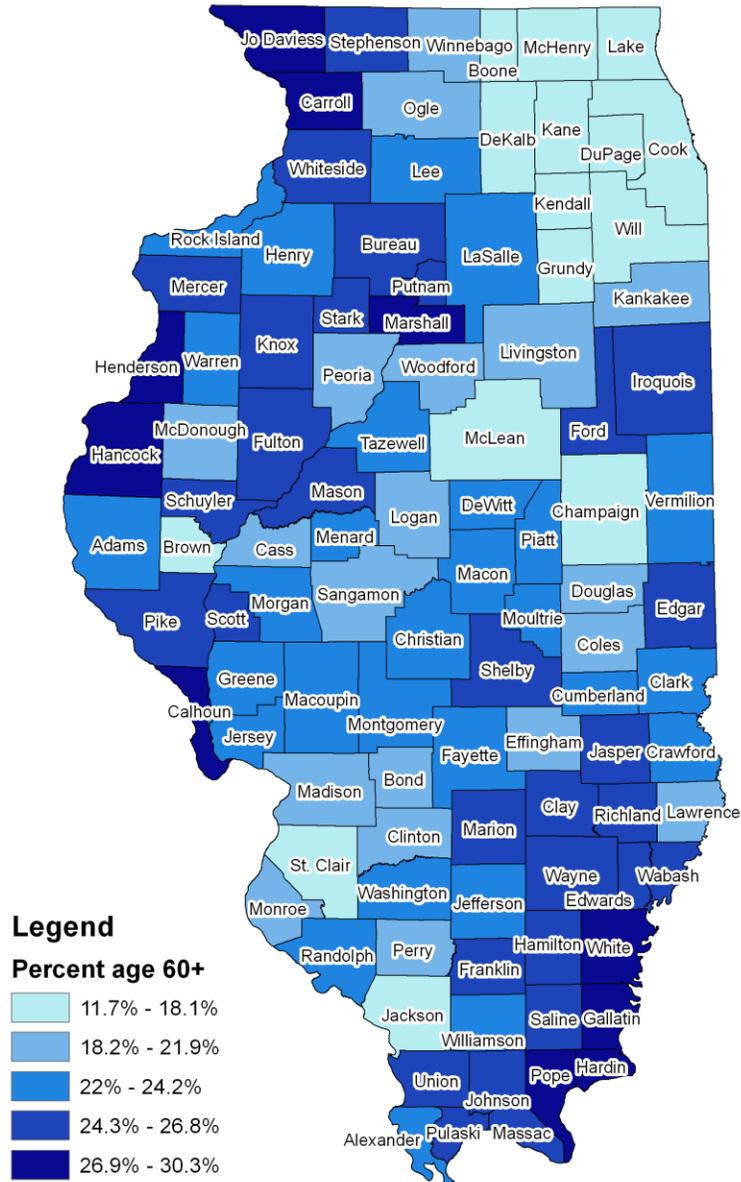
Percent of population ages 16 and under, by county, 2011



Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics,
U.S. Census Populations

Map 2

Percent of Population ages 60+, by county, 2011



Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics,
U.S. Census Populations

Race

- In 2010, 71 percent of Illinois residents were white (9.1 million).
- In 2010, 14 percent of Illinois residents were black or African American (1.9 million).
- In 2010, the self-identified Hispanic or Latino population surpassed the black or African American population for the first time in state history, with 2 million Hispanic residents (of any race).

Table 2, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts sheet (2012), compares current Illinois racial demographics to the United States as a whole.

Table 2
Illinois racial demographics compared to USA, 2011

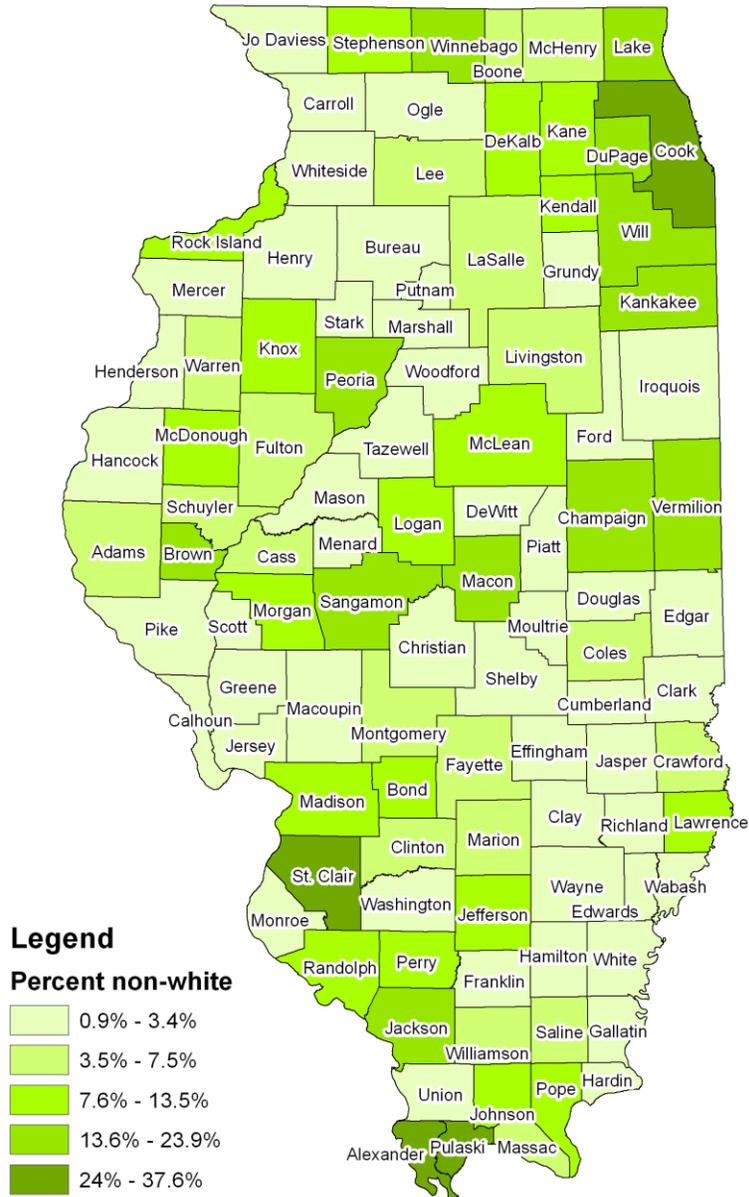
Racial category	Illinois	USA
Black persons, percent, 2011	14.8%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2011	0.6%	1.2%
Asian persons, percent, 2011	4.8%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander persons, percent, 2011	0.1%	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2011	1.7%	2.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin, percent, 2011 (any race)	16.2%	16.7%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2011	63.3%	63.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates; Last Revised: Thursday, 14-Mar-2013 11:17:50 EDT

Map 3 illustrates the counties with the highest proportions of non-white residents in 2012.

Map 3

Percent of non-white residents, by county, 2011



Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations

Risk and protective factors for crime involvement

Socio-economic factors

According to the *Handbook on Crime Correlates* (2009), a systematic review of 5,200 published empirical studies worldwide, several socioeconomic factors have well-established relationships to increases or decreases in crime.

In terms of factors that were found to correlate with less criminality:

- Higher levels of total socioeconomic status (as measured by combined income, occupational level and educational attainment) correlate with less criminality, for both individuals and their children.
- Greater education attainment alone correlates with less criminality.
- Higher wealth alone has a weak correlation with less criminality.

In terms of factors that were found to correlate with criminality:

- High frequency of unemployment and high frequency of changing jobs correlate with criminality.
- There is a weak positive correlation between crime in an area and low income, percentage under the poverty line, few years of education, and high income inequality of residents.
- There is a weak positive correlation between a high unemployment rate and crime rate in an area.

Illinois socio-economic demographics

Table 3, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts sheet (2012), compares current Illinois socio-economic demographics to the United States as a whole. *Map 4*, produced by the Illinois Department of Employment Security, illustrates current county unemployment rates. The scale for county unemployment rates used on the map was pegged to the *national* unemployment rate, which was of 8.1 percent as of February 2013.

Table 3**Illinois socio-economic demographics compared to USA, 2011**

Socio-economic category	Illinois	USA
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	86.6%	85.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2007-2011	30.7%	28.2%
Per capita money income in the past 12 months (2011 dollars), 2007-2011	\$29,376	\$27,915
Median household income, 2007-2011	\$56,576	\$52,762
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2007-2011	13.1%	14.3%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2007-2011	86.7%	84.6%
Homeownership rate, 2007-2011	68.7%	66.1%
Veterans, 2007-2011	770,388	22,215,303

Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey; Census of Population and Housing; State and County Housing Unit Estimates; Last Revised: Thursday, 14-Mar-2013 11:17:50 EDT

Unemployment as a Risk Factor

According to the Governor's Economic Recovery Commission Report (2010), Illinois has lost more than 400,000 jobs since 2000. The effects of the official recession that occurred between December 2007 and December 2009 are still being felt in the state. According to the latest release from the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES), "the February 2013 not seasonally adjusted Illinois rate was 10.5 percent and 12.2 percent at its peak in this economic cycle in January 2010. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 8.1 percent in February and 10.6 percent in January 2010 at its peak.

(*Job Growth, Unemployment Increase in February*", IDES press release 3/28/2013).

Economists predict that it will take through the end of this decade for enough job creation to occur to absorb new entrants into the workforce while decreasing the backlog of those unemployed (Giertz, *The Illinois Report*, 2012). The loss of jobs has not spared the public sector, causing stress on the criminal justice system. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Crain's Chicago Business, 2012), government job losses account for roughly one in six jobs lost in Illinois since 2008, comparable to similarly sized states such as Florida and Wisconsin.

Table 4 shows the differential impact of the recent economic downturn on the various demographic groups in the state.

Table 4
Changes in Illinois labor force and unemployment rates, 2000-2009

Demographic group	Labor Force Participation Rate			Employment Population Ratio			Unemployment Rate		
	2000	2009	Change	2000	2009	Change	2000	2009	Change
All	69.8	66.8	-3.0	66.1	60.1	-6.0	4.5	10.1	5.6
Men	77.1	73.3	-3.8	73.6	65.2	-8.4	4.5	11.1	6.6
Women	63.1	60.6	-2.5	60.4	55.3	-5.1	4.2	8.7	4.5
White	70.6	67.6	-3.0	68.3	61.5	-6.8	3.2	9.0	5.8
Black or African American	65.3	60.4	-4.9	58.1	50.1	-8.0	11.0	17.1	6.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	74.1	72.3	-1.8	70.6	64.0	-6.6	4.7	11.6	6.9
Total, 16 to 19 years	54.3	37.1	-17.2	47.9	27.5	-20.4	11.9	25.8	13.9
Total, 20 to 24 years	79.5	71.4	-8.1	72.5	59.8	-12.7	8.8	16.3	7.5
Total, 25 to 34 years	86.2	82.4	-3.8	82.7	74.4	-8.3	4.1	9.7	5.6
Total, 35 to 44 years	84.9	84.1	-0.8	82.1	76.3	-5.8	3.3	9.3	6.0
Total, 45 to 54 years	85.2	83.2	-2.0	83.0	76.9	-6.1	2.6	7.6	5.0
Total, 55 to 64 years	63.2	66.7	3.5	61.4	61.4	0.0	2.7	7.9	5.2
Total, 65 years and over	14.4	17.4	3.0	14.1	16.6	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Labor Market Review*, Feb 2011

Veterans and unemployment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were an average of 770,000 veterans of all wars residing in Illinois between 2007 and 2011. The Joint Economic Committee Chairman's Staff (U.S. Congress, 2012), which produces annual unemployment rates for Post 9/11 and Total Veterans by state, estimated that the unemployment rate for Post 9/11 Veterans in Illinois was 9.5 percent in 2011, compared to 8.1 percent for Total Veterans in Illinois. The *national* average unemployment rate for Gulf War-era II veterans was reported to be 12.1 in 2011, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor report on the Employment Situation of Veterans – 2012 report, which was higher than the 8.7 *national* average for the non-veteran population.

Family risk factors

According to the *Handbook for Crime Correlates* (2009), several family factors are associated with criminality worldwide. These include:

- Child abuse.
- Weak family bonds.
- Marital and family discord due to high levels of stress.
- Low parental supervision and harsh unpredictable discipline.
- Alcoholism and drug use in the family.

Illinois household demographics

Illinois household demographics compared to the United States, taken from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts sheet (2012), are presented in *Tables 5, 6, and 7*. These tables provide information on the prevalence of various family configurations in the state. Table 5 shows household types.

Table 5
Illinois household demographics compared to US, 2007-2011

Households by type	United States	Illinois
	Percent	Percent
Family households (families)	66.7%	66.1%
With own children under 18 years	30.3%	30.8%
Married-couple family	49.3%	49.0%
With own children under 18 years	20.7%	21.6%
Male householder, no wife present, family	4.6%	4.5%
With own children under 18 years	2.2%	2.1%
Female householder, no husband present, family	12.7%	12.6%
With own children under 18 years	7.3%	7.1%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	33.6%	33.9%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	24.4%	23.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Table 6 presents the relationships within Illinois households, compared to the U.S.

Table 6
Relationships within households, Illinois compared to US.,
2007-2011

Relationship	United Stated	Illinois
	Percent of total persons in household	Percent of total persons in household
Householder	38.4%	38.2%
Spouse	19.0%	18.7%
Child	30.4%	31.6%
Other relatives	6.7%	6.5%
Nonrelatives	5.5%	4.9%
Unmarried partner	2.2%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Table 7 presents information on the number of grandparents responsible for their own grandchildren.

Table 7
Grandparent family responsibility, Illinois compared to the US, 2007-2011

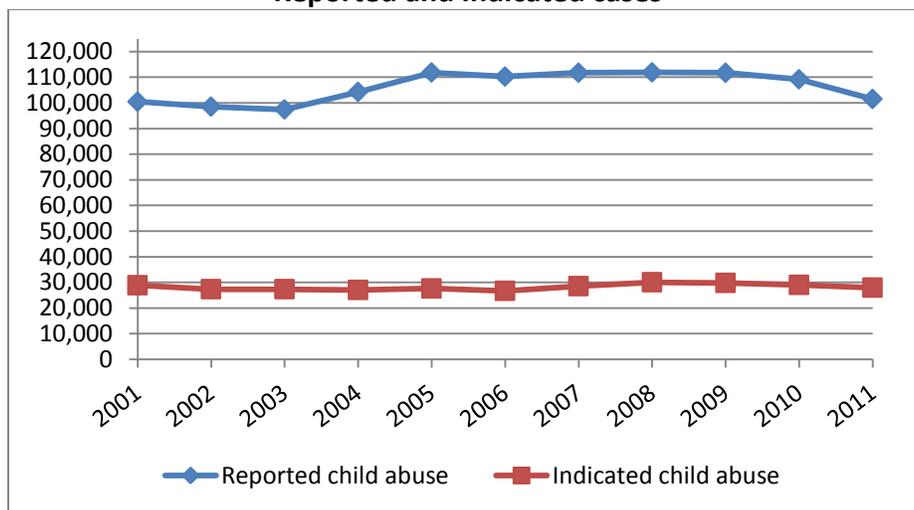
Grandparents	United States	Illinois
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	6,663,614	263,790
Responsible for grandchildren	40.3%	38.1%
Years responsible for grandchildren:		
Less than 1 year	9.0%	8.0%
1 or 2 years	9.6%	8.6%
3 or 4 years	6.7%	6.7%
5 or more years	15.0%	14.8%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years (not living with them)	2,687,216	100,445
Who are female	62.6%	65.1%
Who are married	70.7%	65.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Child abuse and neglect and child sexual abuse

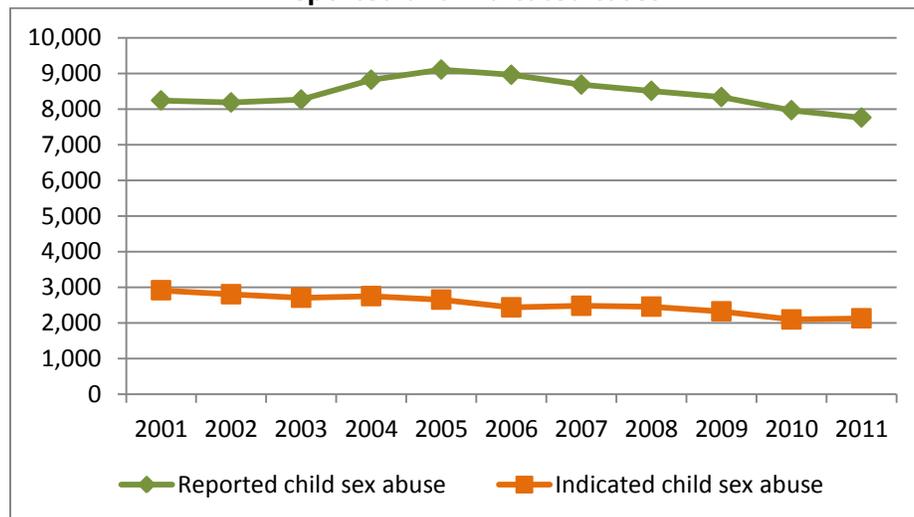
Figures 1 and 2 show the trends in child abuse and neglect cases and child sexual abuse cases over the last decade. Child abuse and neglect cases reported to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) peaked at 111,837 cases in 2005, and have declined by 8 percent since then. Indicated cases, where DCFS has confirmed credible evidence, peaked at 30,047 in 2008, and declined 7 percent since then. Child sex abuse cases reported to DCFS peaked at 9,104 in 2005 and declined 13 percent since then, while indicated cases have declined 27 percent since 2001, to 2,129 cases in 2011.

