



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

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

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Approval of the Minutes of December 8, 2015
- III. Discussion of Strategic Opportunities Committee Report
- IV. Discussion of Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Planning Framework
- V. 2016 Research and Analysis Unit Goals (should time allow)
- VI. Other Business
- VII. Adjourn

This public meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter to Randy Kurtz, Deputy Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 W. Adams St. Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-5150 or at (312) 793-8550. TDD services are available at (312) 793-4170.

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

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

- I. **Strategic Plan**, which describes the overall vision for the Authority's strategic plan;
- II. **Principles**, which identifies foundational purposes that the Authority's Research and Grants should serve;
- III. **Priorities**, which uses Illinois' Byrne JAG to outline the goals the Authority's work should achieve; and
- IV. **Process**, which identifies the objectives the Authority will undertake in FFY 2016-19

About the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

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

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

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

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

I. STRATEGIC PLAN

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

The Strategic Opportunities Committee shall work with the Authority's Board to define

- *The Principles that will provide strategic vision and governance to direct the agency's grant work;*
- *The Priorities that focus the agency's grant work to implement the principles;*
- *The Process that the agency will use in its grant work to maximize the effectiveness of the state's justice system.*

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

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

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

II. PRINCIPLES

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

Guiding Principles

1. *Legitimacy: Criminal justice practices and policy should provide an equitable justice system for all Illinois residents by strengthening the trust between citizen and the justice system and promoting the fair distribution of rights, resources and opportunities. These practices and policies should intentionally acknowledge gender bias and disproportionate minority contact and create systemic change to address these issues.*

2. *Respect: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that victims are treated with respect in regard to their dignity and privacy, and that their rights are enforced.*
3. *Due Process: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that all individuals are afforded equal access to fair treatment under the law.*
4. *Fair and Just: Criminal justice practices and policy should ensure that all individuals are treated equally and that punishment is proportional to the seriousness of the offense committed, designed to achieve offender accountability, victim restoration and public safety, and limited to the amount necessary to achieve the intended outcomes.*
5. *Recovery: Support and services should be provided to victims who suffer physical, emotional or financial harm as the direct result of the offender's criminal conduct. These services should be provided whether or not the victims choose to participate in the criminal justice system.*
6. *Rehabilitation: The criminal justice system should require and support offender rehabilitation services to offenders who want them. These services should be provided in a culturally competent, gender sensitive and trauma informed manner.*
7. *Strengthen Communities: The criminal justice system should strengthen communities and their informal capacities to prevent crime and violence.*
8. *Prevention: The criminal justice system should prevent crime and violence to mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities.*
9. *Research Informed: Criminal justice policies and practices should be informed by statistics, research, and community input. Criminal justice data, statistical analyses, and research should be accessible to all communities.*
10. *Collaboration: The sectors of criminal justice system and victim service providers should collaborate to provide efficient, effective and expedient justice. This collaboration should foster cross-system coordination and information sharing.*
11. *Efficient: The criminal justice system should avoid unnecessary costs and maximize its limited resources to achieve its intended outcomes.*

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

Grantmaking Principles

1. *The Authority should strive to maximize the use of available federal and state funds, seeking any and all reasonable alternatives to lapsing funds back to the federal or state government.*
2. *The Authority's decision to award federal and state funds should have a foundation in the best available research, evaluation, practice and professional advice.*
3. *The Authority's decision to award federal and state funds should be considerate of the balance of resources across the justice system and its potential impact in other areas of the system.*
4. *The Authority's federal and state funds should not result in the duplication of efforts already in place.*
5. *The Authority's federal and state funds cannot be used to supplant other funds.*
6. *The Authority's federal and state funds should be allocated (a) to areas demonstrating need based on an analysis of the nature and extent of the problem(s),*

and (b) to programs in areas where there is an opportunity to impact the identified problem(s).

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

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

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

III. PRIORITIES

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

The Three Major Federal Public Safety Formula Block Grants Administered by the Authority

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) is the primary provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides states and units of local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) promotes a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the effective criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women and to the improvement of advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Victims of Crime Act Crime Victims Assistance (VOCA) fund supports direct services to victims of crime. These services respond to crime victims' emotional and physical needs while assisting victims in understanding and participating in the criminal justice.

¹ National Criminal Justice Association, "Cornerstone for Justice: Byrne JAG and its Impact on the Criminal Justice System," 2011, pg 2, last accessed on February 2, 2016 at https://www.bja.gov/Publications/NCJA_JAGReport.pdf

possible program areas to which State Administering Agencies like the Authority must direct funding²:

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

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

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

PROCESS: BYRNE JAG GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

² “Cornerstone for Justice,” pg 2.

³ “Cornerstone for Justice,” 2011, pg 2.

2. *provide a critical statewide public safety benefit.*

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

Law Enforcement

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

Prosecution, Court Programs, and Indigent Defense

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

Prevention and Education

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

Corrections and Community Corrections

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

Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs

- *Goal: To support evidence-informed and promising efforts that break the cycle of system involvement for people with mental illness, cognitive disability, and substance abuse.*

Victim and witness programs (other than compensation)

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

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement

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

PROCESS FOR BYRNE JAG GRANTMAKING, FFY 2015-18

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

1. In recent years, while the Authority has used researched-informed RFPs for its other federal funds, the agency has not made sufficient use of research-informed Request for Proposals (RFPs) for Byrne JAG funding, which is the most effective way to ensure an open, transparent, and competitive process to award grants.
2. While required matches help encourage grantees to invest their own resources grant programs, the Authority has no clear policy on grantee matches for its Byrne JAG initiatives. This lack of a policy has led to inconsistent use of matches, and a missed opportunity for the Authority to help its grantees build capacity to administer their program, particularly as federal funding has significantly decreased in recent years.
3. Few Byrne JAG grants are designed, supported, or evaluated by research. This is problematic, as the best way to ensure that grant programs promote particular public safety outcomes is to require them to be based in evidence and have clearly defined and measurable goals and objectives that can be assessed through evaluation.
4. Although Byrne JAG is ideally suited to "spur innovation," most of Illinois' Byrne JAG programs are based in legacy with insufficient rigorous research about the effectiveness of the programs and no established policy about how long funding will last or what kind process the agency will use to transition programs off of funding. As Byrne JAG funds have decreased significantly in recent years, these practices inhibit the Authority from demonstrating what is effective in reducing crime and violence and from supporting new programs to test different strategies to increase public safety.

To address these areas of needed improvement and to ensure that Research and Grants realize their overall goals, the Authority identified the following objectives for its work under Byrne JAG for the next three federal fiscal years:

Year 1 (By October 2016):

Authority Staff Objectives

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

Committee Action Steps

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

Year 2 (By October 2017):

Authority Staff Objectives

1. The Authority will work with all grantees to review and revise performance metrics designed to realize program goals.
 - a. *Number of grantees whose current performance metrics were examined.*
 - b. *Number of grantees whose performance measures were modified to better assess program outcomes.*
 - c. *% of grantees whose performance measures were modified.*
2. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for the remaining three-quarters of the funded JAG programs.
 - a. *Number of JAG programs in which research and evaluation summaries were developed.*
 - b. *% of JAG programs with summaries developed.*
3. The Authority will develop research and evaluation summaries for additional other select areas of interest to inform state public safety policy and practice in concert with the Grants unit and Committee members (number to be determined).
 - a. *Number of summaries completed.*
 - b. *100% of new grants informed by knowledge base*
 - c. *Construction of online public database*

Committee Action Steps

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

Year 3 (By October 2018): Full Implementation

Authority Staff Objectives

1. The Authority will analyze data from all programs, assess their effectiveness based on program objectives, and report to the Committee on an annual basis.
 - a. *Number of program reviews conducted.*
 - b. *% of programs funded that were reviewed.*

2. Byrne JAG Funding decisions will be made on the basis of programs' effectiveness of achieving Byrne JAG's programmatic goals.
 - a. Number of funding decisions made on the basis of program effectiveness.
 - b. % of all funding decisions in which funding was made on the basis of program effectiveness.
3. Funding decisions will reflect the Committee's match policies.
 - a. Number of programs that meet the Committee's match policies.
 - b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee's match policies.
4. Funding decisions will be determined by the Committee's length of funding policies.
 - a. Number of programs that meet the Committee's funding length policies.
 - b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee's funding length policies.
5. Funding decision will be determined by the Committee's criteria for programs that deliver a statewide benefit and designed to test innovation.
 - a. Number of programs that meet the Committee's criteria.
 - b. % of programs funded that meet the Committee's criteria.

Committee Action Steps

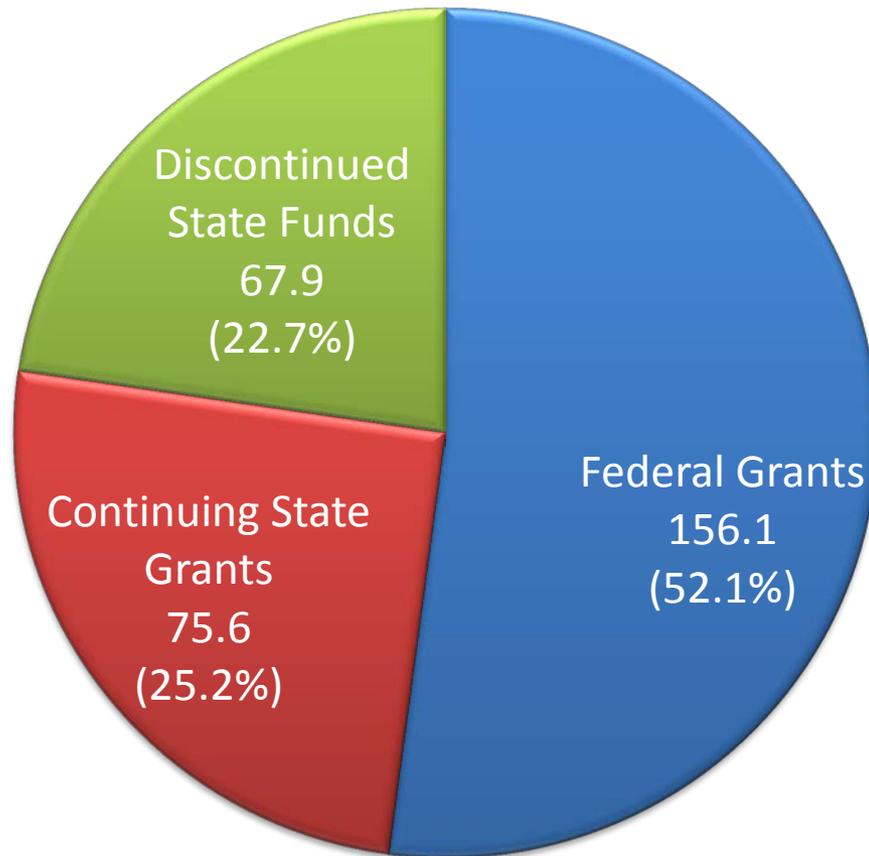
1. The Committee will assess the Authority's effectiveness at realizing the overall goal for Byrne JAG based on how successful they have been at realizing these objectives.
2. The Committee will begin to prepare for the next three-year strategic plan.

ICJIA

Federal and State Grants Inflows/Sources and Outflows/Grants Made

Fiscal Years 2011 – 2015*

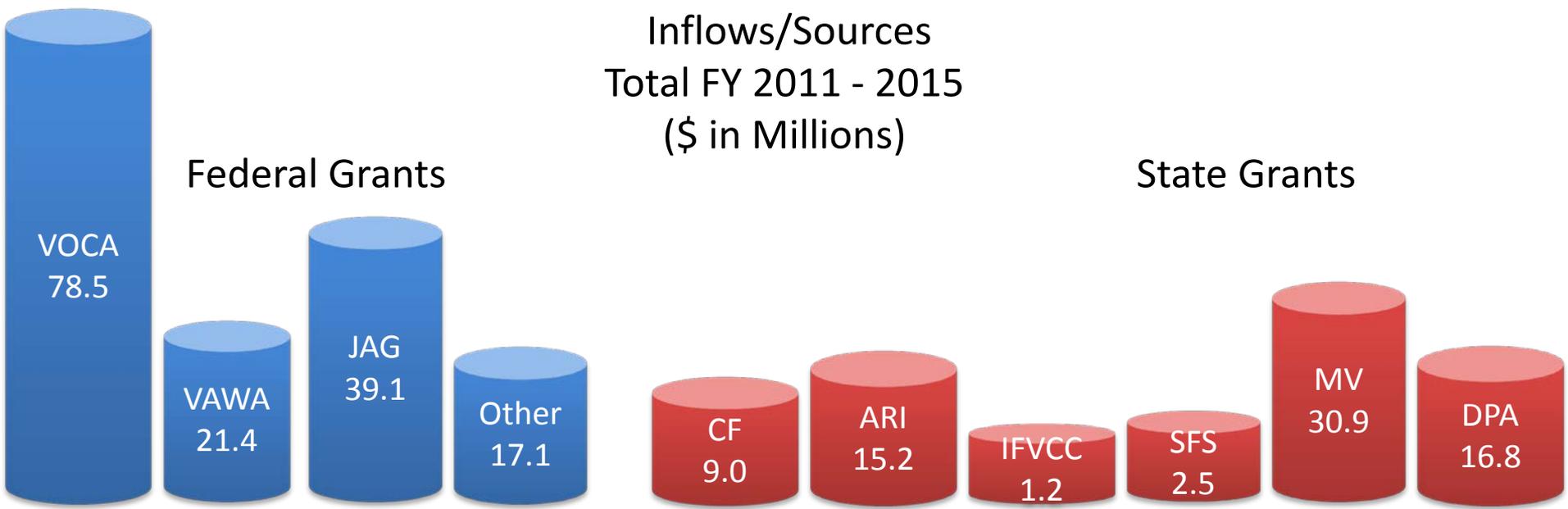
Sources of Funds - \$300 Million Total
FY 2011 – 2015
(\$ in Millions; % of Total)



Inflows/Sources
Total FY 2011 - 2015
(\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants

State Grants



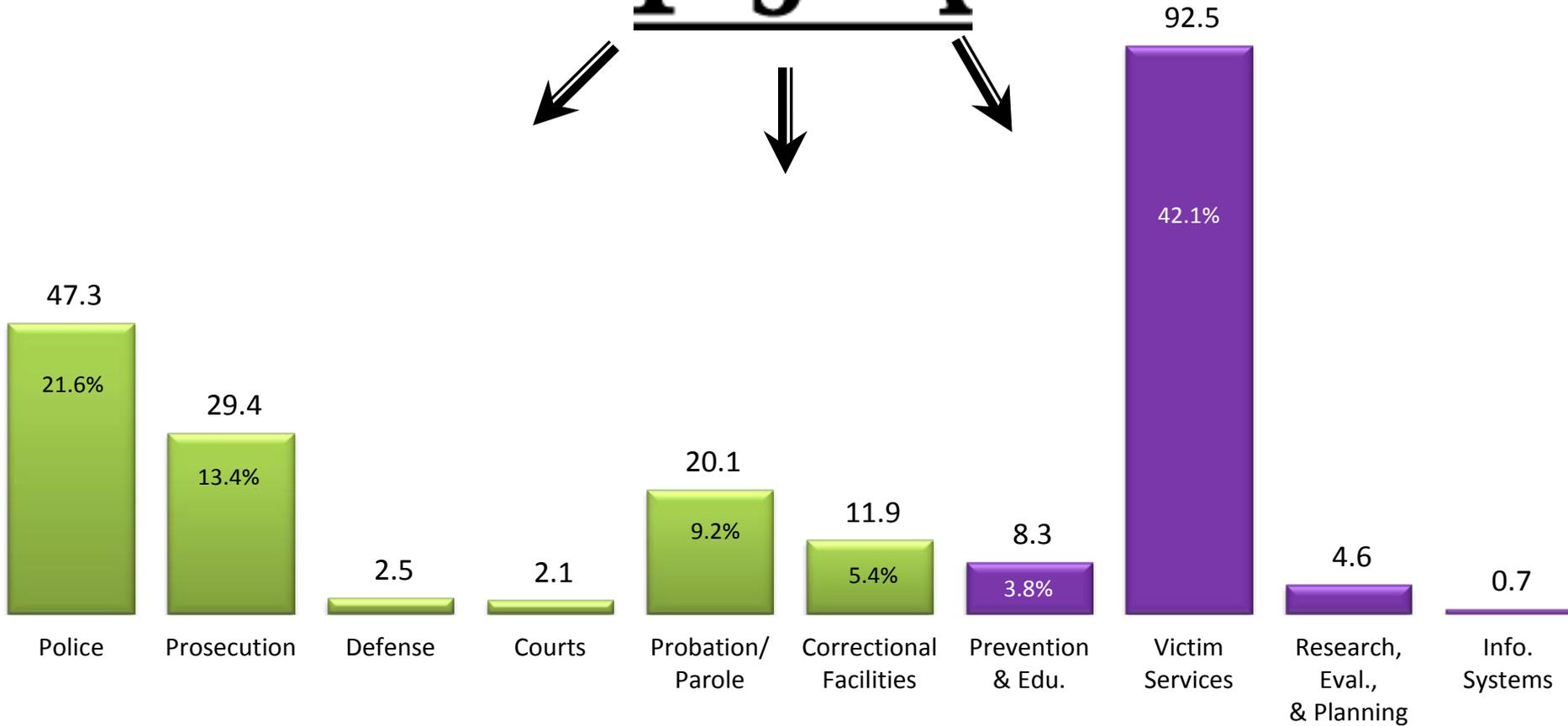
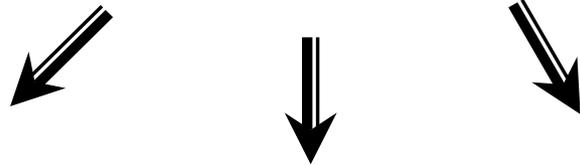
ICJIA

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

IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
SFS – Safe from the Start
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
DPA – Death Penalty Abolition

Outflows/Grants Made
 Total FY 2011 - 2015
 (\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

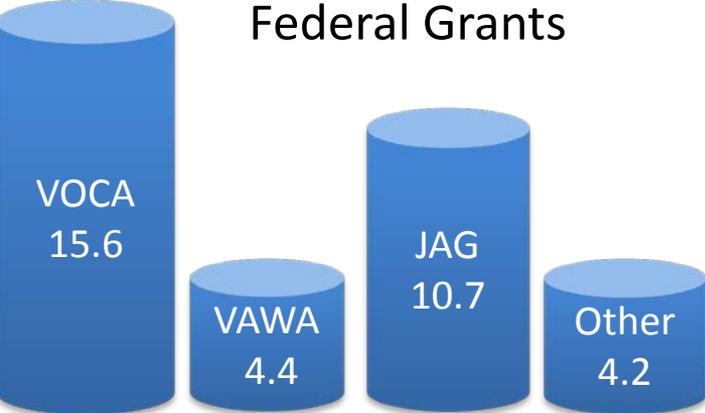


Criminal Justice System Agencies
 51.7% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
 48.3% of Grants Made

Inflows/Sources
FY 2011
(\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants

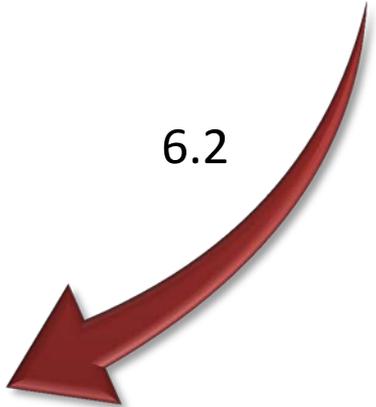


State Grants



34.9

ICJIA

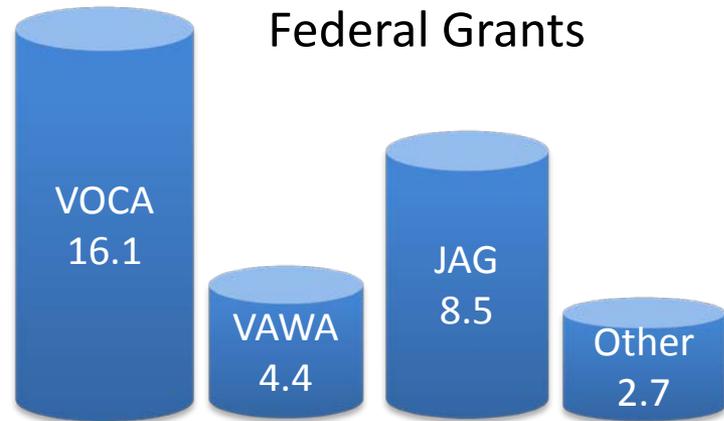


6.2

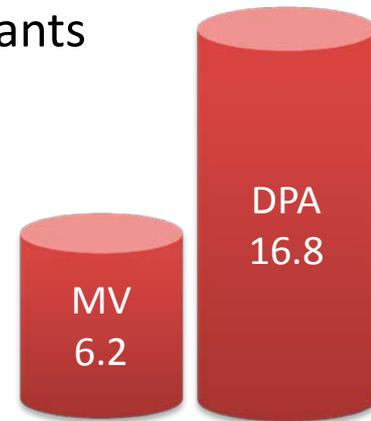
VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant

Inflows/Sources
FY 2012
(\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants



State Grants



31.7



23.0

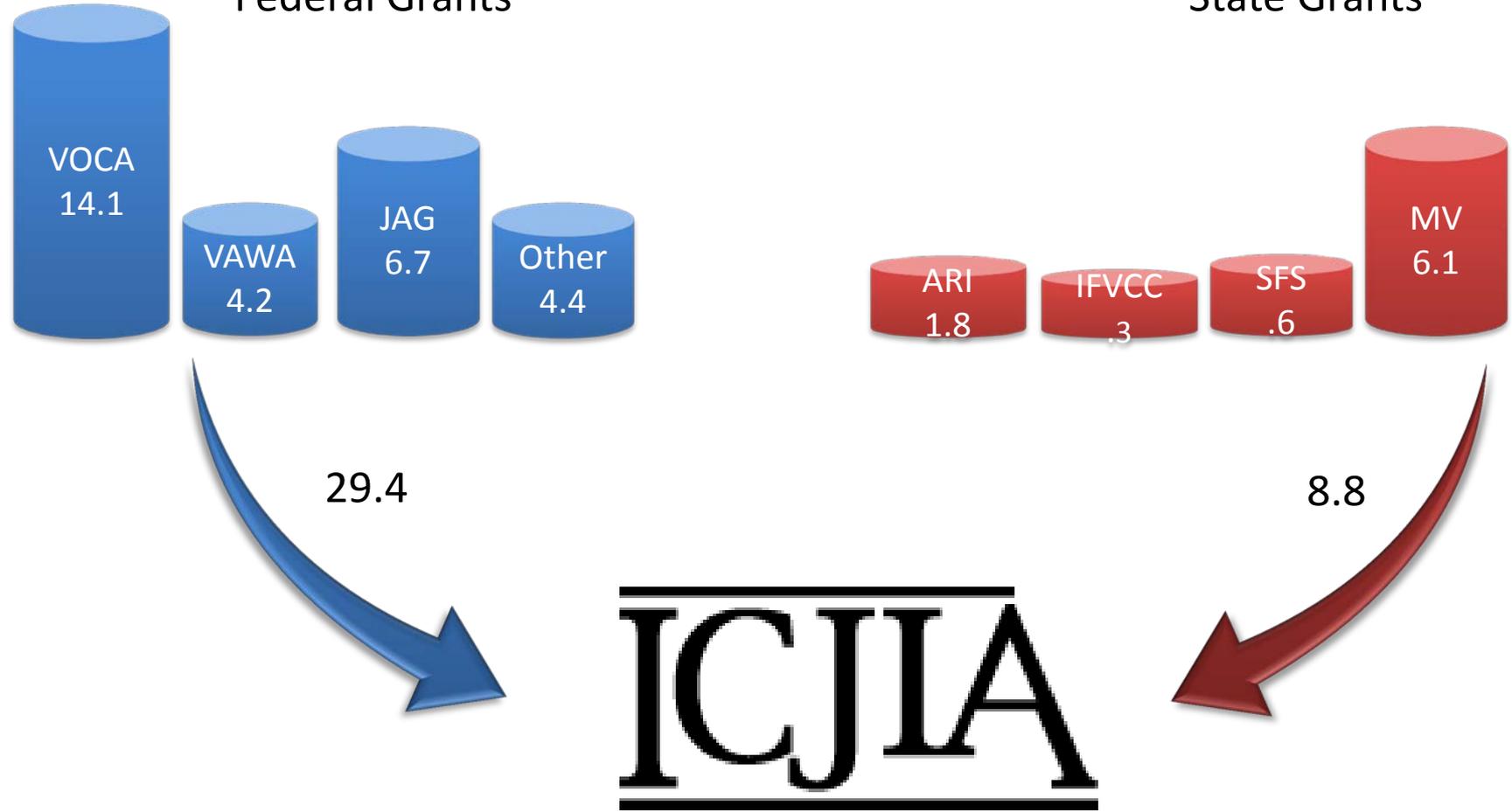
ICJIA

VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant
DPA – Death Penalty Abolition

Inflows/Sources FY 2013 (\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants

State Grants



29.4

8.8

ICJIA

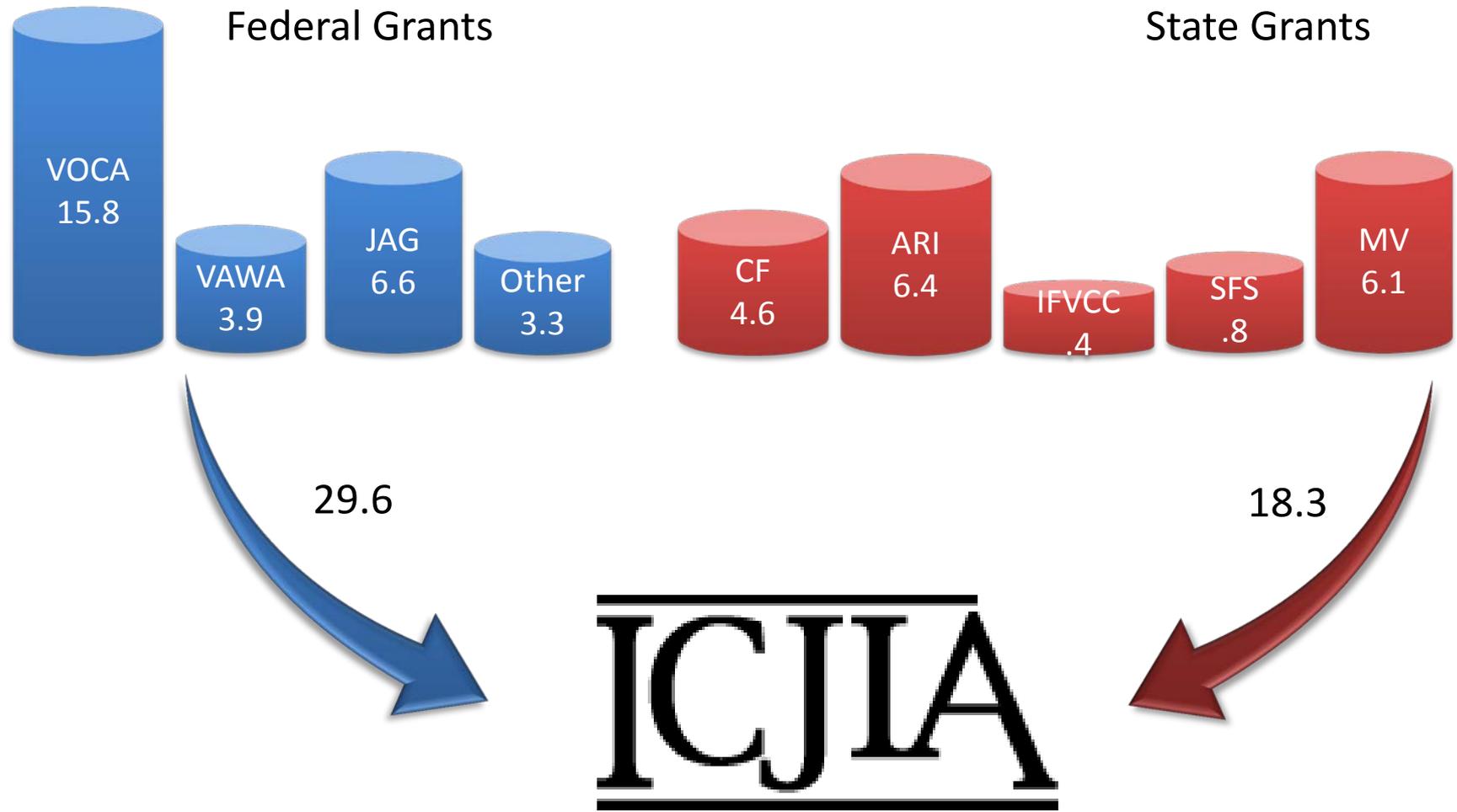
VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
ARI – Adult Redeploy
IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

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

Inflows/Sources
FY 2014
(\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants

