

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
In Illinois
A Multi-Year Plan: FFY06-08**

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Patrick Quinn, Lt. Governor**

**Revised
September 2007**

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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 to receive funds, 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 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 21-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 54 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 13 Federal programs and one state program. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded \$100 million in FFY06. As the state agency charged with administering the S.T.O.P. (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act award in Illinois, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is responsible for developing the plan for distributing these Federal funds.

A. Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee

In September and October 2006, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority convened three meetings to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of 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, reviewed crime and victimization trend data, information on current efforts and data from funded programs. In addition to these materials, the committee was provided with results from a needs assessment survey commissioned by the Authority in 2005 that was distributed to court clerks, detention center administrators, judges, police chiefs, probation departments, public defenders, prosecutors as well as victim service providers. The Ad Hoc Committee was also provided with the Authority's FFY01-05 S.T.O.P Violence Against Women Plan, which had been derived from the Authority's 2001 Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois as well as from meetings with an Ad Hoc Victim of Crime Advisory Group.

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 was reviewed and approved by the Authority Board at it December 1, 2006 meeting.

In summary, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY06 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.

II. DATA OVERVIEW

At the Victim Service Committee meetings, Authority staff delivered a series of presentations detailing criminal justice activity in the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, information on potentially vulnerable and underserved populations and data on the clients served through current VAWA and VOCA funded programs.

A. Stalking

One of the issues prompting considerable discussion was the striking lack of information on stalking. Anti-stalking legislation was signed in Illinois in 1992, but does not require agencies to routinely provide statistical information about the incidence of stalking, or about the success of prosecution and conviction efforts. In 1995 and 1998, the Authority staff surveyed the nine most populous counties in Illinois and found that 84 per cent of the 602 indictments against stalkers in 1993 and 1994 were filed in Cook County. In the 1998 survey, the county state's attorney's offices surveyed indicated that statistics on this charge were not kept.

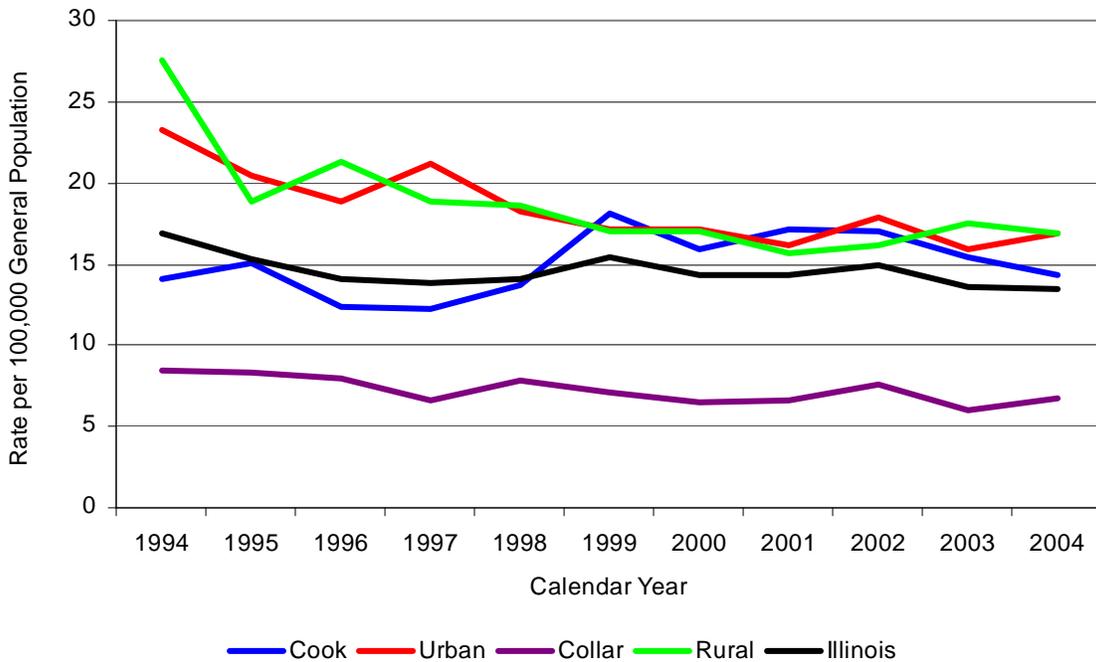
The Illinois Coalition on Sexual Assault indicated that of all of the victims served in the last calendar year, only seven reported stalking as the primary presenting issue. Similarly, a considerable number of counties reported no incidents of stalking at all. Members of the Committee indicated that stalking activity is often related to incidents of sexual assault or domestic violence and so is likely to be reported as a secondary cause for seeking services.

Members also felt that stalking behavior was not always recognized as such by both victims and law enforcement and may consequently go unreported. But even though stalking may not be reported as the primary reason for seeking services, the Committee felt that domestic violence and sexual assault service providers are doing a good job of helping victims understand and address stalking behavior once they have sought services. The greatest unmet need in stalking may be to help the public and law enforcement identify and address stalking activity.

B. Incidence of Criminal Sexual Assault

During Calendar Year 2004 (CY2004), the highest rates of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault were found throughout the state and did not appear to be concentrated in any one particular area. In general, the highest rates of reported arrests were in rural and urban counties. While the rates of reported arrests were higher in urban and rural counties than in any other part of the state early in the time period analyzed, the rates in both areas were similar to the rates in Cook County and statewide later in the time period studied.

Rate of Reported Arrests for Criminal Sexual Assault per 100,000 in the General Population, CY1994 – CY2004

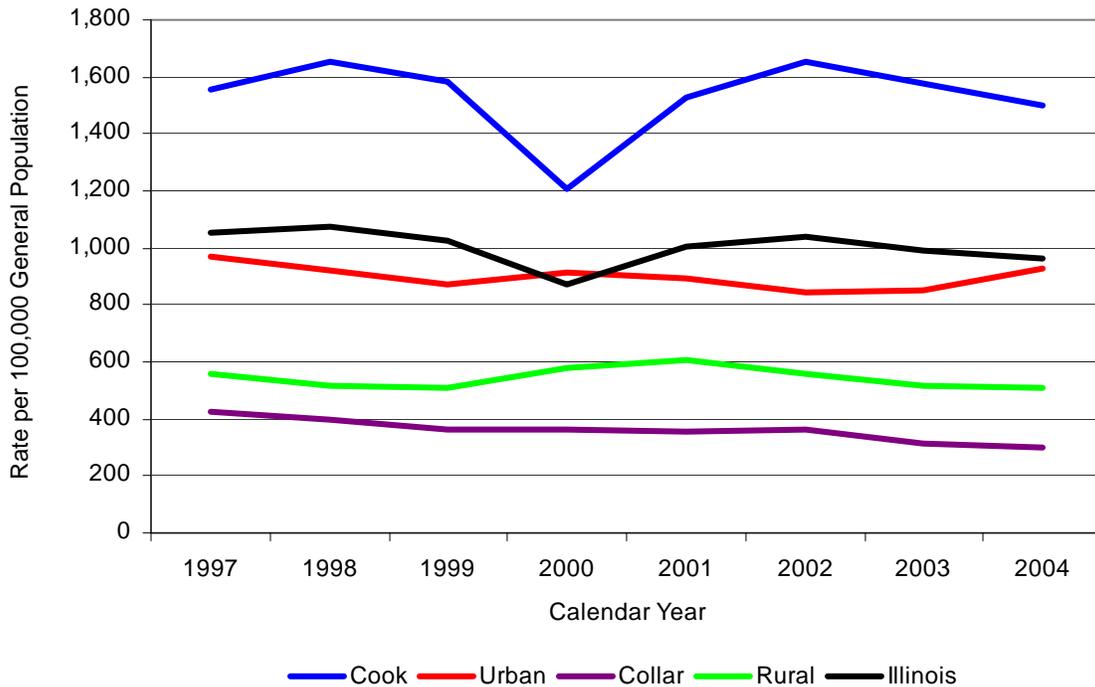


Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

C. Incidence of Domestic Violence

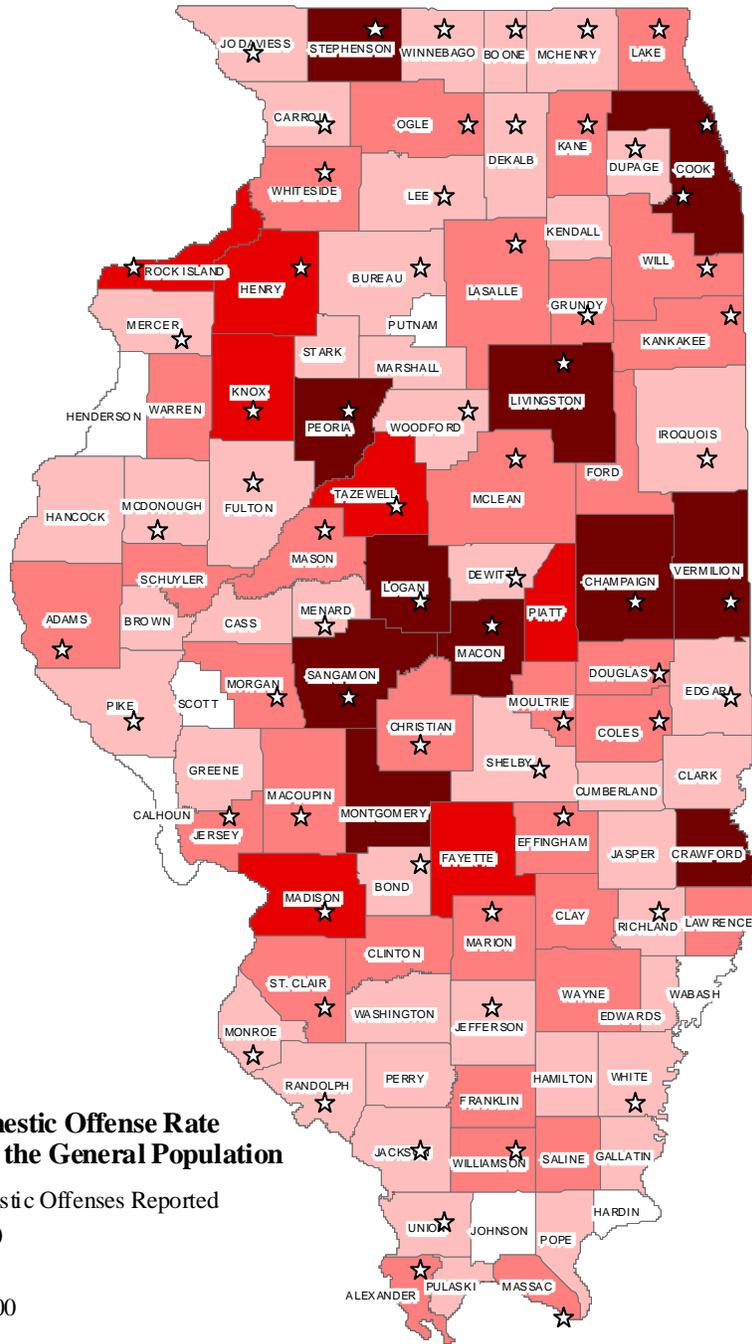
As illustrated by the following map and chart, the rate of reported domestic offenses remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004. During the same eight-year time period, the rate was highest in Cook County. Overall, urban counties had rates lower than the statewide rate. In CY2004, the highest rates overall were found in the central part of Illinois. Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.

**Rate of Reported Domestic Offenses per 100,000 in the General Population
CY1997 – CY2004***



* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Rate of Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Services Available
CY2004



