



**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Regular Authority Meeting  
Friday, March 4, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.  
300 W. Adams, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room  
Chicago

**AGENDA**

- Call to Order and Roll Call
- 1. Approval of the Minutes of December 3, 2010, Regular Meeting
- Chairman's Remarks
- 2. Executive Director's Remarks
- 3. Budget Committee Report (*Eugene E. Murphy Jr. Chair*)
  - a. Report on the December 22, 2010 and February 10, 2011 Budget Committee Meetings
  - b. Fiscal Report
- 4. 2010 – 2012 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan Approval
- Judicial Circuit Integrated Justice Information Project. (*Chief Judge Janet Holmgren and Michelle R. Rock, Specialty Courts Administrator*)
- Old Business
- New Business
- 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



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contact by telephone or letter Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, 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.

## MINUTES

**REGULAR MEETING**  
**ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY**  
**December 3, 2010 at 9:07 am.**  
**300 West Adams Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room**  
**Chicago, Illinois**

### **Call to Order and Roll Call**

Before the meeting was convened, Executive Director Jack Cutrone announced that there were plans to use a webcam in conjunction with the Board's being asked to adopt a resolution honoring the Authority's webmaster for his 20 years of service to be celebrated December 7. He explained that the employee is a quadriplegic who works from his home, and the webcam would be used only on the Authority's internal website so he could observe being recognized. Mr. Cutrone said that he wanted to make sure that no one had a problem with that arrangement. Hearing no opposition, he said the plan would go forward and thanked the Board.

Vice Chairman Anita Alvarez then welcomed Board Members and guests to the 2010 fourth and final quarterly Board Meeting of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. She called the meeting to order and asked General Counsel Lisa Stephens to call the roll.

In addition to Vice Chairman Alvarez, Authority Board members in attendance were:

Chief David P. Bradford  
Clerk Dorothy Brown  
Sheriff Thomas Dart.  
Director Bradley Demuzio  
Ms. Barbara Engel  
Mr. Felix M. Gonzalez  
Ms. Cynthia Hora  
Clerk Becky Jansen  
Director Kevin McClain  
Acting Director Jonathon E. Monken  
Mr. Eugene E. Murphy, Jr.  
Director Michael J. Pelletier  
Sheriff Patrick B. Perez  
Mr. John Z. Toscas

### **Approval of Minutes of September 3, 2010 Regular Meeting**

With a quorum in place, Vice Chairman Alvarez asked for a motion to adopt the minutes of the September 3, 2010 Authority Board Meeting.

{Mr. Felix Gonzalez moved that the minutes of the September 3, 2010 Authority Board Meeting be adopted. Clerk Becky Jansen seconded the motion, which was adopted by unanimous voice vote.}

### **Vice Chairman's Remarks**

Vice Chairman Anita Alvarez stated that the first order of business was asking the Board to pass three resolutions, which she would be summarizing and for which she would be requesting a single unified motion when she finished. She said the first honored fallen Chicago Police Officer, Michael Flisk, Jr. She continued to say that Officer Flisk was an accomplished evidence technician two months from celebrating 20 years on the police force when his life was needlessly taken on November 26, 2010, in the line of duty while investigating a burglary.

Ms. Alvarez added that Officer Flisk had the respect and confidence of those with whom he worked, admired not only for his professional skill and concern for others, but for his humor and outgoing personality. She then announced that Office Michael Flisk was being cited for his dedication and outstanding contributions in ensuring the public safety of the people of Chicago, serving and protecting in the truest sense.

The second resolution she presented honored Director Michael P. Randle who served on the Authority Board in his capacity as Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections from June 8, 2009, until September 17, 2010. She said that Director Randle's commitment and dedication to advancing public safety and improving the quality of criminal justice through research and grant programs in Illinois had been commendable.

She explained that the third resolution, previously mentioned by Mr. Cutrone, honored Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority staff member Salvatore Perri for 20 years of service to the organization. She said that Mr. Perri had consistently excelled in providing products and services of ICJIA and technical assistance to criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, and the public. She went on to say that Mr. Perri's skill, commitment, dedication and initiative have served as a role model for all Authority staff and public servants, and that he had earned the respect of the criminal justice community, the Authority, and its staff.

Ms. Alvarez said that she would be reading the complete resolution honoring Mr. Perri into the record but first wanted to ask for a unified motion for all three resolutions.

{Mr. John Z. Toscas moved to adopt the motion, which was seconded by Director Bradley Demuzio and adopted by unanimous voice vote.}

At that point she asked a representative of the Chicago Police Department attending in place of Superintendent Jody Weis to accept the resolution honoring Police Officer Michael Flisk, Jr., and went on to read the Resolution in Commendation of Salvatore Perri, Jr.:

**WHEREAS** Salvatore Perri, Jr., has served as staff of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information for 20 years; and

**WHEREAS** MR. Perri has consistently excelled in providing products and services for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and technical assistance to criminal justice practitioners and policymakers and the public; and

**WHEREAS** Mr. Perri's skill, commitment, dedication, and initiative have served as a model for all Authority staff and public servants; and

**WHEREAS** Mr. Perri has made many valuable contributions for optimizing the content and functionality of the Agency's website; and

**WHEREAS** Mr. Perri was recognized by the Illinois Interagency Community of Employees With Disabilities for his efforts in helping the Authority to research and harness the power of information technology through the internet and, by example, promoting disability awareness among his colleagues; and

**WHEREAS** Mr. Perri has earned the respect of the criminal justice community, the Authority and its staff:

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOVLED** that Salvatore Perri, Jr., is hereby commended by this Board for outstanding service to this Authority; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the grateful appreciation and best wishes of this Authority and the people of the State of Illinois be conveyed to Mr. Perri, and that a formal copy of this Resolution of Commendation, and appropriate commemoration be presented to him in honor of his dedicated service and achievement.

This **RESOLUTION OF COMMENDATION** is hereby **ADOPTED** and **UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED** in opening meeting by this Authority on December 3, 2010.

**Jack Cutrone**, Executive Director

**Executive Director's Remarks**

Ms. Alvarez then called on Executive Director Jack Cutrone for his remarks. Mr. Cutrone thanked her and started by discussing several items concerning the overall strategic planning effort in which the Authority has been engaged since a year ago last November and which is to culminate in an overall plan for criminal justice in Illinois in July, 2011. He said he was proud to report that the Department of Justice (DOJ) has recognized Illinois' work in this regard and has made the Authority one of its model projects appearing on the DOJ website, which he thought spoke well of the Authority. He said that distinction was awarded as a result of the Authority's efforts with regard to the strategic planning initiative and the Authority's very successful Summit last September.

He reported that the Authority is following-up with post-Summit work groups in six different areas to draft various portions of the criminal justice plan, noting that members of the juvenile justice community were being added to help with the juvenile portions. Mr. Cutrone said that the first work group meetings were scheduled for January and upwards of 100 people were to take part. He said that he thought this broad involvement was very significant in obtaining input from various aspects of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

Next Mr. Cutrone mentioned that the Authority and its staff received two awards for two research studies from the Justice Research and Statistical Association at its Annual Meeting in October. He went on to say that it is very unusual for one state to receive two awards in one year, those being the Phillip Hoke Awards for excellence in research and policy analysis. He explained that the first was for a report on victimization and help-seeking behaviors among female prisoners in the Illinois Department of Corrections, which was authored by Jessica Reichert, Sharyn Adams, and Lindsay Bostwick of the Authority's Research and Analysis staff and would be described later in the meeting. He said the second was for a statistical report on the state's juvenile justice system, which also was authored by Lindsay Bostwick. He asked each of the co-authors to stand to be recognized.

Mr. Cutrone then announced that the Authority had a new permanent Chief Fiscal Officer after the sad passing of the Authority's previous one, Ted Miller, and the yeoman work that was done by Ron Litwin of the Fiscal Management Office to fill in. He introduced Dreena Jones, complimented her work, and said the Board would be hearing from her for the first time shortly. Next he said he wanted to mention an event that brought great joy to his heart the previous day when after a protracted medical leave, the Authority's Associate Director for the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, returned to work.

In conclusion, Mr. Cutrone said he also wanted to mention another subject that brings not only joy to his heart, but to Acting Director Monken's as well. He explained it is the results of the Request for Proposals (RFPs) that was released using Recovery Act funds to support local jurisdictions to take part in the I-CLEAR I-CASE system, which is a critical venture by the State Police toward information sharing, with all its benefits. He said that the closing date for the RFPs was November 30, and 13 requests for approximately \$800,000 were received. He noted that staff were in the process of reviewing the proposals and were very encouraged by the results and willingness of some of the local jurisdictions to partake in data sharing, a step that is necessary for the criminal justice system to move into or continue its path to the information age. Mr. Cutrone said that his remarks were completed and thanked the Board.

### **Budget Committee Report by Eugene E. Murphy, Jr., Chairman**

Ms. Alvarez then turned to financial matters and asked Mr. Eugene E. Murphy, Budget Committee Chairman, for a report. He announced that with respect to 2011 Budget Committee Meetings, he anticipated again having more frequent, smaller gatherings, which he thought have been very effective and will continue that pattern unless there was any major objection. Hearing none, at that point, Ms. Alvarez appointed all present Board Members to the Budget Committee for a Budget Committee Meeting, thus constituting a quorum, and called the meeting to order.

## **Budget Committee Meeting**

Mr. Murphy then introduced Authority Program Supervisor Mike Carter to outline Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) FFY06 through FFY08 Plan Adjustments and the FFY09 Plan Introduction, with recommendations.

## **Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) FFY06 through FFY08 Plan Adjustments and the FFY09 Plan Introduction**

### **FFY06 through FFY08 Designation Recommendations**

Authority Program Supervisor Mike Carter said that in the spring of 2009, the Budget Committee approved funds to assist Illinois county probation departments or departments similar in function in developing and implementing job readiness and supervised paid internship programs for probationary juveniles. Three of the five counties reported successful implementations and interest in continuing or expanding their programs:

- 1) The Lake County 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial Court's Division of Juvenile Probation and Detention wishes to expand the pre-employment program and has requested a maximum of \$85,000 to help fund this program for another year.
- 2) The Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department provides case management and probation services to over 4,000 minors at any given time and has requested \$33,444 for continuation funding.
- 3) The DuPage County Probation Department provides probation management services to over 1,500 minors at any given time and asked for an increase of a maximum of \$65,000 to continue this program.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Hora, said that the bulk of the increases would be put toward hiring personnel to properly oversee the programs and that he thought the actual cost of part-time personnel was close to \$30,000 and the remaining funds would support expansion and putting more youths into the program.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Hora, said that the funds would support the youths' wages. Phase 1 of the program involves a stipend for juveniles when they attend classes on how to present themselves for employment, how to develop writing skills, how to fill out job applications, how to interview, and just how to properly conduct themselves within the workplace. These funds also support transportation. Phase 2 of the program uses these funds to reimburse the partner employers.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Hora, said that DuPage County initially received a \$40,000 designation and they have asked for a \$25,000 increase. The added funds would cover transportation and other additional program expenses aside from personnel; they are not looking to increase staff because they have adequate staff in place. They seek to increase the number of

juvenile participants. The additional costs were related to incidental expenses and that the program sought to serve between 30 and 40 youths.

Mr. Carter said that the Lake County State's Attorney's Office requested \$29,190 to create and develop a victim/offender mediation program as an alternative dispute resolution approach to juvenile court diversion. This program will be designed to meet the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ). These funds would support two experienced certified mediators.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Hora, said that this is a diversion program and participation is voluntary on the part of the victim.

Director McClain said that he was somewhat skeptical of mediation. He inquired as to whether studies have been done to determine the successfulness of such programs or whether there was a history or other analysis of such programs.

Authority Research and Analysis Staff Member Kimberly Burke said that she was not aware of any studies on this topic. Staff could conduct a search to find any literature describing the effectiveness of mediation, but that information is not immediately available.

Executive Director Cutrone said that the program is based on the Burgess Model for which there is substantial supporting literature.

Authority Associate Director of Research and Analysis Mark Myrent said that there absolutely was literature in support of the Burgess Model.

Director McClain said that with regard to programs like this one, it is important to be able to gauge its effectiveness.

Ms. Engel said that there are a number of different approaches to restorative justice; this is just one of them. She said that she has personally observed successes with this approach.

Ms. Engel, in response to a question by Director McClain, said that such programs are becoming widespread and that the Authority has been involved in BARJ initiatives throughout Illinois.

Director McClain said that there appeared to be some good potential in these programs.

Ms. Hora said that she has done a lot of restorative justice in her prior job and perhaps mediation is not the correct word, because mediation implies that, as in a divorce case, two parties are on more or less equal footing negotiating a settlement. That's not the purpose of these programs; it's more to hold the juveniles accountable and have face-to-face contact with the victim in order to get an understanding of how the juveniles' conduct has affected the victims. Such programs have been very effective with property-type crimes, but not so effective in dealing with violent crime.

## FFY09 Plan Introduction

Mr. Carter said that the FFY09 federal award to the Authority was \$1.7 million and that these funds will expire on May 31, 2012 as illustrated in the table on Page 5 of the memo.

{ Mr. Toscas moved to approve the recommended FFY06 through FFY08 JABG Plan Adjustments and the JABG FFY09 Plan. Acting Director Monken seconded the motion. }

Ms. Hora said that she had concerns about the stipends. She said that it is very difficult for teenagers to get jobs now and sometimes parents have to pay for classes or whatever for kids who aren't in trouble. She said that she wasn't averse to providing wages to juveniles, but she said that she had a problem with actually paying them to go to class. That they have been in trouble should be motivation enough to get them into class. She said that she was not opposed to providing funds for transportation to get the kids to and from classes, but giving them money to do something because they have been in trouble is not appropriate.

Director McClain said that if youths might interpret getting paid to attend classes as an incentive to commit crimes.

Executive Director Cutrone said that the gist of the effort is to promote the idea that intervention efforts need to be directed at those most at risk of future criminal conduct because basically what the Authority does is promote public safety. The Authority's focus should be on using limited resources in a way that best promotes public safety. Programs such as this one that help youths not re-offend are really important.

Ms. Hora said that she would rather see the money go to an extra couple of weeks or hours of actual work. She said that she had concerns about the classroom part of the program.

Mr. Carter said that one of his first comments when he began dealing with this program is that it does have the potential to show juveniles that crime actually pays. But the program staff has reported that juveniles weren't showing up until they started to be paid; the money was the bait to get them in.

Ms. Engel said that she would rather see youths in this program because otherwise it would cost about \$24,000 per year per youth to incarcerate them. The youths are basically being paid lunch money, but it is what gets them into the classes. She said that she understood the distaste for this program, but it is worth listening to the people who actually work in this program and it is worth trying to get these kids off the streets and into a productive protectory instead of a path that leads to incarceration.

Director McClain said that despite the convoluted nature of the issue, he agreed with Ms. Engel. Sometimes society must provide incentives to get things done properly.

Ms. Hora asked if there were any statistics to support Mr. Carter's claim.

Mr. Carter said that no such statistics exist.

{ The motion to adopt the recommended FFY06 through FFY08 JABG Plan Adjustments and the JABG FFY09 Plan was approved, with Ms. Hora voted *no.* }

## **Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) FFY07 and FFY08 Plan Adjustments**

### **Designation Reductions**

Program Supervisor Mike Carter said that in August of 2010 the Budget Committee approved the designation of a maximum of \$20,000 in FFY07 fund to the Rockford School Districts that intended to partner with Governors State University (GSU) for a BARJ program. He said that staff recommended rescinding that designation and reallocating those funds directly to GSU who would then partner with the Bloom Township High School District, the Bloom Trail High School District and the Alton School District to implement the same program; a BARJ project to deliver training and technical assistance to teachers covering circle and peer jury training.

### **Recommended Designations**

#### *FFY07*

Mr. Carter said that staff recommended designating a maximum of \$250,000 in FFY07 funds to the Haymarket Center. These funds would support a partnership with the Cook county Sheriff's Department of Women's Justice Services to implement a recovering home for African-American women with substance abuse disorders and histories of sex work.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Director McClain, said that evaluations of this program are on-going, but since this is a new program, there is no data at this time.

Director McClain asked if analysis would be included as part of the grant for this program.

Sheriff Dart said that Cook County is sort of the national model for this sort of program. He said that it has been evaluated by the National Department of Justice. There is an evaluation that has been done already and evaluations will continue. This program has proven successful.

Mr. Carter said that staff recommended designating a maximum of \$20,000 in FFY07 funds to the Tazewell County Jail to implement an anti-gun, anti-drug, and anti-domestic violence campaign through the use of televised commercial override technology. The funds would be use to purchase technology that would be used on televisions to broadcast prescreened positive messages in place of television commercials.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Mr. Gonzalez, said that there is not information on recidivism as it relates to what happens when inmates are released from incarceration and begin to watch regular commercials on television.

Chief Bradford said that the Budget Committee should consider the consequences in the event that a newspaper ran a story about using funds for this purpose.

Ms. Engel said that most non-profits have PSAs ready-made and they're on all kinds of things. The Ad Council does national programs on important issues. It is preferable to have inmates viewing those than viewing commercials for alcohol.

Mr. Carter said that this program was proposed to the Authority by the United States Attorney's Office's Central Illinois Liaison for Law Enforcement, hence its inclusion in the memo at this meeting. Tazewell County spoke up and said that they wanted to implement it.

Director McClain said that like some of the other programs this is kind of like a pilot program; only \$20,000. He said that he sort of agreed with Chief Bradford in that at first glance this looks rather ridiculous.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Sheriff Dart, said that the funding was for a combination of technology and content. Software is hooked up to the television and as soon as the commercial starts the PSA is triggered.

Sheriff Dart said that often, there isn't much for inmates to do except sit in the dayroom and watch television. It is very difficult to monitor all of the facility's televisions. The Cook County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) has been working with Comcast for three years to try to get this right. It is tricky; we can pare the choices down to things like the Discovery Channel, but they will have commercials for all kinds of things. It is much more complicated than one might imagine. With this technology, all of the commercials could be dealt with at once. It has been a constant effort to provide programming with positive messages.

Director Pelletier said that perhaps if better verbiage had been used in naming this an experimental program then we could justify it. He said he was concerned about Executive Director Cutrone having to explain this expenditure to the news media.

Director Pelletier said that television news will only allow for 20 seconds for a point to be made in this program's defense. If this were packaged differently – as experimental or cutting-edge, then it would be more palatable. We might give this a try because of what Sheriff Dart said; that inmates watch a lot of television, which really amounts to a lot of babysitting. It isn't necessarily the commercials that cause the problems. He said that given the verbiage in the memo, this would be a difficult expense to justify.

Acting Director Monken said that there isn't anything promoted in any of the commercials that is any worse than anything that is actually in the programming that inmates watch anyway and it's the programming that they see 90 percent of the time, not the commercials. He said that if this were to be done, it needs to be more comprehensive; it should actually control the larger television viewing environment. He said that an on/off clicker might cost \$25,000 a year. It is the overall message that should be addressed.

Clerk Brown said that this is a small price to pay for a minor amount of rehabilitative services which the Sheriff does not have the funds to do; to have full-blown rehabilitative-type training

within detention facilities. Sheriff Dart made good points, but changing the verbiage to suggest rehabilitative-type services would work better as well.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question by Ms. Hora, said that this would be a one-time cost.

Budget Committee Chairman Murphy said that it would make sense to table this item until staff can talk to Tazewell County to see if they can provide a somewhat different presentation at a later date.

Mr. Carter said that staff recommended designating a maximum of \$9,200 in FFY07 funds to the Lake County Sheriff's Office to purchase new audio and video enhancement software that will enhance surveillance recordings

#### *FFY08*

Mr. Carter said that staff recommended designating a maximum of \$50,000 in FFY08 funds to the South Suburban Major Crimes Task Force to continue its operations that serve the residents of the South Suburban area of Chicago for the next year. The task force is comprised of 60 municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies whose purpose is to combine resources to provide comprehensive investigative services in South Suburban Cook and Will Counties whenever a member agency experiences a serious violent crime.

Vice Chair Alvarez said that the South Suburban Major Crimes Task Force does an awesome job. The Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO) has worked with the task force on many cases, and the benefit of the task force is that they have officers working 24/7 a lot of times on colder cases. The benefit of having this task force is that the smaller municipalities gain from the experience and expertise from other officers from agencies that have more manpower.

Mr. Carter said that he himself had previously been a part of this task force. He said that they provide a significant resource to the smaller departments so that when a smaller department must handle a homicide this group of other agencies is there to assist.

Mr. Toscas said that he was very familiar with the task force and he agreed with the previous comments. He said that the task force handles every major murder in the south and southwest areas.

Ms. Hora said that she was in favor of the task force. She suggested that the task force look within its membership for office space.

Mr. Carter said that there are some reasons why it doesn't want to be directly within a police agency. The task force wants an off-site facility, given the nature of the confidentiality of many of its investigations.

Acting Director Monken said that the task force's location is very important to how it functions. That it is in the Chicago Ridge area is equally important because it is one of the least enforced

areas, given the contributing agencies; it brings a lot of officers into that area on a regular basis. The site was strategically chosen.

{Mr. Toscas moved to approve the JAG FFY07 and FFY08 Plan Adjustments, excluding the proposed \$20,000 designation to Tazewell County Jail for the commercial override technology. Mr. Gonzalez seconded the motion, which passed by unanimous voice vote.}

Executive Director Cutrone, in response to a question by Mr. Toscas, said that even though the tabled Tazewell County grant was proposed using FFY07 funds which expire in September of 2011, he did not foresee a problem with delaying the designation.

### **Adjourn**

At approximately 9:40 a.m., the Budget Committee portion of the meeting concluded and the Authority Regular meeting resumed with discussion of other items on its agenda.

Mr. Murphy then called upon Chief Fiscal Officer Dreena Jones for a fiscal report.

### **Fiscal Report by Dreena Jones, Chief Fiscal Officer**

In view of this being her first Authority Board Meeting, Ms. Jones presented some of her professional background. She said that she formerly worked in the Chicago Park District Comptroller's Office where she was Senior Financial Analyst; and prior to that position, she was Investment Manager Analyst at the Marco Consulting Group where she monitored and advised investment funding for pension plans totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. She then complimented and thanked the staff in the Authority's Fiscal Management Unit for their outstanding assistance and support in helping her get acclimated.

Next, she called attention in the Board Meeting materials to Exhibit 1, Fiscal Year 2011 Expenses and Obligations for Operations, with the total expended and obligated from July through October 31. She said it was at approximately \$580,000 for four months. She indicated that about a quarter's worth of funding, 26 percent had been spent. She pointed out that of those expenses, personal services and contractual services make up over 90 percent of the costs. Referring to Exhibit 2, Fiscal Year 2011 Expenditures and Obligations for Awards and Grants, she said the total expended in grants, \$34.6 million, represented 31 percent of the budget appropriation. She noted that the vast majority of the funds were allotted to local and non-profit organizations, which totaled 73 percent, with second in line, state agencies at 19 percent. Further breaking down the allotment for awards and grant expenditures, she said that the Criminal Justice Fund represented 31 percent of total expenditures; the General Revenue Matching Fund, 14 percent; and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JABG) 24 percent, which gave an overall total of 31 percent.

Ms. Jones then said that although quarterly fiscal reporting procedures remain the same, there has been a change in the budgeting process, with the State of Illinois implementing a new budgeting policy known as Budgeting for Outcomes. She explained that the state establishes prioritized outcomes and agencies need to respond by noting how one or all of the outcomes will

be achieved. She remarked that out of the six outcomes that the Governor has obligated, the Authority appears to be in line with at least five and thus set the cost of the function to provide the outcomes. She further explained that the Governor's Office and panel then decide whether or not the objectives are met and are to be funded. She concluded by saying that a meeting is being planned to meet with the Governor's Office regarding the new budget process, and asked for any questions.

With no response, Mr. Murphy thanked Ms. Jones and said that his report was concluded.

Ms. Alvarez thanked Mr. Murphy and stated that she had a message from State's Attorney Bill Mudge that he asked her to read. She said it explained why he was not at the meeting, saying it was his last day as Madison County State's Attorney because he will be sworn in as a Circuit Court Judge mandating his resignation from the Authority. She then quoted his message, "I have thoroughly enjoyed my tenure and your good company over the years and the professional and competent manner in which you have carried on the business at the Authority through economic down times. May you all have a very healthy and happy holiday." She then wished Mr. Mudge well on behalf of the Authority Board and staff.

### **Presentation on Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Victimization Among Female Prisoners by Jessica Reichert and Lindsay Bostwick**

Next, Ms. Alvarez introduced Jessica Reichert, Manager in the Research and Analysis Unit and Lindsay Bostwick, an R&A Unit Research Analyst for a presentation on the research report they co-authored on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Victimization Among Female Prisoners in Illinois. She said it was one of the reports that received a Phillip Hoke award that Mr. Cutrone mentioned earlier.

Ms. Reichert said there was a larger report with data collected on female prisoners in Illinois about which a presentation to the Board was made last year. She explained that the same data that was collected then was used to focus more on PTSD, the subject of the current presentation. She said that she was going to talk about PTSD in general and give an overview of the research project, with Ms. Bostwick talking about the findings of the study. Ms. Reichert began by explaining the nature of PTSD and citing some causes. She said that PTSD was first acknowledged as a mental illness in 1980 as Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) III, with it's being revised as DSM IV. She said that prior to 1980, woman were diagnosed with hysteria, and men were diagnosed with shell shock.

She gave background about the symptoms and said that while many people experience trauma, not everybody contracts PTSD. She added that in the general population, studies have found that between 40 and 90 percent had actually experienced some trauma in their lives; but those having PTSD range from between one and 14 percent. She continued to say that studies have found that males are more likely to experience trauma in their lives, but it is females who are more likely to experience PTSD after a trauma, and that for some people, it can be delayed for months or years before it develops.

She added that in addition to mental health problems, PTSD can lead to an increased risk for some physical problems such as obesity, diabetes, increased severity of premenstrual symptoms, and impaired immune function. She then moved on to describe the Authority report on the topic, stating that 163 female prisoners were interviewed last summer representing a random sample housed at three female prisons at Dwight, Lincoln, and Decatur, Illinois. She gave the following description of the sample: about half were white and half black; many did not have a high school diploma; many had children, and were not making much money.

She said that one-on-one interviews were held, using the Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms Checklist, or the PCL, which posed 17 questions, and asked for a one through five rating of the severity of the problem. She added that a life history calendar also was used to determine how long the symptoms existed. Ms. Reichert reiterated that the report currently being discussed was part of a larger study for which many other types of data were collected. She noted that those findings were helpful in revealing behaviors such as substance abuse, which could be connected to PTSD. She then called on Ms. Bostwick for her part of the presentation.

Ms. Bostwick stated that about 98 percent of the women in the study's sample indicated they had been abused. She explained that percentage is a higher rate than the response from the typical question that the Department of Corrections asks when women enter, because the question is posed differently. She said that of those asked in the Authority's study, about 83 percent had been bothered by one of the PTSD symptoms and about 60 percent could be potentially diagnosed as having some PTSD according to the PCL checklist.

After reviewing breakdowns of age and when types of abuse – physical, sexual and emotional – occurred, Ms. Bostwick gave statistical findings as to when PTSD was experienced and its severity. Those findings led to a discussion of the types of help the affected women sought, ranging from speaking to someone, calling the police, going for medical help, seeing a psychologist or speaking to a counselor. She said that those who had the higher PTSD symptoms were the ones who were more likely to seek more types of help. She continued to say that the ramifications of not seeking help and treating the symptoms can be serious. Ms. Bostwick noted that having this information about incarcerated women concerning PTSD symptomology is helpful, particularly in presenting an opportunity to provide some of the services they desperately need for longer periods of time.

In conclusion, Ms. Bostwick said that a standardized assessment for PTSD for women entering incarceration would be desirable. She added that because the sample used in the Authority's report is representative indicating that almost every woman coming into the Department of Corrections has some sort of trauma or abuse, and could potentially have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or be exhibiting symptomology of PTSD, such a procedure could be helpful in fostering treatment. She announced that the Authority report is available on the ICJIA website and that anyone should feel free to contact either Ms. Reichert or her for more information. She then asked if there were any questions or concerns.

Ms. Engel responded, complimenting the report. She stated that it corroborated what those in the field have believed, that there needs to be hard data, which is extremely important. She suggested further dissemination of the report in addition to its being on the ICJIA website and

said that the Authority should strategize about how to make the report more available. A discussion then ensued with Director McClain indicating that he liked the findings and conclusions, given his personal knowledge of the criminal justice system and how women are abused, but he questioned some of the methodology used. Both Ms. Bostwick and Ms. Reichert responded to his concerns and said they were valid and useful for future refinement, as were questions raised by others.

### **Adjournment**

At that point, Ms. Alvarez thanked Ms. Bostwick and Ms. Reichert and asked if there were any old or new business before adjournment. With no response, she asked for a motion to adjourn.

{Ms. Hora moved that the meeting be adjourned. Mr. Gonzalez seconded the motion, which was approved by unanimous voice vote.}



**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Authority Members

**FROM:** John Chojnacki, Associate Director – Federal & State Grants Unit

**DATE:** March 3, 2011

**RE:** **March 4, 2011 Authority Regular Meeting / Budget Agenda**

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Attached are additional materials for the March 4, 2011 Authority Regular Meeting. These documents describe Budget Agenda items that will be presented for approval at the meeting.

These materials will be available on the Authority's website, [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us), along with electronic copies of the other meeting materials that were previously sent to you.

Thank you.



**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

**MEMORANDUM**

**To:** Budget Committee Members

**From:** John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal & State Grants Unit

**Date:** March 3, 2011

**Subject:** **FFY07 Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Plan Adjustment #11**  
**ARRA09 Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Plan Adjustment #6**

This memo describes FFY07 and ARRA09 JAG Plan Adjustments.

**DESIGNATION REDUCTIONS**

FFY07

Sangamon County returned \$22,116 of its \$138,569 designation for its Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units Program supporting the Central Illinois Enforcement Group. These funds remained at the program performance period end. Staff recommends that these funds be made available for future programming.

ARRA09

The following table details ARRA09 funds returned to the Authority from programs at the ends of their periods of performance. Funds returned from grants generated by equipment or Starcomm Radio requests for proposals (RFPs) or by the Authority's Adult Redeploy program will be returned to their respective RFP/program master allocations. Staff recommends that all other funds be made available for future programming.