State Grants



ICJIA

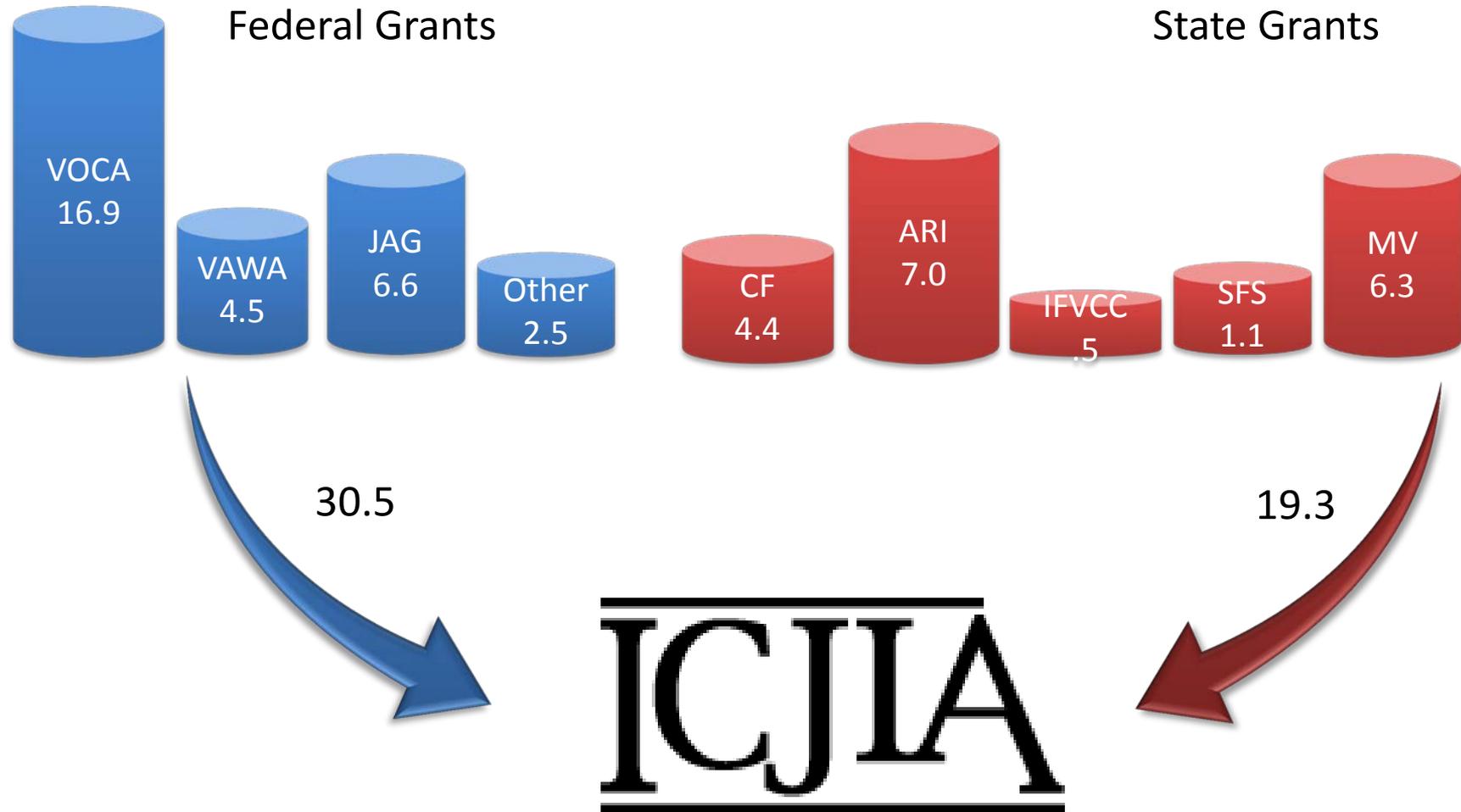
VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
CF – Ceasefire
ARI – Adult Redeploy

IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
SFS/Legacy – Safe from the Start/Legacy
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant

Inflows/Sources
FY 2015
(\$ in Millions)

Federal Grants

State Grants



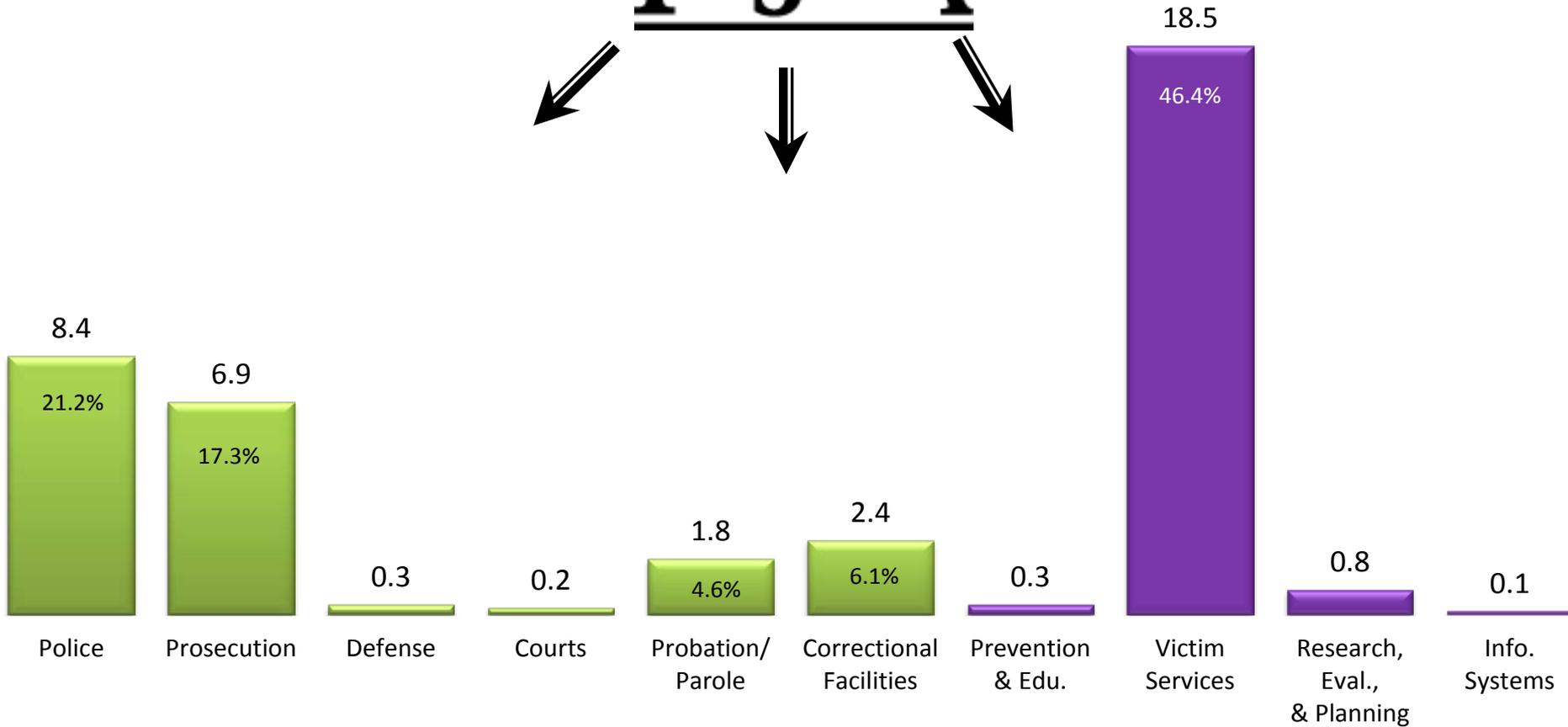
ICJIA

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

IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
MV – Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Grant

Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2011
(\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

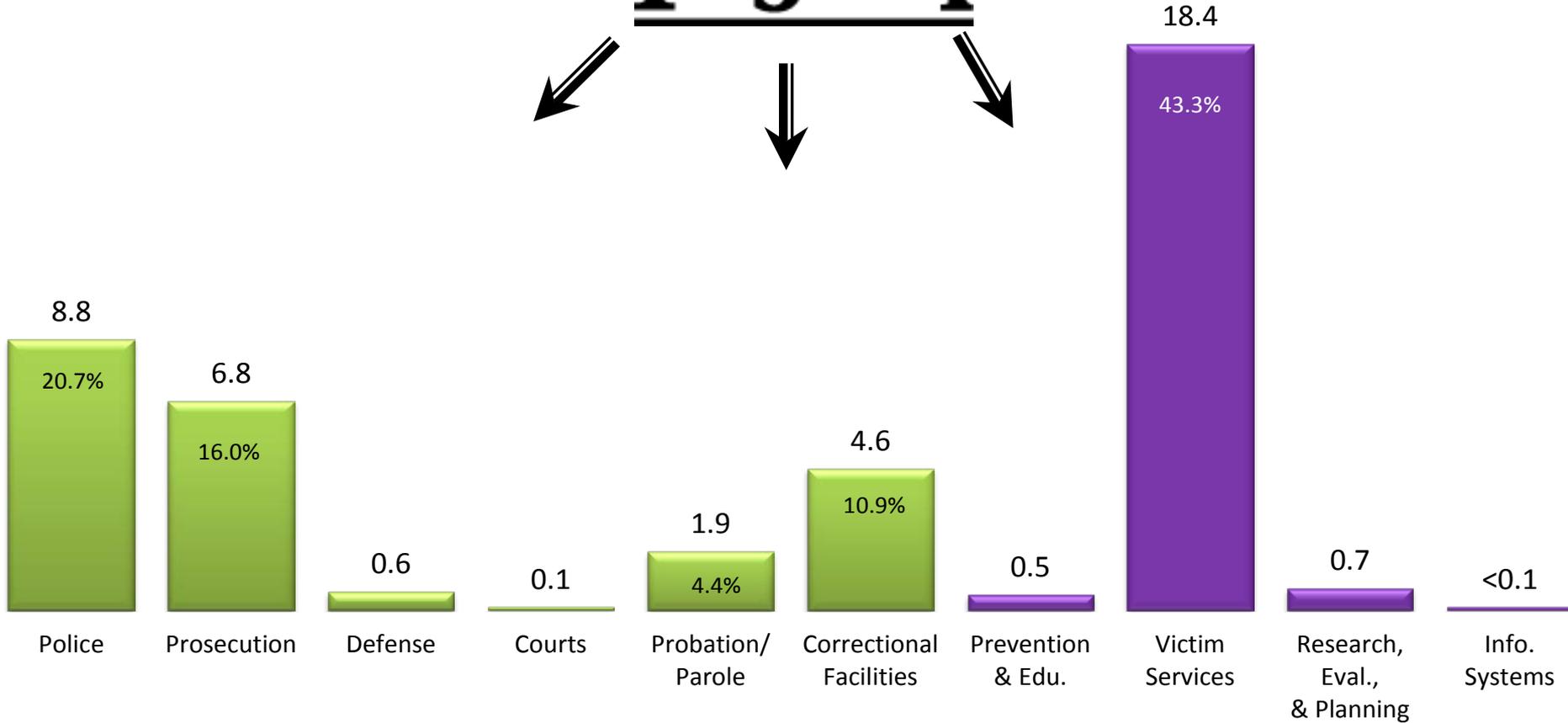


Criminal Justice System Agencies
50.4% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
49.6% of Grants Made

Outflows/Grants Made
 FY 2012
 (\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

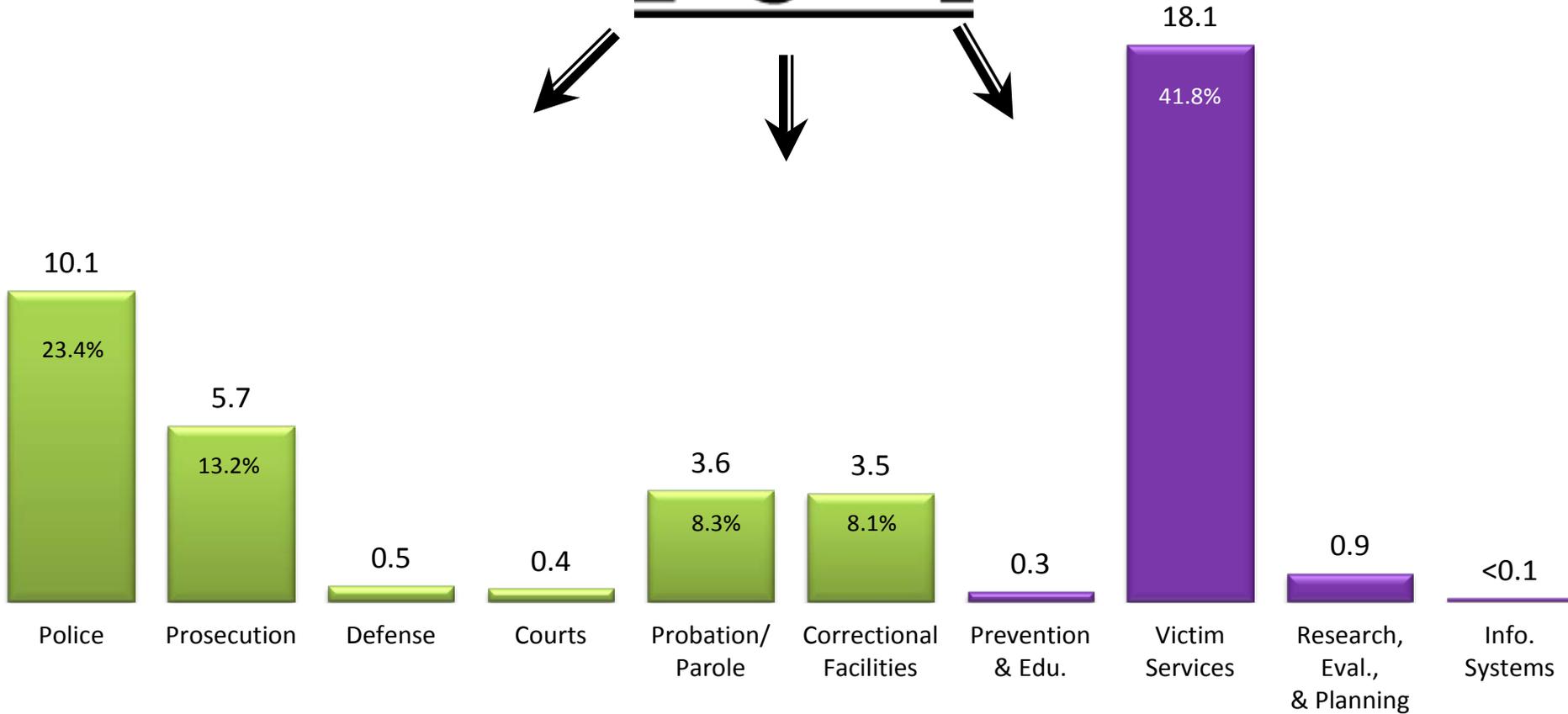


Criminal Justice System Agencies
 53.7% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
 46.3% of Grants Made
 11

Outflows/Grants Made
 FY 2013
 (\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

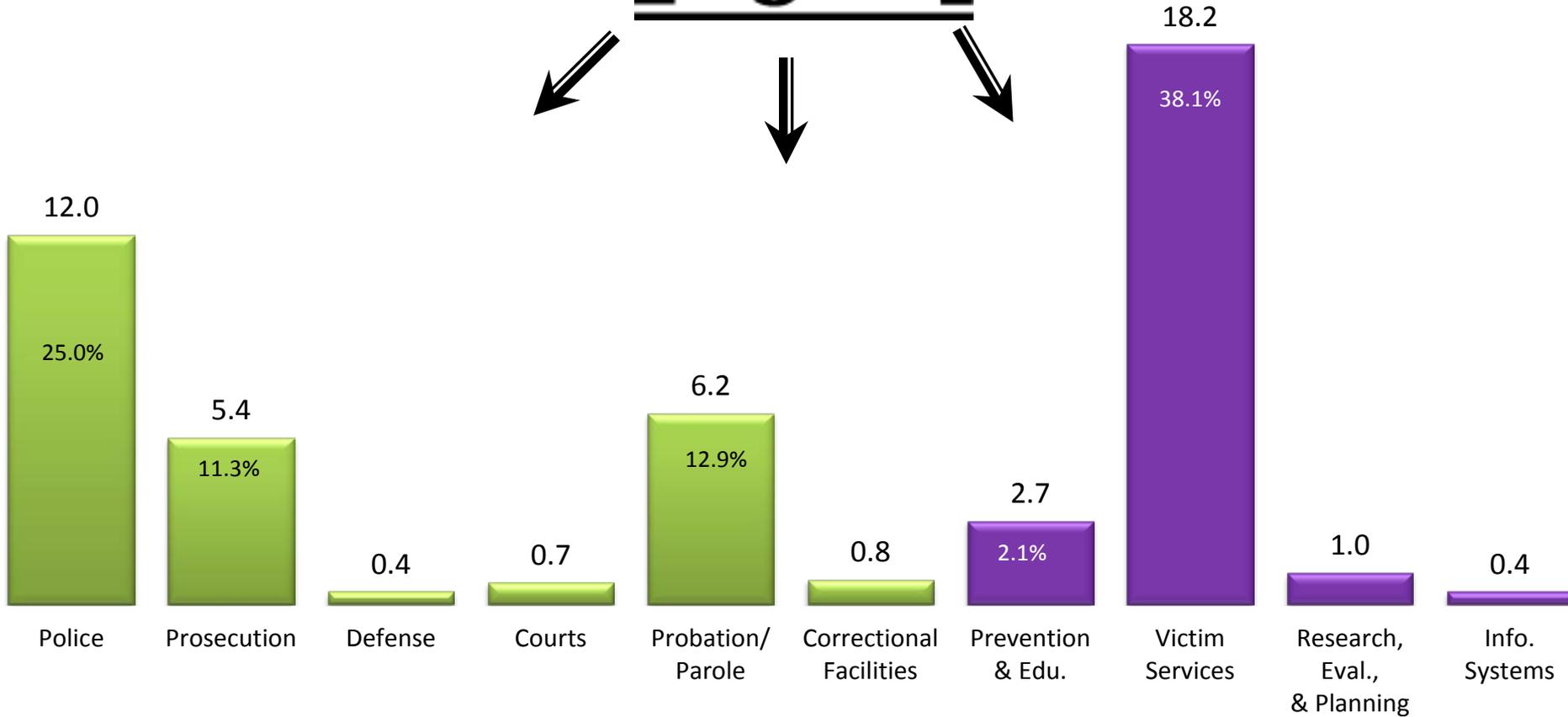
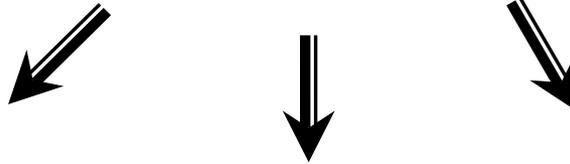


Criminal Justice System Agencies
 55.1% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
 44.9% of Grants Made
 12

Outflows/Grants Made
 FY 2014
 (\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA

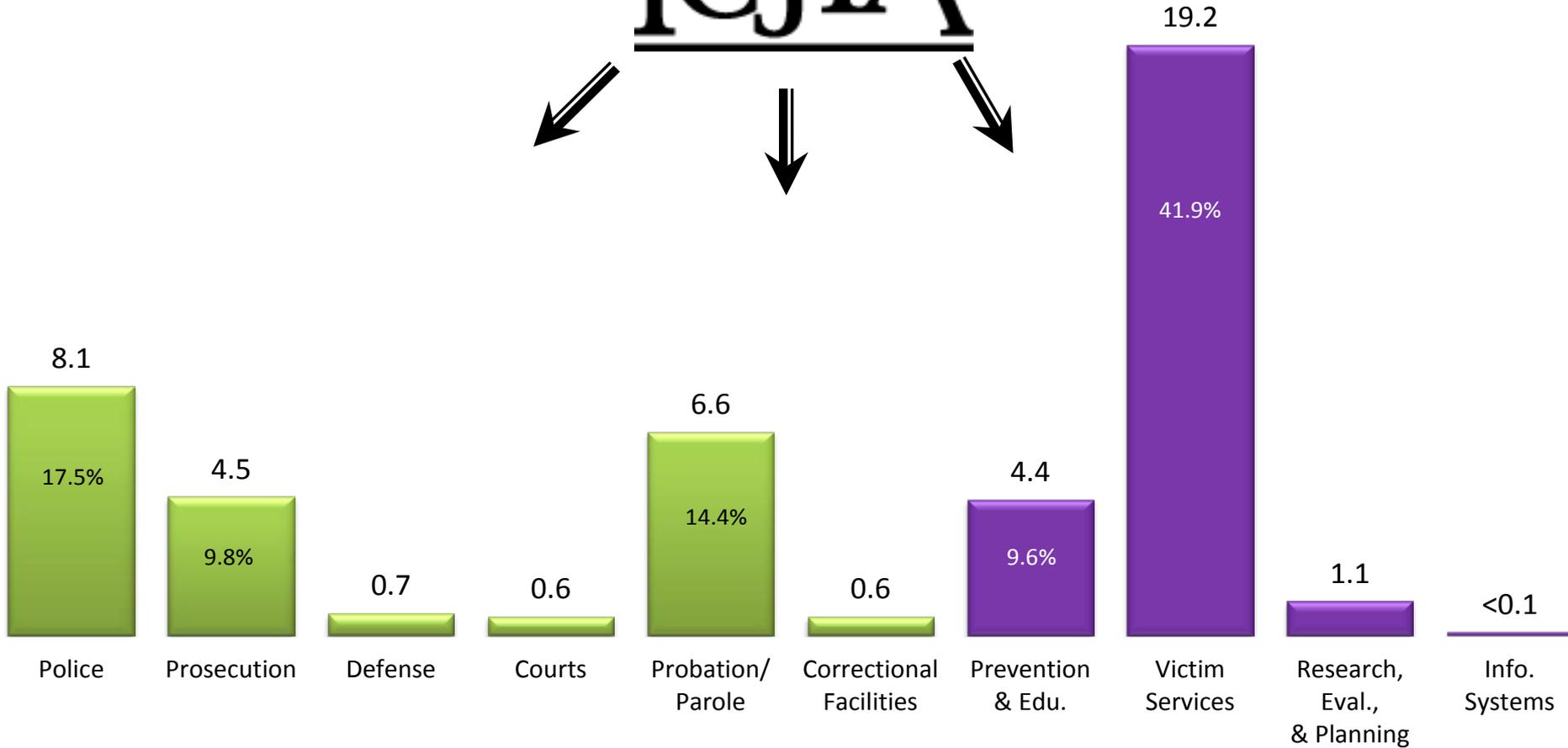


Criminal Justice System Agencies
 53.3% of Grants Made

Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
 46.7% of Grants Made 13

Outflows/Grants Made
FY 2015
(\$ in Millions; % of Total)

ICJIA



Criminal Justice System Agencies
45.9% of Grants Made

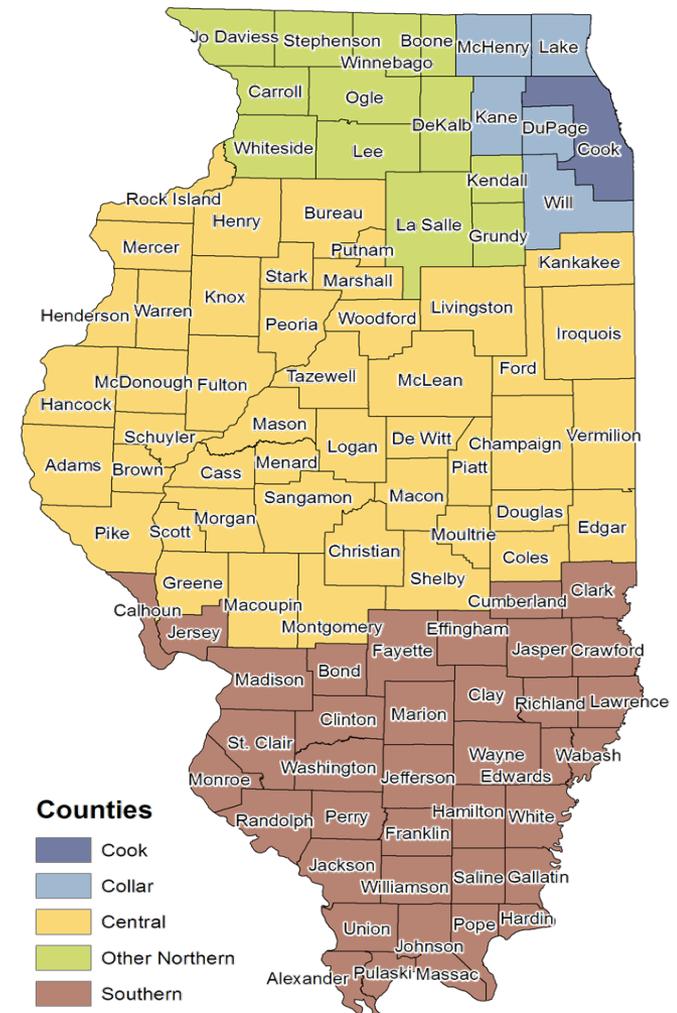
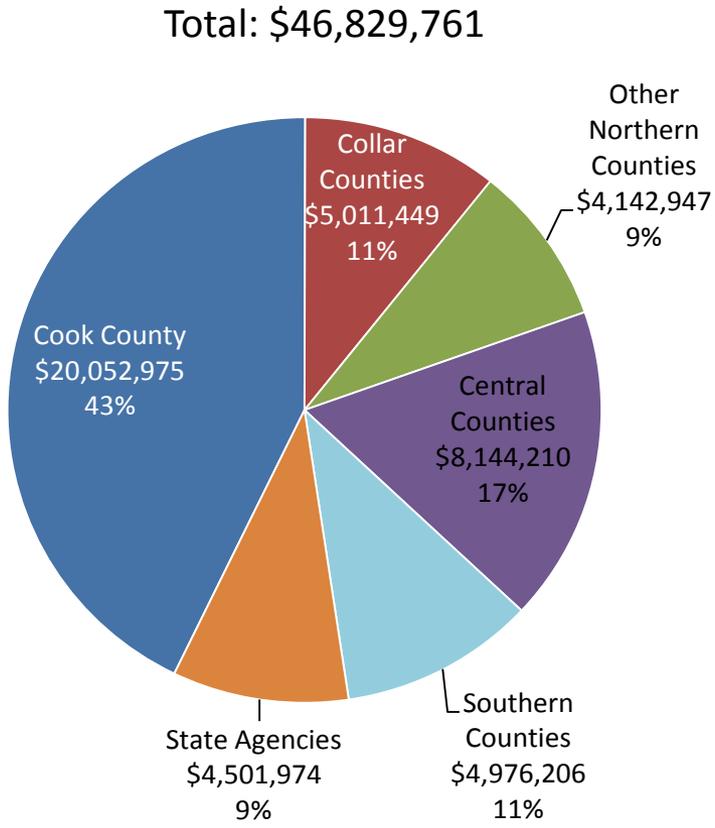
Non-Profit, University, ICJIA
54.1% of Grants Made

ICJIA

Federal and State Grants by Funding Category, Region, and Source

Fiscal Year 2015*

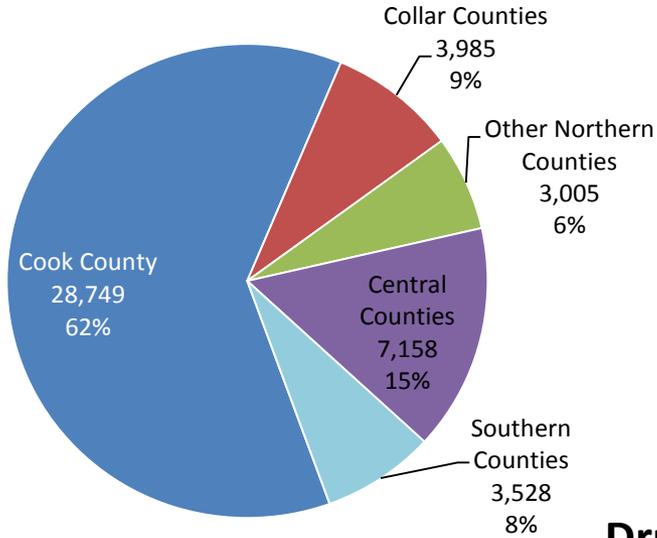
FY 2015 Funding by Region



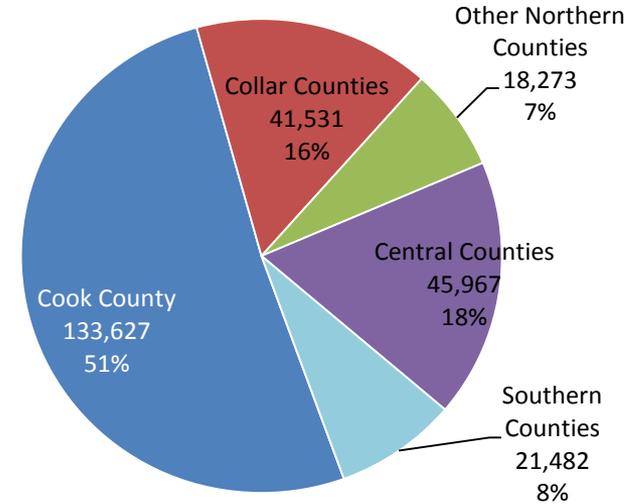
Source: ICJIA Grant Information Management System
Regions based on US Districts.