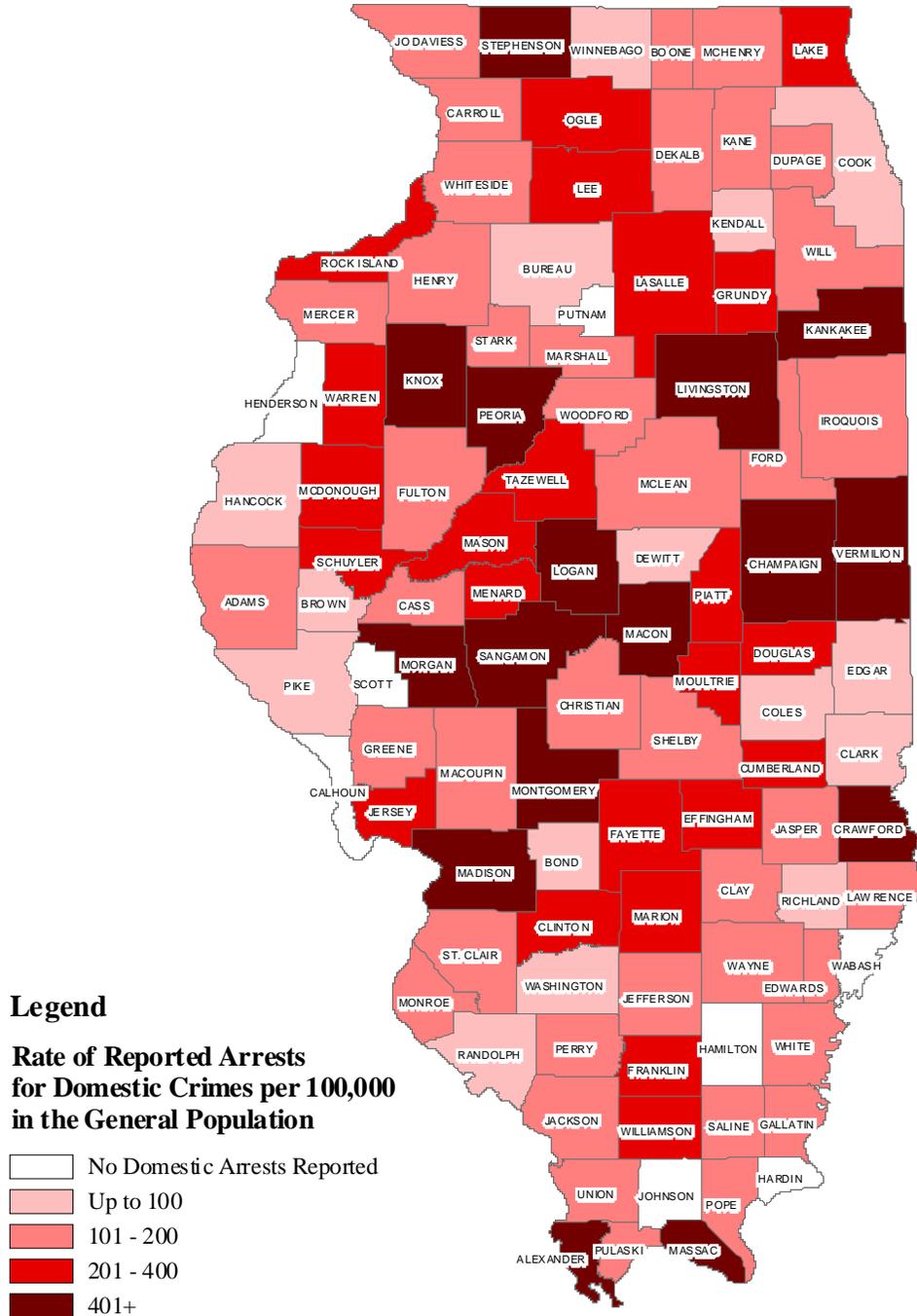
Legend

Reported Domestic Offense Rate per 100,000 in the General Population

- No Domestic Offenses Reported
- Up to 300
- 301 - 700
- 701 - 1,100
- 1,101+

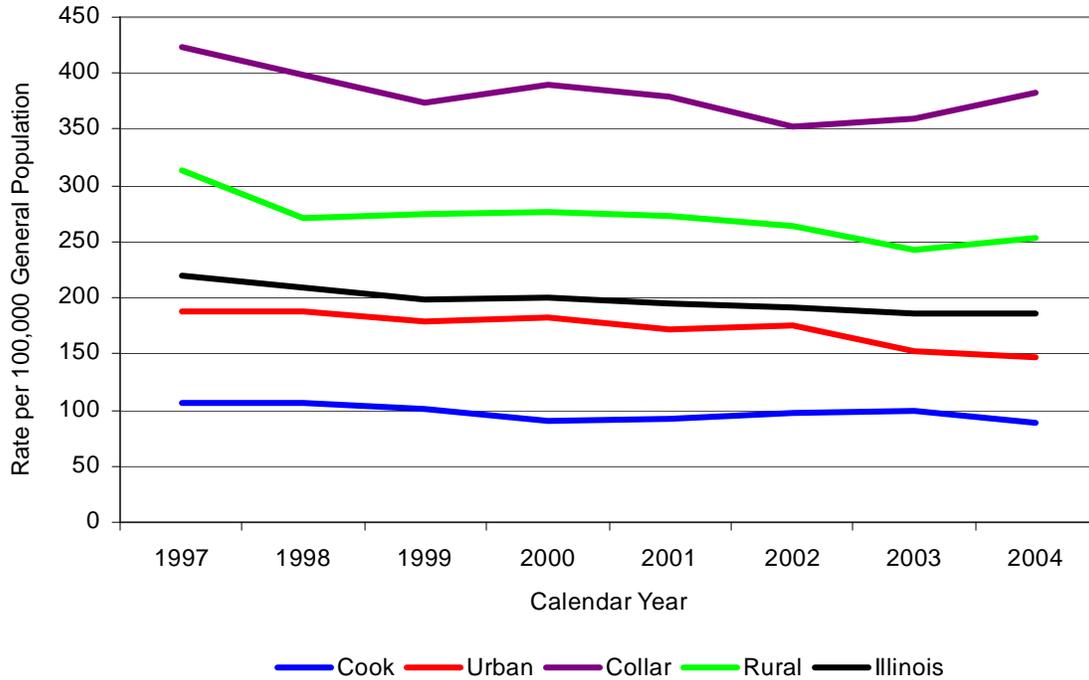
☆ Indicates agency providing services

Rate of Reported Arrests for Domestic Crimes
CY2004



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

**Rate of Reported Arrests for Domestic Crimes per 100,000 in the General Population
CY1997 - CY2004***



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

The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April 1996 as part of its Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program. While the analysis of offense data here does include information from the Chicago Police Department (CPD), the analysis of arrests does not include Chicago, as CPD uses a reporting format that does not include disposition data. It is also important to note that many counties did not report whether or not domestic incidents resulted in arrests, even though that information is sought on reporting forms.

The rate of reported arrests for domestic offenses decreased slightly between CY1997 and CY2004. The rate of reported arrests were the highest in collar counties, but lowest

* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April, 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

in Cook County (excluding Chicago). The collar counties are those that surround Cook County. The City of Chicago is part of Cook County.

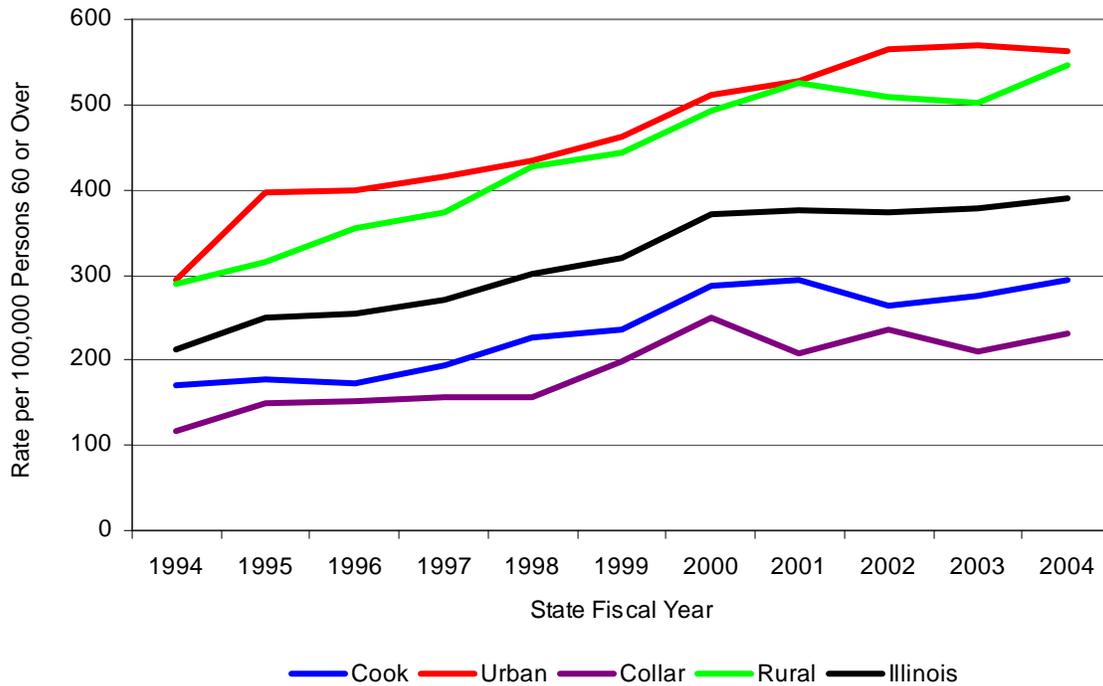
D. Prevalence of Unserved and Underserved Populations

In order to consider areas or populations that may not have access to services, Authority staff presented information drawn from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition to examining population data to identify higher concentrations of elderly populations, staff also examined rates of elder abuse reported to the Illinois Department of Aging for each county. When these two data sets were paired, it was noted that counties with higher concentrations of residents age 60 and older also report higher rates of elder abuse.

Examination of the data revealed the concentration of multiple risk factors in two areas. For example, Cook County has the highest proportion of minority residents, persons with low English-speaking abilities, and residents with low literacy levels. The far southern counties of Illinois, however, have higher concentrations of elderly and disabled residents, lower high school graduate rates, lower literacy levels, and higher unemployment and poverty rates. The highest concentrations of Hispanics in the state were found in west suburban Kane County and Cook County.

The figures and tables immediately following this section illustrate the county level indicators used to help staff identify populations that may be unserved or underserved in local jurisdictions across the state.

Rate of Reported Cases of Elder Abuse per 100,000 Persons 60 or Older SFY1994 – SFY2004



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

The rates of reported cases of elder abuse increased dramatically from State Fiscal Year 1994 (SFY1994) through SFY2004 across all areas of the state. During the same 10-year time period analyzed, the highest rates were found in urban and rural counties. During SFY2004, the highest rates of reported cases of elder abuse were in southeastern Illinois. Although every county is served by agencies that support victims of elder abuse, these agencies are few and far between, which may be very difficult to access, especially for the elderly.

Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2003*

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

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Adams	683	1%	2,200	3%	339	1%	702	1%	67,582
Alexander	142	2%	3,308	35%	36	0%	71	1%	9,327
Bond	359	2%	1,252	7%	52	0%	166	1%	17,941
Boone	7,157	15%	655	1%	360	1%	708	2%	46,477
Brown	295	4%	1,268	18%	15	0%	15	0%	6,879
Bureau	1,999	6%	188	1%	204	1%	270	1%	35,221
Calhoun	35	1%	6	0%	9	0%	28	1%	5,069
Carroll	320	2%	169	1%	77	0%	156	1%	16,242
Cass	2,014	15%	105	1%	45	0%	61	0%	13,841
Champaign	6,628	4%	20,990	11%	13,999	7%	3,910	2%	186,800
Christian	434	1%	815	2%	174	0%	146	0%	35,127
Clark	90	1%	59	0%	24	0%	110	1%	16,998
Clay	96	1%	22	0%	95	1%	69	0%	14,316
Clinton	680	2%	1,434	4%	124	0%	198	1%	36,135
Coles	981	2%	1,211	2%	462	1%	505	1%	51,880
Cook	1,152,362	22%	1,411,702	26%	288,855	5%	80,013	1%	5,351,552
Crawford	368	2%	848	4%	75	0%	136	1%	19,899
Cumberland	57	1%	25	0%	19	0%	57	1%	11,063
DeKalb	6,986	7%	4,551	5%	2,333	2%	1,294	1%	94,041
DeWitt	238	1%	95	1%	54	0%	115	1%	16,679
Douglas	849	4%	81	0%	75	0%	93	0%	19,923
DuPage	98,646	11%	33,588	4%	88,065	10%	12,801	1%	925,188
Edgar	226	1%	393	2%	57	0%	72	0%	19,396
Edwards	41	1%	11	0%	34	0%	15	0%	6,850
Effingham	333	1%	72	0%	159	0%	154	0%	34,529
Fayette	192	1%	1,075	5%	55	0%	82	0%	21,539
Ford	232	2%	59	0%	62	0%	72	1%	14,094
Franklin	278	1%	62	0%	84	0%	328	1%	39,117
Fulton	537	1%	1,424	4%	102	0%	247	1%	37,658
Gallatin	52	1%	18	0%	2	0%	35	1%	6,220
Greene	86	1%	149	1%	14	0%	104	1%	14,708
Grundy	1,971	5%	149	0%	143	0%	367	1%	39,528
Hamilton	59	1%	58	1%	13	0%	33	0%	8,334
Hancock	130	1%	56	0%	39	0%	109	1%	19,393
Hardin	49	1%	108	2%	29	1%	19	0%	4,711
Henderson	102	1%	27	0%	7	0%	46	1%	8,073
Henry	1,612	3%	651	1%	172	0%	426	1%	50,644
Iroquois	1,395	5%	285	1%	127	0%	243	1%	30,684
Jackson	1,743	3%	7,627	13%	2,301	4%	1,082	2%	58,976
Jasper	46	0%	22	0%	18	0%	19	0%	9,955
Jefferson	533	1%	3,288	8%	273	1%	470	1%	40,334

Jersey	162	1%	150	1%	69	0%	143	1%	22,188
JoDaviess	517	2%	78	0%	70	0%	146	1%	22,526
Johnson	412	3%	1,625	13%	19	0%	100	1%	12,951
Kane	119,616	26%	25,937	6%	11,530	3%	7,911	2%	457,122
Kankakee	6,239	6%	16,465	16%	830	1%	1,393	1%	105,625
Kendall	6,602	10%	1,581	2%	923	1%	786	1%	66,565
Knox	2,062	4%	3,709	7%	430	1%	674	1%	54,491
Lake	113,925	17%	49,201	7%	34,221	5%	12,545	2%	685,019
LaSalle	6,712	6%	1,747	2%	723	1%	1,039	1%	112,037
Lawrence	187	1%	150	1%	24	0%	95	1%	15,287
Lee	1,215	3%	1,624	5%	265	1%	319	1%	35,537

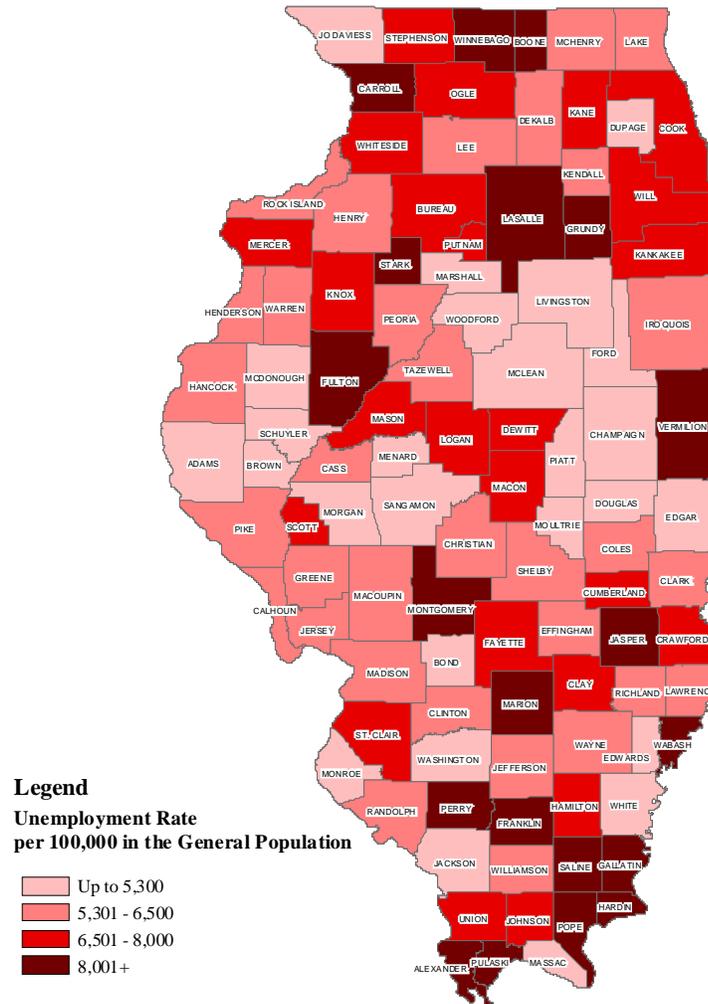
Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2003 cont.

