



**ILLINOIS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

Regular Board Meeting  
Friday, March 11, 2016 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.  
Michael A. Bilandic Building, 160 N. LaSalle, N-505  
Chicago, IL

**AGENDA**

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Approval of the September 11, and December 16, 2015 Meeting minutes
- III. Chairman's Remarks
- IV. Executive Director's Report
  - a. VOCA and VOWA Planning Framework
  - b. Targeted Violence Prevention Program
- V. ICJIA Financial Report
- VI. Committee Reports
  - a. Budget Committee
  - b. Strategic Opportunities Committee
- VII. Research and Practice Presentation & Panel Discussion: *Fairness, Voice, Transparency, and Impartiality: How the Principles of Procedural Justice Can Strengthen Legitimacy in the Criminal Justice System and Improve Public Safety Outcomes*, Laura Kunard, Ph.D.
  - a. Panel Discussion with
    - Reverend K. Edward Copeland, Senior Pastor, New Zion Baptist Church
    - Justice Shelvin Louise Marie Hall, Appellate Judge of Illinois' First District, 6th Division
    - Father Dave Kelly, Executive Director, Precious Blood Ministry of Reconciliation
    - Laura Kunard, PhD., Senior Research Scientist for Justice Programs, CNA
    - Chief Rick Tanksley, Oak Park Police Department
- VIII. Public Comment
- IX. Other Business
- X. Adjourn

This public meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter to John Klaer, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 W. Adams St. Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-5150 or at (312) 793-8946. TDD services are available at (312) 793-4170.

**MINUTES**

**DRAFT**

**REGULAR MEETING  
ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY  
Friday, September 11, 2015 at 9:15 a.m.  
300 West Adams Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room  
Chicago, Illinois**

**I. Roll Call**

Chair Elizabeth Robb welcomed Board members and guests to the September 11, 2015 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 Chair Robb, Authority Board Members in attendance were:

Clerk Dorothy Brown (after Roll Call)  
Public Defender Amy Campanelli  
Director Patrick Delfino  
Clerk Maureen Josh  
State's Attorney Bryan Kibler  
Ms. Cindy Hora for Attorney General Lisa Madigan  
Sheriff Michael McCoy  
Ms. Pamela Paziotopoulos  
President Toni Preckwinkle (after Roll Call)  
Director Leo Schmitz  
Ms. Jennifer Vollen-Katz  
Ms. Paula Wolff

Because there was not a quorum at roll call, Chair Robb said matters that did not require one would be addressed first, until a quorum was established. She then asked for a moment of silence to remember all the lives that were lost on the date of the Board meeting 14 years ago during the World Trade Center tragedy, including many members of the public safety community.

Next, she welcomed new Board Members and had them introduce and give brief background about themselves. Included were Sheriff Michael McCoy, who has been in law enforcement since 1971 and Peoria County Sheriff, starting 2002; Ms. Pam Paziotopoulos, who practices family law, consults with companies on domestic violence, and teaches at Kent College of Law; Maureen Josh, Circuit Court Clerk of DeKalb County, who had been on the Authority Board previously from 2000 to 2006; and Bryan Kibler, who was elected Effingham County State's Attorney in 2012. Chair Robb again welcomed and thanked them on behalf of the Board.

With a quorum still pending, Chair Robb moved on to other matters not requiring one, starting with Public Comment.

## II. Public Comment

Chair Robb explained that Public Comment was the opportunity for members of the public who wish to speak, and reminded everyone that pursuant to rules adopted at the last Authority Board Meeting, there is a three-minute limit and comments must be germane to the listed agenda items. With no response to Chair Robb's request for Public Comment, she moved on to make her remarks.

## III. Chair's Remarks

Chair Robb said that she was trying to speak with each of the new Board Members individually, and although that has not been accomplished, she still planned to do so. She noted that since the last Authority Board Meeting, Board Members and staff, and particularly Executive Director John Maki, have been working extremely hard under difficult conditions with no state budget as yet, which has been very challenging.

She also reported that since the last Authority Board Meeting, two Committees have been very active: the Budget Committee which has been a part of the Authority for many years, chaired by Cynthia Hora; and the new Strategic Opportunities Committee, which had its first meeting recently, chaired by Paula Wolff. She thanked both Chairs and said she was eager to work with them in moving forward the goals of the Authority. She added that on behalf of all Board Members she also wanted to thank the staff for their energy and teamwork putting together a great deal of strategic planning with the leadership of the Authority.

She went on to say that for future meetings, it is important for Board Members to provide input for subject areas of interest related to criminal justice and information issues. She stressed the importance of having an engaged Board as a significant resource given each Member's expertise and welcomed suggestions. At that point, Clerk Dorothy Brown arrived, making- up a quorum. Chair Robb returned to the agenda, calling for a motion to approve the minutes of the June 5, 2015 Regular Authority Meeting.

## IV. Approval of the Minutes of June 5, 2015, Regular Authority Meeting

{After Ms. Cynthia Hora corrected Paula Wolff's name from "Paul" in the listing of attendees, Ms. Wolff moved to approve the minutes as amended, with Ms. Hora seconding the motion. With no response to a call for discussion, the motion was adopted by unanimous voice vote.}

President Toni Preckwinkle then arrived and Chair Robb moved on to the next item on the agenda, Resolutions of Commendation, for a unified motion to adopt.

## V. Old Business – Resolutions of Commendation

She explained that the Resolutions honored former staff and past Board Members for their invaluable assistance toward meeting the Authority's mission to advance the Illinois criminal justice system by improving the quality of criminal justice information, research and grant programs. She further explained that the Resolutions were unable to be moved and adopted at the last Board Meeting because of lack of a quorum and went on to mention the recipients:

Former staff members:

Jack Cutrone, Authority Executive Director from October, 2009 until January, 2015, who started previously as the agency's General Counsel in January, 2006, and with whom she said she had the opportunity to work when she was a judge and was very grateful for his friendship and for the calm and quiet way that he led the Authority;

Mark Myrent, Authority Associate Director of Research and Analysis Unit, from March, 2007, until January, 2015, who held prior Authority positions as a Statistical Research Specialist starting in 1985, and a Senior Research Analyst and Manager for the Integrated Justice Information Systems Project;

Wendy McCambridge, Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit since 2012 who left the Authority June 18<sup>th</sup> to become City Clerk of Aurora;

Past Authority Board Members:

Peter M. Ellis, former Authority Chairman from January, 2011 until December, 2014, a practicing attorney in the Chicago office of Reed Smith LLP, whose experience includes criminal defense representation;

Abishi Cunningham, former Cook County Public Defender, who served on the Authority Board from April, 2009 until March, 2015;

Ramon Escapa, Schuyler County State's Attorney, who served on the Authority Board from July, 2014 until January, 2015;

William T. Fitzpatrick, Chief of the Glenview Police Department, who served on the Authority Board from November 30, 2011 until January, 2015;

Salvador Godinez, former Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, who served on the Authority Board from May, 2011 until March, 2015.

Felix M. Gonzalez, an attorney in private practice serving on boards of other non-profit organizations dealing with disadvantaged youth, who served on the Authority Board from January, 2010 until January, 2015;

Hiram Grau, former Director of the Illinois State Police, who served on the Authority Board from April, 2011 until January, 2015.

John R. Harvey, a Program Development and Grant Consultant for Chestnut Health Systems, a not-for-profit mental health and substance abuse treatment agency, who served on the Authority Board from November, 2011 until January, 2015;

Dr. Lamar Hasbrouck, former Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, who served on the Authority Board, from April, 2012 until January, 2015.

Lisa S. Jacobs, Program Manager for the Models for Change Initiative, funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and managed by Loyola University School of Law, who served on the Board from November, 2011 until January, 2015.

Patrick B. Perez, former Kane County Sheriff, who served on the Authority Board from January, 2009 until his retirement as Sheriff in November, 2014;

Randall B. Rosenbaum, Chief Public Defender of Champaign County since 1998, who served on the Authority Board from May, 2011 until January, 2015.

Angela R. Rudolph, former President of Think. Plan. Do. Consulting, a firm providing services addressing communications and government relations, policy analysis and social media strategy development, who served on the Authority Board from November, 2011 until January, 2015.

Chair Robb next presented the Resolutions of Commendation for a unified motion to adopt:

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED that the aforementioned former staff and past Board Members are hereby commended and cited for their dedication and contributions toward meeting the Authority's goal of improving the administration of criminal justice in Illinois.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the gratitude and best wishes of this Authority and the people of the State of Illinois be conveyed to them through the presentation of appropriate commemoration in honor of their dedicated service and achievement.

She then asked for a unified motion to adopt them.

{President Preckwinkle so moved, with Ms. Cindy Hora seconding the unified motion. With no response to a call for discussion, the unified motion was adopted by unanimous voice vote.}

#### VI. New Business – Revision: ICJIA's Grant Making Principles

Chair Robb moved on to new business addressing the revision of the Authority's Grant Making Principles for approval. Executive Director Maki outlined the background of the original Grant Making Principles, established and approved in 2011, noting that they deal only with federal grant making. He said the ones currently being presented for adoption include state grant making. He also covered the original review process which involved before Board review and adoption, input from the Budget and Planning and Research Committees.

Continuing, he said that the Grant Making Principles now being presented for adoption were reviewed by the Budget Committee along with the Strategic Opportunities Committee. He stated that both entities agreed that with the addition of state grant making, the current Grant Making Principles should be adopted. At that point, Chair Robb asked Clerk Josh who was on the Board at the time the original Grant Making Principles were adopted her opinion, with Clerk Josh agreeing with Executive Director Maki. Chair Robb then asked for a motion to adopt the revised ICJIA Grant Making Principles as presented.

{President Preckwinkle so moved, with Ms. Paula Wolff seconding the motion. With no response to a call for discussion, the motion was adopted by unanimous voice vote.}

## VII. Executive Director's Report and Remarks

Chair Robb then moved on to the Executive Director's Report and Remarks. Executive Director Maki reported that the goal of his report was to give a high-level overview to keep the Board apprised of the work in which the Authority has been engaged. He added that if Board Members had feedback or would like other issues covered, he would like to know so that those issues can be addressed at the next Board Meeting. He then said that before giving his overview he would like to note that while there has been focus on past practices and changes to make, he wanted to make clear that in no way he wanted to diminish prior work of past Boards.

In that regard, he recognized Cindy Hora, a Member of the past and current Board, whom he said has been a real stalwart, always reliable, particularly in reading the minutes, evidenced by her amendment. He also recognized State's Attorney Anita Alvarez, who has served and continues to serve as Vice-Chair; and in her absence, her Designee Jennifer Greene, who also is always there to assist. He added that it was in that spirit that he looked forward to working with all Board Members.

Director Maki then reported that the most visible improvement was the Authority's new website. He said that Deputy Director Randy Kurtz was the project leader and the Authority's website is now an elegant streamlined presentation of the Authority's work. He continued to highlight some of the changes and thanked Deputy Director Kurtz as well as thanking Anthony Jenkins, Associate Director of Information Technology and his staff. He added that the improvements also came about through major interdisciplinary work with all units providing information on the most concise, acceptable way to present the work they do.

At that point, Deputy Director Kurtz said that in particular Cristin Evans, the Authority's Public Information Officer, and Chris Schweda, the Authority's Webmaster, provided a great deal of the website development, and reiterated that it was a considerable team effort with many staff involved. Executive Director Maki then discussed the changes of how the Authority's research would be presented, making it more concise, accessible,

and web friendly. He again asked that if anyone had feedback, to please let him know and added that the Authority was very proud and excited about its new website.

Executive Director Maki moved on to report on another major activity of the Authority in which he and Chair Robb have been involved, the Illinois Commission on Criminal Justice and Sentencing Reform. He said they both chair Commission Committees, for which they have arranged meetings, bringing in speakers and working with the Committee Members to analyze use of prison crime data. He added that they also have participated in Commission hearings.

In response to a question by President Preckwinkle as to preliminary findings before the Commission's report is released by the end of the year, Chair Robb noted that a preliminary report was published in June. She said that it is available on the Authority's website, because the Authority is providing staff for the Commission. She added that all the minutes of Commission and Commission Committee Meetings also are on the website. In addition, she related that the involvement in the hearings by citizens and communities affected by crime was very impressive and examples of how some communities have addressed violence in the state of Illinois improving the situation was hopeful.

Executive Director Maki added that Peoria was one of those communities and noted that a presentation about its efforts would be made later in the meeting. He also said that he felt positive about the nuance people are bringing to this issue, that it is not just about reducing prison populations or controlling crime, but it is about doing both at the same time. He remarked that there is a wealth of burgeoning effective practices around the country and in the state that can be drawn upon, which he said gave him confidence.

He moved on mentioning the work of two of the Authority's Committees: the Budget Committee and the Strategic Opportunities Committee, noting that the Chairs of those Committees would be giving updates shortly. He said that the activities of those Committees have been very invigorating, toward the goal of not only providing transparency but giving a sense of the reasons for actions taken, particularly with limited and some cases, diminishing funding for programs to reduce crime and improve public safety.

Executive Director Maki then reviewed two core units: Federal and State Grants, and Research and Analysis. He said that the former had been without an Associate Director for the past three or four months, with Deputy Director Randy Kurtz as acting head for two of those months and himself serving as head the other period. He went on to say that he anticipated naming a new Associate Director probably as early as the week after the meeting. He then gave an overview of a request for proposals that closed the end of August for the Service Training Officers Prosecutors (STOP) Program affiliated with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Program and that applications were currently being reviewed. He also talked about some of the difficult state funding situations, but added that the Authority's federal funding was encouraging.

In response to a question by President Preckwinkle as to the specific impact of the state funding situation, he said it was very difficult. He added that the Authority is in contact with the Governor's Office and grantees trying to bring about solutions. State's Attorney Bryan Kibler then gave an example of the problems being experienced, citing the Adult Redeploy Illinois Mental Health Court in Effingham County now having severely restricted enrollments. President Preckwinkle then cautioned that after a conversation she had with the Speaker regarding Cook County financial concerns, it appeared that a resolution did not seem likely until next year.

Ms. Cynthia Hora then mentioned difficulties victim service programs that rely on state funding are having, with a number of them laying off staff. In the discussion that followed, Ms. Paula Wolff asked if the Board could be briefed on the impact of the financial situation, given the Authority's fiduciary responsibility for the state grants that are administered. Executive Director Maki responded that for the next Budget Committee Meeting there would be scenarios, which will be available to all Board Members.

He next moved on to discuss and praise the work and direction of the Research and Analysis Unit under the leadership of Associate Director Dr. Megan Alderden. He pointed out that in line with the work of the Illinois Commission on Criminal Justice and Sentencing Reform, there is a more concrete sense of how different counties are using prison and are responding to crime, adding that it is a level of analysis that has been missing from many state conversations in the last several years. Executive Director Maki then noted a letter from the Bureau of Justice Statistics included in the materials thanking the Authority for work that was done in partnership with the Illinois Department of Corrections.

He explained that for almost 10 years the Department of Corrections was not able to report basic vital statistics about its population because of a breakdown in its information systems, which required a very expensive repair. He further explained that the Authority received a grant to work with the Department of Corrections to fix the problem and for the first time in nine years corrections data was able to be reported to the federal government. Executive Director Maki said this outcome was significant for two reasons: one, Illinois now is able to ascertain how the state compares nationally; and two, it is important to the Authority's federal partners that the Authority is seen as participating in their information gathering, particularly for funding purposes.

In closing, Executive Director Maki described an evaluation that the Authority is doing with the city of Peoria and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Central District of their focused deterrence program, known as "Don't Shoot," highlighting its success. He noted that a presentation about that effort would be made as the last agenda item and also announced a conference featuring it was going to be held November 4 and 5, in Peoria.