2014 Index Crime Incidents and Drug Arrests by Region

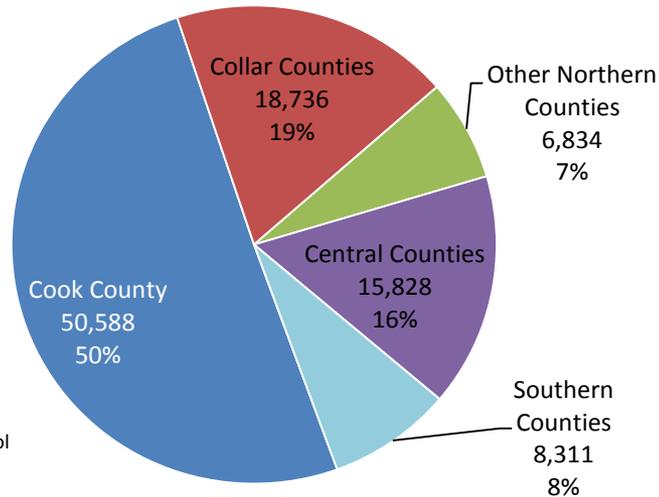
Violent Index Crime



Property Index Crime



Drug Arrests

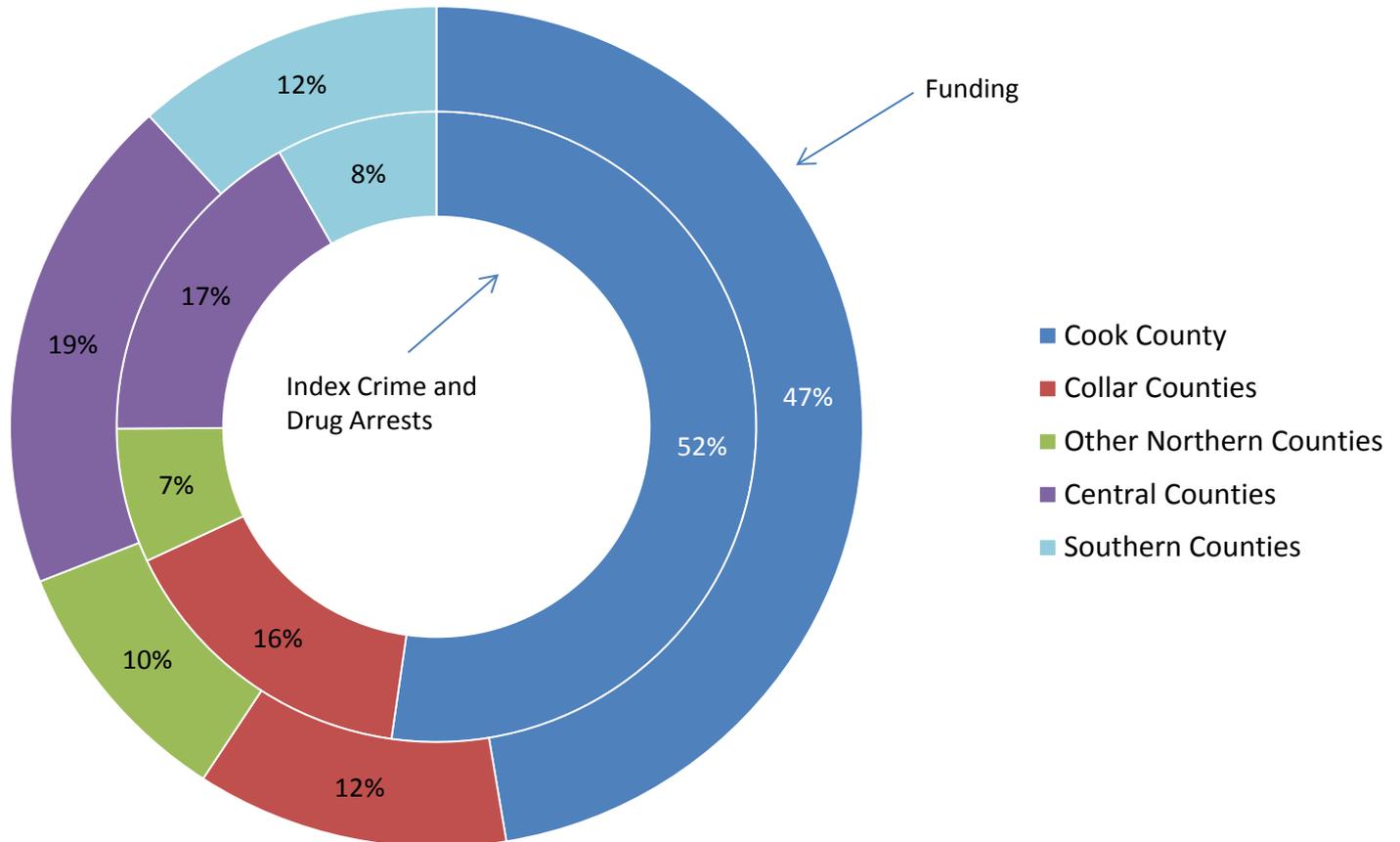


Violent Index crimes: Reported incidents of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery

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

Drug arrests: Arrests for violations for violations of the Illinois Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, and the Methamphetamine Control Act

2014 Total Index Crime Incidents and Drug Arrests and FY 2015 Funding by Region*



*Excludes funding to state agencies.

FY 2015 by Category and Funding Source

CATEGORY	JAG	VOCA	VAWA	OTHER	ARI	CF	DPA	IFVCC	MV	SFS	TOTALS
Police	\$2,129,444		\$1,142,193	\$1,384,553			\$634,935		\$2,909,720		\$8,200,845
Prosecution	\$2,710,965		\$1,277,747	\$15,420					\$505,884		\$4,510,016
Defense	\$298,744			\$396,576							\$695,320
Courts	\$203,976			\$5,000				\$584,505			\$793,481
Probation & Parole	\$310,362		\$199,761	\$151,806	\$5,973,094						\$6,635,023
Correctional Facilities	\$1,077,250		\$69,214	\$356,310							\$1,502,774
Prevention & Edu.	\$202,018			\$215,122		\$3,621,098				\$956,520	\$4,994,757
Victim Services		\$15,608,174	\$2,388,232				\$280,311				\$18,276,718
Research, Eval., and Planning	\$914,540									\$252,064	\$1,166,604
Info. Systems	\$54,224										\$54,224
Total	\$7,901,522	\$15,608,174	\$5,077,148	\$2,524,786	\$5,973,094	\$3,621,098	\$915,246	\$584,505	\$3,415,604	\$1,208,584	\$46,829,761

JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
 VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
 VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
 ARI – Adult Redeploy
 CF – Ceasefire
 DPA – Death Penalty Abolition
 IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

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

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

FY 2015 by Category and Funding Source (%)

CATEGORY	JAG	VOCA	VAWA	OTHER	ARI	CF	DPA	IFVCC	MV	SFS	TOTALS
Police	26.9%		22.5%	54.8%			69.4%		85.2%		17.5%
Prosecution	34.3%		25.2%	0.6%					14.8%		9.6%
Defense	3.8%			15.7%							1.5%
Courts	2.6%			0.2%				100.0%			1.7%
Probation & Parole	3.9%		3.9%	6.0%	100.0%						14.2%
Correctional Facilities	13.6%		1.4%	14.1%							3.2%
Prevention & Edu.	2.6%			8.5%		100.0%				79.1%	10.7%
Victim Services		100.0%	47.0%				30.6%				39.0%
Research, Eval., and Planning	11.6%									20.9%	2.5%
Info. Systems	0.7%										0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

JAG – Justice Assistance Grant
 VOCA – Victims of Crime Act
 VAWA – Violence Against Women Act
 ARI – Adult Redeploy
 CF – Ceasefire
 DPA – Death Penalty Abolition
 IFVCC – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

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

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

Improving the Quality of Data Reporting of Funded Programs

Strategic Opportunities Committee –
October 2015

Four Quadrants of Performance

Measurement

	Quantity	Quality
Effort	How much was done? What functions were performed?	How well was it done? How well were the activities performed?
Effect	How many are better off?	How much are they better off and in what ways?

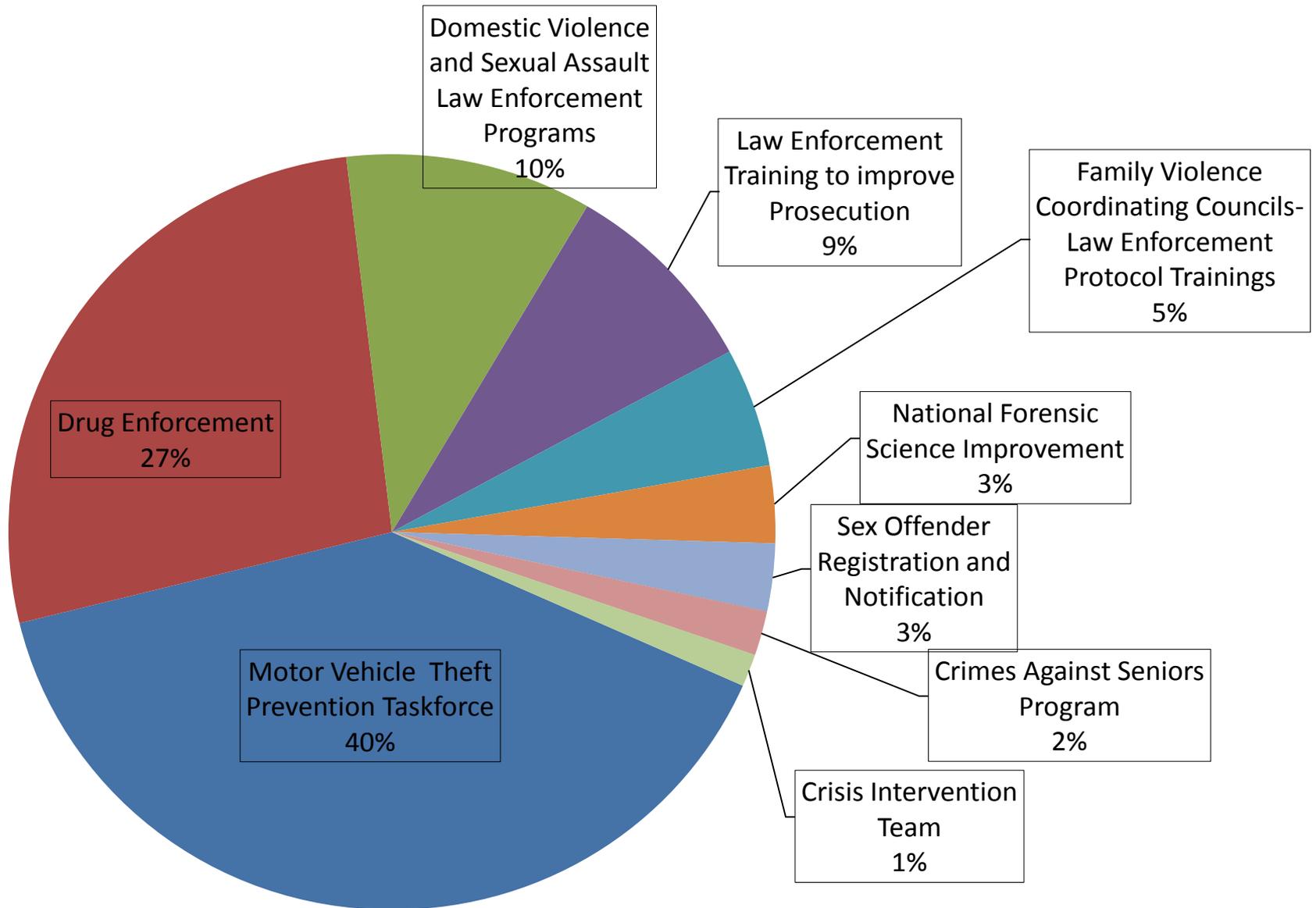
Improve sexual assault victim outcomes by providing direct services

	Quantity	Quality
Effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of outreach efforts • Number of victims served • Number of services offered • Number of services accessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of services provided that meet evidence based practices • Avg. amount of time b/w service seeking and delivery • Caseload per counselor • Avg. amount of time spent per victim
Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victims who completed treatment • Number of victims who report reduction in trauma symptoms • Types of improvements noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of victims served who completed treatment • Percent of victims served reporting reductions in trauma symptoms • Avg. amount of change in victim trauma symptoms