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Livingston	990	3%	2,006	5%	172	0%	300	1%	39,208
Logan	561	2%	2,099	7%	217	1%	165	1%	30,716
McDonough	525	2%	1,273	4%	841	3%	310	1%	32,852
McHenry	26,229	9%	2,414	1%	5,938	2%	3,245	1%	286,091
McLean	4,984	3%	10,310	7%	4,361	3%	2,333	1%	156,879
Macon	1,230	1%	16,065	14%	868	1%	1,789	2%	111,175
Macoupin	342	1%	500	1%	108	0%	392	1%	49,055
Madison	4,789	2%	19,863	8%	1,809	1%	3,319	1%	261,689
Marion	400	1%	1,614	4%	255	1%	509	1%	40,751
Marshall	195	1%	58	0%	34	0%	93	1%	13,039
Mason	89	1%	41	0%	43	0%	82	1%	15,884
Massac	160	1%	928	6%	39	0%	178	1%	15,138
Menard	115	1%	61	1%	23	0%	48	0%	12,593
Mercer	222	1%	80	0%	36	0%	88	1%	17,003
Monroe	348	1%	16	0%	97	0%	128	0%	29,723
Montgomery	350	1%	1,204	4%	77	0%	164	1%	30,352
Morgan	535	1%	1,935	5%	215	1%	370	1%	35,990
Moultrie	85	1%	42	0%	10	0%	72	0%	14,469
Ogle	3,869	7%	396	1%	250	0%	508	1%	52,858
Peoria	4,547	2%	30,701	17%	3,810	2%	3,516	2%	182,335
Perry	434	2%	1,902	8%	83	0%	217	1%	22,684
Piatt	133	1%	71	0%	48	0%	100	1%	16,426
Pike	138	1%	257	2%	48	0%	56	0%	16,927
Pope	44	1%	202	5%	13	0%	63	1%	4,261
Pulaski	96	1%	2,289	32%	71	1%	40	1%	7,077
Putnam	224	4%	43	1%	20	0%	32	1%	6,119
Randolph	515	2%	2,957	9%	86	0%	281	1%	33,244
Richland	138	1%	76	0%	96	1%	82	1%	15,997
Rock Island	14,499	10%	11,933	8%	1,764	1%	2,662	2%	147,912
St. Clair	7,141	3%	75,742	29%	2,831	1%	4,058	2%	258,606
Saline	292	1%	1,114	4%	71	0%	262	1%	26,158

Sangamon	2,449	1%	19,648	10%	2,644	1%	2,803	1%	191,875
Schuyler	60	1%	22	0%	7	0%	21	0%	7,021
Scott	11	0%	2	0%	7	0%	11	0%	5,505
Shelby	126	1%	52	0%	57	0%	67	0%	22,407
Stark	57	1%	8	0%	11	0%	22	0%	6,198
Stephenson	927	2%	3,728	8%	400	1%	733	2%	48,151
Tazewell	1,519	1%	1,107	1%	775	1%	1,055	1%	128,056
Union	630	3%	176	1%	57	0%	159	1%	18,170
Vermilion	2,762	3%	9,135	11%	502	1%	942	1%	82,804
Wabash	122	1%	65	1%	74	1%	104	1%	12,680
Warren	750	4%	343	2%	88	0%	162	1%	18,246
Washington	125	1%	78	1%	40	0%	110	1%	15,179
Wayne	112	1%	69	0%	65	0%	98	1%	16,944
White	109	1%	54	0%	28	0%	157	1%	15,106
Whiteside	5,705	10%	767	1%	289	0%	616	1%	59,886
Will	63,001	11%	60,747	10%	16,972	3%	8,901	2%	586,706
Williamson	953	2%	1,752	3%	342	1%	729	1%	62,448
Winnebago	24,207	9%	31,176	11%	5,625	2%	5,370	2%	284,313
Woodford	293	1%	170	0%	136	0%	308	1%	36,367
Total	1,726,822	14%	1,919,667	15%	500,739	4%	178,528	1%	12,653,544

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

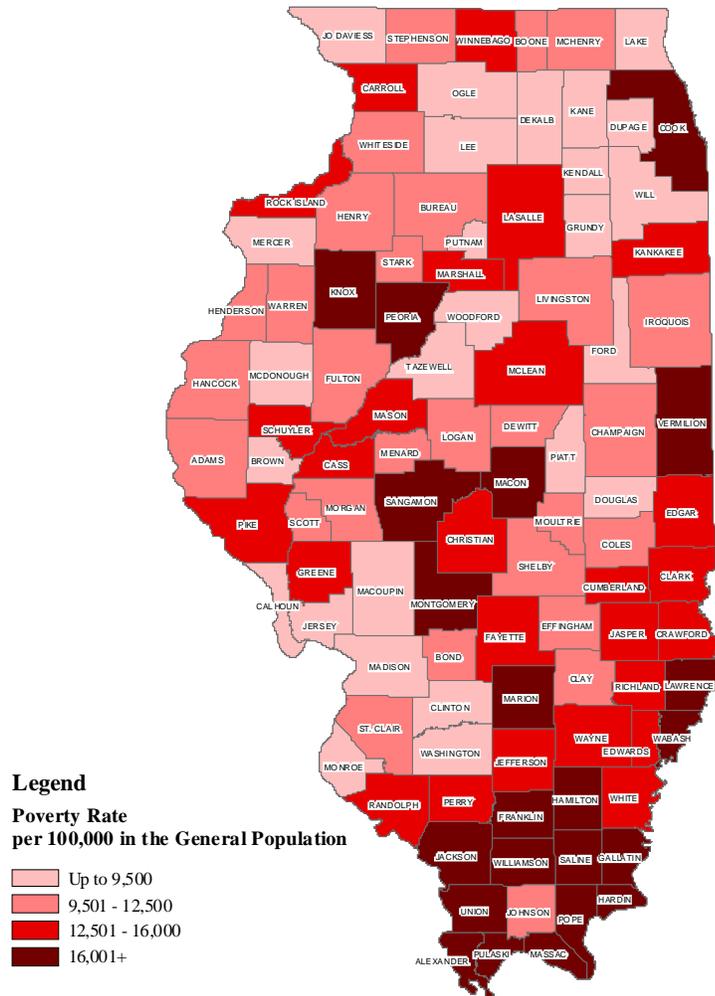
Rate of Unemployment per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security and U.S. Census Bureau

The unemployment rate tended to be a little higher in the south part of Illinois and also, to a lesser degree, the northern part of Illinois. Central Illinois had lower unemployment rates than other parts of the state. The counties where unemployment rates were higher tended to be rural counties. Those needing services and are unemployed may find it difficult to pay for or get to the services they need.

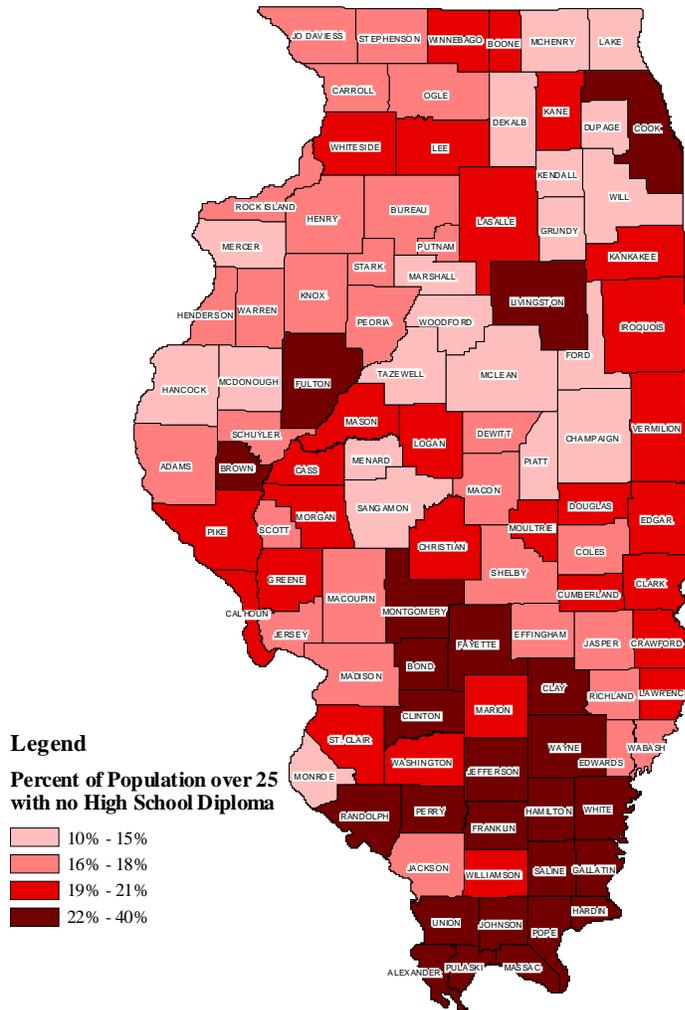
Rate of Poverty per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The poverty rate was highest in the south and southeastern parts of Illinois. The counties where the poverty rates were the highest were also rural. Victims may not be able to afford services, even if they are available.

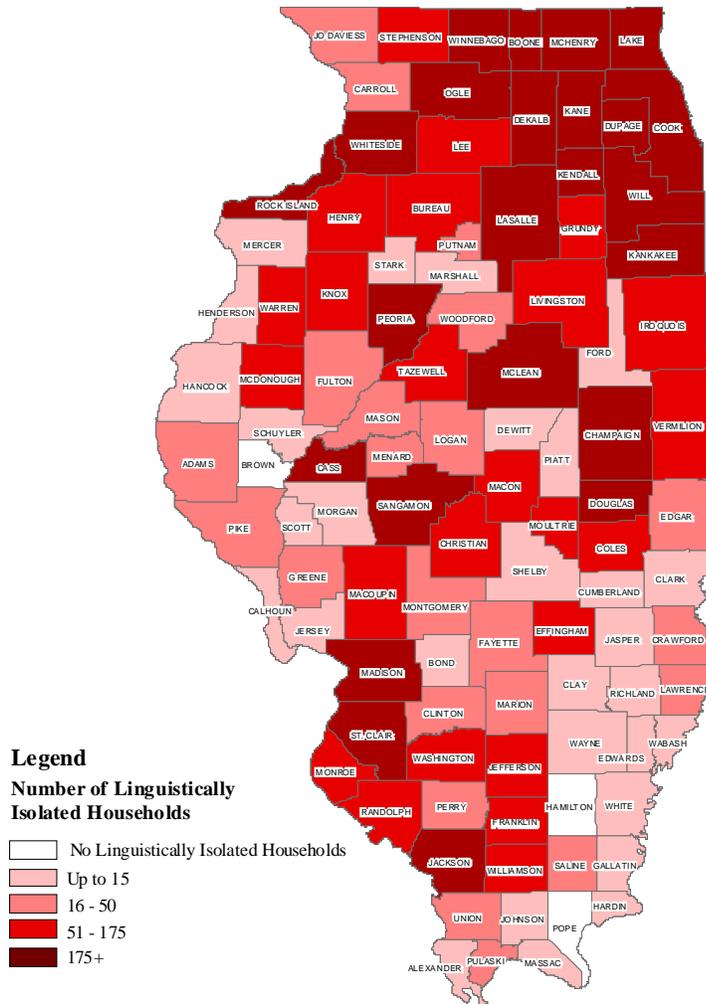
Percent of Persons over 25 Years of Age with no High School Diploma, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The number of those 25 years old or older who do not have at least a high school diploma (or equivalent) was highly concentrated in the southeastern part of Illinois. Those without education may find it more difficult than those with an education to take the steps necessary to seek services when needed.