He explained that the conference will bring together representatives from law enforcement, public safety and justice system communities throughout Illinois with national and local experts presenting on innovative approaches for reducing serious

crimes and high levels of gun violence. He added that the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Joyce Foundation were providing financial support for the conference and that Board Members were invited to attend. With no response to his call for further discussion, he thanked everyone and turned the meeting over to Randy Kurtz, ICJIA Deputy Director, for an ICJIA Financial Report.

#### VIII. ICJIA Financial Report

Deputy Director Kurtz began by stating that when he came to the Authority six months ago, his goal was to deliver to the Board and other constituencies a schematic and comprehensive yet concise view of the financial picture of the agency, which he said is challenging because there are many different funding streams and different ways that money is expended. He said that he would be discussing cash-on-cash expenditures for fiscal year 2015, ending June 30, noting the amount of \$57 million for that period. He explained of that amount, \$48 million went to grantees and about \$8 million to operate the Authority.

He further explained that 62 percent of the grant money expended was distributed from the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) funding sources. He noted that Authority operations are funded through both state budget and federal administrative money, and detailed the ratios. He then discussed expenditures with the bulk of the cost payroll and associated employee benefits, and outlined Senate Bill 2042 and what it allows to be covered.

Next, he previewed a new funding streams and grant making layout project developed in direct response to Board Member Patrick Delfino's question about this information, which he said would be unveiled at next week's Strategic Opportunities Committee Meeting. He went to say that a great deal of work has been devoted to its creation by staff members Jude Lemrow, Ieva Massengill, and Dr. Megan Alderden.

He outlined the information that will be on a link and PDF sent in advance of the Strategic Opportunities Committee Meeting and interactive on the Authority's website. He asked that after reviewing it, comments be made as to what is included and not included, stating that as Deputy Director and Chief Financial Officer, financial transparency is absolutely critical. In closing he said that it is very important that participants in the criminal justice system can ascertain how their part is funded and that this project will not only provide that data, but will be used to drive and fund criminal justice system policy and improvements. With no further discussion, Chair Robb thanked Deputy Director Kurtz and moved on to the next agenda item, Committee Reports.

#### IX. Committee Reports

Chair Robb said the Chairs of two active Authority Committees would give reports with the first by Budget Committee Chair Cynthia Hora. Ms. Hora reviewed the August 6, Budget Committee Meeting, noting that mostly it was spent providing a framework for the following: how the Budget Committee will be making decisions in the future, the

basis for those decisions and the kind of information that will be presented. She discussed subjects covered including the new state law involving state grants, which will require more use of Requests for Applications (RFAs) and Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and more transparency with some recording requirements.

She said it was noted in discussion that the role of the Budget Committee has become more of a grants review Committee examining the individual grants themselves as opposed to a policymaking body in deciding whether or not the grants comply or conform with the Authority's grant making principles and priorities. She continued to say that also discussed was moving away from that approach and becoming more focused on whether the grants meet the Authority's policy and strategic opportunities that will emerge from the Strategic Opportunities Committee.

Ms. Hora went on to state that other areas covered included how staff make award recommendations, how requests are reviewed and agreements drafted, along with grant recovery efforts that staff make to recover lapsed or misspent funds. In addition, she reported that also reviewed was the format for staff recommendations to assure that the Budget Committee receives all the information needed to make decision in these areas.

In closing, Ms. Hora said that one item of business was conducted with the Budget Committee approving \$40,000 to support the conference mentioned earlier featuring Peoria's successful "Don't Shoot" focused deterrence program. She said she was looking forward to the next Budget Committee Meeting when other recommendations based on staff input that was outlined would be considered.

Chair Robb thanked Ms. Hora and clarified that the Budget Committee meeting discussed was more of an orientation, and that an orientation for all new Board members was being developed. She said she found the Budget Committee orientation helpful and thought that even long-term Board members benefitted from it, encouraging all Board Members, old and new, to attend the new Board Members orientation when it is scheduled. Executive Director Maki followed saying that it may be a webcast, but that it is important for all new Board Members to understand the Authority financially and programmatically and the presentation will be the most accessible and transparent toward that end.

Chair Robb then called on Ms. Paula Wolff for a report on the meeting of the Strategic Opportunities Committee, which she chairs. Ms. Wolff started by thanking Chair Robb and Executive Director Maki for the assignment afforded to the Strategic Opportunities Committee and invited all Board Members to undertake the Committee's charge to achieve the goals of the Authority, facilitating the most effective criminal justice system possible in Illinois. She reported that the meeting was very much like the Budget Committee's format discussing basics, focusing on the Authority's three elements: research, grant making, and information and data collection.

Ms. Wolff continued to say that minutes and other materials presented at the meeting would be made available to everyone, allowing those who were unable to attend to be kept apprised and urged all Board Members to make it a regular practice to attend future Strategic Opportunities Committee meetings. She then covered what was addressed

including the charge to the Committee, which was basically accepted; principles that underlie the Committee's work; grant making principles; and federal government guidelines governing how federal grants are spent.

Ms. Wolff went on to note that also discussed was the additional money that is expected from the federal Victims of Crimes Act (VOCA) program and how the Committee could develop a framework to make the best use of those funds in terms of meeting the goals of the Authority overall. In addition, she reported that there were discussions as to how past decisions have been made about grants, what future decisions would be made and how that would actually happen. She then announced that the Strategic Opportunities Committee plans to meet monthly, with the next meeting September, 16, 9:30 a.m., and invited everyone to attend.

In closing, Ms. Wolff stated that everything the Committee recommends will come to the full Authority Board for review and approval and that the Committee plans to have recommendations as to its charge before the end of the calendar year. She again said how pleased she is with the Committee, with Chair Robb thanking Ms. Wolff. At that point, Executive Director Maki encouraged all Board Members to attend all Budget Committee and Strategic Opportunities Committee meetings, whether a Member or not, explaining that when they attend they become a Member of the committee as a whole.

He then announced the next agenda item, presentations on crime control and deterrence in Illinois, featuring the program in Peoria and its evaluation by the Authority mentioned earlier. He said that the intention is to disseminate the results of the evaluation throughout the state, which he felt represents the Authority at its best: listening to local law enforcement and local stakeholders, trying to ascertain what they are doing and what resources the Authority can provide to help them be the most effective. He then called on Dr. Megan Alderden, Associate Director of the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit to give a brief framework for understanding how deterrence currently works in Illinois.

#### X. Presentations & Discussion

##### The State of Crime Control in Illinois: Dr. Megan Alderden, Associate Director, ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit

Dr. Alderden started by covering how deterrence works in the criminal justice system and currently in Illinois. She pointed out that there are some limits in terms of data, therefore some she was using are national level but are similar regardless of the source. She continued to say that using such information can actually identify how to frame or improve responses to a crime problem and specifically use a more targeted strategy than the blanket approach that is currently very typical in the criminal justice system.

She went on to explain that there are two types of deterrence practiced: general deterrence, basically trying to prevent people from committing crimes; and specific deterrence, aimed at someone who actually already has committed the crime, to help change that behavior. She continued to explain the three mechanisms by which the

deterrence methods are undertaken: certainty of punishment or some type of response; swiftness or how quickly the response happens; and the severity or strength of the punishment provided.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Alderden gave statistics for violent and property offenses committed, those reported to police, arrests by police and arrests resulting in conviction. Also discussed was the median number of days between arrest and sentencing, the Illinois adult population under correctional supervision, and the average length of stay of felons exiting the Illinois Department of Corrections by class. She also talked about how many crimes go unreported, with even fewer resulting in arrest and conviction; the processing of cases taking time; and increased punishment with more people in contact with the system longer, with only modest public safety improvements.

Various comments were made in response to Dr. Alderden's presentation, including President Preckwinkle's pointing out that the United States has five percent of the world's population and 25 percent of the people in the world who are in jail or prison. Dr. Alderden and others then discussed the negative aspects of this situation, with Dr. Alderden noting how focused deterrence can help correct it by increasing certainty and swiftness of punishment; using the right amount of punishment; including community input; increasing perceptions of legitimacy; and producing dramatic impact without significant dollar increases.

#### Don't Shoot: Focused Deterrence in Peoria: Tate Chambers, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Central District

At that point, Chair Robb thanked Dr. Alderden, with Executive Director John Maki introducing Tate Chambers, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Central District to describe the "Don't Shoot: Focused Deterrence Program" in Peoria. After thanking the Board for the opportunity to discuss the program, Assistant U.S. Attorney Chambers gave background on how it developed in Peoria.

He mentioned being called to work at the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., from his position in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Peoria in 2007 to learn the Department's antigun violence program. He said that a team was formed representing all the shareholders from the Department, and all the federal agencies that had a role in gun violence along with federal firearm prosecutors from around the country.

He continued to explain that the team talked to crime researchers, judges, prosecutors, victims and community representatives nationwide and kept hearing about a successful drop in violent crime with less people being put in prison in High Point, North Carolina that was continuing in that direction for six to seven years. He said the team became aware that the program was based on focused deterrence, developed by David Kennedy the author of the book, "Don't Shoot."

Assistant U.S. Attorney Chambers noted that what was especially impressive to learn about this program in High Point, was that through it, the community, especially

distressed parts of the community, had bonded with law enforcement, developed trust in each other, and were listening to each other. He then outlined how the program in Peoria started in 2011 after an eight-year old boy was shot and killed in his bed by a drive-by shooter.

He related steps that were taken to educate the community, starting with the Peoria Public Library featuring David Kennedy's "Don't Shoot" book for its yearly reading event and also promoting it for book clubs and discussions all over the city, including radio shows, David Kennedy appearing at public forums, a public awareness program with billboards, bus signs, T-shirts, websites and appearances by law enforcement and others before community organizations and schools. He talked about other activities undertaken to promote the program, including communicating with gang members.

He gave further details about additional facets of how the "Don't Shoot" program started and continues to work successfully in Peoria, including the Police Chief totally reorganizing his department, disbanding his narcotics and street crime units and creating a target offender unit designed to support "Don't Shoot." He reiterated that the "Don't Shoot" program is working in Peoria. In closing, U.S. Attorney Chambers thanked everyone and recounted additional positive impact of the focused deterrence and David Kennedy's "Don't Shoot" approach. He related how in North Carolina the program helped bring together communities that had been racially apart for hundreds of years.

Executive Director Maki thanked Assistant U.S. Attorney Chambers. In the discussion that followed, subjects included how successful outcomes of the program are tracked, with the biggest being that offenders who participate do not re-offend. Assistant U.S. Attorney Chambers went on to say there are huge success stories about education and bringing families back together, rather than continuing to take young men out of communities with negative consequences. Also covered was the call-in aspect of the focused deterrence program which requires those on probation or parole to participate and helps them with areas such as social services and education opportunities and has been found to be very beneficial.

Ms. Jennifer Vollen-Katz then raised the issue of efforts to replicate successful initiatives throughout the state such as the Peoria "Don't Shoot" Program seem to be missing. Executive Director Maki responded that the intention of the upcoming Conference on focused deterrence and the success of the Peoria "Don't Shoot" program was precisely to bring attention to this deficiency and promote collaboration among stakeholders statewide. Also, in response to comments about the need for funds to support such programs, he said that subject would be addressed at the conference as well.

## XI. Adjourn

Chair Robb then thanked everyone for attending the meeting and for their participation. With several Board Members having left earlier, there was not a quorum at that point; therefore, Chair Robb adjourned the meeting without a motion for adoption.

## MINUTES

### REGULAR MEETING ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY Wednesday, December 16 2015 at 9:01 a.m. 300 West Adams Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Conference Room Chicago, Illinois

#### I. Roll Call

Chair Elizabeth Robb welcomed Board members and guests to the December 16, 2015 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 Chair Robb, Authority Board Members in attendance were:

State's Attorney Anita Alvarez  
Director John Baldwin (arrived after roll call)  
Clerk Dorothy Brown (arrived after roll call)  
Director Patrick Delfino  
Clerk Maureen Josh  
State's Attorney Bryan Kibler  
Ms. Cindy Hora  
Sheriff Michael McCoy  
Ms. Pamela Paziotopoulos  
Director Michael Pelletier  
Director Leo Schmitz (arrived after roll call)  
Ms. Paul Wolff

Ms. Stephens stated that at the beginning of the meeting there was not a quorum.

#### II. Approval of Minutes of September 11, 2015 Board Meeting

Chair Robb noted that the September 11, 2015 Board meeting minutes are not ready to be read and voted on, so this will be deferred to the next Board meeting.

#### III. Public Comment

Chair Robb then opened the meeting to public comment. In response, an attendee identified herself as Queen Sister, saying that she represents "It Takes A Village Organization". She expressed frustration that the Authority has not responded to her

proposal for \$500,000 to support her agency's Project Safe Neighborhoods project. It is an "at-risk resident, child protection, community awareness, and public safety initiative". Chair Robb asked if there were any other members of the public wishing to speak and heard none.

#### IV. Approval of the Authority's Guiding Principles

Chair Robb then proceeded to the next item on the agenda by asking Mr. Maki and Ms. Wolff to present the attached Guiding Principles. Mr. Maki explained that the Strategic Opportunities Committee chaired by Paula Wolff revised the Authority's Grant making Principles and now has developed Guiding Principles included in the Board's materials. Mr. Maki explained the Guiding Principles help the Authority envision what the Authority grants should achieve. Mr. Maki shared excitement regarding the Principles stating that many State Administering Agencies (SAA), like ICJIA, typically do not put these kinds of principles in front of their grant-making. He then asked the Strategic Opportunities Committee (Committee) Chair, Ms. Paula Wolff, if she had anything else to add. Ms. Wolff noted the document in member's materials and explained that the Committee members developed and discussed the Principles two or three times. The intended outcome is that the members are in agreement about the fundamental values or principles under which we operate.

In response to Chair Robb's request for additional comments, Ms. Hora explained that she understood these Principles to only apply to the JAG funds. She stated that if they are to apply to all funds, such as VOCA and VAWA, then more language regarding victim's right should be added. Ms. Wolff stated that she is comfortable going back to the Committee for additional input. Chair Robb agreed and added that since there is no quorum no voting could occur today anyways. She asked the members to take another look at the Guiding Principles before the next Strategic Opportunities Committee and the revised document can be brought to the March board meeting.

#### V. Chairman's Remarks

Chair Robb took this opportunity to reiterate her thanks to all the Board members for their appearance today and for their work on the two committees, Budget Committee and the Strategic Opportunities Committee. In addition, the new Board members attended an orientation several weeks ago. Chair Robb also attended and found it to be extremely helpful. Now there is a procedure in place with orientation materials available for all Board members, new and long term members. Chair Robb also thanked Mr. Maki and staff involved in the Governor's Sentence and Reform Commission. After this, she moved on to the next agenda item, turning the meeting over to Executive Director John Maki.

#### VI. Executive Director's Remarks

Mr. Maki began his remarks by thanking Chair Robb for her fine work. He then notified the Board that Lisa Stephens, General Counsel, will be leaving state government to take

on a new job as the Chief Operating Officer of a new program addressing gun violence in Chicago. Mr. Maki conveyed his sincere appreciation for Ms. Stephens' indispensable assistance, stewardship of her office and her assistance in leading the agency. Ms. Stephens' thanked Mr. Maki.

Mr. Maki also updated the Board on the Reform Commission. There will be two reports. The first one will come out on December 31, 2015. Mr. Maki explained that he, Dr. Alderden and research staff have put many, many hours into this. He looks forward to hearing feedback and believes it will produce good results.

Mr. Maki shared that in November the Authority, in partnership with the City of Peoria and the US Attorney's Office-Central District, hosted a conference for mid-level jurisdictions with high level gun violence to learn about various strategies, both local and national, that address violent crime. Several Board members attended and the feedback was very positive.