Figure 1
Child Abuse and Neglect in Illinois, 2001 – 2011
Reported and Indicated cases



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Figure 2
Child Sexual Abuse in Illinois, 2001-2011
Reported and Indicated cases

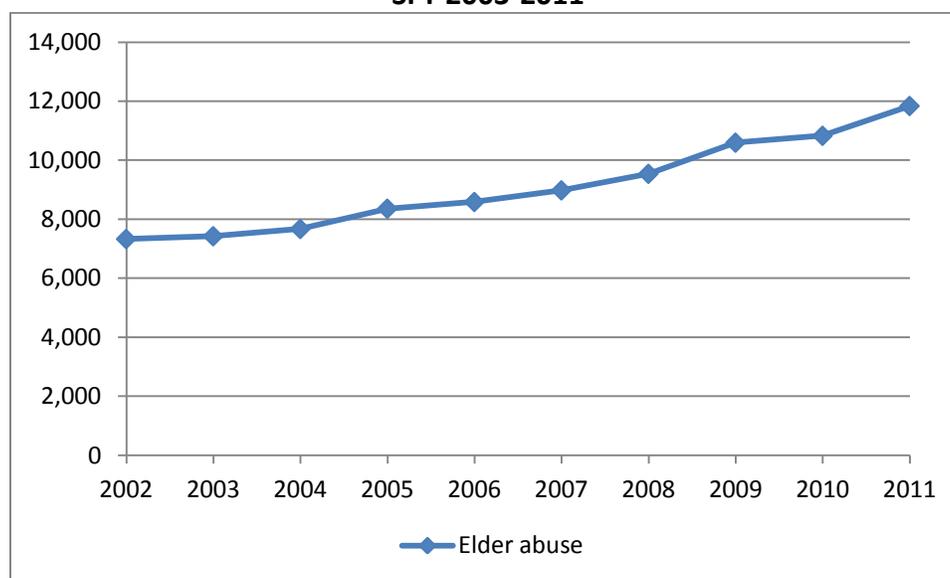


Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Elder abuse

Elder abuse is defined as financial exploitation, physical or sexual abuse, willful deprivation or passive neglect, or emotional abuse of persons ages 60 and over. According to the Illinois Department on Aging, most cases involve more than one type of maltreatment, and family members and caregivers are most likely to be the offenders. *Figure 3* shows the number of elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging over the past 10 years. Since 2002, reported cases have increased 61 percent, with 11,840 cases reported in SFY 2011.

Figure 3
Elder abuse (persons ages 60 and over) in Illinois,
SFY 2003-2011



Source: Illinois Department on Aging

Substance abuse factors

Substance abuse, including alcohol, by adult family members is not only a family risk factor for children's criminality, high illegal drug and alcohol use are positive correlates of adult criminality as well (*Handbook on Correlates of Crime*, 2009). The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) collects data on the clients of state funded treatment providers.

Table 8 provides demographic data on admitted patients and clients in SFY 2012. These data do not include those who receive treatment through private sources. *Table 9* provides information on the primary substances for which treatment was being sought.

The average age at case opening was 34 years old. Sixty-two percent used their primary problem substance within 30 days of case opening.

Table 8
Demographics of Admitted Patients/Clients of State Funded
Treatment Providers, SFY12

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total Admissions	71,183	100%
Unduplicated clients	54,959	77%
Under age 18 years old	5,060	7%
Male	45,889	65%
Female	25,294	35%
White	41,216	58%
Black/ African American	24,799	35%
Other race	5,168	7%
Hispanic ethnicity	7,955	11%
Employed full time/part time	11,515	16%
Unemployed	35,468	50%
Not in labor force	23,973	34%
Veteran status	1,870	3%
DCFS involved	6,516	9%
Pregnant at case opening	875	1%
Dependent living arrangement	43,844	62%
Criminal justice referral	29,537	41%
Arrested in past 30 days	5,420	8%

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Table 9
Primary Drug problem,
Illinois state-funded treatment provider clients, SFY12

Problem area	Number	Percent
Alcohol	23,578	33%
Marijuana	16,559	23%
Heroin	15,177	21%
Cocaine/Crack	7,703	11%
Other/Other opiates	5,234	7%

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Mental health factors

According to the *Handbook on Correlates of Crime*, 2009, several types of mental illness and psychological traits are associated with criminality and involvement in the criminal justice system. These include:

- Childhood conduct disorder and adult antisocial personality disorder are associated with criminal behavior.
- Depression in the family is associated with criminality, and criminal are more likely to be suicidal than those who have not been involved in criminal behavior.
- Schizophrenia is positively correlated with criminality.
- Several personality traits are associated with criminality, including high impulsivity, high aggression in childhood, and low empathy and altruism.

The Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health (DMH) is statutorily mandated to plan, fund, and monitor community-based mental health services, and offers several programs aimed at clients who are involved or at risk of involvement in the criminal justice system. *Table 10* presents data collected on individuals receiving community-based mental health services through DMH in SFY 2009.

Table 10
Department of Human Services/Division of Mental Health
Community-based services clients, SFY 2009 and SFY 2011

Characteristic	SFY2009		SFY2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Clients served in DMH system	168,513	100%	145,546	100%
Clients served in community settings	166,187	--	141,176	--
Clients served in State hospitals	8,742	--	9,542	--
Females	87,627	52%	75,684	52%
Males	80,886	48%	69,862	48%
Age: 0-12	20,222	12%	18,921	13%
13-17	16,851	10%	16,010	11%
18-20	8,426	5%	7,277	5%
21-64	117,959	70 %	100,427	69%
65-74	3,370	2%	2,911	2%
75 and over	1,685	1%	1,455	1%
Race: White	112,904	67%	96,060	66%
Black/African American	40,443	24%	36,386	25%
Other	15,166	9%	13,099	9%
Hispanic or Latino	16,851	10%	10,188	7%
Living in private residence	146,606	87%	126,625	87%
Residential care	8,426	5%	7,277	5%
Institutional setting	3,370	2%	1,455	1%
Jail (correctional facility)	1,685	1%	1,455	1%
Homeless shelter	6,740	4%	5,822	4%
Employed	40,443	24%	27,653	19%
Unemployed	80,886	48%	68,407	47%
Not in labor force	47,184	28%	49,486	34%
Medicaid-only funding status	89,312	53%	96,081	66%
Non-Medicaid only funding status	69,090	41%	43,664	30%

Source: DHS Reporting Measurement Project

A factsheet produced by the National Alliance on Mental Health (NAMI) (2011) states:

- Nationally, approximately 70 percent of youth in juvenile justice systems experience mental health disorders, with approximately 20 percent experiencing a severe mental health condition.
- In 2008, approximately 10,900 adults with mental illnesses were incarcerated in Illinois prisons, and an estimated 31 percent of women and 14 percent of men in county jails nationally suffer from serious mental illness.
- Approximately 3 percent of Illinois residents live with serious mental health conditions.
- In 2009, 1,166 Illinois residents died by suicide, which is almost always the result of an untreated or under-treated mental illness. Suicide was the third leading cause of death for 15-24 year olds, behind motor vehicle accidents and homicide. Suicides accounted for 11 percent of deaths in that age group in 2009. Nationally, the number of suicides overall in the United States increased by nearly 11 percent between 2007 and 2010.

Veterans and mental health

According to the Suicide Data Report 2012, produced by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 8,000 veterans committed suicide in 2010, two-thirds of whom are in over the age of 50 (Kemp & Bossarte, 2012).

According to the Illinois Division of Mental Health (SAMHSA FY2012-FY2013 Block Grant Application), Gulf War-era II veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan are at increased risk of mental health symptoms due to traumatic brain injury and other combat-related stressors. These include post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety. Many will use new-onset heavy drinking, binge drinking and other alcohol-related problems as a coping mechanism.

Further, the deployment of a parent can have negative effects on children, including anxiety, depression and engagement in high risk behaviors, such as substance abuse. These have been found to be more prevalent among adolescents in families with a deployed parent than among similar adolescents in non-deployed families (Chandra et al., 2010).

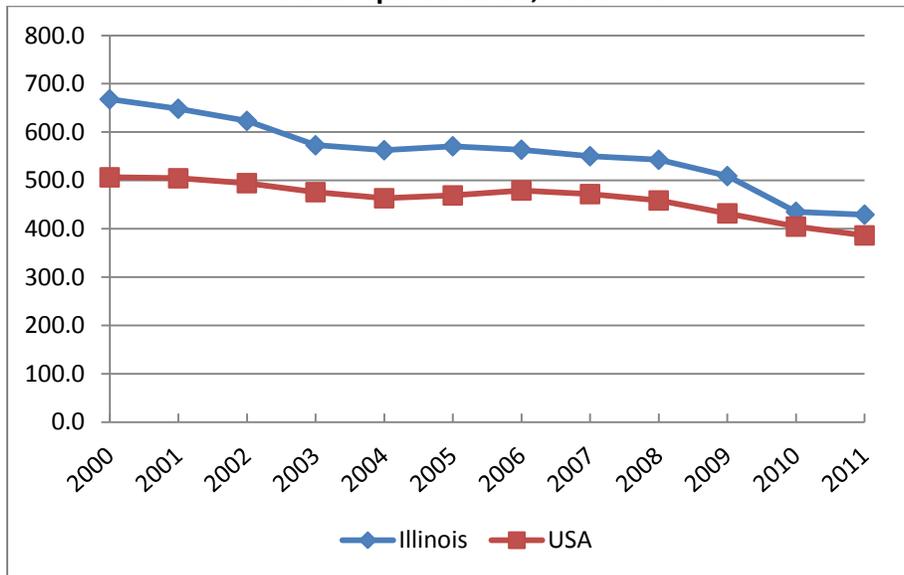
Illinois Trends in Reported Offenses, 2000 - 2011

The following Illinois crime trends have been compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, as reported in *Crime in the U.S.* publications. Using this data source allows for the comparison of Illinois trends to those of the nation as a whole. These are the most recent statistics available on crimes reported to police.

The violent crime rate in Illinois has been higher than the national rate over the past decade. Both rates have declined since 2000, with Illinois experiencing a decline of 37 percent, while the U.S. as a whole experiencing a 24 percent violent crime rate reduction during the same time period. Illinois' violent crime rate remains 10 percent higher than the U.S. as a whole.

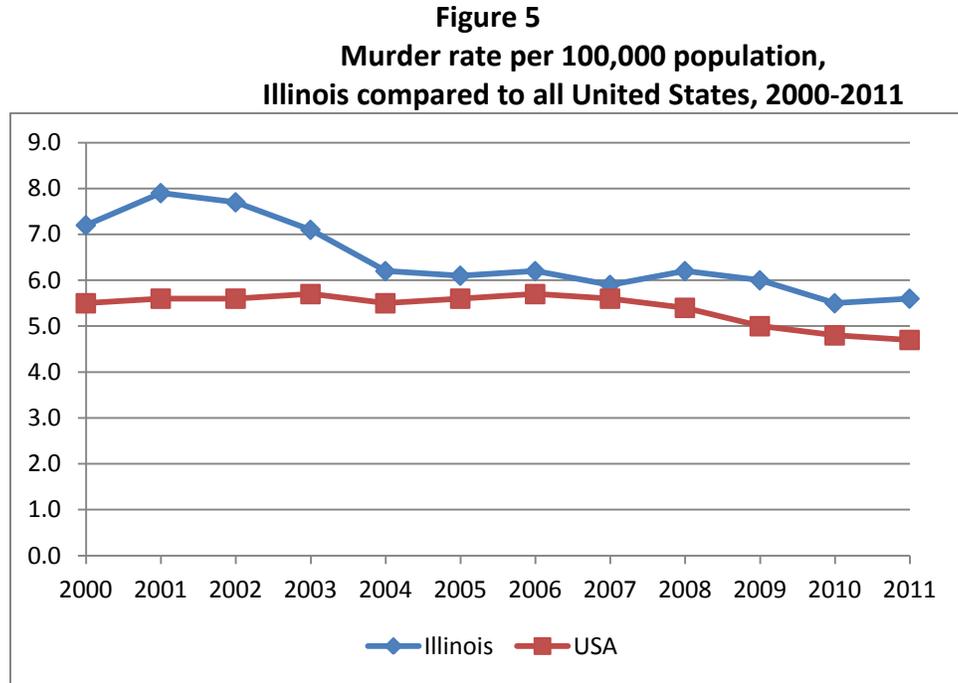
Figure 4 presents the trends in the rate of reported violent crime. Included are the UCR categories of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated battery.

Figure 4
Reported violent crime rate per 100,000 population,
Illinois compared to US, 2000 - 2011



Source: FBI *Crime in US*

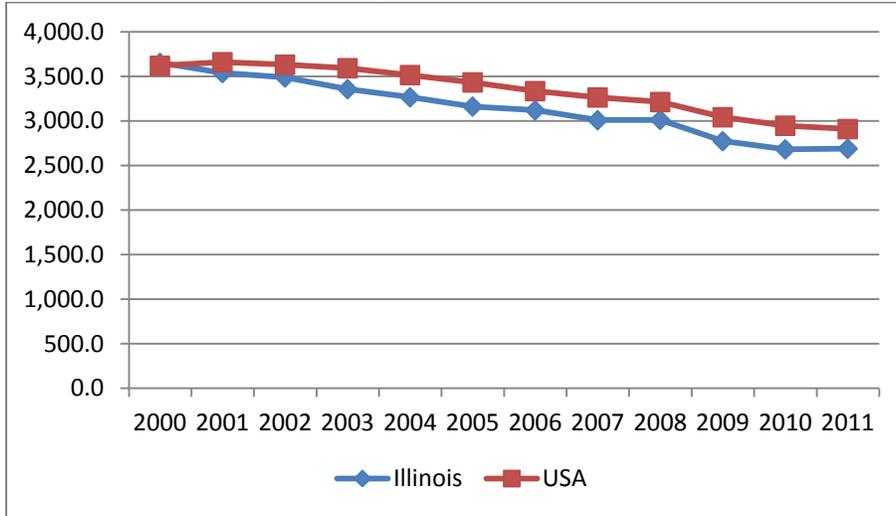
Figure 5 presents the rate of murder occurrences in Illinois and nationally over the past 12 years.



Source: FBI *Crime in the US*

Figure 6 presents the rate of reported property crime. These include the UCR categories of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Figure 6
Reported property crime rate per 100,000 population,
Illinois compared to US, 2000-2011



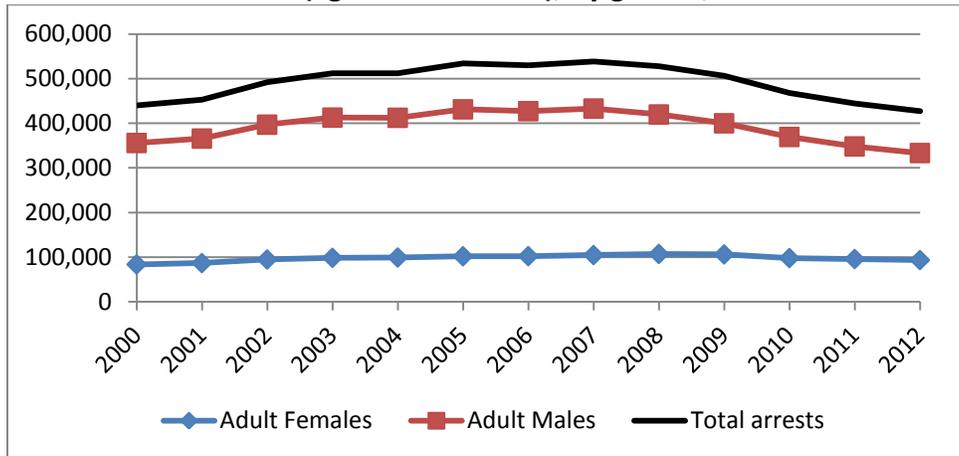
Source: FBI *Crime in US*

Adult and juvenile arrest trends, 2000-2012

The following figures and tables are derived from the arrests posted to the Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) system, as accessed and analyzed by ICJIA staff. The arrests data are based on statute citation rather than UCR code, allowing for more detailed crime and arrestee demographic data to be derived.