Number of Linguistically Isolated Households, 2004

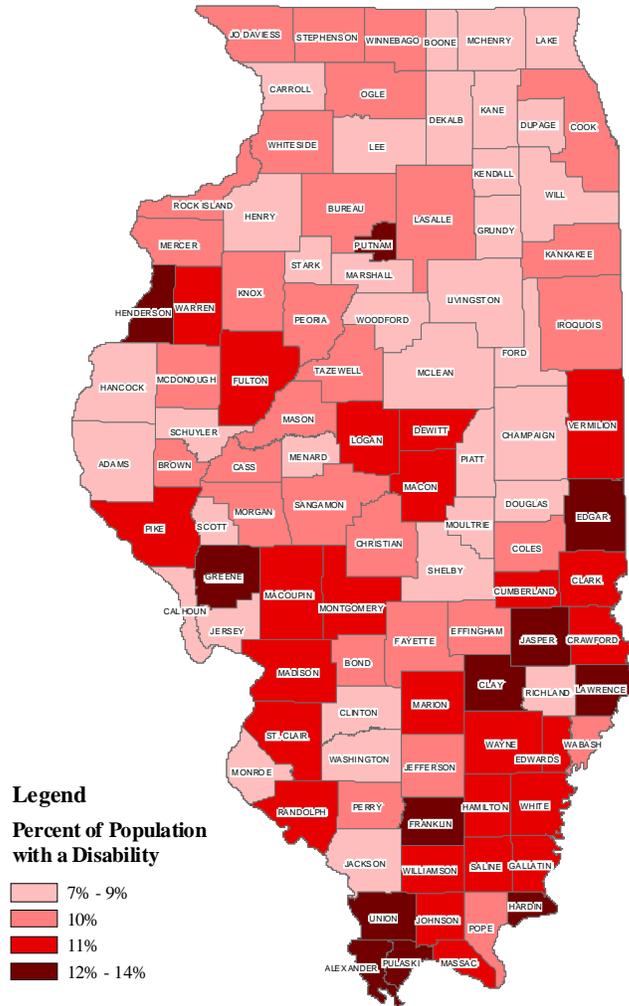


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Linguistically isolated household are those in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also have difficulty understanding the English language. The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in northeastern Illinois. There were also several areas in southwestern Illinois where there were a slightly lower, but still significant number of households where English was not the primary language spoken in the household. Those who do not

speak English may have difficulty accessing services. It is important that service providers are able to provide services in languages in addition to English. It is also important to note that along with language barriers, there are cultural differences that may influence the kinds of services offered and delivered.

Rate of Persons in the General Population with a Disability, 2004



More people with disabilities lived in the southeastern part of Illinois than in any other part of the state. Higher rates of people with disabilities live in rural areas and may not be able to access services, even if they are available.

E. Needs Assessment Survey

This year, Authority staff sought to give some context to criminal justice data by gathering input from victim service and criminal justice practitioners. To this end, the Authority commissioned a needs assessment survey conducted in late 2005. Although the survey dealt with the broad spectrum of criminal justice issues and the needs of the various participants with in the system in addressing these issues, many of the needs articulated are relevant in providing services to victims. While response rates were lower than expected, particularly among judges, the responses may provide another perspective on the criminal justice system’s response to victims in Illinois’ 102 counties.

The following are the number of respondents by component of the system.

Component	Surveys Sent	Surveys Returned	Response rate
Court Clerks	102	51	50%
Detention Center Administrators	17	11	65%
Judges	20	5	25%
Police Chiefs	940	330	35%
Probation Services	117	61	52%
Public Defense	150	42	28%
State’s Attorneys	103	46	45%
Victim Service Providers	112	57	51%

Survey question: Please indicate whether you believe each of the following actions would reduce violence.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “yes, these actions would reduce violence.”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents
More arrests/prosecutions	74%	59%	80%	41%	36%	33%	62%	80%	58%
More severe punishments	74%	67%	60%	49%	18%	40%	57%	71%	55%
More drug treatment availability	53%	43%	100%	72%	55%	74%	68%	71%	67%
More youth prevention programs	69%	57%	100%	74%	64%	71%	70%	87%	74%
Increased offender monitoring	72%	47%	100%	46%	73%	67%	60%	80%	68%
Better employment opportunities	58%	57%	100%	69%	73%	81%	66%	64%	71%
Better educational opportunities	58%	43%	60%	62%	91%	86%	57%	69%	66%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Police chiefs, circuit clerks, and victim service providers were the most likely to state that more arrests/prosecutions and more severe punishments would reduce violence.
- Probation officers and state’s attorneys were more likely than anyone else to respond that treatment and youth prevention would reduce violence.
- Public defenders tended to respond that employment and educational opportunities would reduce violence.
- Victim service providers were more likely than anyone else to respond that all of these activities would reduce violence. Youth prevention and more severe actions against offenders were chosen as the most likely to reduce violence by this group.

Survey question: Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving?

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these issues are getting worse.”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	27%	35%	20%	43%	18%	24%	21%	44%	29%
Domestic violence	42%	45%	40%	39%	64%	33%	26%	40%	41%
Elder abuse	18%	10%	40%	25%	9%	12%	15%	42%	21%
Gangs	27%	35%	20%	20%	82%	26%	15%	45%	34%
Illegal use of firearms	23%	14%	40%	26%	36%	14%	26%	36%	27%
Illicit drug dealing	48%	65%	80%	64%	18%	40%	51%	56%	53%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	56%	63%	60%	66%	36%	43%	57%	62%	55%
Juvenile crime	46%	59%	20%	31%	0%	40%	40%	65%	38%
School violence	27%	27%	60%	28%	45%	29%	23%	62%	38%
Sexual assault	18%	31%	40%	0%	27%	29%	32%	53%	29%
Violence against children	19%	24%	60%	30%	9%	29%	21%	49%	30%
Violence against women	23%	31%	60%	23%	0%	17%	17%	45%	27%
Violence in general	39%	45%	40%	33%	18%	29%	21%	58%	36%

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these issues are staying the same or improving.”

	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	71%	57%	80%	52%	82%	69%	68%	51%	66%
Domestic violence	56%	49%	60%	57%	36%	57%	64%	51%	54%
Elder abuse	79%	80%	60%	69%	91%	74%	72%	49%	72%
Gangs	68%	43%	80%	70%	18%	60%	68%	45%	57%
Illegal use of firearms	73%	73%	60%	69%	64%	76%	64%	51%	66%
Illicit drug dealing	49%	27%	20%	33%	82%	50%	38%	33%	42%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	41%	29%	40%	31%	64%	48%	32%	27%	39%
Juvenile crime	52%	35%	80%	64%	100%	48%	49%	24%	57%
School violence	69%	55%	40%	67%	55%	60%	66%	27%	55%
Sexual assault	78%	61%	60%	0%	73%	62%	57%	40%	54%
Violence against children	78%	65%	40%	66%	91%	60%	68%	42%	64%
Violence against women	74%	63%	40%	70%	100%	74%	64%	44%	66%
Violence in general	58%	47%	60%	61%	82%	62%	57%	33%	58%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Overall, respondents stated that these issues were either staying the same or improving, except for victim service providers. They were the only set of respondents that felt these issues were getting worse.

Survey question: Please indicate the degree to which the following types of incidents contribute to the workload (use of personnel and resources) in your department.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are major contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	8%	n/a	0%	24%	13%	16%
Child abuse/neglect	9%	12%	20%	67%	43%	48%
Firearm crimes	5%	n/a	40%	21%	9%	0%
Domestic violence	53%	43%	60%	83%	87%	47%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	0%	10%	2%	n/a
Elder abuse	1%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	9%
Gang crime	8%	n/a	20%	12%	4%	2%
Homicide	2%	n/a	20%	26%	15%	2%
Robbery	5%	n/a	0%	33%	11%	0%
Sexual assault	7%	n/a	40%	52%	45%	51%
Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are moderate contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	61%	n/a	60%	64%	60%	24%
Child abuse/neglect	64%	59%	80%	24%	47%	40%
Firearm crimes	36%	n/a	100%	62%	70%	42%
Domestic violence	40%	53%	40%	14%	9%	36%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	60%	29%	23%	18%
Elder abuse	29%	n/a	40%	40%	49%	40%
Gang crime	28%	n/a	60%	38%	15%	n/a
Homicide	22%	n/a	80%	50%	47%	25%
Robbery	41%	n/a	100%	48%	43%	4%
Sexual assault	60%	n/a	60%	40%	47%	%

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “these situations are not contributors to our caseload.”						
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	29%	n/a	40%	10%	19%	49%
Child abuse/neglect	26%	20%	0%	7%	2%	5%
Firearm crimes	57%	n/a	0%	12%	17%	47%
Domestic violence	6%	2%	0%	2%	0%	9%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	40%	57%	68%	n/a
Elder abuse	69%	n/a	60%	57%	45%	42%
Gang crime	62%	n/a	20%	48%	74%	69%
Homicide	74%	n/a	0%	21%	32%	60%
Robbery	51%	n/a	0%	17%	40%	84%
Sexual assault	30%	n/a	0%	5%	2%	15%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- Domestic violence was the most common response when asked about major contributions to caseloads while elder abuse was most likely to be chosen as situations that do not contribute to caseloads.

Survey question: Please indicate the frequency with which you have worked with these various agencies.

Percent of those surveyed who replied, “very often” or “often”									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State’s attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
ICADV	16%	24%	100%	25%	18%	12%	30%	47%	34%
ICASA	12%	14%	40%	15%	9%	5%	32%	51%	22%
DCFS	71%	84%	100%	80%	55%	79%	85%	82%	80%
ICJIA	40%	38%	60%	46%	45%	26%	45%	76%	47%
IDHS	15%	63%	100%	48%	36%	50%	23%	58%	49%
IVPA	6%	8%	20%	7%	0%	2%	9%	35%	11%
Local service agencies	70%	82%	100%	87%	55%	83%	74%	93%	81%
Other victim service	64%	69%	100%	72%	45%	52%	83%	89%	72%

providers									
Percent of those surveyed who replied, "seldom or never"									
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State's attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
ICADV	76%	71%	0%	62%	45%	76%	62%	40%	54%
ICASA	79%	80%	60%	72%	55%	86%	57%	38%	66%
DCFS	22%	10%	0%	7%	9%	12%	6%	9%	9%
ICJIA	52%	63%	40%	41%	18%	64%	47%	11%	42%
IDHS	77%	31%	0%	39%	27%	40%	68%	33%	39%
IVPA	86%	86%	80%	80%	64%	88%	81%	53%	77%
Local service agencies	22%	10%	0%	2%	9%	7%	17%	0%	8%
Other victim service providers	28%	18%	0%	15%	18%	36%	9%	4%	16%

*Due to the low number of respondents, these findings should only be considered anecdotal and not necessarily representative of all involved in those aspects of the system.

- All respondents replied that they worked with DCFS more than any other agency.
- Police chiefs and public defenders responded that they seldom or never deal with ICADV or ICASA.
- Many of the respondents also reported that they work with local service agencies very often or often. These local service agencies may be members of ICASA or ICADV.

Survey question: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training in each of the following areas or whether or not improvement is needed in the following field operations activities.

POLICE CHIEFS surveyed on training (n=329)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Working with victims	33%	50%	6%	3%	2%
Language translation	13%	35%	22%	14%	11%
Cultural diversity	36%	40%	9%	2%	6%
Elder abuse	40%	43%	5%	2%	3%
Gang issues	41%	37%	5%	0%	10%

POLICE CHIEFS surveyed on field operations activities (n=329)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Community programs to reduce fear	30%	37%	6%	8%	9%
Coordination w/ victim advocacy units	47%	31%	5%	3%	3%
Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly	41%	29%	5%	6%	9%
Strategies to reduce domestic violence	19%	44%	18%	5%	4%
Strategies to reduce firearm availability	35%	26%	10%	4%	16%
Strategies to reduce gang crimes	32%	29%	9%	2%	19%

- The most common response from police chiefs was that they needed some improvement in the training they got regarding victims, language, diversity, and elder abuse.

Survey question: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training in each of the following areas and whether or not an assessment tool is used for offenders

PROBATION OFFICERS surveyed on training (n=61)					
	Needs little or no improvement	Needs moderate improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Working with victims	13%	49%	7%	15%	15%
Supervision of domestic violence offenders	38%	46%	2%	8%	3%
Supervision of sex offenders	28%	56%	10%	0%	7%

- Probation officers responded that they needed moderate improvement on the training they receive dealing with victims and the supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders.

Survey question: Please indicate whether you are using the following assessment tools

PROBATION OFFICERS surveyed on the use of assessment tools (n=61)			
	Currently using	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Domestic Violence Inventory assessment tool	15%	36%	34%
Sex offender assessment tools	30%	31%	26%

- A small percentage of probation officers were using a domestic violence assessment tool and about a third felt one needs to be developed.
- A higher percentage of probation officers were using a sex offender assessment tool, but again, about a third responded that one needed to be developed.

Survey questions: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training public defenders in each of the following areas and which pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures need improvement.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS surveyed on training (n=42)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Dealing with child witnesses	40%	38%	7%	7%	2%
Domestic violence cases	43%	45%	5%	2%	0%
Sexual assault cases	38%	40%	10%	75	0%
PUBLIC DEFENDERS surveyed on pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures (n=42)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	33%	43%	19%	2%	0%
PUBLIC DEFENDERS who responded, “yes, this is a responsibility of our agency” (n=42)					
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	26%	7%	2%	12%
Procedures for victim impact statements	55%	21%	7%	5%	5%

- While 40 percent of public defenders responded that they needed no improvement in training that involves working with child witnesses, 38 percent stated that they needed some improvement in training in this area.
- Slightly more public defenders responded that they needed some improvement in the training they receive for domestic violence and sexual assault cases than they responded that the training needed no improvement.
- Public defenders also responded that a responsibility of their agency was to deal with victims and witnesses.