<b>DESIGNEE - PROGRAM</b>	<b>REASON FOR LAPSE / RESCISSION</b>	<b>ARRA09</b>
Berkeley - Law Enforcement Equipment	Items purchased not within grant parameters totaled \$1,598.99; other funds returned due to lower prices than originally quoted.	\$2,299
Cass County Sheriff's Office - Law Enforcement Equipment	Grantee failed to complete a grant extension request due to personnel issues / purchases were not made.	\$12,865

Champaign - Problem Oriented Police Training	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$586
Chatham – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$2,450
Coal City – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$984
Columbia – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$903
DuPage County – Adult Redeploy Illinois	Contractual expenses were less then originally budgeted for.	\$996
Edgar County - Law Enforcement Equipment	Items purchased that are not within grant perimeters totaling \$268.15. The remainder of \$234.46 due to lower prices than originally quoted.	\$502
Effingham – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$192
Elgin – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$2,060
Freeport Police Department - Law Enforcement Equipment	Equipment purchase prices was lower than originally quoted.	\$2,180
Grundy County – Starcomm Radios	Equipment purchase prices was lower than originally quoted.	\$2,426
Illinois Department of Corrections - Parole Initiatives / Vehicles	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$21,565
Illinois Department of Human Services - Safety Net Works	Contractual expenses were less then originally budgeted for.	\$22,507
Loami – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$97
Marissa - Starcomm Radios	Grant could not pay for the extended service agreement.	\$243
Maryville - Starcomm Radios	Invoice was lower then expected and unallowable costs subtracted.	\$1,456
McLean County – Adult Redeploy Illinois	Contractual expenses were less than originally budgeted for.	\$7,307
Minooka – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$1,949
Monroe County – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$968
North Riverside - Law Enforcement Equipment	Grantee purchased unallowable warranty totaling \$1,375.00. Remainder is due to grantee receiving a lower price on the MDCs than originally quoted.	\$4,774
Pawnee – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$292
Rosemont - Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$1,855
Sangamon County – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$3,500
St. Clair County – Adult Redeploy Illinois	Contractual expenses were less then originally budgeted for.	\$18,917
Tinley Park – Starcomm Radios	Equipment purchase prices was lower than originally quoted.	\$1,818
Troy – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$212
Valmeyer – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$193
Waterloo – Starcomm Radios	Funds remained at performance period end.	\$832
<b>TOTAL RETURNED</b>		<b>\$116,928</b>

## **DESIGNATION REALLOCATION**

### **FFY07**

#### **Haymarket Center**

In December 2010, staff recommended designating a maximum of \$250,000 to the Haymarket Center, Chicago's largest substance-use disorders treatment center, for the purpose of partnering with the Cook County Sheriff's Office's (CCSO) Department of Women's Justice Services (DWJS) to implement a DWJS Recovery Home for African American women with substance use disorders and histories of sex work. Haymarket was unable to secure the match necessary to implement this program; consequently, Haymarket regrettably declined these funds and was unable to initiate this program. Staff recommends rescinding this designation.

**Reallocation:** Staff recommends re-designating a maximum of \$250,000 to the Haymarket Center to partner with the CCSO's DWJS to implement the program described above. This designation is contingent upon the Budget Committee's approval of a request to waive the matching funds requirement for these funds.

Haymarket will provide substance abuse treatment for women detained in the Cook county Jail through the Sheriff's Female Furlough and Women's Residential Treatment Programs. DWJS will refer women to the Haymarket Center for an assessment of level of care and service needs. These women will receive priority placement in a gender-responsive recovery home for 90 days residency at Haymarket Center. Recovery staff will meet with each woman to develop an individual recovery plan for successful community reentry and the women will participate in daily structured group activities for preventing relapse and recidivism. In addition, Haymarket Center will offer a wide array of on-site supportive services to meet ancillary needs. Some services are trauma counseling, job-readiness and GED services. DWJS-referred women may also elect to participate in weekly Prostitution Anonymous (PA) meetings.

The majority of the recommended funding will go toward salaries for a program supervisor, trauma counselor, recovery-coach and case aide, a contracted psychologist, daily nutritional needs for those women receive care, and other indirect costs. It is recommended that this designation be made without obligation of match.

## **RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS**

### **FFY07**

#### **DuPage County Sheriff's Office – a maximum of \$20,000**

Staff recommends designating a maximum of \$20,000 of the returned funds from Sangamon County described above to the DuPage County Sheriff's Office for the

purpose of delivering leadership training to approximately 50 current and potential Illinois law enforcement leaders. This training, entitled, *Leaders without Titles*, will focus on enhancing six competencies of human function; physical well-being, intellectual ability, social ability, emotional ability, personalization ability, and moral make-up. The three-day training follows a curriculum that focuses on providing participants with both the concepts and techniques for becoming a humane leader. This training will be provided by three instructors: a licensed psychologist who specializes in teaching social-intelligence skills for law enforcement; an instructor from the Utah Sheriffs' Association's Advanced Management Training Institute; and a nationally renowned law enforcement consultant and criminologist. The DuPage County Sheriff has recommended this training as beneficial to law enforcement personnel and will, in turn, provide the facility and coordination of the training which will be scheduled to take place in June of 2011. These funds will be used to pay only for attendance tuition for Illinois certified law enforcement officers in a position of Sergeant or above.

It is recommended that this designation be made without obligation of match. The balance of the returned funds (\$2,116) will be put toward the LiveScan RFP. This designation is contingent upon the Budget Committee's approval of a request to waive the matching funds requirement for these funds.

## **ARRA09**

### Lake County State's Attorney's Office – a maximum of \$165,079

Staff recommends designating a maximum of \$165,079 to the Lake County Sheriff's Office for the purpose of restoring a Gang Crime Analyst position that was previously implemented in 2009 using Project Safe Neighborhoods funds. These funds would be used to hire a Crime Analyst who would work under the auspices of the Lake County Sheriff's Office during the period of April 1, 2011 to February 28, 2013. This program would be a concerted effort between the Lake County Sheriff, Waukegan Police Department, and Lake County Emergency Management designed to capture the activities of Lake County's law enforcement agencies and State's Attorney's Office related to incidents/crimes involving gang members. In doing so, Lake County believes it would enhance its capacity to develop vertical investigations of gang and drug trafficking hierarchies along with their ability to dismantle them systematically. The program collected information on 1,543 individual crimes committed by 1,337 gang members during a 15 month period in 2008/2009. This information was then disseminated, via 108 Gang Bulletins, to more than 200 law enforcement officers throughout Lake County as well as to the FBI, DEA, and ICE. These funds will be used primarily to pay for the Crime Analyst's salary and benefits for a 21 month period. The remaining funds will be used to pay for formal training on crime analyst software, a laptop, cell phone service, and other indirect costs.

**SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE FUNDS**

The table below describes funds remaining available for future use, assuming the adoption of the staff's recommendations described in this memo:

<b>Federal Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funds Remaining</b>	<b>Fund Expiration Date</b>
FFY06	\$0	6/30/2011
FFY07	\$0	9/30/2011
FFY08	\$1,701,290	9/30/2011
FFY09	\$8,154,991	9/30/2012
ARRA09	\$1,435,407	2/28/2013
FFY10	\$10,689,392	9/30/2013

Staff will be at the meeting to answer any questions.

**JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS  
FFY07 PLAN  
ATTACHMENT A**

**JAG Purpose Area: LAW ENFORCEMENT**

<b>Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</u>			
Blackhawk Area Task Force	\$69,579		
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$138,569	\$116,453	(\$22,116)
DuPage County MEG	\$140,809		
East Central IL Task Force	\$105,118		
Joliet MANS	\$139,644		
Kankakee MEG	\$145,312		
Lake County MEG	\$271,209		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$201,393		
Multi-County MEG	\$71,179		
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$136,975		
Quad-Cities MEG	\$31,895		
SLANT Task Force	\$119,996		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$85,064		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$134,002		
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$467,598		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$140,616		
Vermilion County MEG	\$143,581		
West Central IL Task Force	\$133,325		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$64,106		
 <u>Project Title: Radio Support</u>			
Kankakee MEG	\$5,247		
Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$4,293		
West Central Illinois Task Force	\$4,293		
SLANT Task Force	\$4,293		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$3,816		
Vermilion County MEG	\$4,293		
Blackhawk Area Task Force	\$3,339		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$2,862		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$2,385		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$2,385		
Kendall County Police Area Task Force	\$1,908		

**JAG Purpose Area: PROSECUTION AND COURT PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program**

<u>Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program</u>	
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$156,415
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$143,967
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$204,858
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$83,394
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$440,486
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$107,496
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$132,528
 <u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions</u>	
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,147,037

<b>Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: DNA Unit</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$259,161		
<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$272,855		
Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$266,169		

**Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$163,886		
<u>Project Title: Defense Services</u> Macon County Public Defender's Office	\$81,000		
<u>Project Title: Downstate Illinois Innocence Project</u> University of Illinois	\$40,000		

**Program Title: Probation Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Innovative Probation Initiatives</u> Will County	\$112,000		
Tazewell County - 10th Judicial Circuit	\$55,566		
Lee County	\$40,357		
Kane County	\$16,114		

**JAG Purpose Area: CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Correctional Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Community-Based Residential Treatment for Adults</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$414,462		
<u>Project Title: Young Offender Re-entry Program</u> Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	\$510,000		
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	\$459,000		
<u>Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$380,162		
Illinois Department of Corrections	\$143,836		
Lake County	\$20,000		
Cook County Social Services Department	\$70,000		
<u>Project Title: Anti-Violence Campaign</u> Tazewell County Jail	\$0		

**JAG Purpose Area: DRUG TREATMENT AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS**

<b>Program Title: Residential Treatment</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Women's Residential Treatment Programs</u>			
Haymarket Center	\$250,000	\$0	(\$250,000)
Haymarket Center	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000

**JAG Purpose Area: PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT**

**Program Title: Information Systems**

<u>Project Title: Information Network for Victim Service Providers</u>			
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$334,996		
<u>Project Title: Audio/Visual Enhancement</u>			
Lake County Sheriff's Office	\$9,200		
<u>Project Title: Database Development</u>			
Winnebago County / 17th Judicial Circuit	\$31,930		
<u>Project Title: LiveScan</u>			
TBD	\$160,400	\$162,516	\$2,116

**Program Title: Technology Improvement**

<u>Project Title: Telephone System Upgrade</u>			
Marshall County Sheriff's Department	\$7,000		
<u>Project Title: LEADS Upgrade</u>			
Illinois State Police	\$500,000		

**Program Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety**

<u>Project Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety</u>			
TBD	\$812,159		

**JAG Purpose Area: CRIME VICTIM AND WITNESS PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Law Enforcement and Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Program:**

<u>Project Title: Law Enforcement and Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services</u>	
# Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Underserved	\$208,000
# Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Juvenile	\$148,031
# Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Senior/Disabled Victims & Compensation	\$229,351
# Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Generalists	\$342,447
# Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Homicide	\$129,099

**JAG Purpose Area: PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

<b>Program Title: Community Violence Prevention</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Crimes Against Seniors</u> Illinois State Police	\$180,377		
<u>Program Title: Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Project</u> Rockford Public School Dist. #205 (Rescinded)	\$0		
Governor's State University	\$20,000		
<u>Program Title: Community Awareness &amp; Outreach</u> Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$138,318		
<u>Program Title: Victim Assistant Training</u> Lake County State's Attorney's Office / Illinois Prosecutor-based Victim Assistant's Association	\$7,000		
<u>Program Title: Leadership Training</u> DuPage County Sheriff's Office	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000

**UNALLOCATED FUNDS**

**Unallocated - Discretionary**

Undesignated Local	\$0		
Undesignated State	\$0		
Undesignated Interest	As of 12/1/10	\$0	

**Unallocated - Formula Allocations**

Undesignated Local Formula Funds	\$0		
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**ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS**

**Administration**

Administration Funds	\$1,059,887		
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**TOTAL** **\$13,068,028**

**JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS**  
**ARRA09 PLAN**  
**ATTACHMENT A - Adjusted 1/5/11 , Revised 8/17/10 , 2/28/ 11 , 2/7/11**

**JAG Purpose Area: LAW ENFORCEMENT**

<b>Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</u>			
TBD	\$0		
Blackhawk Area Task Force	\$69,579		
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$138,569		
DuPage County MEG	\$145,625		
East Central IL Task Force	\$107,122		
Joliet MANS	\$139,644		
Kankakee MEG	\$150,730		
Lake County MEG	\$271,209		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$201,393		
Multi-County MEG	\$71,179		
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$139,670		
Quad-Cities MEG	\$31,895		
SLANT Task Force	\$119,996		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$85,064		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$134,002		
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$467,598		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$142,498		
Vermilion County MEG	\$143,581		
West Central IL Task Force	\$133,389		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$64,106		

**Program Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety**

<u>Project Title: Local Law Enforcement Officer Safety</u>				
TBD		\$3,499	\$26,119	\$22,620
Alexander	County of	\$39,874		
Anna	City of	\$34,904		
Arcola	City of	\$15,930		
Arthur	Village of	\$20,000		
Auburn	City of	\$5,000		
Berkely	Village of	\$26,931	\$24,632	(\$2,299)
Blue Island	City of	\$39,000		
Brocton		\$7,500		
Brookfield	Village of	\$20,810		
Cairo		\$39,899		
Calumet Park		\$5,000		
Canton	City of	\$26,950		
Carbondale	City of	\$40,000		
Cass	County of	\$20,840	\$7,975	(\$12,865)
Central City	Village of	\$24,596		
Chillicothe		\$32,000		
Coal City	Village of	\$38,750		
Coles	County of	\$40,000		
Cook	County of	\$35,590		
Crainville		\$4,000		
Danville	City of	\$38,000		
Douglas	County of	\$39,299		

		<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
East Dubuque	City of	\$22,104		
Edgar	County of	\$29,000	\$28,498	(\$502)
Forest Park	Village of	\$40,000		
Freeport	City of	\$27,424	\$25,244	(\$2,180)
Galena	City of	\$15,246		
GlenElleyn	Village of	\$40,000		
Greene	County of	\$30,000		
Henderson	County of	\$23,450		
Highwood	City of	\$22,000		
Hillside	Village of	\$38,935		
Iroquois	County of	\$38,298		
Jersey	County of	\$12,441		
Jerseyville	City of	\$40,000		
Jo Daviess	County of	\$17,781		
Justice	Village of	\$9,045		
Kane County SWAT	County of	\$40,000		
Kewanee	City of	\$11,400		
Knox	County of	\$39,665		
LaSalle	City of	\$3,750		
Lawrence	County of	\$34,811		
Lawrenceville	City of	\$23,450		
Litchfield	City of	\$4,400		
Loves Park	City of	\$18,285		
Marissa	Village of	\$24,975		
Markham	City of	\$29,000		
Marshall	County of	\$34,812		
Massac	County of	\$29,975		
Mattoon	City of	\$20,621		
Mercer	County of	\$40,000		
Metropolis	City of	\$40,000		
Midlothian	Village of	\$37,738		
Monmouth	City of	\$23,450		
Morris	Village of	\$7,175		
Moultri	County of	\$34,794		
Mt. Morris	Village of	\$28,770		
Mt. Olive	Village of	\$39,550		
North Riverside	Village of	\$38,859	\$34,085	(\$4,774)
Oglesby		\$22,438		
Park City	City of	\$40,000		
Perry	County of	\$34,810		
Piatt	County of	\$38,349		
Pope	County of	\$21,016		
Quincy	City of	\$39,860		
Rantoul	Village of	\$23,450		
Richton Park	Village of	\$40,000		
Riverdale	Village of	\$40,000		
Rock Island	County of	\$12,580		
Rock Valley College		\$7,810		
Rockford	City of	\$40,000		
Rolling Meadows	City of	\$36,974		
Sauk Village		\$11,458		
Shiloh	Village of	\$27,775		
South Pekin	Village of	\$33,000		
South Suburban College		\$11,400		

		INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Sparta	City of	\$12,647		
Spring Valley	City of	\$20,000		
Springfield Park District	City of	\$40,000		
Stark	County of	\$23,000		
Steger	Village of	\$35,781		
Sterling	City of	\$38,626		
Sycamore	City of	\$17,424		
Warren	County of	\$40,000		
Waukegan	City of	\$40,000		
Wayne	County of	\$38,972		
Wenona	City of	\$25,000		
West Dundee	Village of	\$39,054		
Worth		\$39,000		

**Program Title: Programs and Services**

Project Title: Programs and Services

TBD \$4,014

Project Title: Law Enforcement

Cook County Sheriff's Office \$499,800  
 Bourbonnais Police Department (KaMEG) \$290,335  
 Bradley Police Department (KaMEG) \$222,048  
 Kankakee Police Department (KaMEG) \$253,953  
 Oak Lawn Police Department \$374,954

Project Title: Intelligence-Led Policing

Champaign Police Department \$136,233

Project Title: Public Relations

Chicago Police Department \$498,663

**Program Title: Law Enforcement Reserve**

Project Title: Law Enforcement Reserve

TBD \$1,797,484 \$1,632,405 (\$165,079)

Project Title: E-911 System

Coles County \$300,000

Project Title: Law Enforcement

Freeport Police Department \$436,864  
 Rockford Police Department \$500,000  
 Kankakee County Sheriff's Office \$0  
 Elgin Police Department \$104,888  
 Tri-County Drug Enforcement Narcotics Unit \$287,959

Project Title: Problem-Oriented Police Training

Champaign Police Department \$10,025 \$9,439 (\$586)

Project Title: Intelligence-Led Policing

Country Club Hills Police Department \$263,900

Project Title: Gang Crime Analyst

Lake County State's Attorney's Office \$0 \$165,079 \$165,079

**JAG Purpose Area: PROSECUTION AND COURT PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program**

<u>Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program</u>	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$156,415		
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$143,967		
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$204,858		
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$83,394		
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$440,486		
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$108,003		
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$132,528		
 <u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions</u>			
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$373,500		

**Program Title: Parole Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Day Reporting Program</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$3,800,000		
 <u>Project Title: Juvenile Transition Center - St. Clair County</u> Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	\$350,000		
 <u>Project Title: Illinois Youth Center - St. Charles</u> Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	\$216,100		
 <u>Project Title: Parole Officer Fleet Upgrade</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$1,200,000	\$1,178,435	(\$21,565)

**Program Title: Probation Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Redeploy Illinois</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$800,000		
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**Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Specialty Courts</u> Cook County Circuit Court	\$500,000		
 <u>Project Title: Domestic Violence Division</u> Cook County Circuit Court	\$500,000		
 <u>Project Title: Therapeutic Intervention Program</u> 17th Judicial Circuit Court / Winnebago County	\$500,000		

<b>Program Title: Improving Operational Effectiveness</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Cold Case Homicide Unit</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,650,307		
<u>Project Title: Community Justice Centers</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$877,650		
<u>Project Title: Underserved Counselor</u> Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$268,283		
<u>Project Title: Drug Prosecution</u> Knox County State's Attorney's Office	\$431,800		
<u>Project Title: Drug Prosecution</u> Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	\$425,652		
<u>Project Title: Integrated Information Systems</u> Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	\$390,727		
<u>Project Title: Prosecution</u> Union County State's Attorney's Office	\$155,000		

**JAG Purpose Area: PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services**

<u>Project Title: Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$1,275,700		
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**Program Title: Safety Net Works**

<u>Project Title: Safety Net Works</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$1,000,000	\$977,493	(\$22,507)
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**Program Title: Community Services**

<u>Project Title: Community Youth Services</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$685,000		
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**Program Title: Rape Crisis and Rape Prevention**

<u>Project Title: Rape Crisis and Rape Prevention</u> Illinois Department of Human Services (ICASA)	\$581,000		
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**Program Title: Juvenile Justice Reform**

<u>Project Title: Communities for Youth</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$294,200		
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**Program Title: Unified Delinquency Intervention Services**

	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Unified Delinquency Intervention Services</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$240,300		

**Program Title: Delinquency Prevention**

<u>Project Title: Delinquency Prevention</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$123,100		
Tazewell County Child Advocacy Center	\$33,070		

**Program Title: Juvenile Intervention**

<u>Project Title: Juvenile Intervention Special Project</u> Illinois Department of Human Services	\$0		
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**Program Title: Community Violence Prevention**

<u>Project Title: CeaseFire</u> Illinois Violence Prevention Authority	\$500,000		
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<u>Project Title: Altgeld-Riverdale Community Partnerships</u> Chicago Housing Authority	\$252,100		
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<u>Project Title: Gang Prevention and Intervention</u> City of Chicago / Department of Family and Support Services	\$436,852		
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**Program Title: Mental Health Initiatives**

<u>Project Title: Mental Health Crisis De-escalation</u> Chicago Police Department	\$249,952		
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**JAG Purpose Area: PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT**

**Program Title: I-CASE Interface**

<u>Project Title: I-CASE Interface</u>			
<i>TBD</i>	<i>\$1,260,000</i>	<i>\$684,663</i>	<i>(\$575,337)</i>
<i>Abington</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$35,000</i>	<i>\$35,000</i>
<i>Elgin</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>
<i>Forest Park</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>
<i>Highland Park</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>	<i>\$20,000</i>
<i>Huntley</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$65,000</i>	<i>\$65,000</i>
<i>Lake County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$64,067</i>	<i>\$64,067</i>
<i>Lincolnwood</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$21,000</i>	<i>\$21,000</i>
<i>Morton Grove</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$17,720</i>	<i>\$17,720</i>
<i>Quincy</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$33,350</i>	<i>\$33,350</i>
<i>Rockford</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$85,000</i>	<i>\$85,000</i>
<i>Streamwood on behalf of NW Central Dispatch</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$189,200</i>	<i>\$189,200</i>
<i>Fairview Heights</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
		<u><i>\$575,337</i></u>	<u><i>\$575,337</i></u>

**Program Title: Starcomm Radios**

	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Starcomm Radios</u>			
TBD	\$1,260,000	\$22,556	(\$1,237,444)
ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$26,305	\$26,305
BELLEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$39,099	\$39,099
BLOOMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$133,276	\$133,276
CHATHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$21,231	\$21,231
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$173,040	\$173,040
COAL CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$15,216	\$15,216
COLUMBIA POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$29,287	\$29,287
EFFINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$24,824	\$24,824
ELGIN POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$86,740	\$86,740
GRUNDY COUNTY SHERIFF 911	\$0	\$121,622	\$121,622
JEROME POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$9,410	\$9,410
LELAND GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$5,111	\$5,111
LOAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$3,579	\$3,579
MARISSA POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$5,789	\$5,789
MARYVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$11,577	\$11,577
MINOOKA POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$27,931	\$27,931
MONROE COUNTY SHERIFF	\$0	\$31,058	\$31,058
MORRIS POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$29,880	\$29,880
PAWNEE POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$4,050	\$4,050
ROLLING MEADOWS POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$15,247	\$15,247
ROSEMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$3,539	\$3,539
SANGAMON COUNTY SHERIFF	\$0	\$59,675	\$59,675
TINLEY PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$33,058	\$33,058
TROY POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$5,890	\$5,890
VALMEYER POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$6,437	\$6,437
WATERLOO POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$0	\$24,153	\$24,153
WINNEBAGO COUNTY SHERIFF	\$0	\$290,420	\$290,420
		<u>\$1,237,444</u>	<u>\$1,237,444</u>

**Program Title: Integrated Justice Projects**

Project Title: Integrated Justice Projcets

TBD \$1,260,000

**Program Title: Criminal Justice Planning**

Project Title: 2010 Criminal Justice Assembly

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority \$125,000

**Program Title: Universal Crime Reporting**

Project Title: UCR On-line Reporting

Illinois State Police \$217,386

**JAG Purpose Area: CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS**

<b>Program Title: Correctional Initiatives</b>	<b>INITIAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>AMENDED AMOUNT</b>	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>
<u>Project Title: Aftercare (Cook County Region)</u> Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	\$4,433,900		
<u>Project Title: Re-entry Services</u> Cook County Sheriff's Office	\$497,028		
<u>Project Title: Juvenile Detention</u> Will County / River Valley Detention Center	\$154,000		
<u>Project Title: Corrections Emergency Response Team</u> Winnebago County Sheriff's Office	\$416,485		
<u>Project Title: Clinical Interventions for Sex Offenders</u> Coles and Cumberland County Court Services	\$265,660		
<u>Project Title: (Adult) Redeploy Illinois</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$0		
<i>Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority</i>	<i>\$4,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,198,178</i>	<i>(\$1,801,822)</i>
<i>DuPage County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$29,004</i>	<i>\$29,004</i>
<i>DuPage County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$350,000</i>	<i>\$350,000</i>
<i>McLean County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$16,823</i>	<i>\$16,823</i>
<i>St. Clair County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$10,623</i>	<i>\$10,623</i>
<i>St. Clair County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>
<i>Macon County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>
<i>Jersey County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$207,800</i>	<i>\$207,800</i>
<i>Knox County</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>	<i>\$250,000</i>
<i>Administrative</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$437,572</i>	<i>\$437,572</i>
		<b>\$4,000,000</b>	<b>\$1,801,822</b>

**JAG Purpose Area: DRUG TREATMENT AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS**

**Program Title: Drug Treatment Programs**

<u>Project Title: Substance Abuse Management and Recovery</u> Madison and McLean Counties	\$452,965		
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**UNALLOCATED FUNDS**

**Unallocated - Discretionary**

Undesignated Local	\$970,908	\$971,494	\$586
Undesignated State	\$0	\$44,072	\$44,072
<i>Undesignated Interest (as of 1/5/11)</i>	<i>\$273,009</i>	<i>\$419,841</i>	<i>\$146,832</i>

**ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS**

**Administration**

Administration Funds	\$4,266,836		
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,471,090</b>	<b>\$50,617,922</b>	<b>\$146,832</b>
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ILLINOIS  
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300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

# Memorandum

**To:** Authority Members  
**From:** Dreena S. Jones, Chief Fiscal Officer  
**Date:** March 4, 2011  
**Re:** Authority Fiscal Reports

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Attached are the FY 2011 fiscal reports covering the period:  
July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010.

## **Exhibit #1 – Operations**

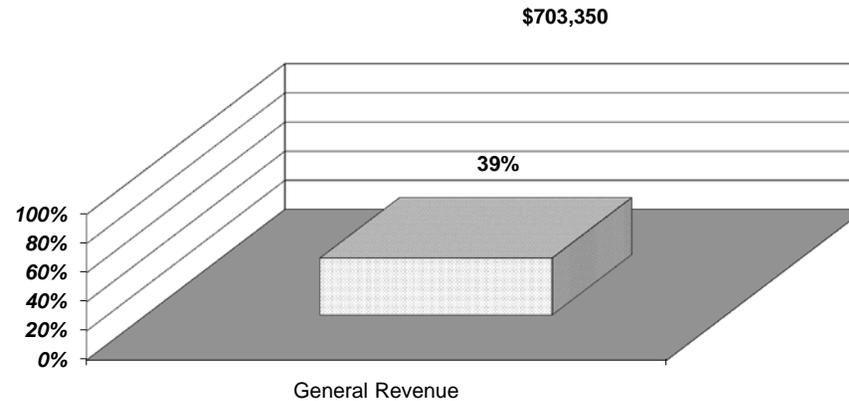
As shown on Exhibit 1, the Authority has expended or obligated 39% of our General Revenue operations.

## **Exhibit #2 – Awards and Grants**

As shown on Exhibit 2, the Authority has expended or obligated 22% of our General Revenue Matching/Other funds appropriation and 37% of our total appropriation.

I will be available at the Authority meeting to answer any questions you may have regarding these reports.

**Exhibit #1 - Operations**  
**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**  
**FY 2011 Expenditures/Obligations**  
**July 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010**



**General Revenue**

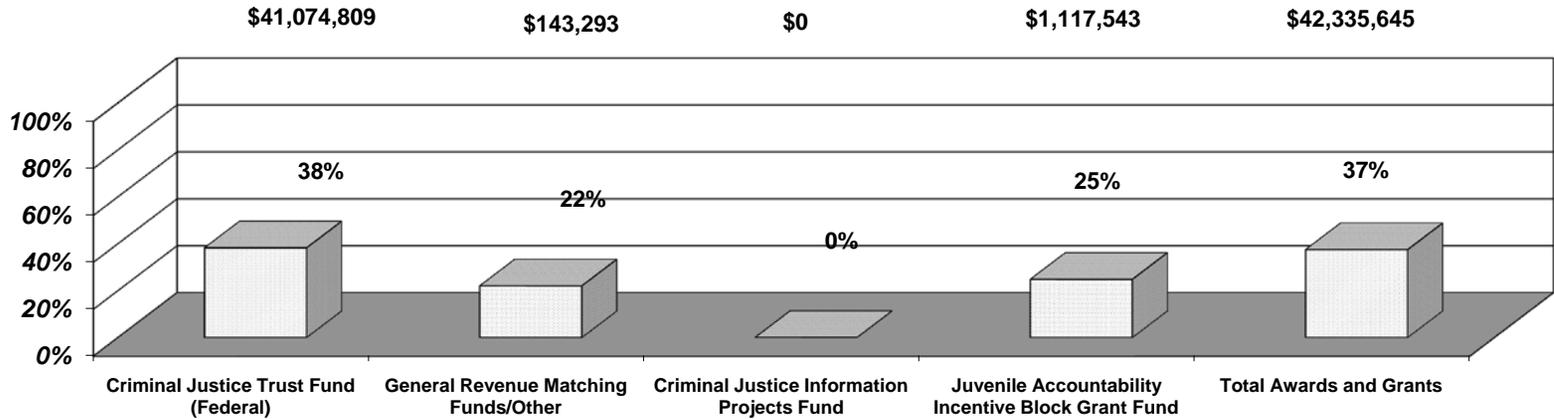
	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Reserve	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)
Personal Services	\$1,213,800	\$43,640	\$517,054	\$653,106
Retirement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FICA	\$92,800	\$3,338	\$38,285	\$51,177
Contractual	\$405,000	\$25,388	\$112,335	\$267,277
Travel	\$5,000	\$0	\$253	\$4,747
Commodities	\$8,000	\$0	\$3,649	\$4,351
Printing	\$10,000	\$0	\$2,608	\$7,392
Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
EDP	\$85,000	\$2,936	\$4,481	\$77,583
Telecommunications	\$45,000	\$436	\$19,371	\$25,193
Operation of Auto	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,314	\$4,686
Prompt Pay Interest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,874,600</b>	<b>\$75,738</b>	<b>\$703,350</b>	<b>\$1,095,512</b>

% of Appropriation (less Reserve): 39% 61%

(1) This amount is the total that the Legislature approved and does not equal the total amount spent.

(2) Balance does not equal end of period cash balance. This is the difference between budget and actual expenditures / obligations.