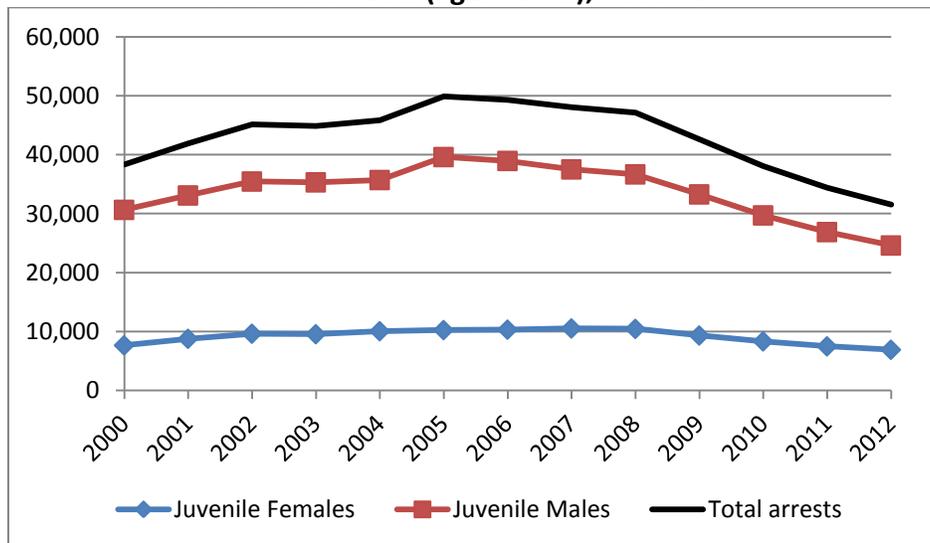
Figure 7 and 8 show arrest trends by gender, for adults (ages 17 and older) and juveniles (ages 10-16).

Figure 7
Adult Arrests (ages 17 and older), by gender, 2000-2012



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority interpretation of Illinois State Police (CHRI) data.

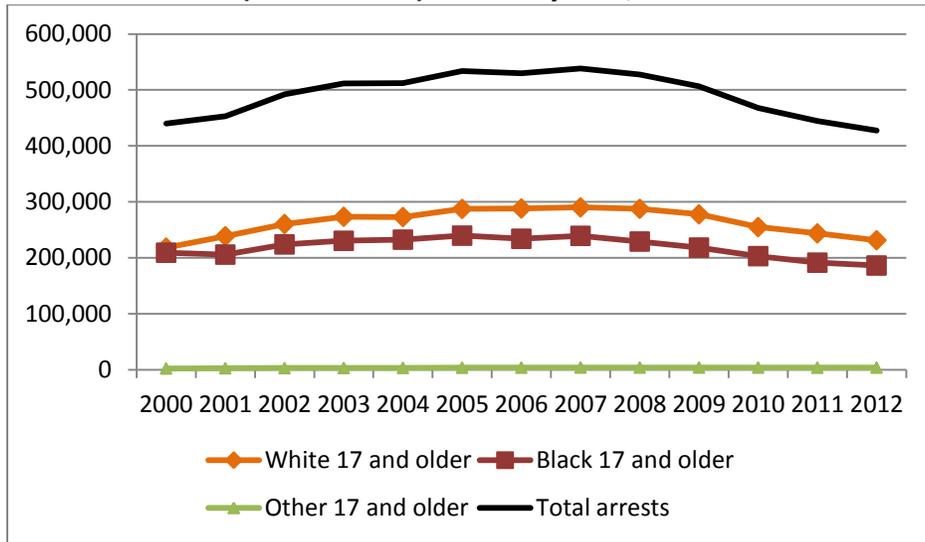
Figure 8
Juvenile arrests (ages 10-16), 2000-2012



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority interpretation of Illinois State Police (CHRI) data.

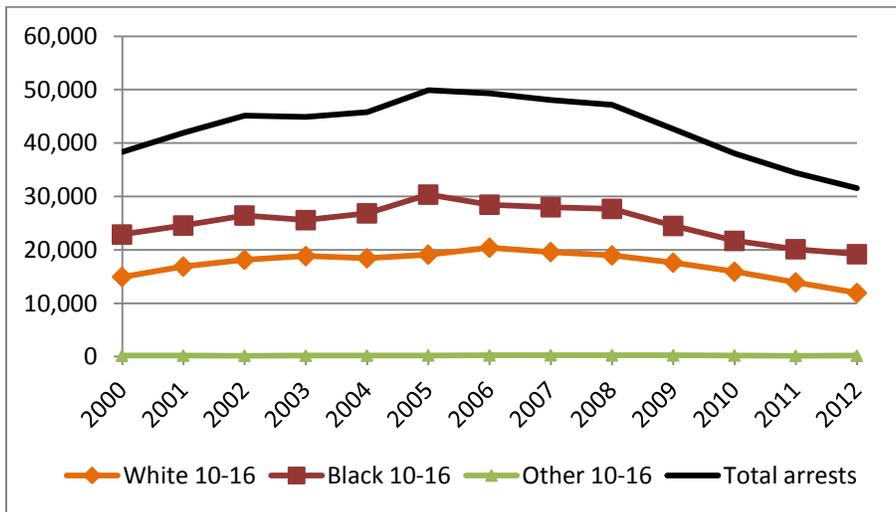
Figures 9 and 10 show the trends in arrests by race, for adults and juveniles from 2000-2012. The CHRI System captures four race codes – white, black/African American, Asian, and Indian. There is no category to isolate Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. In Figures 9 and 10, Asian and Indian have been combined into an “other” category.

Figure 9
Adult (17 and older) arrests by race, 2000-2012



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority interpretation of Illinois State Police CHRI System data

Figure 10
Juvenile (ages 10 -16) arrests by race, 2000-2012



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority interpretation of Illinois State Police CHRI System data

Table 11 presents the most frequent charges for which adults and juveniles were arrested in Illinois in 2012. Although they represent the highest volume of arrests, none of the adult traffic-related charges are ever counted in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)-based arrest statistics, as they are not part of the national crime Index. The charges below are classified by crime category, combining felony and misdemeanor charges within each category.

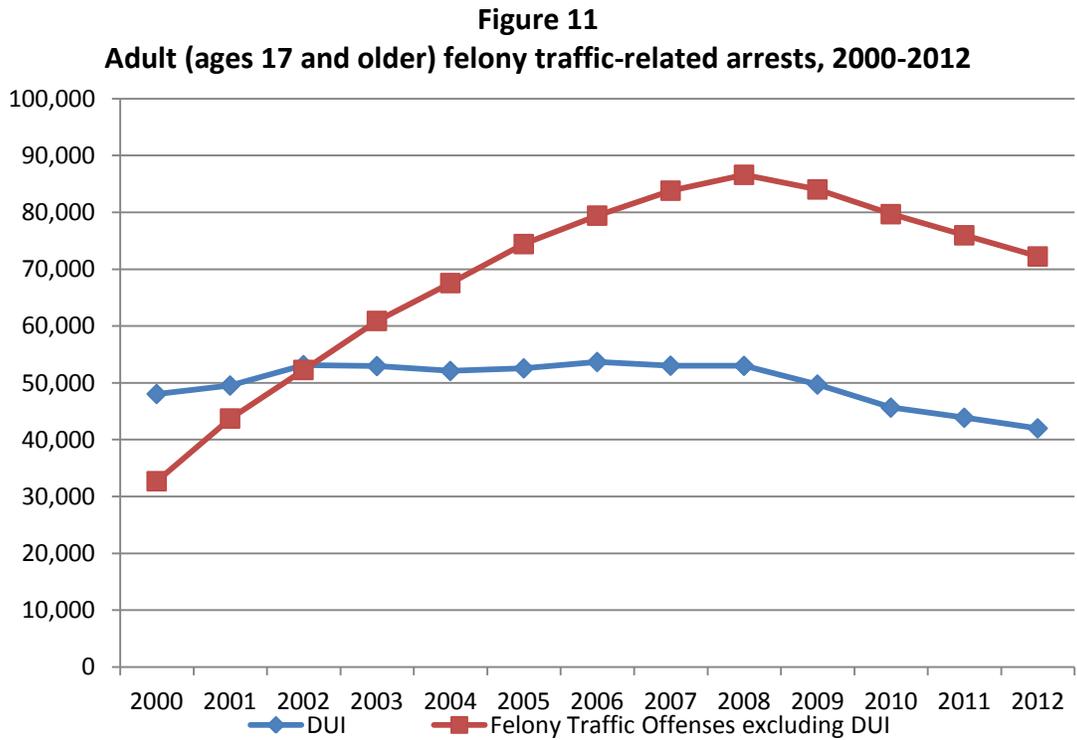
Table 11
Top 10 Arrest Charges
Illinois Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System, 2012

2012							
Adults				Juveniles			
Type	Charge category	Number of charges	Percent of total charges	Type	Charge category	Number of charges	Percent of total charges
Traffic	Driving revoked/suspended license	61,216	9%	Criminal	Battery/aggravated battery	4,548	11%
Traffic	DUI	60,249	8%	Criminal	Local ordinance	3,038	8%
Quasi	Local ordinance	44,385	6%	Criminal	Cannabis	2,961	7%
Criminal	Cannabis	43,883	6%	Criminal	Retail theft	2,690	6%
Criminal	Domestic battery	36,830	5%	Criminal	Burglary	2,368	6%
Traffic	Auto insurance violation	36,297	5%	Criminal	Theft	2,264	5%
Criminal	Controlled substances	30,119	4%	Criminal	Criminal trespass	2,201	5%
Criminal	Battery/aggravated battery	28,609	4%	Criminal	Criminal damage	1,996	5%
Traffic	Driving w/out license	28,452	4%	Criminal	Reckless conduct	1,444	4%
Criminal	Retail Theft	23,223	3%	Criminal	Assault/aggravated assault	1,378	3%
	Total top 10 charges	393,263	56%		Top 10 charges	24,888	62%
	Total charges in CHRI	704,432	100%		Total charges in CHRI	40,056	100%

Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority interpretation of Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System data.

Traffic-related arrests

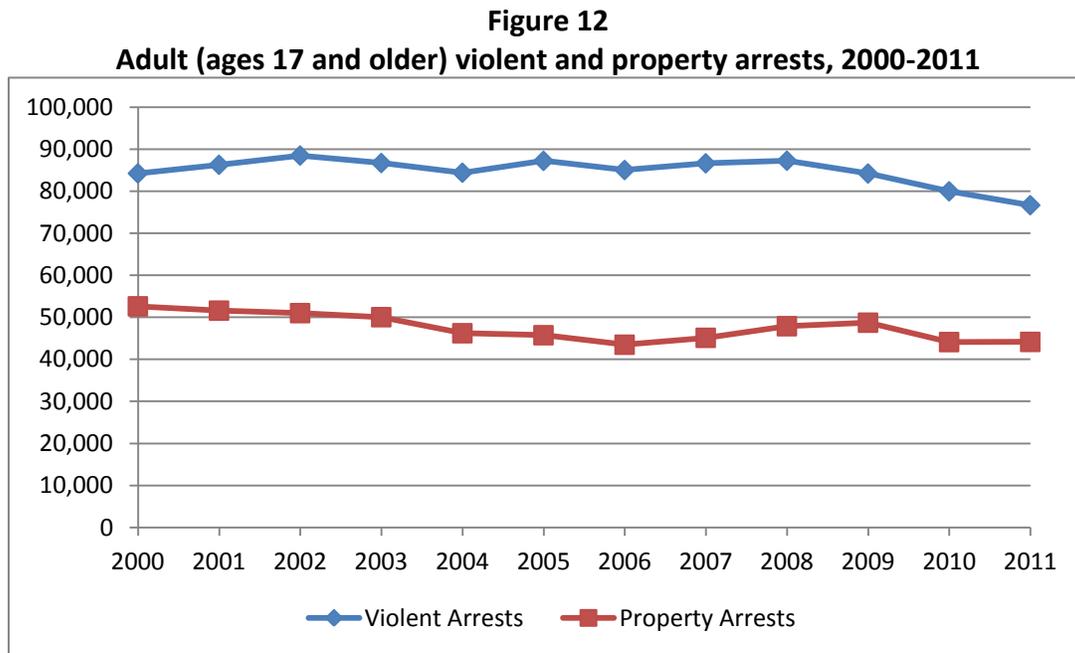
Figure 11 presents trends adult felony traffic-related arrests, as derived from in the Illinois State Police CHRI system. These include DUI, driving on a revoked/suspended license, and auto insurance violations. As indicated in Table 11 above, these were among the most common arrests made in 2012.



Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Violent and property arrest trends

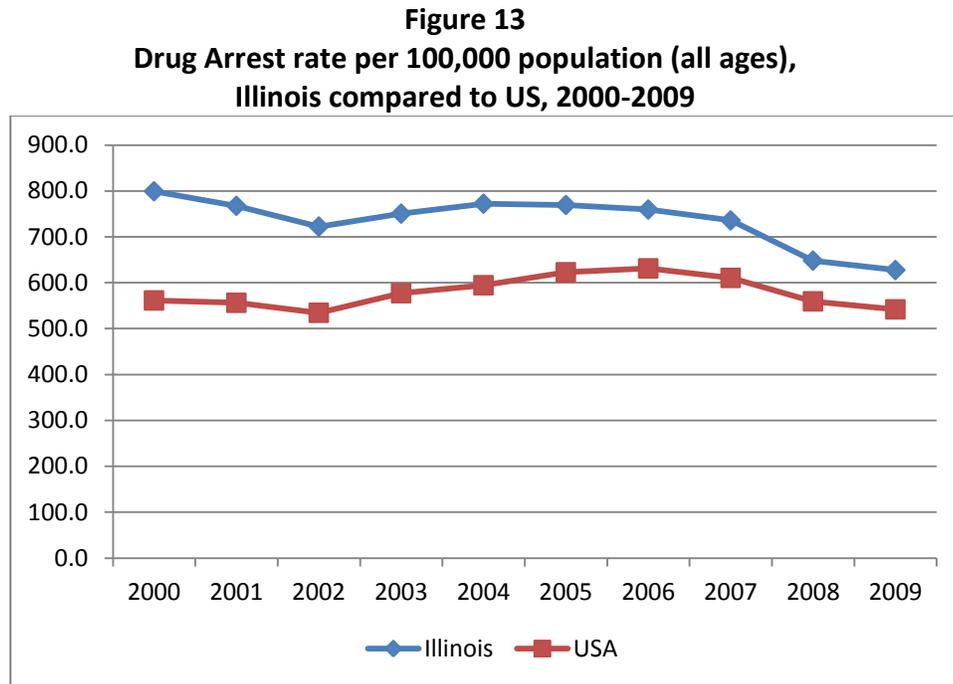
Figure 12 presents trends in adult violent and property arrests, as derived from the State Police CHRI system. The inclusion of the domestic battery offense category (which is not part of the national UCR Crime Index) raises the number of arrests for violent crimes above those for property crimes.



Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

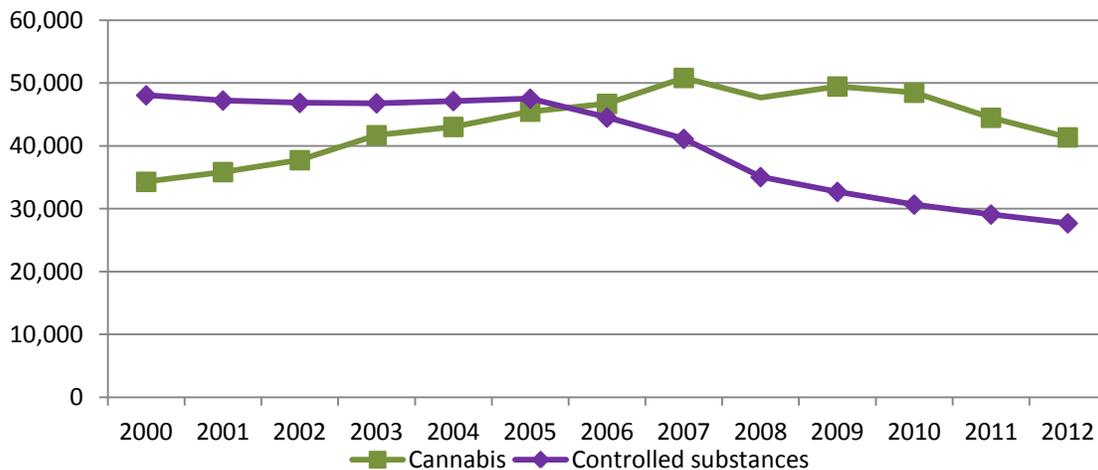
Drug arrest trends

Figures 13 and 14 present trends in Illinois drug arrests. Figure 10 compares Illinois drug arrest rates, for cannabis and controlled substances combined, to the United States over a 10-year period. This figure uses FBI UCR statistics combined with Illinois UCR statistics. Figure 14 shows Illinois drug arrest trends for cannabis and controlled substances separately, as derived from the Illinois State Police CHRI system.