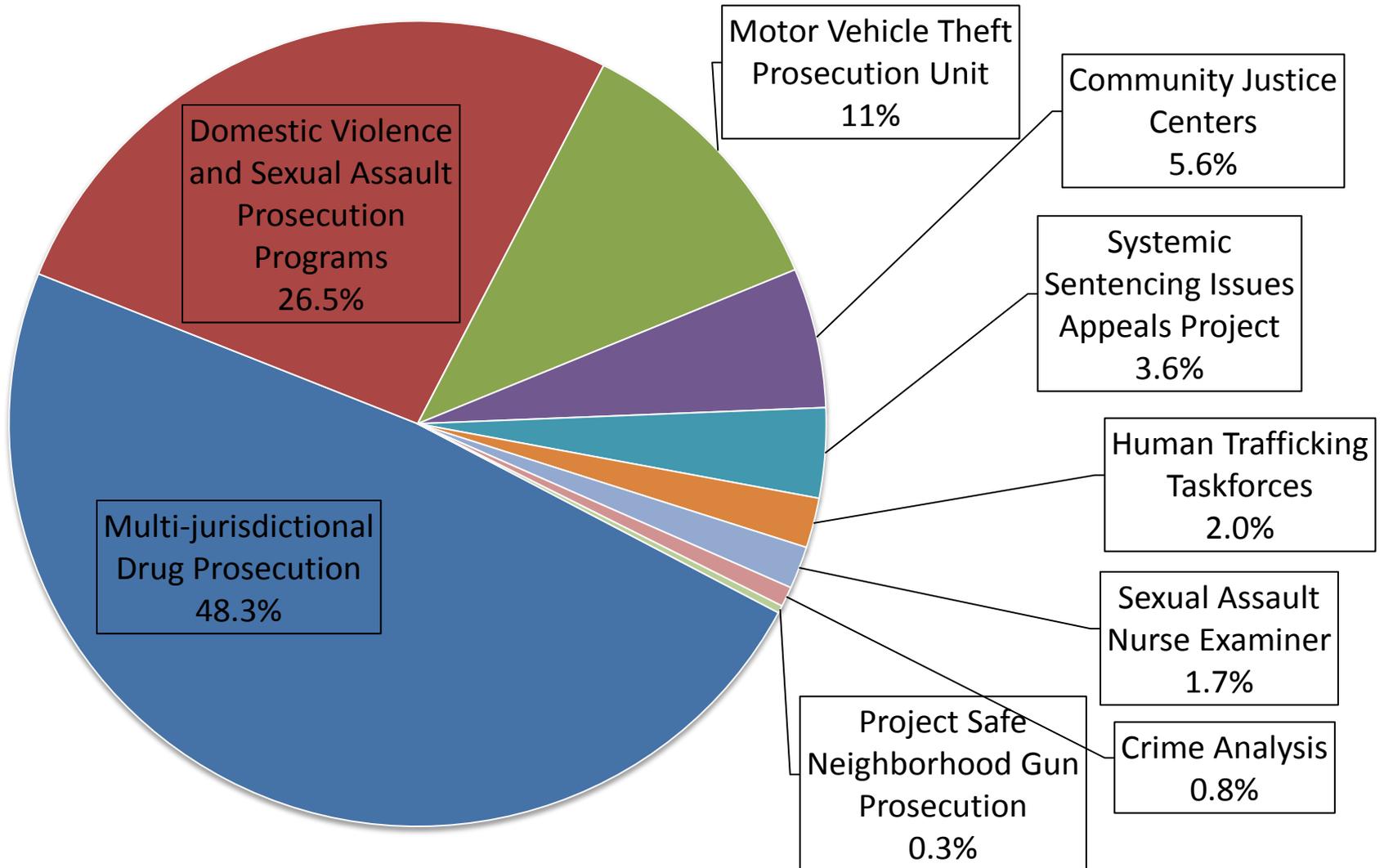
ICJIA

Strategic Opportunities Committee
December 2015

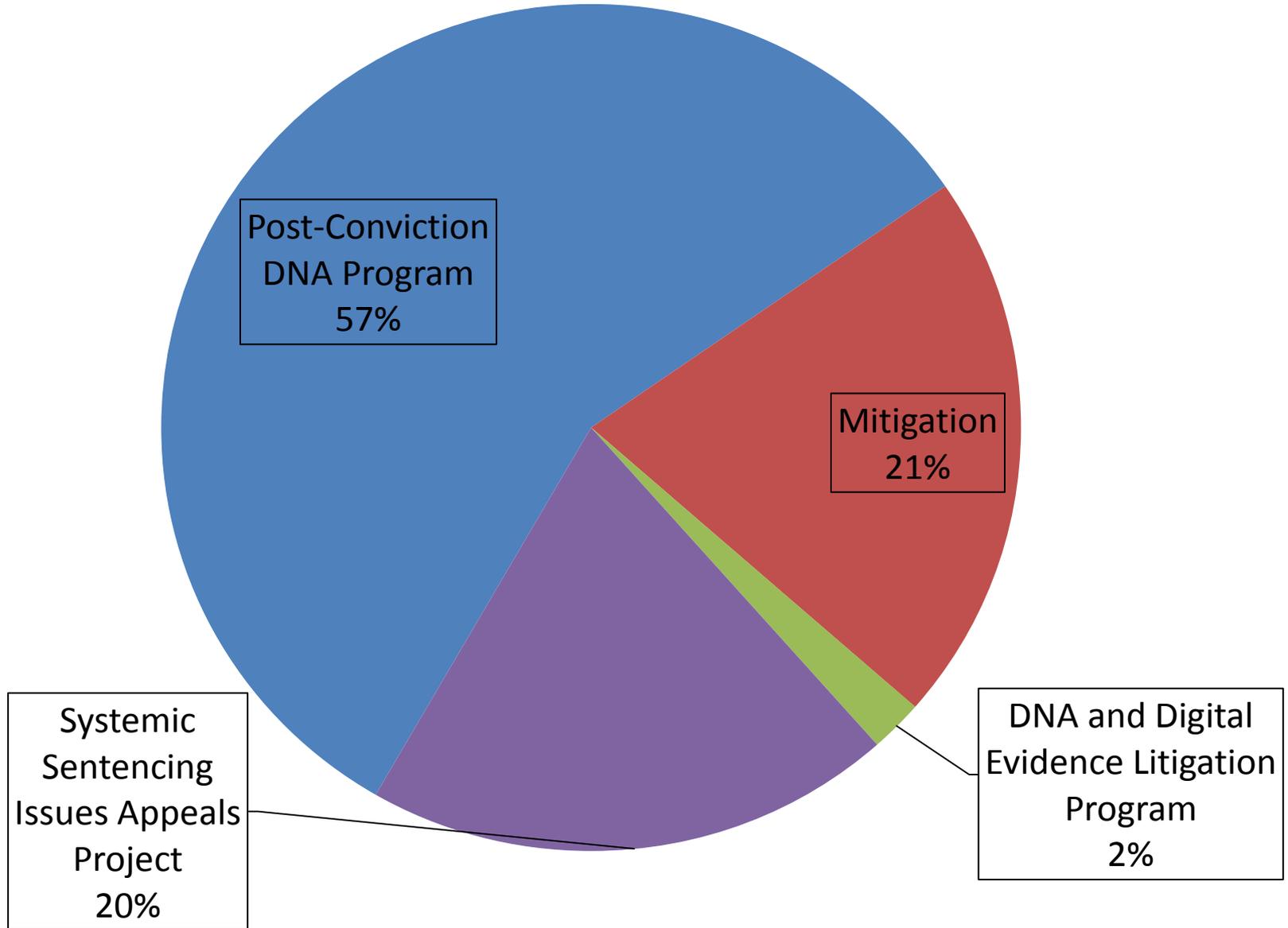
Police – \$8.1 Million



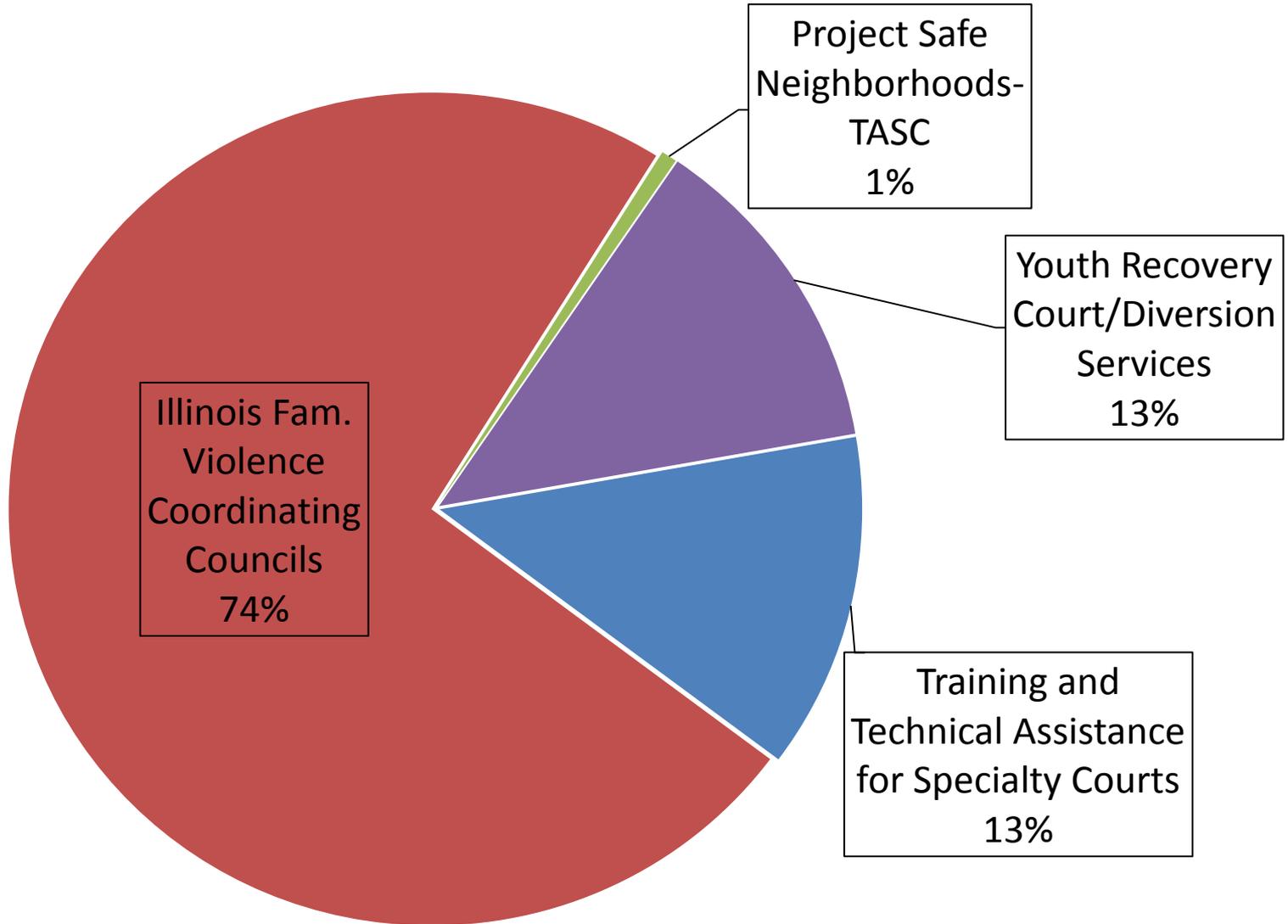
Prosecutor– \$4.5 Million



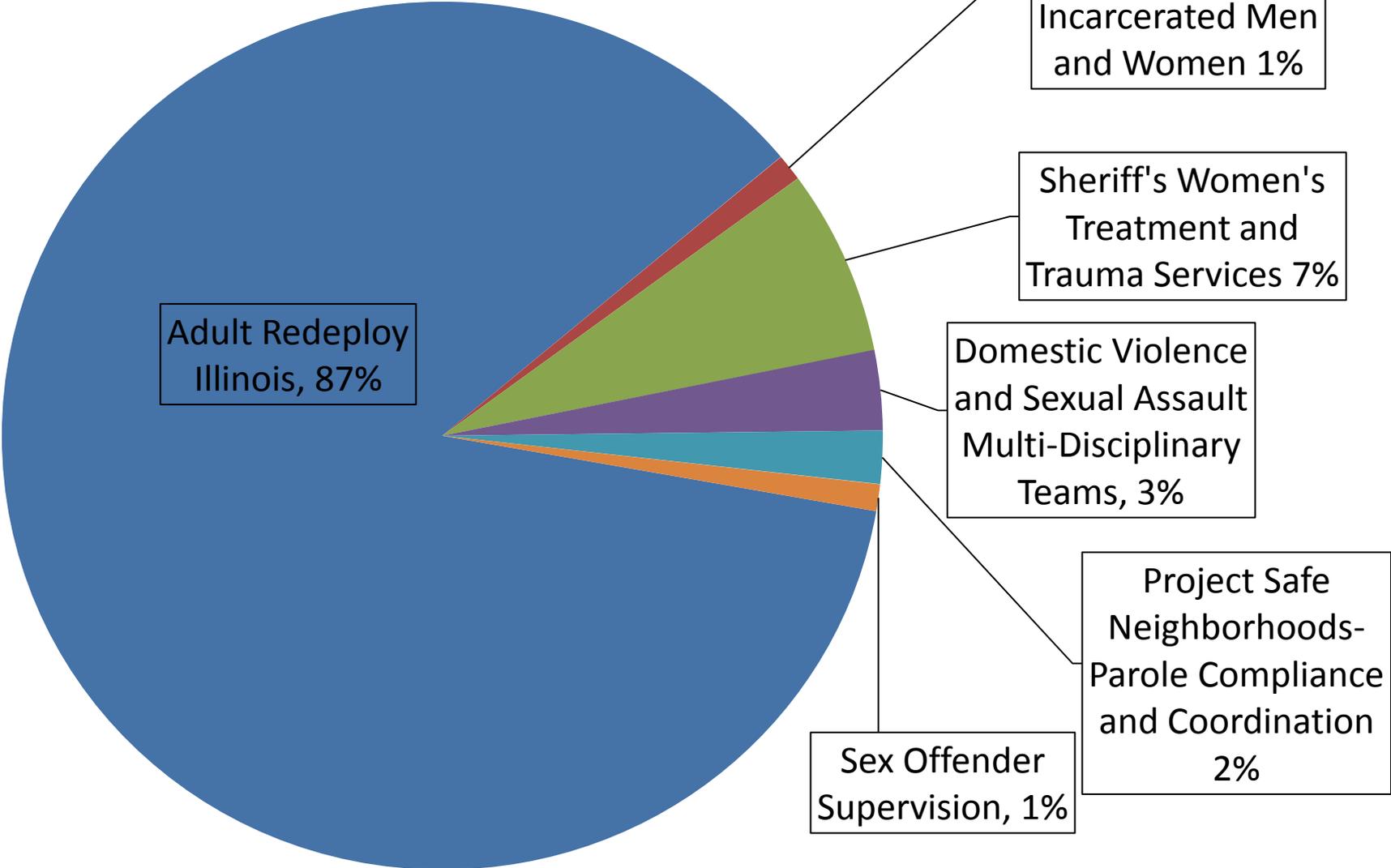
Defense: \$695,000



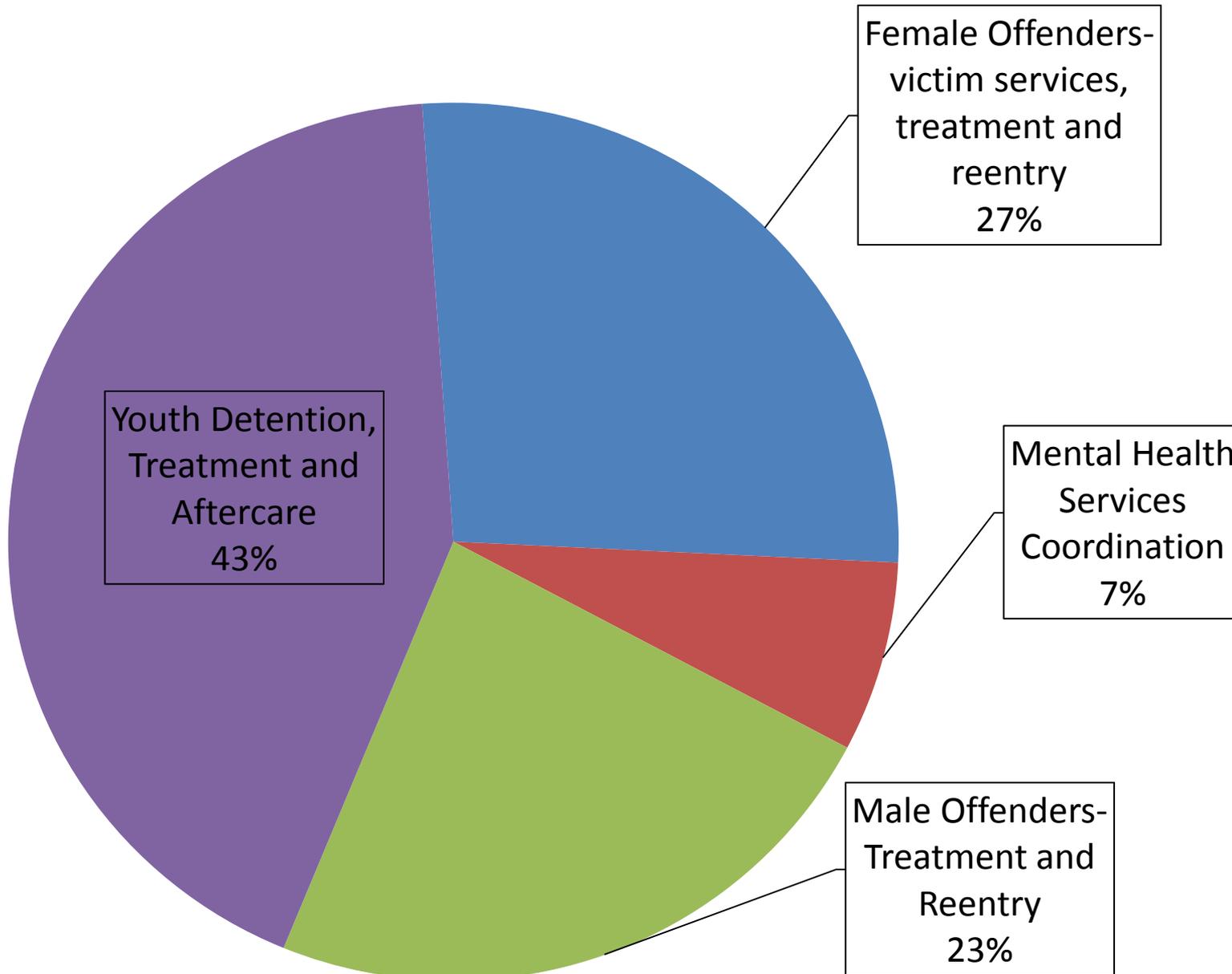
Courts – \$790,000



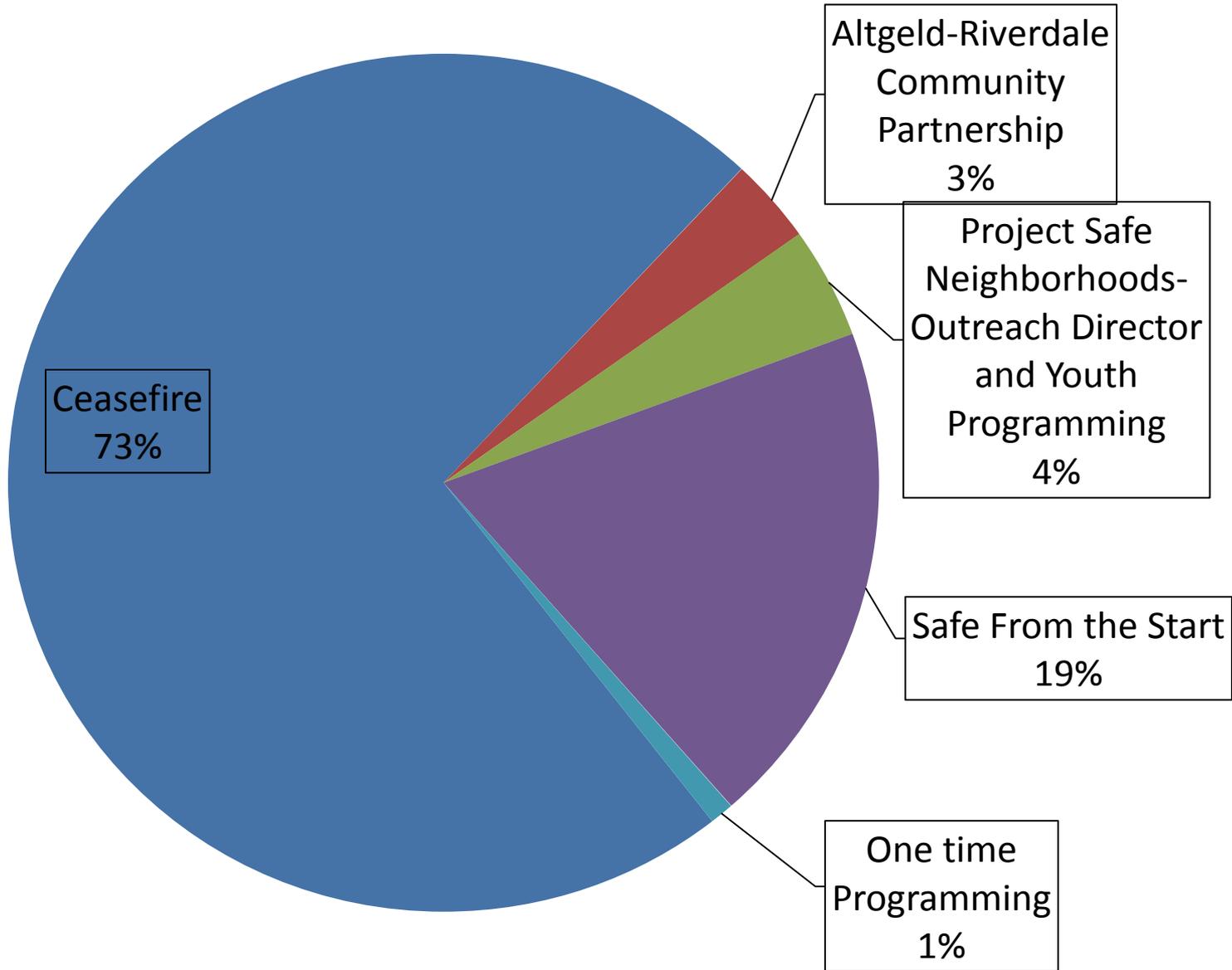
Probation and Parole: \$6.9 Million



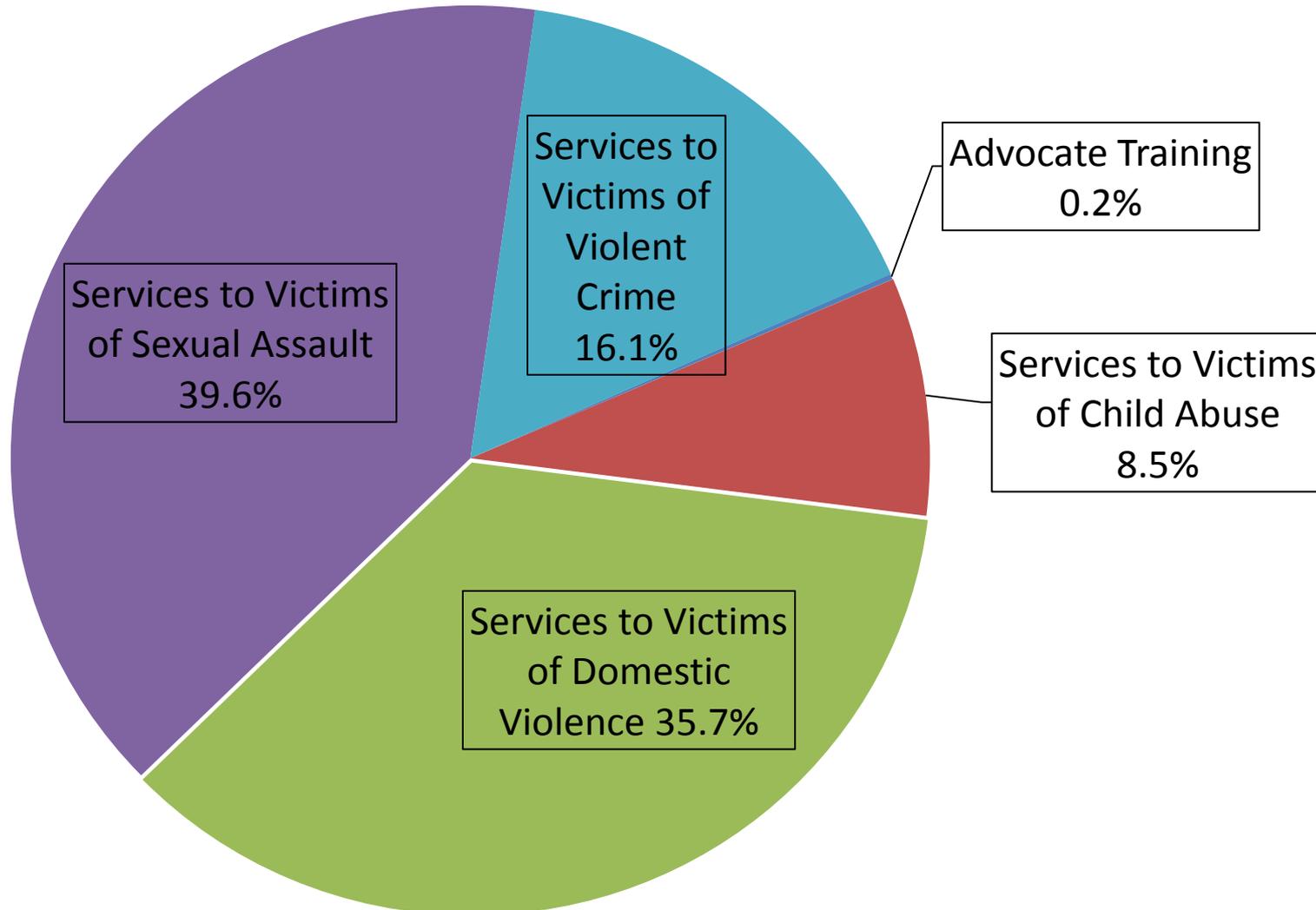
Correctional Programming \$1.2 Million



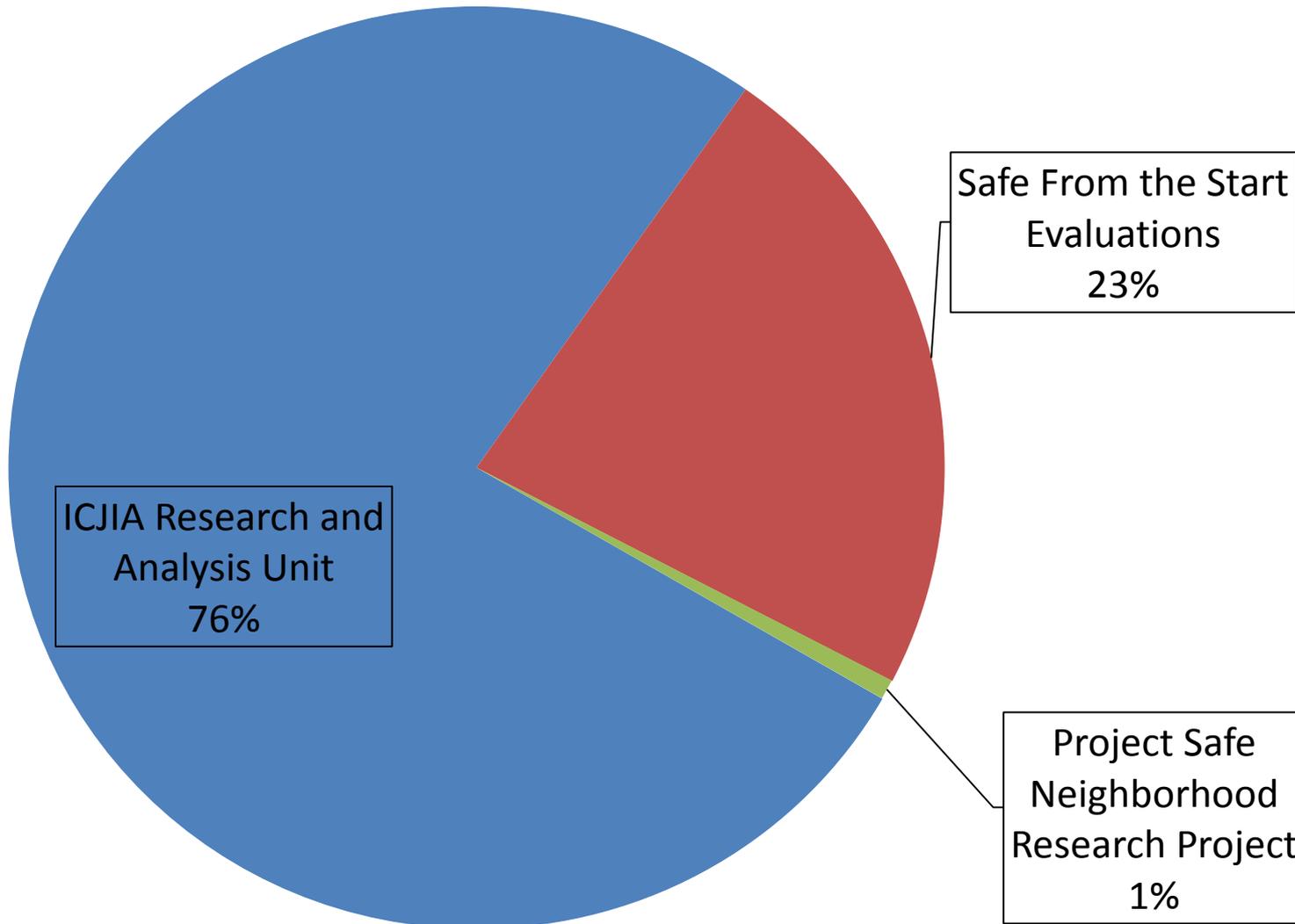
Crime Prevention and Education: \$4.9 Million



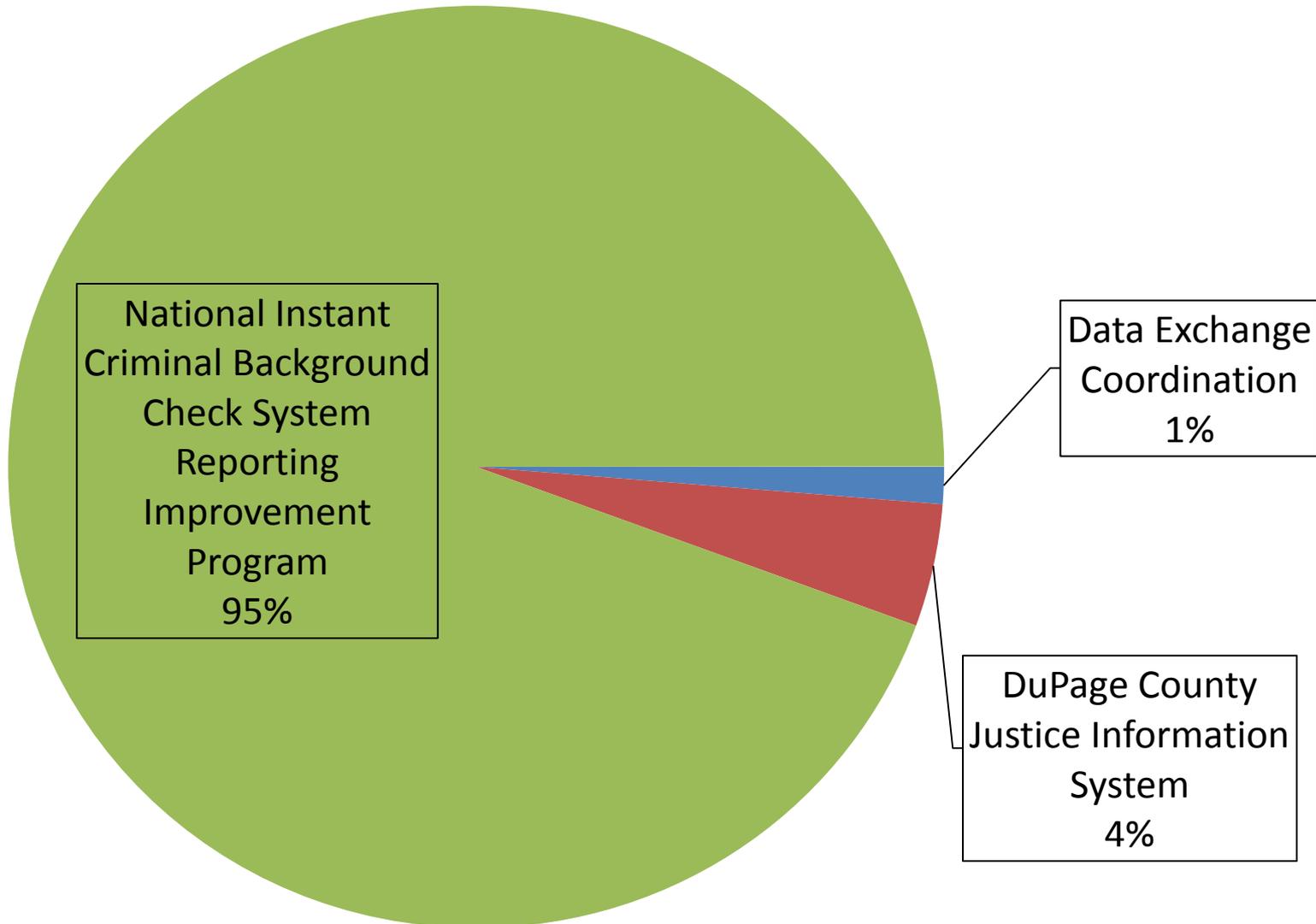
Crime Victim and Witness Programming: \$18.3 Million



Research and Evaluation: \$1.1 Million



Criminal Justice Information Systems: \$980,000





**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

To: Strategic Opportunities Committee

From: John Maki, Executive Director

Date: February 18, 2016

Subject: Proposed VOCA and VAWA Strategic Planning Process

Attachments: 2014-16 Victim Service Funding Plan

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

Background

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

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

- The U.S. Office of Justice Programs’ rules and regulations;
- State law, most importantly the 2014 Illinois Grants Accountability and Transparency Act (“GATA”), which requires a rigorous use of competitive Request for Proposals (“RFP’s”) to determine funding;

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

Proposed Process

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

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

I. Technical assistance and Authority internal capacity building.

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

Under this same prong, the Authority will make the following essential improvements to its operations through the use of VOCA’s administrative funds:

1. Hire necessary support staff to administer the funds, including a victimologist (a researcher who specializes in victimization, who will lead the Authority's research unit work on VOCA and VAWA activities), legal support, grant monitors, and a grantee auditor.
2. Issue an RFP in February to rewrite InfoNet's application code. InfoNet is a web-based data collection system used by over 100 victim service providers statewide and supported by the Authority. InfoNet's data has informed victim services strategic planning for nearly two decades. The system's utility and efficiency will improve exponentially after its code is rewritten to incorporate technology advances since it was first implemented in 2001, increasing utility for existing users and improving data quality and accessibility. The Authority has already worked with the State's Chief Information Officer to design an RFP for InfoNet's rewrite based on a \$250,000 award it has received from the federal Office for Victims of Crime to support this project. The Authority estimates that the total cost for InfoNet's rewrite will be \$450,000.
3. Issue an RFP for a new grant-management system, which will enable ICJIA to monitor its grants effectively, reduce redundant activities and improve the management of over \$150 million in federal and state funding for over 200 grantees. The new system will be web-based, allowing the grantees to input program data that will be used to analyze performance metrics and accelerate ICJIA's ability to communicate internally and externally with grant stakeholders. It will be designed to integrate seamlessly with the State's new ERP system.

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

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

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

These grants have varied end dates ranging from summer 2016 to spring of 2017. To ensure that there is no lapse in core victim services, and to responsibly bolster the capacity of currently funded programs, Authority staff recommends that the agency approve a 25% increase to the current grantees' funding levels as identified in the 2014-16 Plan, from \$15,062,270 to \$18,827,837. Authority staff further recommends that up to \$2 million of the FFY 15 VOCA funds be made available for a transitional housing for domestic and sexual violence victims RFP. This figure is an estimated increase from the amount that was allocated to transitional housing in

prior years. The 2014-16 Plan identified transitional housing as an important victim service, but the Authority was ultimately not able to support the programming due to the previous VOCA funding level. The goal of this housing program is to help victims beyond the immediate emergency housing phase. The impact of these services is great as the programming strengthens families by preventing homelessness and by providing services that increased victim's preparedness for living independently and free from violent crime. After this allocation, there will be a balance of approximately \$39 million to fund programs identified through the strategic planning process.

III. Strategic plan and implementation.

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

Conclusion

Through its more than 30 year history, the Authority has earned the reputation as one of the leading state-based centers for victim services and best practices. With the opportunity presented by the unprecedented increase of VOCA funding, the Authority is committed to continuing this tradition and using research-driven funding and strategic planning to improve outcomes for victims and in so doing strengthening the Illinois criminal justice system.

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women
In Illinois
A Multi-Year Plan: FFY14-16**

Bruce Rauner, Governor

John Maki, Executive Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction	
A. Approval Date for S*T*O*P* VAWA Implementation Plan	1
B. Time Period Covered	1
II. Description of Planning Process	2
A. Documentation of Participation	3
B. Coordination with Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and Public Health Services	3
III. Needs and Context	
A. State Population demographics and geographical Information	5
B. Distribution of Underserved Populations	7
C. Illinois Criminal Justice Data	22
IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches	
A. Identified Goals	38
a. Domestic Violence-related Homicide	39
B. Priority Areas	
a. Current Programs Supported with STOP VAWA Funds by Purpose Area	39
b. Current Distribution of STOP VAWA funds by Discipline	44
c. Documentation of Need, Intent and Result	47
d. 20% SA Set a Side	47
C. Grant-making Strategy and Funding Cycle	50
a. Current Distribution of STOP VAWA funds by Region	52
D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims	
a. Culturally Specific Communities	52
V. Conclusion	53
Appendix A: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Membership List	55
Appendix B: Agendas from Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services Meetings	56
Appendix C: Documentation of Participation	58
Appendix D: Documentation of Need, Intent, and Result	

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

Honorable Elizabeth Robb, Chairman

**Honorable Anita Alvarez, Vice-Chairman
State's Attorney of Cook County**

**John Baldwin, Director
Illinois Department of Corrections**

**Honorable Dorothy Brown
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook
County**

**Amy Campanelli
Cook County Public Defender**

**Honorable Thomas J. Dart
Sheriff of Cook County**

**Patrick Delfino, Director
Office of the State's Attorneys' Appellate
Prosecutor**

**John Escalante, Interim Superintendent
Chicago Police Department**

**Brent Fischer, Director
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and
Standards Board**

**Honorable Maureen Josh
Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb
County**

**Honorable Bryan Kibler
State's Attorney of Effingham County**

**Honorable Lisa Madigan
Office of the Illinois Attorney General**

**Michael D. McCoy, Sheriff
Peoria County**

**Pamela Paziotopoulos Senior Counsel
Dussias Skallas LLP**

**Michael J. Pelletier, Director
Office of the State Appellate Defender**

**Toni Preckwinkle, President
Cook County Board of Commissioners**

**Leo Schmitz, Director
Illinois State Police**

**Dr. Nirav D. Shah, Director
Illinois Department of Public Health**

**George Sheldon, Director
Illinois Department of Children & Family
Services**

**Rick Tanksley, Chief
Village of Oak Park Police Department**

**Jennifer Vollen-Katz
Executive Director
The John Howard Association of Illinois**

**Paula Wolff, Director
Illinois Justice Project**

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

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

The Committee considered:

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

Based on the above information and mindful of the differences in purposes and allowable activities between the two funds and in consideration of the information detailed in the following sections of the plan, the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee developed priority program types for the use of VAWA funds and funding priorities for the use of VOCA funds. This plan will be reviewed for approval by the Authority Board at its June 6, 2014, meeting.

In summary, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY14-16 VAWA funds are used principally to continue to support programs that:

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

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

A. Documentation of Participation

See Appendix (C)

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

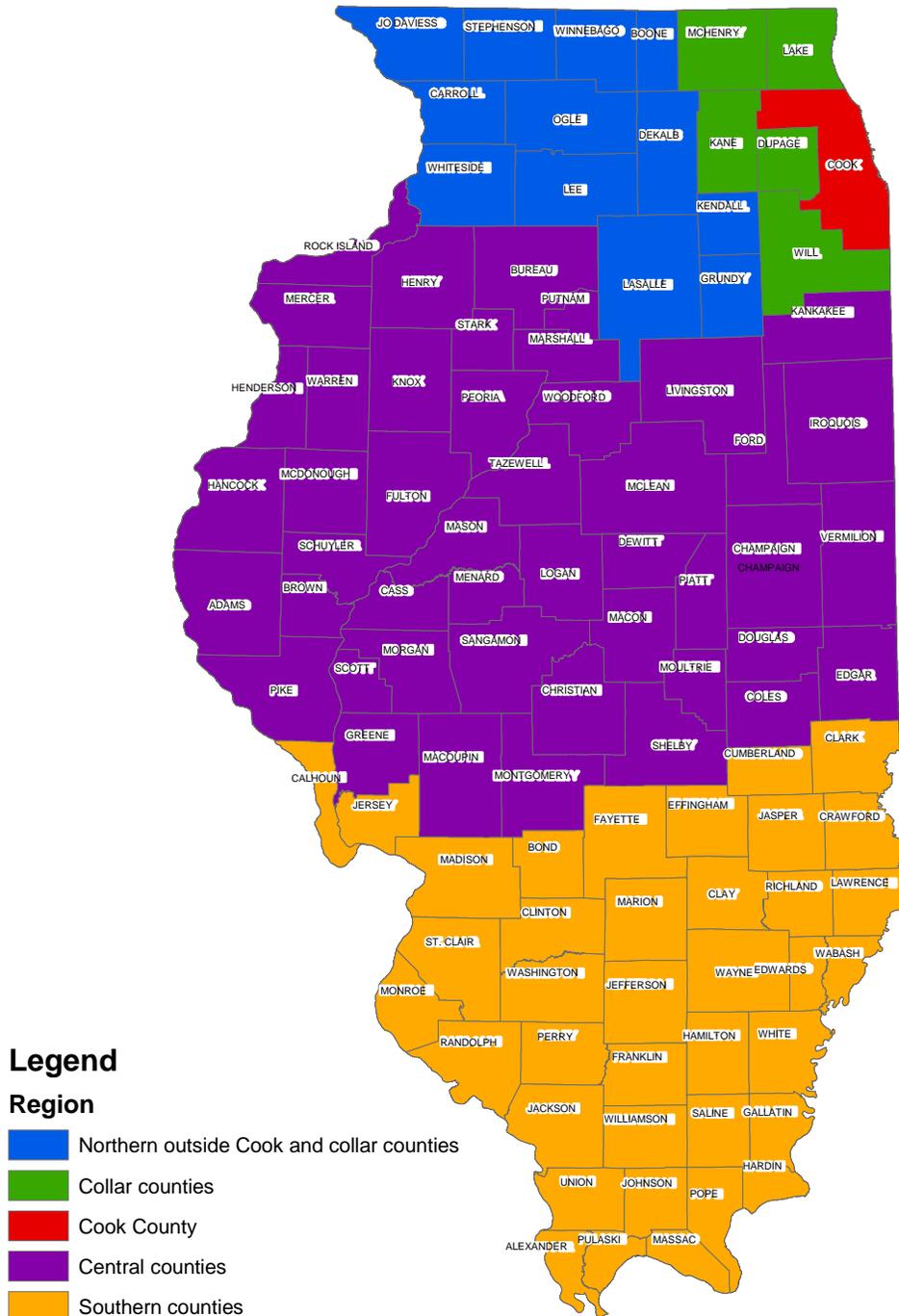
In the process of planning the October Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meetings for the development of the 2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan, material was requested from the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) for the Family Violence Prevention and

Services Act program, and from the Illinois Department of Public Health (DPH) for Public Health Services Act: Rape Prevention Education program. Both agencies were asked to participate in the VSAHC meetings and present information. Since both agencies indicated that they were working on plans for the related programs, the VSAHC meetings would occur first and that the VAWA Implementation Plan would be used as references for the other plans.