**Exhibit #2 - Awards & Grants  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
FY 2011 Expenditures/Obligations  
July 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010**



	Criminal Justice Trust Fund (Federal)			General Revenue Matching Funds/Other				Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund		
	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Reserve	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)
Federal Assistance Support	\$10,100,000	\$2,697,386	\$7,402,614	\$650,000	\$0	\$143,293	\$506,707			
State Agencies	\$27,500,000	\$8,085,235	\$19,414,765							
Locals/Non-Profit Orgs.	\$68,100,000	\$30,221,029	\$37,878,971							
Misc. Awards/Grants	\$1,700,000	\$71,159	\$1,628,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$107,400,000</b>	<b>\$41,074,809</b>	<b>\$66,325,191</b>	<b>\$650,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$143,293</b>	<b>\$506,707</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>
% of Appropriation (less Reserve):		38%	62%			22%	78%		0%	100%
	<b>Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Fund</b>			<b>Total</b>						
	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)	Budget/ (1) Appropriation	Reserve	Expenditures/ Obligations	Balance (2)			
Federal Assistance Support				\$10,750,000	\$0	\$2,840,679	\$7,909,321			
State Agencies				\$27,500,000	\$0	\$8,085,235	\$19,414,765			
Locals/Non-Profit Orgs.				\$68,100,000	\$0	\$30,221,029	\$37,878,971			
Misc. Awards/Grants				\$2,100,000	\$0	\$71,159	\$2,028,841			
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	\$4,500,000	\$1,117,543	\$3,382,457	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$1,117,543	\$3,382,457			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,117,543</b>	<b>\$3,382,457</b>	<b>\$112,950,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$42,335,645</b>	<b>\$70,614,356</b>			
% of Appropriation (less Reserve):		25%	75%			37%	63%			

(1) This amount is the total that the Legislature approved and does not equal the total amount spent.

(2) Balance does not equal end of period cash balance. This is the difference between budget and actual expenditures / obligations.

General Revenue	39%
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Criminal Justice Trust Fund (Federal)	38%
---------------------------------------	-----

General Revenue Matching Funds/Other	22%
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Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund	0%
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Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Fund	25%
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Total Awards and Grants	37%
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300 W. Adams Street • Suite 200 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

# Memorandum

**To:** Authority Members

**From:** Ron Reichgelt, Acting Associate Director, Federal & State Grants Unit

**Date:** February 15, 2011

**Re:** Federal and State Grants Unit Report – March 4, 2011 Authority Meeting

---

The staff assigned to the Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU) performed the following activities during the period of November 1, 2010 to January 31, 2011. During this period, FSGU headcount remained at 18.

## Grant Activities

During the reporting period, FSGU staff monitored 313 grants, representing approximately \$58,417,857 in grant funds. Monitoring included the following:

- Reviewing (1,460) monthly or quarterly reports: (986) data and (474) fiscal;
- Initiating disbursement of funds requested by grantees;
- Conducting (approximately 8) site visits;
- Processing budget revisions and/or amendments to existing agreements;
- Reviewing requests for proposals (RFPs) drafted by grantees and proposed subcontracts between grantees and other service providers or vendors; and
- Engaging in constant daily contact with our grantees to resolve grant-related technical assistance issues. This includes telephonic, e-mail, and on site contacts with grantees that requested assistance regarding issues relating to their grant(s). Staff also receives communications from non-grantees regarding types of grants available through the federal government, and/or how to complete forms for federal grants.

During this reporting period, FSGU staff began processing 40 new agreements (grants), representing \$3,927,378 in grant funds. Processing of a new agreement includes:

- Negotiating the program narrative, budget, and budget narrative with the grantee;
- Processing the grant proposal for in-house legal, fiscal, and research and analysis reviews and comments;
- Making necessary changes and forwarding the agreement to the grantee for signature;
- Once returned, processing the agreement through the Office of General Counsel for the executive director's signature, and, when signed, returning a fully executed copy to the grantee as well as other contacts; and
- Initiating an obligation and disbursing any initial funds that are requested.

## **Administrative Activities**

### **Meetings**

During the reporting period, FSGU staff have planned for and/or staffed four meetings:

- The Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council (IMVTPC) conducted meetings on November 19, 2010 and January 21, 2011 in Chicago.
- The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition met on November 1, 2010 at the Authority's offices in Chicago.
- The Authority's Budget Committee met on December 22, 2010 at the Authority's offices in Chicago.

Meeting preparation often involves coordination with other Authority units such as Research and Analysis and the Office of Administrative Services, and often includes logistics coordination and production, assembly, and mailing of materials.

### **Federal Program Applications**

Between November 1, 2010 and January 31, 2011, an application was submitted to the federal government for an award from the following federal program:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Date Submitted</b>
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) FFY11	January 21, 2011

### **Other Activities**

- 1) In support of the Authority's Strategic Plan, staff continues to prioritize projects and activities as well as develop strategies to best incorporate the Authority's Action Plan initiatives into unit operations.
- 2) During the reporting period, FSGU continued to operate without a full staff. Executive staff is pursuing the hiring process with expectations of returning the unit to full strength. On an individual basis, staff members have continued to handle increased grant loads, train the new employees, and perform other responsibilities, pending the filling of vacant positions.
- 3) Staff continually updates Attachment A's, fact sheets (program/fund information sheets), funding charts, and other items on the Authority's Internet and Intranet sites.
- 4) Staff is examining ways to improve the public's access via the Internet to information relating to programs that receive funds from the Authority and to information about the individual grantees. This is part of an on-going process aimed at making the Authority's activities more open and transparent to the general public.

- 5) FSGU staff is continuing to work and meet with the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit as well as other state and local agencies, such as the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, jail-based mental health services, community-based transitional services for female offenders, and juvenile reporting centers to advance common goals and projects.
- 6) Staff has been working closely with Fiscal Management staff to close out the following federal awards:
  - A) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) FFY 2004.
  - B) VAWA Rural FFY 2008.
  - C) Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) FFY2007.
  - D) President-Elect Security Assistance Reimbursement (PESAR) FFY 2009.
  - E) Project Safe Neighborhoods – Central Division (PSNC) FFY 2007.
  - F) Project Safe Neighborhoods / Anti-Gang Initiative – Central Division (PSN-AGIC) FFY 2007
  - G) Project Safe Neighborhoods / Anti-Gang Initiative – Northern Division (PSN-AGIN) FFY 2007.
  - H) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act (RSAT) FFY 2006 and FFY 2007.
  - I) National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) FFY09.
  - J) Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) FFY06.
- 7) Staff continues to be involved in post-Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Summit activities, including the Illinois BARJ initiative.
- 8) As part of the Authority's on-going efforts to upgrade its information systems, staff has worked with the Information Services Unit and the Research and Analysis Unit to design a new E-Grant database system. Testing on a beta version began in May and revisions are in-process. The new E-Grant system (eGMIS) will replace the current Grant Management Information System (GMIS). Staff is planning on rolling out eGMIS during this quarter.
- 9) Staff has been heavily focused on ARRA planning, administration, RFPs, and technical aspects of ARRA compliance.

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

**Patrick Quinn, Governor**

**Jack Cutrone, Executive Director**

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**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**  
**Pat Quinn, Governor**  
**Jack Cutrone, Executive Director**

**Anita Alvarez, Vice-Chair**  
State's Attorney  
Cook County

**David Bradford**  
Chief  
Glen Carbon Police Department

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

**Abishi Cunningham**  
Director  
Cook County Public Defender

**Thomas J. Dart**  
Sheriff  
Cook County

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

**Brad DeMuzio**  
Director  
Illinois Secretary of State Police

**Barbara L. Engel**  
Member of the Public

**Felix M. Gonzalez**  
Member of the Public

**Becky Jansen**  
Clerk of the Circuit Court  
Effingham County

**Lisa Madigan**  
Illinois Attorney General

**Kevin T. McClain**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Law Enforcement Training  
and Standards Board

**Jonathon E. Monken**  
Director  
Illinois State Police

**Eugene E. Murphy Jr.**  
Member of the Public

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

**Patrick B. Perez**  
Sheriff  
Kane County

**Toni Preckwinkle**  
President  
Cook County Board

**Gladys Taylor**  
Acting Director  
Illinois Department of Corrections

**John Z. Toscas**  
Member of the Public

**Jody P. Weis**  
Superintendent  
Chicago Police Department

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

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

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority is governed by a 23-member board of state and local leaders in the criminal justice community, plus experts from the private sector. In addition, the Authority is supported by 64 full-time professional staff. Authorized under the Authority's power to "apply for, receive, establish priorities for, allocate, disburse, and spend grant funds," the Authority is responsible for administering a variety of grant funds, including 19 federal programs and one state program. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded \$125 million in FFY10. As the state agency charged with administering the Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors (STOP) VAWA award in Illinois, the Authority is responsible for developing the plan for distributing these federal funds.

The current STOP VAWA Implementation Plan will guide the use of the STOP VAWA awards received by the State of Illinois for a three-year period, 2010 through 2012. The plan will be introduced for approval by the Authority Board at its March 3, 2011 meeting. The plan is organized in the format recommended in the 2006 STOP State Implementation Plan Tool, with five sections: the introduction, a description of the planning process, a section on needs and

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

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS**

On August 18 and 19, 2010, the Authority convened meetings to review past priorities and define new ones for the use of STOP VAWA and Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee, comprised of criminal justice and victim services professionals as well as members of the community (please see appendix A for full membership list), reviewed crime and victimization trend data, information on current efforts, and data from funded programs. Participants included the executive directors of the major statewide victim service associations (including the coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault) and individual agencies representing underserved communities, such as Mujeres Latinas en Accion, Arab American Family Services, and the Center on Halsted, a gay/lesbian/bi/transgender organization. There are no recognized tribes in Illinois but discussions have begun as to how to identify and include agencies representing Native Americans living in the state, especially the metropolitan Chicago area.

The Committee considered:

- The need for the development and/or enhancement of a criminal justice data infrastructure to include more information on the incident and the crime victim.
- The need for cross-training and interdisciplinary training.
- The need to create partnerships to coordinate the effective use of resources.
- The need to foster collaboration and support collaborative efforts.
- The need to support education efforts on victims' rights.
- The need to explore the possibility of a system of recourse for victims whose rights have been violated.
- The need to ensure a minimum provision of basic services to all victims of crime and prioritize funding for direct services.

Based on the above information and mindful of the differences in purposes and allowable activities between the two funds and in consideration of the information detailed in the following

sections of the plan, the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee developed priority program types for the use of VAWA funds and funding priorities for the use of VOCA funds. This plan will be reviewed for approval by the Authority Board at its March 3, 2011, meeting.

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

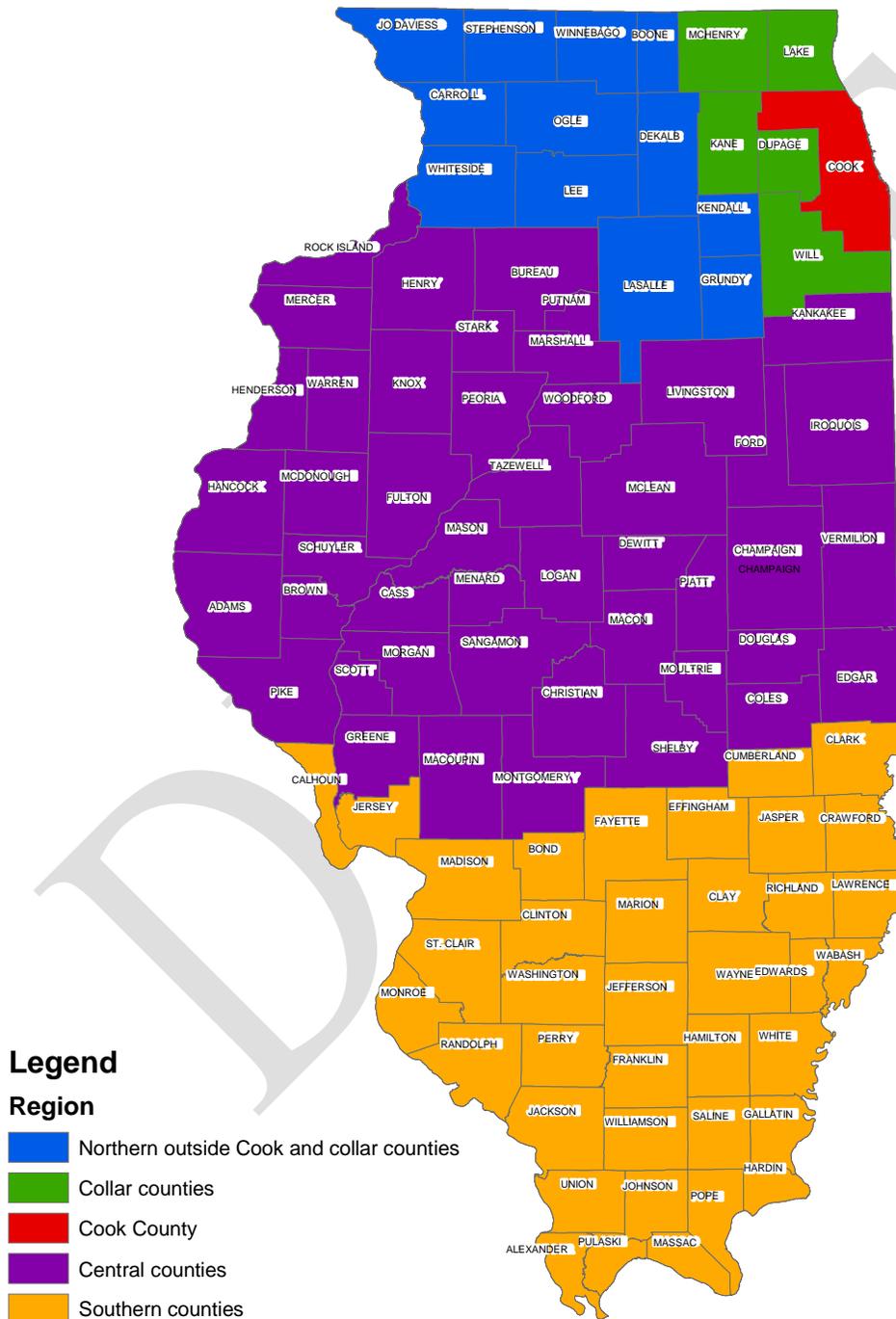
- Train criminal justice personnel and health care providers.
- Build on the successful multidisciplinary efforts already established.
- Promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities that are not currently funded.
- Capture and share data and other information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

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

### III. DATA OVERVIEW

#### A. Demographic and needs analysis

#### Illinois regions



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

## Regional classifications of counties

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

## Number and percent of general population constituted by minorities, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

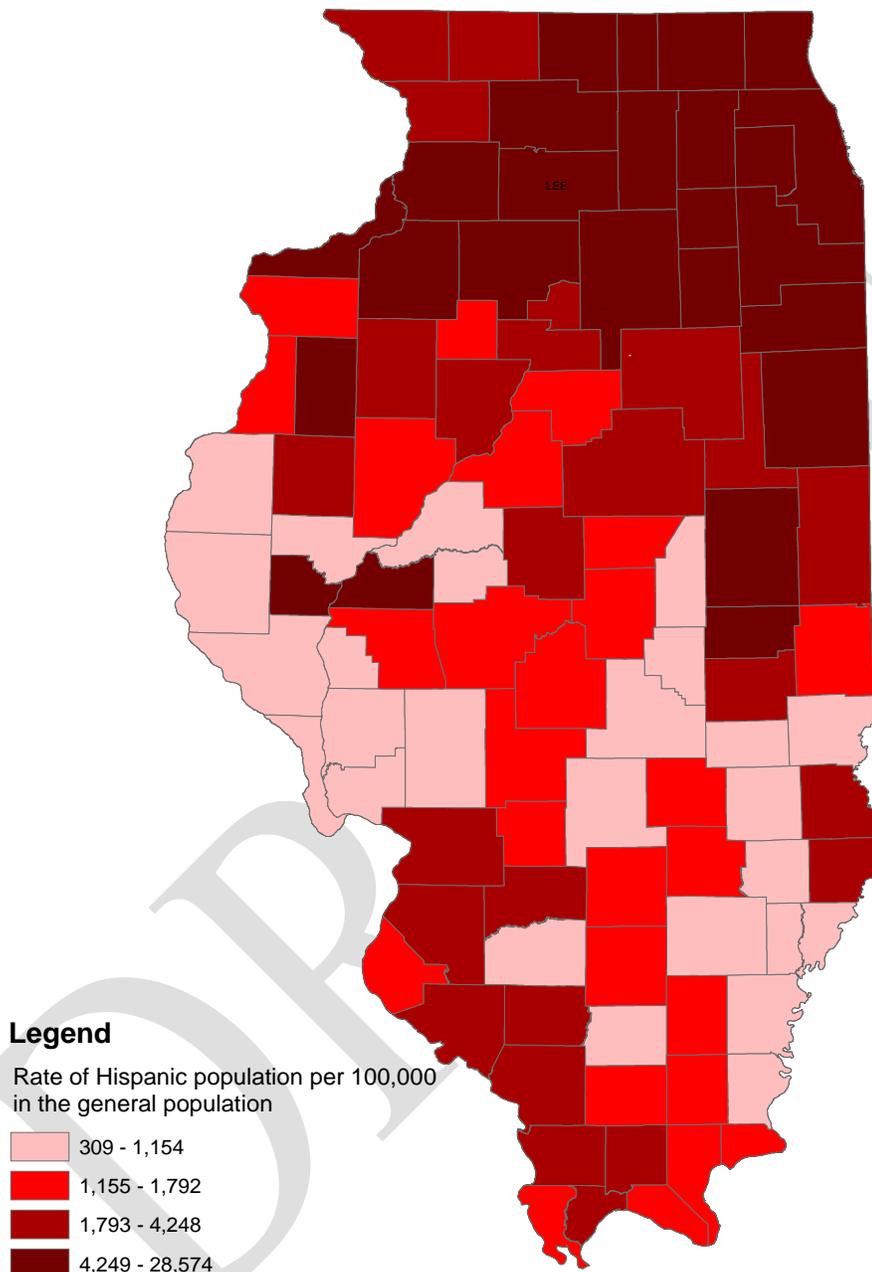
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

\*\*Subset of total population

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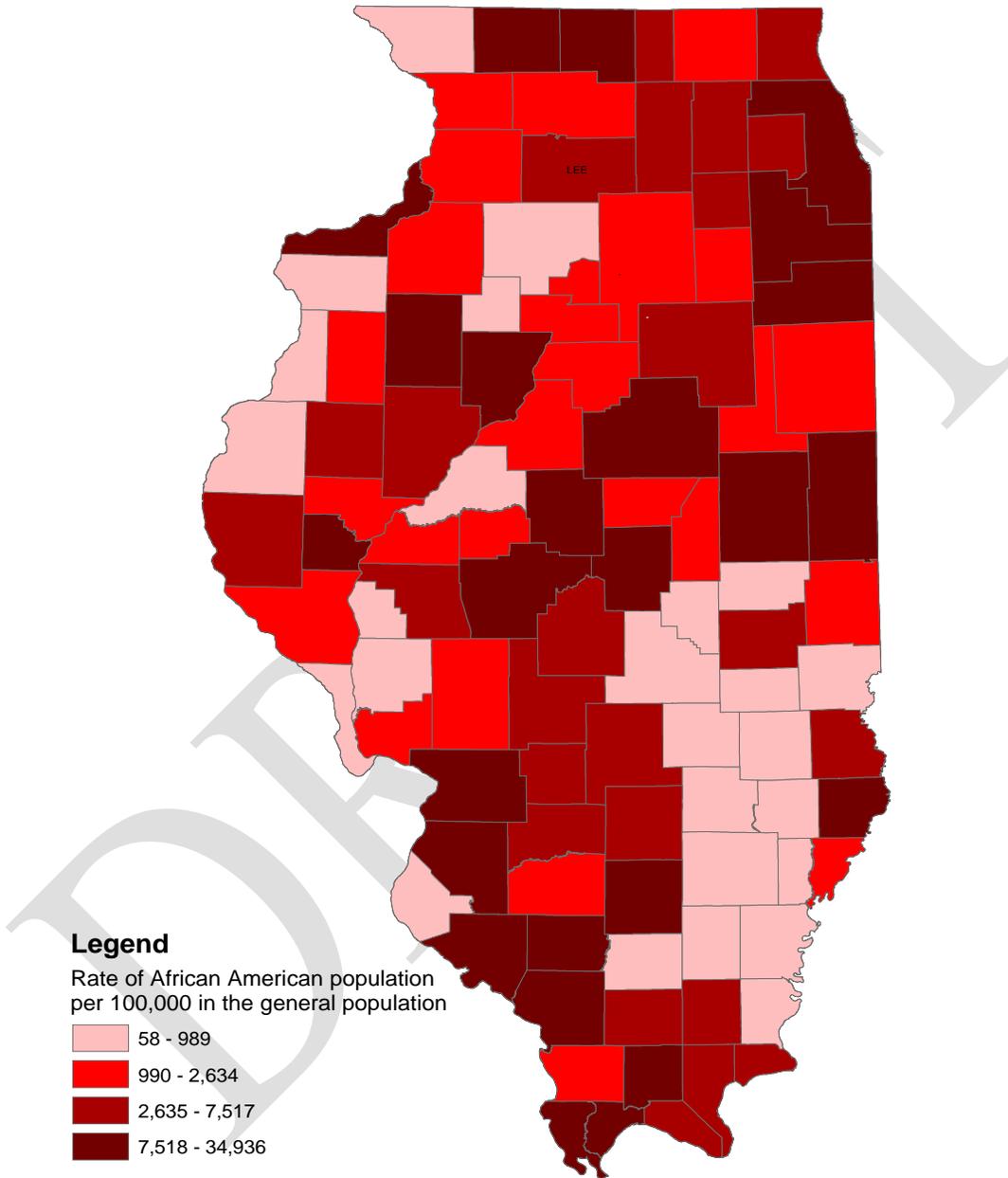
## Rate of Hispanic population per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Number and percent of female and male population, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

DRAFT

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

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

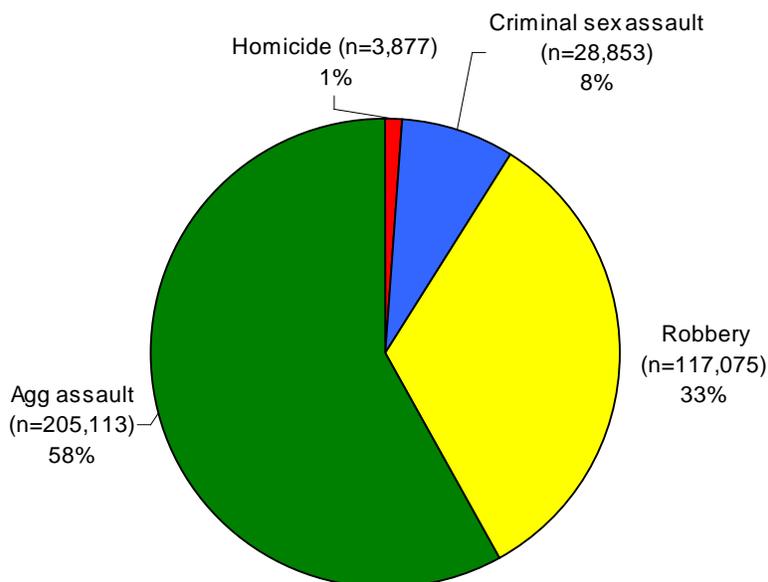
**Number and percent of general population, constituted by age, 2008 (Cont.)**

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

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

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

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



**Reported violent Index offenses, by crime type and year**

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

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

## County rates\* – Top 25 reported violent Index offense categories

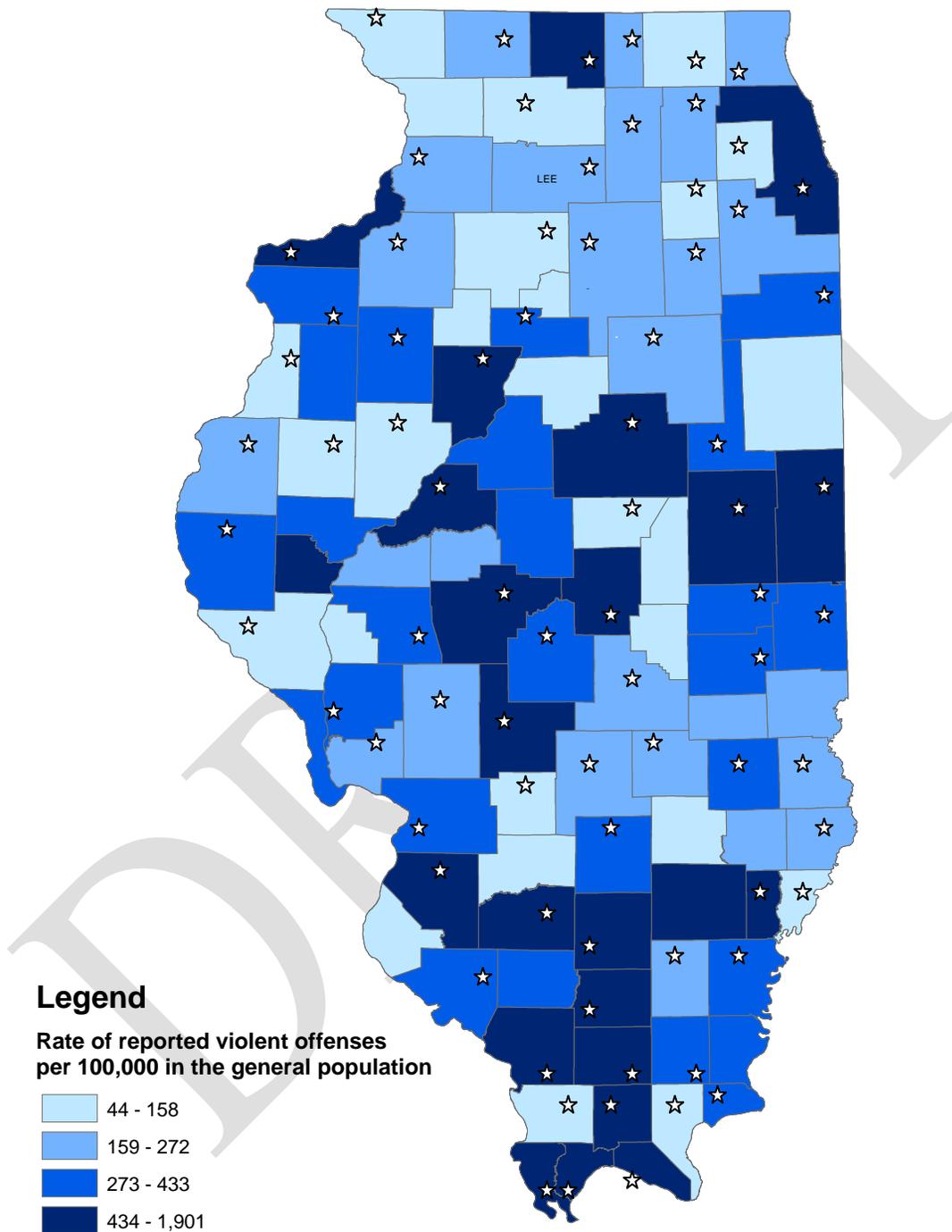
<u>Homicide</u>		<u>Criminal sexual assault</u>		<u>Robbery</u>		<u>Aggravated assault</u>	
<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<b>St. Clair (southern)</b>	<b>15.05</b>	Mason (southern)	135.13	Cook	32.16	Alexander (southern)	1,682.60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

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

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

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

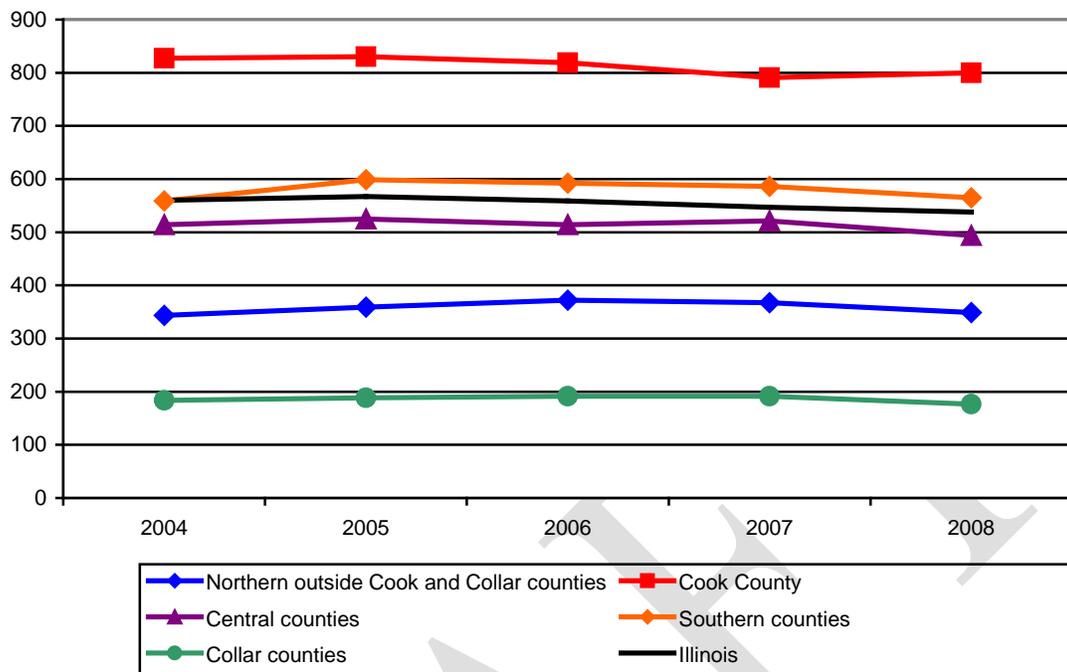
## Reported violent Index offense rates and services available for victims of violent crime, 2008



☆ Indicates agency providing services. In addition to the programs indicated in the map, there are two programs that provide services statewide, including one for female inmates and one for victims of violent offenders.