Source: FBI *Crime in US*; Illinois State Police *Crime in Illinois* (data for 2010, 2011 not yet released)

Figure 14
Number of adults (ages 17 and older) arrested for cannabis and controlled substances,
Illinois, 2000-2012



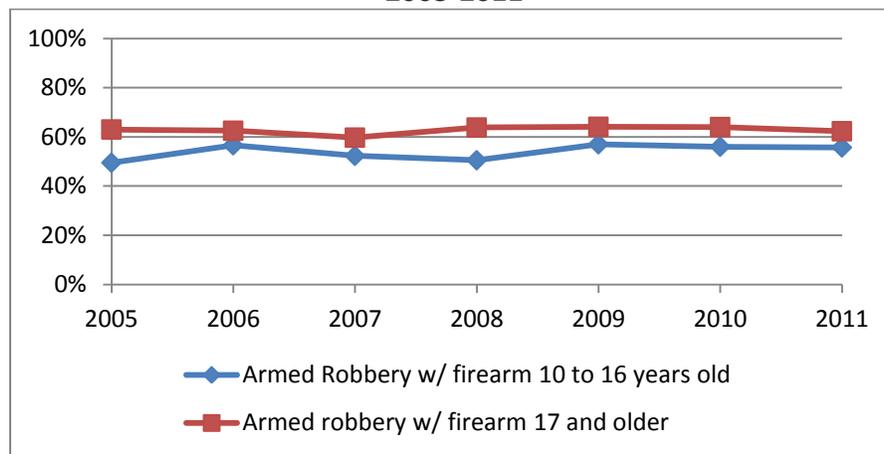
Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Firearm-related arrests

The statute information recorded in the CHRI data allows for an analysis of arrests for violent crimes in which a firearm was involved. Such an analysis was conducted for the four violent crimes where the statutory language allowed for discernment of firearms involvement: **armed robbery, aggravated battery, home invasion, and vehicular hijacking**. The CHRI data also allowed for a separate analysis of juvenile arrests for the same crimes, based on age at arrest from 10-16, regardless of whether the youth were charged as an adult for the purposes of prosecution.

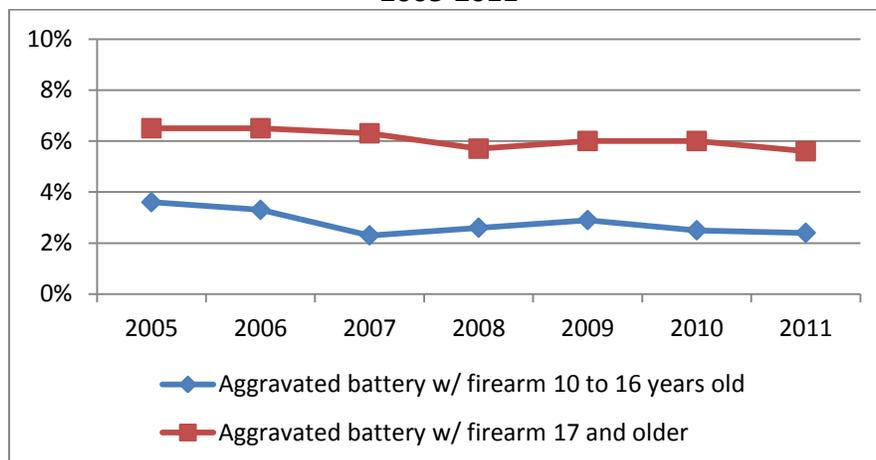
Figures 15 through 18 show the trends over the past seven years in arrests for each of the violent crime categories where firearms was involved, for adults and juveniles.

Figure 15
Percent of armed robbery arrests that involved firearms, 2005-2011



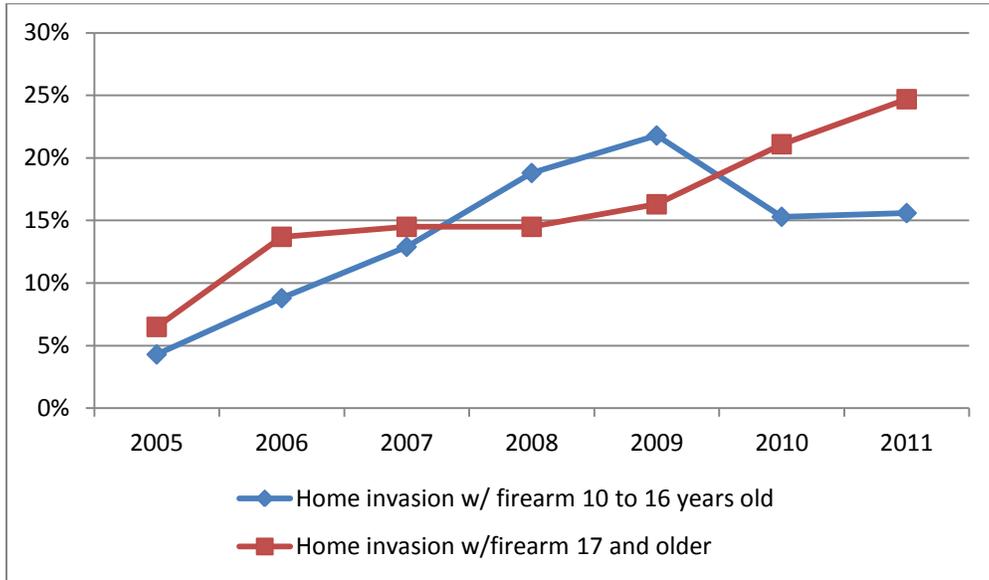
Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Figure 16
Percent aggravated battery arrests that involved firearms, 2005-2011



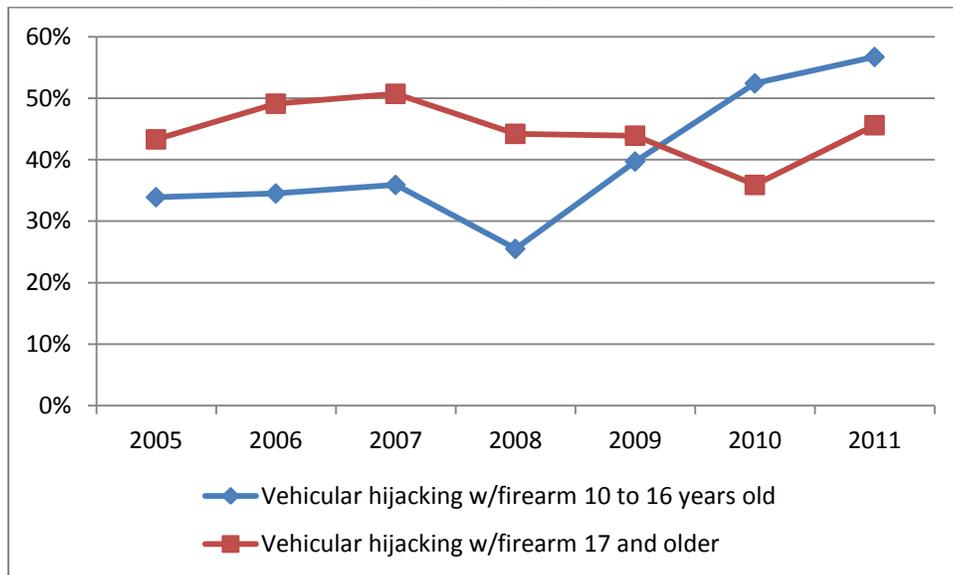
Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Figure 17
Percent home invasion arrests that involved firearms,
2005-2011



Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

Figure 18
Percent of vehicular hijacking arrests that involved a firearm,
2005-2011



Source: ICJIA interpretation of State Police CHRI system data

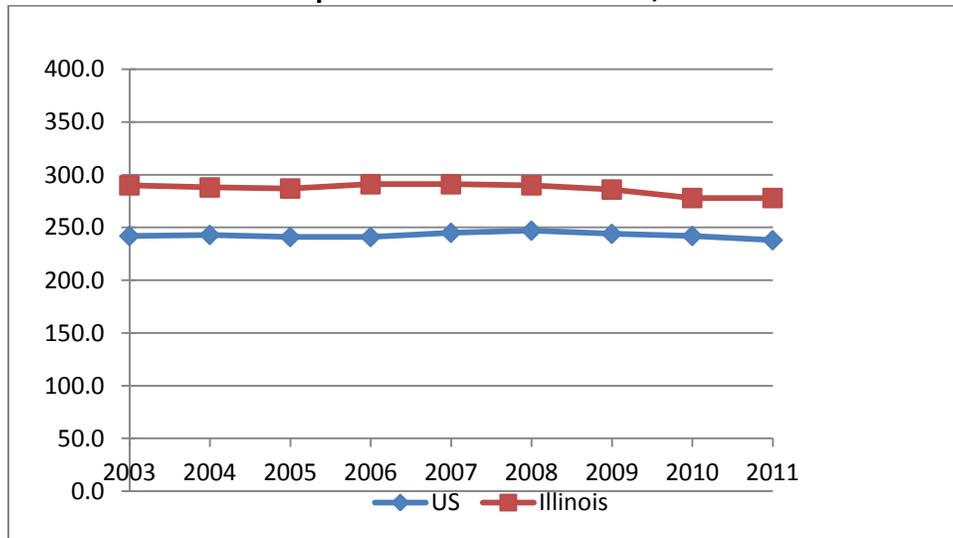
Illinois criminal justice system capacity and caseloads

The data presented in this section present the criminal justice system response to the arrests made and available data on system capacity.

Trends in law enforcement personnel levels

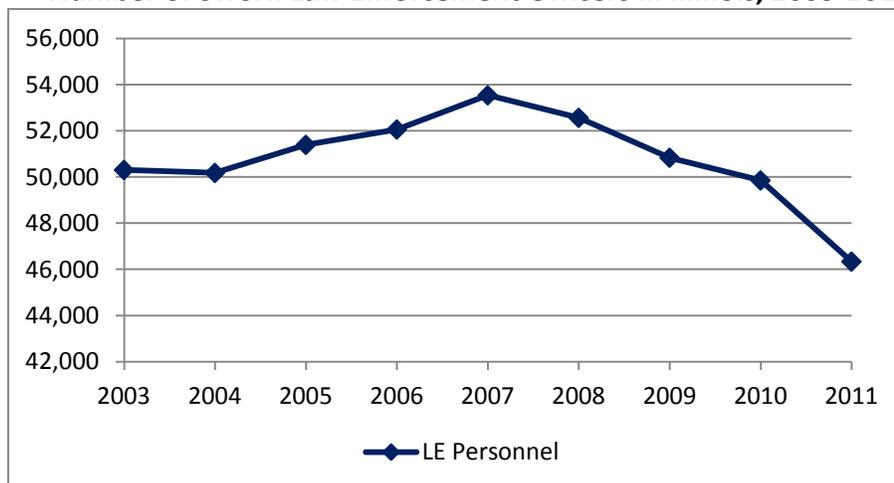
Figures 19 and 20 illustrate trends in sworn law enforcement capacity over the last nine years. Figure 19 compares the rate of officers per 100,000 residents in Illinois to rates across the nation, while Figure 20 shows the trends in the number of officers in Illinois.

Figure 19
Rate of Sworn Law Enforcement Personnel per 100,000 population
Illinois compared to all United States, 2003-2011



Source: FBI *Crime in the US*

Figure 20
Number of Sworn Law Enforcement Officers in Illinois, 2003-2011

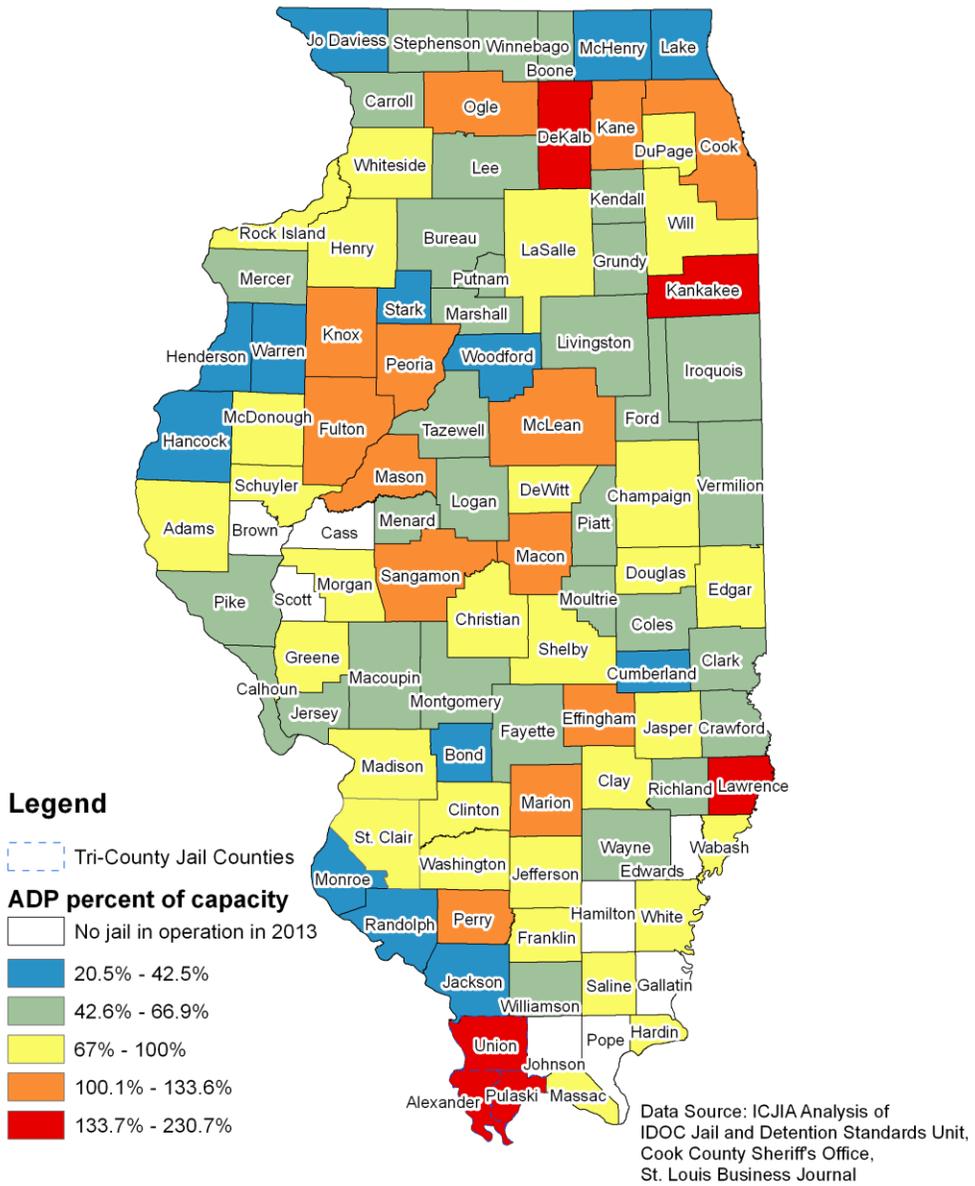


Source: FBI *Crime in the US*

Jail overcrowding in Illinois

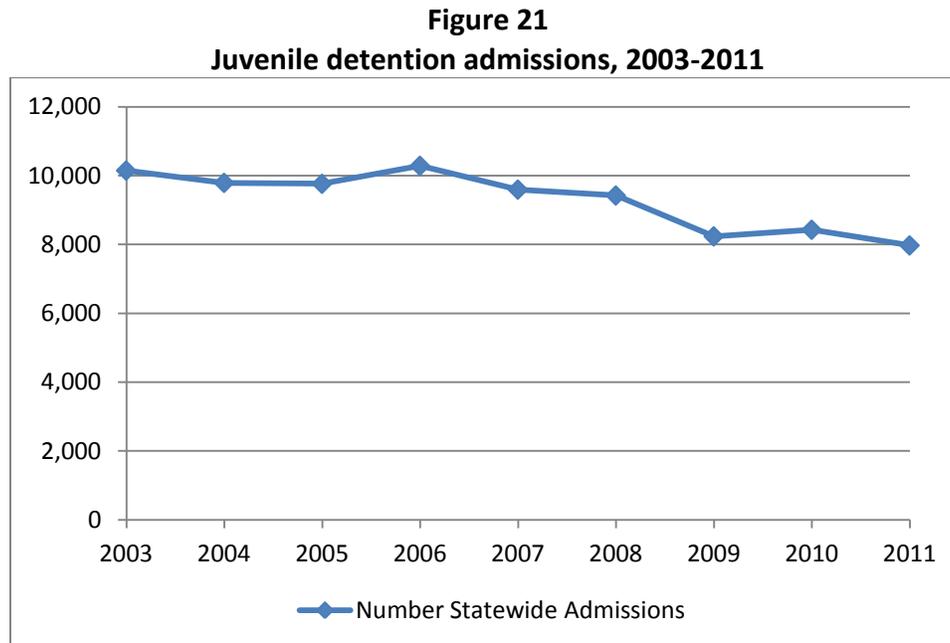
Currently there are 92 county jails in operation in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Corrections Jail and Detention Standards Unit is responsible for collection monthly detainee population statistics from county jails as part of its monitoring function. Map 5 shows the average daily jail population of each county's jail as a percent of the jail's capacity. As can be seen, over half of county jails in the state are operating near or over capacity.