Survey question: Please indicate whether each of the following activities is a responsibility of your program.

PUBLIC DEFENDERS who responded, “yes, this is a responsibility of our agency” (n=42)	
Child advocate assignment	62%
Domestic violence cases	88%
Sex offender cases	86%

- Public defenders responded most often that domestic violence cases were a responsibility of their agency, followed by sex offender cases, then child advocacy cases.

Survey questions: Please indicate whether improvement is needed in training state’s attorneys in each of the following areas and which pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures need improvement.

STATE’S ATTORNEYS surveyed on training (n=47)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Dealing with child witnesses	19%	51%	6%	4%	2%
Domestic violence cases	40%	30%	6%	2%	4%
Sexual assault cases	32%	34%	6%	2%	6%
Elder abuse cases	38%	34%	2%	4%	4%
Death penalty cases	43%	19%	4%	6%	11%

STATE'S ATTORNEYS surveyed on pre-trial practices and courtroom procedures (n=47)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	34%	47%	4%	0%	2%
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	28%	11%	2%	2%
Procedures for victim impact statements	60%	26%	2%	0%	0%

- State's attorneys responded that they mostly need some improvement in training that focuses on dealing with child witnesses as well as some improvement in training that focuses on victim/witness preparation.

Survey question: Please indicate any specialized units in the state's attorney's office

STATE'S ATTORNEYS who responded, "yes, this is a specialized unit in our agency" (n=47)	
Child abuse unit	11%
Domestic violence unit	21%
Elder abuse unit	4%
Sexual assault unit	6%

Victim Service Providers survey – Respondents

The following victim service providers participated in the survey:

- Domestic violence programs (12 programs)
- Sexual assault programs (7 programs)
- Child Advocacy Centers (20 centers)
- General victim service programs (1 program)
- Self described as "other" (9 agencies/programs)

Of these agencies responding to the survey, most operating budgets fall into the \$200,000 – one million dollar range and most funding comes from donations (23 percent of respondents), followed by state government funds (22 percent), federal funds and foundation grants (18 percent each), county government funds (12 percent), and finally city funds (seven percent). Twenty-five respondents stated that they had between two

and 10 employees, while 24 stated that they had over 20 employees. Only 8 respondents stated that they had between 11 and 20 employees.

In summary, by far domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse incidents are major contributions to victim service providers' workload. At least 49 percent of the victim service providers who responded to the survey stated that they needed either some or major increases in the number of paid counselors, outreach/public awareness workers, volunteers, and paid therapists. Victim service providers reported that budget reductions, burnout/compassion fatigue lack of promotional opportunities and heavy workloads contribute to problems retaining staff.

Victim service providers reported that at least moderate improvement was needed for the management of victim/witness statement, orders of protection (filing, obtaining, etc.) or no contact orders, procedures for victim impact statements, victim notification/communication, and victim involvement in decision making. Victim service providers reported that major improvement was needed for the enforcement of victims' rights.

Victim service providers responded that moderate to major improvement is needed in the automated information systems involving bail/jail status of defendants, the Authority's InfoNet, and the tracking of charges/dispositions. In most cases, victim service providers stated that their system is not linked to other criminal justice information systems (58 percent of respondents).

Victim services providers also work very often with local school districts, local law enforcement officers, local state's attorneys, local social services agencies and treatment providers, local hospitals and healthcare providers, local probation officers, and other victim service providers (domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child advocacy centers, etc.)

III. SERVICES OVERVIEW

During the last several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of victims served and hours of service provided to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. VAWA funds designated for victim services have resulted in expanded coverage of underserved areas and victim groups across the state. However, despite these increases, several populations and areas of the state still remain without adequate service coverage.

The Authority has facilitated the standardization of victim service data in Illinois by developing a web-based data collection system for victim service providers. This system, InfoNet, was developed in partnership with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault and was initially funded by Victim of Crime Act monies. The system consists of a centralized database maintained by the Authority and a private network that allows service providers to submit and request data from the system using a Web-browser. Participating victim service providers are assigned a unique password to the system and are given exclusive access to their data. The system has been designed so that no information which could potentially identify a victim may be transmitted or stored in the database.

During the design phase, the Authority worked with both Coalitions to establish reporting categories and to define all terms used in the database. The Authority also collaborated with other state agencies, such as the Illinois Department of Human Services, to develop a comprehensive set of reports for victim service providers. The automation of these standard reports has eased the production and submission of mandatory reports to various funders.

In addition to the 80 sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers using InfoNet, 15 Child Advocacy Centers have also joined InfoNet. The InfoNet system now holds nearly ten year's of victim service data. This data includes non-identifying information describing the clients served by programs, and contact information for all services provided by staff. Client information includes basic demographic, referral, education, employment, income, and offender information. Programs are also able to report the various interactions that victims and offenders have with the criminal justice system, such as arrest, charge and order of protection information. In addition, programs

document all services provided to clients, as well as anonymous crisis intervention contacts, and training and institutional advocacy services.

The following information on services provided in Illinois is drawn from the InfoNet System and represents services funded through Authority VOCA and VAWA dollars as well as through other funders. These data were presented to the Committee during its deliberations.

A. Funding for Crisis Services for Victims of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

Crisis services for Illinois victims are supported by a variety of funding sources. A combination of state and federal funds account for nearly half of sexual assault and domestic violence programs' total operating budgets. Three state agencies are the primary administrators of these public-funding sources: Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority), and Illinois Attorney General's Office (AGO).

Sexual assault crisis centers receive funding from the IDHS (general revenue), the Authority (Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act) and the AGO (Violent Crime Victim Assistance Program) to support direct services to victims. The Department of Human Services and the Authority administer the majority of this funding. The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) was established in SFY97. IDHS is responsible for administering funding for sexual assault services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health, and funding for domestic violence services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Funding administered by IDHS and the Authority, including VAWA funds, are passed through the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) to establish contracts for direct services with its network of 30 rape crisis centers. The Attorney General's Office contracts directly with rape crisis centers for services.

Domestic violence programs in Illinois also receive a large proportion of their funding through the IDHS, ICJIA and AGO. IDHS is mandated to administer domestic violence shelter and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the victims of domestic violence. Between state fiscal years 1979 and 1992, the Illinois Department of Public Aid contracted with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to

administer subcontracts with service providers. In SFY93, the state began awarding funds directly to providers.

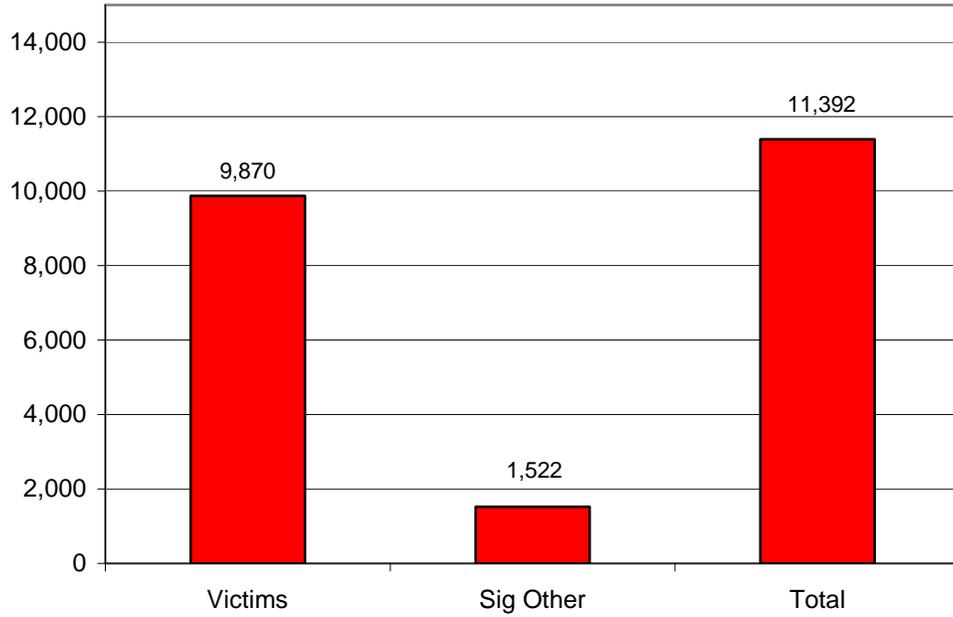
B. Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

Comprehensive services for victims of sexual assault include a 24-hour hotline, individual advocacy, counseling, community education, training for criminal justice professionals and direct service providers, institutional advocacy, and 24-hour in-person medical and criminal justice advocacy. Medical advocacy includes emotional support and information during the medical examination and follow-up care. Staff and volunteers discuss medical and evidence collection procedures, meet with significant others, provide clothing and transportation and, when appropriate, conduct follow-up meetings within 48 hours.

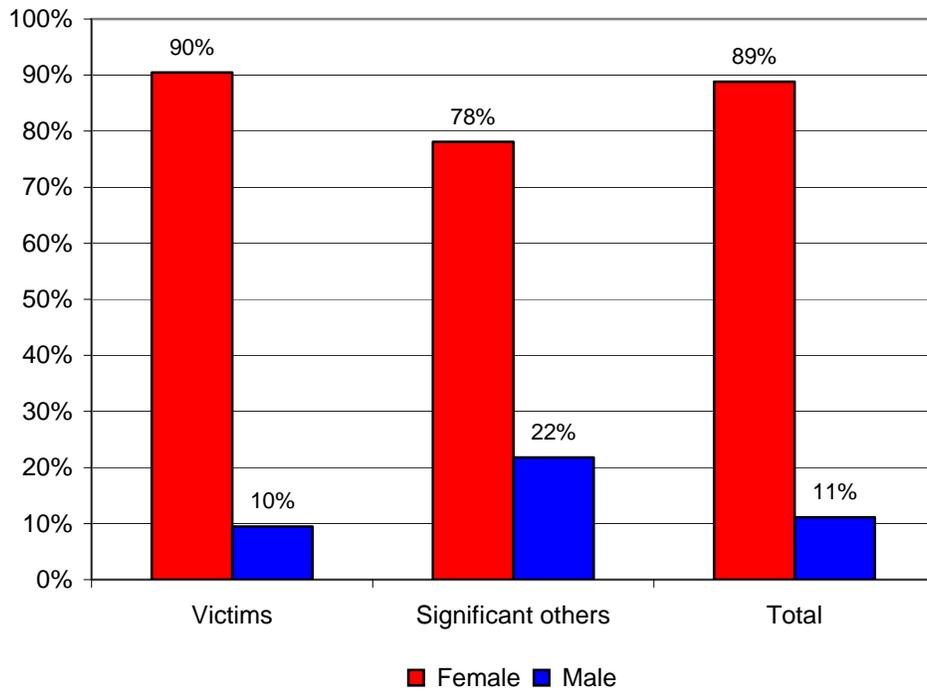
Staff and volunteers also provide victim assistance with the criminal justice process by explaining and clarifying options. They serve as liaisons between the victim, the police and the state's attorney. They monitor the status of cases and court dates, and accompany victims to meetings with police and the court. Court preparation includes explaining court procedures and assisting with the completion of victim impact statements.

Additionally, on behalf of victims, advocates work with and offer training to police, medical personnel and staff in related agencies to ensure sensitive, efficient practices.