In addition, Mr. Maki stated it there is still no state budget which has been very difficult. Staff members have been in close contact with state grantees. These grantees have been operating day-to-day. Mr. Maki explained how the Authority has been involved in developing outcomes for the State public safety agencies. This process will move from an input based approach to one that is outcome-oriented. Dr. Alderden has been working with the public safety agencies to help their staff develop new outcomes. He also stated that he was recently appointed to the Budgeting For Results Commission which will be revising the current Budgeting For Results Metrics. Finally, Mr. Maki thanked the panelists in attendance today.

Chairman Robb stated that with the arrival of Clerk Brown and Director Schmitz a quorum has been established.

## VII. Authority Financial Report

Mr. Kurtz provided summary level information regarding the Authority's finances, stating that additional financial information can be added but this is the information chosen to share today. Mr. Kurtz summarized that to date this fiscal year the Authority has made approximately \$10 million in grants with total expenditures through the first five months of the fiscal year at \$14 million. These are federal grants as there is no state budget authorizing expenditure of state funds. 90 % of the federal programs are the three main federal programs: Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA), Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Justice Assistance Grants (JAG). Pursuant to VOCA, the Authority received the FFY 15 Award totaling 77.6 million. Mr. Kurtz explained that this is a substantially larger than prior three year awards. There is an ad hoc committee that will meet early in the new year to begin the planning process for these funds.

Mr. Kurtz went on to explain other fiscal matters including that the agency's payroll remains fully funded and other state grants and expenses are unappropriated. While SB 2042 allows for the federal programs to continue and pay some expenses, every month

that goes by without a state budget it becomes a little more challenging. Finally, Mr. Kurtz referred to a series of detailed presentations regarding the Authority's grants which will be made available and have been very helpful to Board members.

## VIII. Committee Reports

Chair Robb asked Mr. Hora if there were any Budget Committee updates. Ms. Hora stated that the committee met twice in which grants were approved using the Justice Assistance Grant, Violence Against Women Act STOP funds, National Forensic Science Improvement Act funds, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Act funds and well as the Violence Against Women Act Services fund. Future Budget Committee meetings will be scheduled in advance so members can reserve the date and time on their calendars. These meetings can then be canceled if not needed.

Chair Robb then asked Ms. Wolff if there were any Strategic Opportunities Committee (Committee) updates. Ms. Wolff summarized that the Committee has met twice and has appreciated the input from the members that were able to attend. Ms. Wolff shared that the staff provided great helpful information regarding funding sources, how and where they are spent. She encouraged Board members to access the minutes and presentation materials as she found them very helpful. Ms. Wolff went on to explain that, as was mentioned discussed earlier in this meeting, the Committee developed three different levels of principles: the procedural or Grant making principles passed at the last Board meeting; the fundamental or Guiding Principles that will be revise and brought back to the Board in March; and finally the Committee is currently developing goals for the specific JAG priorities. Committee members have also shared various stakeholder groups to obtain feedback regarding these goals.

Mr. Maki ended this portion of the meeting by reminding Board members that while they were assigned to specific meetings to the purposes of quorum, all are welcome at all committee meetings.

Mr. Maki welcomed Director Baldwin and invited him to introduce himself to the Board as this is his first in person meeting. Director Baldwin shared that he is honored to be here in Illinois. He recently retired from the Iowa Department of Corrections after 42 years where he began his career in the Iowa Forensic Psychiatric Hospital. He was the Director of the Iowa Department of Corrections for 8 years and Acting Director for 3 years prior to that. Director Baldwin plans to address Illinois' high recidivism rate and other needed improvements. He ended his introduction by stating how impressed he has been with the Illinois DOC staff and how helpful many of the other key state agency staff have been. Chair Robb thanked Director Baldwin and directed the meeting to the next agenda item.

## IX. Presentation and Panel Discussion

Mr. Maki explained that, in addition to business items, he hopes to present a high-level issue for discussion at every Board meeting. He plans to bring research and experts to discuss important topics with the Board that will inform the agency's research, grant making and policy work. He then turned the agenda item over to Dr. Alderden and her staff.

Dr. Alderden informed the members that her staff, Jennifer Hiselman will provide victimization data and then she will ask the panelists questions with the goal of having a rich discussion so Board members should feel comfortable asking questions as well.

Then Ms. Hiselman presented victimization prevalence, both lifetime and last year nationally and within Illinois. She also presented the current research and best practices on the impact of victimization. In response to a question from the public, Ms. Hiselman stated that yes the slides will be made available.

Dr. Alderden then asked the panelists to share their thoughts on the presentation. The five panelists thanked everyone for the opportunity to speak today. The speakers addressed a number of issues. In summary, the speakers identified the need for community and victim input; challenges victims face when accessing services; the need to increased services across the state and the impact of violence on brain development and behavior. Dr. Alderden asked the panelists for their ideas regarding needed improvements in the response for victims. The panelists touched on the need for cross system collaboration and multi-disciplinary teams; the importance of understanding and addressing criminal justice system staff biases and how systems should adapt to how victims respond to the victimization immediately after and over the life span. Mr. Maki engaged Board members and the panelists in a few questions and then thanked the panelists and community members for their attendance today.

## X. Adjourn

Chair Robb asked if there was any old business. Hearing none, Chair Robb wished everyone a happy holiday season. Clerk Josh made a motion to adjourn the meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 11:34 am.



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

To: Board Members of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

From: Judge Elizabeth Robb, Chair, and John Maki, Executive Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Date: February 29, 2016

Subject: Overview of March 11<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting's Research and Practice Presentation

This memo provides a brief overview of the Research and Practice Presentation for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's ("Authority") March 2016 Board meeting: "Fairness, Voice, Transparency, and Impartiality: How the Principles of Procedural Justice Can Strengthen Legitimacy in the Criminal Justice System and Improve Public Safety Outcomes."

**Please note time and change of location. The meeting will be held Friday, March 11<sup>th</sup> from 9-11:30 a.m. at the Michael A. Bilandic Building, 160 N. LaSalle, N-505). To enter the Bilandic Building, visitors must present a valid State I.D. and pass through a metal detector. All Authority board meetings are subject to the Open Meetings Act. Members of the general public are encouraged to attend.**

**About the Authority's Board and the Purpose of its Quarterly Meetings**

The Authority's statutorily created oversight Board serves a unique and vital role in improving the State's public safety outcomes. Composed of state and local public safety officials, policy experts, and community leaders, the Board is designed to embody and represent the State's criminal justice system and tasked with setting agency priorities, tracking the progress of ongoing programs, and overseeing the agency's grantmaking. To that end, the Authority's quarterly Board meetings bring research and practical insights to bear on important and emerging issues affecting public safety in Illinois with the goal of discussing identifying how the agency should address them through its research and grantmaking.

**Overview of March 11<sup>th</sup> Board Research and Practice Presentation: "Fairness, Voice, Transparency, and Impartiality: How the Principles of Procedural Justice Can Strengthen Legitimacy in the Criminal Justice System and Improve Public Safety Outcomes."**

After members discuss essential agency business, including a new program that the Authority has established in partnership with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency to develop community-based interventions to targeted violence, the Board will turn to a Research and Practice Presentation on "Fairness, Voice, Transparency, and Impartiality: How the Principles of Procedural Justice Can Strengthen Legitimacy in the Criminal Justice System and Improve Public Safety Outcomes." A national expert on procedural justice, and author of [Procedural Justice for Law Enforcement: An Overview](#), Dr. Laura Kunard, will frame the presentation, providing an overview of research on legal cynicism and procedural justice. Following this presentation, Dr. Alderden will moderate a panel discussion of justice

system practitioners and advocates. The panel will include Reverend K. Edward Copeland (Senior Pastor of New Zion Baptist Church in Rockford, Illinois), Justice Shelvin Louise Marie Hall (Appellate Judge of Illinois' First District, 6th Division), Father David Kelly (Executive Director of Precious Blood Ministries, a restorative justice site in Chicago's Back of the Yards neighborhood), Dr. Kunard, and Chief Rick Tanksley (Chief of Oak Park's Police Department and Authority Board Member). Please see attachment 1 for panelists' biographies.

After the panel, the Authority will welcome public comment. The Board asks that public comment be respectful, limited to three minutes, and be germane to the agenda.

### **Summary of Recent Board Meeting Research and Practice Presentations**

At the September 2015 Board meeting, Authority's Research Director, Dr. Megan Alderden, presented data on the state of deterrence in Illinois. Dr. Alderden showed that current criminal justice system practice limits the amount of deterrence achieved. Deterrence comes from the system's ability to impart penalties for criminal behavior in a swift and certain manner. However, many crimes go unreported and only a small proportion of crimes reported result in arrest and prosecution, limiting certainty of punishment. Moreover, the time between when crime happens and when sanctions occur are often lengthy, severing the tie between the criminal act and the punishment (swiftness), and overreliance on increasing penalties and aggressive enforcement has resulted in more people coming into contact with the criminal justice system with only modest public safety benefits. The implications of these findings for Illinois communities and the criminal justice system are vast, as research has shown that an overreliance on law enforcement can weaken people's perception of the criminal justice system's legitimacy and undermine community-level informal social controls, key factors for promoting law-abiding behaviors.

After Dr. Alderden's presentation, the Board heard from Tate Chambers, an Assistant U.S. Attorney from the U.S. Attorney's Office from Central District of Illinois about an example of how local communities are crafting policies and practices to address the findings on the state of deterrence. Mr. Chambers discussed how his office has partnered with local leaders in Peoria to concentrate services, law enforcement, and community outreach efforts on the city's most serious offenders through a national violence reduction program called focused deterrence. This Research and Practice Presentation informed a conference the Authority convened in Peoria in November 2015, which brought midsized Illinois counties to learn about focused deterrence and other national strategies to address high levels of violent crime in their communities. The Authority will release a competitive RFP based on the conference in March 2016 for counties that want to implement these strategies.

At the December 2015 Board meeting, Authority's researcher, Jennifer Hiselman, presented an analysis of what data and research tell us about victimization in both a state and national context. Ms. Hiselman showed that although victimization has been decreasing for the past 20 years, that trend may be slowing and its consequences remain widespread, grave and costly. Victimization trauma not only increases an individual's risk for future victimization and offending, but also causes serious symptoms that directly conflict with the justice system's adversarial process. While much progress has been made with the establishment of victim service programs serving over 100,000 Illinoisans each year, and the identification of risk and protective factors; more work is needed to better understand longer term

program effectiveness, which victims are not receiving services and why, and how to best target resources. Following the research presentation, Dr. Alderden moderated a panel discussion of victim service providers from across the state and asked them to react to the research findings and to explore how the Authority can use research and grantmaking to improve outcomes for victims. This research and practice presentation will help inform the agency's upcoming strategic planning for Illinois' Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) block grants.

## PANELISTS BIOGRAPHIES

**Reverend K. Edward Copeland** is the senior pastor of New Zion Baptist Church in Rockford, Illinois, and a Council member of The Gospel Coalition. He is also an independent consultant for the Bureau of Justice and Michigan State University's College of Criminal Justice and a member of the working group for the U.S. Department of Justice National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice. He attended the University of Illinois (BA), Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary (MDiv), and University of California, Berkeley (JD) and is also a former criminal defense attorney.

**Justice Shelvin Louise Marie Hall** is the Appellate Judge of Illinois' First District, 6th Division. She is a graduate of Hampton University, Hampton, VA, and Boston University School of Law, Boston, MA. She then went into private practice for six years in Houston, TX. In 1980, she went to Washington, DC, as Legislative Director to the late U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland. In 1982, she became a senior attorney with the Illinois Department of Human Rights and subsequently became General Counsel on 1984. On Jan. 11, 1991, she was appointed as a Circuit Court Judge of Cook County, and was elected in November 1992. She served in the Domestic Relations and Law Divisions of the Circuit Court. She also serves on the Education and Executive Committees of the Supreme Court's Illinois Judicial Conference. On Feb. 2, 1999, she was assigned as an Appellate Court Judge and elected Appellate Court Judge in 2000. Judge Hall is chairperson of the Judicial Council of the National Bar Association, a national organization for this country's 1,500 African-American judges and former chair of the Illinois Judicial Council.

**Father David Kelly** is Catholic priest of the Missionaries of the Precious Blood. He is the Executive Director of the Precious Blood Ministry of Reconciliation (PBMR), a restorative justice project/community in the Back-of-the-Yards/Englewood communities. PBMR strives to be a resource to other groups and communities who seek healing and reconciliation. He has worked for Kolbe House at Assumption, a parish-based jail ministry of the Archdiocese of Chicago, since 1985. For more than thirty-five years he has worked as a chaplain in Cook County Jail and Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. During that time he has, also, worked in inner-city parishes. Farther Kelly received his B.S. in Bio-Chemistry from St. Joseph's College. He went on to receive a Masters of Divinity and Masters of Arts in Cross Cultural Studies. He also holds a Doctor of Ministry (D.Min) with a Cross-cultural concentration from Catholic Theological Union in Chicago. His doctoral thesis is entitled: "Responding to Violence among Urban Youth: a Restorative Approach." He has been trained and certified as a mediator from DePaul University and has received training in the restorative practice of Peacemaking Circles. He has published articles and spoken on reconciliation, restorative justice and jail/detention ministry.

**Dr. Laura L. Kunard** serves as Senior Research Scientist for Justice Programs in CNA's Safety and Security Division where she works on a variety of U.S. Department of Justice initiatives, including police reform, police technology and violence reduction. She also works on reentry issues and is currently at work on a project to explore employment opportunities for people with criminal records. Prior to her position at CNA, Dr. Kunard served as Director of the Center for Public Safety and Justice (CPSJ), situated within the Institute of Government and Public Affairs at the University of Illinois, which specializes in training and technical assistance for law enforcement as well as projects related to public safety, including homeland security and emergency management. Dr. Kunard was the founding Director of the Institute for Public Safety and Social Justice at Adler University in Chicago where she focused on police interactions with people with mental illness and explored restorative justice practices. Dr. Kunard is an experienced researcher, project manager, professor and police trainer. Dr. Kunard earned her B.A. in

Sociology and Psychology from Northwestern University, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Criminology from the University of Illinois at Chicago. She currently serves as a gubernatorial appointee to the Illinois Department of Corrections Adult Advisory Board.