Map 5 County Jail Average Daily Population as a Percent of Jail Capacity, 2012



Trends in admissions to juvenile detention

The majority of admissions to juvenile detention facilities are for pre-trial detention, based on a detention screening score. Currently, fifteen juvenile detention facilities are in operation statewide. *Figure 21* shows the trends in juvenile detention admissions from 2003-2011.



Source: JMIS data administered by the Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois

Table 12 presents the holding charges for with juveniles were admitted to detention in 2011 by offense categories. Several of the more common offenses recorded in the JMIS system are criminal justice case processing actions, such as “warrants,” rather than the underlying criminal offense for which the juvenile is being adjudicated.

Table 12
Admissions to juvenile detention, by crime type, 2011

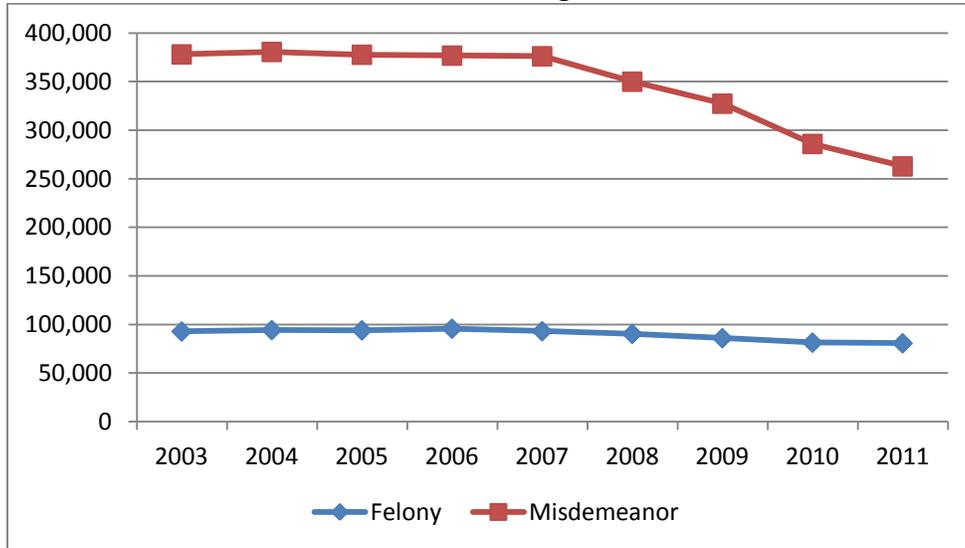
ICJIA Category	Count
Warrant	2339
Violent	1898
Property	1510
Violation of Parole or Probation	834
Other	586
Contempt	366
Drug	284
Sex	110
Status Offense	45

Source: JMIS data administered by the Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois

Court cases filing trends

Figures 22 through 25 show trends in the various types of court cases filed through 2011 (the most current data available), as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports. These include felony, misdemeanor, traffic, DUI, and juvenile delinquency petitions.

Figure 22
Criminal court case filings, 2003-2011



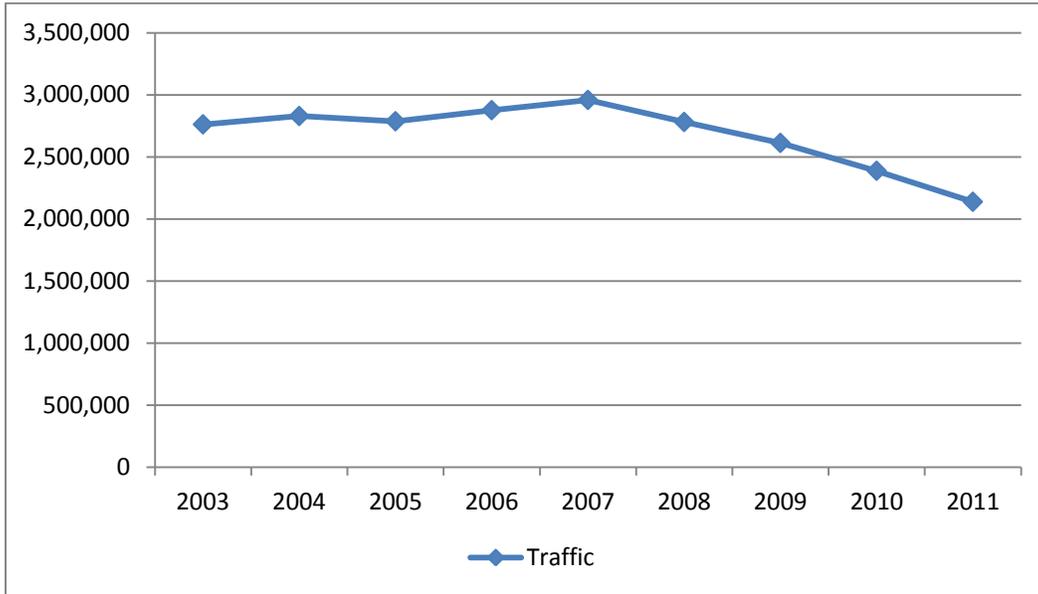
Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 23
Juvenile delinquency petitions filed, 2003-2011



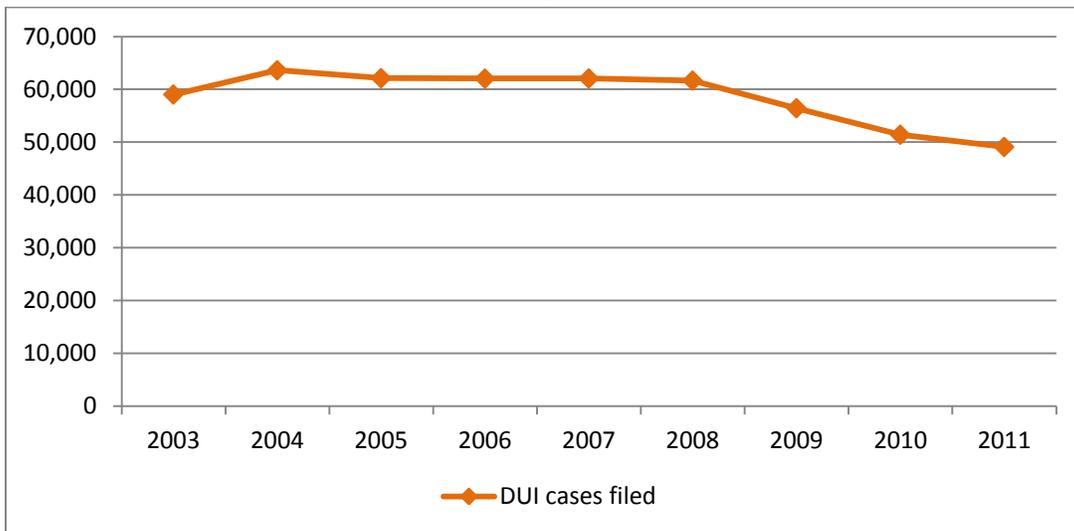
Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 24
Traffic cases filings, 2003-2011



Source: AOIC Annual reports

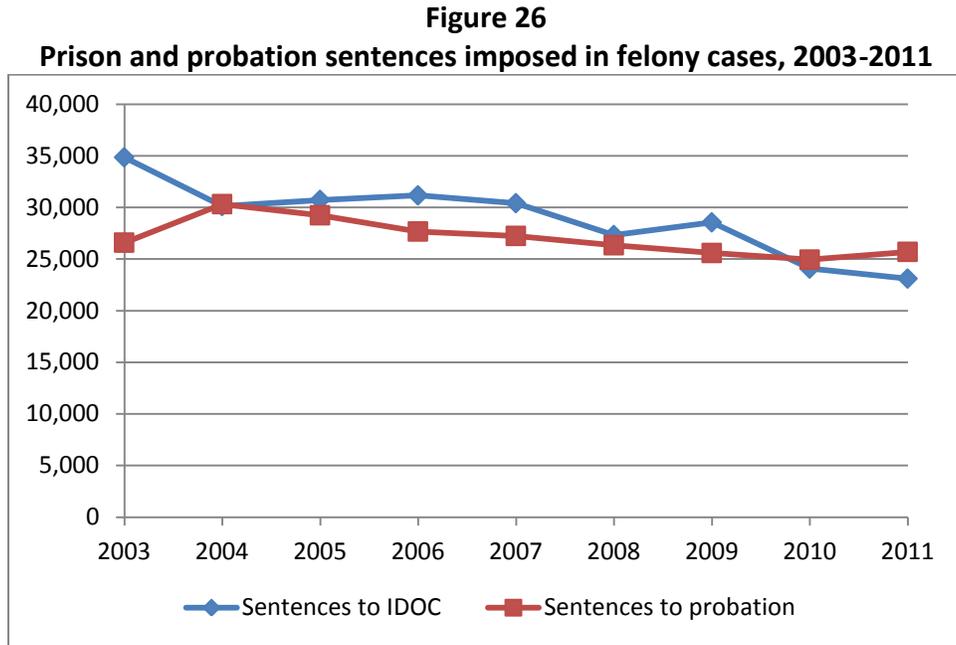
Figure 25
DUI case filings, 2003-2011



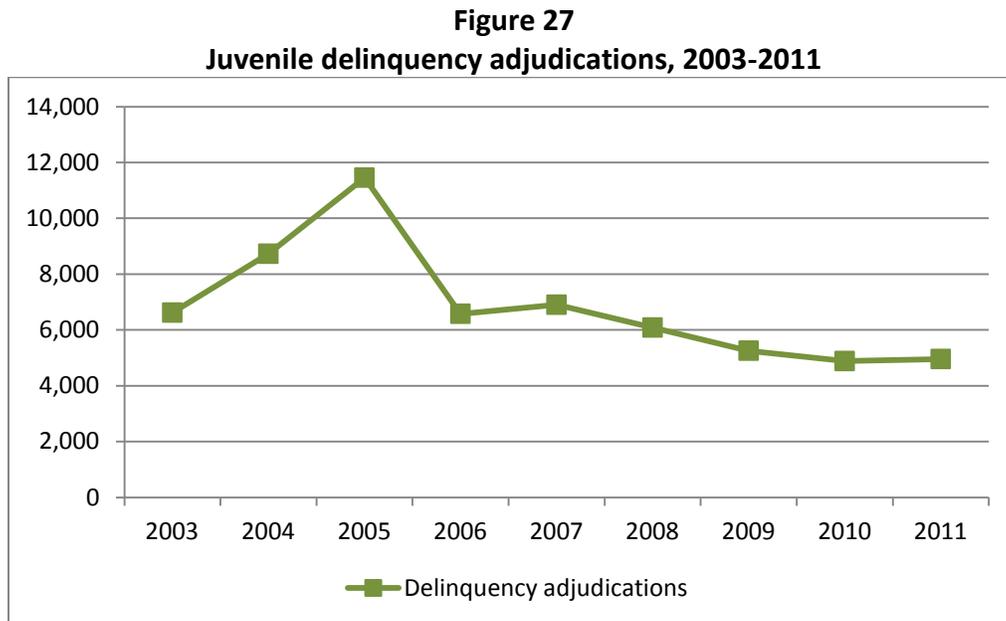
Source: AOIC Annual reports

Trends in felony sentences imposed and juvenile delinquency adjudication

Figures 26 and 27 show trends in sentences imposed in felony cases from 2003 through 2011, and trends in juvenile delinquency adjudications, as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports.



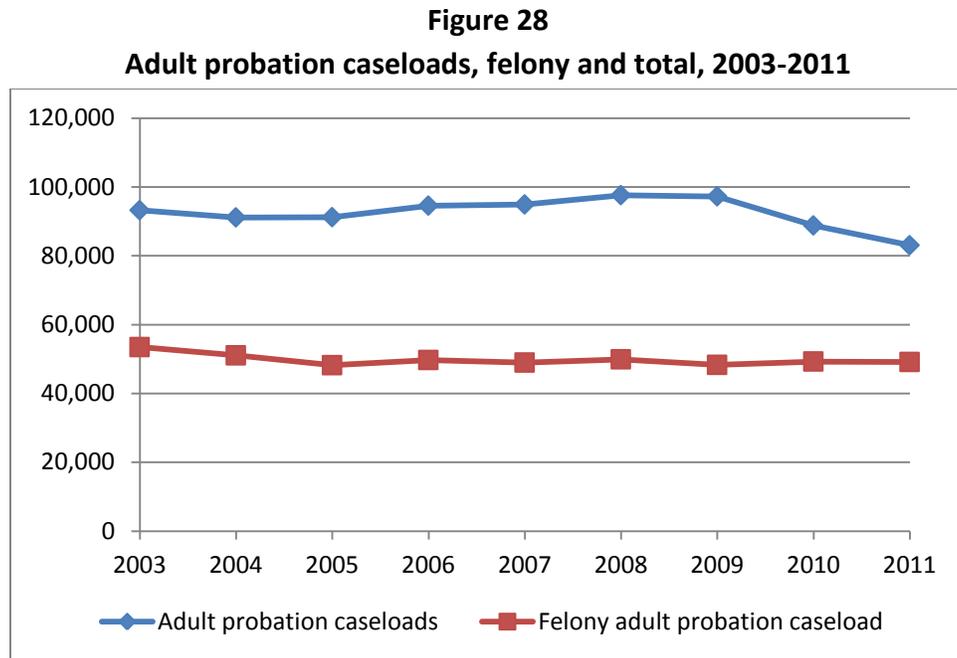
Source: AOIC Annual reports



Source: AOIC Annual reports

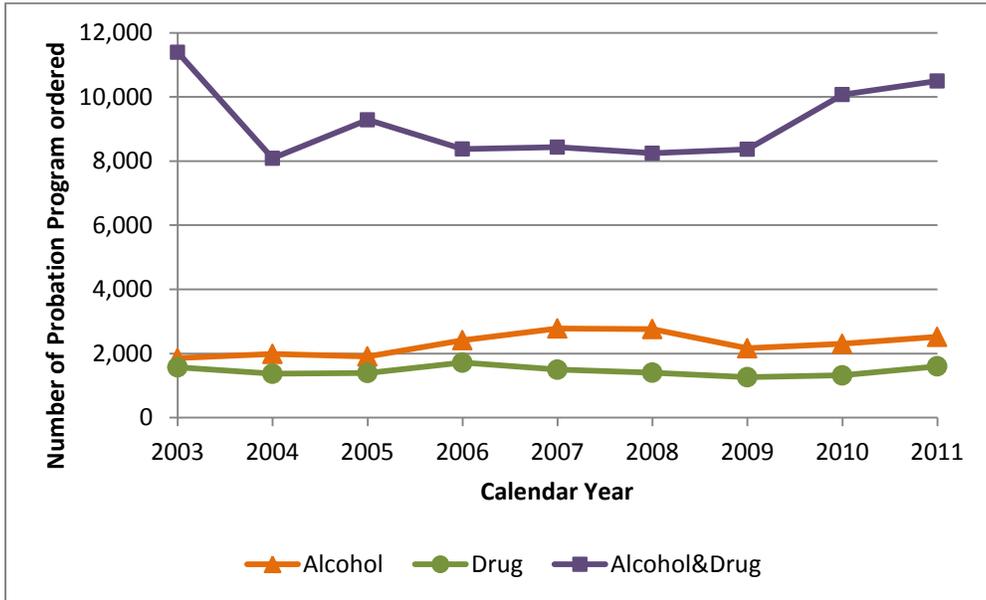
Adult probation caseload trends

Figure 28 shows the trends in adult probation caseloads from 2003-2011, in terms of total probation cases, and felony-only probation cases, as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports. Demographic data on adult probationers is not published in the AOIC Annual Reports. Figures 29 and 30 show the number of probation programs ordered over the same time period.