III NEED AND CONTEXT

A. State Population demographics and geographical information

Illinois regions



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

Regional classifications of counties

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

Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2012

County/Region	Total Population	Black	Black Hispanic	White	White Hispanic	*AI/AN	*AI/AN Hispanic	**API	**API Hispanic
Adams	67,197	2,933	43	63,557	118	170	4	537	2
Alexander	7,748	2,879	43	4,785	118	35	4	49	2
Bond	17,644	1,220	37	16,211	499	117	30	96	6
Boone	53,940	1,595	282	50,993	10,053	437	362	915	128
Brown	6,914	1,317	22	5,475	305	88	75	34	11
Bureau	34,323	389	71	33,480	2,645	160	80	294	29
Calhoun	5,014	19	1	4,969	40	10	0	16	0
Carroll	15,011	208	14	14,663	441	61	21	79	2
Cass	13,338	526	115	12,637	2,184	92	66	83	16
Champaign	203,276	27,702	940	154,492	9,597	836	372	20,246	296
Christian	34,638	662	14	33,675	480	62	13	239	12
Clark	16,209	135	4	15,989	180	29	1	56	2
Clay	13,766	118	10	13,528	162	32	3	88	0
Clinton	38,061	1,544	54	36,127	963	131	52	259	19
Coles	53,655	2,415	103	50,497	1,033	155	54	588	21
Cook	5,231,351	1,324,777	48,887	3,489,325	1,184,419	47,990	38,043	369,259	14,595
Crawford	19,600	1,014	27	18,399	342	62	18	125	9
Cumberland	10,968	75	11	10,840	72	21	1	32	1
DeKalb	104,704	7,705	344	93,421	10,088	498	343	3,080	258
De Witt	16,434	187	15	16,130	328	32	7	85	4
Douglas	19,853	171	38	19,517	1,249	48	16	117	16
DuPage	927,987	49,711	3,198	769,870	119,752	4,555	3,222	103,851	1,775
Edgar	18,191	127	6	17,975	189	36	9	53	1
Edwards	6,684	52	1	6,595	64	14	5	23	1
Effingham	34,353	204	18	33,896	553	82	49	171	6
Fayette	22,014	1,067	26	20,824	312	56	17	67	5
Ford	14,008	158	24	13,755	321	38	8	57	1
*American Indian & Alaska Native **Asian Pacific Islander									

County/Region	Total Population	Black	Black Hispanic	White	White Hispanic	*AI/AN	*AI/AN Hispanic	**API	**API Hispanic
Franklin	39,407	273	22	38,808	462	154	40	172	5
Fulton	36,651	1,470	77	34,789	704	240	148	152	16
Gallatin	5,430	53	1	5,355	76	16	0	6	0
Greene	13,576	160	2	13,364	120	31	6	21	0
Grundy	50,281	838	76	48,769	4,104	181	116	493	43
Hamilton	8,370	68	0	8,249	94	29	17	24	1
Hancock	18,891	112	5	18,652	226	55	15	72	2
Hardin	4,258	29	0	4,167	68	25	1	37	0
Henderson	7,043	46	2	6,952	85	22	0	23	0
Henry	50,155	1,136	78	48,598	2,459	145	77	276	13
Iroquois	29,240	392	18	28,599	1,716	92	39	157	13
Jackson	60,071	9,262	288	48,017	2,002	414	152	2,378	58
Jasper	9,614	44	4	9,508	90	17	3	45	0
Jefferson	38,720	3,647	129	34,624	698	130	40	319	7
Jersey	22,742	197	10	22,361	227	72	16	112	1
Jo Daviess	22,549	195	19	22,203	648	46	20	105	4
Johnson	12,760	1,080	31	11,593	332	49	25	38	9
Kane	522,487	34,027	4,134	461,083	152,039	6,057	5,200	21,320	1,470
Kankakee	113,040	18,274	522	92,877	9,625	534	293	1,355	85
Kendall	118,105	7,774	527	105,463	17,817	618	428	4,250	180
Knox	52,247	4,578	216	47,020	2,319	214	114	435	26
Lake	702,120	54,675	4,520	589,751	132,125	6,847	5,412	50,847	1,722
LaSalle	112,973	2,852	231	108,705	9,114	441	192	975	42
Lawrence	16,604	1,730	65	14,754	480	60	23	60	12
Lee	35,037	1,967	91	32,618	1,706	120	54	332	25
Livingston	38,647	2,177	77	36,127	1,549	106	38	237	11
Logan	30,013	2,512	87	27,133	785	130	61	238	13
McDonough	32,537	1,936	85	29,794	706	109	40	698	21
McHenry	308,145	4,763	562	292,656	34,736	1,607	1,061	9,119	317

*AIN/AN = American Indian & Alaska Native **API = Asian Pacific Islander

County/Region	Total Population	Black	Black Hispanic	White	White Hispanic	*AI/AN	*AI/AN Hispanic	**API	**API Hispanic
McLean	172,281	14,537	468	148,528	7,102	585	217	8,631	159
Macon	110,122	19,765	255	88,596	1,831	302	65	1,459	53
Macoupin	47,231	575	15	46,316	399	162	26	178	13
Madison	267,883	22,795	308	240,979	7,100	1,007	276	3,102	122
Marion	38,894	1,830	53	36,655	525	153	34	256	3
Marshall	12,327	79	6	12,133	316	35	13	80	5
Mason	14,327	101	2	14,120	126	48	7	58	2
Massac	15,234	1,004	25	14,108	324	65	8	57	3
Menard	12,722	167	10	12,473	140	35	7	47	1
Mercer	16,219	108	9	16,030	323	19	2	62	2
Monroe	33,357	140	13	32,943	445	71	12	203	9
Montgomery	29,620	1,049	10	28,379	456	60	10	132	1
Morgan	35,272	1,205	47	32,513	663	125	57	197	13
Moultrie	14,933	97	6	14,768	157	33	2	35	2
Ogle	52,848	699	77	51,605	4,612	177	75	367	75
Peoria	187,254	36,165	708	143,373	6,569	862	390	6,854	137
Perry	22,058	2,050	45	19,790	555	95	39	123	14
Piatt	16,504	131	8	16,257	172	33	3	83	6
Pike	16,308	333	3	15,885	169	36	8	54	3
Pope	4,272	304	9	3,926	64	30	1	12	0
Pulaski	5,998	2,051	31	3,890	69	26	1	31	2
Putnam	5,886	62	3	5,798	262	8	4	18	0
Randolph	32,956	3,425	65	29,301	765	82	40	148	17
Richland	16,176	139	6	15,835	213	36	9	166	3
Rock Island	147,457	15,207	970	127,792	16,011	951	584	3,507	154
St. Clair	268,858	84,192	796	178,852	8,173	1,149	319	4,665	195
Saline	24,946	1,198	34	23,476	300	111	13	161	17
Sangamon	199,271	25,867	401	168,813	3,339	584	132	4,007	61
Schuyler	7,457	261	7	7,159	116	14	3	23	5
*AIN/AN = American Indian & Alaska Native **API = Asian Pacific Islander									

County/Region	Total Population	Black	Black Hispanic	White	White Hispanic	*AI/AN	*AI/AN Hispanic	**API	**API Hispanic
Scott	5,290	39	5	5,230	42	10	0	11	0
Shelby	22,196	108	9	21,968	190	52	11	68	1
Stark	5,946	56	1	5,845	59	14	5	31	0
Stephenson	46,959	5,000	134	41,438	1,254	122	44	399	11
Tazewell	135,949	2,038	95	132,171	2,603	487	115	1,253	36
Union	17,647	267	17	17,156	807	129	63	95	4
Vermilion	80,727	11,451	371	68,258	3,109	342	146	676	28
Wabash	11,727	145	9	11,455	127	35	9	92	7
Warren	17,731	482	68	16,938	1,460	77	40	234	18
Washington	14,598	162	11	14,345	208	23	6	68	1
Wayne	16,574	108	6	16,352	189	40	11	74	2
White	14,568	113	27	14,352	121	54	11	49	1
Whiteside	57,846	1,262	230	55,929	6,183	306	196	349	36
Will	682,518	82,170	3,252	561,098	103,275	3,455	2,260	35,795	1,169
Williamson	66,674	3,098	79	62,590	1,273	313	57	673	14
Winnebago	292,069	39,613	1,826	242,765	30,324	1,791	1,084	7,900	306
Woodford	38,971	351	12	38,270	576	95	19	255	10
Illinois	12,875,255	1,967,176	76,769	10,140,667	1,936,715	88,647	62,940	677,533	24,035

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*AIAN=American Indian or Alaska Native

**API= Asian/Pacific Islander

Percent of population who are Hispanic, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Percent of population who are African American, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The majority of African Americans live in the north-eastern and south-western parts of Illinois.

Number and percent of general population by age, 2012

County	Total Pop	0-17	%	18-59	%	60+	%
Adams	67,197	15,268	22.7	35,659	53.1	16,270	24.2
Alexander	7,748	1,738	22.4	4,122	53.2	1,888	24.4
Bond	17,644	3,554	20.1	10,205	57.8	3,885	22.0
Boone	53,940	14,796	27.4	29,289	54.3	9,855	18.3
Brown	6,914	1,059	15.3	4,668	67.5	1,187	17.2
Bureau	34,323	7,758	22.6	17,721	51.6	8,844	25.8
Calhoun	5,014	1,049	20.9	2,543	50.7	1,422	28.4
Carroll	15,011	2,962	19.7	7,506	50.0	4,543	30.3
Cass	13,338	3,260	24.4	7,193	53.9	2,885	21.6
Champaign	203,276	39,033	19.2	133,378	65.6	30,865	15.2
Christian	34,638	7,699	22.2	18,675	53.9	8,264	23.9
Clark	16,209	3,620	22.3	8,625	53.2	3,964	24.5
Clay	13,766	3,149	22.9	7,192	52.2	3,425	24.9
Clinton	38,061	8,322	21.9	21,816	57.3	7,923	20.8
Coles	53,655	9,786	18.2	33,301	62.1	10,568	19.7
Cook	5,231,351	1,215,406	23.2	3,094,909	59.2	921,036	17.6
Crawford	19,600	3,951	20.2	11,018	56.2	4,631	23.6
Cumberland	10,968	2,537	23.1	5,812	53.0	2,619	23.9
DeKalb	104,704	22,845	21.8	66,261	63.3	15,598	14.9
De Witt	16,434	3,629	22.1	8,925	54.3	3,880	23.6
Douglas	19,853	5,102	25.7	10,426	52.5	4,325	21.8
DuPage	927,987	222,371	24.0	535,733	57.7	169,883	18.3
Edgar	18,191	3,950	21.7	9,490	52.2	4,751	26.1
Edwards	6,684	1,522	22.8	3,460	51.8	1,702	25.5
Effingham	34,353	8,303	24.2	18,629	54.2	7,421	21.6
Fayette	22,014	4,823	21.9	12,283	55.8	4,908	22.3
Ford	14,008	3,284	23.4	7,251	51.8	3,473	24.8
Franklin	39,407	8,976	22.8	20,489	52.0	9,942	25.2
Fulton	36,651	7,555	20.6	19,888	54.3	9,208	25.1
Gallatin	5,430	1,099	20.2	2,745	50.6	1,586	29.2
Greene	13,576	3,054	22.5	7,344	54.1	3,178	23.4
Grundy	50,281	13,391	26.6	28,301	56.3	8,589	17.1
Hamilton	8,370	1,888	22.6	4,253	50.8	2,229	26.6
Hancock	18,891	4,060	21.5	9,564	50.6	5,267	27.9
Hardin	4,258	878	20.6	2,107	49.5	1,273	29.9
Henderson	7,043	1,366	19.4	3,579	50.8	2,098	29.8
Henry	50,155	11,723	23.4	26,215	52.3	12,217	24.4
Iroquois	29,240	6,665	22.8	14,952	51.1	7,623	26.1
Jackson	60,071	10,686	17.8	39,048	65.0	10,337	17.2

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

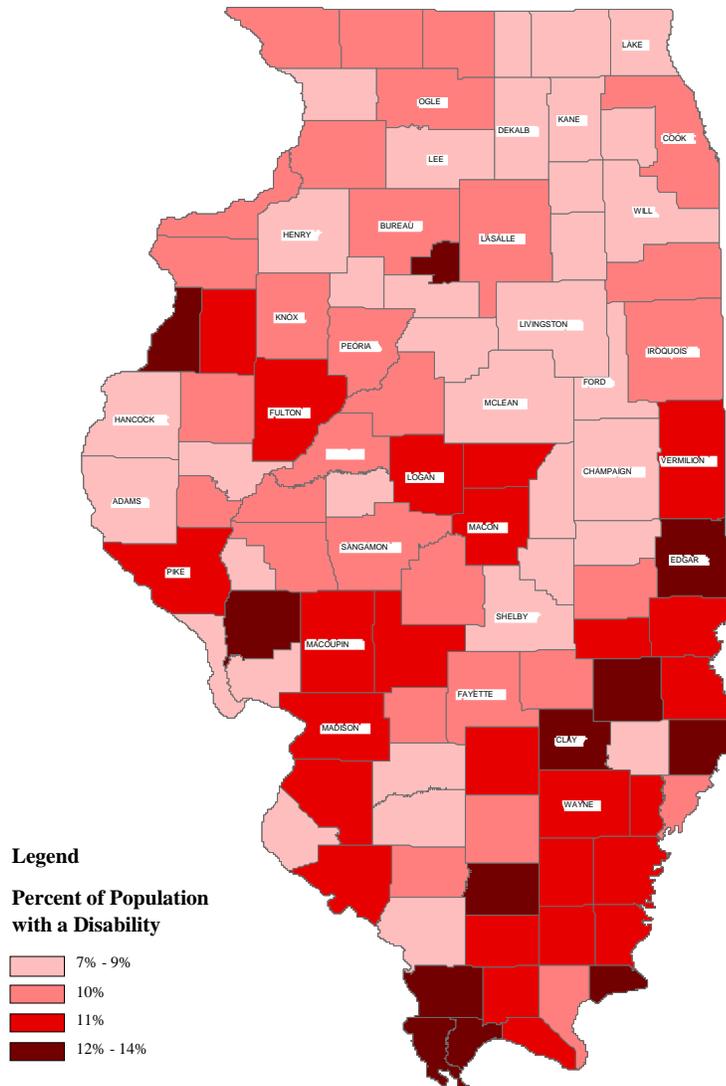
County	Total Pop	0-17	%	18-59	%	60+	%
Jasper	9,614	2,175	22.6	5,102	53.1	2,337	24.3
Jefferson	38,720	8,526	22.0	21,065	54.4	9,129	23.6
Jersey	22,742	4,974	21.9	12,568	55.3	5,200	22.9
Jo Daviess	22,549	4,554	20.2	10,971	48.7	7,024	31.1
Johnson	12,760	2,392	18.7	7,106	55.7	3,262	25.6
Kane	522,487	147,455	28.2	292,717	56.0	82,315	15.8
Kankakee	113,040	27,963	24.7	62,747	55.5	22,330	19.8
Kendall	118,105	35,912	30.4	67,667	57.3	14,526	12.3
Knox	52,247	10,526	20.1	28,222	54.0	13,499	25.8
Lake	702,120	184,869	26.3	400,488	57.0	116,763	16.6
LaSalle	112,973	25,508	22.6	61,469	54.4	25,996	23.0
Lawrence	16,604	3,180	19.2	9,858	59.4	3,566	21.5
Lee	35,037	7,262	20.7	19,603	55.9	8,172	23.3
Livingston	38,647	8,536	22.1	21,517	55.7	8,594	22.2
Logan	30,013	5,851	19.5	17,462	58.2	6,700	22.3
McDonough	32,537	5,293	16.3	20,703	63.6	6,541	20.1
McHenry	308,145	80,488	26.1	177,020	57.4	50,637	16.4
McLean	172,281	38,001	22.1	107,416	62.3	26,864	15.6
Macon	110,122	24,796	22.5	59,308	53.9	26,018	23.6
Macoupin	47,231	10,483	22.2	25,187	53.3	11,561	24.5
Madison	267,883	59,873	22.4	152,338	56.9	55,672	20.8
Marion	38,894	8,943	23.0	20,554	52.8	9,397	24.2
Marshall	12,327	2,626	21.3	6,281	51.0	3,420	27.7
Mason	14,327	3,078	21.5	7,339	51.2	3,910	27.3
Massac	15,234	3,473	22.8	7,903	51.9	3,858	25.3
Menard	12,722	2,908	22.9	6,787	53.3	3,027	23.8
Mercer	16,219	3,618	22.3	8,326	51.3	4,275	26.4
Monroe	33,357	7,933	23.8	18,573	55.7	6,851	20.5
Montgomery	29,620	6,129	20.7	16,386	55.3	7,105	24.0
Morgan	35,272	7,310	20.7	19,550	55.4	8,412	23.8
Moultrie	14,933	3,684	24.7	7,625	51.1	3,624	24.3
Ogle	52,848	12,478	23.6	28,598	54.1	11,772	22.3
Peoria	187,254	44,807	23.9	104,453	55.8	37,994	20.3
Perry	22,058	4,464	20.2	12,669	57.4	4,925	22.3
Piatt	16,504	3,759	22.8	8,815	53.4	3,930	23.8
Pike	16,308	3,656	22.4	8,454	51.8	4,198	25.7
Pope	4,272	795	18.6	2,261	52.9	1,216	28.5
Pulaski	5,998	1,381	23.0	3,064	51.1	1,553	25.9

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

County	Total Pop	0-17	%	18-59	%	60+	%
Putnam	5,886	1,183	20.1	3,119	53.0	1,584	26.9
Randolph	32,956	6,374	19.3	19,136	58.1	7,446	22.6
Richland	16,176	3,611	22.3	8,434	52.1	4,131	25.5
Rock Island	147,457	33,040	22.4	80,122	54.3	34,295	23.3
St. Clair	268,858	66,504	24.7	152,350	56.7	50,004	18.6
Saline	24,946	5,700	22.8	12,937	51.9	6,309	25.3
Sangamon	199,271	46,209	23.2	111,273	55.8	41,789	21.0
Schuyler	7,457	1,498	20.1	4,057	54.4	1,902	25.5
Scott	5,290	1,196	22.6	2,798	52.9	1,296	24.5
Shelby	22,196	4,854	21.9	11,401	51.4	5,941	26.8
Stark	5,946	1,285	21.6	2,880	48.4	1,781	30.0
Stephenson	46,959	10,414	22.2	24,191	51.5	12,354	26.3
Tazewell	135,949	31,538	23.2	74,023	54.4	30,388	22.4
Union	17,647	3,737	21.2	9,372	53.1	4,538	25.7
Vermilion	80,727	19,525	24.2	42,576	52.7	18,626	23.1
Wabash	11,727	2,535	21.6	6,235	53.2	2,957	25.2
Warren	17,731	3,876	21.9	9,666	54.5	4,189	23.6
Washington	14,598	3,090	21.2	7,982	54.7	3,526	24.2
Wayne	16,574	3,710	22.4	8,509	51.3	4,355	26.3
White	14,568	3,131	21.5	7,400	50.8	4,037	27.7
Whiteside	57,846	13,248	22.9	30,285	52.4	14,313	24.7
Will	682,518	190,312	27.9	389,513	57.1	102,693	15.0
Williamson	66,674	14,568	21.8	36,515	54.8	15,591	23.4
Winnebago	292,069	71,364	24.4	160,386	54.9	60,319	20.7
Woodford	38,971	9,787	25.1	20,750	53.2	8,434	21.6
Illinois	12,875,255	3,064,065	23.8	7,408,657	57.5	2,402,533	18.7

B. Distribution of underserved populations

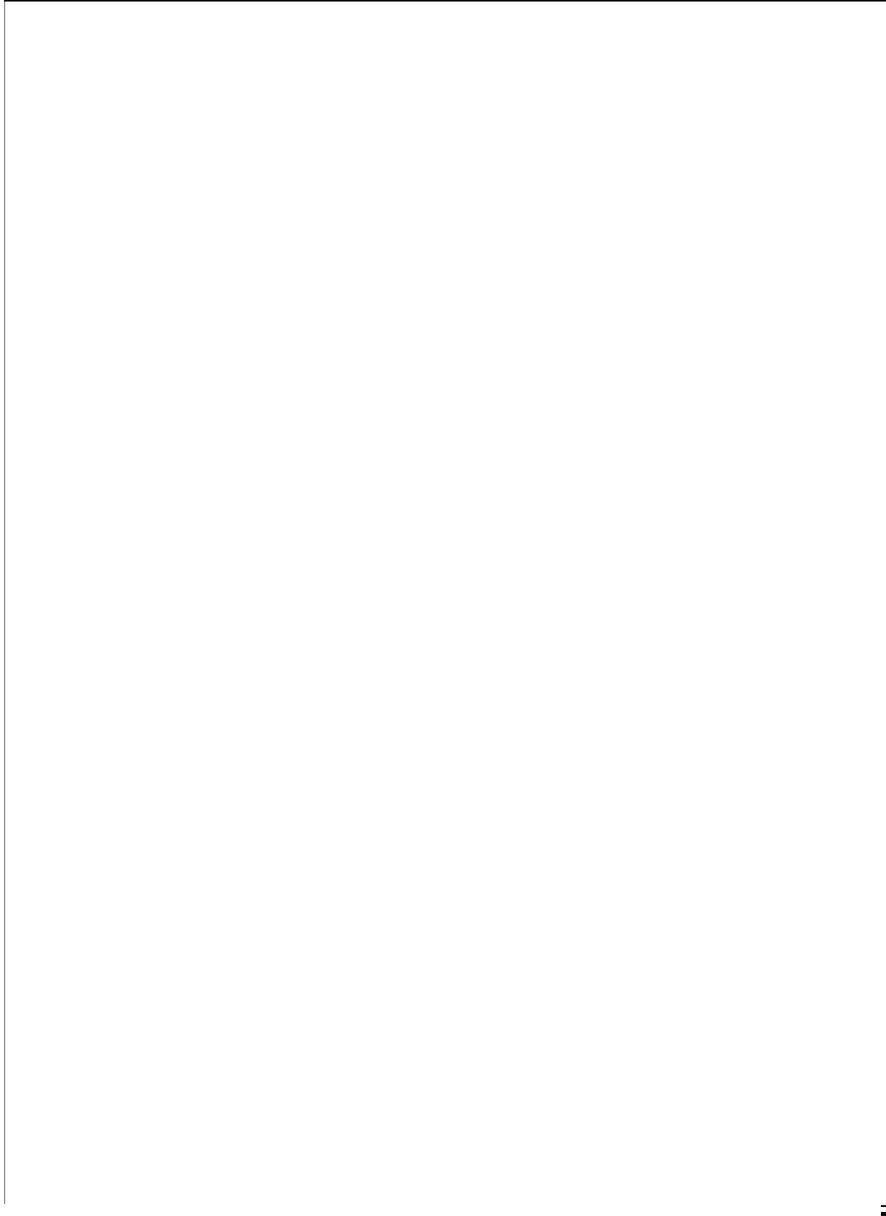
**Percent of persons in the general population with a disability, 2004
(Latest data available)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

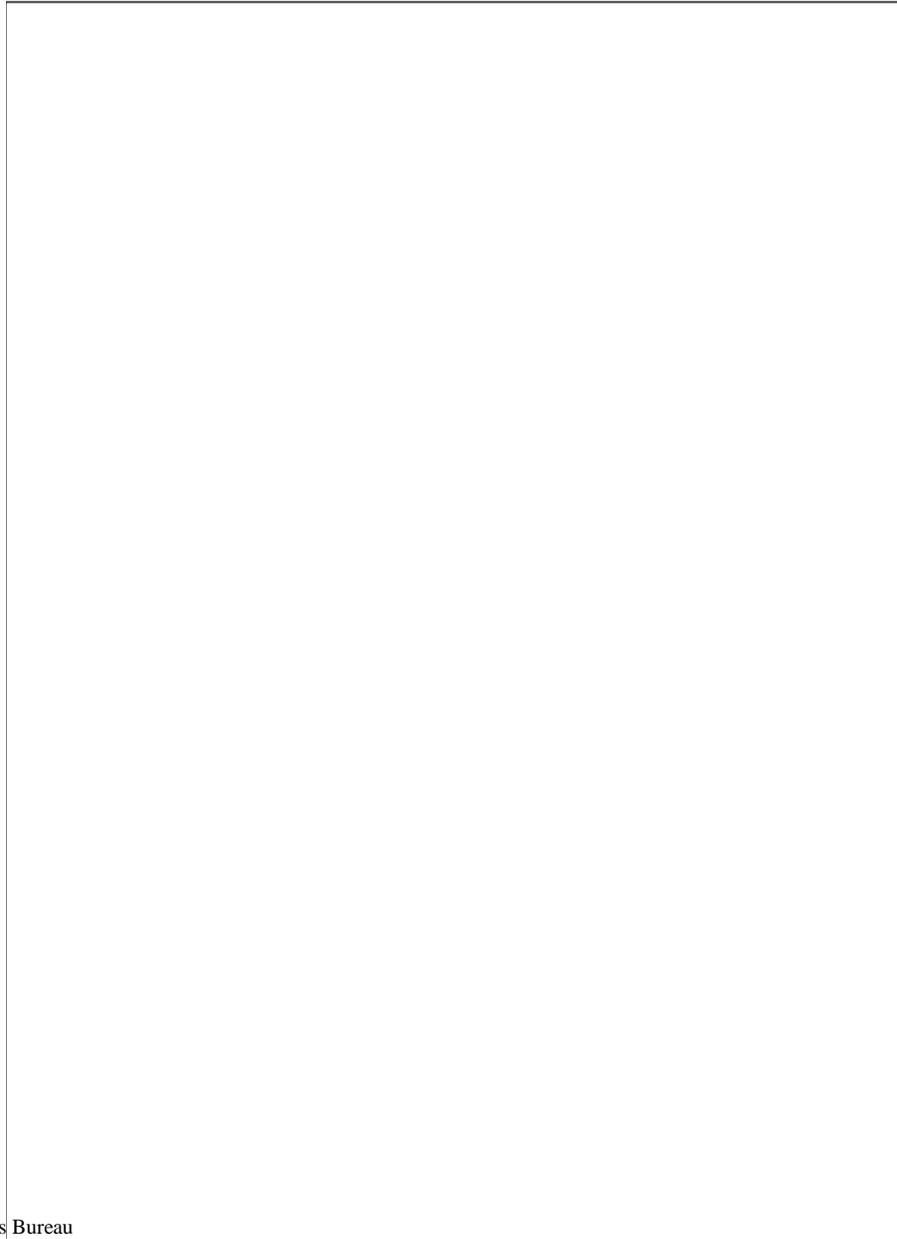
Percent of labor force who are unemployed, 2012



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

- The unemployment rate was higher in the southern counties of Illinois and, to a lesser degree, the Northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties.
- The counties where unemployment rates were higher are more likely to be rural counties with fewer sources of employment.
- Those needing services and are unemployed may find it difficult to pay for or get to the services they need.

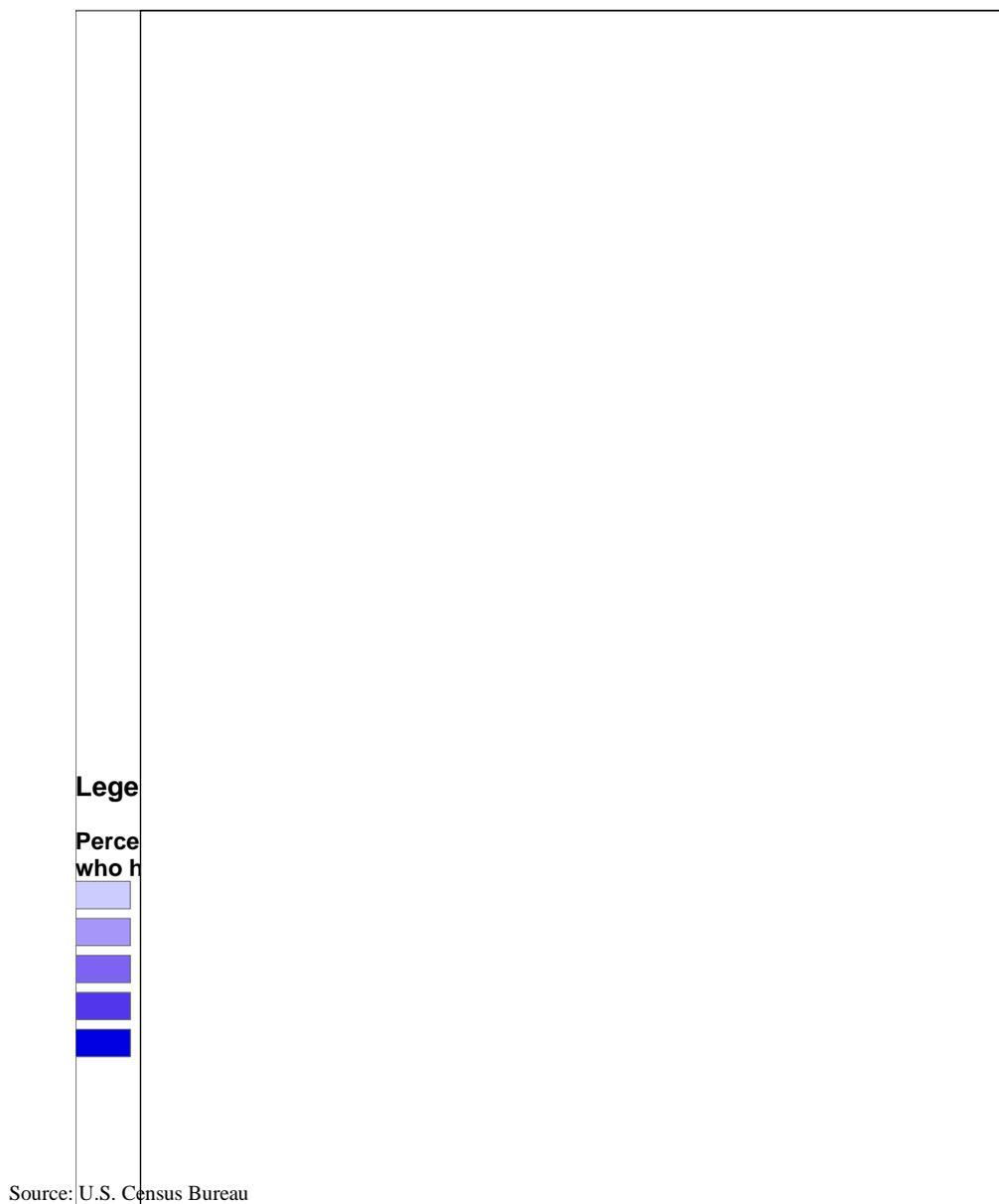
Percent of population living in poverty, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

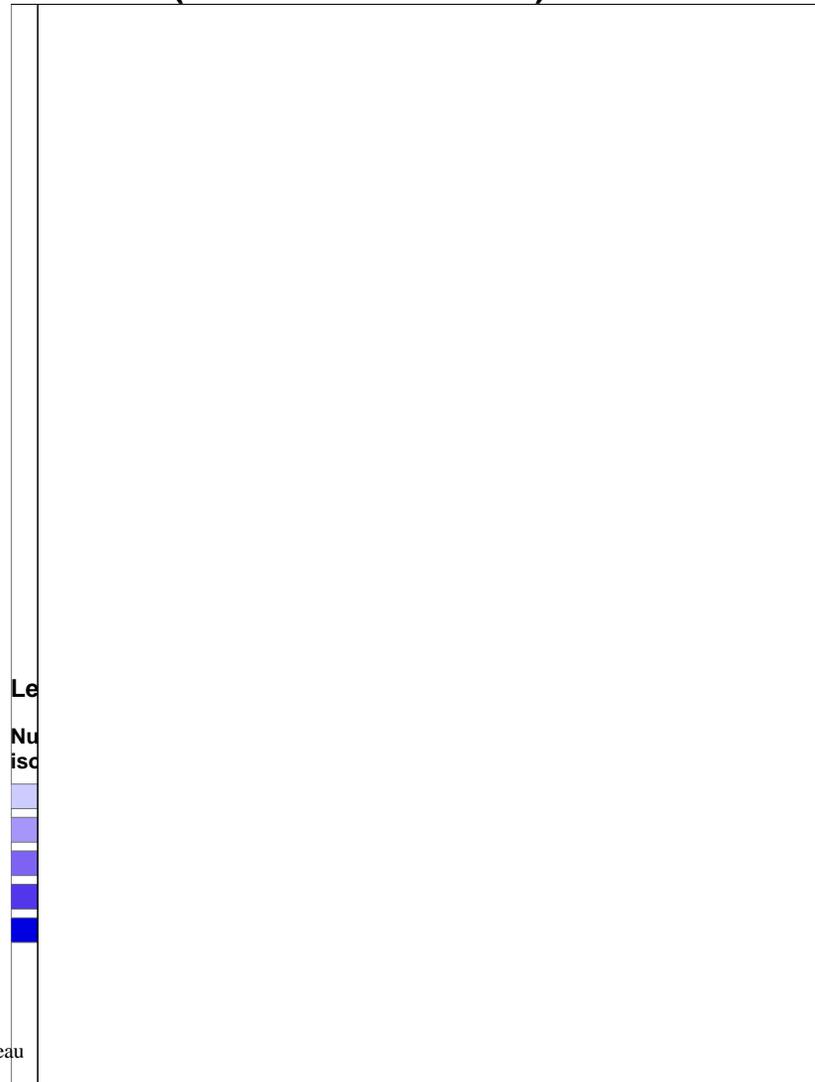
- The poverty rate was highest in the southern counties in Illinois.
- The counties where the poverty rates were the highest were also rural.
- Victims may not be able to afford services.