**Rick Tanksley** is Oak Park Police Chief. Mr. Tanksley has served the people of Oak Park since 1984, beginning his career as a patrol officer. He rose through the ranks and became chief in 2001. He oversees 116 sworn officers and 44 support staff. His policies have led to a more transparent, professional, and respectful police department in Oak Park. Mr. Tanksley is active on a number of professional and civic boards that include the FBI's Regional Forensic Computer Laboratory, the Rotary Club of Oak Park and River Forest, and Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, Illinois. He is past president of the West Suburban Chiefs of Police. Mr. Tanksley has a bachelor's degree from Concordia University, a master's degree in social work from the University of Illinois-Chicago, and a master's degree in management and organizational behavior from Benedictine University. In 2015, Governor Bruce Rauner Appointed Mr. Tanksley to the Board of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

# Legal Cynicism, Legitimacy, and Procedural Justice

Prepared for ICJIA Board Meeting

Laura L. Kunard, Ph.D.  
March 11, 2016

# Defining terms

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- ***Legal cynicism** refers to a cultural orientation in which the law and the agents of its enforcement are viewed as illegitimate, unresponsive, and ill equipped to ensure public safety.*
- ***Legitimacy** is generally defined as being valid or proper, either as set forth in the law or in the eyes of cognizant citizens, or both. But legitimacy also connotes the value of social institutions and political processes.*

# Defining terms

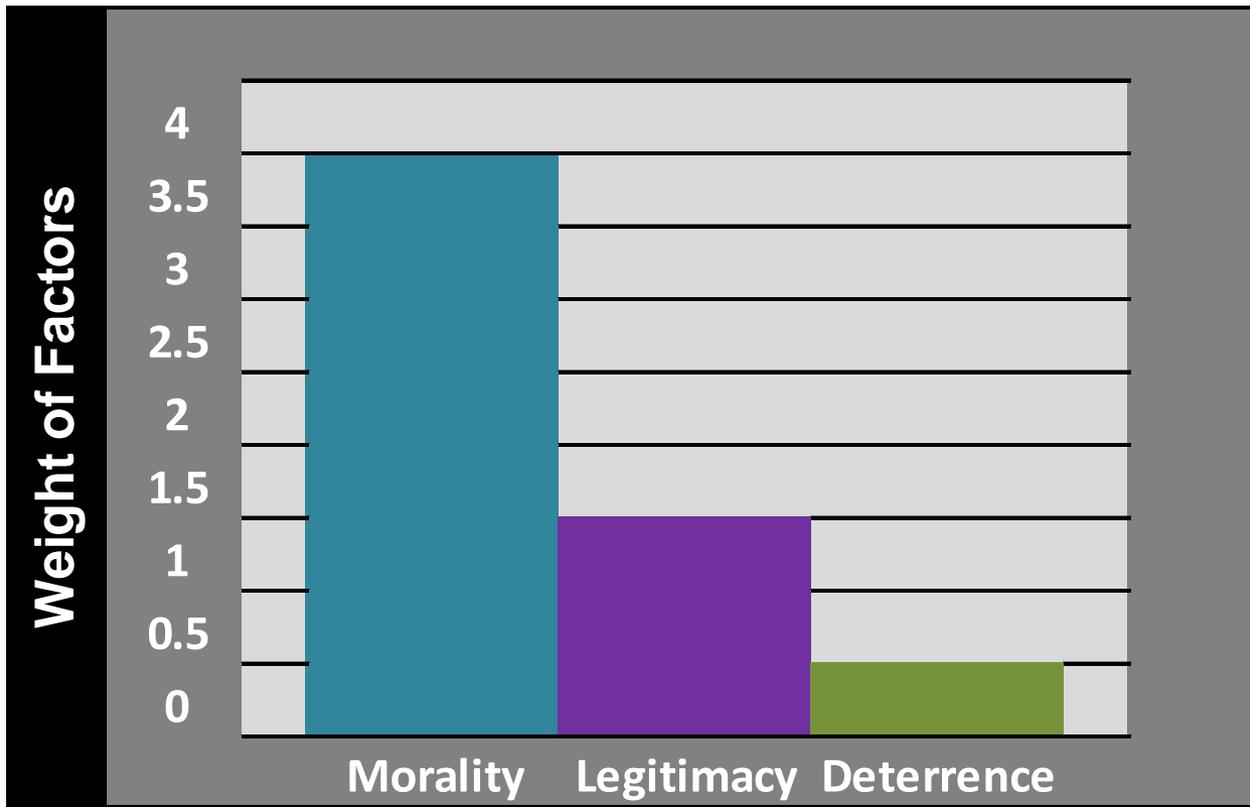
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- ***Procedural Justice*** is concerned with making and implementing decisions according to fair processes. People feel affirmed if the procedures that are adopted treat them with respect and dignity, making it easier to accept even outcomes they do not like.



# What does research tell us?

## *Why People Obey the Law (Tyler, 1990)*

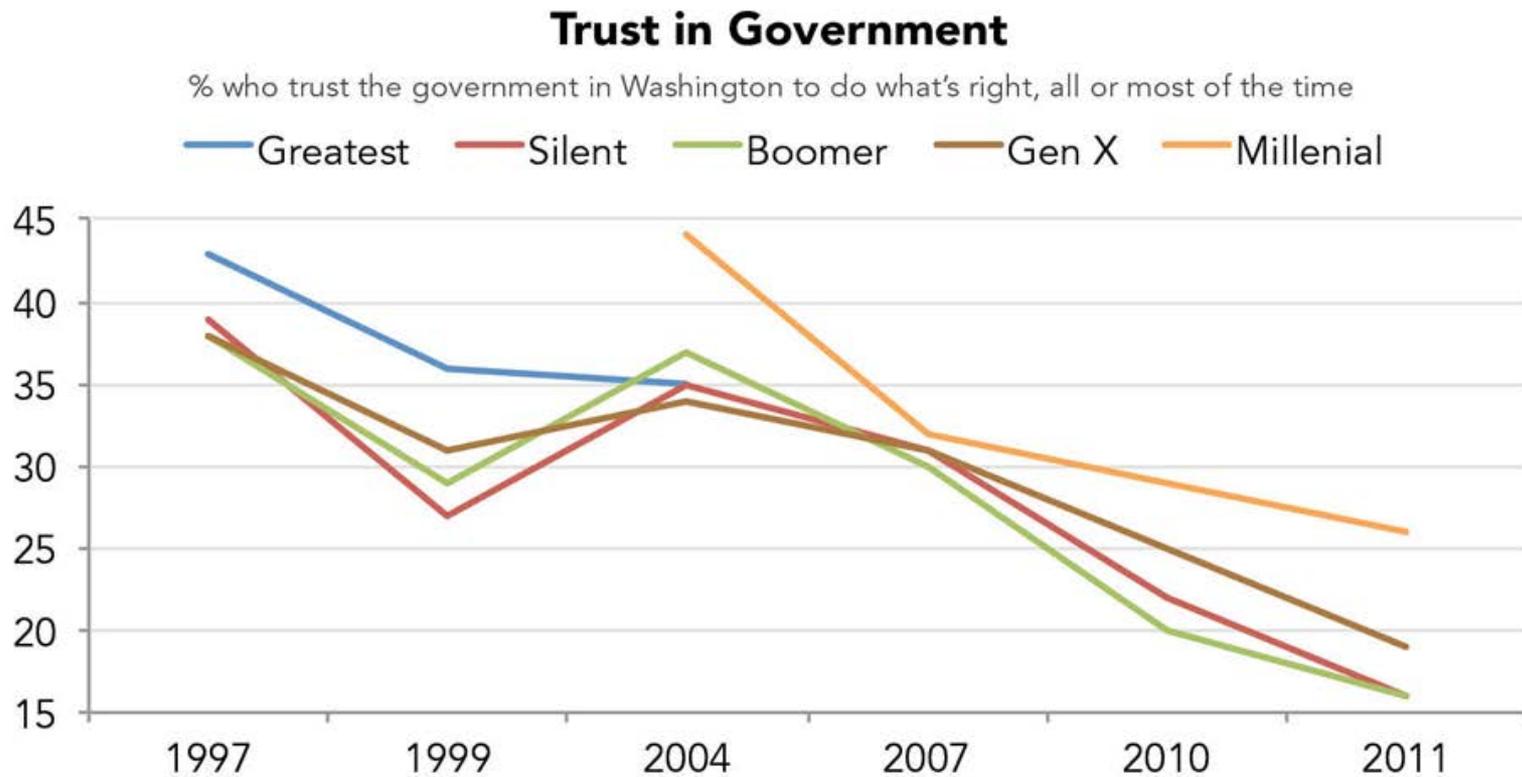


# What does research tell us?

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- Most research suggests that political trust is composed primarily of evaluations of public officials, political institutions, and satisfaction with public policies.
- We are currently experiencing a crisis of political trust and government legitimacy; trust is the lowest it has been in 50 years.
- Trust varies by age, race and ethnicity.

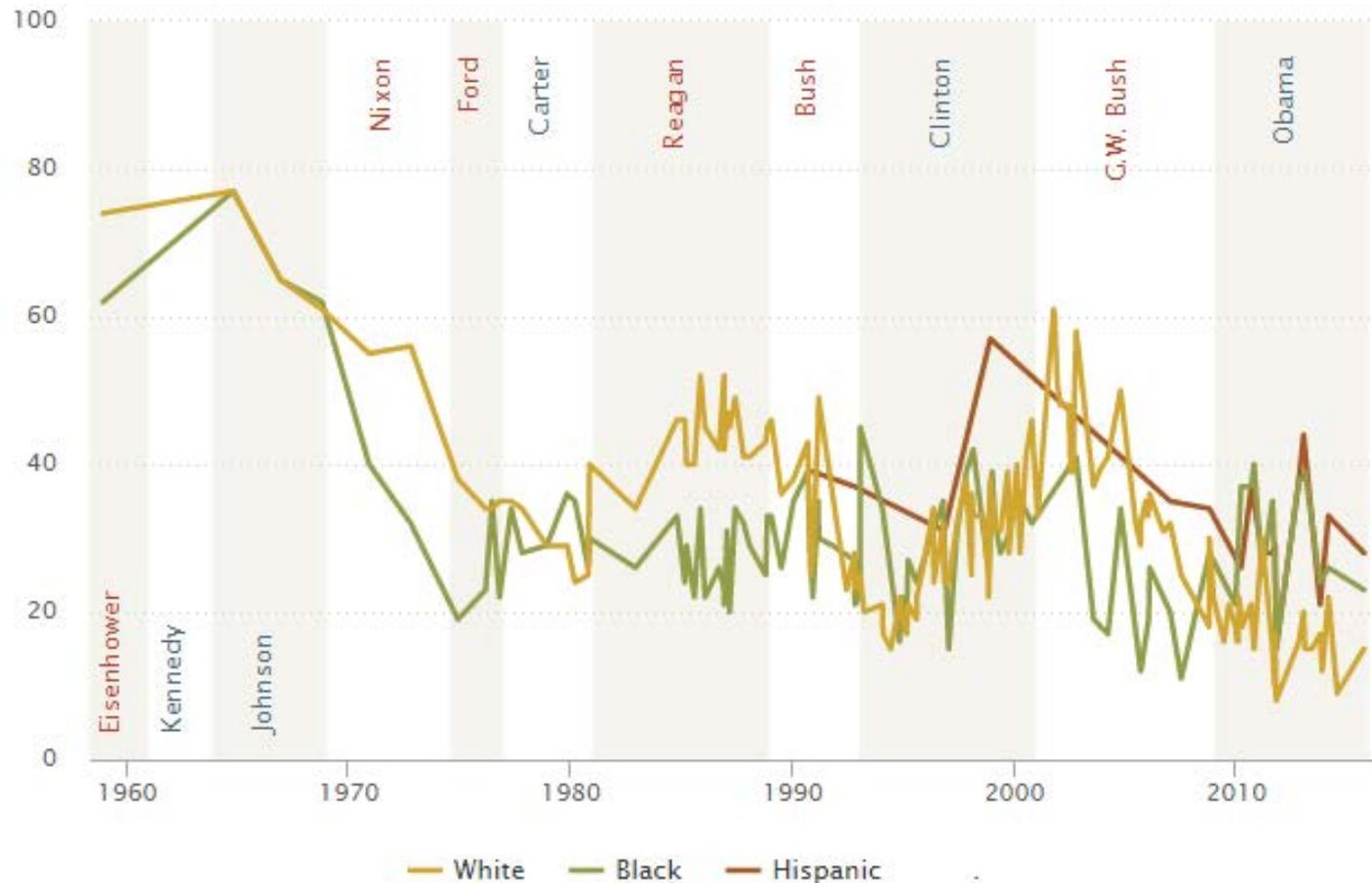
# What does research tell us?



Source: Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

# What does research tell us?

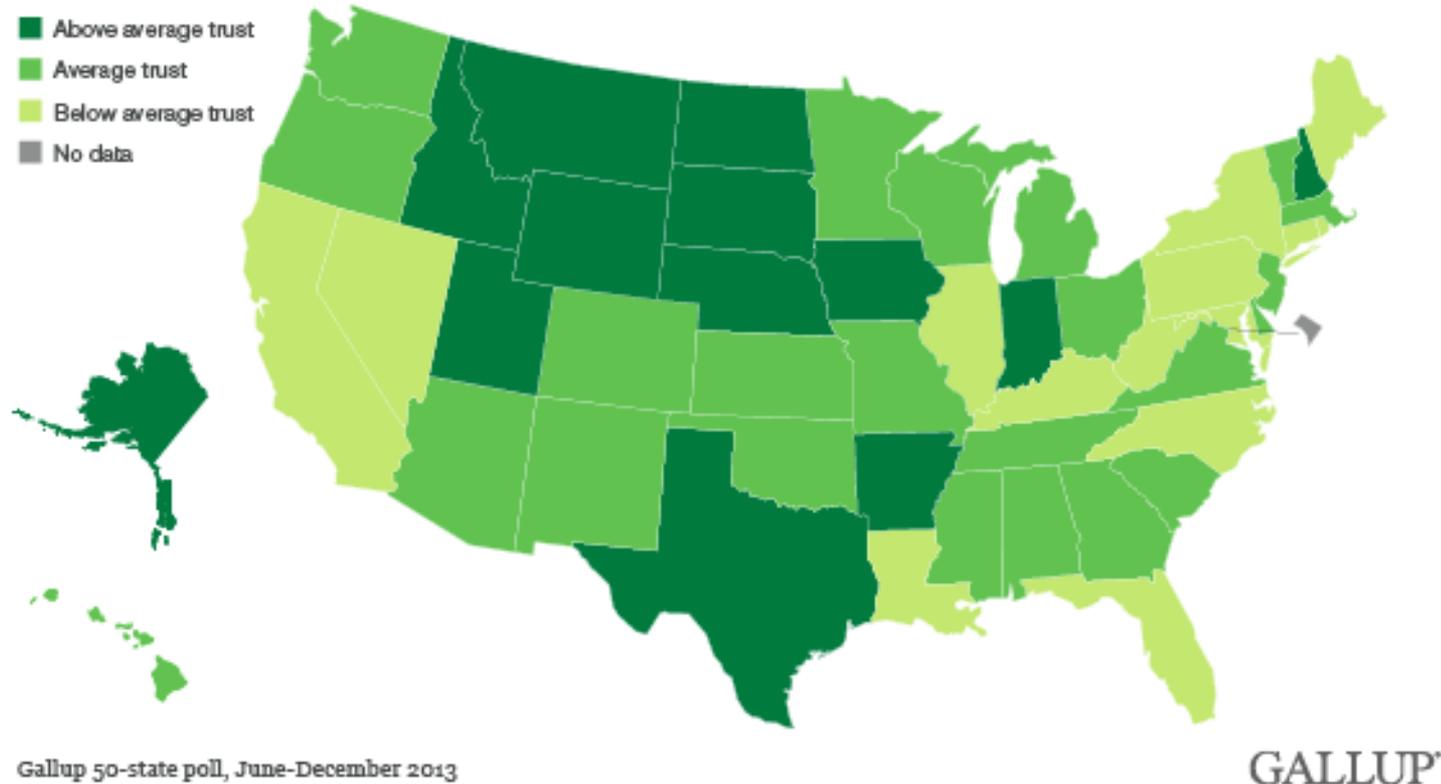
*% who trust the govt in Washington always or most of the time*



Source: Pew Research Center – U.S. Politics and Policy

# What does research tell us?

## Trust in State Government, by State





# What does research tell us about criminal justice?

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- The ***process*** of criminal justice interactions shapes opinions far more than the ***outcomes*** of those interactions (Tyler, 1990).
- ***Time*** is a critical element in criminal justice interactions – time for voices to be heard and time to feel valued (Mezzerole, Antrobus, Bennett & Tyler, 2012).
- As the most visible aspect of the American criminal justice system, the ***police*** are far more influential in shaping the views of criminal law than are the courts or other domains of the criminal justice system (Fagan, 2012).