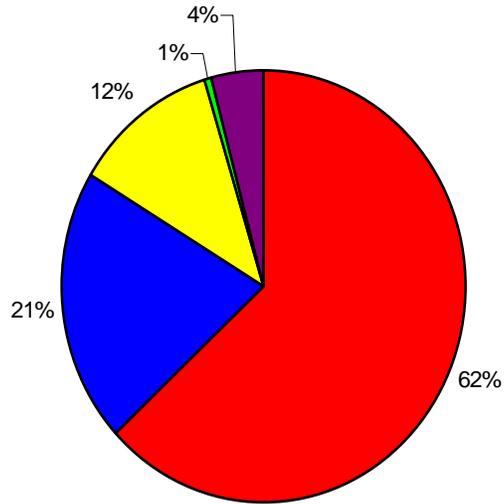
Total Number of Sexual Assault (SA) Clients, SFY06



Percent of SA Clients by Gender and Type of Client, SFY06

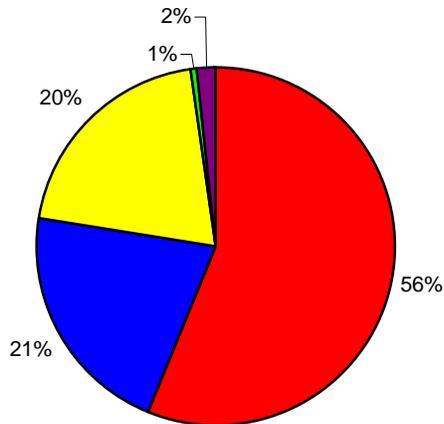


Percent of SA Victims by Race, SFY06*



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Other

Percent of Significant Others by Race, SFY06*



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ Asian/Pacific Islander ■ Other

* "Other" category also includes bi-racial and American Indians

Age at First Contact, SFY06

Age Range	Victims	Significant Others	Total
0-1	22	59	81
2-3	173	5	178
4-5	400	23	423
6-7	448	14	462
8-9	400	35	435
10-11	371	28	399
12-13	659	24	683
14-15	1,105	23	1,128
16-17	875	15	890
18-19	573	11	584
20-29	2,029	230	2,259
30-39	1,426	442	1,869
40-49	926	310	1,236
50-59	294	108	402
60-54	39	15	54
65+	43	7	50
Unknown	87	173	260
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Referral Source for Victims and Significant Others, SFY06

Referral Source	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Child Advocacy Center	329	63	392
Circuit Clerk	0	0	0
Clergy	28	4	32
DCFS	224	54	278
Education System	403	32	435
Friend	272	39	311
Hospital	2,372	380	2,752
Hotline	169	14	183
Legal System- State Attorney	1	0	1
Media	54	5	59
Medical	147	7	154
Medical Advocacy Program	0	0	0
Other	495	57	552
Other Project	0	0	0
Other Rape Crisis Center	77	11	88
Police	554	66	620
Private Attorney	15	2	17

Public Health	64	5	69
Relative	314	76	390
Self	511	131	642
Social Service Program	998	137	1,135
State Attorney	226	41	267
Telephone	0	0	0
Unassigned	3,301	457	3,759
Total	10,554	1,581	12,136

Employment and Educational Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Employment			
Full time	964	341	1,305
Unemployed	3,367	248	3,615
Part time	559	83	642
Not reported	908	347	1,255
Unknown	1,070	218	1,288
Unassigned	3,002	285	3,288
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393
Educational			
College Grad or More	404	82	486
Current college student	59	4	63
Current Student K-12	333	18	351
High School Grad	659	138	797
Less than High School	2,631	138	2,769
Not of school age	59	7	66
Some College	743	118	861
Not Reported	718	377	1,095
Unknown	1,285	338	1,623
Unassigned	2,979	302	3,282
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Marital, and Pregnancy Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Marital			
Common law marriage	16	3	19
Divorced	463	118	581
Legally Separated	69	18	87
Married	783	425	1,209
Single	4,684	226	4,910
Widowed	38	10	48
Not reported	426	297	723
Unknown	516	148	664
Unassigned	2,875	277	3,152
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393
Pregnancy			
Not pregnant	4,926	679	5,605
Pregnant	142	15	157
Not reported	890	312	1,202
Unknown	818	194	1,012
Unassigned	3,094	322	3,417
Total	9,870	1,522	11,393

Primary Presenting Issue for New and Ongoing Victims, SFY06

Presenting issue	New Victims	% New Victims	Ongoing Victims	% Ongoing victims	Total
Adult Sexual Assault or Abuse	2,082	32%	828	24%	2,910
Adult Survivor of Incest or Sexual Assault	855	13%	750	22%	1,605
Child Sexual Assault or Abuse	2,392	37%	1,402	41%	3,794
Other Sexual Violence	70	1%	42	1%	112
Sexual Harassment	43	1%	27	1%	70
Stalking	7	<1%	3	<1%	10
Unassigned	964	15%	405	12%	1,369
Total	6,413		3,457		9,870

Clients Disabilities, SFY06

Characteristic	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Disability			
Hearing Impairment	31	3	34
Developmental Disability	165	7	172
Limited English Proficiency	222	63	285
Other Physical Disability	70	3	73
Requires Wheelchair Accessibility	18	1	19
Visual Impairment	16	2	18
Total	522	79	601

Language Spoken by Clients, SFY06

Primary Language	Victims	Significant Others	Total
Spanish	210	65	275
German	1	0	1
Arabic	6	0	6
Korean	1	0	1
Phillipino	1	0	1
Bi-lingual	1	0	1
American Sign Language	1	0	1
Unassigned	9	0	9
Total	243	65	308

The vast majority of clients were victims (87 percent) as opposed to significant others (13 percent). Over 75 per cent of both victims and significant others were female, although there was a larger percentage of female victims (90 percent) than significant others (78 percent). More than six of 10 victim clients were white, while one in five were black and a little over one in 10 were Hispanic. Fewer significant other clients were white than victim clients (56 percent of significant others versus 62 percent of victims). There were more Hispanic significant others than Hispanic victims (20 percent versus 12 percent) and a similar number of black significant other clients and victim clients.

The majority of both types of clients (victims and significant others) were between 20 and 39 years old. However, over 1,000 victim clients were between 14 and 15 years old.

Most victims were unemployed while most significant others (when reported) were employed full time. More victim clients worked part-time than significant others. The majority of significant other clients (when reported) had at least some high school education, while many victim clients (over 2,000) had less than a high school diploma.

Most victim clients were single while most significant other clients were married and the vast majority of both client types were not pregnant. The vast majority of both victim clients and significant other clients were referred by hospitals, followed by other social service programs. The primary presenting issue for both client types was for child sexual assault or abuse, followed closely by adult sexual assault or abuse.

More than 200 victim and significant other clients (together) spoke limited English, and vast majority of those spoke Spanish.

C. Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

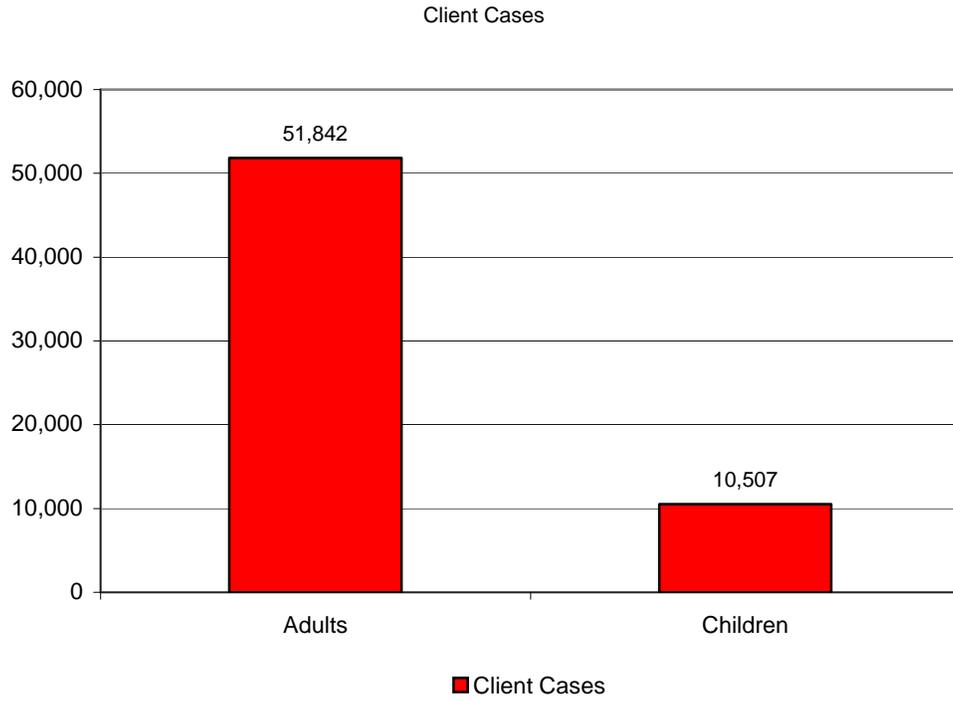
Domestic violence programs fall into one of three categories describing the types of services provided: residential, nonresidential or specialized services. Residential programs provide on-site shelter while nonresidential programs provide off-site shelter either in a hotel or safe house. IDHS requires all residential and non-residential programs to provide the following basic services: shelter, 24-hour crisis hotline, counseling, advocacy, information and referral, and transportation. Specialized service programs must offer at least one of the following services: 24-hour hotline, counseling, advocacy, information and referral, or transportation. Domestic violence service providers also offer several supplemental services including employment and education assistance, emergency medical care, childcare during service delivery, transitional housing, and emergency off-site shelter provided by a residential program.

The passage of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) in 1982 affirmed victims' rights and provided a foundation for advocacy services across the state. The IDVA

provides legal recourse for victims of domestic violence. The Act clarifies the authority of law enforcement officers, requires that protection and assistance be offered to victims, specifies legal remedies, and provides a means for compiling statistics on the prevalence of domestic violence. Created in response to victim needs, the Act introduced the order of protection, directing batterers to stop the abuse, as a legal remedy to abuse that occurs in the home.

Similar to sexual assault service providers, domestic violence programs also work to promote institutional change. A milestone in these efforts in Illinois was reached in early 1995 when a 15-member Domestic Violence Training and Curriculum Task Force completed and published the state's first *Model Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Judiciary*. This protocol is being successfully implemented and tested in three sites with the use of VAWA funds. In order to review, update and rewrite where necessary, the Authority has convened a twenty-four member committee which has met for two years. This committee's work is expected to be completed in early 2007.

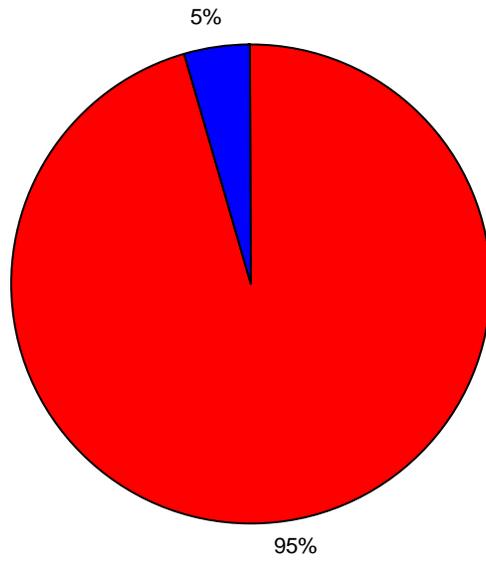
Total Number of Clients and Cases, FY06



Number of Clients by Type, FY06

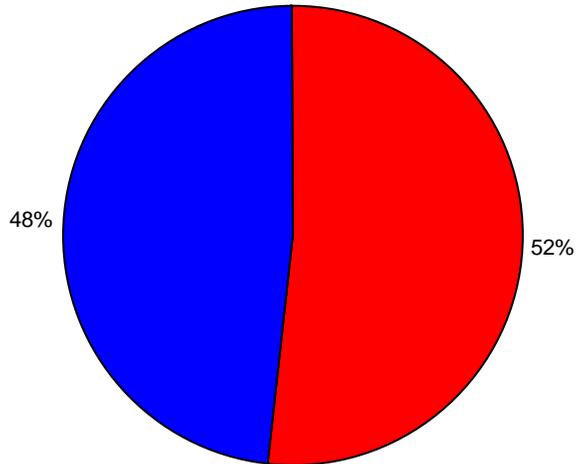
Client Type	Adults	% Adult	Children	% Children	Total
Walk-in	47,037	88%	5,855	11%	53,503
On-site shelter clients	4,651	51%	4,374	48%	9,092
Off-site shelter clients	385	47%	431	53%	816

Percent of Adult Clients by Gender FY06



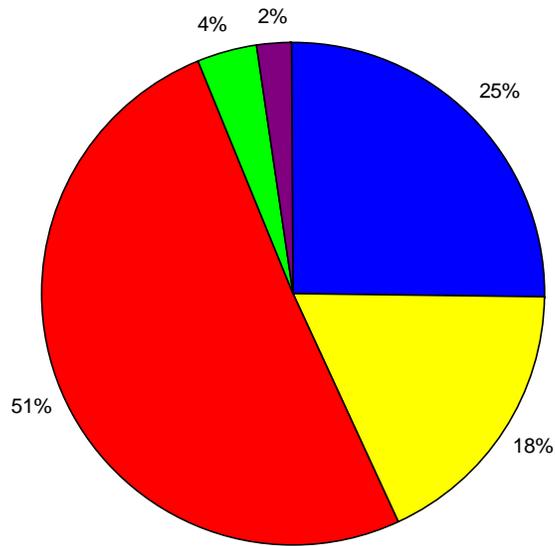
■ Female ■ Male

Percent of Child Clients by Gender, FY06



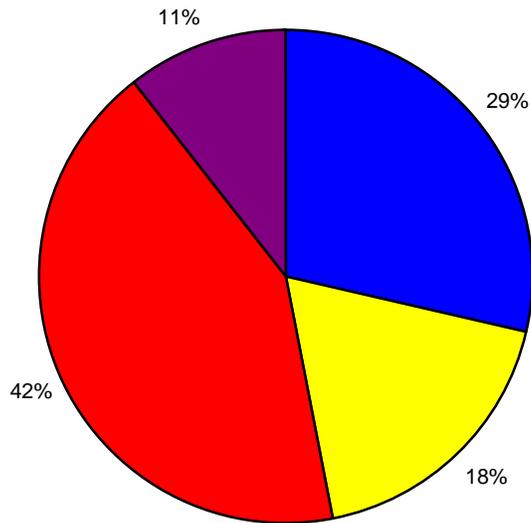
■ Female ■ Male

Percent of Adults by Race, FY06



■ African American ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ White ■ Other ■ Unknown

Percent of Children by Race, FY06



■ African American ■ Hispanic/Spanish ■ White ■ Other

Employment, Educational, Marital, and Pregnancy Status of Clients, SFY06

Status	Victims
Employment	
Full time	18,080
Not employed	23,159
Part time	7,841
Unknown	1,608
Unassigned	1,486
Total	52,174
Educational	
College grad or more	5,722
High school grad	15,799
No high school	3,026
Some college	13,432
Some high school	8,312
Unknown	4,283
Unassigned	1,615
Total	52,189
Marital	
Common law marriage	430
Divorced	6,495
Legally separated	1,103
Married	21,841
Single	19,701
Widowed	789
Unknown	690
Unassigned	1,051
Total	52,100
Pregnancy	
Not pregnant	44,637
Pregnant	2,875
Not applicable	458
Not reported	678
Unknown	1,946
Unassigned	1,436
Total	52,030