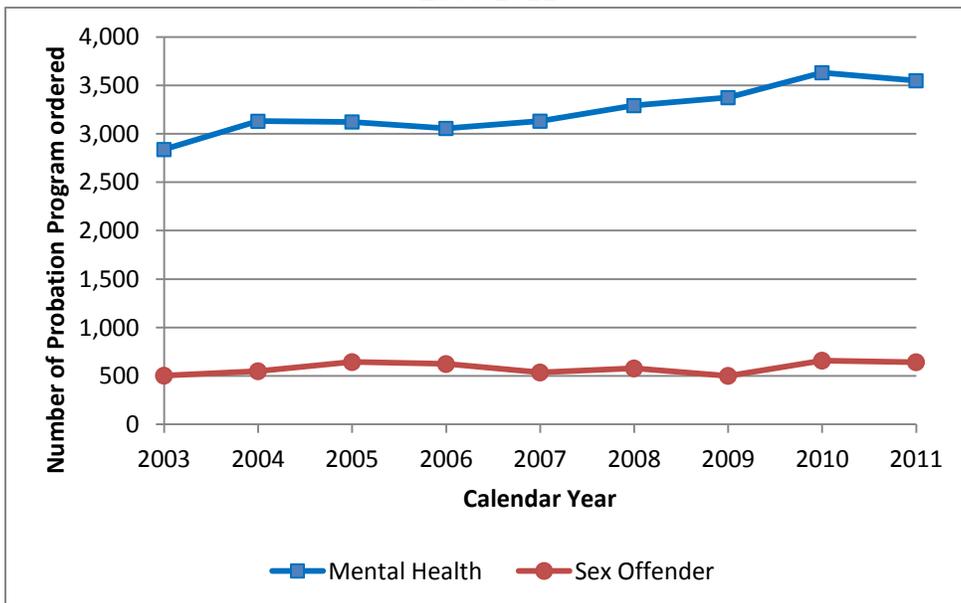
Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 29
Number of drug/alcohol probation programs ordered, 2003-2011



Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 30
Number of probation programs ordered for mental health and sex offender issues, 2003-2011



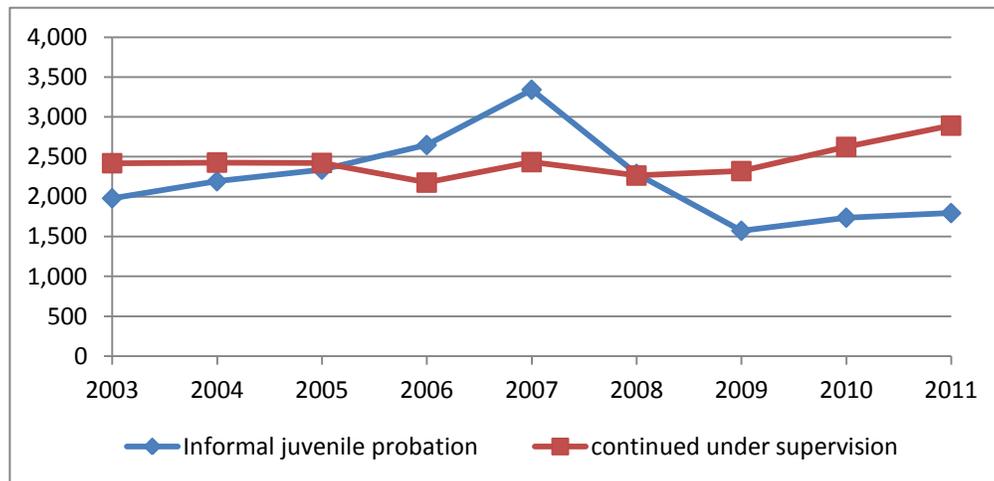
Source: AOIC Annual reports

Trends in juvenile probation caseloads

Juveniles can be placed on several types of probation. Youth can be placed under the supervision of probation under *informal probation*, where no delinquency petition is filed. Youth whose cases are petitioned to court but not formally adjudicated may receive a *continuance under court supervision* order, at which time they are monitored by the probation department for up to 24 months.

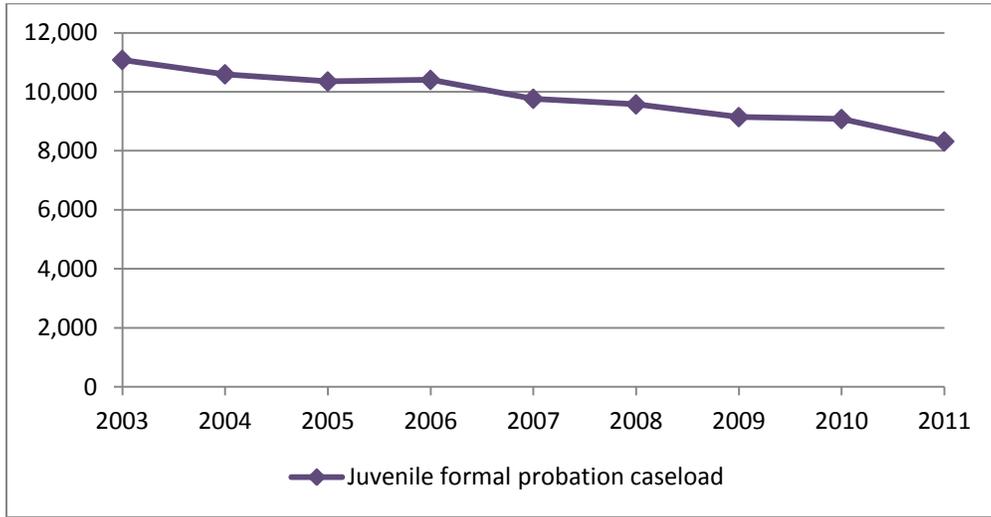
Figure 31 shows the trends in these probation types from 2003-2011, as reported in the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) Annual Reports. Figure 32 shows the trends in formal probation caseloads for adjudicated delinquents. Demographic data on juvenile probationers is not published in the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Reports.

Figure 31
Juvenile informal probation/continuance under court supervision caseloads, 2003-2011



Source: AOIC Annual reports

Figure 32
Juvenile formal probation caseloads,
2003-2011

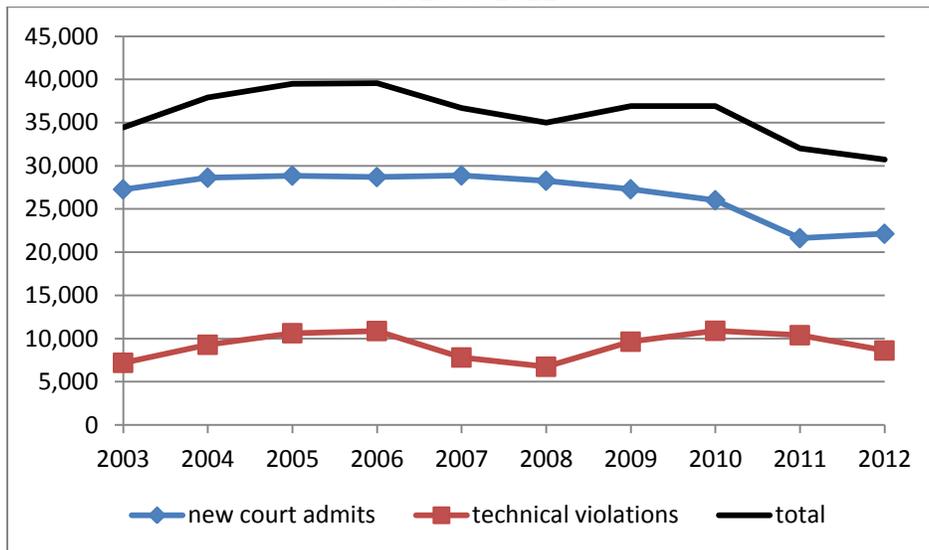


Source: AOIC Annual reports

Trends in admissions to Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)

Figure 33 shows the trends in admissions to IDOC from 2003-2012, by type of admission. Individuals can be admitted directly after court sentencing (new court admission) or as a result of a violation of their parole/Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) condition.

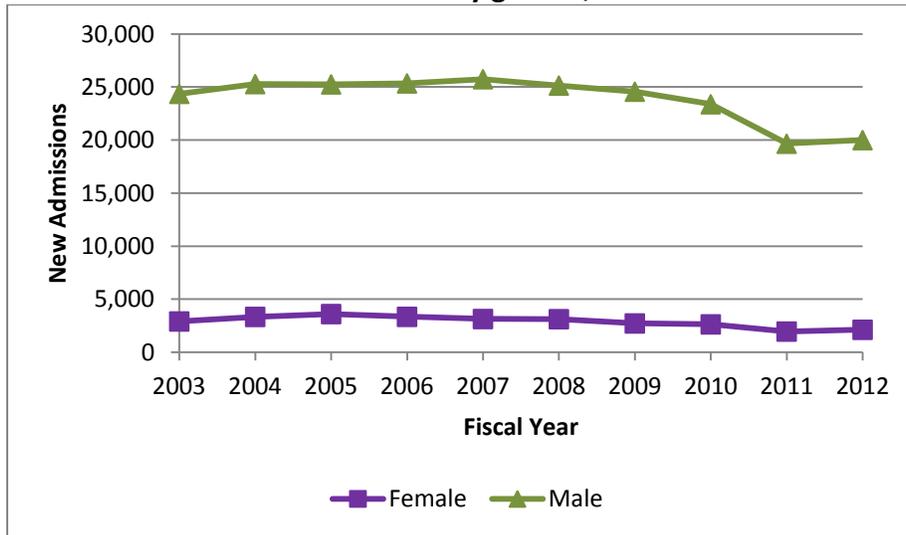
Figure 33
Admissions to IDOC, by type,
FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

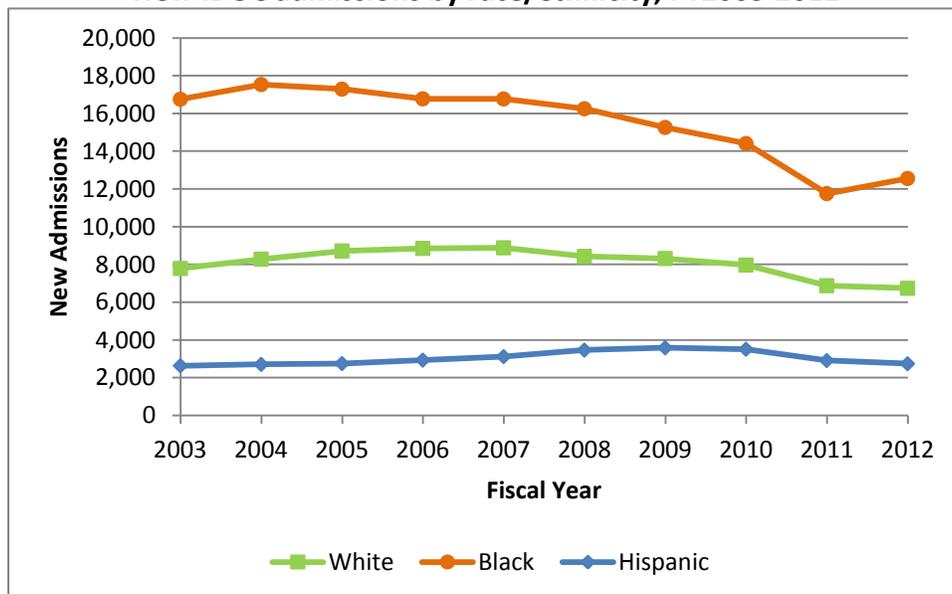
Figures 34 and 35 show the gender and race/ethnicity of those admitted directly from court during the past 10 years. The Hispanic category captured in the IDOC files is considered a separate “race” category, mutually exclusive of “white” and “black/African American.”

Figure 34
New IDOC admissions by gender, FY2003-2012



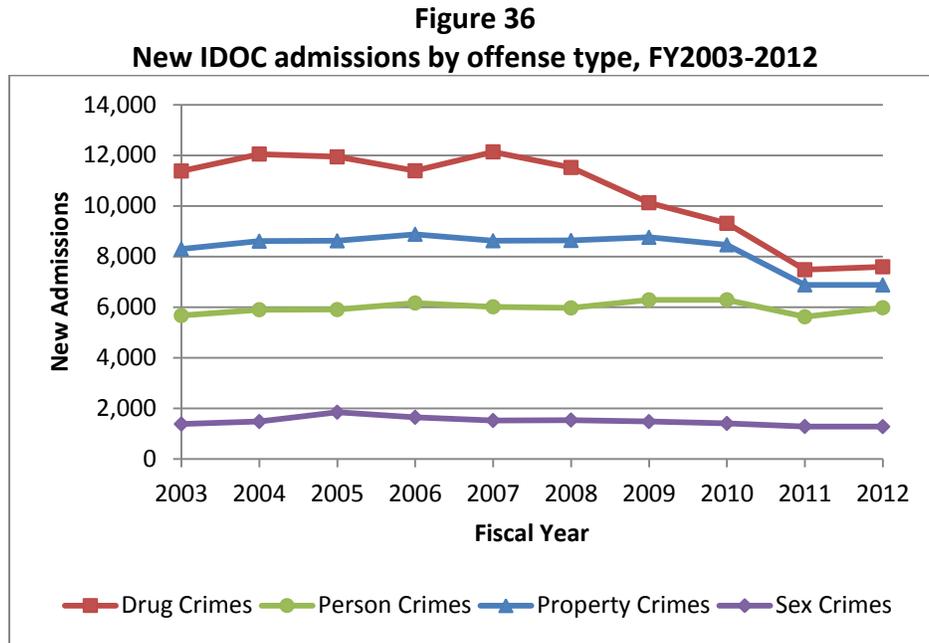
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Figure 35
New IDOC admissions by race/ethnicity, FY2003-2012



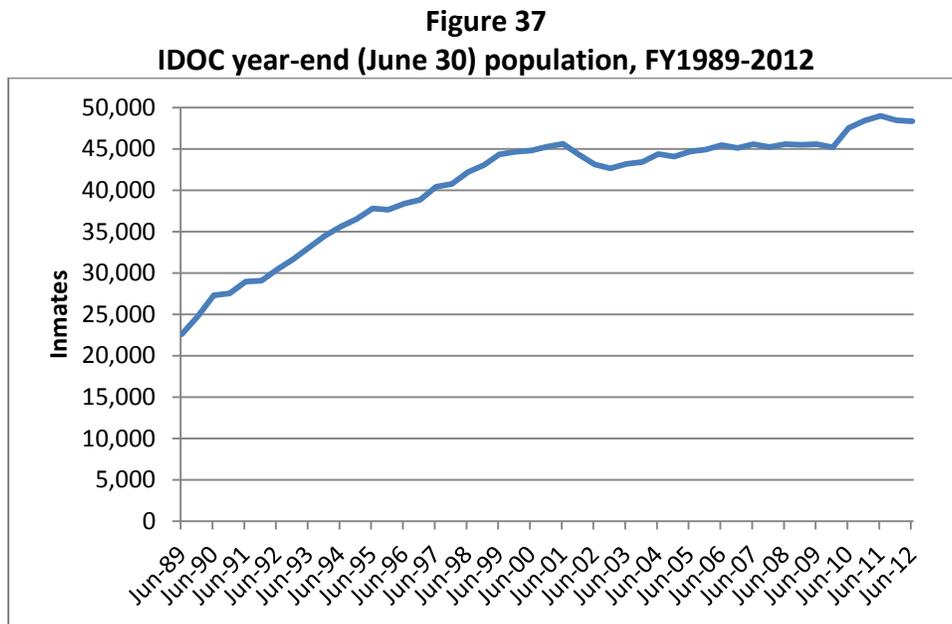
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Figure 36 shows the types of crimes for which persons were newly admitted to IDOC from FY 2003-2012.



Trends in Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Year-end populations

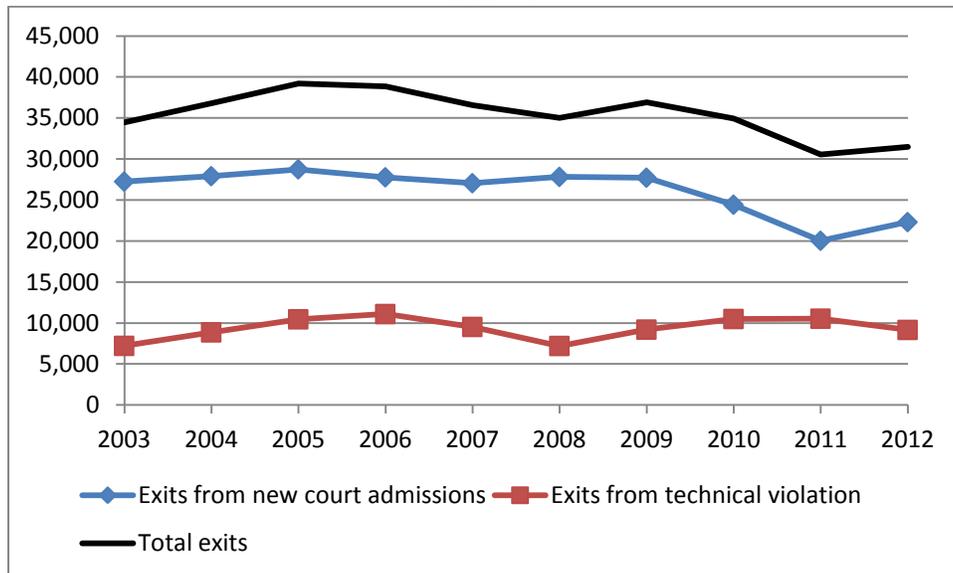
Figure 37 shows the total number of inmates being held in IDOC prison facilities at the end of each state fiscal year, from June 30, 1989 through June 30, 2012.