# What does research tell us?

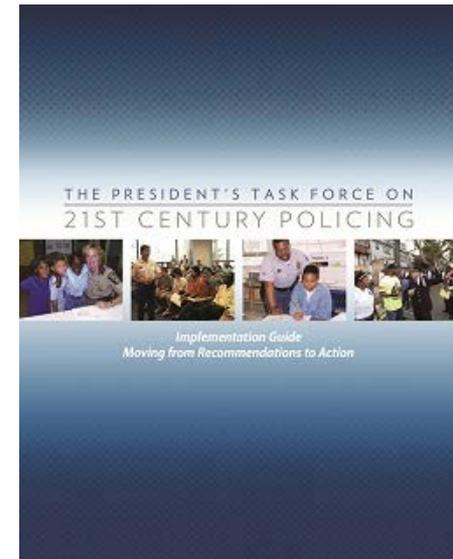
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- If criminal justice institutions are perceived to be legitimate, then the public's ***law-abiding behavior, cooperation, and compliance levels*** increase (Tyler, 1990; Tyler and Fagan, 2008; Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).
- ***Informal contacts*** with criminal justice system actors help increase legitimacy of those institutions with the public (NIJ, 2003).

# What does this mean in today's context?

- **National Discourse:**

- Police use of force
- Sentencing reform
- Over incarceration
- Wrongful convictions
- People with mental illness in jails & prisons
- Debtors' prisons / overuse of fines & fees
- Balancing privacy and security
- Police interactions with people with mental illness
- Police reform, police unions, and body worn cameras



# What does this mean in today's context?

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- **Illinois Discourse:**

- Illinois State Commission on Criminal Justice & Sentencing Reform
- U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division investigation of the Chicago Police Department
- Police training & police reform (SB 1304)



# Thank you!

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Laura Kunard, Ph.D.  
Senior Research Scientist, CNA  
kunardl@cna.org



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

To: Authority Board Members

From: John Maki, Executive Director

Date: March 8, 2016

Subject: Proposed VOCA and VAWA Strategic Planning Process (Revised)

Attachments: 2014-16 Victim Service Funding Plan

The purpose of this memo is to outline the strategic process the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) plans to use to determine how it will administer both the state's Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and STOP Violence Against Women Award (VAWA) awards for calendar years 2017-2019.

### **Background**

VOCA and VAWA are federal public safety formula block grants that all states and territories receive on an annual basis from the U.S. Office of Justice Program's Office for Victims of Crime and Office on Violence Against Women, respectively.

VOCA funding must be used to support direct services to victims of crime, which are designed to respond to victims' emotional and physical needs while assisting them in understanding and participating in the criminal justice system.

VAWA funding is required to promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women and to advance advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Each state and territory must allocate 25 percent of VAWA funding for law enforcement, 25 percent for prosecutors, 30 percent for victim services (of which at least 10 percent must be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), 5 percent to state and local courts, and 15 percent for discretionary distribution. VOCA has a minimum requirement of 10 percent each for funding domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and underserved victims (as defined by the state).

As the state administering agency for these programs, the Authority is charged with distributing the funds in accordance with the following:

- The U.S. Office of Justice Programs' rules and regulations.

- State law, most importantly the 2014 Illinois Grants Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA), which requires a rigorous use of competitive requests for proposals (RFPs) to determine funding.
- The Authority's administrative rules, which allow the agency to administer funding according to a needs-based analysis conducted by the agency or through competitive RFPs issued by the agency.
- A three-year strategic plan that the agency's Board creates in coordination with victim service experts, advocates and providers from across the state. Strategic planning is a requirement of the Office on Violence Against Women for VAWA grant eligibility.

Historically, the Authority has followed VAWA's mandated planning process to guide how it will administer both federal block grants. The current victim service plan runs through calendar year 2016.

### **Proposed Process**

In response to the country's victim service and advocacy community's argument for increased funding for services, Congress raised the cap of VOCA's fund in 2015, and as a result, the Office of Justice Programs increased Illinois' VOCA award 437 percent to \$78 million dollars for federal fiscal year 2015 (FFY15). Per federal rule, the Authority must administer these funds, including the \$3.9 million reserved for the agency's administrative costs, within three federal fiscal years. It is uncertain whether Congress will continue to award funding at this level in the future.

The increase in VOCA funding presents a critical opportunity for the Authority to work with stakeholders across the state not only to strengthen services that are currently provided to victims of crime, but also to identify and address unmet needs.

To ensure that Illinois maximizes this opportunity, Authority staff recommends a three-pronged planning and funding process: technical assistance and Authority internal capacity building, expansion of funding under the current plan, and strategic planning and implementation.

#### **I. Technical assistance and Authority internal capacity building.**

To make certain Illinois is positioned to use data and research to help strengthen victim services and address unmet needs, the Authority plans to draw upon its VOCA administrative funds to issue a RFP for technical assistance later this month.

This RFP will seek competitive bids from research and policy institutions to conduct a robust needs assessment documenting the types of victimization experienced statewide and associated victim service responses. This assistance will increase the capacity of the

Authority's Research & Analysis Unit to inform the agency's required Board-driven strategic planning process. Authority staff anticipates that the agency will be able to procure technical assistance by May or June.

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

1. Hire necessary support staff to administer the funds, including a victimologist (a researcher who specializes in victimization and will lead the Authority's VOCA and VAWA research), legal support, grant monitors, and a grantee auditor.
2. Issue a RFP in March to rewrite InfoNet's application code. InfoNet is a web-based data collection system supported by the Authority that is used by over 100 victim service providers statewide. InfoNet's data has informed victim services strategic planning for nearly two decades. The system's utility and efficiency will improve exponentially after its code is rewritten to incorporate technological advances made since it was first implemented in 2001. The new code will increase utility for existing users and improve data quality and accessibility. The Authority has worked with the state's chief information officer to design a RFP for InfoNet's rewrite. The rewrite is supported by a \$250,000 award received from the federal Office for Victims of Crime. The Authority estimates the total cost for this project will be \$450,000.
3. Issue a RFP for a new grant management system to enable the Authority to more effectively monitor its grants, reduce redundancies, and improve the management of more than \$150 million in federal and state funding and more than 200 grantees. The new web-based system will allow grantees to input program data that will be used to analyze performance metrics and accelerate the Authority's ability to communicate internally and externally with grant stakeholders. The system will be designed to integrate seamlessly with the state's new Enterprise Resource Planning system. These steps will ensure VOCA funds address the diversity of victims' needs across Illinois while ensuring effective grant management.

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

As noted above, the Authority's victim service funding strategy is determined by the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee 2014-2016 Plan (2014-2016 Plan). To prevent lapses in core victim services supported by VOCA, the Authority recently approved funding renewals under the 2014-2016 Plan of about \$15.5 million in FFY15 VOCA funds. Programs funded included services for child abuse, domestic, elder and sexual violence victims, and services to victims of drunk driving and other violent crimes. Some of these grantees work with special populations such as rural victims, incarcerated victims, or victims with disabilities. In addition, many of these grantees work within the criminal justice system to support victims as their cases progress.

These grants have varied end dates ranging from summer 2016 to spring 2017. To ensure there is no lapse in core victim services and to responsibly augment the capacity of currently funded programs, Authority staff recommends the agency approve a 25-percent increase to current grantee funding levels as identified in the 2014-16 Plan, from approximately \$15.5 to \$19.4 million. Authority staff further recommends that up to \$2 million of the FFY15 VOCA funds be made available for a RFP for transitional housing for domestic and sexual violence victims. This figure is an increase from the amount allocated to transitional housing in prior years. The 2014-16 Plan identified transitional housing as an important victim service, but the Authority was unable to support the programming due to prior VOCA funding levels. Transitional housing helps victims beyond the immediate emergency housing phase. The impact of these services is great as the programming strengthens families by preventing homelessness and by providing services that increase victims' preparedness for living independently and free from violence. After this allocation, a balance of approximately \$39 million would remain to fund programs identified through the strategic planning process.

### **III. Strategic plan and implementation.**

The Strategic Opportunities Committee (the Committee) is the Authority's board planning body, specifically charged with crafting the strategies for the agency's federal block grants. After the victimization needs assessment is completed, the Authority Board Chair will work with the Committee to constitute the Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee to create a three-year strategic plan for VAWA funds. Immediately following the VAWA planning, the group will use the same collaborative process to create the Authority's three-year plan for Illinois' VOCA funds. The purpose of this proposed process is to bolster the Authority staff's and Board's longstanding collaboration with the state's victim service and advocacy community by providing necessary data, research, and resources to strengthen, increase, and sustain services. As is the case with any Authority committee, all board members will be invited to take part in the strategic planning process, and all resulting funding designations will go to the Authority's Budget Committee for approval.

### **Conclusion**

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

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

**Bruce Rauner, Governor**

**John Maki, Executive Director**

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Village of Oak Park Police Department**

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

**Paula Wolff, Director  
Illinois Justice Project**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

## II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

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

The Committee considered:

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

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

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

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

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

***A. Documentation of Participation***

See Appendix (C)

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

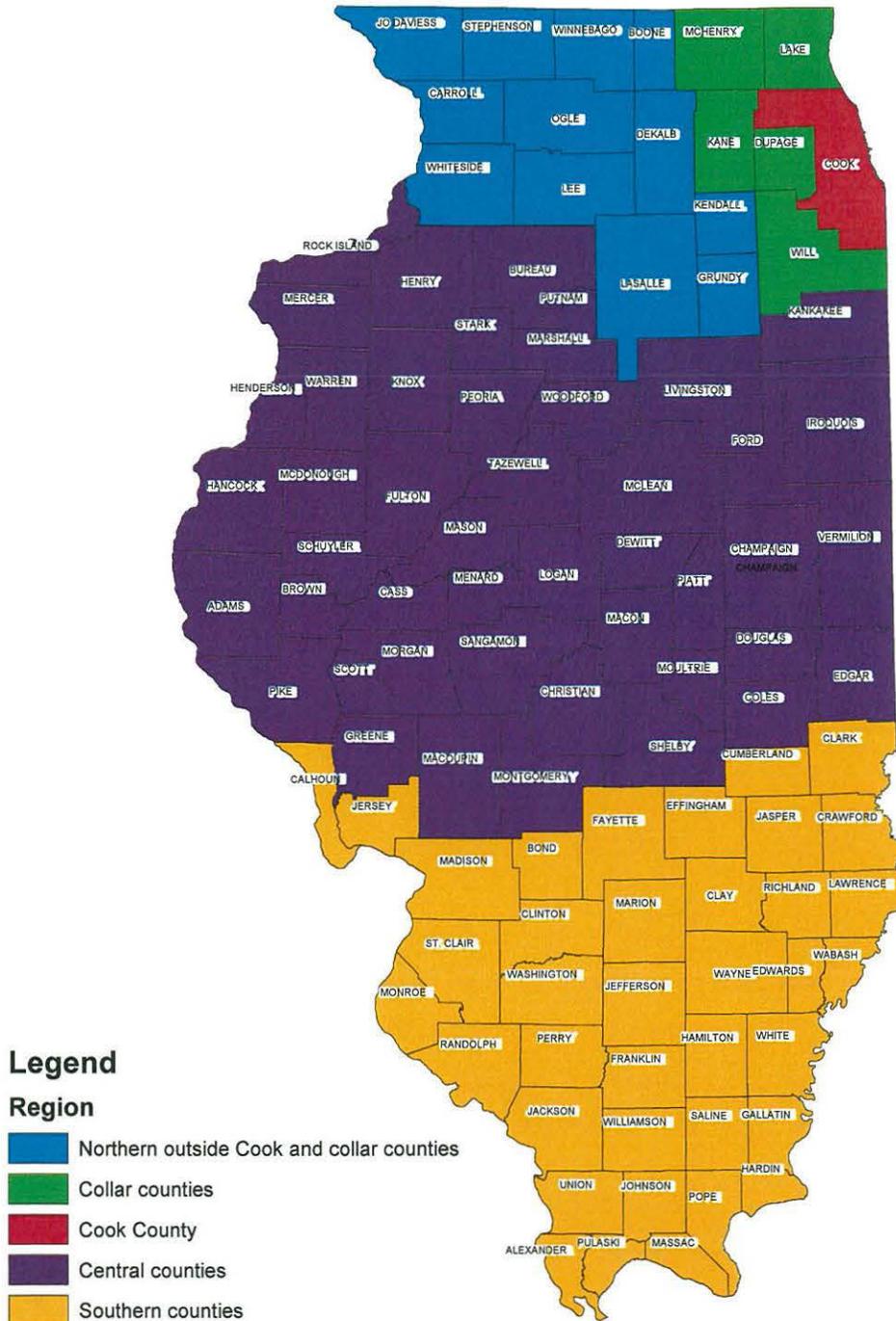
In the process of planning the October Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meetings for the development of the 2014-2016 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan, material was requested from the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) for the Family Violence Prevention and

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

### III NEED AND CONTEXT

#### A. State Population demographics and geographical information

### Illinois regions



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

## Regional classifications of counties

Northern outside Cook and collar counties	Central counties		Southern counties
Boone	Adams	Schuyler	Alexander
Carroll	Brown	Scott	Bond
DeKalb	Bureau	Shelby	Calhoun
Grundy	Cass	Stark	Clark
Jo Daviess	Champaign	Tazewell	Clay
Kendall	Christian	Vermilion	Clinton
LaSalle	Coles	Warren	Crawford
Lee	DeWitt	Woodford	Cumberland
Ogle	Douglas		Edwards
Stephenson	Edgar		Effingham
Whiteside	Ford		Fayette
Winnebago	Fulton		Franklin
	Greene		Gallatin
	Hancock		Hamilton
	Henderson		Hardin
<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, 2012

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

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

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

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

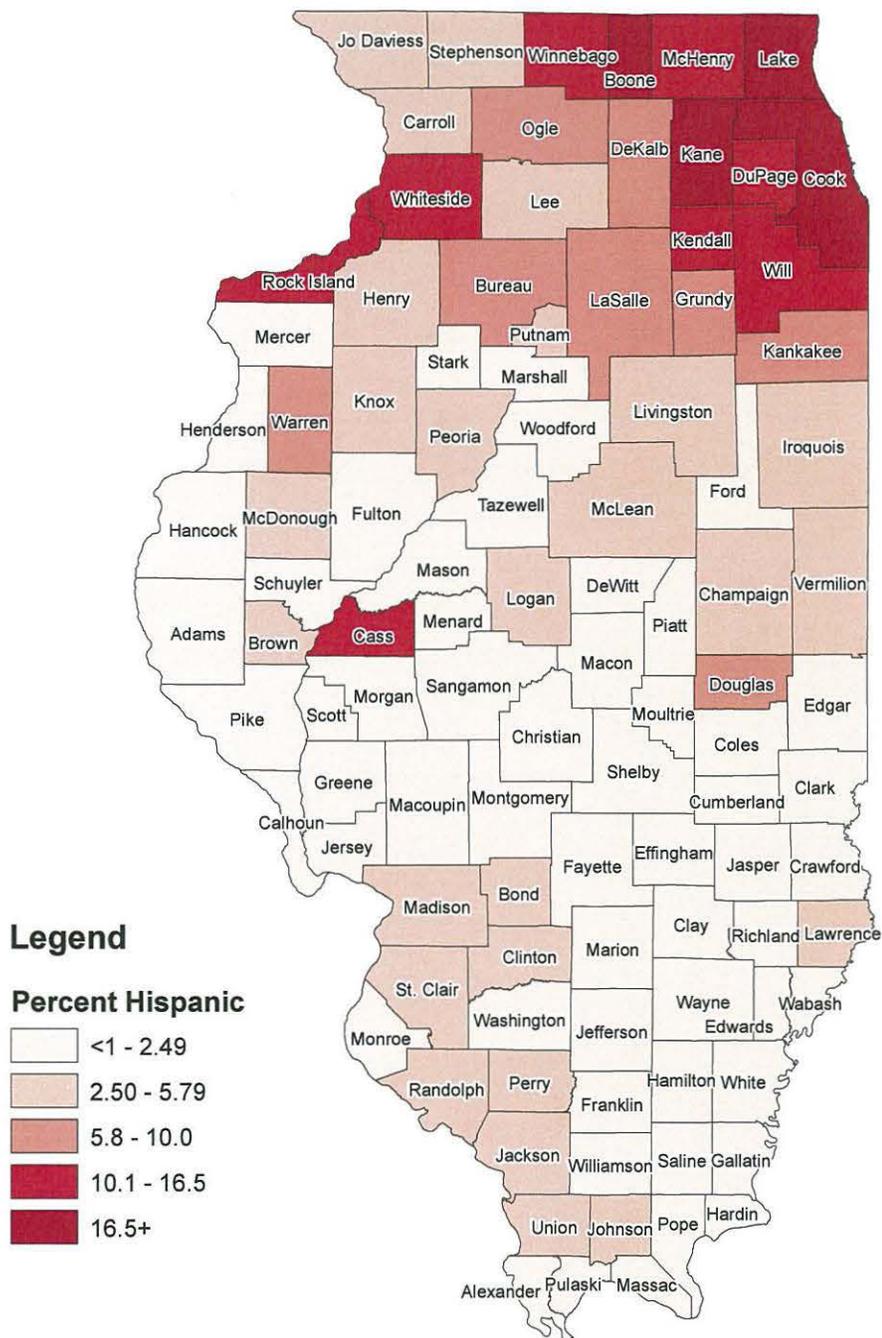
County/Region	Total Population	Black	Black Hispanic	White	White Hispanic	*AI/AN	*AI/AN Hispanic	**API	**API Hispanic
Scott	5,290	39	5	5,230	42	10	0	11	0
Shelby	22,196	108	9	21,968	190	52	11	68	1
Stark	5,946	56	1	5,845	59	14	5	31	0
Stephenson	46,959	5,000	134	41,438	1,254	122	44	399	11
Tazewell	135,949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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