Number of Children and Education Level, FY06

Number of Children	Number of Clients
None	10,371
One	12,228
Two	12,999
Three	8,089
Four	3,513
Five	1,336
Six	530
Seven	199
Eight or More	211
Unassigned	2,711
Total	52,187
Education Level of Children	Number of Clients
Pre-School	1,605
Kindergarten	786
First	791
Second	647
Third	662
Fourth	611
Fifth	567
Sixth	460
Seventh	460
Eighth	362
Ninth	349
Tenth	273
Eleventh	158
Twelfth	60
Graduated	15
Drop-Out	21
Unknown	150
Not of school age	1,383
Unassigned	1,221
Total	10,581

Referral Source for Clients, FY06

Referral Source	Number of Clients
Child Advocacy Center	0
Circuit Clerk	985
Clergy	253
DCFS	433
Education System	411
Friend	4,012
Hospital	1,645
Hotline	1,878
Legal System	1,690
Media	644
Medical	485
Medical Advocacy Program	531
Other	3,746
Other Project	721
Other Rape Crisis Center	0
Police	18,044
Private Attorney	937
Public Health	316
Relative	2,125
Self	7,393
Social Service Program	5,440
State Attorney	2,822
Telephone	186
Unassigned	2,502
Total	57,199

Number of Adult and Child Clients with Disabilities, SFY06

Characteristic	Adult	Children	Total
Disability			
Assistance w/ ADL	59	157	216
Hearing impairment	247	50	297
Developmental disability	121	109	230
Immobility	152	7	160
Limited English	5,421	374	5,826
Medication administered	577	260	837
Other	1,713	661	2,380

Requires wheelchair accessibility	109	7	116
Special diet	197	80	277
Visual impairment	126	70	196
Total	8,722	1,775	10,535

Primary Presenting Issue for Clients, SFY06

Presenting issue	Number of Clients	% of Clients
Emotional Domestic Violence	20,412	39%
Physical Domestic Violence	30,597	59%
Sexual Domestic Violence	884	2%
Unassigned	272	<1%
Total	52,165	

Age at First Contact, SFY06

Age Range	Adults	Children	Total
0-1	0	119	1,042
2-3	0	1,377	1,415
4-5	0	1,613	1,627
6-7	0	1,615	1,633
8-9	0	1,481	1,492
10-11	0	1,277	1,285
12-13	15	1,151	1,166
14-15	48	883	933
16-17	175	662	837
18-19	801	380	1,181
20-29	2,457	19	2,478
30-39	17,384	0	17,430
40-49	16,092	0	16,128
50-59	10,219	0	10,239
60-54	3,092	0	3,095
65+	516	0	516
Unknown	996	6	697
Total	52,491	10,583	63,194

Primary Language Spoken by Clients, SFY06

Primary Language Spoken	Number of Clients
American Sign Language	40
Albanian	6
Amharic	12
Arabic	112
Bengali	6
Bosnian	12
Bulgarian	8
Burmese	2
Chinese	38
Croatian	2
Czech	8
Ethiopian	4
Farsi	16
French	2
German	2
Greek	2
Gujrathi	40
Hindi	38
Hungarian	4
Japanese	4
Korean	446
Lithuanian	14
Persian	18
Phillipino	6
Polish	792
Portuguese	2
Punjabi	2
Romanian	12
Russian	44
Serbian	8
Slovak	2
Spanish	9,011
Tagalog	12
Teluga	4
Thai	4
Turkish	4
Ukranian	2
Urdu	108
Vietnamese	22

Bi-lingual	6
Other	16
Unknown	10
Unassigned	4,293
Total	14,960

The vast majority of all clients were walk-in clients as opposed to on or off-site shelter clients. Over half of adult clients were white, one quarter was black, and a little less than one in five were Hispanic or Spanish. There were fewer white children and more black children who were clients and similar number of Hispanic or Spanish children who were clients.

The vast majority of adult clients were between 30 and 49 years old, followed by those over 50 years old. Very few clients were under 30 years old. The vast majority of child clients were between two and 13 years old.

Most adult clients were not employed (44 percent), a little over one third worked full and a few worked part time (15 percent). Thirty percent of adult clients were high school graduates and 26 percent had some college education. However, more adult clients had some high school experience than had college degrees.

Forty-two percent of adult clients were married while 38 percent were single. Only 12 percent were divorced and less than one percent were in common-law relationships. The vast majority of clients were not pregnant (86 percent).

Almost half of the clients had one or two children, while about one in five had no children. Thirty percent of those children were in first grade, kindergarten, or pre-school. Although not common, over 200 clients had 8 or more children when they sought services.

The majority of referrals for service came from the police (32 percent), followed by self-referral (13 percent), then referrals from social service programs (10 percent), then referrals from friends (7 percent).

Fifty-five percent of clients spoke limited English. Sixty percent used Spanish as their primary language, followed by Polish (5 percent). Over 400 clients spoke Korean, and over 100 spoke Arabic.

D. Services for Victims of Stalking

As noted above, Illinois does not have a special program to assist victims of stalking, but these victims often receive information and referral assistance from state's attorneys, and have access to both domestic violence and sexual assault program services as needed. State's attorneys report that they do not keep data on the number of victims assisted and offenders prosecuted on stalking-related charges.

E. Unserved and Underserved Areas & Populations

While Illinois has made great strides in reaching out to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, many victims continue to have little or no practical access to victim-centered services. For some, the primary problem is that they live too far from an existing program or they do not know how to get to the closest program. For others, the problem is that they are not aware of available services, or the program does not address their special needs.

Quantifying unmet need and underserved areas and populations is difficult. How many miles from the closest program must a community be to be considered unserved or underserved? And, how does one measure unmet need when, almost by definition, the scope of the problem is unknowable? In attempting to measure underserved areas and populations, the answer depends not only upon the nature of the transportation that is or is not available to victims within a given radius, but upon the victim's ability to actually

use that transportation. A physically-challenged individual living in a rural setting may have no practical means of traveling to a program and may have a difficult time contacting a center by phone if unaware of the name of the nearest program and the city within which it operates. The problem is compounded for the elderly and mentally challenged.

For purposes of guiding implementation decisions, both population and geography have been used in Illinois to identify underserved populations and unmet need. The primary unit of measurement has been, somewhat arbitrarily, the county: the number of counties with and without advocacy programs, the size of the affected population, and the associated land area. Nevertheless, county boundaries are not necessarily the best definition of accessibility. A program located in the corner of a geographically expansive county may be inaccessible for many county residents, while programs in neighboring counties may better serve residents in smaller counties. Relatively unpopulated counties may not be able to justify the funding commitment associated with an advocacy program.

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 underserved populations, 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. Below is a detailed account of how each of the coalitions qualifies this mandate.

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

ICADV uses S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to subcontract with community based domestic violence agencies to provide services to victims of domestic violence in underserved populations. Of the approximately \$600,000 subcontracted with

service providers, approximately \$332,000 of those funds are used to provide services to the Latina population using bilingual/bicultural staff.

Latina victims of domestic violence often need many different types of services to address their multiple problems. Individual client cases are likely to be labor-intensive and victims may continue to access services over longer periods of time than the general domestic violence population. The introduction of a full-time bilingual, bicultural staff person has moved many of the agencies to fill new and vacant positions with bilingual or Latina staff. Thus, the capacity of some of these programs to offer more service to more Latinas has grown over time. One program that serves the west Cook County suburbs has seen its Latina client population grow from 15 percent to 50 percent of all clients served by the agency. Another program uses the VAWA funds to pay for 24-hour bilingual crisis line coverage. This program's description of the benefits of the funded crisis intervention staff also suggests the importance of having several bilingual/bicultural persons on staff. By having bilingual advocates staff their hotline they have insured that the first cry for help by a Latina victim of domestic violence was always handled in a culturally sensitive way and indicated that we were a safe place to go. This particular population community is kept isolated by their abusers through the language barrier. By having bilingual staff available 24 hours a day, Latina women can access services they need from the domestic violence program.

Another strength of the Latina projects is their effective use of outreach and community education to reach their target populations. They focus community education in places that Latinas gather and that have their respect as cultural institutions, such as churches and community organizations. Other service organizations are also targeted.

Battered Latinas, particularly monolingual and undocumented women, share the same fears and barriers that confront any victim, but their problems are

compounded by language, racism, fear of deportation, heightened isolation, and discomfort seeking help outside the family. The abused Latina may fear not only for her own safety, but for the safety of her family in her country of origin, which may be threatened by her batterer or by her batterer's family. The immigrant Latina may suffer extreme isolation. She may have been prevented from meeting other persons in this country, or like other battered women, the Latina victim may be pressured by her family and community not to seek help. If she leaves the relationship she may be leaving the only community she knows in the U.S. While the legal system can be intimidating to many victims in crisis, fears of the police and the courts may be compounded for Latinas who have concerns about their abuser's immigration status, as well as their own.

Clearly, battered Latinas require culturally-sensitive, bilingual services from professionals who can address their specialized needs and increase the options they can pursue.

A characteristic that is shared by successful projects is that of effectively working themselves into the existing service network of the population they are trying to reach. Some Latina projects have taken their services into the towns or neighborhoods with larger Latino populations where they provide groups and individual counseling in the local community center or health center.

The most successful and ambitious projects have been launched by those programs that hired a bicultural staff person to aggressively make outreach efforts into Latino communities. This took the form of community education, participation in community task forces with other Latino organizations and most importantly, bringing their services to the communities or neighborhoods where victims reside. Working collaboratively with community organizations and others, these programs brought domestic violence service to the sites where large numbers of Latinas

routinely come for other types of assistance. They also employed creative, culturally- sensitive methods to attract clients and help victims come forward

Programs are using staff in a variety of ways that are tailored to reach victims and to meet the needs of Latinas in their area. In some programs, the funded project staff have principal responsibility for Latina community outreach and education, while in others the staff person provides case management and counseling, or advocacy at court, or assistance with self-petitioning.

Some programs have found additional funding to provide children's groups and child care, which increases the likelihood that the women will use services. Many projects find that indirect approaches to the issue of family violence, such as talking about the effects of violence on children, are more likely to initially attract Latinas to community education sessions. Because victims are more likely to use services that respect their traditions, shelters and some non-residential groups provide for the preparation of ethnic dishes. Some programs have taken their services into the Latino community by providing education and counseling in space donated to them by other organizations that serve Latinas. One program has seen its numbers grow as a result of using its funds to staff its crisis line with culturally-sensitive, bilingual advocates who can help Latina victims feel they have a familiar, safe place to go when they first reach out for help. All programs produce written materials in Spanish and post literature in places such as churches, Laundromats, beauty parlors, etc.

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

ICASA uses S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to subcontract with community based sexual assault agencies to provide services to victim of sexual assault in underserved populations. ICASA receives a total of \$601,878 in VAWA STOP grant funds administered through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. One hundred percent of these funds are allocated to ICASA member centers, primarily

to hire personnel to provide sexual assault counseling and advocacy services in underserved communities.

ICASA allocates VAWA grant funds to 14 of its 34 centers to provide services out of 15 VAWA-funded office sites. Thirteen of these programs use the funds to support the delivery of sexual assault services in counties/communities adjacent to the centers' main office sites. Recipients of these funds originally participated in a competitive, needs-based allocation process in order to determine locations where funds would have the greatest impact and to ensure the programs who were awarded the funds were able to administer and oversee program expansion through satellite programs. Creation of satellite office sites allows programs to reach those for whom travel presents a barrier to accessing sexual assault services at the center's main site. Satellite locations ensure availability of community based sexual assault crisis intervention services to broader geographic areas and underserved populations.

ICASA also allocates VAWA grant funds to two sites to support sexual assault service delivery at their main office locations. Safe Passage, a domestic violence and sexual assault center in DeKalb and Mujeres Latinas En Accion, a Chicago-based social service organization serving communities heavily populated with monolingual Spanish-speaking residents receive these funds are part of ICASA's efforts to increase statewide service access. Mujeres Latinas En Accion is a bilingual/bicultural agency seeks to empower women, their families and youth to become self-reliant and able to take full advantage of opportunities and create new opportunities to improve the quality of their lives.

In addition to providing sexual assault counseling and advocacy services, VAWA Satellite funds assist centers in their efforts to train community professionals on sexual violence issues and to build relationships with law enforcement, medical and social service personnel. VAWA Satellite funds assist centers with building active

volunteer rosters to ensure consistent 24-hour crisis intervention services for sexual assault survivors and their significant others.

F. Criminal Justice System's Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Victims

Many victims believe that responding and investigating officers do not devote enough time to tracking down and gathering evidence against offenders, and prosecuting attorneys spend only a few minutes with them before going to trial. In many communities in Illinois this may be so, not because law enforcement officers or prosecutors do not want to spend more time on individual cases, but because they are experiencing staff shortages. In some communities, police and prosecutors do not have timely access to information or equipment that could make their jobs more manageable. For many, the lack of adequate, up-to-date training affects performance as well.

Largely as a result of institutional advocacy efforts and statutory requirements, the criminal justice system is becoming much more responsive to the needs of women victimized by violence. However, just as direct victim services have not kept pace with the growing number of requests for service, criminal justice agencies have been unable to dedicate sufficient resources to this growing problem. An effective criminal justice system will not only be able to identify, apprehend, prosecute, convict and sanction offenders; it will also secure the safety of women in their homes, workplaces, and neighborhoods, and be responsive to the needs of individual victims and other women in the community.