Percent of persons over 25 years old with no high school diploma, 2012



- The southern counties were most likely to have higher rates of individuals ages 25 years old or older who did not have at least a high school diploma (or equivalent). These same counties also have higher concentrations of poverty and unemployment.
- Those without education may find it more difficult than those with an education to take the steps necessary to seek services when needed.

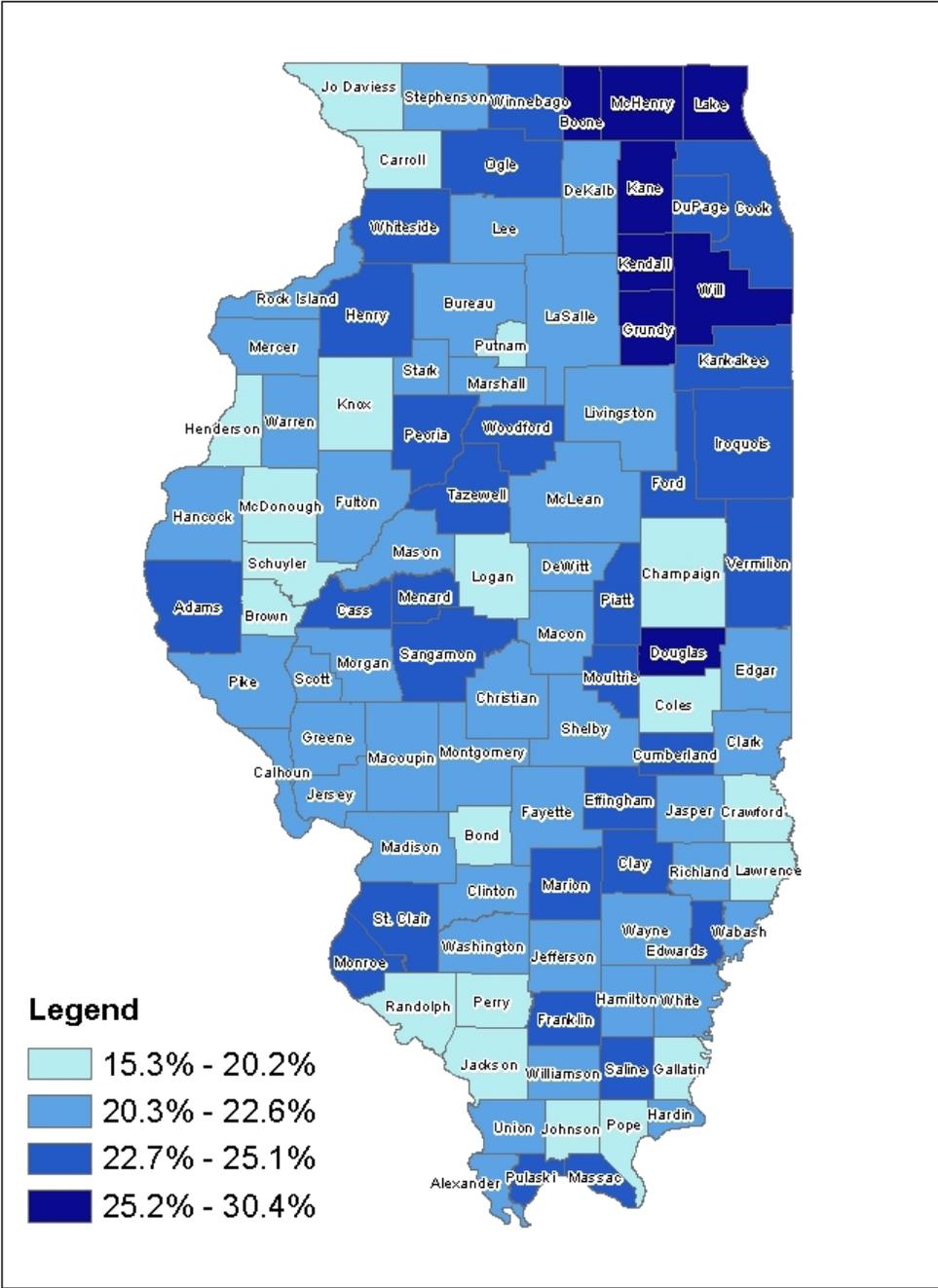
Number of linguistically isolated households, 2004* (latest data available)



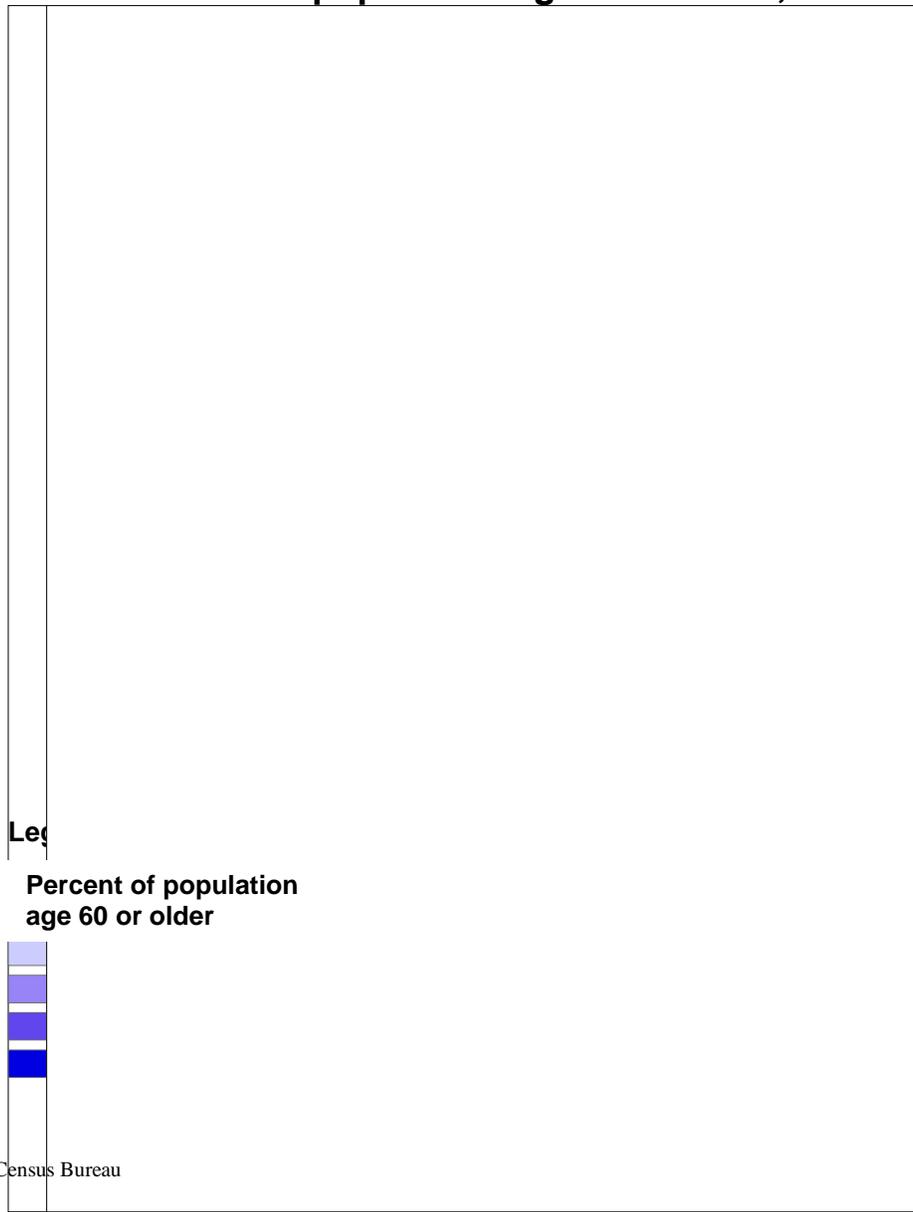
- The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in Cook County, Collar counties, and the remaining northern counties.
- There were also several counties in the southern region (particularly southwestern Illinois) where there were higher concentrations of households where English was not the primary language.
- Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing services
- Cultural difference may also be barriers to victims seeking services.

*Linguistically isolated household: A household in which all members 14 years old and older speak a non-English language and also have difficulty with English.

Percent of youth population age 0 -17, 2012



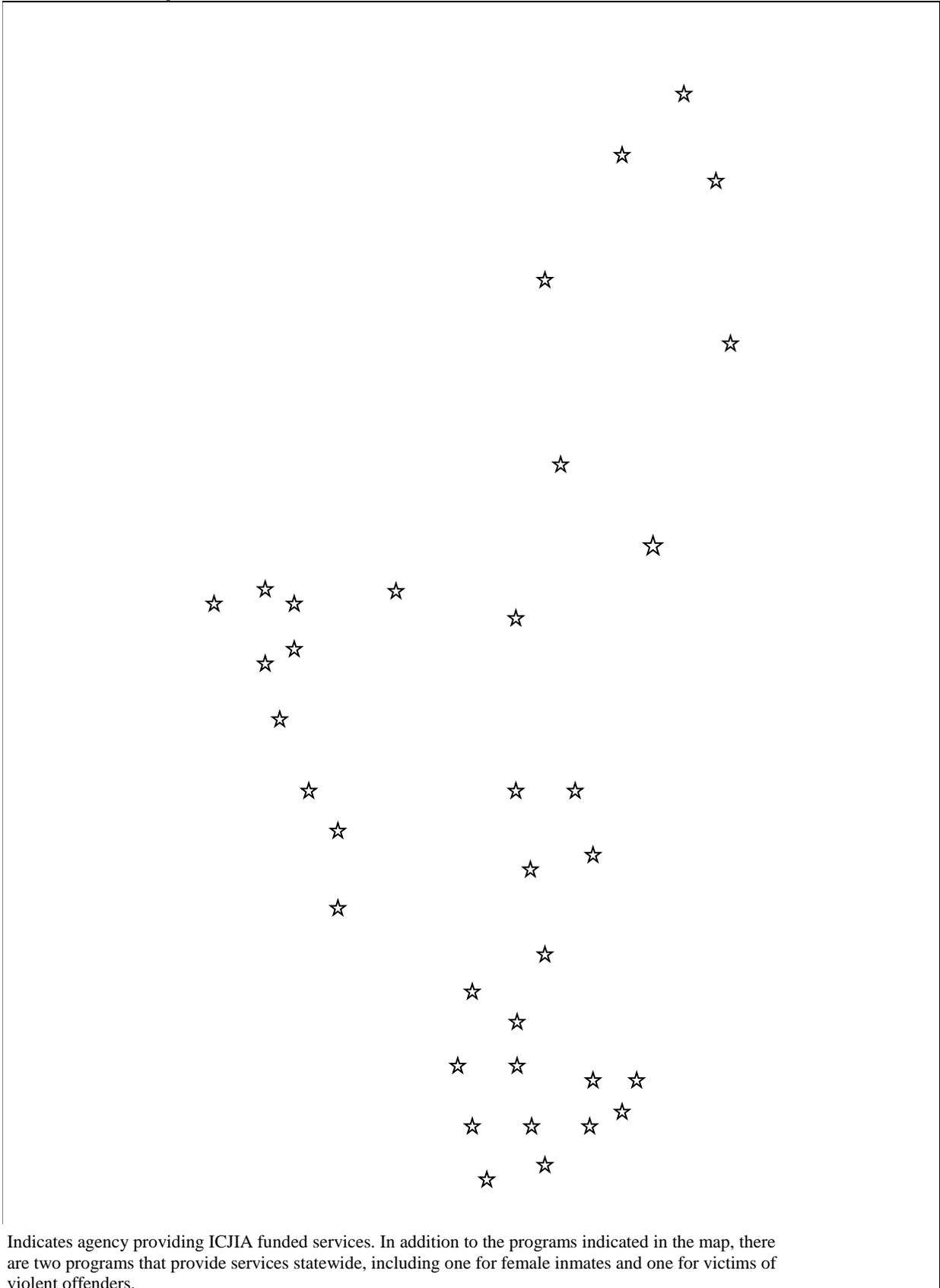
Percent of the population age 60 or older, 2012



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

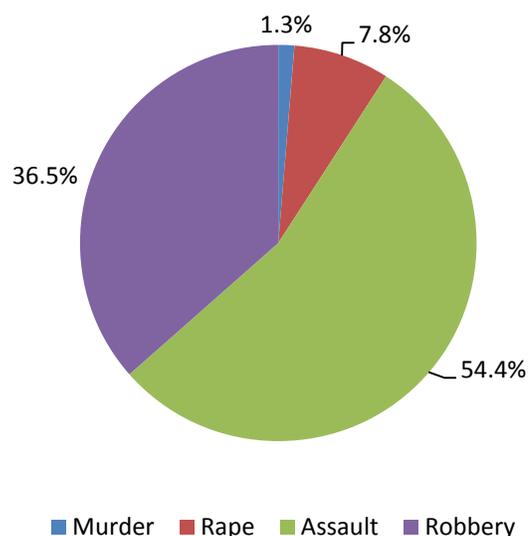
C. Illinois Criminal Justice Data

Reported violent Index offense rates and services available, 2011



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

Total reported violent Index offenses in Illinois, 2011



Source: Illinois State Police

By far, the most common offense reported was aggravated assault, followed by robbery, rape, and homicide.

Rate of reported violent Index offenses by region, 2011

Region	Rate per 100,000
Cook County	639
Illinois	306
Southern counties	280
Central counties	232
Collar counties	194
Northern outside Cook and Collar	184

It should be noted that the Illinois State Police has changed the way they report crime. As a result, it is not possible to do trend analyses. In 2011, Cook County had the highest rate of reported violent offenses, twice that of the State as a whole. The other regions reported violent crime rates below the State rate.

**Top 25 counties in 2011, for each Violent Index offense,
(rates per 100,000 population)**

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

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

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

Northern region

Winnebago

Central region

Sangamon

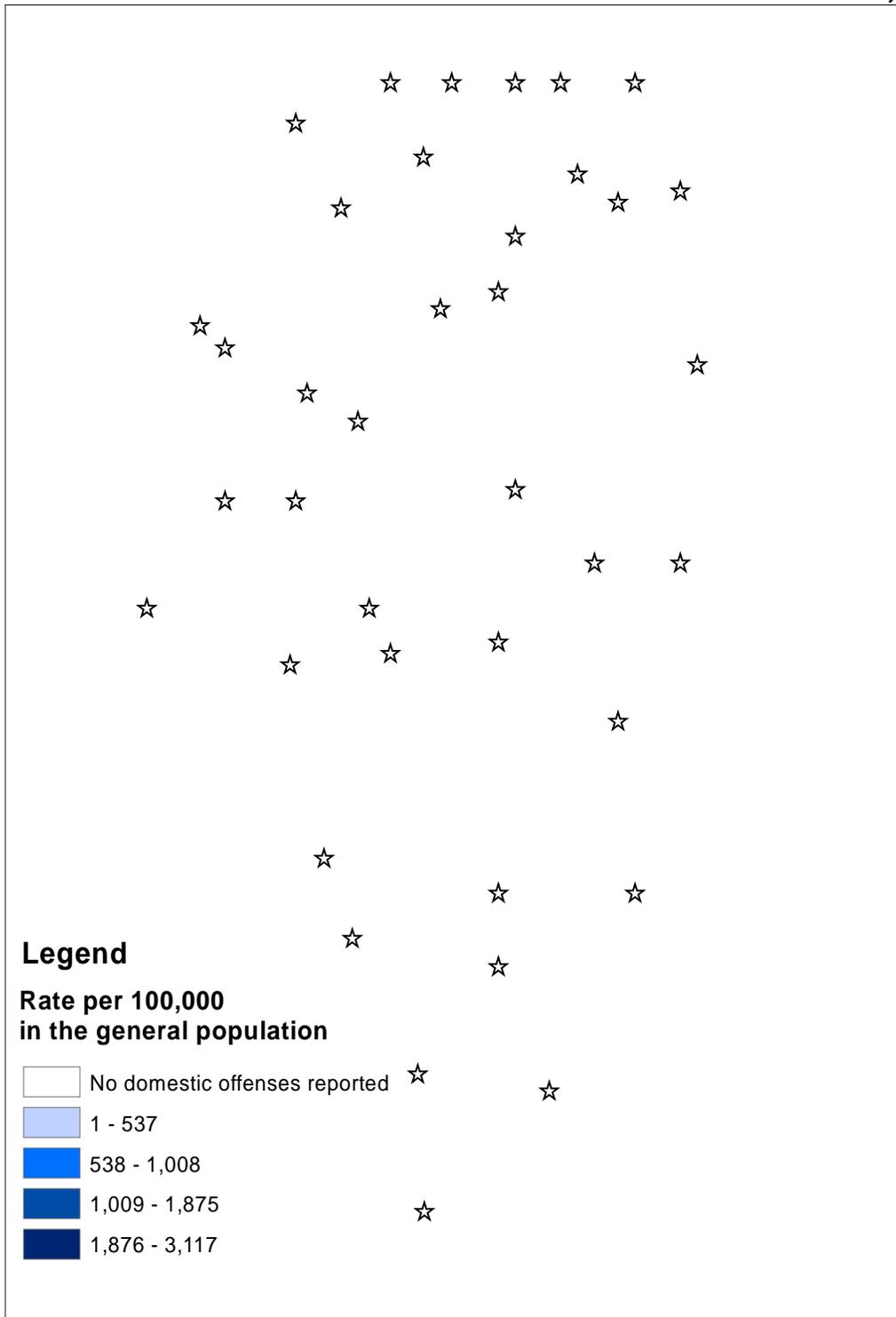
Vermilion

Southern region

Marion

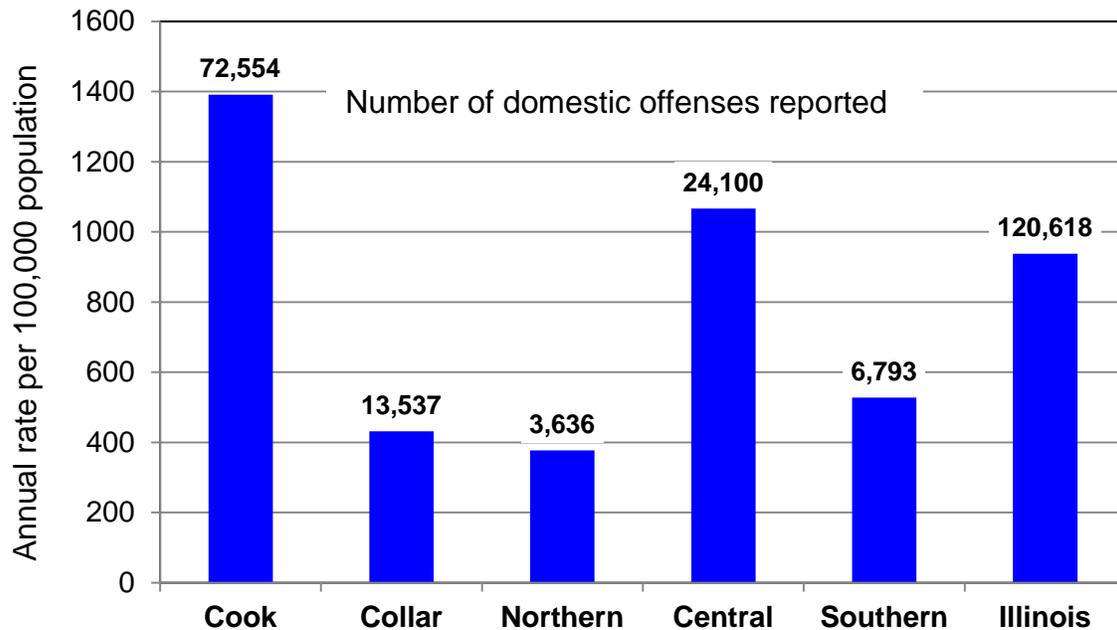
St. Clair

Reported domestic violence offense rates and services available, 2010-11*



☆ Indicates an ICJIA funded domestic violence service provider. Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau
 *I-UCR data was averaged for 2010-2011 due to data quality issues.

Average number and rate (per 100,000 population) of domestic offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Illinois, by region, 2010-2011*



Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau
 *I-UCR data was averaged for 2010-2011 due to data quality issues.

- On average, 938 domestic offenses each year were reported to law enforcement for every 100,000 residents in Illinois during 2010 and 2011, the most recent years available. Regional and county level data should be interpreted with caution because not all jurisdictions are represented in the data.¹
- Cook County had the highest annual rate of offenses reported statewide at 1,392 per 100,000 population. This is 49 percent higher than the statewide rate.
- Although Cook County had the highest rate among Illinois' regions, the four highest counties are in the Central region and had rates nearly or more than double the statewide rate. These counties include Sangamon (3,117); Warren (2,208); Macon (1,875); and Champaign (1,786).

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

**Law enforcement agencies serving populations of at least 20,000,
that did not submit domestic offenses to I-UCR,
2010-2011**

Agency	County	Region	Population Served
Cook County Sheriff's Office	Cook	Cook	107,885
Evanston PD	Cook	Cook	77,418
Skokie PD	Cook	Cook	64,979
Hoffman Estates PD	Cook	Cook	53,504
Streamwood PD	Cook	Cook	39,978
Calumet City PD	Cook	Cook	36,004
Wilmette PD	Cook	Cook	27,169
Maywood PD	Cook	Cook	24,448
Dolton PD	Cook	Cook	23,335

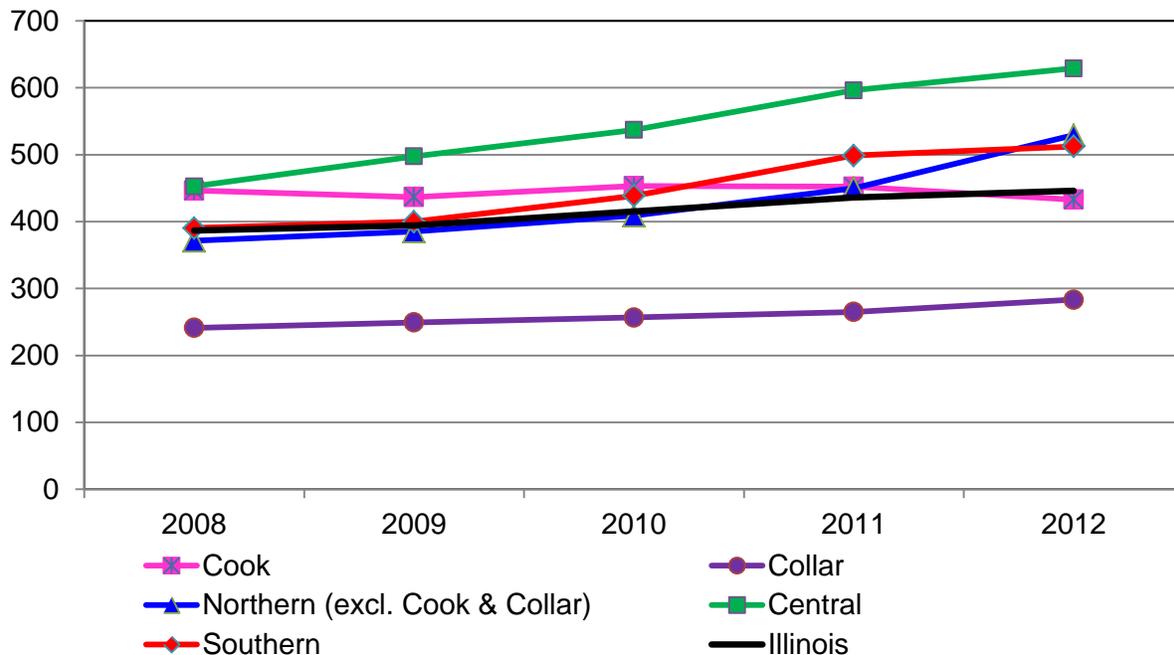
Aurora PD	Kane	Collar	176,737
Naperville PD	DuPage	Collar	139,655
Waukegan PD	Lake	Collar	89,346
McHenry County Sheriff's Office	McHenry	Collar	68,729
Crystal Lake PD	McHenry	Collar	42,137
Woodridge PD	DuPage	Collar	34,082
Kankakee County Sheriff's Office	Kankakee	Collar	32,991
North Chicago PD	Lake	Collar	32,018
Algonquin PD	McHenry	Collar	30,848
Round Lake Beach PD	Lake	Collar	28,260
Batavia PD	Kane	Collar	27,761
Lisle PD	DuPage	Collar	22,976
Roselle PD	DuPage	Collar	22,945
Libertyville PD	Lake	Collar	20,376
Bensenville PD	DuPage	Collar	20,000

Rockford PD	Winnebago	Northern	156,180
DeKalb PD	DeKalb	Northern	45,959
Loves Park PD	Winnebago	Northern	24,660
Machesney Park PD	Winnebago	Northern	22,686

Bloomington PD	McLean	Central	74,304
East Moline PD	Rock Island	Central	21,336

Belleville PD	St. Clair	Southern	40,747
Collinsville PD	Madison	Southern	25,656

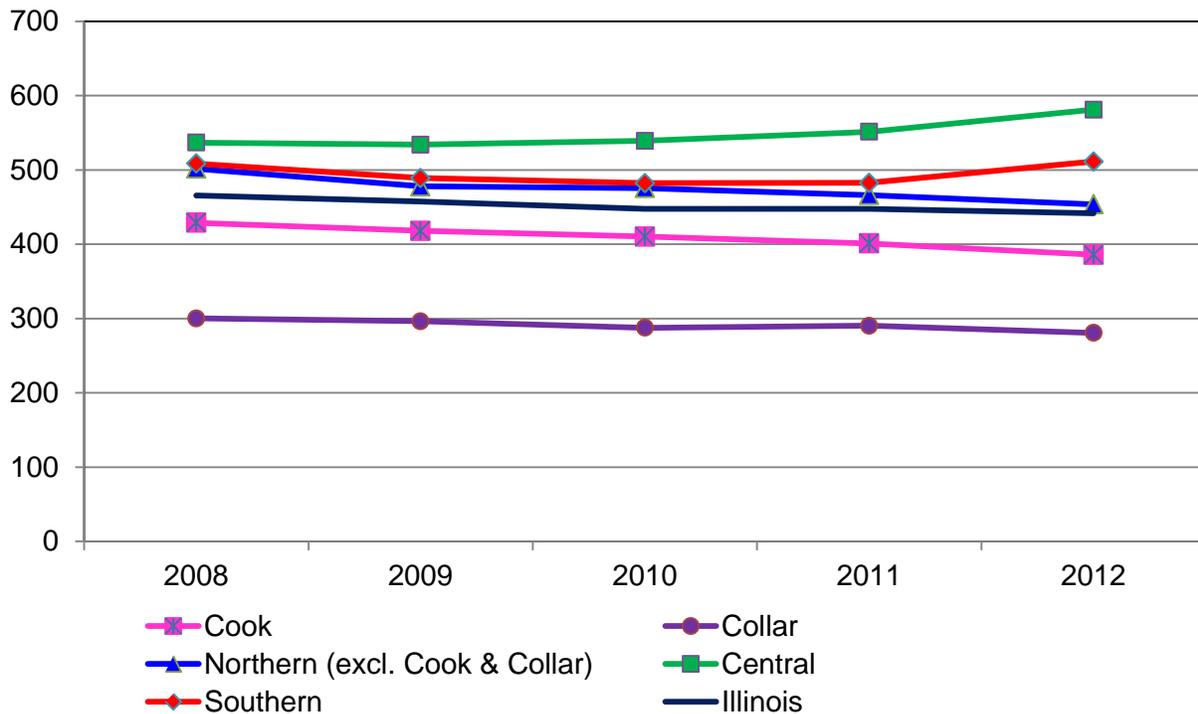
Rate of orders of protection (OPs) issued in Illinois courts (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC)

- Between 2008 and 2012, over a quarter million orders of protection (OPs) were issued by Illinois courts, averaging more than 53,000 each year. A notable increase occurred during this period in both the volume and rate at which orders are being issued. The sheer number of OPs increased by more than 16 percent (49,266 in 2008 to 57,403 in 2012), while the rate increased by just over 15 percent. In 2008, 387 OPs were issued for every 100,000 residents; this number increased to 446 in 2012.
- Although Cook County comprised the greatest number of OPs issued in 2012 (nearly 40 percent of the statewide total), the rate of orders issued per population was higher in the Northern, Central and Southern regions of the state. The Central region had the highest rate of OPs issued in 2012, at 629 orders issued per 100,000 population, followed by the Northern region at 529, the Southern at 512, and Cook County's rate was 433 OPs issued for every 100,000 people.
- Cook County was the only region where a decrease was seen in OPs issued during the period, albeit only slightly. The number of OPs decreased by just under 2 percent while the rate decreased by 3 percent since 2008. Meanwhile, all other regions of the state experienced substantial increases, most notably in the Northern region with a rate and volume increase of 43 percent over the last five years. The Central region was not far behind with a 39 percent increase in rate and 25 percent increase in volume. Rates of OPs issued in the Southern and Collar county regions increased during the five-year period by 31 percent and 17 percent respectively.