\*AIAN=American Indian or Alaska Native

\*\*API= Asian/Pacific Islander

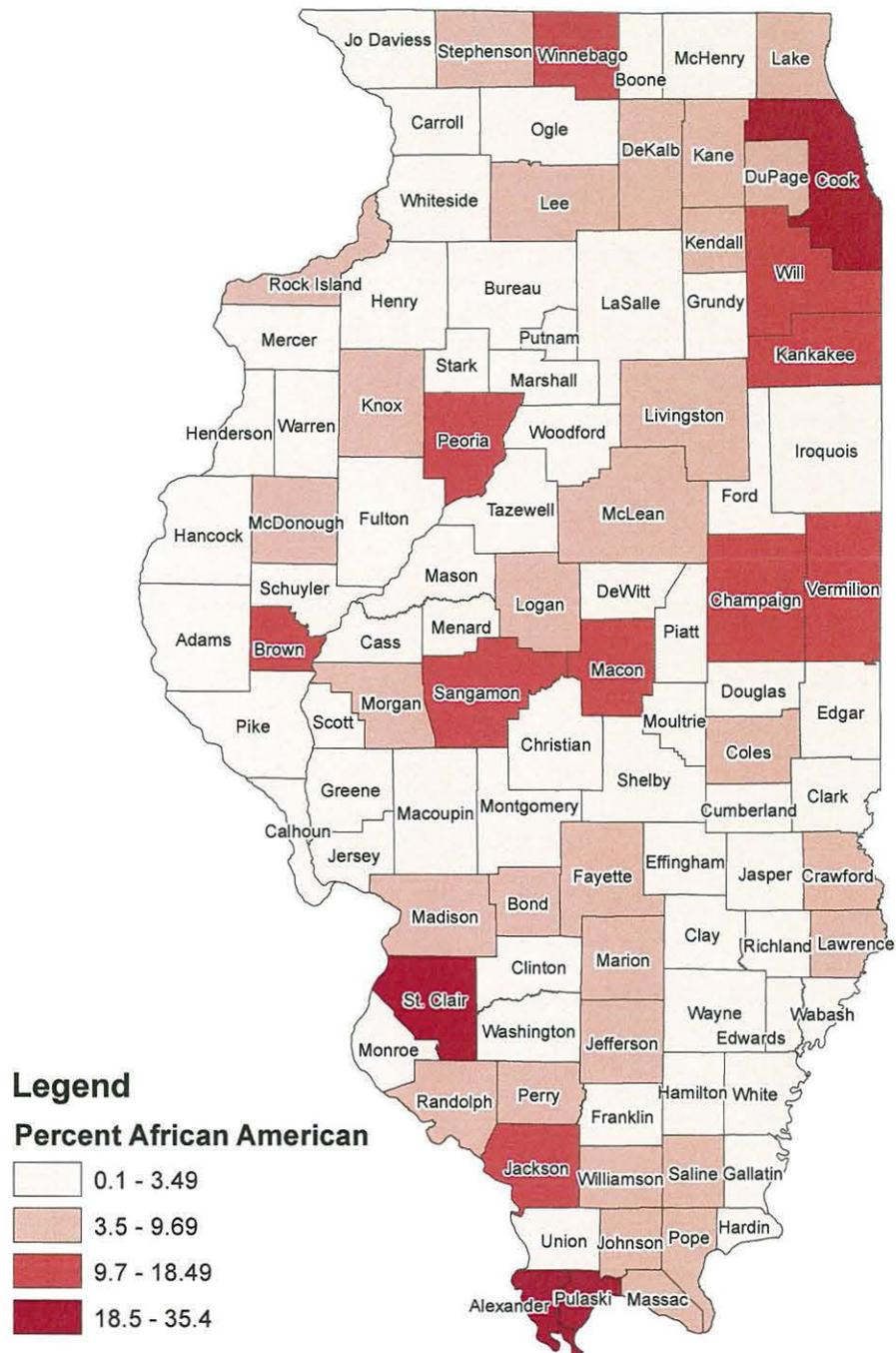
## Percent of population who are Hispanic, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

## Percent of population who are African American, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

## Number and percent of general population by age, 2012

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

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

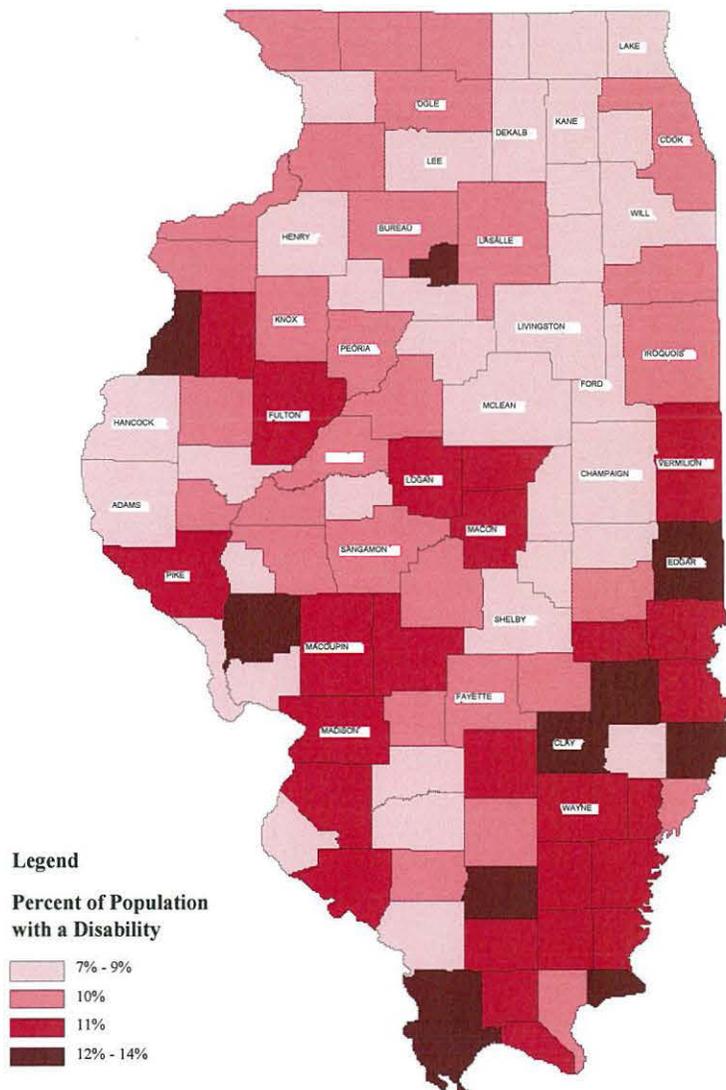
<b>County</b>	<b>Total Pop</b>	<b>0-17</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>18-59</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>%</b>
Jasper	9,614	2,175	<b>22.6</b>	5,102	<b>53.1</b>	2,337	<b>24.3</b>
Jefferson	38,720	8,526	<b>22.0</b>	21,065	<b>54.4</b>	9,129	<b>23.6</b>
Jersey	22,742	4,974	<b>21.9</b>	12,568	<b>55.3</b>	5,200	<b>22.9</b>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

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

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

B. Distribution of underserved populations

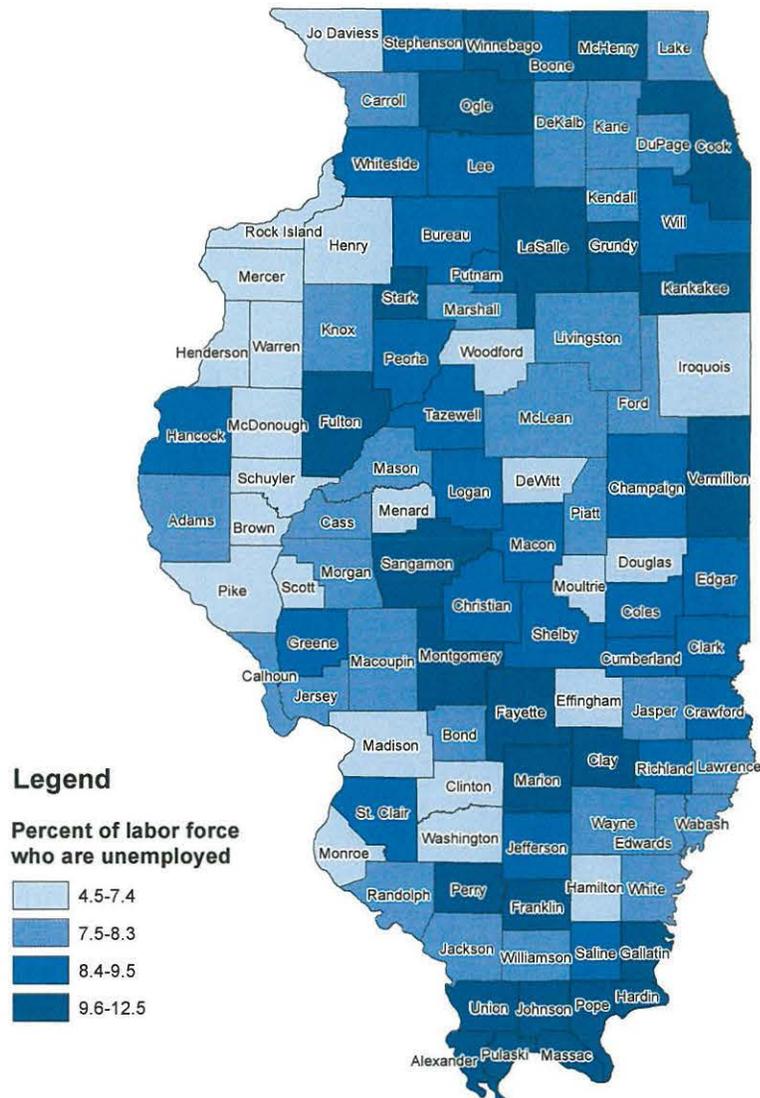
**Percent of persons in the general population with a disability, 2004  
(Latest data available)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

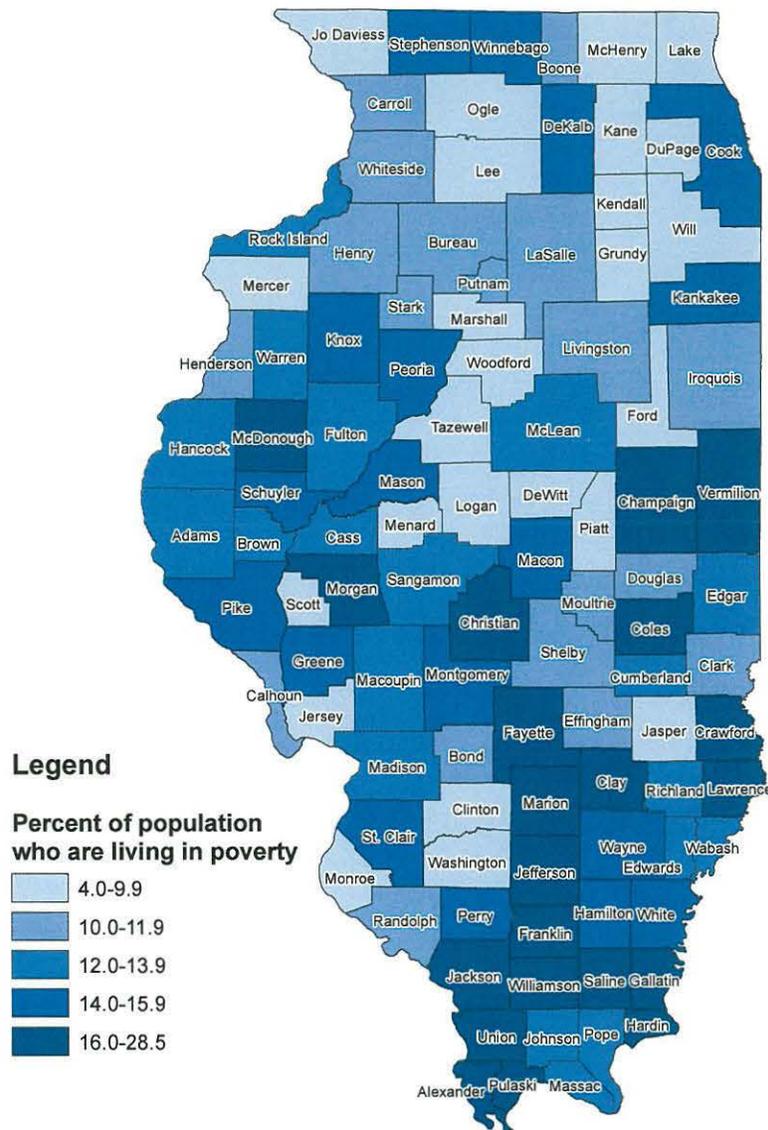
## Percent of labor force who are unemployed, 2012