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

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



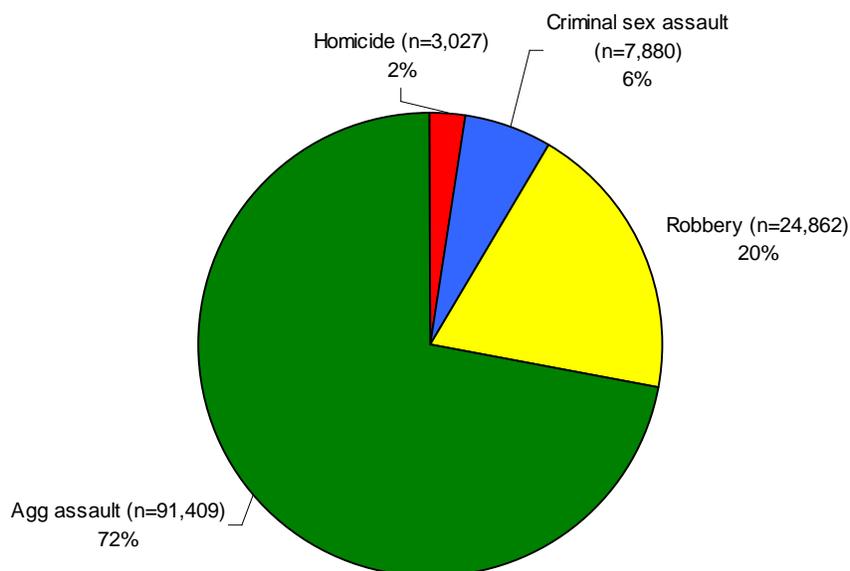
Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

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

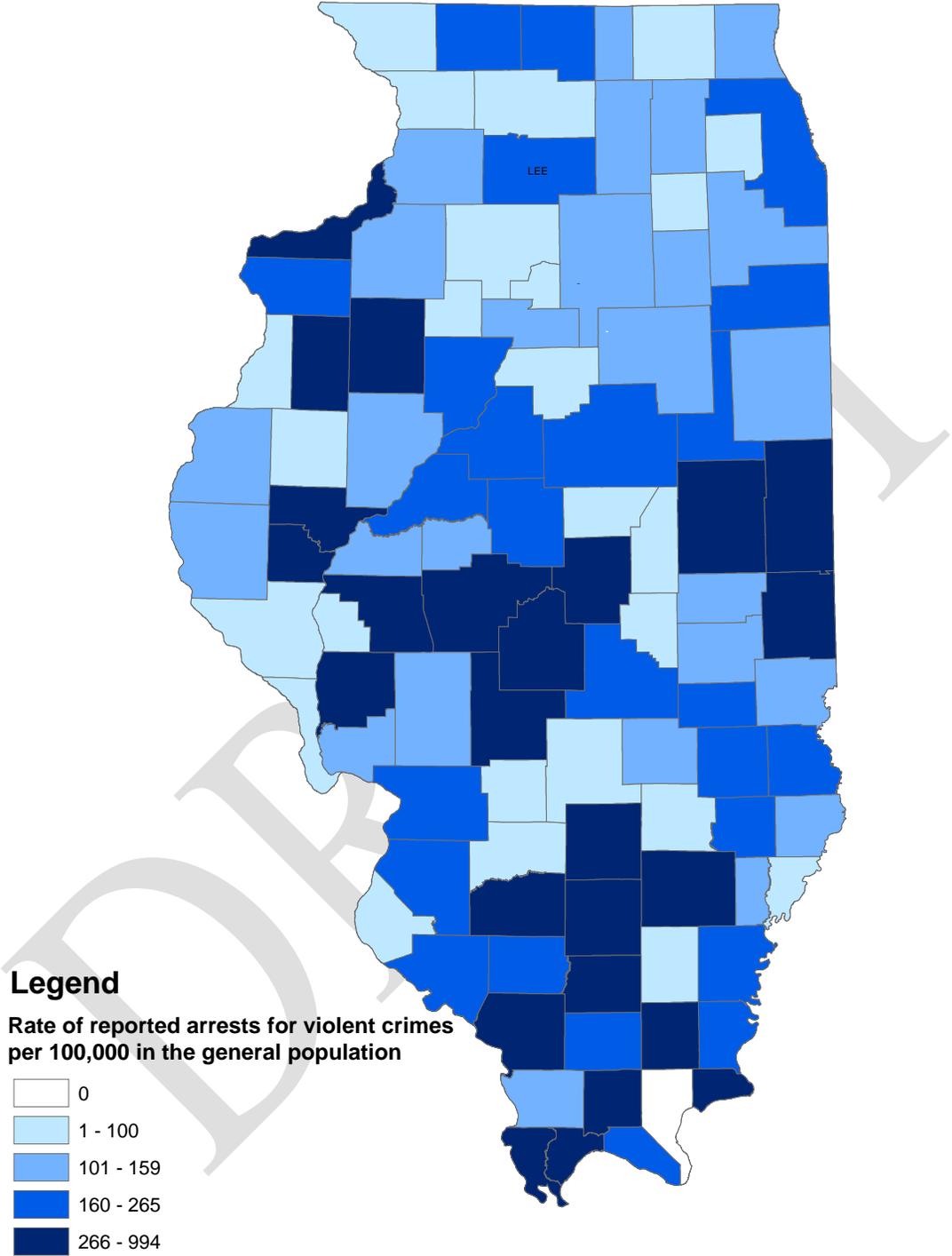


### Illinois reported violent Index arrests, by crime type and year

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

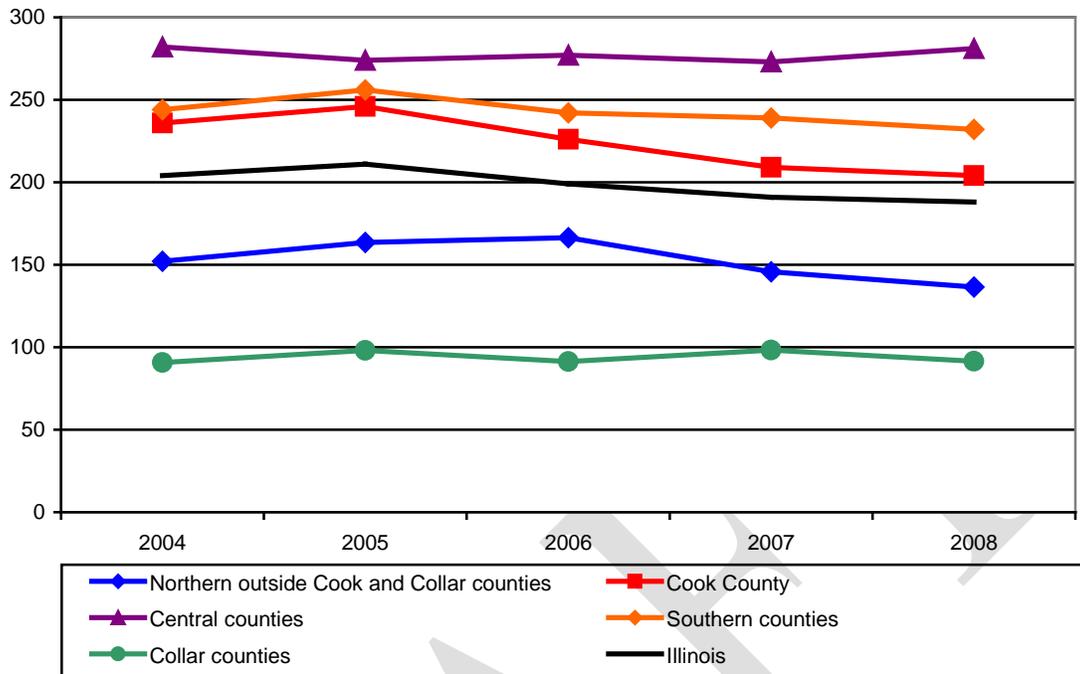
Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR). Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

# Arrest rates for violent Index crimes, 2008



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

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



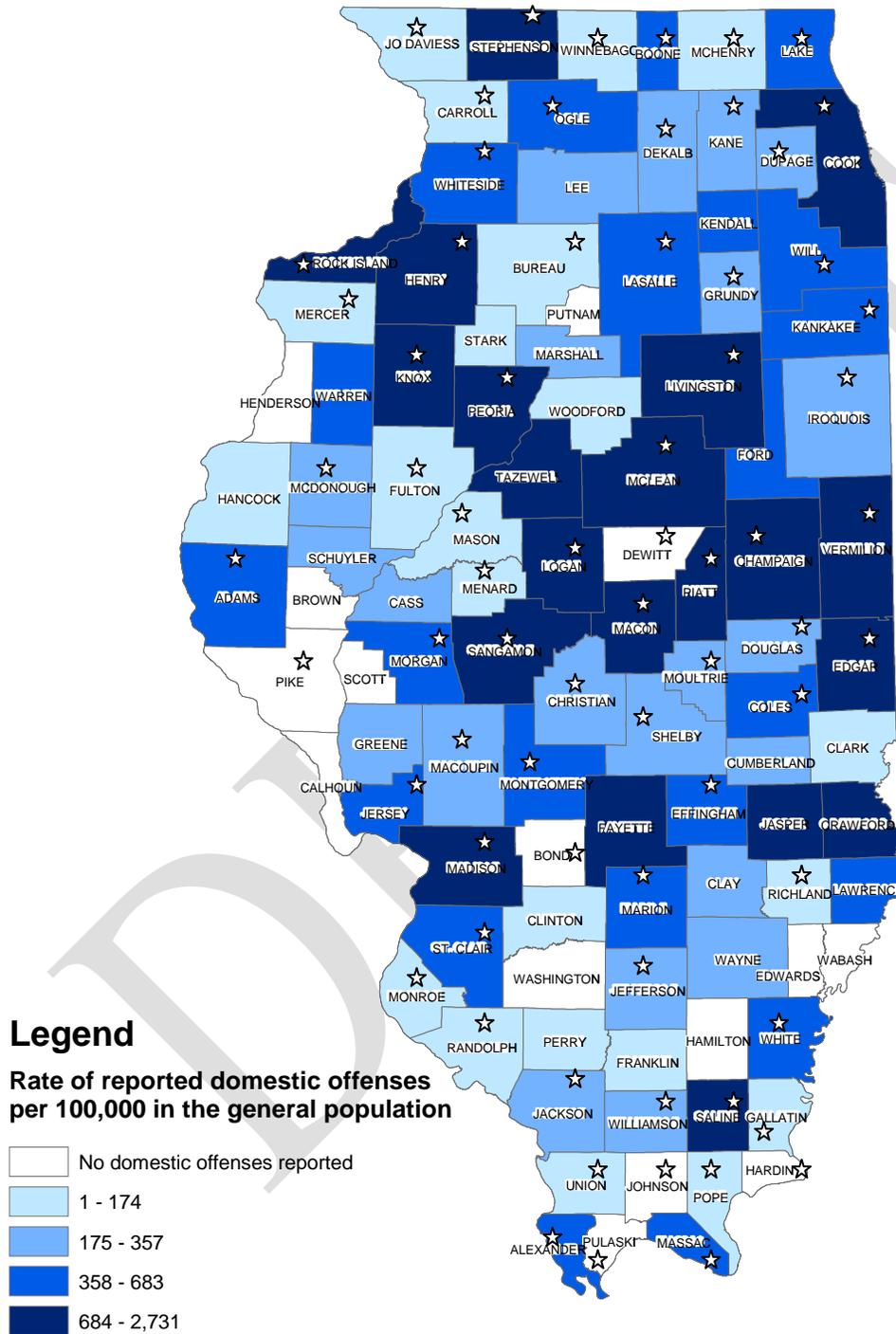
Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

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## Reported domestic violence offense rates and services available, 2008



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

## Domestic offenses by crime type, 2008

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

### Domestic offenses by crime type, 2008 cont.

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

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

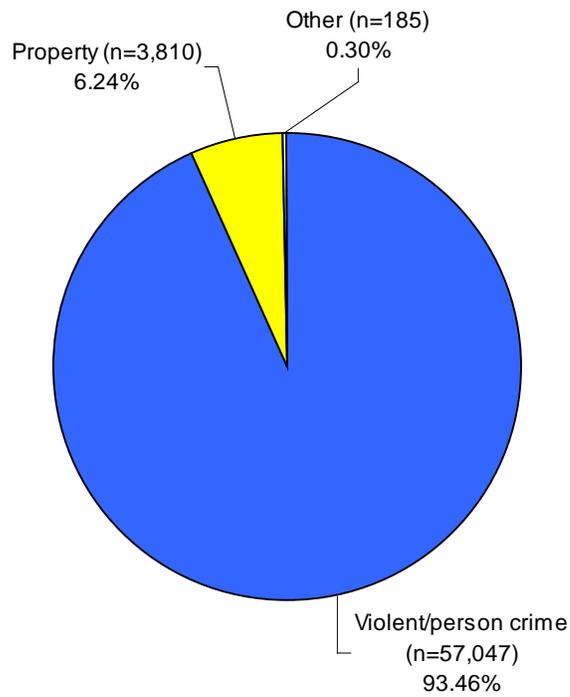
Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplemental data

### Illinois domestic offense indicators, 2004-2008

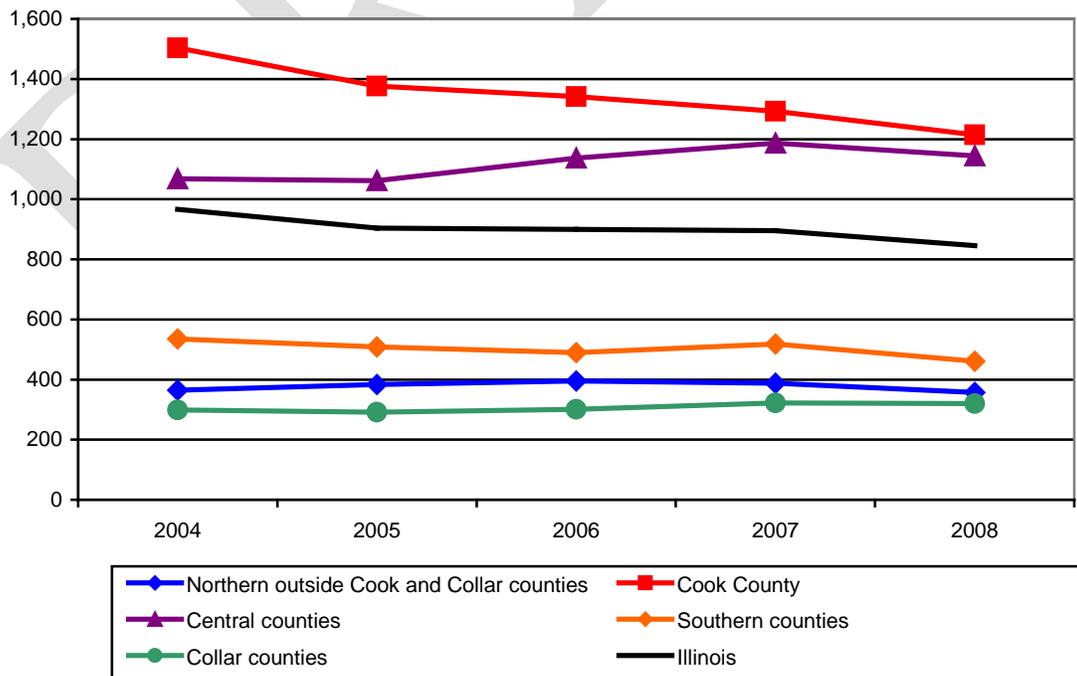
Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Domestic-related violent <i>Index</i> offenses	1,209	3,338	1,936	3,463	2,162
All reported domestic- related offenses (violent and non-violent)	53,951	59,993	56,259	63,996	61,042
Civil Orders of Protection Issued	55,221	48,577	49,338	49,108	49,266

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

## Illinois reported domestic offenses, 2008



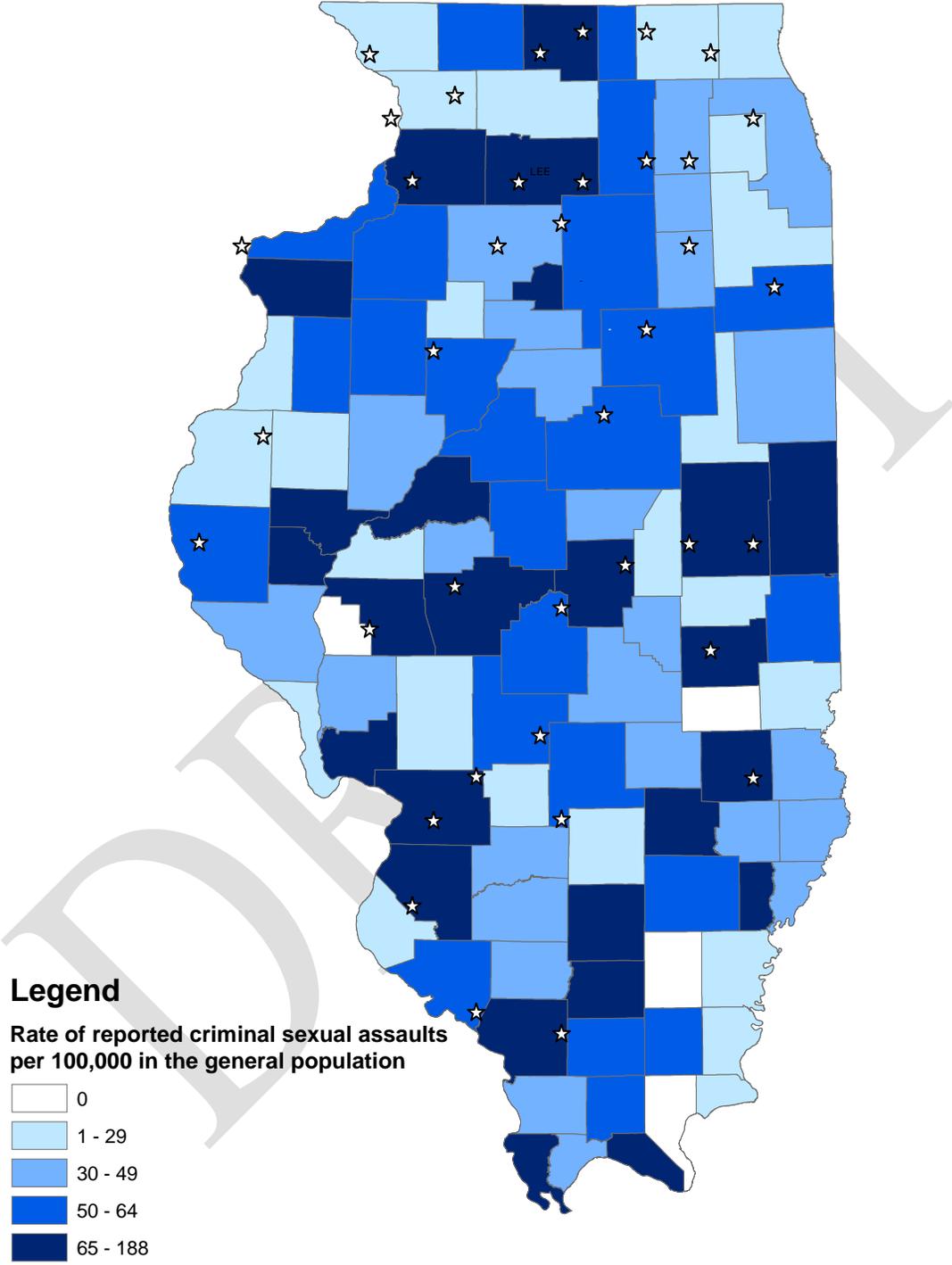
**Total reported domestic offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population) by region, 2004-2008**



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

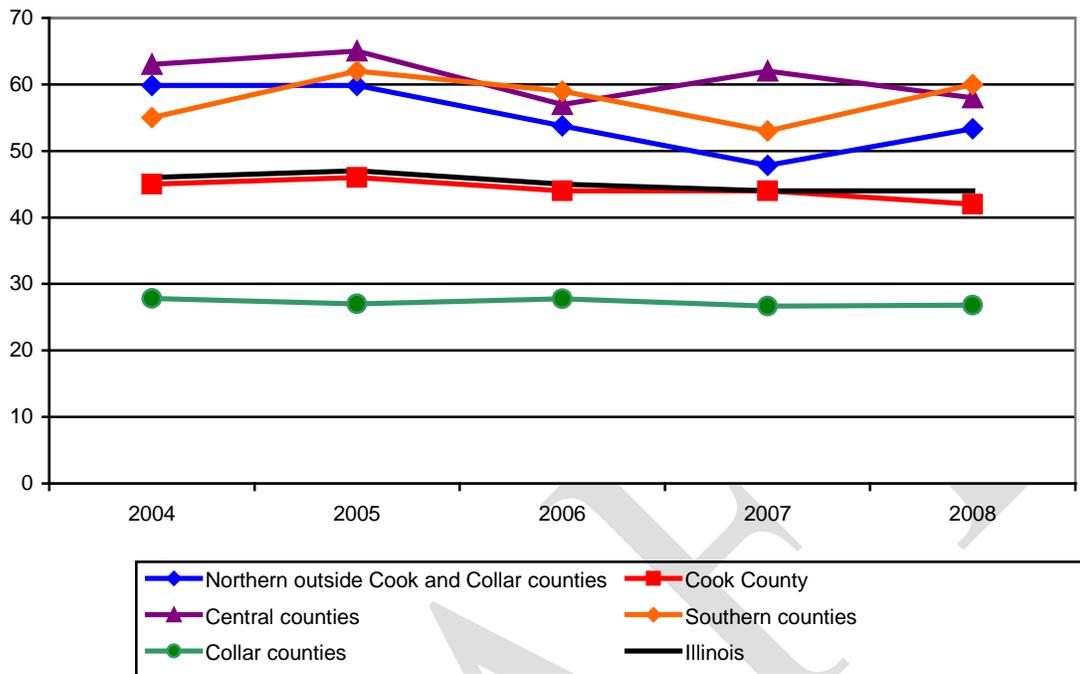
- Over the five-year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of reported domestic offenses (all types) occurred in Cook County (365,658), followed by central counties (124,125), Collar counties (47,457), southern counties (32,006), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (17,513).
- **No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

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



☆ Indicates a sexual assault service provider

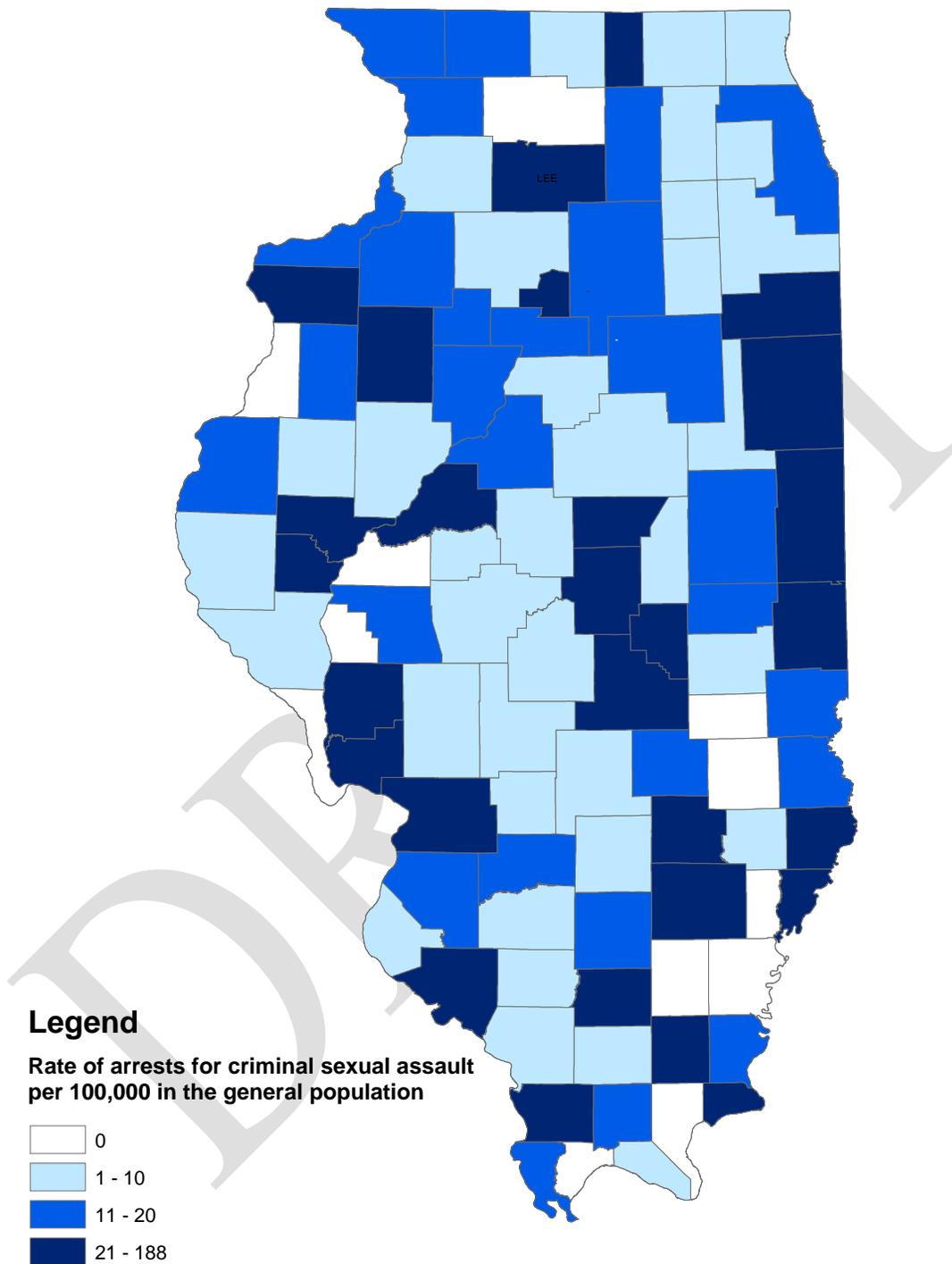
**Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population) by region, 2004 –2008**



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

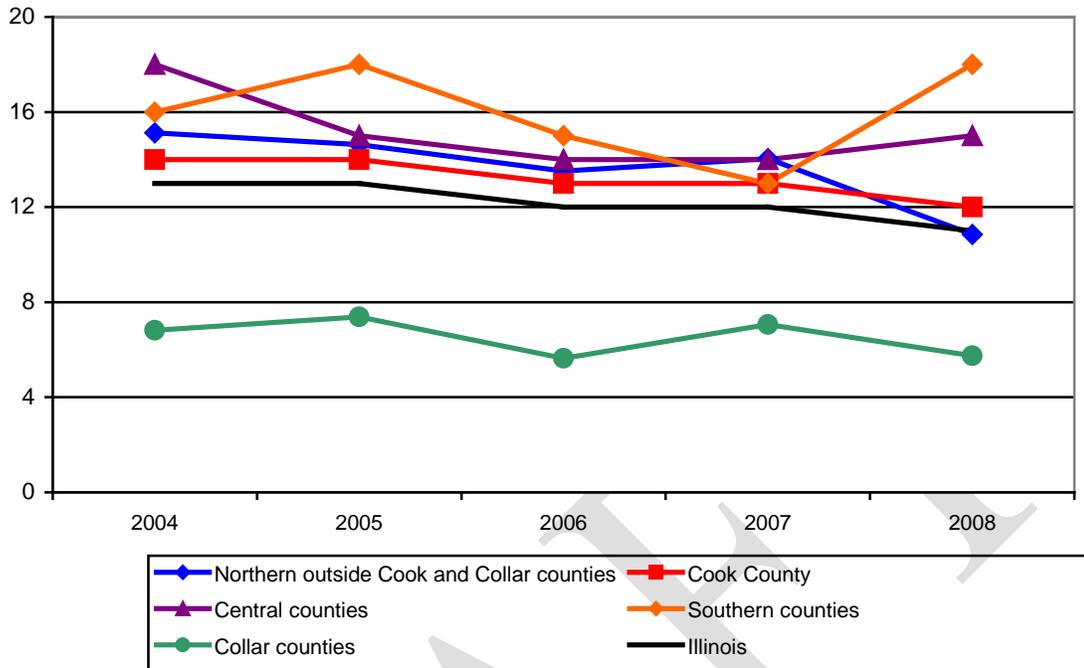
- Over the five-year period of 2004 to 2008, the majority of reported criminal sexual assaults were in Cook County (11,653), followed by central counties (6,766), collar counties (4,206), southern counties (3,685), and northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties (2,543).
- From 2004 through 2008,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

## Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault, 2008



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

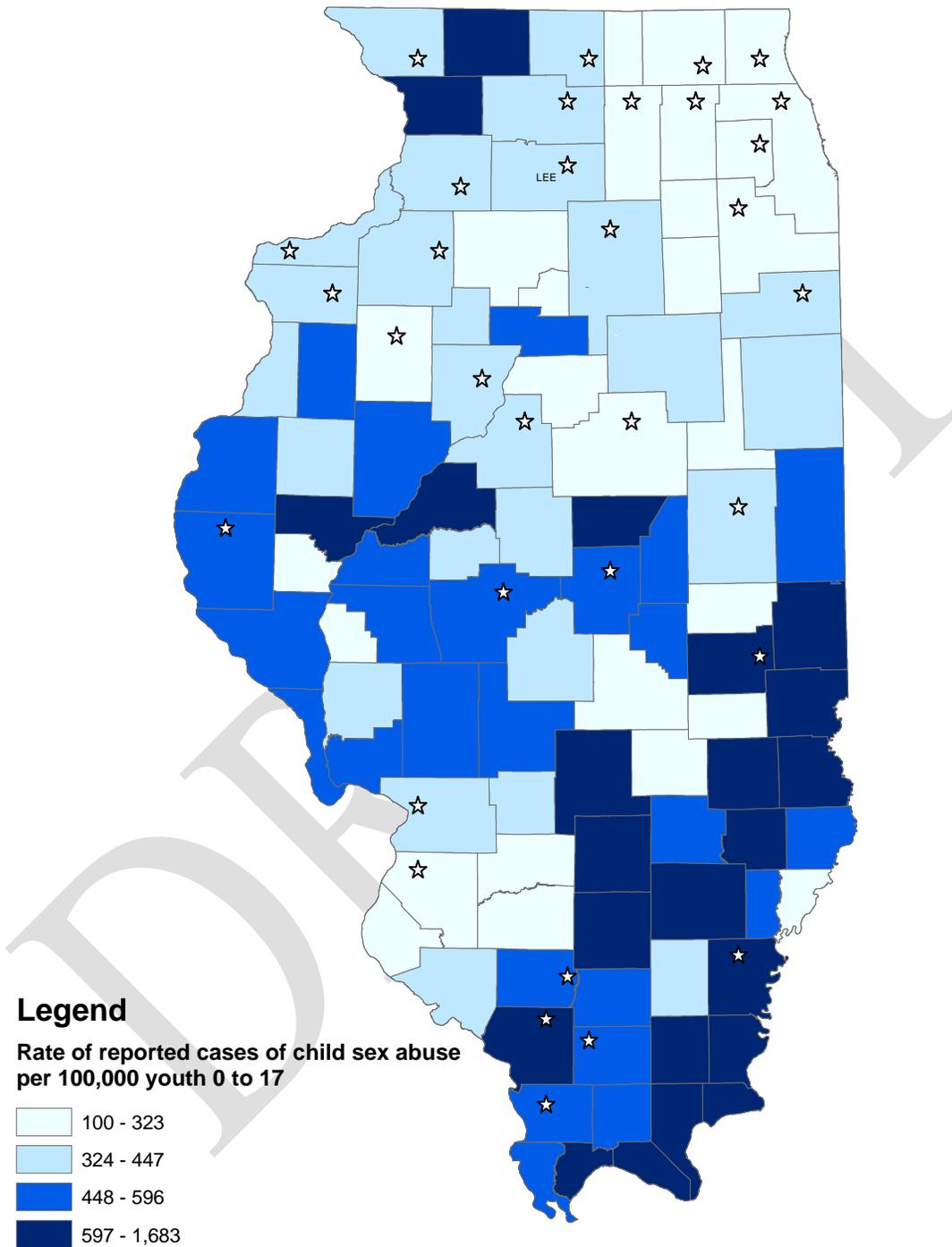
**Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault (per 100,000 in the general population)  
by region, 2004 – 2008**