Trends in exits from Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)

Figure 38 shows the number of exits from IDOC each year, for those released from IDOC after having served their incarceration time (new court admissions category), and for those who had been re-incarcerated for a technical violation of their parole/MSR after their initial release (technical violators category).

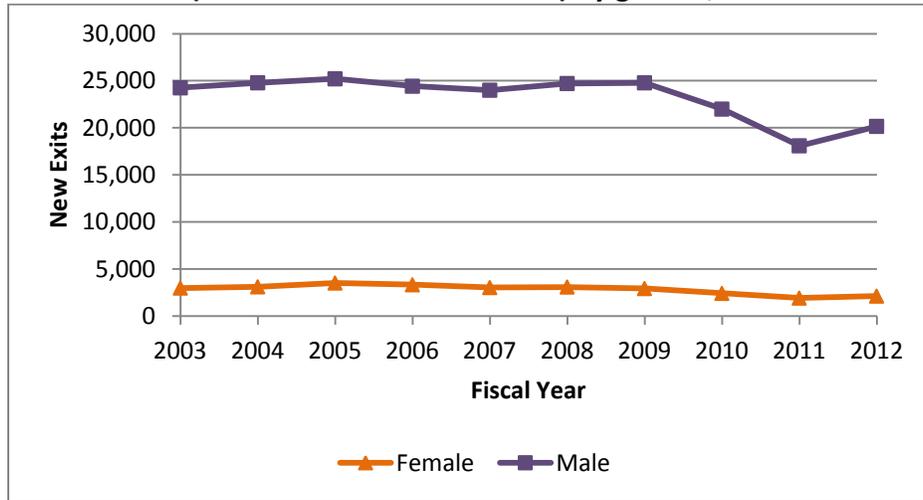
Figure 38
IDOC Exits by release type (new release vs. release after technical violation re-incarceration)
FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

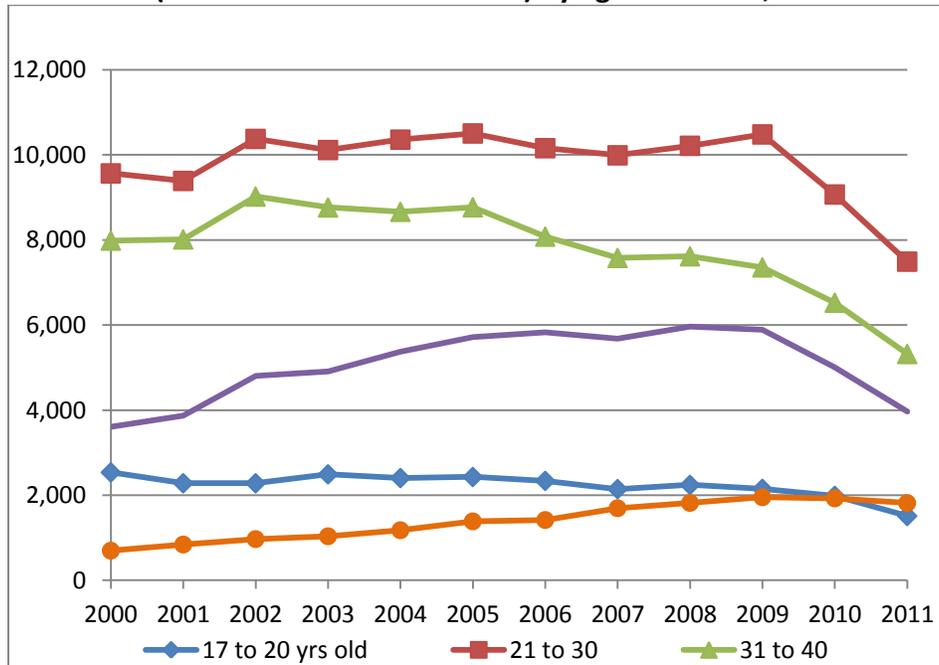
Figures 39, 40 and 41 show the demographics of those released for the first time onto MSR/parole, including gender, race and age at release. “Hispanic” is used by IDOC as a category that is mutually exclusive from “white” or “black/African America.”

Figure 39
IDOC exits (from new court admissions) by gender, FY2003-2012



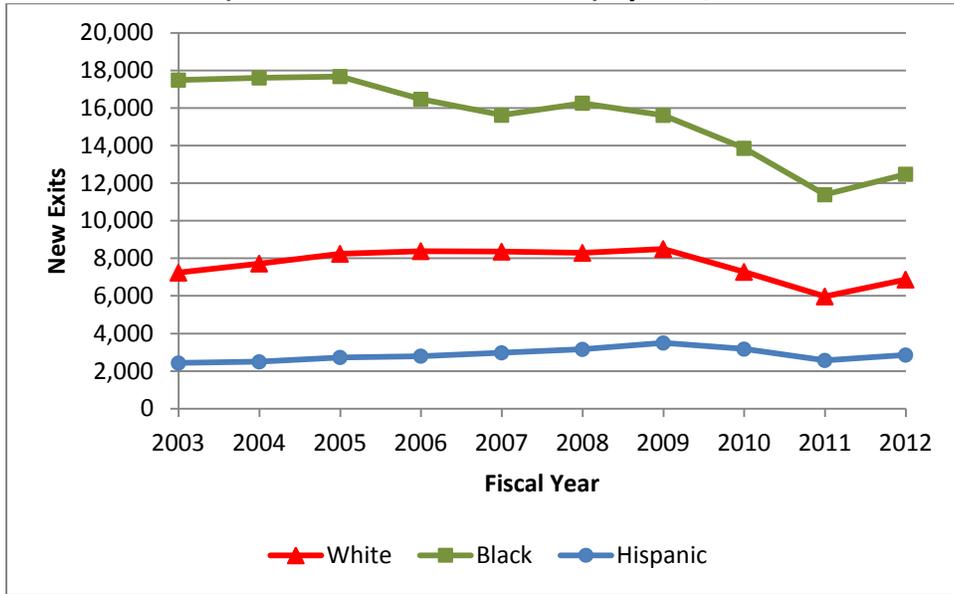
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Figure 40
IDOC exits (new from court admissions) by age at release, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

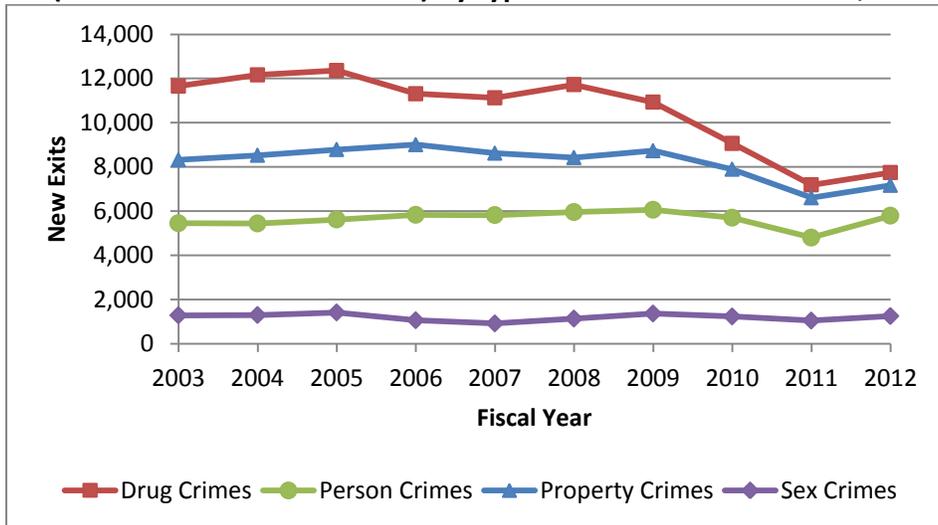
Figure 41
IDOC exits (from new court admissions) by race, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

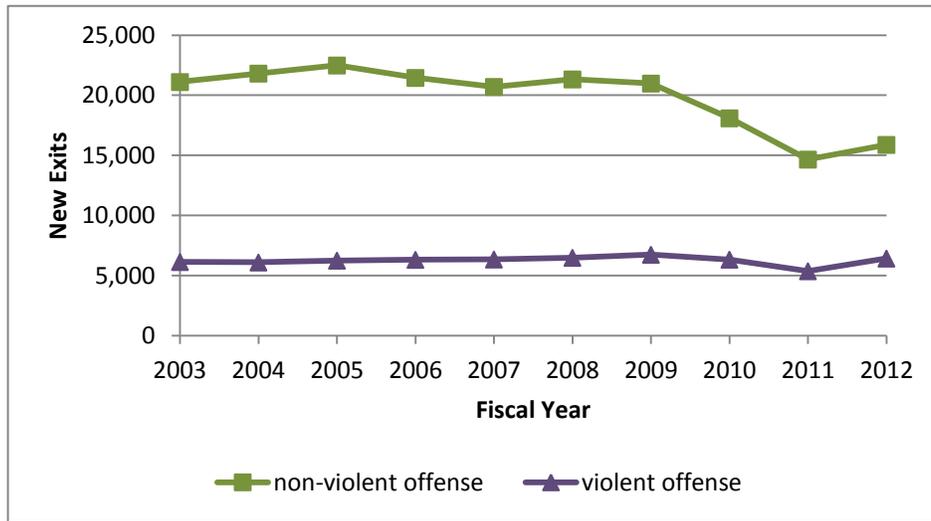
Figures 42 and 43 show the IDOC exits by the types of crimes for which they were incarcerated.

Figure 42
IDOC exits (from new court admissions) by type of incarceration offense, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

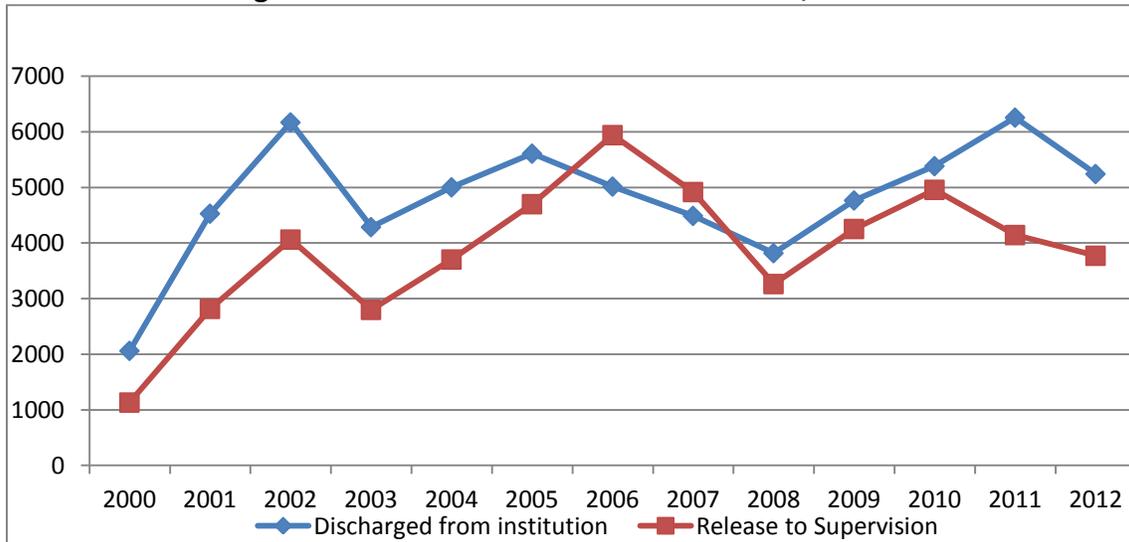
Figure 43
IDOC exits (new court admissions) by violent vs. non-violent incarceration offense, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Figure 44 shows the discharge status of technical violators who are re-released from IDOC, whether back onto MSR/parole, or discharged from IDOC jurisdiction, for the period 2003-2012.

Figure 44
Discharge status from IDOC of technical violators, FY2003-2012



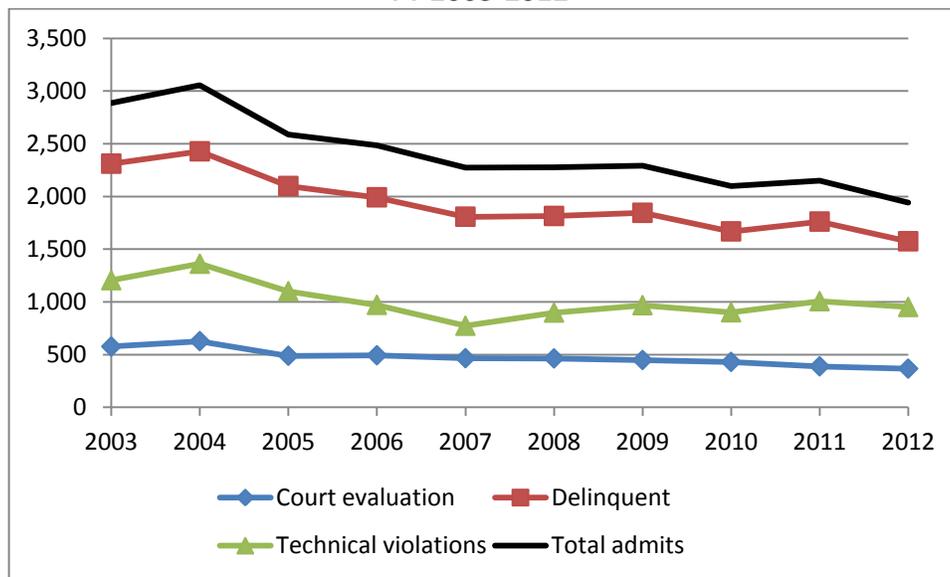
Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Corrections data

Trends in admissions to Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ)

Youth may be admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), the state's correctional system for juveniles, directly from court on sentence (delinquent) for a court evaluation. Court evaluations are 30-, 60-, or 90-day commitments ordered by a judge to give the youth an opportunity for a needs assessment prior to sentencing, or in response to a technical violation of their parole/mandatory supervised release (MSR).

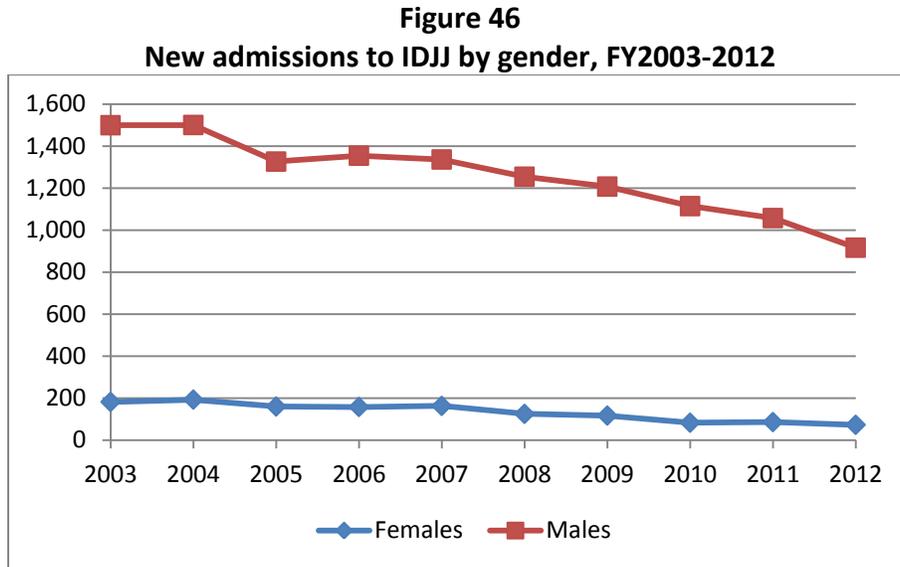
Figure 45 shows the trends in each type of IDJJ commitment from SFY 2003-2012.

Figure 45
Admissions to IDJJ, by type,
FY 2003-2012

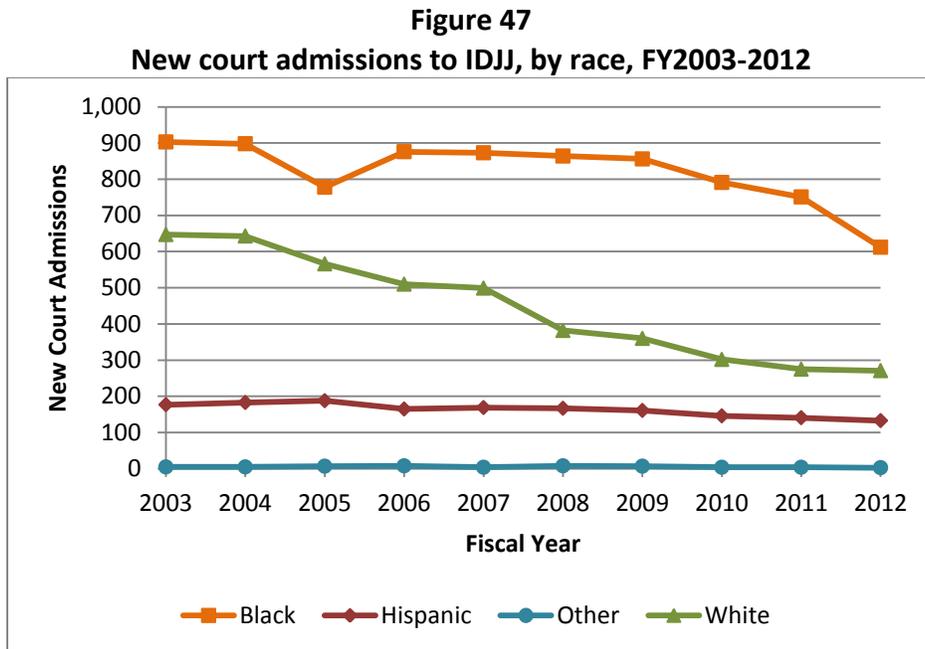


Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Figures 46 and 47 show the demographics of the youth admitted to IDJJ as a result of delinquency adjudication, from 2003-2011.