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

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

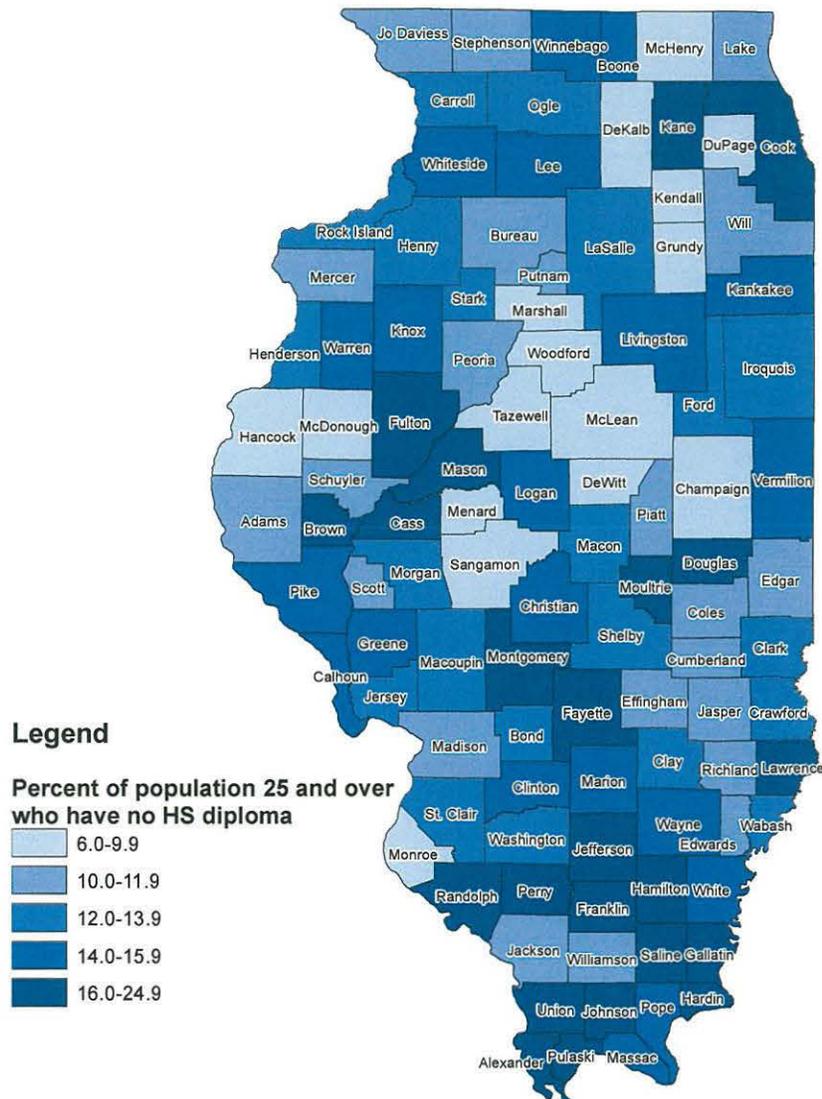
## Percent of population living in poverty, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

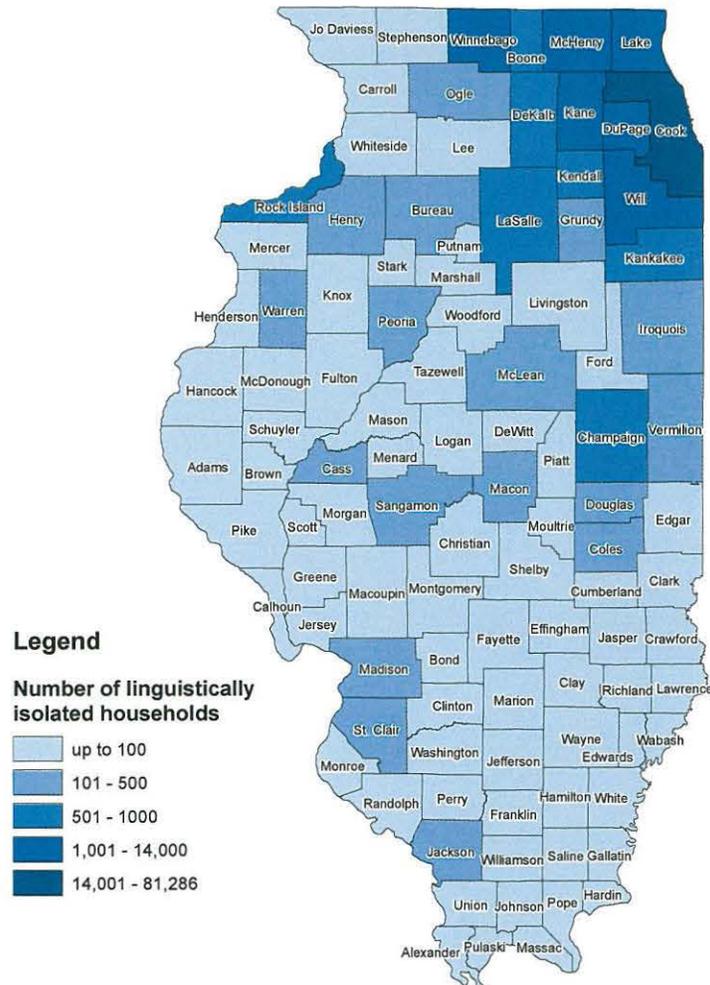
## Percent of persons over 25 years old with no high school diploma, 2012



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\* (latest data available)

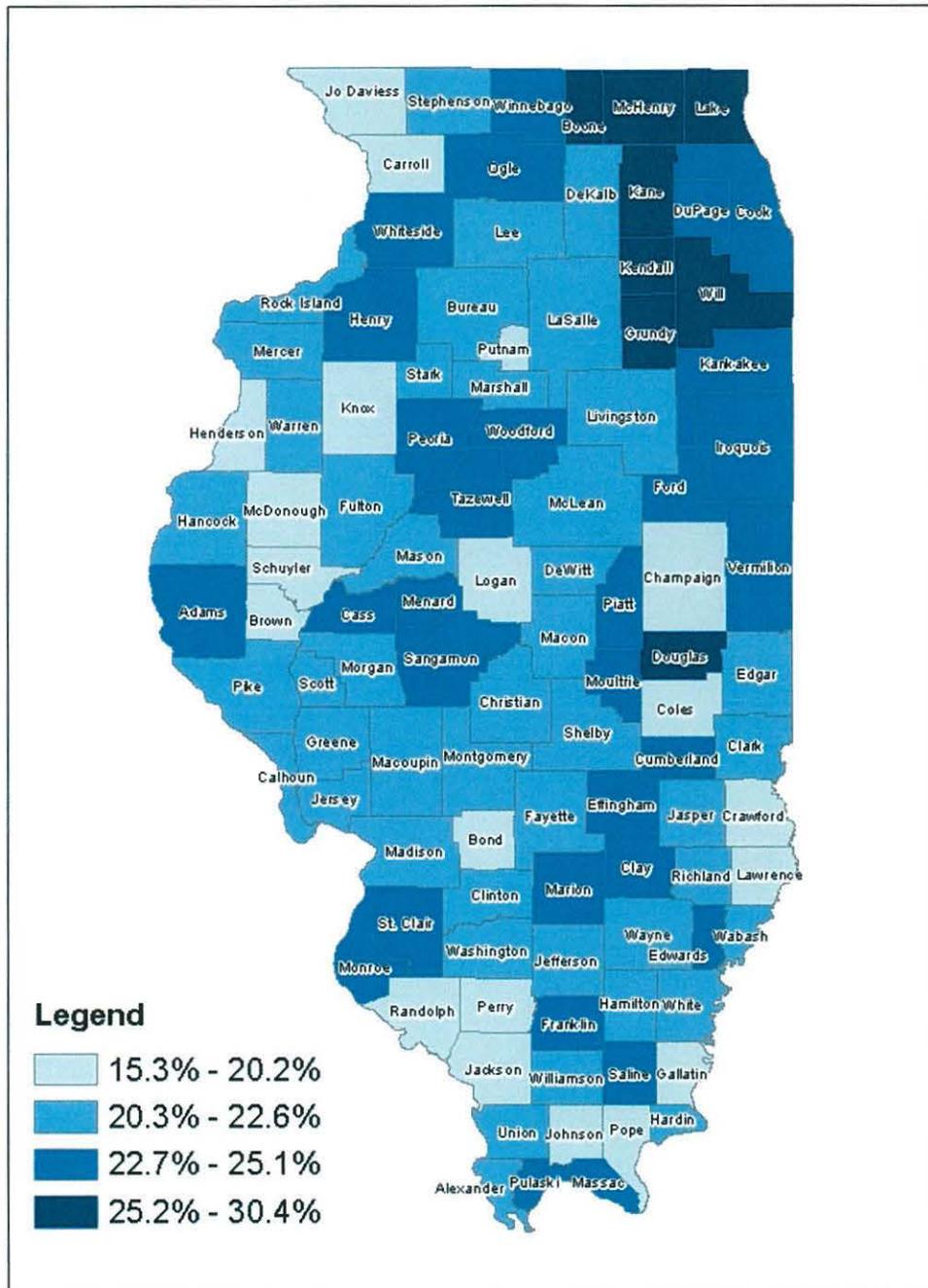


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

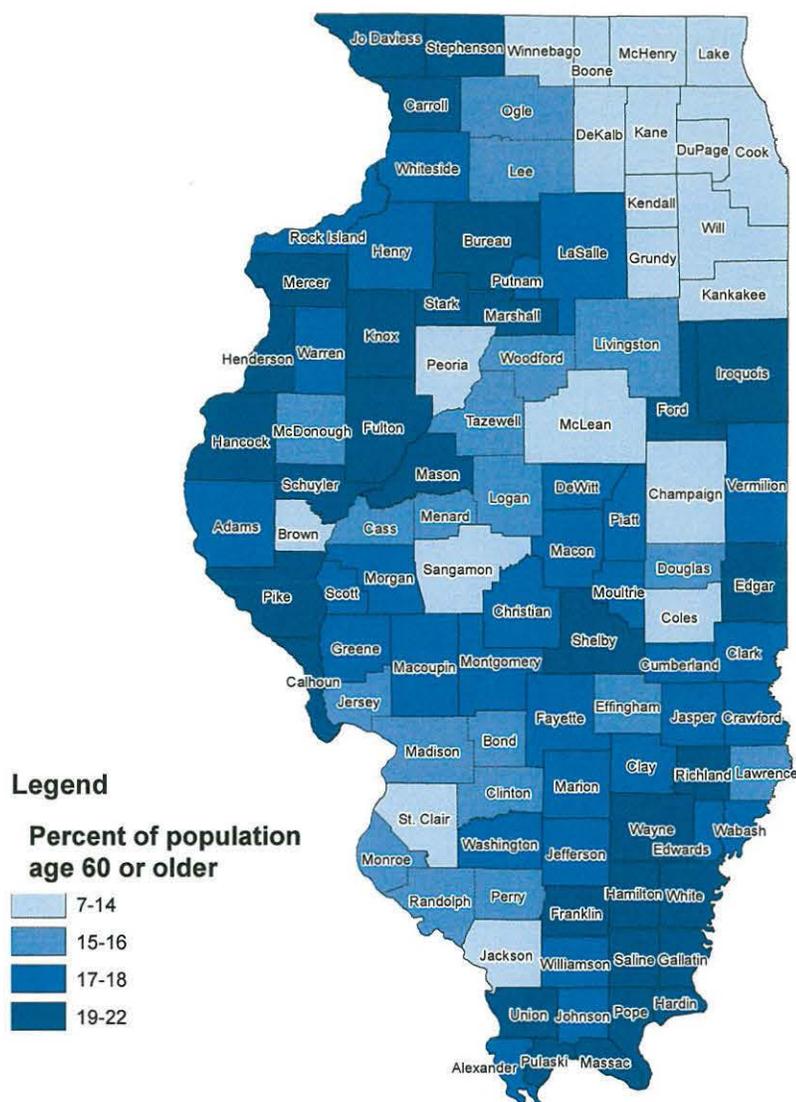
- The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in Cook County, Collar counties, and the remaining northern counties.
- There were also several counties in the southern region (particularly southwestern Illinois) where there were higher concentrations of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

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

## Percent of youth population age 0 -17, 2012



## Percent of the population age 60 or older, 2012

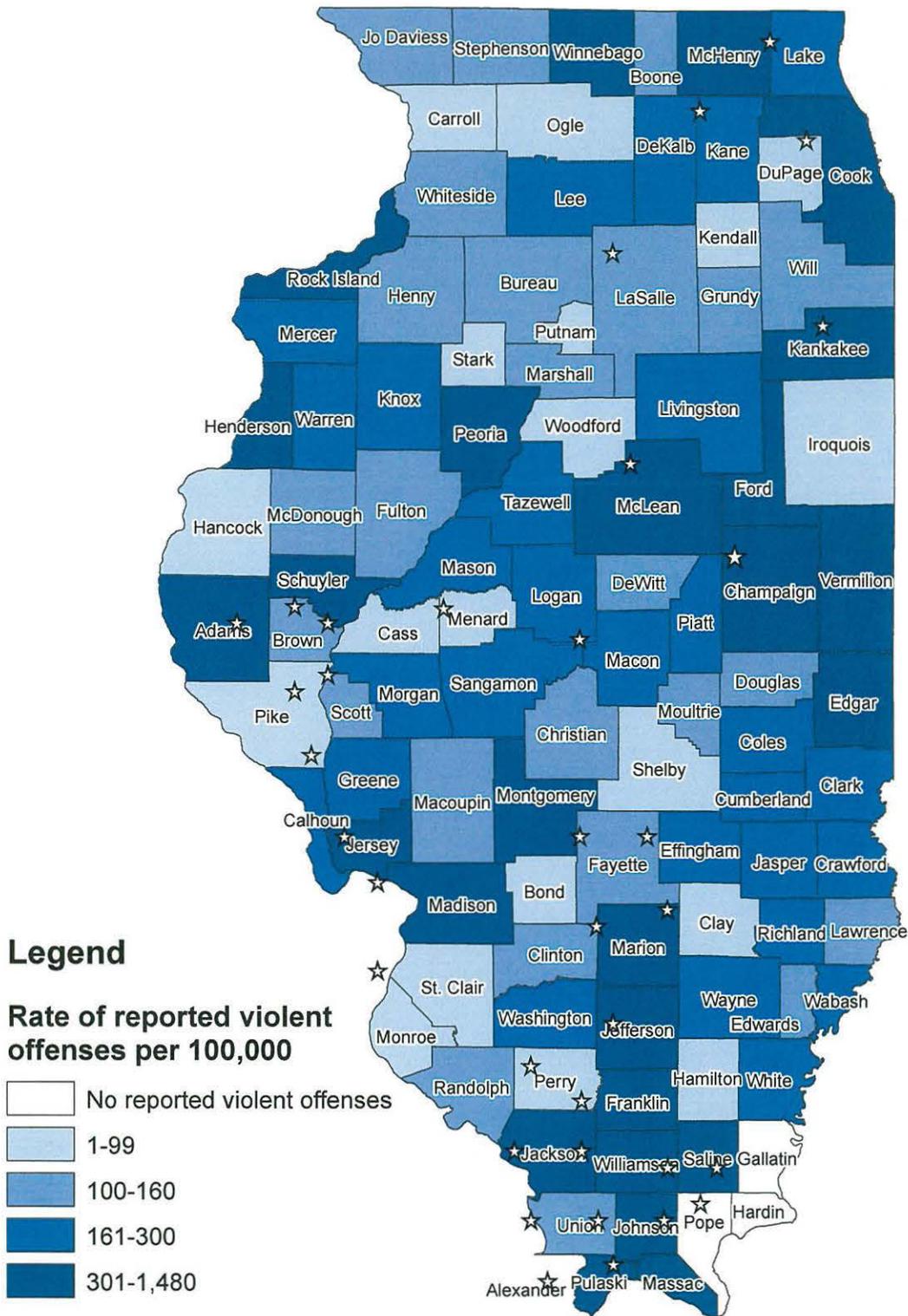


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

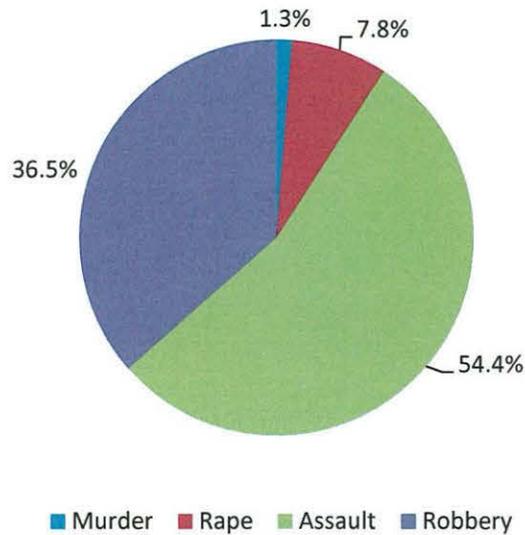
### C. Illinois Criminal Justice Data

## Reported violent Index offense rates and services available, 2011



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

## Total reported violent Index offenses in Illinois, 2011



Source: Illinois State Police

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

## Rate of reported violent Index offenses by region, 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Northern region**