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

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

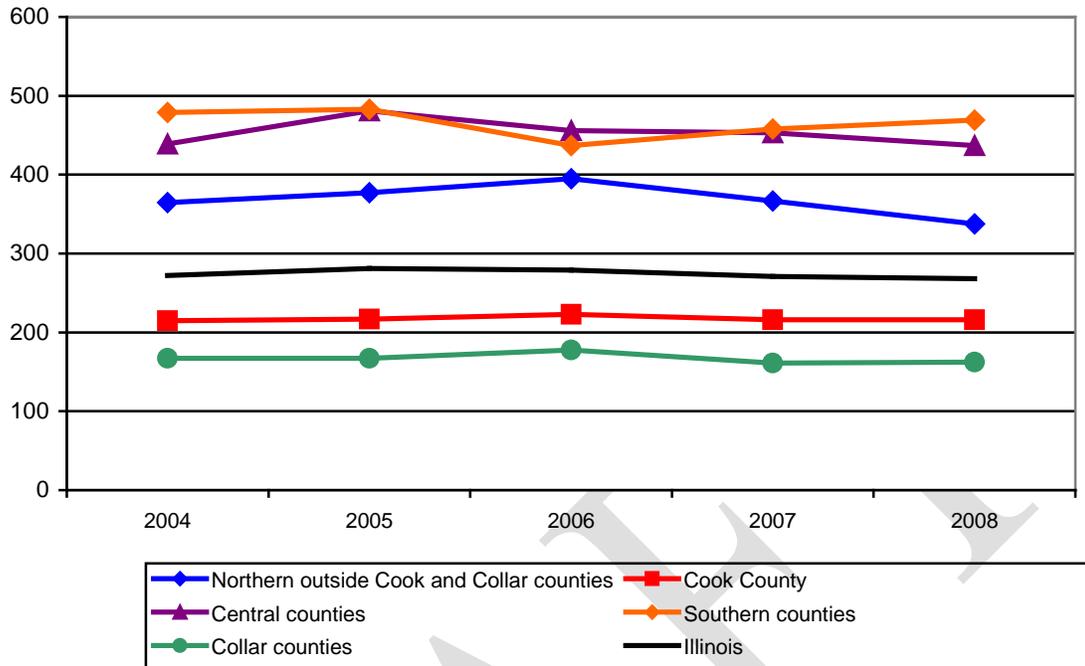
## Rates of reported child sexual abuse and services available, SFY2008



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

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

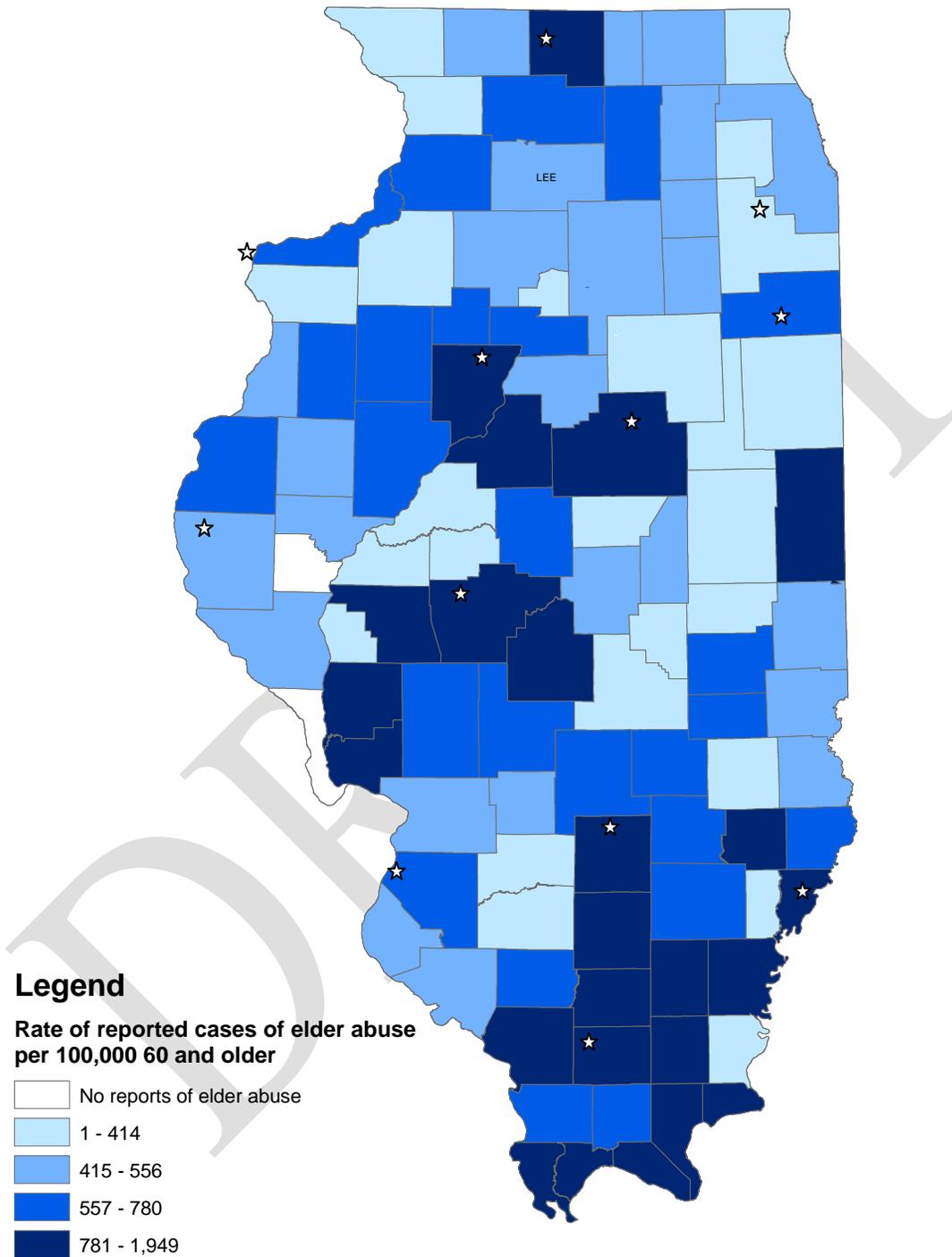
**Rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth 0-17) by region, SFY04 to SFY08**



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

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

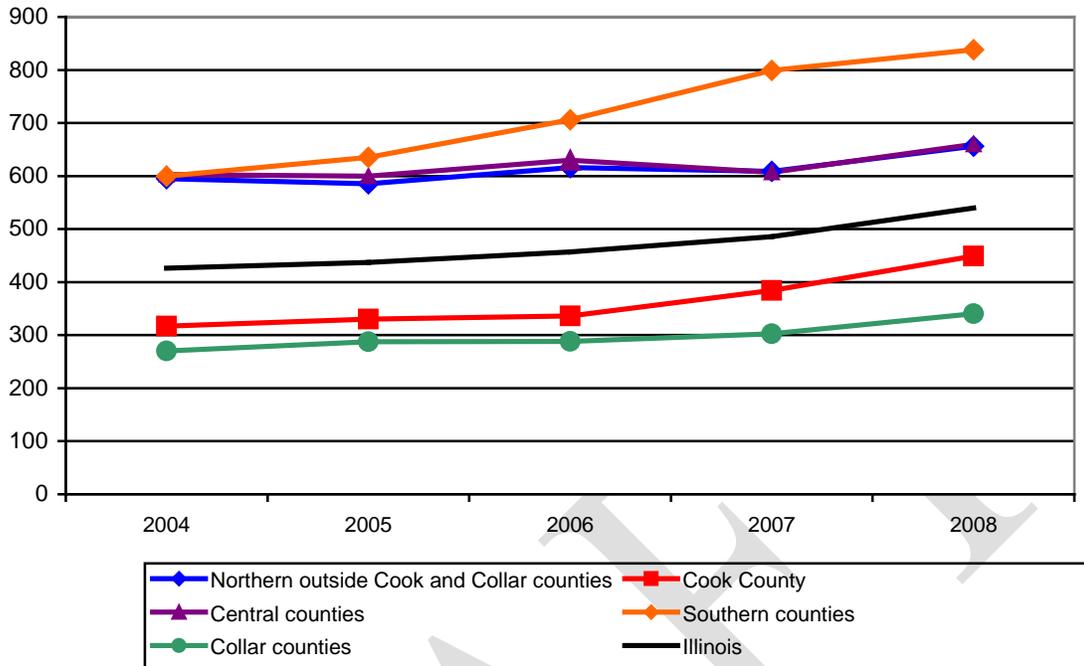
## Rates of reported elder abuse cases and services available, SFY08



☆ Indicates an elder abuse service provider

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

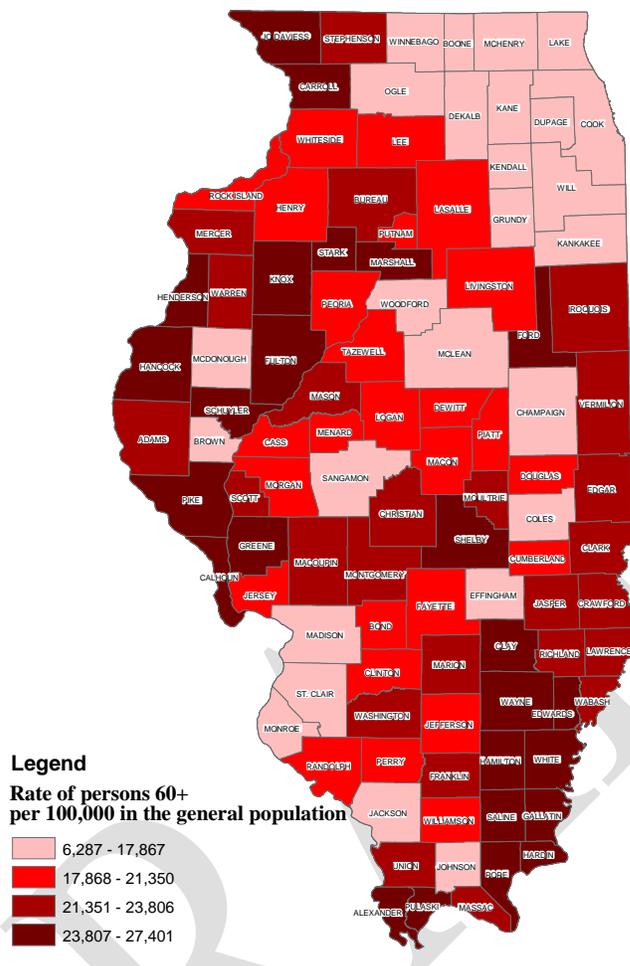
**Rates of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 persons 60 or older),  
by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008**



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

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

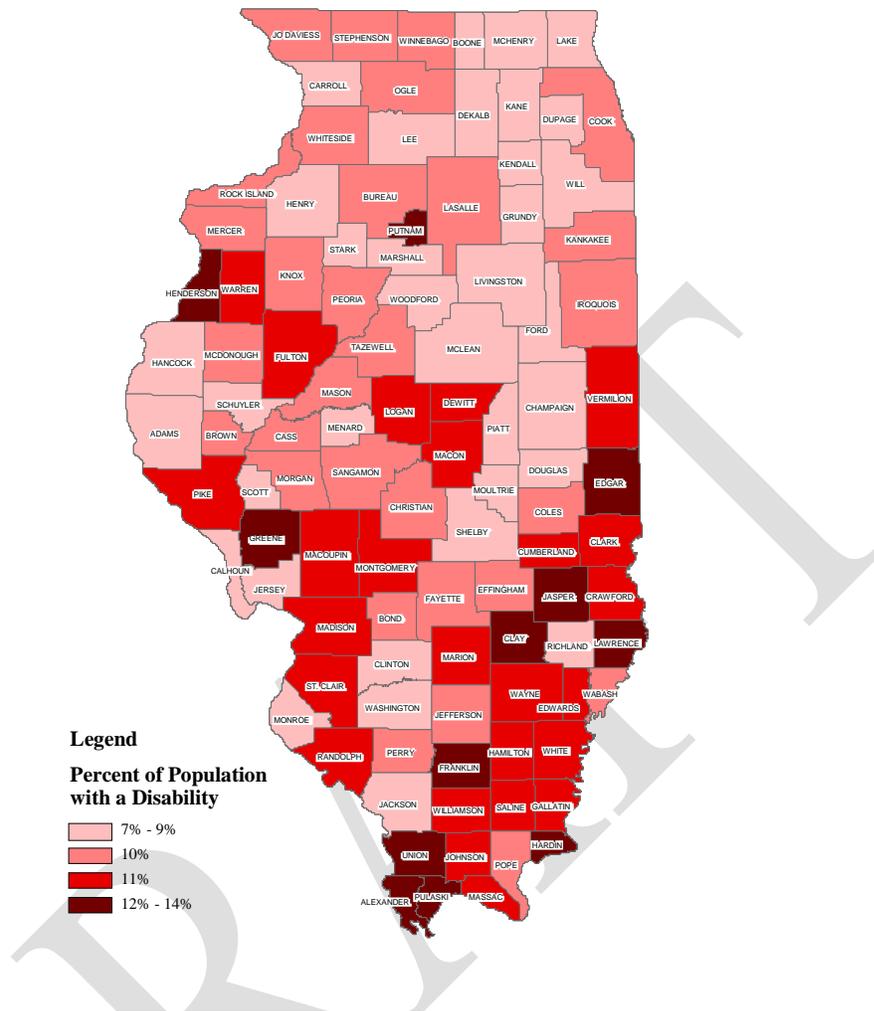
## Rate of population age 60 and older per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

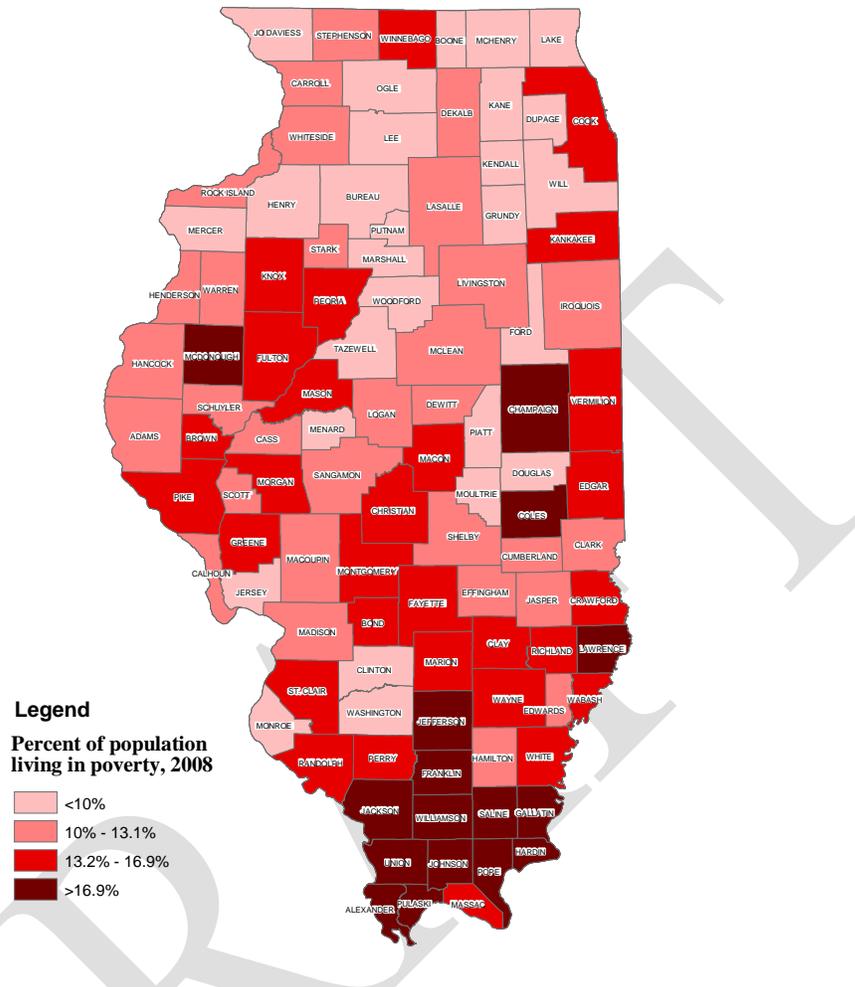


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- More people with disabilities lived in the southern counties (particularly southeastern Illinois) than in other part of the state.
- Higher percentages of people with disabilities lived in rural areas and may have faced lack of service access.



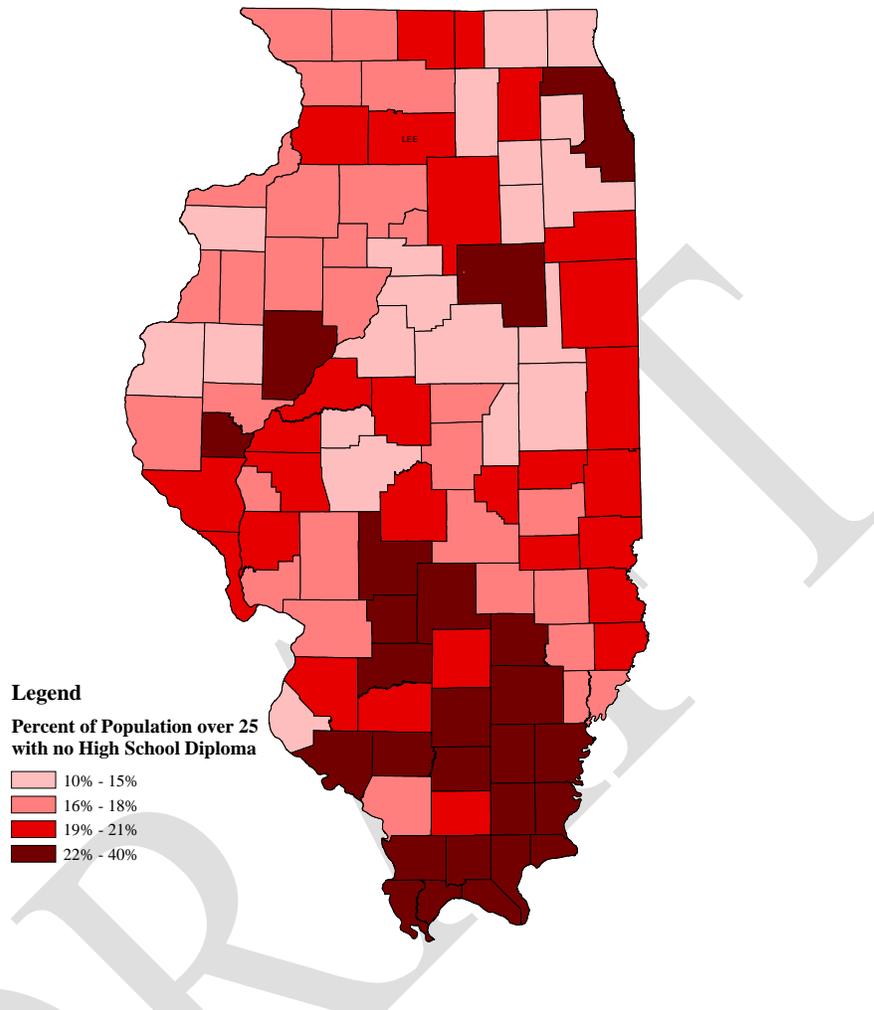
## Percent of population living in poverty, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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

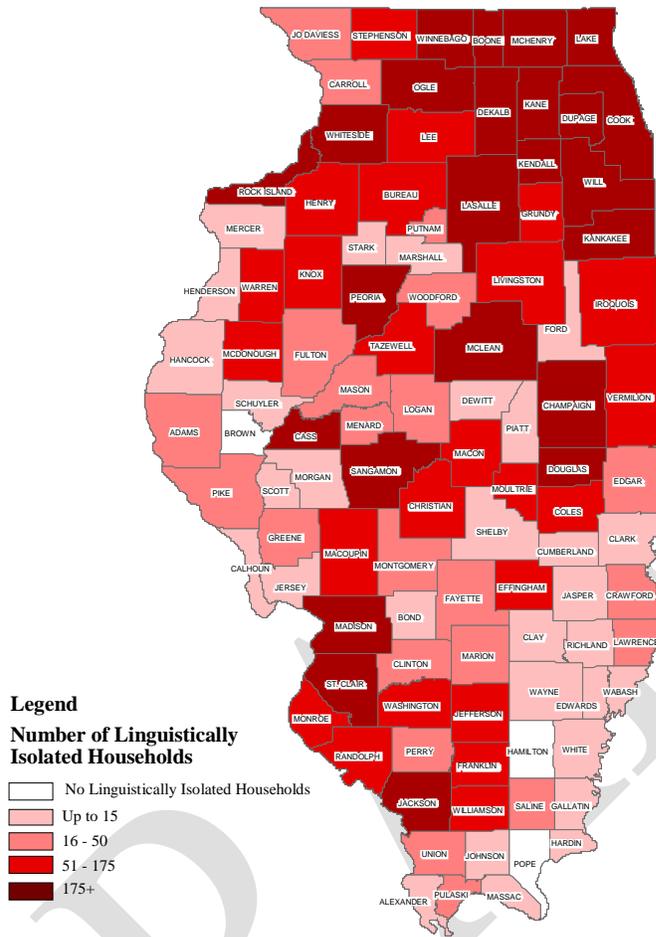
## Percent of persons over 25 years old with no high school diploma, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

## Number of linguistically isolated households, 2004\*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- 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. It is important for service providers to be able to assist to individuals who cannot speak English.
- Cultural differences also exist that may need to be acknowledged.

\*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.

## **B. State of Illinois violence against women laws and policies**

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

### **Domestic violence**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Sexual assault

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Stalking

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

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

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

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

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

### **C. Statewide efforts**

#### **Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Planning Summit**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*City of Chicago Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence Summit*

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

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

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

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

## Summary and Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES**

##### ***A. Identified Goal***

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

- Accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure it meets its responsibilities to victims and the community.
  - Opportunities for professional development and training about victimization to those working with victims and offenders.
  - Information about the criminal justice process and victim services.
  - Collaboration among law enforcement, criminal justice personnel, victim services providers, and other professionals who work with victims.
  - Expansion and enhancement of existing victim services.
- 1) Objective: Promote the development of promising and evidence-based victim services strategies in Illinois.
- a) Action steps
- i) Identify and compile information about existing promising and evidence-based victim services strategies in Illinois accessible on an online resource portal for local-level information sharing. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
  - ii) Develop and administer a survey for ICJIA-funded victim services providers about the core elements, approaches, and components of their program and strategies. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Violence Prevention Authority, Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence)
  - iii) Host semi-annual webinar with all victim-serving agencies to review promising or evidence-based practices and identify strategies appropriate for their programs and strategies. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority,

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

- 2) Objective: Identify effective partnership models across the justice and victim services fields.
  - a) Action steps
    - i) Request proposals to evaluate the effectiveness of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team approaches in Illinois. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
    - ii) Prioritize awards for future responses to ICJIA-funded (VAWA and VOCA) Request for Proposals for strategies that incorporate partnership models, including: law enforcement, court services, victim advocates, and human services to hold offenders accountable and serve and protect victims and communities. (Responsible Agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
    - iii) Training and/or professional development. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Office of the State's Appellate Prosecutors, the Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board)
  
- 3) Objective: Provide information and resources to victim services providers to facilitate effective service provision.
  - a) Action steps
    - i) Identify the core data elements for victim services program reporting to better inform on program process, outcomes, and impact. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
    - ii) Provide technical assistance to victim services providers on program database development, data collection, and data reporting. (Responsible Agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
  
- 4) Objective: Educate law enforcement and criminal justice providers about the nexus between violence, victimization, and criminal justice system involvement.
  - a) Action step

- a. Develop a professional development curriculum for law enforcement and criminal justice providers about the cycle of violence and how the legal system can help victims realize their rights. (Responsible agency: To be determined by workgroup)

5) Objective: Enforce existing victim rights laws

a) Action steps

- i) Re-convene the Victims Service Ad Hoc Committee members in the summer of 2011 to identify the core components of legislation that would strengthen existing victim's rights laws in Illinois. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)
- ii) Present legislative recommendations to the ICJIA Legislation and Regulations Committee for consensus on introduction to the Illinois State Legislature. (Responsible agency: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority)

6) Objective: Improve information sharing between victim service agencies and systems

a) Action step

- i) Develop protocols between the civil and criminal justice systems to strengthen information sharing and to better ensure public safety for individuals seeking orders of protection. (Responsible agencies: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Cook County Circuit Court Domestic Violence Program, and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General)

**B. Relationship to prior implementation plans**

Past goals and objectives

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

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

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

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

#### Past program priorities

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

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

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

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

***C. Priority areas***

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

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

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

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

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

### **Continuing programs supported with STOP VAWA funds by purpose area**

#### ***Purpose Area: Specialized Units***

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

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

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

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

### Sexual assault medical advocacy

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

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

### Domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution

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

### Domestic violence law enforcement

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

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

### ***Purpose Area: Victim Services***

#### Services for underserved areas of victim groups

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

### Transitional housing services

The Authority currently funds 10 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. The 10 programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

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

### Services to female inmates

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

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

### Services to victims of domestic violence

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

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

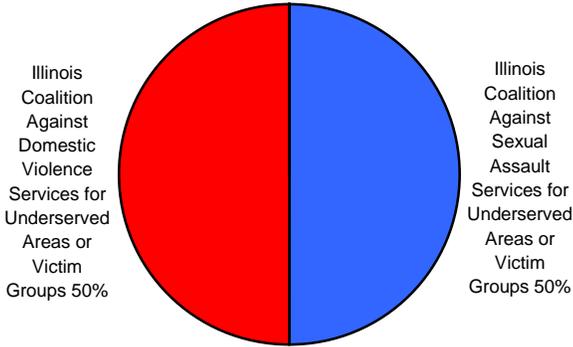
The Help Line receives calls for assistance and information from across Illinois. Callers are provided with immediate information about their rights and options and when desired, are offered a direct three-way linkage to community-based domestic violence resources including shelter, counseling, legal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

### Distribution of STOP VAWA funds by program area and region

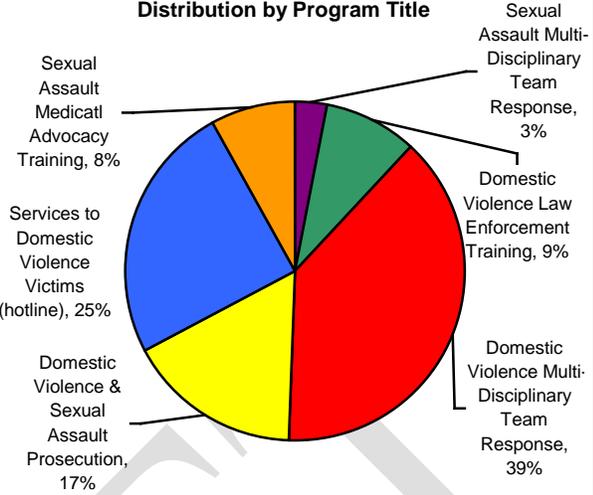
VAWA funds must be allocated among five program areas for each individual federal fiscal year award according to the VAWA guidelines. In Illinois, designations are made from funds allocated from each of the program areas and tracked accordingly. Charts 1 through 5 illustrate fund distribution within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

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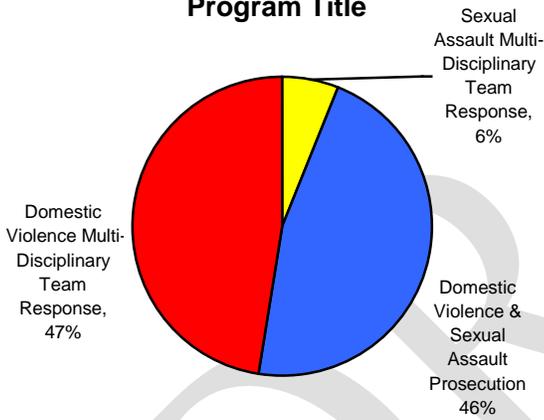
**1. VAWA Service Provider-use Funds, Current Distribution**



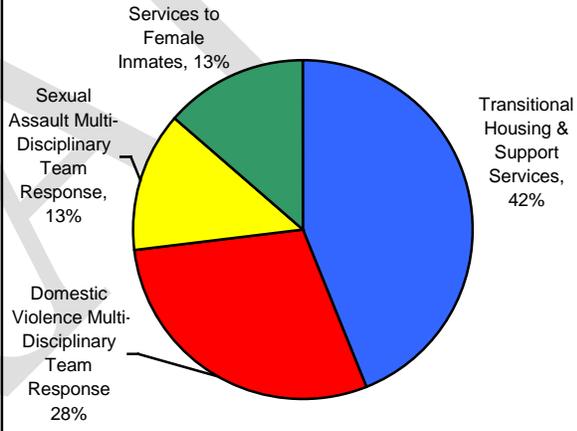
**2. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title**



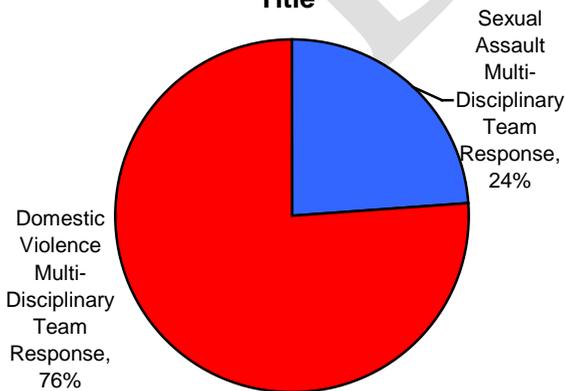
**3. VAWA Prosecution Component Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title**



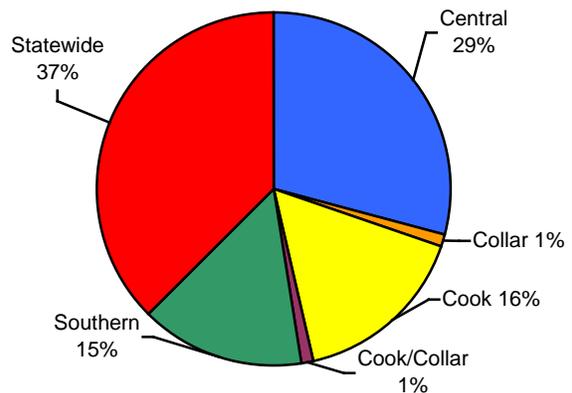
**4. VAWA Discretionary-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title**