The integration of victim rights and public safety mandates is central to the efforts actively being developed in Illinois. The criminal justice system and victim service agencies are committed to coordination. The availability of Violence Against Women Act funds has afforded Illinois an opportunity to test, in a systematic way, a number of strategies for improving the response of the criminal justice system to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Some of these strategies, such as training and expanded

use of technology, are geared toward improving the ability of individuals to do these jobs. Others, such as protocol implementation, are intended to assess new approaches to victims with an eye toward advocating for changes statewide if the protocols result in improved responses to victims.

IV. VAWA SUPPORTED EFFORTS

Illinois' VAWA funding has been utilized to support efforts in four Federal purpose areas. Active VAWA initiatives include training projects, protocol implementation, and victim service programs. A brief description of programs currently funded with Violence Against Women Act funds follows.

Purpose Area 1: Training

Office of the Attorney General

This program supports the salary of a SANE Coordinator in the Office of the Attorney General. Through this program, a standard curriculum for SANE training has been established and updated and three 40-hour trainings are conducted each year. During the last grant cycle, the SANE Coordinator also conducted a survey of Illinois Hospitals to determine the availability of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners in the state. Currently, the results of the survey are being compiled, and a summary of the report will be available in early 2007.

Purpose Area 3: Protocol Guideline Implementation

In order to bridge the gaps in service to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system, Illinois' S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women program chose to implement, test and evaluate the model protocol for domestic violence and model guidelines for responding to sexual assault. These programs seek to establish a multidisciplinary approach towards the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. A brief description of each implementation site follows.

Kankakee County

In implementing the sexual assault guidelines, the Kankakee County Sheriff's Department and the Kankakee County-Coalition Against Sexual Assault (KC-CASA) are working together to provide sexual assault investigation training to all police officers in

the county. In order to monitor the progress of this effort, an advocate was hired to work with police and state's attorneys to obtain statistical information about police reports, arrests, prosecutions, dispositions and sentences. Additionally, the multidisciplinary team meets on a monthly basis to focus on service provision for sexual assault crimes and to ensure collaboration among team members. This program was previously cited as a "Best Practice" by the Violence Against Women Grants Office.

Peoria, McLean and St. Clair Counties

These programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence cases by bridging the gaps within the criminal justice system's service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault. At each site, the Multi-Disciplinary team (MDT) developed and works to implement model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. All services are centrally located so that the victims need to go to one location to start the process and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

Each team is composed of representatives of the state's attorney's office, the sheriff's office, the probation department, court services, and the victim service center. Each team meets monthly and the focus of the meetings is service provision to ensure collaboration among the team members.

Cook County State's Attorney's Office & the Chicago Police Department

The "Chicago Response" fosters a cooperative response to victims of domestic violence. The state's attorney's office and the police department collaboratively produced agency-specific protocol manuals that serve as a reference for law enforcement and prosecution, as well as a tool for defining appropriate agency response to domestic violence.

Additionally, several staff positions have been added to enhance the programs of both agencies. Four investigators, a deputy supervisor, a resource center coordinator, and an administrative assistant were added to the domestic violence division of the state's attorney's office. The investigators assist prosecutors in the successful prosecution of

domestic violence cases, the district supervisor coordinates domestic violence prosecution at five suburban courthouses, and the resource center coordinator provides domestic violence victims with information and resources needed to take steps towards ending the violence in their lives. In addition, a researcher for the police department is developing a risk assessment model for the investigation of domestic violence cases. The researcher is responsible for analyzing and tracking domestic violence trends across time, populations and other categories. To enhance the staff positions, equipment and training are also integral components of this program.

In concentrating on the successful prosecution of felony sexual assault cases, the state's attorney's office has developed a program that provides specialized review and prosecution of sexual assault cases. This program includes an assistant state's attorney who is responsible for responding to police requests for felony review of cases that involve sexual assaults, an assistant state's attorney who functions as a trial specialist assigned to the Sexual Crimes Division, and a victim-witness specialist who provides direct services and assistance to victims entering the justice system.

Purpose Area 4: Information Systems

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

VAWA funds have been designated to the Authority to upgrade the stability and capacity of the InfoNet database.

Purpose Area 5: Victim Services

Illinois Department of Corrections

In an attempt to enhance the delivery of victim services to women offenders under the custody or control of the Illinois Department of Corrections, a pilot project was developed to target this underserved pool of abused victims. This project expands victim services to non-abusive women offenders in three correctional institutions in Illinois who have been victims of sexual and/or physical abuse. This program provides victims with

the skills required for a successful transition back into the community. Major components of this program include identification and recruitment, education, case management, individual counseling, and group counseling.

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) currently subcontracts with 13 agencies that use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to provide services to victims of sexual assault. Approximately \$600,000 in funds has been made available annually to these 13 agencies to implement 14 projects, which target previously unserved or underserved victim populations in Illinois. Services provided by all of the grantee programs include a minimum of a 24-hour hotline and 24-hour access to individual medical and criminal justice advocacy. The primary focus is to provide crisis counseling and advocacy services. Additionally, grantees provide on-going counseling, educational programs and professional training.

During SFY 2005, 1,796 clients were served at the 14 satellite offices and new centers. Of these clients, 90 percent were female. The client population was 61 percent white, 21 percent black and 12 percent Hispanic or Spanish. Of the 1,796 clients served, 39 percent were under age 18, 22 percent were 18 to 29, 18 percent were 30 to 39, 12 percent were 40 to 49, and 4 percent were 50 and older.

VAWA-funded staff provided 8,048 hours of direct service to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during SFY 2005. A total of 4,303 hours, or 53 percent, were counseling, and 3,618 hours, or 45 percent, were advocacy. Another 342 hours were devoted to non-client crisis intervention. Staff also provided 625 hours of institutional advocacy and 112 hours of professional training.

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) has used S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to establish 20 satellite offices in previously unserved or underserved areas of the state. From State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1998 to 2000, 16 satellite offices served victims of

sexual assault and their significant others. During FY07 ICADV will subcontract with 17 local domestic violence programs that implement 20 projects. The projects will address the needs of three categories of underserved victim groups: rural women, Latinas, and chemically dependent victims. Funded projects will provide:

- Crisis intervention.
- Legal advocacy and safety planning.
- Individual and group counseling.
- Access to safe housing.
- Information and referral.
- Assistance in utilizing other community resources.
- Outreach and education in the targeted communities.
- Institutional advocacy, particularly in law enforcement and civil and criminal courts.
- Culturally appropriate support (for Latinas).
- Translation and assistance with documentation, self-petitioning and immigration issues (for Latinas).
- Collaborative work with substance abuse agencies (chemical dependency projects).

During the eight-month period of July 1, 2005 through February 28, 2006, the six rural projects served approximately 1,103 clients with 3,273 hours of service.

The Latina service projects, the projects reached 2,127 (1,040 new and 1,087 ongoing) clients who received 6,224 service hours during the last eight months reported.

The VAWA projects require ongoing community outreach and education to reach the targeted populations. During this period, 55 presentations were made to 2,439 participants at community organizations that are comprised of or serve Latinas. Advocacy for change within systems to advance the interests of battered women is also supported

under these grants. Another 13 trainings were delivered to 498 professionals, and 9 presentations or contacts were made to 62 professionals as part of institutional advocacy.

During the eight-month period of July 1, 2005 through February 28, 2006, the three chemical dependency projects served 554 (278 new and 276 ongoing) victims with 1,894 hours of service. 55% of clients served were minorities, principally African-American (39%) and Latina (11%). Whites comprised 45% of all clients.

Transitional Housing

The Authority currently funds 13 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. A discretionary VAWA award that targets three rural areas of the state funds three of these programs. These three programs each provide intensive case management, housing for up to 18 months for each victim, and linkage to counseling, education, and social services to help victims become self-sufficient. The remaining ten 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 13 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.

V. OTHER EFFORTS

The Authority has used VOCA funds to compliment the VAWA-funded efforts detailed above. The VOCA projects include:

- \$4.6 million in VOCA funds designated for domestic violence advocacy and counseling services during SFY06.
- \$5 million in VOCA funds designated for sexual assault advocacy and counseling services during SFY06.
- \$718,808 in VOCA funds designated for emergency civil legal services for victims of domestic violence.
- \$185,308 in VOCA funds designated for service to non-English speaking, bi-lingual and underserved victims of domestic violence.
- The Authority designated approximately \$300,000 in VOCA FFY06 funds for 10 transitional housing programs in Illinois to compliment VAWA designations to these programs. The funded programs provide intensive counseling and supportive services to victims and domestic violence and their children to pursue financial independence and participate in long-term safety planning.
- In an effort to meet the special needs of the rural population, the Authority received \$500,000 in Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant funds through the Violence Against Women Office to implement the Rural Transitional Housing Program. The overarching goal of this program is to provide domestic violence victims safe housing and to create the opportunity for clients to develop the skills and resources necessary to become financially independent and live free from violence. This is accomplished by providing three agencies with funding to enable them to provide transitional housing and supportive services to victims of domestic violence.

VI. SERVICE GAPS

Clearly, increased Victims of Crime Act funds and the continued receipt of Violence Against Women Act funds have enabled more survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault to receive needed services and to improve the response of the criminal justice system to women who report these crimes to law enforcement. Battered women, their friends and family members and those who respond to them in the City of Chicago now have a 24-hour helpline to call – regardless of the language they speak. Police, prosecutors, service providers, probation officers, clerks and advocates are better trained and better prepared to respond to women than when the Violence Against Women Act was first authorized. Protocols have been developed and tested. Police and prosecutors have moved from being “willing to refer” women to local shelters and crisis centers to building partnerships with these agencies.

In their deliberations, Victim Service Committee members highlighted the following as the most pressing victim services needs in Illinois:

- More advocates for the City of Chicago.
- Continuing to expand services to underserved areas and populations.
- Continuing to improve data.
- Continuing forensic training for sexual assault and domestic violence.
- Training on stalking.

VII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Illinois Violence Against Women Program for FFY 2006-2008 are: (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 program has four objectives for federal fiscal year 2006:

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 reflects 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.

VIII. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2006 PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Following a rigorous discussion of the information presented, the Committee turned its attention to crafting 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.*

The Committee viewed training as essential to improving the response of the criminal justice system to women who have been the victims of violent crime and discussed different strategies for maximizing attendance at training and the impact of that training on the local level.

- 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.*

Members noted that one of the unique features of VAWA funding is its emphasis on building collaborations and system change that survives the term of funding. While the Committee recommended that collaboration be incorporated into all VAWA-funded projects, model programs that seek to build new structures are a priority for Illinois' use of these funds.

- 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.*

Over the last five years, great strides have been in building the InfoNet data system and making it available for use by a broader group of service providers. InfoNet is now used by agencies to track service provided not only through Authority-funded program but also tracks services provided through IDHS programs. Members endorsed continued support for the InfoNet system

Despite the successes of InfoNet, more needs to be done to improve data on crime and victimization and criminal justice partner access to that data to help continue to understand the need for victim services in Illinois. To that end, members agreed that adding the participation of victim service representatives to the Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems (IIJIS) Board could help IIJIS activities be more responsive to victim service planning needs.

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.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee discussed the value of maintaining balance in funding for victim service programs, noting that imbalanced expansion in one area could lead to shortfalls in others. Since VAWA funds have to date been utilized to expand services to underserved or unserved areas of the state or victim groups, such a change appeared to be counterproductive. The Committee agreed, however, that expansion of services to underserved groups or more intensive services to women who are currently being served would be a priority for any additional funds which might be received.

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.

Committee members discussed the value of supporting the collection, preservation and analysis of forensic evidence not only in sexual assault but in domestic violence cases as well.

Recommended Program Types

Based on these priorities, the Committee recommended that the types of programs outlined in the table below receive VAWA funding. Members stated that the Authority could play a valuable role in fostering collaboration through what they termed the Emerging Issues program. In the program type recommended, the Authority would convene forums or meetings with stakeholder to address issues or ideas that promote effective collaboration of criminal justice partners in better addressing violence against women. Two issues suggested by the members for consideration under such a program were domestic violence homicide reviews and the establishment of specialized sexual courts.

Members also spent considerable time discussing the difference between the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) programs and Collaborative Community Response. Members agreed that the MDT programs have proven to be a successful model and recommend continued implementation of this type of program. In the Committee's view, Collaborative Community Response represents a broader, less specific program type that could include other local collaborative approaches.

Members agreed that additional training is necessary for all components of the criminal justice and victim services systems and endorsed the continuation of transitional housing and specialized service to incarcerated women who have themselves been victims of violent crime and the dedication of discretionary funds to continue to provide sexual assault and domestic violence services to underserved areas and populations

Recommended Program Types

Prosecution	Law Enforcement	Service Providers	Courts	Discretionary
Continuing MDTs	Continuing MDTs	Services for Underserved Populations and Areas	Continuing MDTs	Continuing MDTs
Training	Training	Training	Training	Services to Incarcerated Women
DV/SA Prosecution	DV Law Enforcement		DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response	Transitional Housing
DV/SA Medical Advocacy	DV/SA Medical Advocacy			InfoNet Upgrade
Emerging Issues	Emerging Issues			
DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response	DV/SA Multidisciplinary Collaborative Community Response			

IX. DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF FUNDED PROGRAMS

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 the program's progress toward its objectives.

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.

X. PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

The Violence Against Women Act includes several requirements that states must fulfill:

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; and
4. Ensure that the needs of previously underserved populations are identified and addressed.

These parameters and the priorities identified in this plan will be forwarded to the Authority Budget Committee for the designation of funds.

Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services

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