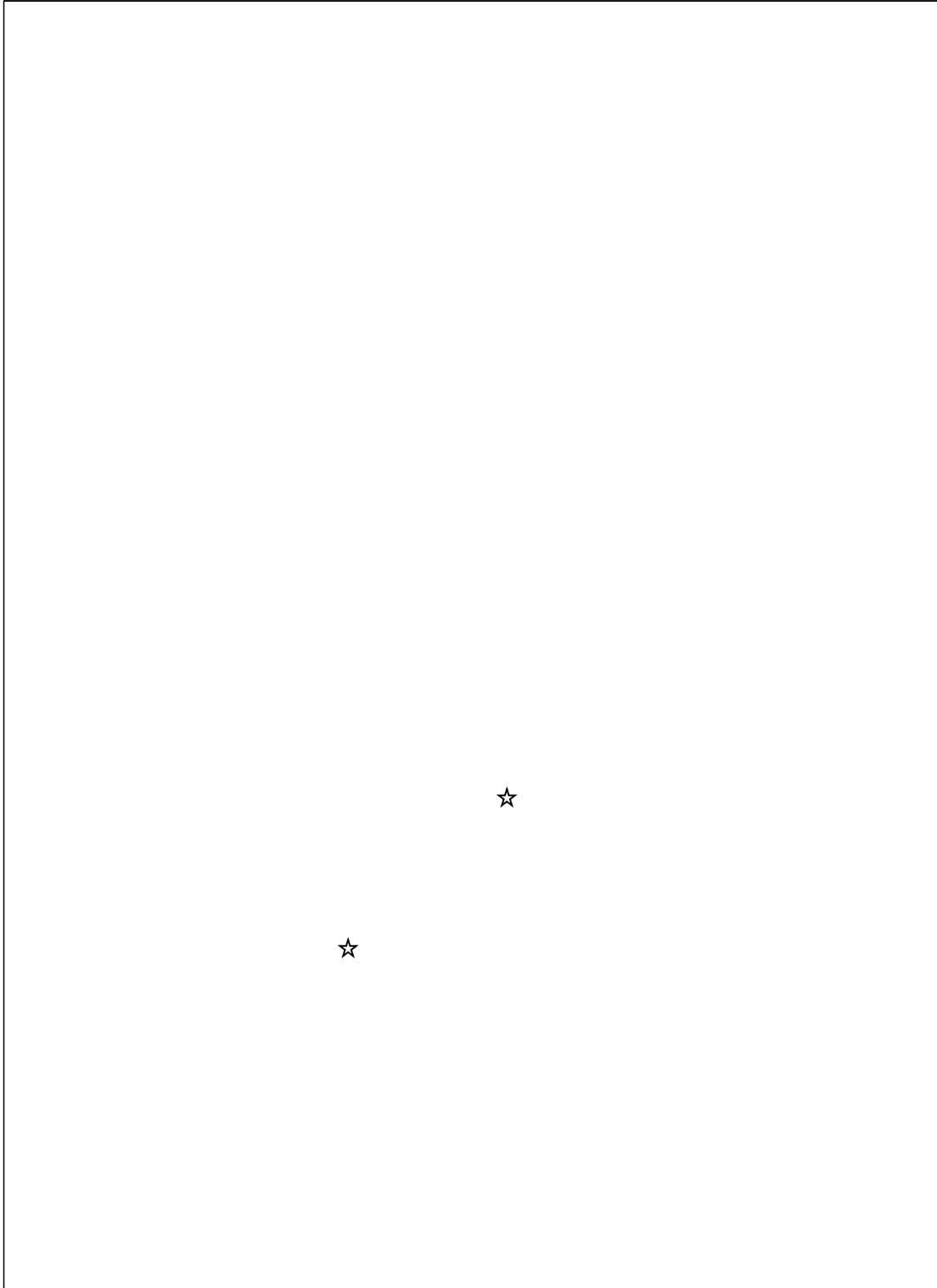
Rate of clients served by domestic violence service providers in Illinois (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



Source: Domestic violence service providers via InfoNet

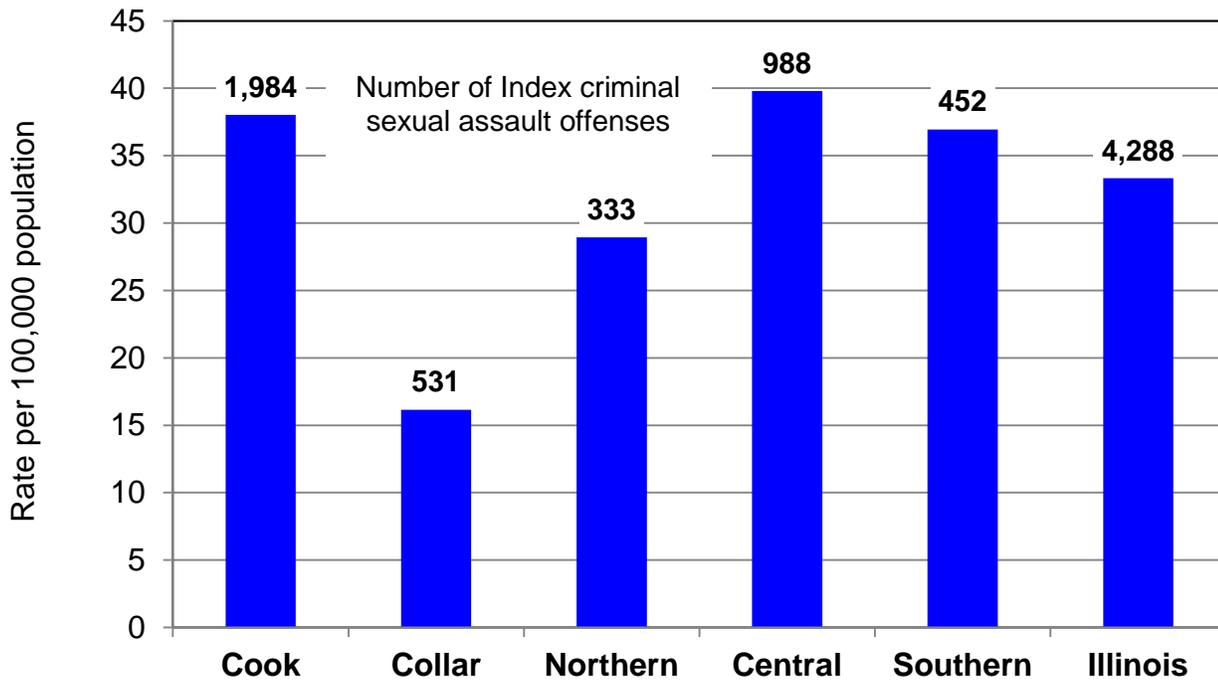
- Between 2008 and 2012, more than 200,000 individuals received services from a domestic violence community service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 53,600 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 53,047 clients were served.
- Although there has been a slight decrease in the number and rate of clients served statewide (4 percent and 5 percent respectively), the number of clients served from the Central region increased 9 percent since 2008. Likewise, the rate of clients served compared to the population of the region increased from 537 clients served per 100,000 residents to 581 clients, an increase of 8 percent. The largest decrease was found among clients from the Northern region of the state. Both the number and rate of clients served decreased by more than 9 percent, from 502 per 100,000 residents in 2008 to 454 per 1,000 in 2012.
- During the five-year period, about 15 percent of clients served by providers were child witnesses to domestic violence. Although the number of adult clients served by domestic violence service providers decreased only by 3.5 percent during the period, a 15 percent decrease was seen in the number of children served. The number of children served by providers decreased from 9,287 in 2008 to 8,393 in 2012.

Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates and services available, 2011



☆ Indicates a sexual assault service provider funded through ICJIA

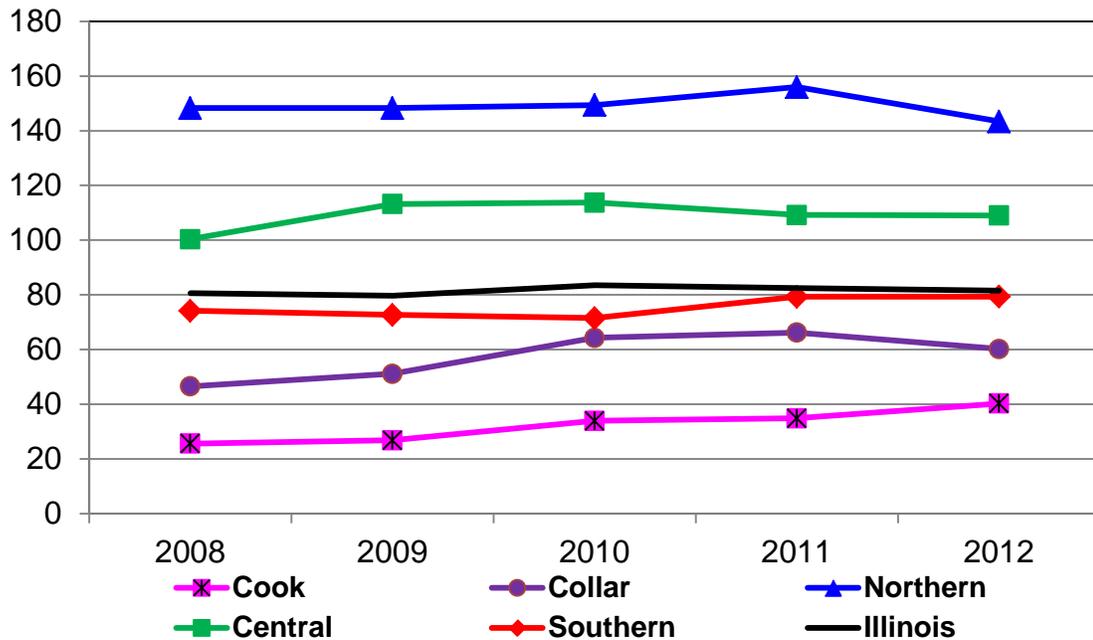
Rate (per 100,000 population) and number of Index criminal sexual assault offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Illinois, by region, 2011



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

- Nearly 4,300 Index criminal sexual assault offenses were reported to Illinois law enforcement agencies in 2011, yielding a rate of 33 victims per 100,000.
- Although nearly half the Index criminal sexual assault offenses reported in 2011 were reported in Cook County (46 percent of the statewide total), counties in the Central region had the highest rate of offenses reported statewide at 44 per 100,000 population. This is more than 30 percent higher than the statewide rate.

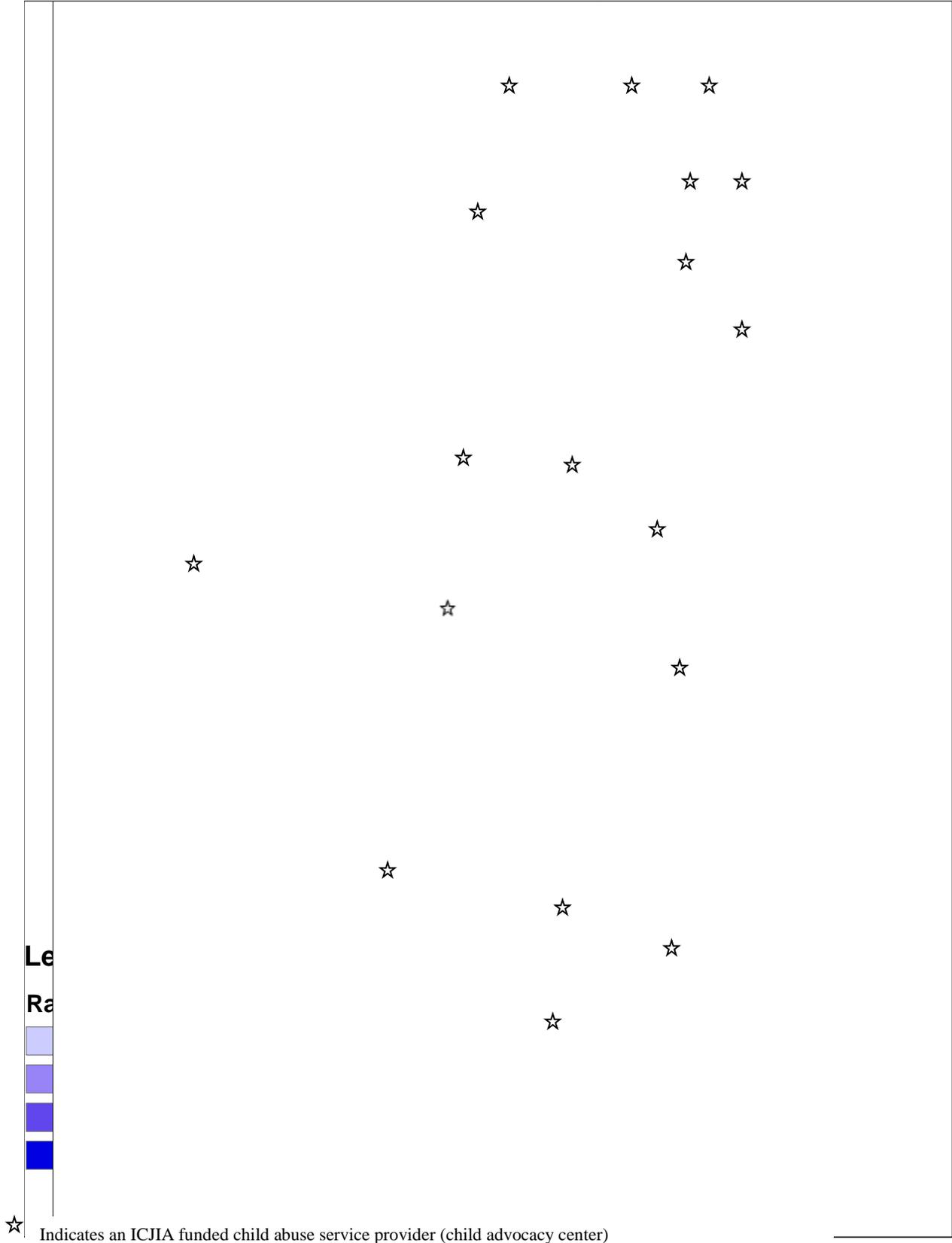
Rate of clients served by sexual assault service providers* in Illinois (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



Source: Sexual assault service providers via InfoNet
 *Includes providers not funded by VOCA or VAWA

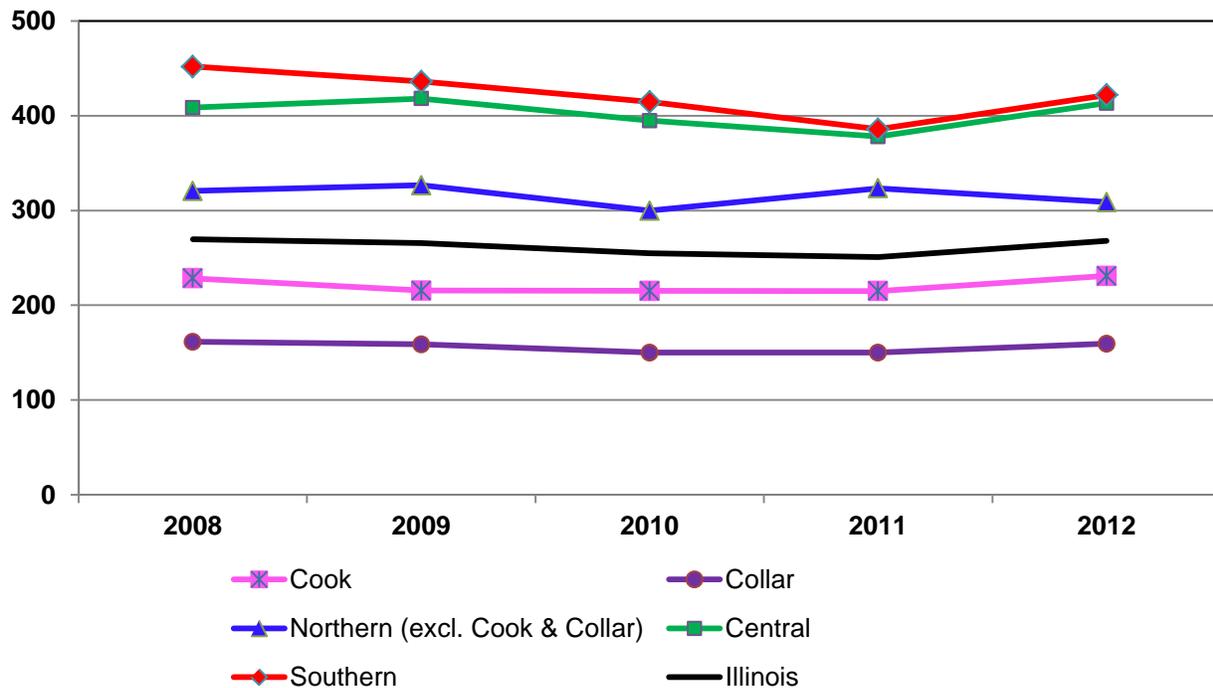
- Between 2008 and 2012, more than 36,700 individuals received services from a sexual assault community-based service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 10,460 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 10,499 clients were served.
- Although the number and rate of clients served statewide has remained stable during the five-year period, notable increases occurred in Cook and the Collar counties. In 2008, providers served just over 1,300 Cook County residents compared to about 2,100 in 2012. Similarly, the rate of clients served per 100,000 population increased from 26 to 40, nearly a 60 percent increase. About 1,400 residents from collar counties were served in 2008 compared to nearly 1,900 in 2012, increasing the rate from 47 to 60 clients served per 100,000 population by about 30 percent. It should be noted that some of these increases may be explained by InfoNet data contributors reporting their clients' county of residence more often than in prior years. In 2008, 25 percent of the clients' county of residence was recorded as "unknown" in InfoNet, whereas that was true for only 15 percent in 2012. Even considering the improved data completeness during the time period, these increases are worth noting.
- Although the largest increases were seen among clients served from Cook and the Collar regions, the highest rates of clients receiving sexual assault services occurred in the Northern and Central regions of the state. In 2012, more than 143 clients from counties in the Northern region were served per 100,000 population – a rate 75 percent higher than the statewide rate. In the same year, 109 clients from the Central counties were served per 100,000 population, which was 34 percent higher than the statewide rate.

Rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth age 0-17) and services available, 2012



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

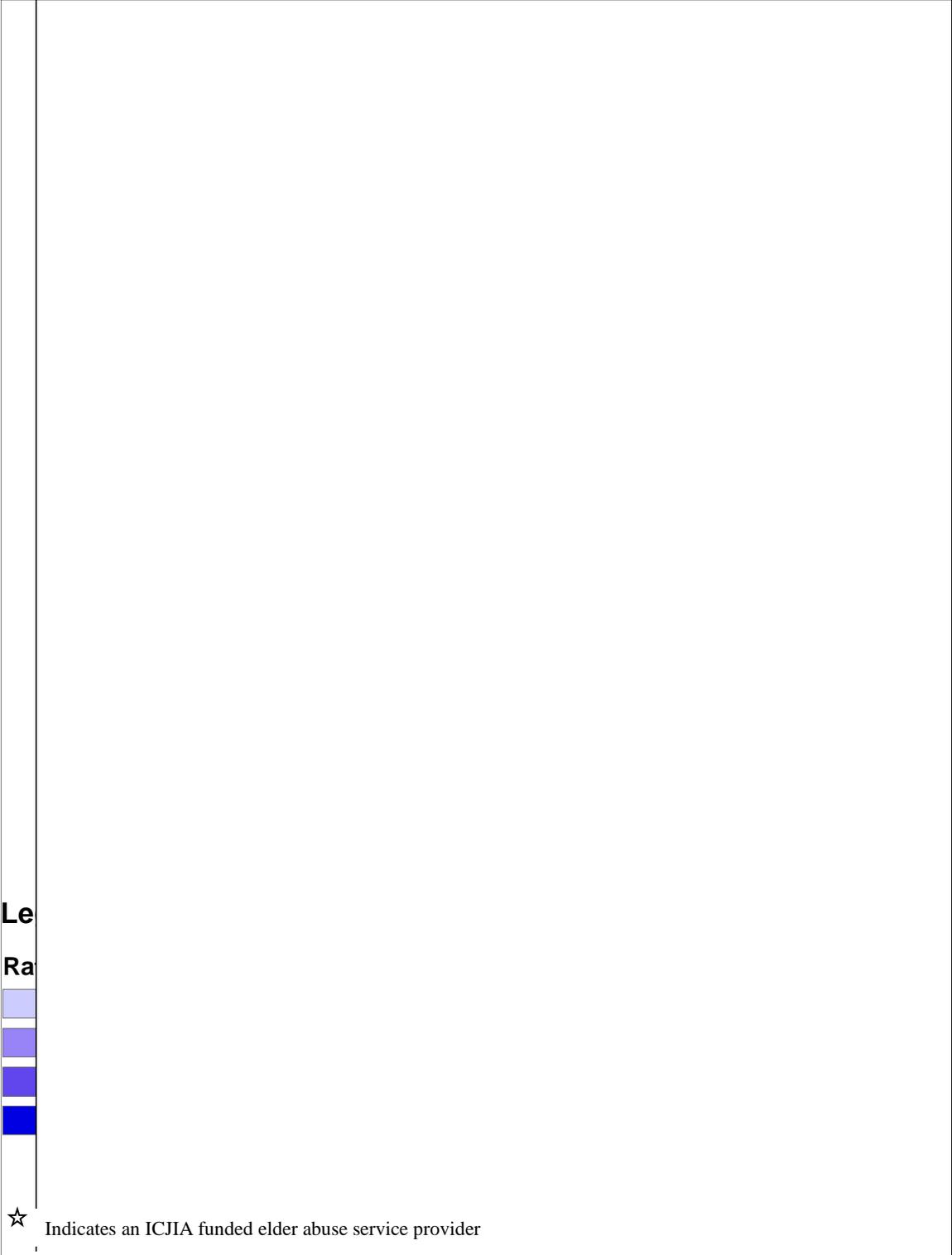
Reported child sexual abuse rates (per 100,000 youth age 0-17), by region, 2008-2012



Source: Illinois Department of Family Services (DCFS) and U.S. Census Bureau

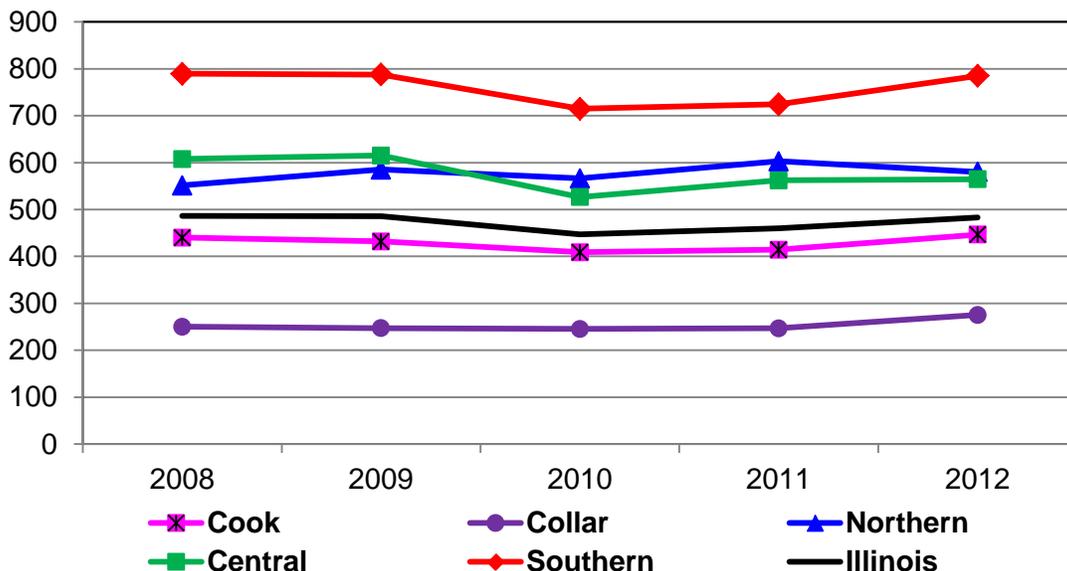
- Over five years, 2008 to 2012, nearly 41,000 cases of child sexual abuse were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), averaging 8,154 reports each year. The rate of reported child sexual abuse cases remained stable during this period, with a statewide average of 262 reports for every 100,000 children ages 0-17 in 2012.
- Although Cook County comprised the greatest number of reported cases in 2012 (33 percent of the statewide total), higher rates of reported child sexual abuse were seen in the Southern and Central regions of the state. Both regions had rates more than 50 percent above the statewide rate in 2012 as well as the entire 5-year period.
- When child sexual abuse is reported to DCFS, the case is opened and investigated and later deemed “indicated” if that investigation can confirm that abuse occurred. During the five-year period, 28 percent of reported cases were indicated by DCFS. Although some variation was seen at the county level, regional variations were minimal ranging between 27 and 29 percent of reports that were later indicated.

Rates of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 population age 60 or older) and services available, SFY12



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

Rate of reported elder abuse cases (per population age 60 and older), by region, SFY 2008 – SFY 2012



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

- The statewide rate of elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging per 100,000 population aged 60 or older remained almost exactly the same during this five-year period, decreasing only by four from 487 in state fiscal year (SFY) 2008 to 483 in SFY 2012. Yet the *volume* of reported cases increased from 10,597 in SFY 2008 to 11,614 in SFY 2012, nearly a 10 percent increase. The stable rate with substantial increase in number is explained by a growing population of people age 60 and older. Since 2008, this population has increased by more than 10 percent in Illinois, comprising nearly 19 percent of the total population in 2012.
- Although the Collar region had the lowest rate of reported elder abuse cases statewide, this region experienced the greatest increase during the period. The rate in SFY 2008 was 250 reports per 100,000 people age 60 or older, increasing to 275 reports in SFY 2012, an increase of more than 10 percent. The Northern region also saw a smaller increase of about 5 percent during the last five years, while the Central region saw the only notable decrease statewide. Rate of reported cases in the Central region decreased from 607 to 565 reports per 100,000 population age 60 or older, about a 7 percent decrease.
- Although the greatest number of reported cases of elder abuse occurred in Cook County during SFY 2012, comprising more than one-third of cases statewide, the rate of cases reported in Cook County was actually about 7 percent lower than the statewide rate. Additionally, the Southern region had the highest rate of elder abuse during the same year. In SFY 2012, more than 785 cases of elder abuse were reported per 100,000 people age 60 or older. This is 62 percent higher than the statewide rate of 483.

IV PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

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

A. Identified Mission Statement and Goals

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

Goals:

1. Promote implementation of promising and evidence-based victim service strategies in Illinois.
2. Promote effective multi-disciplinary partnership models across the justice and victim services fields.
 - A. Training and professional development to equip people to perform cross-disciplinary partnership models.
 - B. Prioritizing funding for these approaches when appropriate.
3. Equip providers to measure and manage their work and to communicate effectively about the impact of their services.
 - A. Identify core data elements.
 - B. Assist victim service providers in collecting and using data.
 - C. Update / upgrade InfoNet.
4. Equip current and future criminal justice system professionals to understand these issues and to have the right knowledge, skills, and competencies.
5. Promote compliance with, and enforcement of, constitutional and statutory rights of victims.
 - A. Make compliance with victims' rights a condition of the grant when appropriate.
 - B. Training and professional development of those responsible for implementing victims' rights.
 - C. Seek support of legislation that protects, expands, and affects victims' rights.
 - D. Legal representation of victims.
6. Increase/improve information sharing
 - A. Individual cases.
 - B. Grants management and what data gets collected and how it should be used.
7. Develop or refine accountability, management, and transparency in the criminal justice system agencies in general

a. Reduction of Domestic Violence-related Homicides

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

B. Priority Areas

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

Purpose Area: Specialized Units

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs

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

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

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

Sexual assault medical advocacy

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

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

Domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution

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

Domestic violence law enforcement

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

violence advocates in both governmental and private sectors. All receive training on the Chicago Response Protocol and specialized training curriculum as needed.

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

Purpose Area: Victim Services

Services for underserved areas of victim groups

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

Transitional housing services

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

Each of the programs establishes its own guidelines for client screening and program participation. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims serviced by this group of programs remains small. The impact of these services, however, is great, giving victims of domestic

violence and their children the opportunity to learn or regain skills and confidence necessary to live lives free of violence.

Services to female inmates

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

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

Services to victims of domestic violence

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

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

Spanish speaking VIRAs are always available to answer calls and staff can access the AT&T Language Line for up to 140 additional languages.