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



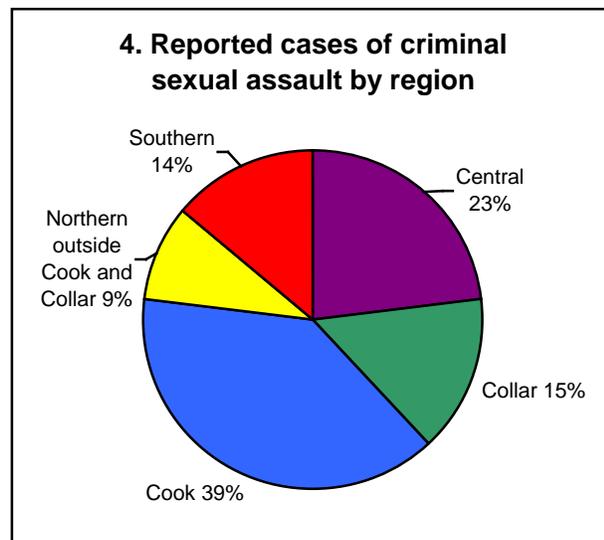
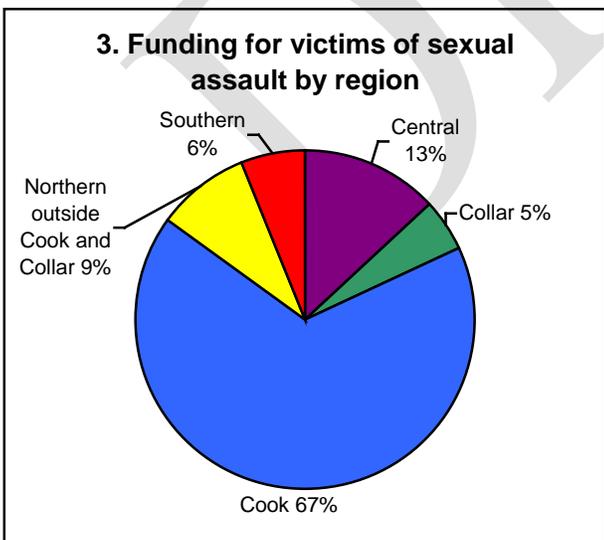
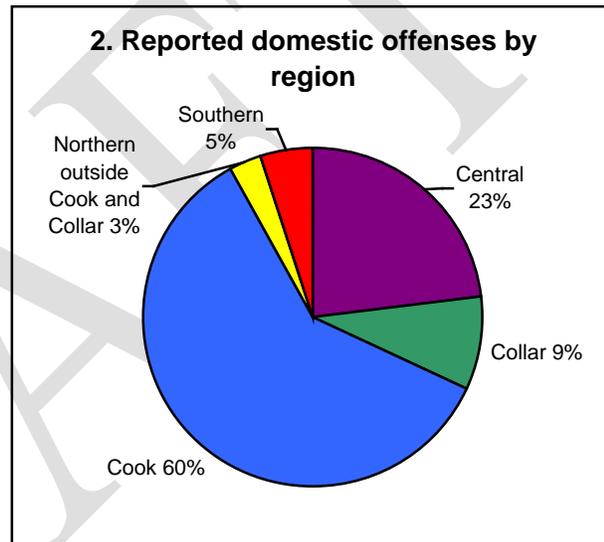
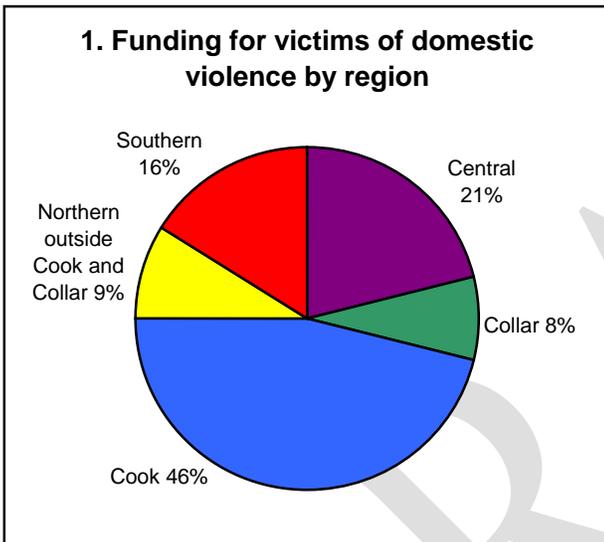
**6. Current VAWA Fund Distribution by Region**



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

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

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



#### **D. Grant-making strategy**

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

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

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

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

***E. Needs of underserved victims***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***F. Barriers to implementation***

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

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

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

### **G. Monitoring and evaluation**

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

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

### **Victim service data collection**

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

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

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

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY10-12 VAWA funds be used principally to continue to support programs that:

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

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

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds will continue to focus on the safety of the victims and the accountability of the offender, and to priorities culturally specific and linguistically sensitive services. Programming designations are made from each of the five program areas mandated by the STOP VAWA guidelines and tracked accordingly. Staff, in

consultation with the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee, identifies service needs and gaps in service areas, and work with agencies to:

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

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## APPENDIX A

### Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services

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

**Ida Anger**  
Program Manager  
Metro Family Services

**Vernie Beorkrem**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

**David Bradford**  
Chief  
Glen Carbon Police Department

**Jeanette Castellanos-Butt**  
Associate Director  
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago

**Dawn Dalton**  
Executive Director  
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network

**Patrick Delfino**  
Director  
Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate  
Prosecutors

**Barbara Engel**  
Board Member  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

**Neusa Gaytan**  
Program Director  
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

**Grace Hong-Duffin**  
Chief of Staff  
Illinois Department of Human Services

**Cynthia Hora**  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of the Illinois Attorney General

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

**Billie Larkin**  
Executive Director  
Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois

**Lois Moorman**  
Program Administrator  
Office of Elder Rights  
Illinois Department on Aging

**Theodore O'Keefe**  
Deputy Superintendent  
Chicago Police Department

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

**Polly Poskin**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

**Michael Randle**  
Director  
Illinois Department of Corrections

**Courtney Reid**  
Director of Social Services  
Center on Halsted

**Itedal Shalabi**  
Executive Director  
Arab American Family Services

**Barbara Shaw**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

**Vickie Smith**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**Greg Sullivan**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Sheriff's Association

**Paula Wolff**  
Senior Director  
Chicago Metropolis 20/20

## APPENDIX B

### Agendas from Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services meetings

#### **Agenda – Day One – August 18, 2010**

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

#### **Agenda – Day Two – August 19, 2010**

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

< Adjourn

**APPENDIX C**

**VAWA Subgrant List and Contact Information**

Attachment

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**APPENDIX D**  
**Letters of Support**

Attachments

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**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

**To:** Authority Members  
**From:** Edith Feliciano  
**Date:** February 14, 2011  
**Re:** Summary of Human Resources Activities

The following highlights the work performed by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Human Resources Unit since the last Authority Meeting.

**Recruitment, Screening and Hiring**

Electronic Personnel Action Requests (EPARs) were processed to fill funded headcount vacancies. All information, with the initiation of the personnel requisition to the final candidate selection, is posted on the system. It allows for highly accurate and efficient hire tracking while eliminating the paper transfer.

SPSA – Opt 2 (CFO) position was filled on October 1, 2010.

**Employee Benefits**

- Provided staff with disability leave information. Processed all related Medical/Administrative paperwork
- Tracked ongoing leaves
- Processed several Deferred Compensation transactions
- Assisting employees with questions regarding their SERS status and/or reciprocal Benefits

**Salaries & Compensation**

- Assisted in continued bi-monthly payroll processing for 75 employees
- Issued time balance reports monthly to payroll and contractual employees
- Continued to check timesheets of federally funded employees for correct time certification reports
- Assisted Shared Services by giving documentation and communicating changes for ICJIA
- Assisted CFO with October, November, and December headcount Report.

**Equal Employment Opportunities**

- Submitted the First Quarterly Report for FY2011
- Training will be ongoing for Affirmative Action Planning for our agency in order to met and attain our hiring goals

**Staff Development & Training**

- Training/from John Trenova/Labor Relations
- Continued to provide staff with development tools now available in library for use
- Attended the IL Association of Hispanic State Employees Conference and Training

**Other Miscellaneous Projects**

- Working with all unit directors to update organization charts to submit to CMS
- Working with unit directors to identify any classification issues
- Working with CMS classifications to establish and clarify job descriptions
- Processing 3-month, 6-month, and annual evaluations for all staff
- 9 Day Work Week Form establish

**Reports**

The following reports were prepared and submitted by HR staff:

- First Quarterly EEO Report for FY2011
- AFSCME Report/Vendor Contract Spreadsheet
- AFSCME Voluntary Furlough Day Report (July, August September, October, November)
- African American and Hispanic Hiring Plan FY10

# Memorandum

**To:** Authority Members  
**From:** Anthony Jenkins  
**Date:** February 14, 2011  
**Re:** Information Systems Unit Report

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Since the last report to Authority members, progress has been made in the following areas of the Information Services Unit (ISU).

## **The InfoNet System**

One hundred and eighteen (118) victim service providers use InfoNet as their data collection and reporting system. This includes 67 domestic violence programs, 37 sexual assault centers, and 14 child advocacy centers. Since the last quarterly report, the InfoNet team continued to improve the efficiency and performance of the system for its users. Some specific accomplishments during the past quarter follow.

ICJIA staff continued to provide training and technical assistance to users during the quarter. An estimated 200 technical assistance calls were responded to by staff, and two InfoNet trainings were held since the last quarterly report. One 4-hour New User training was held for domestic violence staff on February 9, 2011 in Springfield. Two advanced 2-hour trainings were also held for domestic violence staff on February 10, 2011, also in Springfield. The morning session (Funding for Staff) trained users how to input information for grant-funded staff, so they can subsequently extract grant-specific data. The afternoon training (Generating Reports) provided an overview of reports available in InfoNet followed by a demonstration of how reported information can be used by itself as well as in conjunction with other sources of data (e.g. census data, crime data) for program development, identifying underserved populations and service gaps, and programmatic tasks such as case management and staff supervision.

Staff also spent time compiling InfoNet data needed to complete reports to federal agencies. Two sets of data were prepared for the federal Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); one reflecting activity of ICJIA's victim assistance grantees with general VOCA funds and another reflecting only those activities supported with VOCA ARRA funds. Additionally, data were compiled in preparation for the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services' Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) National Report. These data reflect activity by Illinois' FVPSA grantees during federal fiscal year 2010. Federal FVPSA funds are administered and monitored by Illinois' Department of Human Services (DHS). Data were also compiled in preparation for Annual Reports due to the

federal Office for Violence Against Women in March, 2011, reflecting the activity of ICJIA's VAWA grantees.

During the quarter, staff also continued with the major transition of InfoNet's users to new security software. Since the security software used by InfoNet since 2002 (known as SmartPass) is no longer being developed, staff needed to find new software to meet InfoNet's needs. InfoNet needs software that restricts use to authorized users from only authorized computers, and provides encryption services as sensitive data transports over the Internet. This quarter, staff tested the software under varying conditions, learned how to administer it, developed a plan for implementing it among users, developed documentation, and began to implement it among users. There have been some problems which are being corrected, but the process has been mostly successful to date. Although most users contacted thus far have been transitioned smoothly, there has been much disappointment in the lack of timely and quality customer service from the vendor after making this software purchase. Although ICJIA staff have been able to resolve most of encountered problems without assistance, much time would have been saved if we had received more timely, better service from the vendor. This problem continues so ICJIA staff needs to consider the decision of whether or not to purchase a new product for next year.

The InfoNet developers also worked on several tasks during the quarter to improve InfoNet's utility and performance. Some tasks were reported in last quarter's report but work continues, and some new tasks were begun during the quarter. These include the following:

- 1) Testing continued of the newly converted Income Management Report in the .Net version (compared to an older version known as ASP or Active Server Pages). Once completed and posted to production, this will restore a report that hasn't been able to be generated by users in a long time and improve overall system performance.
- 2) Testing continued on a new report that will allow users to extract staff and funding information for specific grants. For example, a user will be able to run a "VOCA Report", and the report will provide each staff person supported by this grant, what services are funded, and the percent of services supported with the VOCA grant. This will improve the accuracy of grant-specific data and make this information easier for users to maintain and keep up to date.
- 3) Testing continued on developers' work combining databases for centers that have had some sites close, new sites open, and others that have merged as one center. This was a very complex task in that over 100 tables from several different databases were combined and preserved to correspond to the correct new site.
- 4) Testing continued for an upgrade that allows funding agencies (ICADV, ICASA, and DHS) to run aggregated reports for one agency including its main center and satellite offices with just one click. Currently, if a funder wants to generate an

aggregate data report for an agency with four different locations, they must click four buttons (one for each site). This can become quite cumbersome for someone who must do this for many agencies, so the upgrade will result in substantial time savings for funders once it is posted to the live system.

- 5) Work has continued upgrading another management report known as the Client/Staff Service Report to the newer .Net technology. This is the last report requiring such a conversion. Once this task is complete, InfoNet will be 100% upgraded to the newer technology. This will improve overall system performance and allow the team to complete more advanced, yet user-friendly upgrades. It should also eliminate system errors that occasionally occur due to technological inconsistencies.
- 6) Work has begun developing a new report that will allow users and funding agencies to extract service outcome data. These are data that reflect client satisfaction with the services they receive. Currently, users enter this data into InfoNet but they have no means of extracting aggregate data without contacting ICJIA staff. This new report will give them the ability to extract these data on their own.
- 7) Work has begun on an enhancement that will improve the efficiency by which users enter data about clients who receive group services. This enhancement will allow users to enter group service information more quickly.

### **Systems Support:**

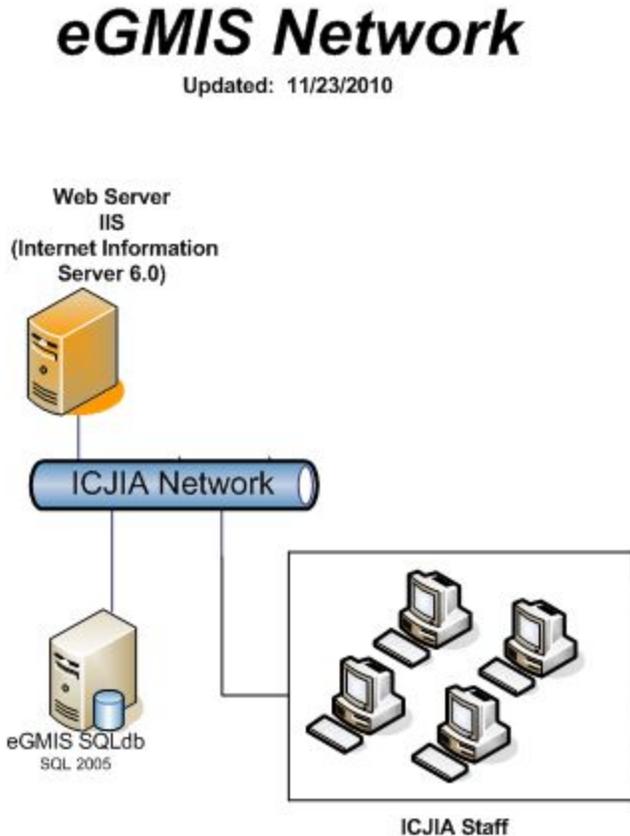
Systems support continues its technical support to the agency internal and external users along with the support of the agency local and wide area networks. Maintaining, upgrading and updating the existing systems remain the top priority. Technical resources are being used to troubleshoot servers, computers and other network peripherals as needed. The agency systems, CLARIS, InfoNet, GMIS, and Web Services are being monitored and backed up. CLARIS reports are being generated on a weekly basis and the results provided to the Claris staff.

System support staff has begun to measure the Authority's throughput daily. Throughput is a term commonly used in a telecommunications or computer engineering environment. Engineers and others use the term to identify bandwidth consumption rates. Ethernet throughput refers to the standard rate of data delivery over an Ethernet connection.

IT Director is working with Dianne Breen the IT Governance Manager CMS / BCCS / EPMO, on providing the final documents for our Charter for eGMIS. We have submitted the Technical requirements that the Governance manager requested, and also provided a diagram of the eGMIS system that shows the hardware and software being used for the project.

Governance is the process that helps Agencies develops good Business Solutions. As a general rule, Governance is needed anytime entities are making major IT changes or adding something new. Governance is required for all organizations under the Governor unless exempted by Legislation.

Below is the diagram of the eGMIS system that shows the hardware and software being used for the project:



The Authority's Help Desk Remedy program is a problem request tracking system. It allows the Authority to track information about itself as well as internal and external requests placed upon our technical support staff. This information is tracked using various Remedy applications. Total number of Remedy Tickets for this quarter is three hundred and fifty nine.

### **Hardware:**

Staff has been working with OAS and Fiscal on purchasing a new server and components necessary to implement the Authority two new systems, eGMIS and MARS. The Authority proposes to purchase a certified refurbished Dell Power Edge R710 - 2x Quad Core 2.4GHz E5620 / 4GB RAM/ 3x 500GB 7.2K 3.5" SATA HDD drives. We

anticipate that this system will fulfill our needs of data distribution and web server for at least 3-5 years; this is a fairly powerful server. The servers cost is \$3,071.02.

The Authority's firewalls A and B have been upgraded to Check Point's software version NGX 65 and the systems have been clustered and configured for system failover in the event one server fails. We are planning one more upgrade to our two firewall server's, this upgrade is need in order to get these systems on the latest and greatest version of Checkpoints' software version NGX 70. Our two firewall servers were on a very old version of Checkpoints' firewall software, so we had to upgrade the servers' one version at a time to archive the final goal of getting to the latest and greatest version NGX 70.

Staff continues the planning on upgrading our Web Servers to Microsoft Windows 2008, Windows Server 2008 is built from the same code base as Windows Vista; therefore, it shares much of the same architecture and functionality. Since the code base is common, it automatically comes with most of the technical, security, management and administrative features new to Windows Vista such as the rewritten networking stack (native IPv6, native wireless, speed and security improvements); improved diagnostics, monitoring, event logging and reporting tools; new security features such as BitLocker and ASLR; improved Windows Firewall component.

Staff has completed installation of the New HP Pro Liant DL380 G6 Server - 2x 2.67 gigahertz Intel Xeon / 4GB RAM/ 3x 500GB 7.2K 3.5" SATA HDD drives server. This server will take the place of our main file server, this sever has been experiencing hardware problems, it reboots itself; from time to time it's an intermittent problem, which makes diagnosing the problem difficult. The hardware status on this server has been gradually failing; we have replaces a couple of hard drives, and the SCSI controller. With all the problems, this server it has become unreliable.

### **Applications:**

### **Web Development:**

Our webmaster continue to update the Authority's ISU Tech Notes Resource Center on our intranet site, this section highlight useful computer related resources and tips, and tries to demystify technology and help people understand the new gizmos, and procedures.

Webmaster and Communications Manager had a FSGU web group meeting to discuss streamlining the grants information on the public website. Based on this initial meeting, FSGU plans to talk internally about what information they can provide for the website – upcoming grants, online tracking of grants, etc. Some of the new features we have agreed on will be a clickable county map which would provide funding totals.

Staff is continuing to work on the Authority's CJ DataNet redesign. Staff implemented the initial (static) pages on the website. Web staff is working with R&A staff members to

create a design document for the next phase. In addition to dynamic data displays on the website, we'll work to implement interactive Google-based mapping for user generated queries.

Staff is looking into using a new mapping package that uses Google maps to shade Illinois counties. By using this software were hoping that we can replace our Adobe Flash-based maps with javascript package. This would make our maps viewable on the iPhone and iPad (devices that don't have Flash).

### **MARS (Motor Vehicle Automated Reporting System):**

Staff has been working with the MARS project manager on creating a MARS Mgr Project module. This module will contain the reports managers will need to assist them in monitoring.

### **GMIS (Grants Management Information System):**

**GMIS** is used to administer and track grants and other procurement actions. GMIS acts as a planning tool and as a data management tool. GMIS keeps track of grant-specific information such as: Fiscal information, Data collected from grantees reports detailing program activities/effectiveness, Grantee contact information, and Grant/grantee tasks and due dates. The data in GMIS provides accurate reports detailing grant, grantee and, monitor activities and information.

ISU programming staff is continuing to work on the GMIS system, Staff members are having meeting with FSGU and Fiscal staff on implementing changes when needed, until the new version of GMIS has been released.

### **eGMIS (Electronic Grants Management Information System):**

ISU programming staff is continuing to work on the eGMIS system, staff has created a new release of eGMIS. The Version No. is 2.8. This new version contains 2 new reports for Fiscal: Fiscal Quarterly Report by Federal Fiscal Year and Fiscal Quarterly Report by Federal Program. Both of these reports are a modification for the Fiscal Quarterly Lapse Report.

### **CLARIS (Clandestine Lab Reporting Information System):**

Programming staff continues to support the applications/databases code and repair problems as they arise.

Clandestine Lab Reporting Information System (CLARIS) is a web-based data collection system for reporting and analysis of methamphetamine lab seizure data used mainly by

law enforcement agencies in Illinois. With CLARIS, remote users access the program and centralized database at the Authority using a Web-browser.

CLARIS is used by the Illinois Meth Response Teams and other drug enforcement groups who perform methamphetamine lab seizures. Data collected is submitted to Illinois State Police for analysis. Agencies also use CLARIS to file the required EPIC report, and to perform local monthly and annual statistical tabulations

The data will be useful in determining, among other criteria, the types, numbers, and locations of laboratories seized; manufacturing trends; precursor and chemical sources; the number of children and law enforcement officers affected; and investigative leads. The data may also be useful to agencies in justifying and allocating current or future resources.

Staff released new version of National Precursor Log Exchange (NPLEx) report.

Staff has created a new release to the Testing CLARIS web site which has codes to handle our clients' request to put Page Breaks in the report printout so that the Chemicals Information will display on one page instead of spread out to 2 pages.

Clarix Incident are submitted to the designated Department of Justice (DOJ) receiving agency (El Paso Information Center – EPIC), the total Clarix Transmissions for this quarter is: 128

**Clarix Stats:** The total Incident Records submitted from January to November 2010 into the CLARIS database is 432. Last year's total number for whole year was 448.



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# Memorandum

**To:** Authority Members  
**From:** Hank Anthony, Associate Director for Administrative Services  
**Date:** February 23, 2011  
**Re:** Summary of Office of Administrative Services Activities

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The Office of Administrative Services continues to support the day to day activities of the Authority to include: mail operations, supply room operation, security, reception, procurement of goods and services, vehicle maintenance, telecommunications coordination, property inventory control, Authority database maintenance, internal staff moves and travel and conference coordination activities.



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# Memorandum

**To:** Authority Members  
**From:** Dreena S. Jones, Chief Fiscal Officer  
**Date:** March 4, 2011  
**Re:** Summary of Office of Fiscal Management Activities

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The following highlights the work by the Office of Fiscal Management for the Fiscal Year 2011 through December 31, 2010.

## Reports

The following reports were prepared and submitted by the OFM staff:

- Quarterly Federal Financial Status Reports (SF 425's) for direct and formula grant awards
- Cost center reports for agency operations and federal grant cost centers.
- Monthly expense variance report preparation and analysis for the Governor's Office of Management and Budget
- Monthly reports for funding and expenditures for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grants
- Quarterly analysis report preparation for the Governor's Office of Management and Budget

## Federal Grants

- Conducted preliminary budget reviews of approximately 164 interagency agreements
- Processed 169 contract obligation documents (\$26,708,372) and 563 vouchers (\$19,338,055) for federal grants to state and local governments and not-for-profit agencies



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## Memorandum

**To:** Authority Board Members  
**From:** Cristin Monti Evans, Public Information Officer  
**Date:** February 22, 2011  
**Re:** Office of Public Information Report for the March 4, 2011, Authority Meeting

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The Office of Public Information (OPI) designs, edits, and publishes the Authority's written materials, including press releases, the agency's annual report, *The Compiler*, and other publications such as *Research Reports*, *Research Bulletins*, and *Program Evaluation Summaries*. OPI staff also responds to information requests from the public, the media, and others.

**Publications.** OPI staff edits, designs, and publishes online a variety of ICJIA publications. This quarter, OPI:

- Continued edit and design of *Get the Facts* documents.
  - *Get the Facts* – Juvenile justice system: Juvenile records/expungement
  - *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Pretrial process
  - *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Sentencing
  - *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Courts

*Get the Facts* is a two-page Q&A fact sheet that answers frequently asked questions from the public on a variety of adult and juvenile criminal justice topics. R&A and OPI staff plan to publish online one Q&A sheet (PDF) on a new topic each month through March 2011. Now available online are:

- *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Criminal records
- *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Arrests
- *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Corrections
- *Get the Facts* – Criminal justice system: Victims' rights
- *Get the Facts* - Juvenile justice system: Pretrial
- *Get the Facts* - Juvenile justice system: Arrests
- *Get the Facts* - Juvenile justice system: Courts
- *Get the Facts* - Juvenile justice system: Detention
- *Get the Facts* - Juvenile justice system: Corrections

**Other activities.** OPI also:

- Initiated compilation, edit, and design ICJIA State Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report.
- Edited the 2010 Redeploy Illinois Annual Report.
- Edited and coordinated publishing of public notice, “*ICJIA requests grant proposals for law enforcement vehicle grants.*” Notice was published in the Breeze Courier, the official state newspaper, February 5 and 7, 2011.
- Edited and coordinated publishing of public notice, “*ICJIA requests grant proposals for anti-gun and anti-gang demonstration programs in Chicago’s 10<sup>th</sup> Police District.*” Notice was published in the Breeze Courier, the official state newspaper, December 17 and 19, 2010.
- Edited ICJIA Financial Guide to be placed online for grantees.
- Edited 2010-2012 VAWA Plan.
- Edited evidence-based probation assistance materials.
- Wrote and pitched press release, “*Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council announces \$6.5 million in grants for prevention, recovery, and prosecution efforts.*”
- Coordinated media requests from reporters seeking information and/or data on ICJIA’s strategic planning initiative, auto theft, multijurisdictional drug enforcement efforts, and disproportionate minority contact among both adults and juveniles.
- Continued development and planning with webmaster of redesigned ICJIA website.
- Utilized social media outlets to publicize ICJIA resources, publications, research, requests for proposals, and other initiatives.
- Provided technical assistance as a member of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System Outreach Committee.
- Edited the CJ Dispatch, e-mailed monthly to ICJIA website users.



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**To:** Authority Members

**From:** Mark Myrent, Associate Director  
Research and Analysis Unit

**Date:** February 14, 2011

**Re:** Research and Analysis Unit Report for the March 2011 Authority Meeting

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This memorandum highlights some of the work performed by staff of the Research and Analysis Unit since the Authority's last quarterly meeting.

**I. NEW PROJECTS**

**A. Anne's House Program Evaluation**

ICJIA staff will complete a process evaluation of Anne's House during year one of program operations. The residential home, operated by Salvation Army can accommodate up to eight women and girls aged 12-21 years old who are domestic (non-international) victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The home provides a safe nurturing residential environment along with long-term trauma treatment, life skills training, spiritual support, education, anger management, money management, and recreational activities. The evaluation will describe the program's services and its participants, as well as gain input from staff.

There will be five components to the research: Component 1 will be a description of the program and its participants; Component 2 will be case file review of program participants; Component 3 will be a client satisfaction survey; Component 4 will be interviews with adult program staff; and Component 5 will be a description of similar homes around the country. The Institutional Review Board will review the application for the research at its February 2011 meeting. A final report will be completed by May 2012.

**B. Inventory of Employment Restrictions on Persons with Criminal Records**

Illinois Senate Bill 2109, which was recently signed into law, directs the Authority, under the direction of a task force, to review the statutes, administrative rules, policies, and practices that restrict employment of persons with a criminal history, and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly those employment restrictions and their impact on employment opportunities for people having those criminal records. All state agencies are required to submit a report that describes

restrictions for employment within the agency; in facilities licensed, regulated, supervised, or funded by the agency; and in occupations that the agency licenses or provides certifications to practice. Agencies are required to report, among other data, specific disqualifying offenses delineated in these statutes, rules, and policies - and time limits for each offense. If the agency is afforded discretion in determining disqualifying offenses, the criteria used by the agency must be reported (for example, whether disqualifying offenses are related to the practice of a given profession, considered an act of “moral turpitude”, or one that calls into question “good moral character”). Agencies are also required to describe any exemptions, waivers, or review mechanisms available to individuals to seek relief from disqualification. In addition to this reporting for all agencies, executive agencies are required to participate in an accounting of actual applicants who underwent criminal background checks, the number found disqualified, the number who sought waiver, those denied waiver. The next steps are to formulate the task force, get IRB approval for the project, and design the web-based survey, which will commence in Spring 2011.

### **C. Assessment of First Defense Legal Aid**

In December of 2010, staff began working with the First Defense Legal Aid (FDLA) program, a non-profit that provides education on individual rights at arrest and legal representation at interrogation, to provide technical assistance and basic outcome evaluations for these services. The project has been divided into multiple sections.

The first, providing technical assistance in examining the efficacy of the StreetLaw program, received IRB exemption in December and was started in January. StreetLaw is a program whereby lawyers volunteer to go into Chicago Public Schools classrooms or community group meetings and provide a basic lesson on how to interact with police officers when stopped for questioning, including individual rights and responsibilities in such situations. Students are given a test before the lesson to gauge their baseline level of knowledge of the subject matter, and then given the same test after the lesson to determine how much was learned during the presentation. As well, staff members in these classrooms and community groups were given a survey to determine their level of satisfaction with the presentation, and provide feedback for FDLA. Both the test results and the survey results were examined by staff, and the analyses were presented to FDLA in January.

The next phase will be to examine the efficacy of FDLA’s station representation program, which utilizes on-call volunteer lawyers to provide legal counsel during the interrogation of an arrestee. The service is provided free to the individual, and requires either the arrestee or a friend or family member to call FDLA and request representation. This phase will examine records kept by the volunteers and entered into a database maintained by FDLA. It is expected that this phase will be initiated next quarter.

### **D. Prescription Drug Research Bulletin**

This research bulletin will provide up-to-date information on the status of illegal prescription drug use in Illinois using existing statewide data. It is an update to an earlier report on this topic that was produced by the Authority in 2008. A partial draft has been completed and will be finalized following

receipt of additional data from the Illinois Department of Human Services. The final report is expected in April 2011. The bulletin will describe the types of prescription drugs, the prevalence of illegal use, and overdoses and deaths. Illinois-specific information will include prescription drug-related treatment admissions and emergency room visits, as well as the State's efforts to combat illegal use – such as new laws and its prescription drug monitoring program.