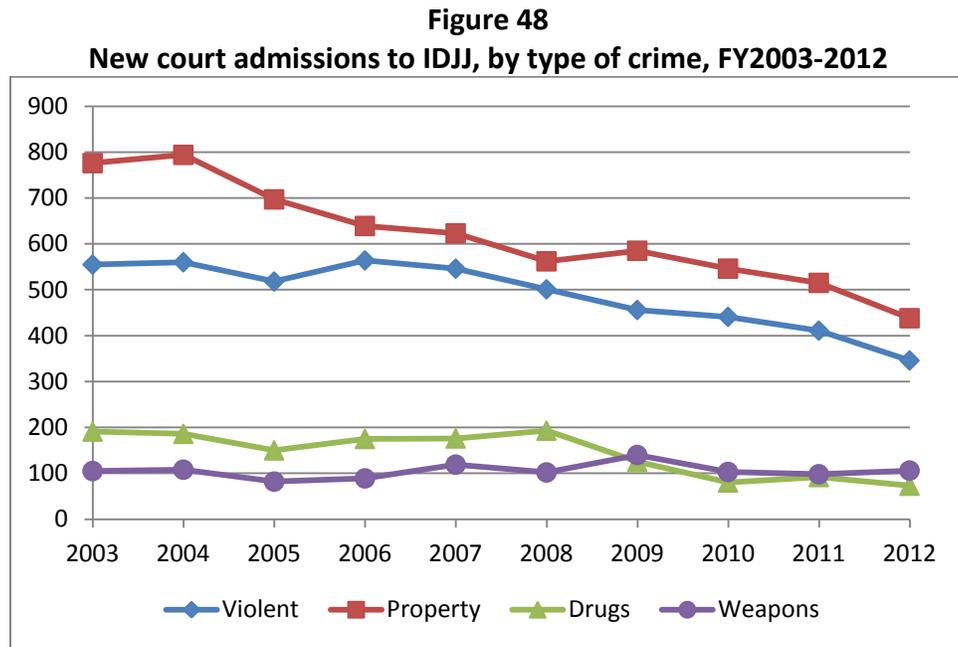


Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Figure 48 shows the offenses for which the youth are being held, by crime category.

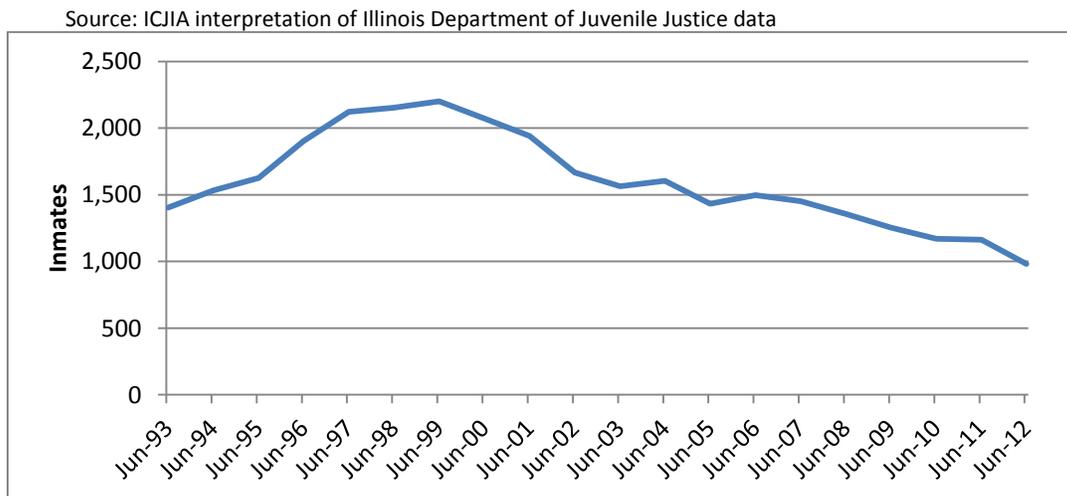


Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Trends in Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) year-end populations

Figure 49 shows the total number of youth being held in IDJJ Illinois Youth Centers at the end of each state fiscal year, from June 30, 1993 through June 30, 2012.

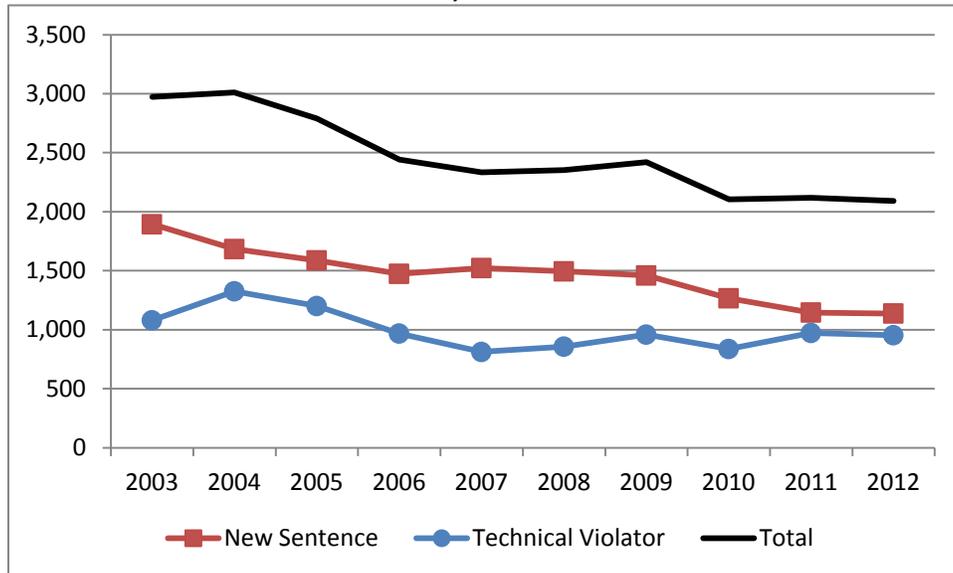
Figure 49
IDJJ year-end (June 30) population, FY1993-2012



Trends in exits from Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

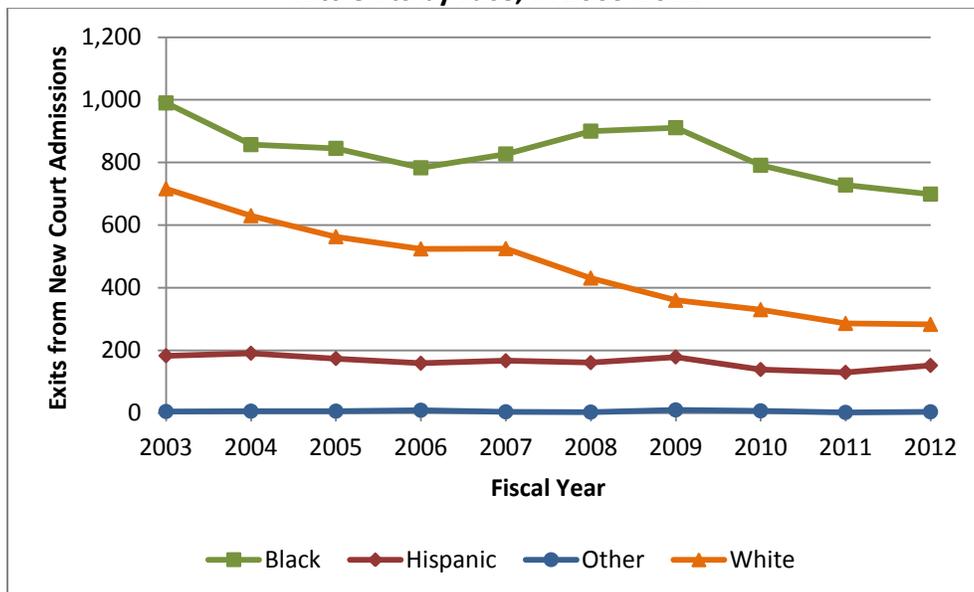
Youth are sentenced to IDJJ for an indeterminate length of time, which cannot exceed their 21st birthday. Following their release, they are supervised by IDJJ on MSR for a certain period of time. *Figure 50* shows the trends in IDJJ exits during the last 10 years, by whether they were being released onto MSR for the first time (new sentence category), or re-released after recommitment to IDJJ for violating their initial MSR conditions. *Figure 51* shows IDJJ exits by race.

Figure 50
IDJJ exits, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Figure 51
IDJJ exits by race, FY2003-2012



Source: ICJIA interpretation of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following links are being provided for more in-depth information on the issues identified through the JAG Planning Workshop participant surveys. These issues include: offender reentry; mental health for justice populations; disproportionate minority contact; substance abuse and criminal justice; guns and crime; violence prevention; and indigent defense.

Offender reentry

The National Reentry Resource Center

<http://nationalreentryresourcescenter.org/about>

The National Reentry Resource Center provided education, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, territories, local governments, service providers, non-profit organizations, and corrections institutions working on prisoner reentry. The NRRC's mission is to advance the reentry field through knowledge transfer and dissemination and to promote evidence-based best practices.

Reentry Policy Council

<http://reentrypolicy.org/>

Browse a searchable database of reentry programs and initiative from across the country ranging from community-based efforts to statewide projects.

The Reentry Roundtable

<http://www.urban.org/projects/reentry-roundtable/>

The Reentry Roundtable is an ongoing forum that brings together accomplished academics, practitioners, community leaders, policymakers, advocates, and formerly incarcerated individuals to push the envelope of research and practice. Since its inception in 2000, the Urban Institute has convened ten meetings of the Roundtable. To date, topics have covered reentry as it relates to employment, public health, youth development, public safety, housing and homelessness, institutions of civil society (such as businesses and the faith community), education, and the unique challenges and opportunities presented by reentry from local jails. The Roundtables aim to sharpen the nation's thinking on the issues of prisoner reintegration and to foster policy innovations that will improve outcomes for individuals, families, and communities.

Reentry Net

<http://www.reentry.net/>

Reentry Net – the first ever clearinghouse of materials for attorneys, social service providers, and policy reform advocates on reentry and the consequences of criminal proceedings.

National Institute of Justice

<http://nij.gov/topics/corrections/reentry/welcome.htm>

National Institute of Justice offender reentry information and research

Mental health for justice populations

The Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice

<http://illinoiscenterofexcellence.org/>

The **Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice** is a statewide entity working to equip communities to appropriately respond to the needs of persons with behavioral health disorders that are involved in the criminal justice system.

The Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project

<http://consensusproject.org/about>

The Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project, coordinated by the Council of State Governments Justice Center, is an unprecedented, national effort to help local, state, and federal policymakers and criminal justice and mental health professionals improve the response to people with mental illnesses who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

Mental Health America

<http://www.nmha.org/go/criminal-justice>

Criminal justice issues among individuals with mental health and substance use conditions is a growing problem. After the wide deinstitutionalization of state hospitals, jails and prisons have seen an increase in the number and percentage of individuals with mental health and substance use conditions who come through their doors. MHA is dedicated to addressing the many issues states, communities, and criminal justice systems in order to reduce the number of individuals who must needlessly suffer by rotating in and out of jails and prisons.

National Center for Mental health and Juvenile Justice

<http://www.ncmhjj.com/>

Providing a national focal point aimed at improving policies and programs for youth with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system.

Disproportionate minority contact

Coalition for Juvenile Justice

<http://www.juvjustice.org/>

Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) has copies of fact sheets, position papers and reports on DMC and racial justice topics, as well as conference presentation and workshop materials on its Web site. Within SAG Source™-- the CJJ SAG on-line library, there is also a special section devoted to DMC resources developed by SAGs as well.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc/index.html>

OJJDP has a website with general information about DMC, as well as a DMC Technical Assistance Manual, DMC Reduction Best Practices Database, DMC Web-based Data Entry

W. Haywood Burns Institute

<http://www.burnsinstitute.org/>

W. Haywood Burns Institute's website contains information on community action approaches to reducing DMC and an interactive data map of juvenile justice disparities across the United States.

Models for Change Initiative for Juvenile Justice Reform

<http://www.modelsforchange.net/about/Actionnetworks/Disproportionate-minority-contact.html>

Models for Change of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation also houses research, reports and resources and information from the 16 states involved in comprehensive juvenile justice reform, as well as updates from its DMC Action Network.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Institute (JDAI)

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org>

JDAI of the Annie E. Casey Foundation has a dedicated on-line Help Desk with issue briefs, practice guides for reformers, and the JDAI Pathways series describing the premises, successes and strategies used by more than 150 JDAI sites across the nation.

The Sentencing Project

<http://www.sentencingproject.org/clearinghouse>

The Sentencing Project has created and launched an interactive on-line resource, the Racial Justice Clearinghouse.

Substance abuse and criminal justice

National Institute on Drug Abuse

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-abuse-treatment-criminal-justice-populations>

Presents research-based principles of addiction treatment that can inform drug treatment programs and services in the criminal justice setting.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp>

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) was established by Act of Congress in 1988 and is organized within the Executive Office of the President. ONDCP is authorized to develop and coordinate the policies, goals, and objectives of the Nation's drug control program for reducing the use of illicit drugs. ONDCP engages in activities that both meet the requirements of its authorization and represent the values and commitments of the President and its Director. Also runs www.abovetheinfluence.com part of a national effort to prevent or reduce the use of drugs among young people.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

<http://www.samhsa.gov>

SAMHSA's mission is to assure that quality substance abuse and mental health services are available to the people who need them and to ensure that prevention and treatment knowledge is used more effectively in the general health care system.

Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies

<http://www.caas.brown.edu>

Brown University's Center's mission is to promote the identification, prevention and effective treatment of alcohol and other drug use problems in our society through research, publications, education and training.

The Partnership at DrugFree.org

<http://www.drugfree.org>

The Partnership at DrugFree.org is a private non-profit, non-partisan coalition of professionals from the communications industry. Our mission is to reduce demand for illicit drugs in America through media communication.

Guns and crime

John's Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-gun-policy-and-research/resources/health_and_crime_data_sources

The Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research is dedicated to reducing gun-related injuries and deaths through the application of strong research methods and public health principles. Its faculty have pioneered innovative strategies for reducing gun violence and achieved a national reputation for high-quality policy-relevant research.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

Agencies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are charged with promoting health and quality of life by preventing disease, injury, and disability. The CDC website contains an archive of the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), which occasionally addresses firearm-related injuries. In addition, the CDC provides data on firearm injury and death through its [Wonder](#) and [WISQARS](#) databases.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)

<http://www.atf.gov>

The branch of the U.S. Department of Treasury charged with enforcing federal laws relating to firearms, the ATF is concerned, among other things, with the tracing of guns used in crimes and the issuance of licenses to sell firearms.

University of Pennsylvania, Firearm & Injury Center at Penn (FICAP)

<http://www.uphs.upenn.edu/ficap/>

Works to create safer communities through the systematic reduction of firearm injury and its repercussions to the individual, family, and society, FICAP seeks to achieve its mission by stimulating firearm injury research, supporting efforts to translate research findings into practice, and broadly disseminating information to policymakers.

States United to Prevent Gun Violence (SUPGV)

<http://supgv.org>

The SUPGV Research and Education Fund is an independent association of state-wide, single issue, multi-project gun violence prevention organizations. SUPGV aims to support, enhance and maximize the ability of its member organizations to work effectively with each other and the citizens of their states to prevent gun deaths and injuries. Through this site, visitors can find the contact information for their local gun violence prevention group.

Violence Policy Center (VPC)

<http://www.vpc.org>

The VPC is a national organization working to reduce firearm violence through research, education, and advocacy. The website includes summaries of original VPC research reports.

Violence prevention

Center for Disease Control (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/>

The CDC, a federal agency under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and is the United States' public health institute. The Division of Violence Prevention works to prevent injuries and deaths caused by violence through monitoring violence-related injuries, conducting research on the factors that put people at risk or protect them from violence, and helping state and local partners plan, implement, and evaluate prevention programs.

Indigent defense

American Bar Association

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/legal_aid_indigent_defendants/iss_claid_def_tenprinciplesbooklet.authcheckdam.pdf

The *ABA Ten Principles of a Public Defense Delivery System* was developed by the ABA Standing Committee on Legal and Indigent Defendants in 2002.