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

b. Current Distribution of STOP VAWA Funds by Discipline

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

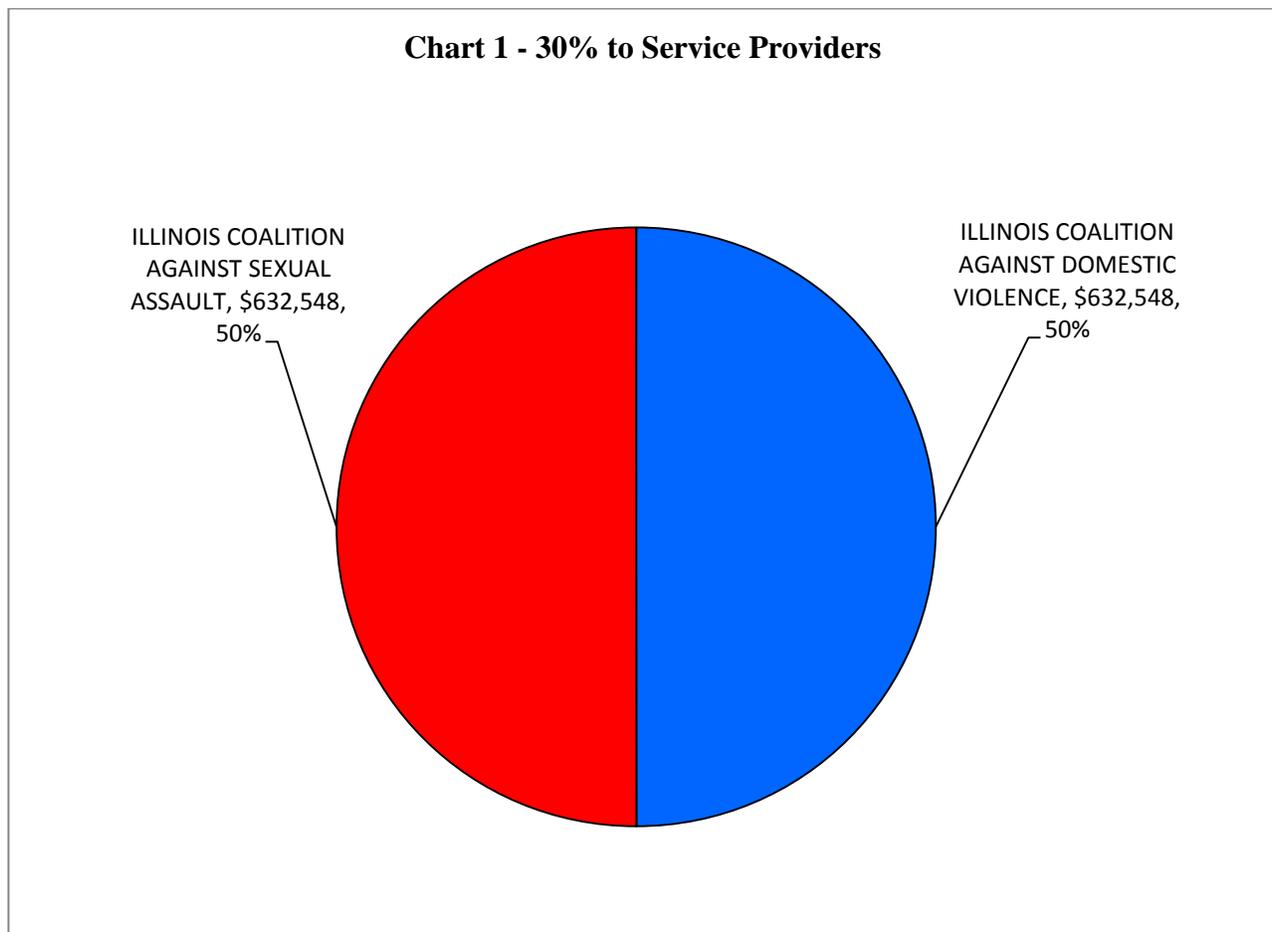


Chart 2 - 25% to Law Enforcement Programs

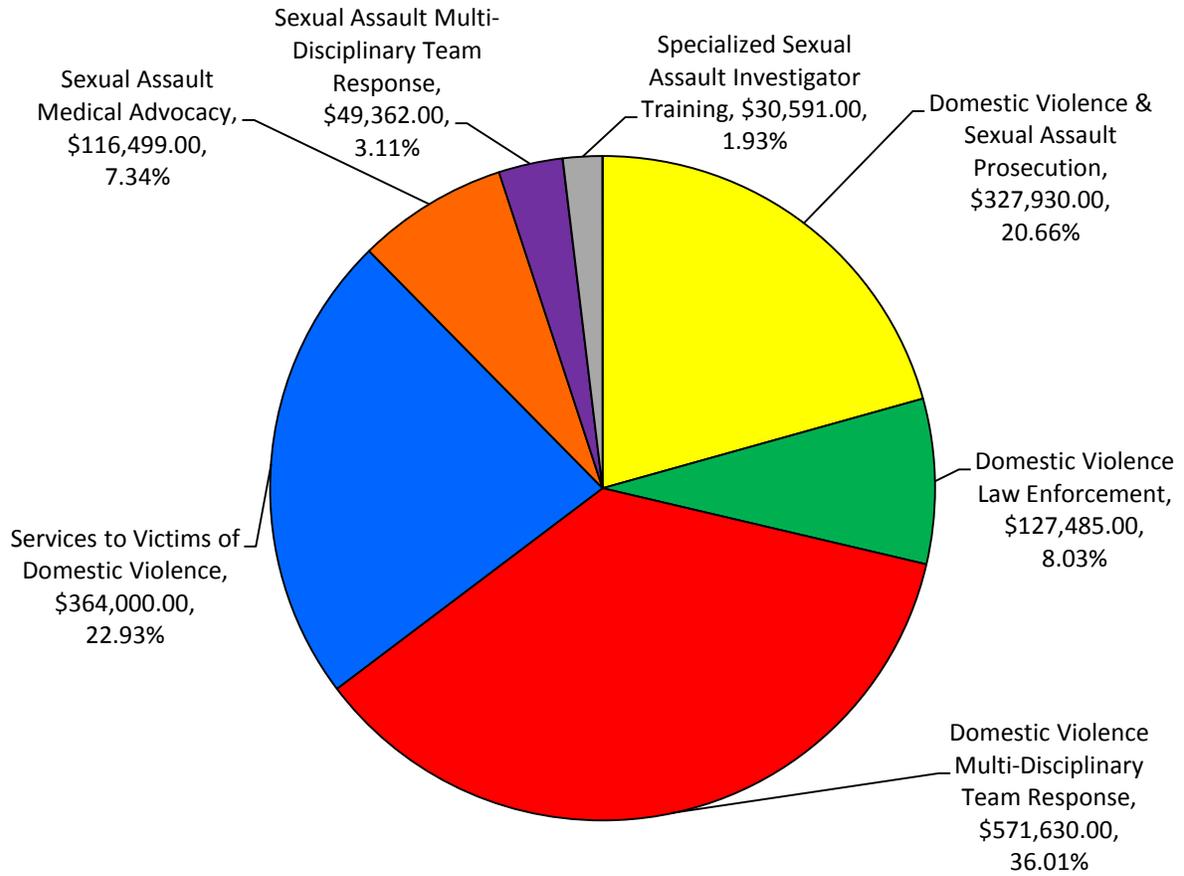


Chart 3 - 25% to Prosecution Programs

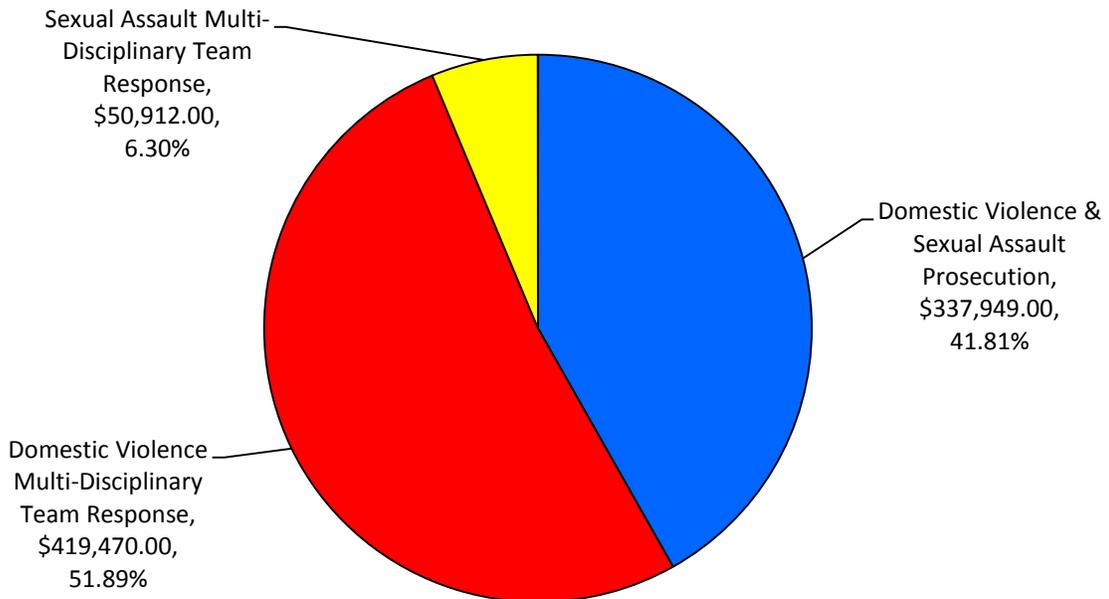


Chart 4 - 15% for Discretionary Spending

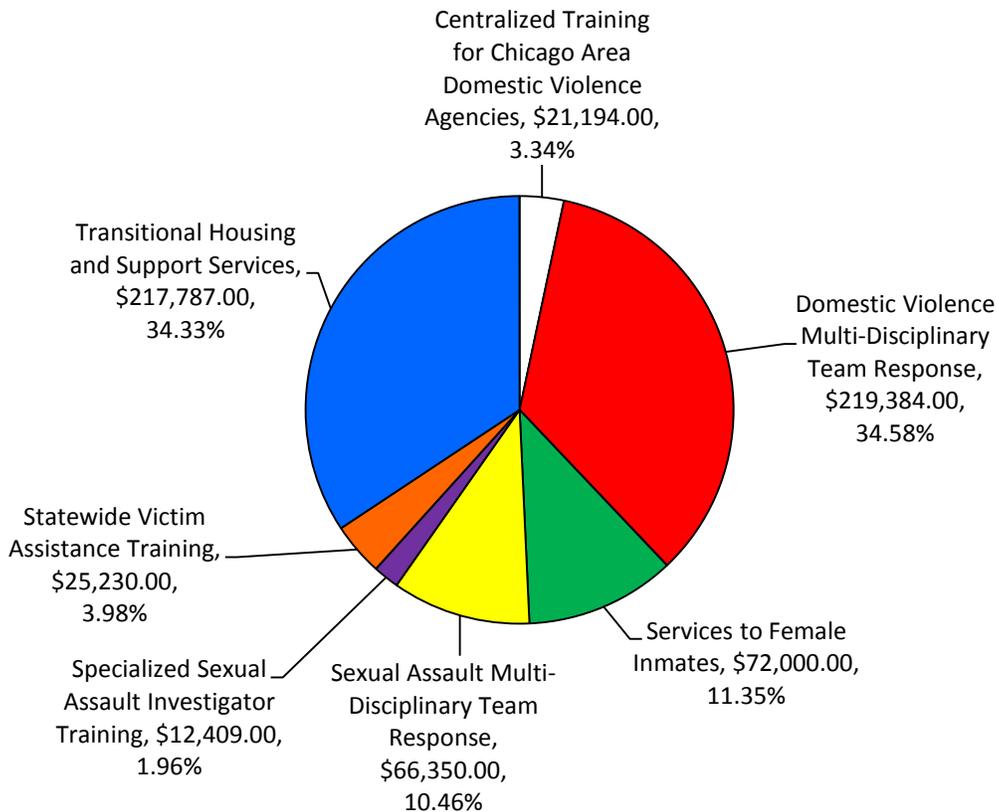
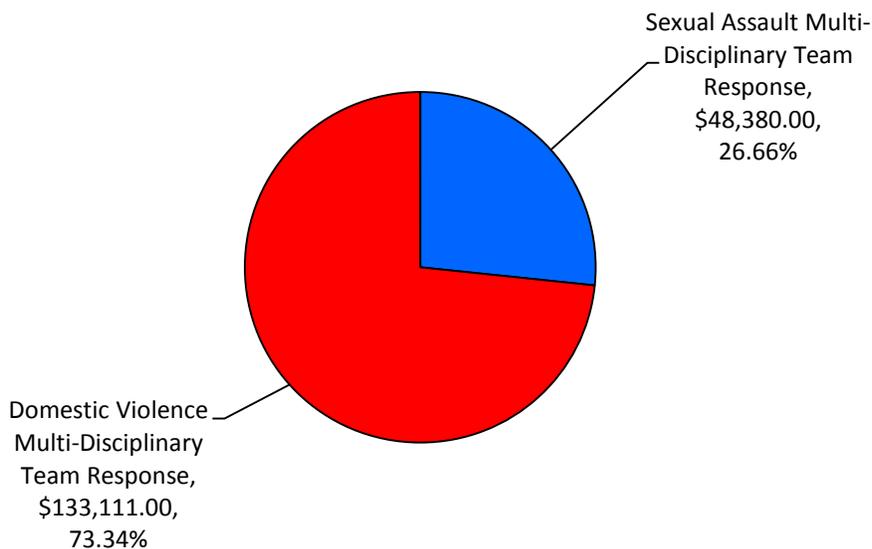


Chart 5 - 5% to Court Programs



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

The distribution of funds by geographic region is determined by county population and crime date. Charts 1 through 4 illustrate the distribution of VAWA funds by region and crime type, as well as reported offenses for those crimes. *For comparison purposes statewide programs were broken into regions served.

c. Documentation of Need, Intent, and Results

See Appendix (D)

d. 20% Sexual Assault Set a Side

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

Chart 1 - Law Enforcement Funds

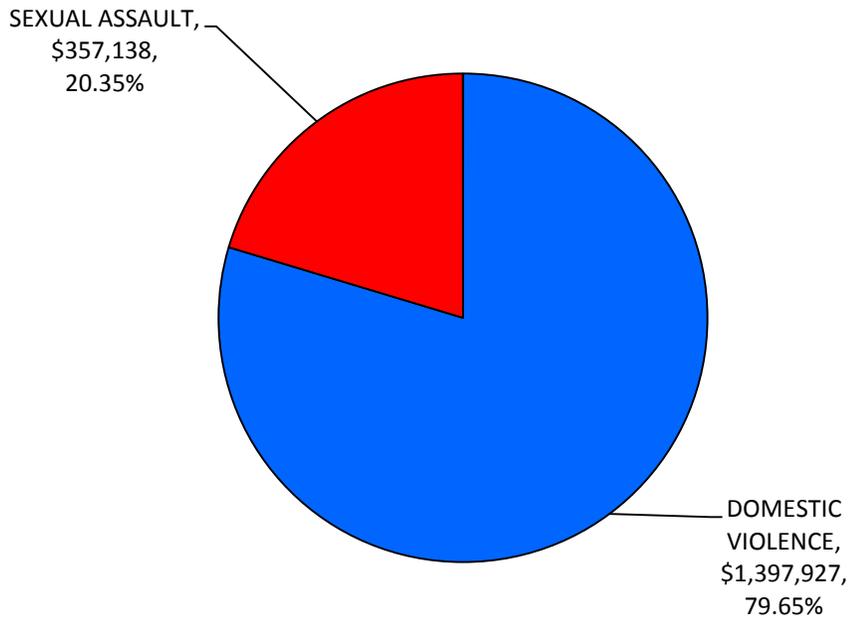


Chart 2 - Prosecution Funds

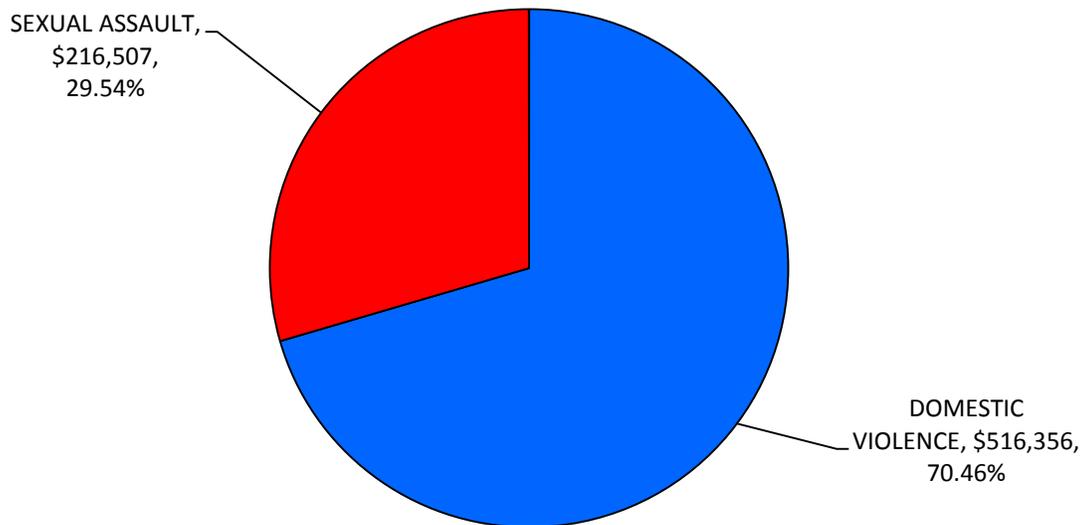


Chart 3 - Discretionary Funds

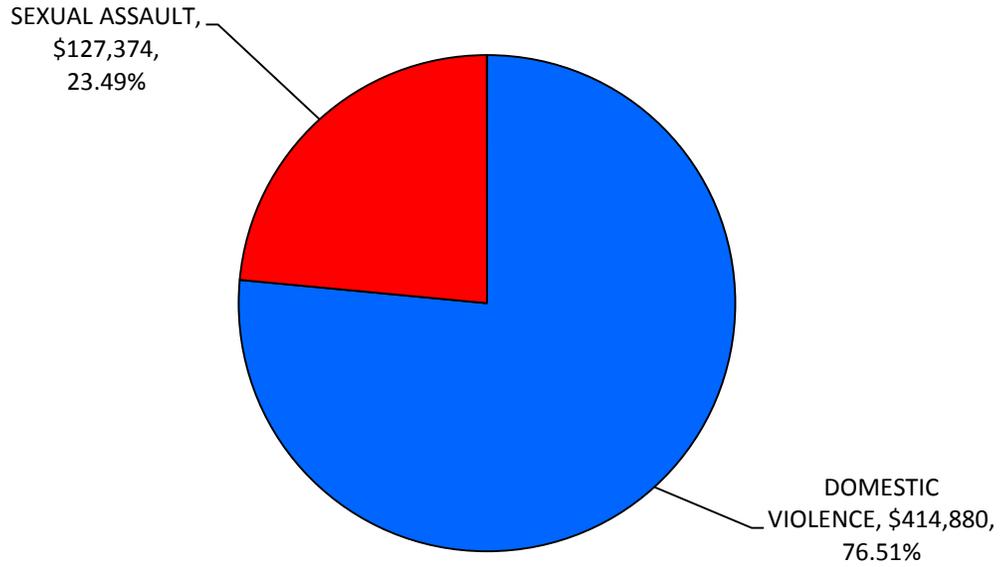
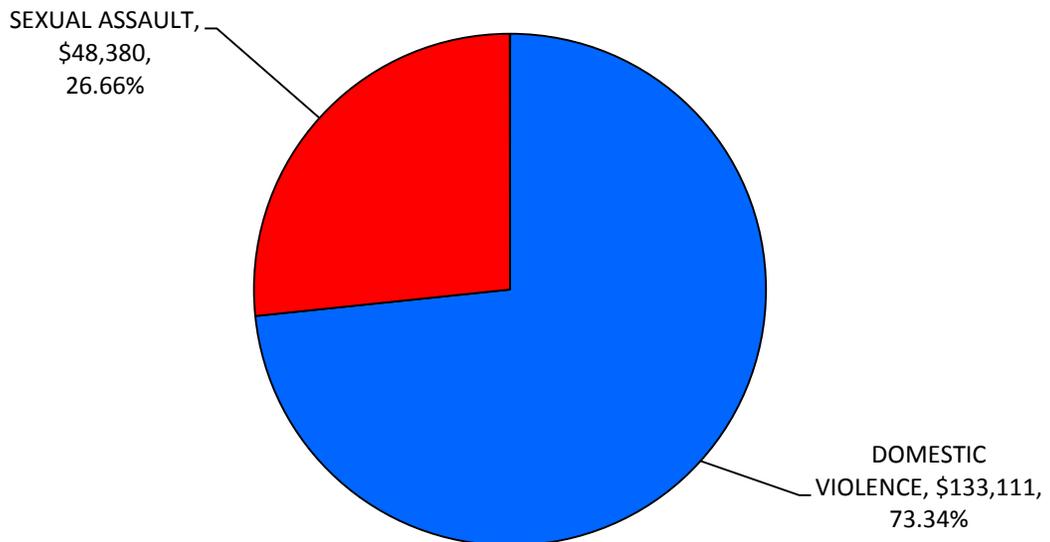


Chart 4 - Court Program Funds



C. Grant-making Strategy and Funding Cycle

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

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

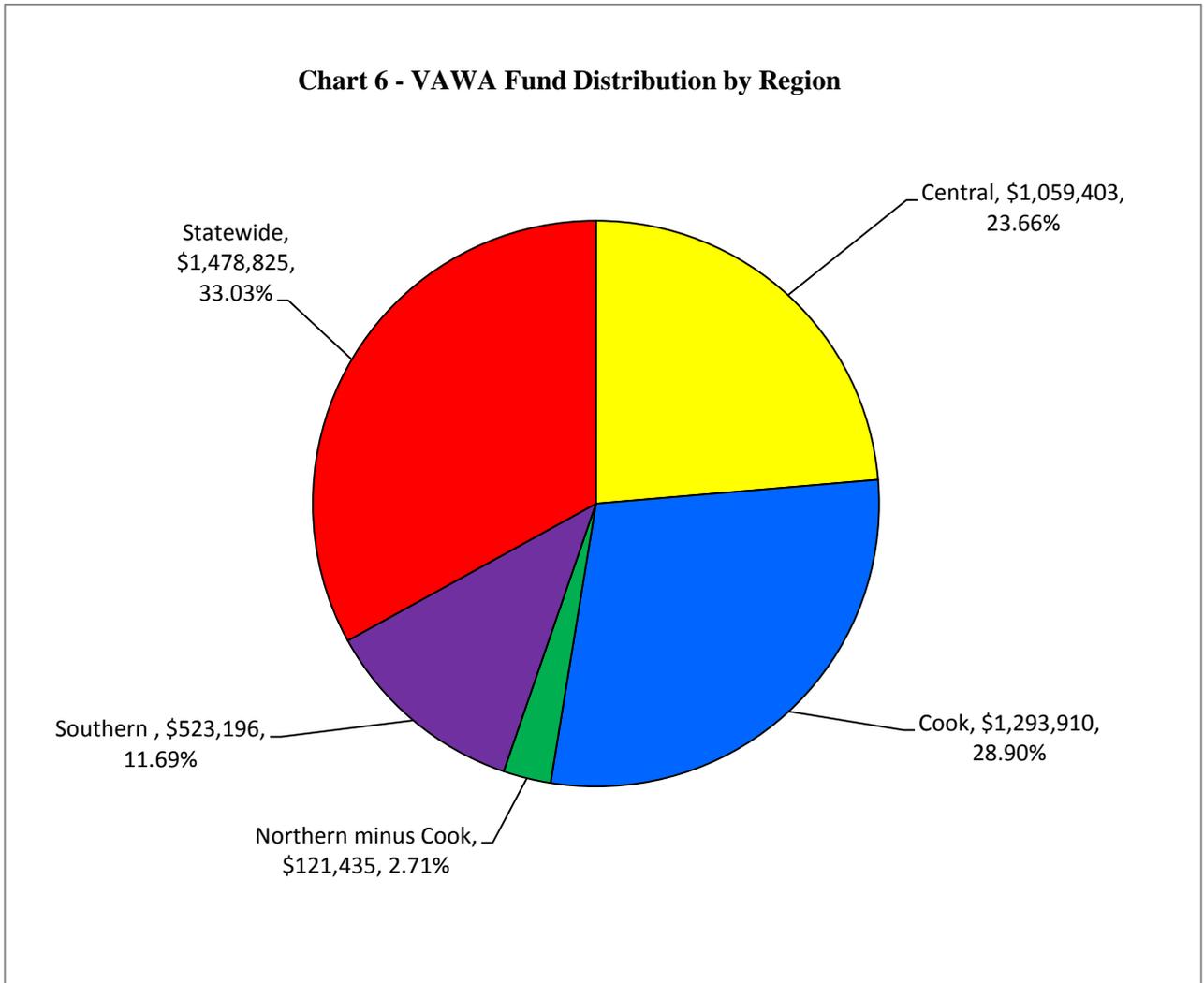
These grants run on a 12-month basis. Grantees were given an initial three year funding period, but have been continued as per the recommendation of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee at their subsequent meetings. Grant writing trainings are periodically provided by the agency, and technical assistance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

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds have measurable objectives and grant recipients are required to submit data reports to the Authority on a monthly or quarterly basis. Standard reports were developed by the Department of Justice to capture information about the victims served, including demographic information; primary language; county of residence; disability; relationship of the victim to the offender; the nature of the victimization; services provided and the community collaboration in which each program participates. A narrative report is also required describing major accomplishments, barriers confronting the program, and plans for overcoming these problems. These data reports are reviewed by Authority staff to determine each program's progress toward its objectives.

Each program is assigned a monitor who offers information and technical assistance in accordance with the federal grant guidelines. Monitors oversee program progress throughout the performance period through daily desk monitoring, the review of quarterly fiscal and data reports, and annual site visits. All monitoring activity is reviewed and approved by the Victim Services Programs Administrator, as well as legal and fiscal staff members of the agency. The information gathered is presented to the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee for funding recommendations.

Each VAWA application, Exhibit A, for any governmental unit requesting VAWA funding is asked to explain the consultation process for their application, including the name of the victim service agency within their service area consulted. A letter of support is also required from each agency listed. Responses to this question are reviewed as part of the application process by the monitor.

State Distribution of Funding by Region



D. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

a. State Set A Side for Culturally Specific Communities

As the state administering agency for the S.T.O.P. VAWA funds in Illinois, ICJIA splits the victim service funds from each award evenly between the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). To ensure that we meet the mandated 10 percent of the victim service funds for culturally specific and linguistically sensitive programs, each of the coalitions are mandated to report, through quarterly data reports which show the numbers of victims from culturally specific underserved populations, to exemplify how this requirement is met.

ICADV subcontracted with 17 local domestic violence programs that implemented 19 projects funded by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The projects addressed the needs of three categories of underserved survivor groups: rural women, Latinas, and chemically dependent survivors.

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

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

V. CONCLUSION

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

- Train criminal justice personnel.
- Build successful multidisciplinary efforts.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities.
- Identify the needs of victim service providers and refines data collection and other information among criminal justice system agencies.
- Support services that improve the criminal justice system's response to underserved or cultural or linguistically isolated victim populations.
- Analyze barriers identified by programs to develop solutions and best practices.

Once approved by the Authority Board, the recommendations made by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee will be utilized in the funding recommendations made by staff for all STOP VAWA funds to the Authority Budget Committee, which approves every designation made through this program.

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

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

Appendix A
Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services
Lisa Jacobs, Chairman
Loyola University- Chicago Illinois Models for Change Initiative

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

Dawn Dalton
Executive Director
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's
Network

Neusa Gaytan
Program Director
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

John Harvey
Executive Director
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.

LaMar Hasbrouck
Executive Director
Illinois Department of Public Health

Cynthia Hora
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General

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

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

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

Billie Larkin
Executive Director
Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois

Sharmilie Majmudar
Executive Director
Rape Victim Advocates

Kevin McClain
Executive Director
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and
Standards Board

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

Polly Poskin
Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Jane Merrill
Manager Advocacy and Community
Engagement
Center on Halsted

Itedal Shalabi
Executive Director
Arab American Family Services

Vickie Smith
Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Sharon Spinks
Administrator
Illinois Department of Human Services

Sandra Wortham
Deputy Director: Domestic Violence Division
Chicago Police Department

Holly Zielke
Program Coordinator
Office of Elder Abuse

Appendix B

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Tuesday, October 22, 2013

From 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

&

Wednesday, October 23, 2013

From 9 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Agenda – Day One – October 22, 2013

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 1. Welcome: Executive Director Cutrone
- 2. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting: Chairperson Jacobs
- 3. Approval of the Minute of the August 18-19, 2013 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings: Lisa Stephens
- 4. Legal Presentation: Junaid Afeef
 - S.T.O.P. VAWA Guidelines
 - VOCA Guidelines
- 5. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation: Ron Reichgelt
 - Current VAWA Programs/Program Data
 - Current VOCA Programs/Program Data
- 6. Research & Analysis Unit Presentation: Adriana Perez
 - State Crime Trends
 - Special Population Demographic Information
- 7. Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members Survey Results
- < Lunch – On Your Own:
- 8. Multidisciplinary Team Respond Programs Evaluation Presentation: Tracy Hahn
- 9. Establish Goals & Objectives for 3-5 Year Period: Members
- < Adjourn

Agenda – Day Two – October 23, 2013

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 1. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting: Chairperson Jacobs
- 2. Establish Priorities for VAWA: Members
- 3. Establish Priorities for VOCA: Members
- < Adjourn

Appendix C
Documentation of Participation

Appendix D
Documentation of Need, Intent and Result by Discipline