### **E. Drug Task Force Research**

ICJIA staff have reviewed the literature concerning drug task forces (Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Task Forces), and found that much is still unknown about their processes and outcomes. This research will allow us to learn more about the operations of these units in Illinois - specifically what and how information is used to develop strategic priorities. Besides informing the field and advancing the literature on drug task forces, staff hope to identify the core components of program success. That information will be used to inform ICJIA's grant review and grant administration process for this program area. Researchers will complete two focus groups with task force members in a central Illinois location. Participants will be drawn from all ICJIA-funded drug task forces, and participation will be voluntary. There will be structured questions based on the nine research questions. The questions address the development of drug task forces' goals, objectives, and strategic priorities; identification of problems and needs in the community; the ways in which program effectiveness or success are measured; collaboration with local police departments, probation, parole, and service providers; changes to task forces in the past ten years; and advice for other drug task forces or for agencies wanting to start a task force. A summary of the focus group responses will be shared with the task force officials and published on the web. The Institutional Review Board will review this research in February 2011. A final report is expected in early 2012.

### **F. Survey of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Programs**

The Authority has supported Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) programs in the juvenile justice system for several years by sponsoring BARJ trainings for police, prosecutors, detention centers and probation departments, as well as service providers and school officials. Staff have also produced several BARJ guides that contain detailed instructions for incorporating BARJ principles into the operations of these agencies and institutions. This project is a continuation of that effort by surveying to determine how many of these agencies have adopted BARJ principles and practices, and the extent to which these programs adhere to the evidence-based models. Staff will then compile this information and publish a statewide index. This report is expected to be finalized in Spring 2011.

### **G. Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) 2010 Audit**

The unit's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Audit Center is a Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funded in-house effort to continuously examine the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the criminal history record information reported to the state repository maintained by the Illinois State Police, and to recommend strategies for improvement.

Preparations for the 2011 CHRI audit have begun. The focus of the audit will be on court disposition reporting, since accurate and complete conviction information is a key component of decisions within the criminal justice system and an increasing number of decisions outside of criminal justice (employment, housing, student loans, and so on).

During this quarter, staff conducted preliminary analyses of CHRI data for the years 2005-2009, to identify potential counties of interest for the 2011 audit, particularly those found to have higher-than-average numbers of missing court dispositions. Ten counties consistently ranked as those with the highest proportion of missing court dispositions. Analyses of these missing dispositions by court charge class of offense were also conducted, to further refine the extent of missing dispositions for felony cases. Discussions were also held with Illinois State Police Staff as to the availability of court disposition data before it is processed by the CHRI system, which looks like a highly promising approach. It is anticipated that the audit proposal will be finalized and submitted to the State Police during the next quarter, with actual data collection and analysis to begin shortly afterwards.

## **II. CURRENT PROJECTS**

### **A. Program evaluation and research projects/ internally funded**

The R&A Unit pursues a program evaluation and research agenda through an in-house Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)-funded grant program. Evaluation and research efforts conducted, supported, or monitored by R&A staff include:

#### **1. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Strategic Planning Initiative – Summit Follow-up**

On September 22-23, 2010, ICJIA staff convened a large group of criminal justice professionals, lawmakers, and policymakers from across Illinois at the Criminal Justice Planning Summit. At this event, participants reviewed current challenges in the adult justice system based on the experiences of policymakers, practitioners, and others in the field, and on the latest research. They also identified priorities for a statewide strategy for criminal justice policy, funding initiatives, and justice research in the coming years. This effort is the first since 2001 to create and implement a strategic criminal justice plan for the state of Illinois. Several panelists, from both Illinois and across the country, presented strategies from law enforcement, courts, probation, and community members that can potentially be adopted within local Illinois jurisdictions.

ICJIA partnered with several key state and national criminal justice and human services agencies to gather information and guide planning for the summit, including the Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Child and Family Services, and the National Criminal Justice Association, Justice and Research Statistics Association, and Pew Research Center. Other partners include representatives of the state's mental health, law enforcement, judicial and court services, and criminal justice associations.

Staff completed several fact-finding strategies to pinpoint critical criminal justice issues and the most effective and efficient evidence-based policies, practices, and programs in Illinois and across the nation. These include reviewing existing statewide strategic plans from around the country to identify areas for potential replication and lessons learned, interviews with state justice and human service association leaders to solicit information about critical issues facing their communities, and workgroups with representatives of the academic and policy advocacy communities. Staff also collected existing needs assessment data, reports, survey findings, and other information reflective of current justice trends in Illinois that could be used to support the development of the summit agenda and the strategic plan.

In the end, this initiative will result in a coordinated statewide, data-driven strategic approach to crime reduction and justice system investment. This effort and the subsequent working sessions, which will take place in January and February 2011, will increase the investment all facets of the justice system have in planning for a more organized and strategic effort to reduce crime and increase public health and safety. The plan will be released in July 2011.

During this reporting period, the Authority hosted five working meetings with over 140 stakeholders from all sectors of the justice and human services fields to review the draft plan resulting from the Summit. The five groups began identifying action steps for programs and practices, professional development, public policy, and research and evaluation that will become the guiding document for the Authority's activities, and will be offered to as well as for other justice-related agencies in the state. The next round of meetings will be held in February and March 2011.

## **2. Evidence Based Practices Initiative**

As part of ICJIA's movement toward endorsing promising and evidence-based practices, staff have begun to develop an online portal of promising and evidence-based juvenile and criminal justice practices. The resource will serve as a tool for potential and current grantees and other state and local program administrators. The components of this online resource will include:

- Descriptions of and links to existing online repositories and searchable databases of promising and evidence-based practices.
- Descriptions of and links to existing online technical assistance manuals and guides for identifying promising and evidence-based practices.
- Summaries of selected promising and evidence-based practices from meta-analyses and evaluations.
- Snapshots of selected current Illinois practices, resulting from current promising and/or evidence-based initiatives, which can be applied to the implementation of other promising or evidence-based programs. To contextualize the snapshots in order to provide an effective mechanism for knowledge transfer, program officials were asked to address the following implementation issues:
  - √ How did you know you had a problem?
  - √ What was the problem you needed to address?
  - √ Who was the leader in addressing the problem? Has that changed through the life of the strategy?

- √ How did you determine your strategy (policy, program, or practice) for addressing the problem?
- √ What are the core components of your strategy that make it effective?
- √ Who are the key partners?
- √ How much did it cost?
- √ What type of reorganization of existing resources did you undertake?
- √ How did you garner public support for your strategy?
- √ In retrospect, what would you have done differently to plan for, develop, and implement your strategy?
- √ How do you know your strategy is working?

Local contact information for program leaders was also provided. This information has begun to be placed on the agency website. More will be posted as additional evidence-based practices material is identified, and as tools are developed to facilitate the implementation process. During this quarter, staff compiled a web portal with links to over 50 reports, searchable data bases and technical assistance documents about identifying and using evidence-based practices. This portal is currently being enhanced to include summary explanations of evidence-based practices being employed in Illinois and will be complemented by a series of Authority-sponsored webinars and roundtables about effective practices to take place over the next 24 months.

### **3. Risks, Assets, and Needs Assessment (RANA) Task Force Support**

The Crime Reduction Act, signed into law in August 2009, created the Risks, Assets, and Needs Assessment (RANA) Task Force to adopt a standardized assessment instrument for the state criminal justice system. The goal of the Task Force is to find the best possible assessment instrument/system to be used at all levels of the Illinois criminal justice system to improve public safety outcomes. The task force has conducted a national overview of commonly used assessment tools, including LSI-R (which is used in Illinois), COMPAS, and Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS), and how they are used to structure case plans and supervision/sanction strategies. They have also reviewed the assessment instruments currently used by the courts and corrections agencies in Illinois. To aid in these objectives, the task force convened an advisory group with community-level representatives, researchers, the bar association, sex offender management board, and legislators. Authority staff serve on the task force, and have assisted in selecting criteria by which to assess the different instruments including: the inclusion of criminogenic domains, the validity and reliability of the assessment instrument, its utility at different points in the justice system, its adaptability to existing agency data systems, costs, and ease of implementation and training. A Request for Information (RFI) was issued in order to identify the overall capabilities of vendors to meet these criteria. Following a review of the RFI responses, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was prepared, and will be issued with the goal of selecting an instrument for implementation by June 2011.

### **4. Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2008 Annual Report**

Supported by a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the annual report entitled “Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data” is a compilation of county-level juvenile justice system and risk factor data. Research staff are now amassing the 2008 data sets for the 2008 Annual Report. Similar to previous editions, this report summarizes recent trends in these data over time and

discusses emerging juvenile justice system issues in Illinois, including Balanced and Restorative Justice, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Disproportionate Minority Contact, and Redeploy Illinois. This report is slated for publication in March 2011.

## **5. Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Criminal Justice System**

Staff have completed an initial draft of a step-by-step walkthrough of the general practices, processes, and procedures of the Illinois criminal justice system, from arrest through community supervision. The report is intended to mirror the already published Juvenile Walkthrough and will include detailed information on assessments, diversion, and special issues. The report will be provided to an advisory committee of experts including judges, police, attorneys, and professionals in the field to review for accuracy. A report is expected to be complete by May 2011.

## **6. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Victimization among Adult Female Inmates in the Illinois Department of Corrections**

In 2009, ICJIA interviewed 163 female inmates housed in the Illinois Department of Corrections. Researchers gathered information on prior help seeking strategies, substance use, and physical and sexual abuse during the course of the person's life history. The findings in a report, *Victimization and Help Seeking Behaviors Among Incarcerated Women*, released April 2010. Study participants were also administered the PTSD Symptoms Checklist (PCL) to gauge PTSD symptoms. A second report will share the level and correlates of PTSD symptomology of female inmates. The report will help inform prisons and parole agents on the level and correlates of PTSD symptomology to better assist women housed in prisons and those released from prison deal with this problematic mental illness which can impact basic functioning including the ability to hold a job, have healthy relationships, and avoid the abuse of drugs and alcohol. The IRB approved the research as exempt as it uses existing data. The final report was published in December 2010 and is on the Authority's website.

## **7. Sheridan Correctional Center National Drug Prison and Re-entry Therapeutic Community Recidivism Study**

The goal is to evaluate the post-prison outcomes for graduates of Sheridan by interviewing re-incarcerated graduates of the Sheridan program and learning the factors that contribute to a Sheridan program graduate's failure at re-entry. Failure includes a return to drug use or other technical violations, or committing a new crime. Data will be collected through 50 face to face interviews with successful graduates of the Sheridan who have been re-incarcerated since their release from Sheridan. The information will allow for a better understanding of what happens with Sheridan graduates after release in order to offer recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the Sheridan program.

Opened in January 2004, Sheridan Correctional Center is a medium security prison operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), which uses a Therapeutic Community model. Every inmate at Sheridan participates in substance abuse treatment. Before enrolling in the program, inmates agree to participate in the in-prison therapeutic community and 90 days of community substance abuse treatment (aftercare) as a condition of their parole. A successful Sheridan graduate includes anyone who completes the in-prison portion of the Sheridan program and is released from

Sheridan Correctional Center on Mandatory Supervised Release. This study enhances prior research on Sheridan by providing quantitative and qualitative information from former participants themselves. This information could then be used to enhance programming both internally at Sheridan Correctional Center and externally with partner agencies and parole in order to improve a Sheridan graduate's re-entry experience. Data collection was completed in January 2011 and the final report is estimated to be completed in Spring 2011.

#### **8. National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)/Chicago Police Department (CPD) Juvenile Crisis Intervention Training Fidelity Assessment**

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) established its Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) in 2004 to address the high prevalence of mental illness among incarcerated adults. All CIT members volunteered to attend a 40-hour training to become certified. The purpose of the CIT-training is to teach law enforcement officers how to (a) identify signs and symptoms of mental illnesses and (b) exercise skills to defuse crisis situations. In May 2009, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) held its first advanced CIT training on addressing mental health issues among the youth population. ICJIA research and analysis staff is currently evaluating the extent to which the training curriculum is helpful for officers, as they respond to situations involving youth in crisis. The evaluation project has the following objectives: (1) measure officer pre-and post-training knowledge; (2) measure officer retention of the training material; (3) measure officer satisfaction with the training; (4) measure officer intention to use the training material; and (5) measure officer use of the training curriculum in the field. The evaluation project was approved by the Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB) in June 2010; data collection began shortly after. The evaluation project will be completed by June 2013. The findings will be conveyed to the Juvenile—CIT, training staff in a way that allows them to improve and enhance their training practices.

#### **9. River Valley Juvenile Detention Center (RVJDC) Mental Health Program Evaluation**

River Valley Juvenile Detention Center (RVJDC) is a nationally accredited facility located in Joliet, Illinois. It serves both Will and Kankakee Counties and includes 102 beds, as well as a 24-hour on-site medical unit. RVJDC is a temporary placement center for juveniles, between the ages of ten and seventeen, awaiting court decisions on their cases. Only minors who have allegedly committed a delinquent offense and are determined to be a danger to the community or themselves may be detained. In 2008, a total of 911 juveniles were admitted and received medical and mental health care. In addition, the mental health department staff provided Will and Kankakee Counties juvenile justice courts with psychological reports on approximately 40 percent of the youth detained, as ordered by the judges. RVJDC mental health department staff plans to expand their program by providing Will and Kankakee Counties' juvenile-court judges with psychological reports on all detained youth. The psychological reports provide the juvenile-court judges with an extensive amount of information on youth backgrounds.

ICJIA research and analysis staff partnered with RVJDC administrative staff in March 2010 for the purpose of evaluating the facility's mental health program. An evaluation plan was finalized in July 2010 and has the following objectives: (1) measure youth satisfaction with the conditions and treatment provided by RVJDC staff, (2) measure the use of court-ordered psychological reports, and

(3) measure the influence psychological reports have on juvenile justice system outcomes. ICJIA research and analysis staff obtained approval for the evaluation project in August 2010 from the Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB). Data collection began in September 2010 and the evaluation project will be completed by September 2013.

#### **10. Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Task Forces Profiles**

In 2009, the Authority funded 19 Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEG) and Task Forces which pooling resources, knowledge and personnel to more efficiently and effectively fight the proliferation of illicit drugs. All MEGs and task forces are staffed by officers representing federal, state, county, and local police agencies. Periodically, the Authority creates profiles of each MEG and task force in order to provide a general overview of the drug and violent crime problem in their jurisdictions and share their response to these problems. Updated profiles will be published in early 2011.

#### **11. Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) Technical Assistance**

SPAC, which was created by Public Act 96-0711, will draw on criminal justice information collected by state and local justice agencies and use that information to explore sentencing issues and how these practices impact the criminal justice system as a whole. The Council consists of a nonpartisan group of 18 key stakeholders from across the state and local criminal justice systems, including members from all three branches of government: legislators (from both political parties and houses), retired judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, corrections and administrators of the court officials, law enforcement, victim's rights advocates and academics. There are also ex-officio members from the agencies providing data to SPAC (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and Illinois Department of Corrections).

During this quarter, ICJIA staff contributed to an Illinois "portrait" of historic trends in criminal justice indicators produced by researchers at Loyola University. This report aims to inform SPAC of how previous sentencing laws have contributed to the current corrections populations. This Portrait Report will be distributed to legislators during the 2011 legislative session.

#### **12. Adult Redeploy Illinois Utilization-Focused Evaluation**

The Crime Reduction Act (Public Act 96-0761 effective on January 1, 2010) establishes the Adult Redeploy Illinois program, which provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions for designing community-based programs to treat offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. Under the Act, financial incentives will be offered to counties/groups of counties/judicial circuits to increase programming in their areas, in exchange for reducing the number of people they send to the Illinois Department of Corrections (with penalties if they do not meet the reduction goal).

The goal of Adult Redeploy is to establish pilot sites to increase access to community-based services and decrease commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections. In Phase I, counties or judicial circuits craft local program plans that specify how to reduce commitments of non-violent offenders to prison and implement these plans in Phase II. The counties or judicial circuits must negotiate an agreement with the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (AROIB) to limit the number of Adult

Redeploy Illinois eligible commitments from that area to 75% of the average number of commitments of the three previous calendar years.

ICJIA Research and Analysis Staff have worked closely with the AROIB and IDOC and IDHS staff to track the policy implementation process, to guide the development of performance and outcome measures, and to provide relevant technical assistance toward insuring the program model aligns with the language describing the initiative in the Crime Reduction Act.

Additionally, ICJIA worked with the AROIB to draft the required standard planning document and ensured the incorporation of existing legislated alternatives to incarceration programs in Illinois. In November 2010, five standard plans were approved by the AROIB, and these sites will go on to apply for implementation grants out of JAG ARRA.

Based on the program performance measures, staff began in February 2010 to craft an implementation analysis in partnership with the AROIB. The evaluation of Adult Redeploy will consist of the following:

- an overall assessment of each site's progress toward a 25% reduction in commitments to IDOC;
- site specific performance measures related to caseload sizes, types of services offered to participants, the use of evidence-based practices, and other measures relevant to each site's program model; and
- a short term outcome evaluation for each site, assessing the effectiveness of the interventions. The interventions include mental health court, drug court and intensive probation for technical violators.

### **13. Adult Redeploy Illinois Website Data**

As technical support for the Adult Redeploy Illinois program, planning grants issued by the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (ARIOB), staff has developed a new website to simplify and standardize access to county-level data required for the planning process. The counties and judicial circuit (encompassing 12 counties) currently accepting planning grants can access the county census and criminal justice system data available through the Authority's website. This information is to be used to guide their identification of target populations eligible for the program, and serve as a starting point for the community corrections and service gap analysis to be conducted in the planning process. Data for all 102 counties are also available as print-friendly PDF documents as well.

During the last quarter, staff has continued to provide technical support regarding data interpretation and identification of target populations for participating counties. Staff also worked with IDOC staff to verify the methodology used to determine the corrections information available on the website, so that counties would obtain the same numbers regarding potentially eligible Adult Redeploy participants from either IDOC or the Adult Redeploy website.

### **14. Hate Crime in Illinois and across the United States Report**

Staff completed a report that compares incidences of reported hate crime throughout Illinois and the United States over an 11-year period, 1997-2007. Using ISP-UCR supplemental case level data as well as FBI-UCR data, staff is analyzing data to determine trends in the number of reported hate

crimes within Illinois and throughout the United States from 1997 to 2007. The report involves analysis and evaluation of regional and county-level reporting of hate crime throughout Illinois, as well as the specific hate related offenses (i.e., against persons / property) committed and explicit locations where such crimes are occurring. Also, victim and offender characteristics (e.g., bias motivation, race, gender, religious affiliation, ethnicity, sexual orientation, physical/mental handicap, victim type, etc.) are being compared in an effort to identify relationships between victims and offenders of hate related offenses. The report is in executive review and is slated for publication in March 2011

### **15. Illinois College Campus Crime and Safety Issues Series**

Staff is working on a series of reports on the issues of emergency preparedness on college campuses, and general crime as reported through various sources of data. The first report, *Issues on Illinois College Campus –History of College Campus Emergency Preparedness and Safety Planning* was published on the Authority’s website in March, on the new *College Campus Resource Center* web page. Two other reports, *Trends in Illinois Campus Crime at Four Year Colleges, 2005-2008*, and *A Comparison of Campus Crime Trends at Illinois Four Year and Two Year Colleges, 2003-2007* are under review and are slated for publication in March 2011.

Other reports in the series include: arrests and referrals for school disciplinary action for weapons, drugs and alcohol offenses, the prevalence of sexual assault on campus, and hate crimes reported on college campuses compared to the state in general.

### **16. Get the Facts**

Staff continues to work on updating existing and create new “Get the Facts” publications. These popular publications explain processes and components of the Illinois criminal and juvenile justice systems, and have not been updated since 2000. Topic areas of the publications include: victims’ rights; the court system; criminal sentencing; juvenile sentencing; the juvenile court system; juvenile pre-trial; juvenile corrections; adult pre-trial; adults arrests; juvenile arrests; criminal records; and adult corrections.

The Get the Facts on expungement of adult records, adult arrests, corrections, and the rights of crime victims were published in November and are available on the Authority’s website. Other still under development are adult pre-trial procedures and the expungement of juvenile records.

### **17. Juvenile Justice Data Coordination Partnership**

Staff participates on several working groups related to effective juvenile justice data collection, including DMC, Juvenile Redeploy Illinois, IJDAI, and Models for Change. During the last quarter, staff has also been requested to participate on various workgroups initiated by the Governor’s Office related to the merger of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Service (DCFS).

Juvenile Redeploy Illinois monthly data reporting form. Staff has been asked to develop new data reporting form for the Juvenile Redeploy Illinois Program. Staff will also develop the policy around

submission of the report. The data reports will be submitted to the Authority on a monthly basis and quarterly reports will be developed and sent to each Redeploy Illinois site to provide information to participants/staff of the programs. Use of the form by the Redeploy sites will begin in January 2011.

Data repository template. During discussions at meetings, it was determined that a data template, or a standardized local criminal justice data and risk factor analysis and graphical presentation tool, is needed in order to help local practitioners better understand the communities in which they work in and the people with whom they work. As a result of numerous calls for technical assistance regarding proper data analysis as well as discussions within the various initiatives, it was determined that a uniform data template was something those participating in initiatives would benefit from. Work on this data template is ongoing.

### **18. Juvenile Justice Information Request database**

Staff completed a database to track juvenile justice system information requests from agencies, legislators, and the public. This database will help the Authority determine what information is requested, what it is used for, and how it can be made more available through our website. During the last quarter, 30 substantial requests for juvenile justice data and information were received and processed.

### **19. Safety Net Works – Implementation Evaluation**

Authority staff concluded its evaluation of the implementation of the Safety Net Works Initiative, a violence prevention and youth development program currently taking place across 14 community areas in Illinois. The primary purpose of this implementation evaluation is to assess the extent to which project implementation is conducted in accordance with pre-operational expectations; to document the progress and limitations of the program's implementation; to provide recommendations and guide refinement of the project; and to inform and guide similar undertakings. Sources of data for the evaluation include surveys, interviews, meeting observations, and implementation and progress reports submitted by the sites. A final project report on the implementation process of the SNW programs was completed and published in March 2011.

### **20. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice and Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Merger Committees**

Staff from ICJIA have been participating in and providing assistance to different subcommittees created by the Office of the Governor to facilitate the merger of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Staff participate on subcommittees including: assessment tools; reports and best practices; data collection; aftercare; programs and internal services; and steering committee.

### **21. Evaluation of IDOC's Sheridan Correctional Center Therapeutic Community Program**

In response to increases in Illinois' prison population, low rates of access to substance abuse treatment services while in prison, and high rates of recidivism, on January 2, 2004, the Illinois Department of Corrections opened the Sheridan Correctional Center as a fully-dedicated, modified therapeutic community for incarcerated adult male inmates. Since the program began, a process and impact

evaluation has been supported by ICJIA and conducted by researchers from Loyola University Chicago, the Illinois Department of Corrections, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC), the Safer Foundation, and WestCare. After 6 ½ years of operation, covering the period from January 2, 2004 through the end of State Fiscal Year 2010 (June 30, 2010), the evaluation has found the following:

- The pre-operational target population identified for the program is being served, with those admitted to Sheridan having extensive criminal and substance abuse histories, and a substantial unmet need for treatment, vocational and educational programming;
- The earned good conduct credits many of the inmates received at Sheridan for their participation in treatment during the first six full state fiscal years of operation (SFY 2005-2010) translates into a savings of 714 years of incarceration, which equates to \$16.7 million, or \$2.78 million per year, in reduced incarceration costs;
- Sheridan participants who earned a vocational certificate were almost twice as likely to have job starts than those released from Sheridan who did not earn a vocational certificate;
- As a result of the treatment services and aftercare received, those inmates released from Sheridan had a 16 percent lower likelihood of being returned to prison after three years in the community than a statistically similar comparison group of inmates released from Illinois' other prisons during the same time period, and a 25 percent lower recidivism rate than those removed from Sheridan due to disciplinary reasons; and,
- The largest reductions in recidivism—both in terms of rearrest and return to prison--were evident among those Sheridan releasees who successfully completed aftercare treatment. Those Sheridan graduates who also completed aftercare had a 44 percent lower likelihood of being returned to prison after three years in the community than a statistically similar comparison group. Given that rates of aftercare treatment completion have improved substantially over the past year, it is likely that in the future the overall reductions in recidivism associated with Sheridan will be even larger.

Numerous other findings are documented in the full report, available on the ICJIA website.

## **22. Mental Health Courts in Illinois**

Loyola University Chicago was selected to conduct the assessment and evaluation of mental health courts in Illinois. The project will inventory the operating courts in Illinois and assess what barriers were in place for those courts that did not materialize. A more thorough evaluation will be conducted on specific courts in an effort to gauge their operations, effectiveness and outcomes. Loyola's methodology and study design includes a mixed methods approach, including quantitative data from program operations and client outcomes, as well as qualitative data stemming from interviews and focus groups with the court stakeholders.

A component of the study that includes client surveys will assess the perceptions of those that participate in the courts. Loyola will collect data and assess the implementation and operation of each court in Illinois, including those that are in the planning stages. Factors that contributed to the failure of some jurisdictions to implement a court will also be outlined. A more detailed in-depth analysis of three (3) courts will be conducted. This analysis will involve a thorough assessment as to the operation, impact and outcomes of the courts. Special attention will be paid to the multi-disciplinary roles of the MHC teams and the "boundary-spanning" that they are required to do. An additional extension was processed

in order to complete data collection so that all counties with a MHC could be included. A final report is scheduled for June 2011.

### **23. Investigator Initiated Research**

Projects funded under an Investigator-initiated RFP address research in our priority areas of interest. A number of projects have been completed and final reports are available on our website. The following projects are in progress or near completion.

- *Assessing the Risk of Sexual and Violent Recidivism and Identifying Differences in Risk Factor.* This study is under the direction of Loyola University and will seek to inform the criminal justice system's probation and parole officers, treatment professionals, and judges as to the accuracy of assessment tools for predicting the risk of sexual or violent reoffending. Comparisons between offenders from the prison system and those on probation will be conducted. The project has concluded and the final report is available on the ICJIA website.
- *A Study of Co-occurring Conditions and Treatment Coordination of Jail Detainees.* Conducted by the University of Illinois at Chicago, this study interviewed approximately 300 adult male and 150 adult female detainees in the psychiatric residential treatment units at the Cook County Department of Corrections jail facility. The project identified ways to better understand the needs of this high-risk and resource-intensive population and provide a basis for developing better coordinated systems of care within the jail, community and transition to prison for those sentenced detainees. The final report has been reviewed and is available on our web site.
- *Analysis of Shelter Utilization by Victims of Domestic Violence* – Conducted by Loyola University School of Social Work, Loyola researchers in collaboration with the City of Chicago Mayor's Office will conduct a study of the dynamics of shelter utilization and how it relates to the process of, and readiness for, change among women who are victims of domestic violence. The project will aim to better identify the housing and service needs and utilization patterns, as well as the outcomes of women who are in the domestic violence shelter system in Chicago. The project will also identify stages in the help seeking process, including the characteristics of readiness for change that lead women to shelter and/or to end the abusive situation. The report was revised in 2010 and the final version is available on our website.
- *Safer Return Demonstration: A Research-Based Community Reentry Initiative – An Examination of the Family-Inclusive Case Management Service Component* - Conducted by the Urban Institute this project will provide an implementation and impact evaluation of the family-inclusive case management component of the Safer Return offender reentry initiative. Stemming from a larger evaluation of the reentry initiative, this study will focus on whether and to what extent the family-inclusive case management benefits offenders returning back to the community and their family and social support networks. Individual and family-level outcomes will be assessed. Due to delays in obtaining DOC parole data, the project was extended through May 2011. Urban Institute staff received data on May 7 but the project experienced delays in enrollment. A further extension into early 2012 is being processed.

- *Assessing Views of Critical Incident Prevention and Response* – Conducted by Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, this project will determine the attitudes and perceptions of students regarding campus safety initiatives and campus preparedness for critical incidents. The study will conduct surveys of students in six Illinois campuses regarding the perceived likelihood of an incident occurring, fear of incidents and past exposure to types of incidents or offenses. Staff from SIUC presented the findings to Authority staff on April 20 and the final report is now available on our website.

An additional Investigator Initiated Research RFP in the amount of \$150,000 was issued in September 2009. Two projects were selected and began in December 2009.

- *Systematic Evaluation of the Peoria Drug Market Intervention* - Conducted by Southern Illinois University, this project assesses the approach and effectiveness of a strategy to combat open air drug markets in the City of Peoria. The Peoria Police Department (PPD) implemented a proactive policing strategy in response to open-air drug markets in a high crime neighborhood. The PPD more specifically implemented a “pulling levers” intervention that relies on a combination of incapacitation for serious, chronic and violent offenders as well as a deterrent-based message combined with increased social support mechanisms for less serious offender who have been deemed suitable for diversion and have the potential to be diverted from a lifestyle of offending. The pulling levers framework is implemented at the local level and is designed to strengthen relationships and communication between criminal and social justice agencies. The evaluation the implementation and preliminary impact of the effort and will be available on our website in the spring of 2011.
- *Growth of Illinois Prison Population and Assessment of Risk and Recidivism Among Prison Releasees* - Conducted by Loyola University, this multi-tiered project examined trends in prison admissions, end of year populations, and prison exits. Using existing data available from IDOC and the CHRI system, the research examined, in detail: 1) trends in admissions, exits and the end-of-year populations within prison and 2) the post-release recidivism of those released from prison. For both of these research activities, there was emphasis on the similarities and differences between female versus male inmates and releasees. The research sought to further the understanding within Illinois regarding the risk and recidivism of those released from prison, and assess the utility if existing information collected by DOC for determining post-release risk. It extends the potential predictive validity of risk assessment by examining community-level risk factors such as indicators of social disadvantage, social cohesion, and police surveillance as well as individual level characteristics, such as age, criminal history, substance abuse, and other factors. The research also examined post-prison recidivism of offenders using the most current statistical techniques and ensuring that the findings and results are useful to practitioners and policy makers. A number of presentations have been given on findings to date - including a presentation to the annual Justice Research and Statistics Association conference held this past October. The report will be available on our website in the early 2011.

## **24. Multidisciplinary Team Evaluations**

ICJIA has identified the operation of multidisciplinary team (MDT) programs as potentially promising programs and that an evaluation of such programs is consistent with the current need to identify evidence based programming and practices in the criminal justice system. A Request for Proposals (RFP) was released in February to accept proposals that address the evaluation of the MDT programs currently operating in McLean, Kankakee, St. Clair and Peoria counties in Illinois. The topics of evidence based programming and collaborative approaches are areas of continuing interest within the criminal justice system in Illinois and the evaluation of such approaches will assist in guiding ICJIA policy and practices. Multidisciplinary teams aim to bring together several components of the criminal justice and victim service systems in a coordinated approach to effectively process cases and provide support and service to victims. Three of the MDTs were formed to address domestic violence and one to address sexual assault cases. Proposals are due March 14, with projects scheduled to begin May 1, 2011.

### **B. Program evaluation and research projects/ externally funded**

R&A staff has been successful in the pursuit of external discretionary grants to support research and evaluation efforts. Several current projects are or were supported by such grants:

#### **1. Redesign of Criminal Justice DataNet**

The Authority received continued funding for this project, in the amount of \$68,000, bring the total award to \$127,000 over two years from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to enhance web access and on-line presentation formats of the Authority's holdings of criminal justice and social risk factor data. An added feature of the project is enhancements to the Federal Deaths in Custody Reporting process conducted by the Authority on behalf of Illinois law enforcement agencies. The grant is scheduled to end on September 30, 2011.

Two Flash-based Instant Atlas applications for the Strategic Planning Initiative became live and available for the public. This application will be used as a prototype for upcoming applications to be included in the SAC website. An HTML-based alternative to this application was also created to allow users who cannot use Adobe Flash to access the same data, regardless of accessibility issues. On-line users (and Authority staff) will be able to access the Authority's holdings of criminal justice data to create maps and explore relationships among the various data sets across time and counties. Usability testing will be conducted on a sample of ICJIA staff and likely website users to obtain feedback and refine the application. A more advanced area profile was also prototyped for the Adult Redeploy Initiative to examine multiple indicators at once. Instant Atlas applications were demonstrated at the Strategic Planning Initiative as well as the JRSA annual conference.

Staff redesigned and updated the Illinois Criminal Justice Statistics Fact Sheets with new data and a new template. The goal of the fact sheet is to provide a geographic display of data for the latest year, a trend chart for the past ten years, and summary information related to the specific data being analyzed. The fact sheets are in pdf format and are currently available on the Authority's website:

[www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us) . New features on these fact sheets include hyperlinks to data sources as well as improved accessibility and file size.

## **2. Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Recidivism Study**

Staff are conducting a research study on recidivism for juveniles admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice which was funded for \$19,575 by the American Statistical Association/Bureau of Justice Statistics Small Grants program. This study will employ various statistical techniques including multilevel modeling, survival analysis, and markov modeling to examine recidivism in-depth. Further, recidivism will be measured through readmission to either juvenile or adult correctional custody (derived from IDJJ and IDOC admissions data) and through re-arrest (derived from criminal history record information). Recidivism will be compared across various demographic and offense-type subgroups, with special attention paid to neighborhood of release indicators using U.S. Bureau of the Census data. The study was approved by the IRB. The study period and funding award will be finished in July 2011. Staff are in the final stages of data cleaning and linking the datasets. Staff will begin running analyses in February.

## **3. Illinois Juvenile Justice System Walkthrough**

Supported by a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, staff developed a step-by-step walkthrough of the general practices, processes, and procedures of the Illinois juvenile justice system, from arrest through community supervision. The report was sent to an advisory committee around the state including juvenile court judges, attorneys (both private defense attorneys and state's attorneys), police officials, probation officers, and other juvenile justice system experts to review for accuracy. The report was published in August 2010.

## **4. Elder Abuse Collaboration Technical Assistance**

Supported by a grant from the federal government, staff provided technical assistance to this project aimed at coordinating responses to elder abuse among service providers, law enforcement and the courts. Participants include Metropolitan Family Service (an elder abuse service provider), the Chicago Police Department, and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, among others. The goal of the program was to provide a coordinated response ensuring that victims receive needed services while abusers are held accountable in the criminal justice system. The project ended in November 2010, and a final report summarizing project activities is slated for completion in the spring of 2011. The policy team had hoped to expand the program to other Chicago Police Department Districts. However, layoffs of senior service officers by the department and cuts within the Cook County State's Attorney's Office have forced those plans to be abandoned until such time as staff levels can be restored.

## **5. Evaluation of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Evidence-Based Practices**

In March of 2005, ICJIA research staff entered into a three-year cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in the amount of \$194,232 to evaluate Illinois' Evidenced-Based Practices (EBP) Initiative. This project will assist local probation departments participating in the EBP Initiative by providing them with data and analysis that gauges performance before and

during the implementation of evidence-based practices, and will establish a process and protocol for ongoing assessment of probation performance through an effective state and local partnership. All three waves of data collection (years 2002, 2005 and 2006) have been completed in all six participating counties: Lake, DuPage, Adams, Cook, Sangamon and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit. Data analysis is currently being conducted and work on a draft final report is nearing completion. The final report will be completed and available in early 2011.

### **C. Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Ad Hoc Data Connection Partnership**

The Authority has entered into a data sharing partnership with the Illinois State Police, whereby CHRI data is made available to staff via a permanent on-line connection. All data entered on state “rap sheets”, as housed on the State Police Computerized Criminal History system, are accessible to staff in electronic format. These data provide a unique resource for answering information requests from legislators, the media, and other interested parties, in-house research projects and studies being conducted by others around the country. A CHRI Ad Hoc Data Archive of all criminal history records from 1990-2009 has been created in formats that can be readily shared with researchers. This Archive currently holds close to a million records for each year of data.

The CHRI Ad Hoc data partnership with the State Police has progressed to the point where the Authority is now considered the sole source for electronic CHRI data for research purposes. (The State Police still generate paper versions for a fee.) Outside researchers can enter into a User Agreement to gain access to CHRI data which is distributed through the Authority. The process incorporates verification of bona fide research and appropriate protection of confidential data. The unified user agreement facilitates accountability for the research use of criminal history data records.

During the last quarter, several new CHRI User Agreements were processed, including those received from Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, and the University of Chicago. Since the inception of the CHRI Ad Hoc Connection Partnership, at least 46 outside research projects have received CHRI data from the Authority.

Staff is also working with several university-based researchers to develop appropriate methodologies for their research using CHRI Ad Hoc data, and is reviewing drafts of completed research projects for appropriate interpretation of the CHRI data used. Technical assistance on CHRI data interpretation and data manipulation was also provided to several researchers who received data in previously, including those from the Disproportionate Justice Impact Study (DJIS) Commission, Loyola University, University of Chicago, and DuPage County Probation.

Information requests answered using CHRI data. During the last quarter, updating of all non-expunged arrests and associated arrest charges and court dispositions from 1999-2009 continued for loading into a new SQL Server database to provide an immediate querying capability for these arrests, dispositions, and charges covering the entire ten year period. In combination with CHRI data already stored in SPSS files, these data were used to answer several media requests for criminal justice statistics. During this quarter, CHRI data was examined to answer user questions about juvenile arrests, domestic violence convictions in McHenry County, and a request regarding drug arrests for the DEA.

#### **D. Chicago Homicide Dataset Update Project**

The Chicago Homicide Dataset (CHD) has been collected and maintained for many years in close cooperation with the Crime Analysis Unit, Detective Division, of the Chicago Police Department. The CHD is a comprehensive database containing information on every homicide that occurred in Chicago between 1965 and 2000. CHD data from 1965 to 1995, with all victim identifiers and addresses removed, is archived with the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Staff is currently cleaning the entire dataset from 1965 to 2000, and creating three linked CHD datasets – victim-level, incident-level and offender-level.

During this quarter, staff continued to collaborate with selected researchers on projects involving use of the Chicago Homicide Dataset.

#### **E. Chicago Women's Health Risk Study**

The Chicago Women's Health Risk Project is a continuing collaboration of medical, public health, and criminal justice agencies, and domestic violence experts to identify factors that indicate a significant danger of life-threatening injury or death in situations of intimate partner violence. Collaborating agencies include the Chicago Department of Public Health, Erie Family Health Center, Cook County Hospital, Chicago Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, Chicago Police Department and the Authority.

The current goal of the CWHRS project is to "get the word out" about important and potentially life-saving results, to the public and to practitioners and legislators who can use those results to help save lives. The CWHRS Forum, housed on the Authority's web site, currently has 209 members, most of them practitioners or researchers in the field. The CWHRS Forum also welcomes visits from people seeking information. A number of reports, journal articles and other publications have been developed from the research, most of them collaborations. Staff is frequently solicited for presentations and briefings on the research and project tools, and data continue to be requested for use by other researchers.

### **III. ONGOING ACTIVITIES**

#### **A. Briefings/Presentations**

Since the last Authority update for the December 2010 meeting, R&A staff made presentations at, and/or attended the following professional meetings:

- Staff visited the River Valley Juvenile Detention Center January to collect data for the River Valley Juvenile Detention Center Mental Health Program Evaluation on numerous dates during the reporting period.

- Staff administered pre- and post-test to Youth—CIT training participants on November 15 and 19 for the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)/Chicago Police Department (CPD) Juvenile Crisis Intervention Training Fidelity Assessment.
- Staff met with officials of the Safer Foundation on November 18 at the Authority's offices to help plan the scope of work for the Inventory of Employment Restrictions on Persons with Criminal Records, as directed by Public Act 096-1360.
- Staff participated in a Juvenile Redeploy Illinois Board meeting on November 19 and presented the monthly data report they designed.
- Staff met with Leslie Landis, Court Administrator for Cook County Domestic Violence Court on November 22 in Chicago to discuss data analysis strategies for improving services to DV victims.
- On November 29, staff attended a meeting of the DCFS/IDJJ merger subcommittee on assessment tools.
- Faculty from Southern Illinois University and Rutgers University presented findings from their evaluation of the Peoria Drug Market Intervention (DMI) strategy on November 30.
- On December 1, staff were interviewed by Susan Witkin (Center for Prevention Research and Development) and the Models for Change initiative to discuss juvenile data sources, uses, and needs in Illinois.
- Staff participated in a conference call with the Juvenile Justice Commission communications subcommittee on December 1.
- Staff met with researchers from Loyola University on December 1 at the Authority's Office to discuss data analysis to support the work of the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.
- Staff attended a meeting of the Adult Redeploy Oversight Board on December 2 in Chicago.
- On December 2, staff attended the Risk, Assets, and Needs Assessment task force meeting in Chicago.
- Staff participated in a conference call regarding the status of the Illinois mental health court evaluation on December 2.
- Staff participated in a Juvenile Redeploy Illinois Board conference call on December 3.
- On December 3, staff presented the findings of the study *Post-traumatic stress disorder and victimization among female prisoners in Illinois* to the board of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.
- Staff attended a meeting of the CHRI background Check Task Force in Pontiac, IL on December 6.
- Staff completed data collection at East Moline Correctional Center on December 6 and 7 for the Sheridan Research project.
- On December 9, staff attended the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board meeting.
- Staff attending the Council of Advisors to Reduce Recidivism through Employment (CARRE) conference in Chicago on December 13. The research director participated on a panel and discussed the Authority's Inventory of Employment restrictions for persons with criminal records.
- Staff met with members of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission on December 14 to discuss development of a juvenile justice component to the Authority's Strategic Plan for the Criminal Justice System.
- Staff attended the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority meeting in Chicago on December 16.
- Staff presented a final draft of monthly data report and provided JMIS detention data at the Juvenile Redeploy Illinois Board meeting on December 17.

- Staff prepared data trend charts and graphs for the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) report to the legislature, and met with the SPAC Executive Director and Loyola University researchers on December 17 to discuss the data.
- Staff met with Hank Steadman from the national GAINS Center on December 20 to discuss the possible participation of the Authority in developing a Center for Excellence in promoting programs for criminal justice agencies to address mental health issues.
- Staff participated in a conference call on December 20 with officials from IDOC and the Council of State Governments to talk about possible implementation of Justice Reinvestment in Illinois.
- Staff held conference calls with Summit work group chairs on December 20 and 21 to discuss plans for the post-Summit work groups beginning in January 2011.
- Staff met with the co-chairs of the Summit work group on information sharing on December 21 to discuss coordination with the IJIS project.
- Staff participated in a DMC Juvenile Justice sub-committee on December 20 via conference call.
- On January 5, staff attended the post-summit workgroup meeting for Jails and Prisons.
- On January 6, staff attended the post-summit workgroup meeting for Victim Services.
- On January 7, staff attended the post-summit workgroup meeting for Law Enforcement.
- On January 7, staff attended a meeting of the DCFS/IDJJ merger subcommittee on screening and assessment.
- On January 11, staff met with First Defense Legal Aid to get updated data and discuss the technical assistance/evaluation project.
- Staff participated in the victim services summit workgroup meeting on January 11.
- On January 11, staff attended the post-summit workgroup meeting in Rockford for Information Sharing.
- On January 13, staff attended the post-summit workgroup meeting in McLean County for Alternatives to Incarceration and Community Supervision.
- Staff held focus groups, at Chicago Police Department Headquarters, January 13 & 14 to collect data for the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)/Chicago Police Department (CPD) Juvenile Crisis Intervention Training Fidelity Assessment.
- Staff participated in a DMC Juvenile Justice sub-committee meeting on January 13.
- Staff participated in a Pathways (juvenile collaboration group) meeting via telephone on January 18.
- Staff called in to the Crime Reduction Act weekly update meeting on January 18.
- Staff attended a training webinar on cost-benefit analysis on January 18.
- Staff participated in a Juvenile Justice Commission meeting on January 19.
- On January 20, staff traveled to Pontiac Correctional Center to collect the final data for the Sheridan evaluation study.
- On January 21, staff attended the meeting of the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.
- Staff attended the Juvenile Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board meeting in Chicago on January 21.
- Staff attended the inaugural National Instant Criminal Background Check System Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP) meeting in Springfield on January 26.
- On January 26, staff attended a training provided by an R&A staff member on factor analysis and principle components analysis.
- Staff met with officials from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition on January 27 in Chicago.

- Staff participated in an Illinois Collaboration – Mental Health/Juvenile Justice workgroup meeting via conference call on January 28.
- On February 2, staff attended a webinar on random and fixed effects and multi-level analysis.
- Staff attended a meeting to discuss a parole study funded by the Juvenile Justice Commission at the University of Chicago Crime Lab on February 2.
- On February 7, staff attended the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board meeting.
- Staff attended the S.T.O.P. VAWA Administrators conference in Miami, February 7 – 9.
- Staff attended the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission meeting and data presentation on February 9 in Chicago.
- On February 9, staff attended the Adult Redeploy Illinois performance measures subcommittee meeting in Bloomington.

## **B. Criminal Justice Information Clearinghouse**

The Authority serves as a statewide clearinghouse for statistics and other information about crime and the criminal justice system. The Clearinghouse Center within R&A maintains and regularly updates many county-level datasets related to crime and the criminal justice system, as well as social risk factor data. These datasets are used for in-house research projects and publications, such as *Trends and Issues* and *County Profiles of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems*. The Clearinghouse is also responsible for answering requests for criminal justice data and information, as well as maintaining the publications on the Authority's website: [www.icjia.il.state.us](http://www.icjia.il.state.us) .

### Information Requests

Many requests continue to come from government agencies (12 percent) and private citizens (71 percent). Other requests come from private agencies, researchers, students, news media representatives, legislators and prison inmates. Thirty-two percent of the requests originated in the Chicago metropolitan area, and another 26 percent originate in other parts of the state. All other requests for information were received from other states, outside the United States, or unknown origin (*Appendix B*).

### New Publications

R&A published one research report and four fact sheets in the Criminal Justice GET THE FACTS Series during the period November through January 2010. The titles are listed in Appendix A.

### Website

The volume of web users has remained at high levels. Using a new website analytics tool (Google Analytics), it was determined that the website had 20,800 new visitors, and that all new and returning visitors viewed 53,799 pages of content on the site (*Appendix C*). The website continues to be a valuable resource for our constituents.

The following Table shows the publications that were downloaded most often from the Authority's website from November through December 2010.

**Table 1**  
**Top Downloaded Publications**  
**November 2010 through December 2010**

<b>Publications</b>	<b>Downloads</b>
Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data 2007 Annual Report (December 2009)	10,744
The commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth in Illinois (January 2008)	5,143
Mental health screening and assessment practices in the Illinois juvenile justice system (March 2010)	4,050
2009 ICJIA Annual Report (March 2009)	2,915
Implementing Restorative Justice: A Guide for Schools (October 2009)	2,796
An Evaluation of the Moral Reconciliation Therapy of the Franklin/Jefferson County Evening Reporting Center Program (April 2005)	2,668
Victimization and help-seeking behaviors among female prisoners in Illinois (April 2010)	2,578
The Little Village Gang Violence Reduction Project in Chicago (March 2004)	1,977
2007 IJIS Summit STIC Presentation (June 2007)	1,378
Capital Punishment Reform Study Council Sixth and Final Report	1,327
Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System (August 2010)	1,106
Get the Facts: Criminal History Records (November 2010)	1,022

*Acquiring/updating/documenting dataset holdings*

During the last quarter, staff continued to inventory and update core datasets data on all criminal justice and risk factor topics, including Illinois State Police Drug Seizure data. Staff is also working with research staff within the Illinois Department of Corrections to document updated juvenile and adult admissions, release and parole data that were received earlier this year.

**C. FSGU Support Efforts**

Several R&A staff work in a partnership with the Authority's Federal and State Grants Unit (FSGU) to provide statistical technical assistance. Upon request, R&A staff review grant data reports, grant proposals, and data report forms; create grantee program profiles; report at FSGU grant meetings; participate in conferences; offer statistical information through presentations; attends relevant trainings; and create and update grant-related databases. R&A staff continued to work with FSGU staff responsible for the VAWA, VOCA, JABG, MVTPC, and MEG/TF funds. In addition, R&A staff assumes responsibility for the computerization of some program performance for many grants.

During the last quarter, staff assisted extensively on the development of materials for the VAWA Implementation plan, the S.T.O.P. VAWA annual report and the VAWA ARRA annual report (submitted to the Office of Violence Against Women) Activities included:

- Pulling crime data to determine trends of domestic violence in Illinois (VAWA implementation plan)

- Comparing funding trends with crime trends to determine gaps and the need for services statewide for the VAWA implementation plan.
- Analyzing program data to show who S.T.O.P. VAWA and VAWA ARRA programs serve and the services they receive for the respective annual report.
- Attended site visits with program monitors to assist in technical assistance regarding program data and data reporting.
- Prepared data reports and aggregate program data for the Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO) site visit in Chicago on December 2
- Participated in the SASP Administrators Webinar/Teleconference in Chicago on February 14

#### **D. Technical Assistance**

- As planning and implementation for Adult Redeploy Illinois sites have progressed, staff has provided technical support to participating counties to assist with target population identification.
- Staff continues to analyze and provide data to various State juvenile justice initiatives.
- Staff participated in extensive technical assistance to the Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board and staff of IDOC, DHS, and Metropolis 2020 regarding implementation issues with this new program to be initiated as part of the Crime Reduction Act of 2009.
- Staff provided research support for the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council.
- Staff has provided technical support to the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network in establishing measurable outcomes/goals
- Staff has provided technical support to the Cook County Domestic Violence Court in establishing a data collection tool for tracking clients seeking services at the courthouse.

#### **E. Deaths in Custody Reporting**

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Act (DICRA) (P.L. 106-297, effective Oct. 13, 2000) requires states to compile and report quarterly to the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) the number of deaths, and the circumstances surrounding the deaths, of people in local jails, state prisons, juvenile correctional facilities, and law enforcement custody. Until recently, the information requested by BJS was limited to deaths in local jails, state prisons, and state juvenile facilities. Collection of DICRA information has been expanded to include deaths that occur while a person is in police custody or in the process of arrest. Information on deaths that occur while a person is in police custody will supplement the annual data on prison inmate deaths that BJS already receives from the Illinois Department of Corrections as part of the National Prisoners Statistics Program and the National Corrections Reporting Program. R&A staff began in July 2004 collecting specific information requested by BJS for all deaths in Illinois that occur while the person is in police custody or in the process of arrest by local, county, and state law enforcement agencies regardless of cause of death. For reporting purposes, the data include the following:

- Deaths occurring when an individual is in the physical custody, or under the physical restraint, of law enforcement officers, even if the person was not formally under arrest.

- Deaths that occur by natural causes, while in the physical custody, or under the physical restraint, of law enforcement officers, even if the person was not formally under arrest.
- Those killed by any use of force by law enforcement officers prior to booking
- People who died at a crime/arrest scene or medical facility prior to booking.
- Deaths occurring in transit to or from law enforcement facilities.
- Deaths of those confined in lockups or booking centers (facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment).

Cases occurring in 2010 were identified and assessed for eligibility, an on-going process that will continue through 2011. Forms were sent to law enforcement shortly after cases were identified through newspaper searches or law enforcement agency self-report.. BJS has officially closed all cases in Illinois for 2010. BJS utilizes the data to produce reports of arrest fatalities in the United States, with updates planned as states submit data. The last report, Arrest-Related Deaths in the United States, 2003-2006, was released in July 2009.

As part of the SJS grant received from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of justice Statistics, a new DICRA web page was designed to facilitate reporting from law enforcement agencies. A permanent graphical link has been added to the ICJIA homepage sidebar that allows users easier access to a new web page regarding how to report a death that would be eligible for reporting. The page consists of three main sections (general information, information for law enforcement agencies, information for coroners/medical examiners) that each contain more detailed information. Forms provided by the Department of Justice are available for users to fill out and return to the Authority. The website can be accessed here: [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us) . A short survey targeting coroners and their knowledge and willingness to participate in the reporting process is being developed.

## **F. Web-based applications**

### **1. Nefsis Video Conferencing**

Nefsis is an internet based video conferencing service that is used to create information and general presentations, online training materials, web conferencing, learning modules, and user desktop sharing applications.

Staff is currently developing other INFONET User Training using this software.

Staff is currently developing other Research and Analysis Unit and other agency on-line applications.

### **2. SurveyGizmo**

SurveyGizmo is an online survey software solution that provides a variety of features to help in conducting a multitude of tasks including advanced market research, quick polling and quizzing, embedding forms into websites.

Staff has created the Infonet Calendar webpage at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/infonets/public/index.cfm?metaSection=TrainCalendar> with the new Infonet training schedule for 2011, and creating the registration form through SurveyGizmo for Infonet users to register for training. Beta tested the registration form successfully. Send out a message to the Domestic Violence Programs Staff e-mail distribution list, and Sexual Assault Programs Staff e-mail distribution lists announcing the 2011 training schedule and how to register for the training (The registration form created through SurveyGizmo is embedded within an Infonet webpage located at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/infonets/public/index.cfm?metaSection=TrainCalendar&metaPage=Trainingregist2011>).

Staff has launched application process through SurveyGizmo for the REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) FFY 2007 JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANTS (JAG) PROGRAM Law Enforcement Equipment Program Cover Page, application, and general information webpages. Created all 3 website pages associated to this grant announcement which are located under the following links at: SurveyGizmo application, part one: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/html/RFP07JAGLEECover.htm>, SurveyGizmo application part two: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/html/RFP07JAGLEEapplication.htm>, and the General information webpage:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=RFP07JAGLEEGeninfo>.

### **3. CJ Dispatch**

CJ Dispatch is an e-mailing that we send out to subscribers to announce and highlight ICJIA publications, Request for Proposals for grants that ICJIA administrates, and other newsworthy items.

Staff is currently researching a service to provide us with a better method to send out CJ Dispatches to subscribers which would enable subscribers to edit their individual subscriber profiles, seeking the ability to forward the CJ Dispatches to other interested parties which would enable them to subscribe to receive these e-mails, seeking to give the subscriber the ability to receive HTML-based e-mails or text based e-mails, and seeking the ability to track subscriber activity on whether they receive the e-mail and if they read it. Staff is also looking into updating our current template with the assistance of the web based software the vendor will provide us with. We are currently beta testing VerticalResponse e-mail marketing service, and AWeber Communications as a viable option.

### **4. Website Enhancements**

Staff is currently working on updating various sections and pages of the ICJIA Public Website.

Staff has created and launched the *Sentencing Policy Advisory Council Website*. The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), created by Illinois Public Act 96-0711, draws on criminal justice information collected by other agencies to explore sentencing issues and practices and how they impact the criminal justice system as a whole. SPAC is charged with objectively informing sentencing and corrections policy decisions. To perform this function, the SPAC is responsible for collecting and analyzing data, conducting correctional population projections based on simulation models, and producing fiscal impact statements for the legislature. In addition, SPAC is charged with ensuring that effective evidence-based practices are used in policy decisions and within the criminal justice system. SPAC will report in writing annually to the General Assembly,

the Governor and the Supreme Court. Visit the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council website at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=spac>.

Staff is currently developing the *Illinois Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Website*. The Illinois Statistical Analysis Center will serve as criminal justice data collection and analysis center for the Research and Analysis Unit the research arm of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). The website is currently under development/construction at <http://www.icjia.org/sac>.

Staff also created and launched the *Illinois County Queries Website*. The Illinois County Queries Data Center is an interactive enabled website clearinghouse of criminal justice statistics about Illinois counties. These statistics can be used to go research broad issues facing the criminal justice system or to simply examine crime problems in the 102 county regional areas of Illinois. This webpage will be an upgrade to the CJ DataNet and will the part of the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Website. Visit the website at: [http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/cq\\_test2.cfm](http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/cq_test2.cfm)

Staff is currently developing a new redesign of the Illinois Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) Website to enhance web access to further the mission of the IJIS Implementation Board. IJIS is an intergovernmental effort dedicated to improving the administration of justice in Illinois by facilitating the electronic sharing of justice information throughout the state. It is a collaborative effort charged with enhancing public safety by making complete, accurate, and timely offender-based information available to all justice decision makers.

Staff updated the Illinois Criminal Justice Statistics: Fact Sheets under the CJDataNet section of the ICJIA public website which are located at: <http://www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metasection=data>.

Staff have developed the first draft of the Evidence-based Practices Information webpage located at: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Publications&metaPage=EBPInfo> (this page is currently under review by staff).

Staff also will be developing a new redesign of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority main public website and associate websites (Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council website, InFoNet website, and the Capital Punishment Reform Study Committee website). The beta version of the redesigned website can be viewed at: <http://www.icjia.org/icjiadev/index.cfm>

## **G. Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB)**

During the reporting period, Sandra Costello was appointed as Chair of the Authority's Institutional Review Board (IRB), while Authority member Barbara Engel will serve as Vice Chair. Two new members were also appointed to the board: Dr. Gretchen Cusick from Chapin Hall at University of Chicago and Dr. Evan Harrington from The Chicago School of Professional Psychology. An IRB meeting was scheduled for February 18. Three projects were scheduled for review at that meeting - Anne's House Program Evaluation, Adult Redeploy Illinois Utilization-Focused Evaluation, and the Balanced and Restorative Justice Survey. These projects will be reviewed with the use of the revised

IRB Approval Application that was developed by staff. Along with revisions to the Renewal Request Application, and a newly created Amendment Application, the purpose was to provide a clearer and more streamlined process for IRB review.

#### Initial IRB application

The initial IRB application was revised to clarify some form questions, combine others, and streamline the components for easier reading. The proposed form utilizes components from existing university IRB applications and these components were modified to fit the needs of the Authority. The proposed form was also vetted to ensure it followed protocols outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* regarding research involving human subjects.

#### IRB renewal application

The renewal application was modified to mirror the proposed changes to the initial application. It begins with a brief project summary and then requests answers to: amendments made, subject recruitment and retention, special populations, and written consent.

#### IRB amendment application

The IRB amendment application is a newly created form. This form covers any substantive changes to the approved research that might affect previously approved components, including changing investigators or project staff, or project start or end dates. This form emulates the proposed initial application form and is split into nine sections: investigator changes; protocol changes; consent procedures; consent documents; project sites and study participants; changes in confidentiality, privacy or security; funding or sponsorship; start or end dates; or changes not otherwise specified. A final section asks all requests for amendments to complete a risk/benefits assessment.

### **IV. GRANT PROPOSALS**

R&A staff routinely pursues discretionary grants to support data collection, research, and evaluation activities:

- A proposal was submitted on February 28 to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, for another State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant to create a searchable statistical database to explore patterns of prior criminal history of convicted felons admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections over the past 10 years.

### **V. CONTINUING STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING**

- Staff attended free on-line training sessions to learn ARC-GIS software for the creation of statistical maps.
- Staff attended a webinar on cost-benefit analysis.
- Staff attended a training provided by an R&A staff member on factor analysis and principle components analysis.
- Staff attended a webinar on random and fixed effects and multi-level analysis.
- Staff attended a webinar hosted by Harvard University on elder abuse.

## **VI. INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

Under the direct supervision of a senior staff member in the Research and Analysis Unit, interns are hired to perform a variety of information functions relating to critical issues facing the Illinois criminal justice system. There is no compensation for these positions, but interns may be able to use the experience as course credit. Michelle Mioduszewski of Loyola University began January 15, 2011 for the spring semester internship.

cc: Jack Cutrone  
Hank Anthony

## **Appendix A – Most recent publications**

### **RESEARCH REPORTS**

**Research Report: Assessing Risk of Sexual and Violent Recidivism and Identifying Differences in Risk Factors: Comparing Probation Supervised and Released Imprisoned Sex Offenders (12/10)**

### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE *GET THE FACTS* SERIES**

Get the Facts: Victims (11/2010)

Get the Facts: Arrests (11/2010)

Get the Facts: Corrections (11/2010)

Get the Facts: Criminal History Records (11/2010)

## Appendix B – Information Request Handling Statistics

October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>REQUESTS/Pct</b>
<b>Number of information requests handled:</b>	34
<b>Monthly average number of requests:</b>	11
<b>Geographic origin of requesters:</b>	
Chicago metropolitan area	32%
Other region of Illinois	26%
U.S. other than Illinois	12%
Outside the U.S.	0%
Unknown	29%
<b>Type of requester:</b>	
Government agency	12%
Private agency	6%
Researcher	0%
Student	12%
Citizen	71%
Media	0%
Legislators	0%
Inmates	0%
<b>Method of request:</b>	
Telephone/fax	21%
Mail	0%
Email/Internet	47
In-person	0%
ICJIA Website	32%

**Appendix C**

[www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us)

**November 1, 2010 through January 31, 2011**

**Google Analytics**

<b>Months</b>	<b>Visitors</b>			<b>Page Views</b>			
	<b>Total Visits</b>	<b>New Visitors</b>	<b>Returning Visitors</b>	<b>All Visit Page Views</b>	<b>Page Views New Visits</b>	<b>Page Views Return Visits</b>	<b>Average Page Views</b>
Nov-10	9,161	7,432	1,729	19,906	15,140	4,766	2.17
Dec-10	7,276	6,037	1,239	14,867	11,842	3,025	2.04
Jan – 11	8,857	7,331	1,526	19,026	15,193	3,833	2.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,294</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>53,799</b>	<b>42,175</b>	<b>11,624</b>	<b>2.12</b>
<b>MONTHLY AVERAGE</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>17,933</b>	<b>14,058</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>2.12</b>