Winnebago

**Central region**

Sangamon

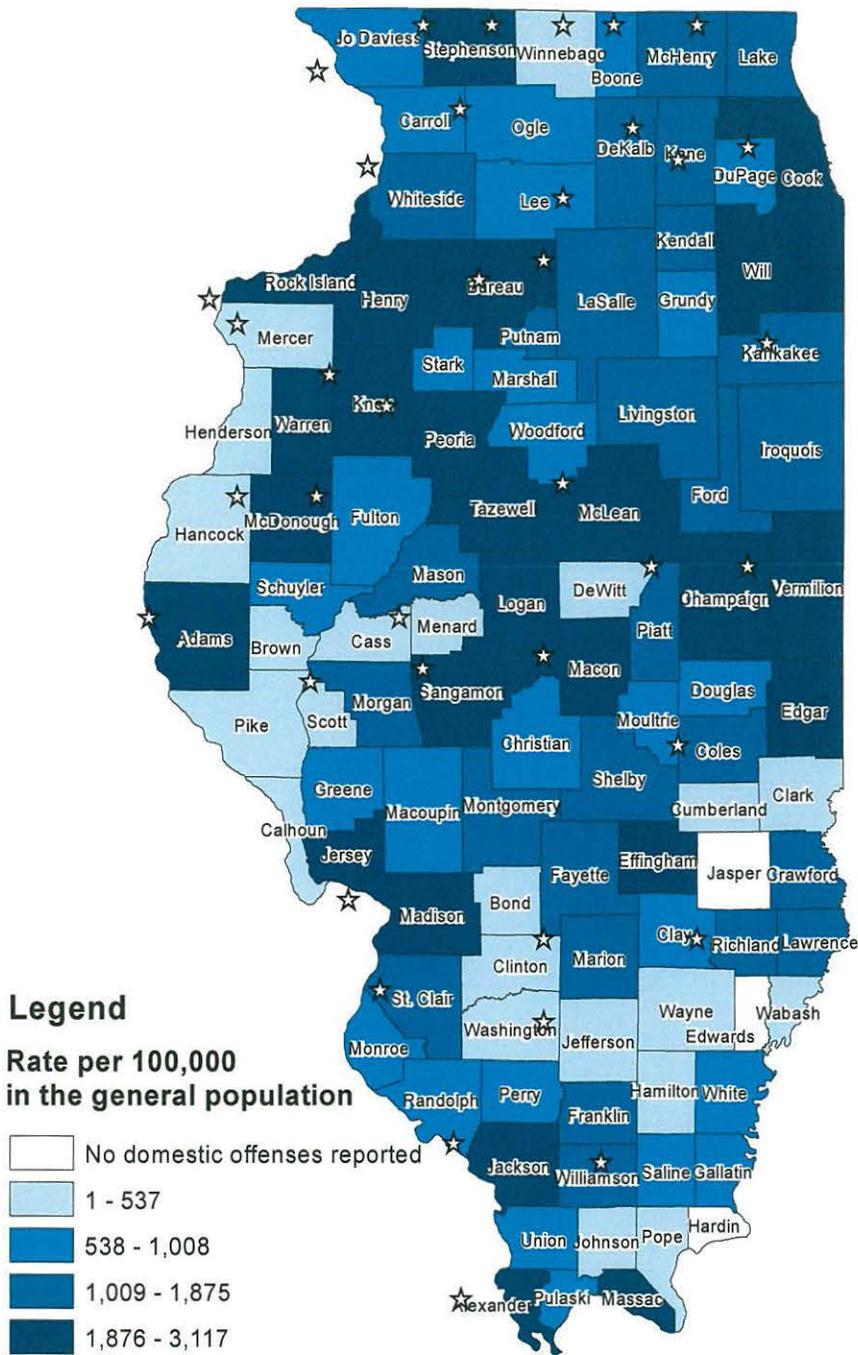
Vermilion

**Southern region**

Marion

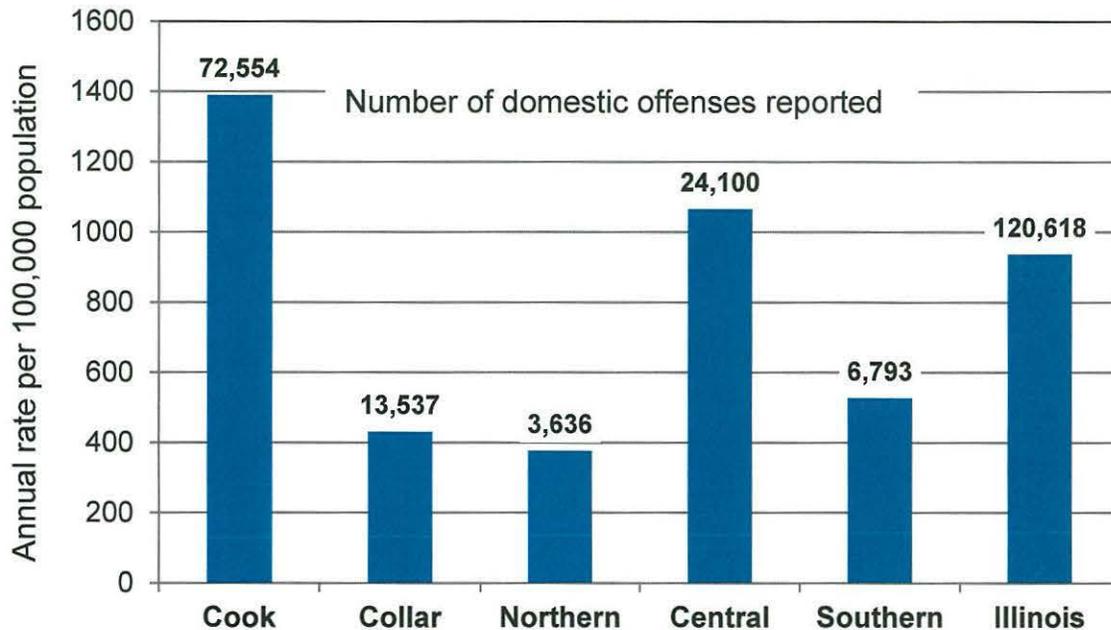
St. Clair

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

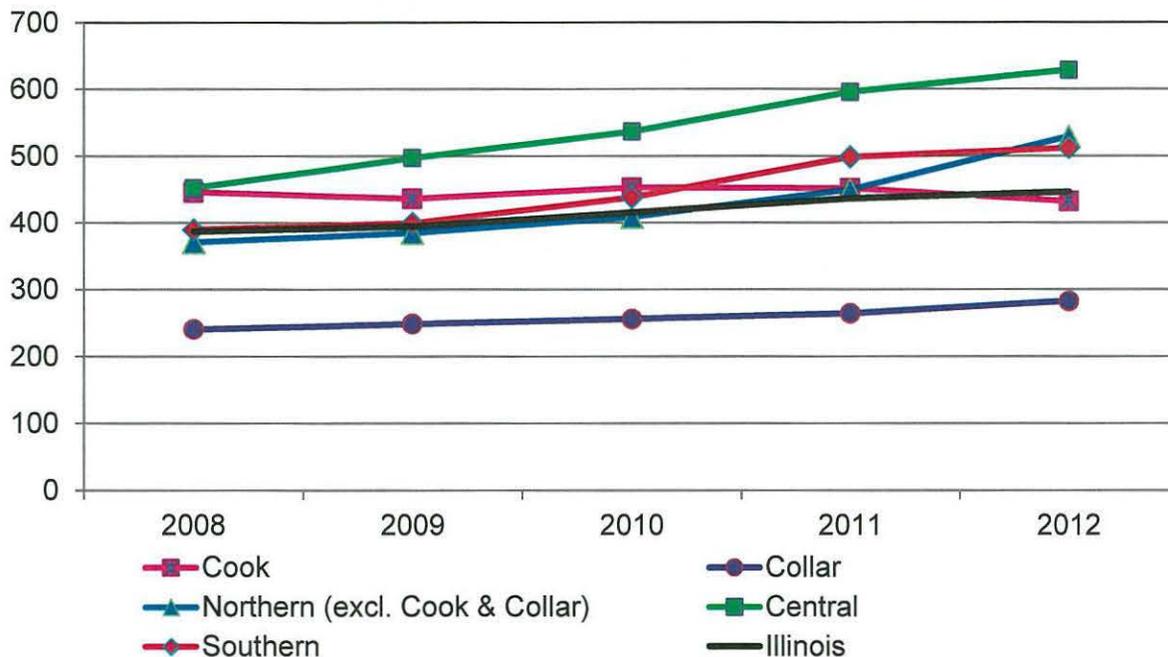
Aurora PD	Kane	Collar	176,737
Naperville PD	DuPage	Collar	139,655
Waukegan PD	Lake	Collar	89,346
McHenry County Sheriff's Office	McHenry	Collar	68,729
Crystal Lake PD	McHenry	Collar	42,137
Woodridge PD	DuPage	Collar	34,082
Kankakee County Sheriff's Office	Kankakee	Collar	32,991
North Chicago PD	Lake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

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

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

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

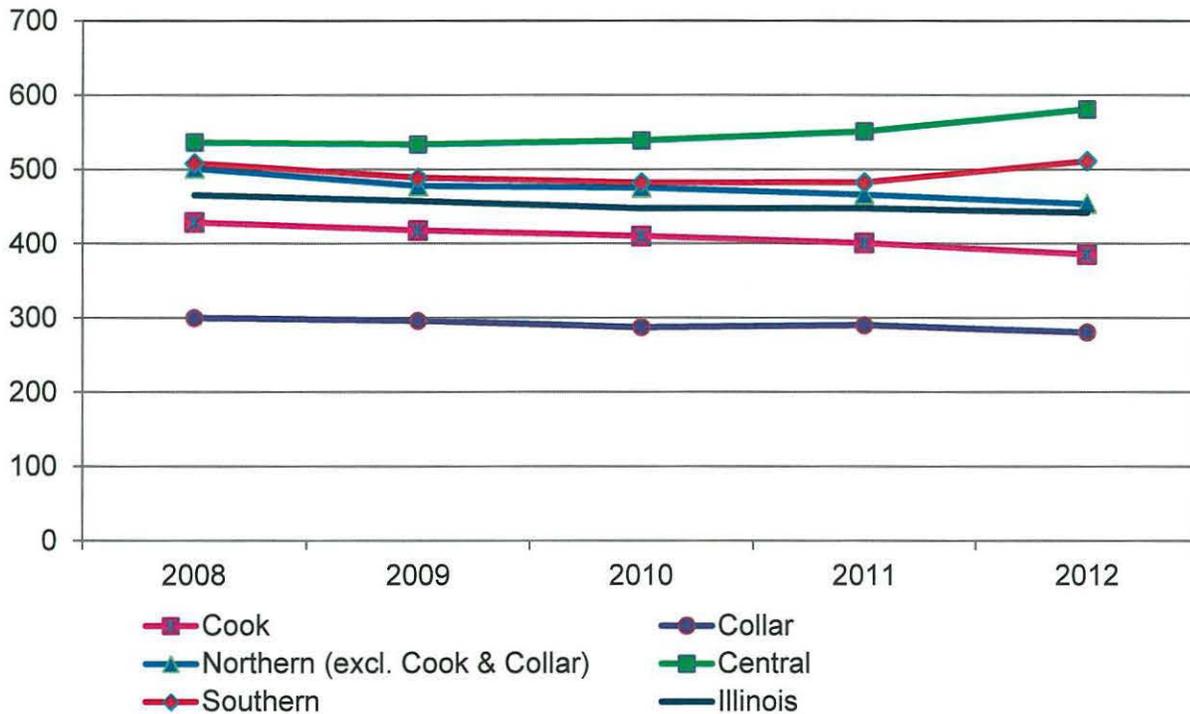
## Rate of orders of protection (OPs) issued in Illinois courts (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC)

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

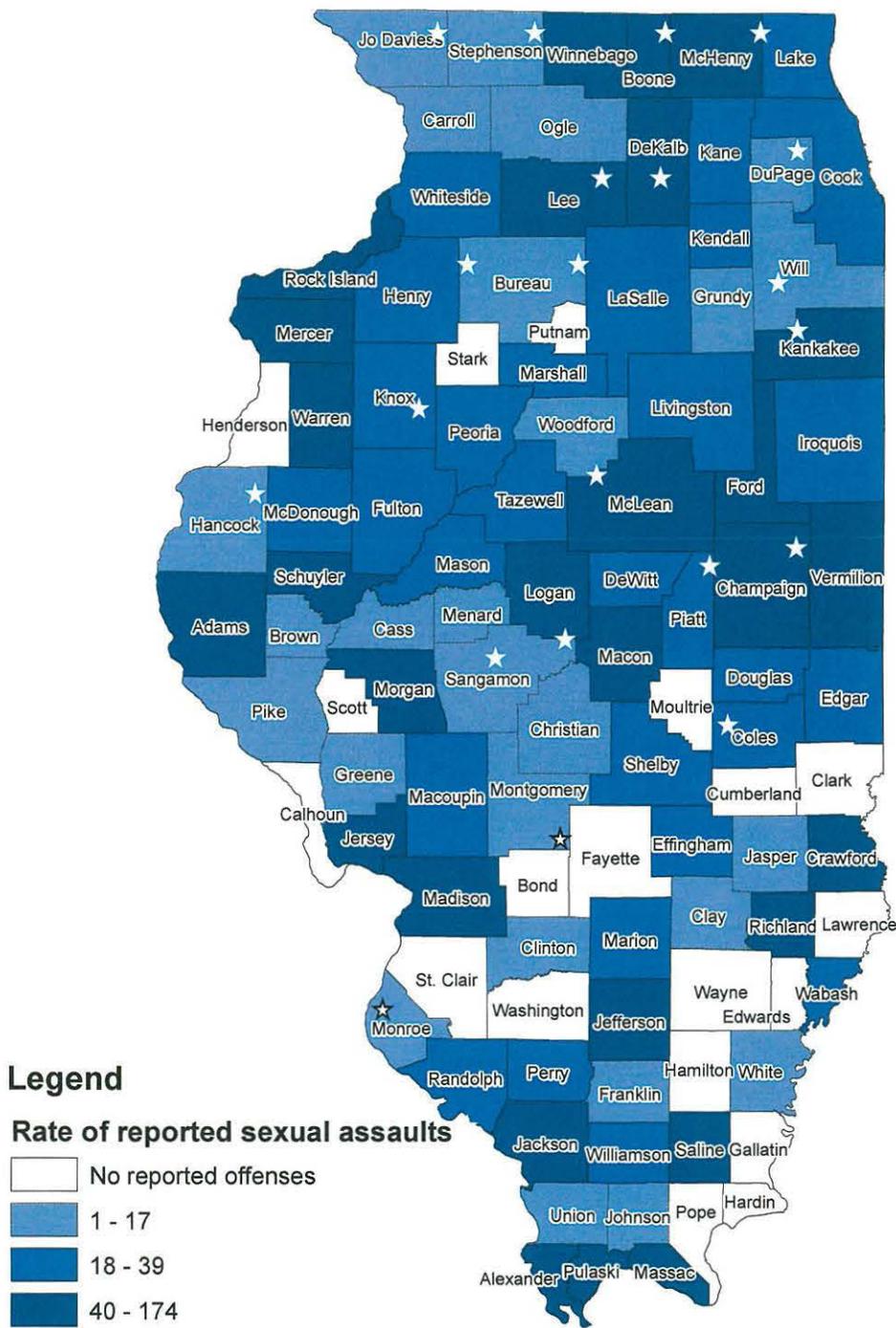
## Rate of clients served by domestic violence service providers in Illinois (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



Source: Domestic violence service providers via InfoNet

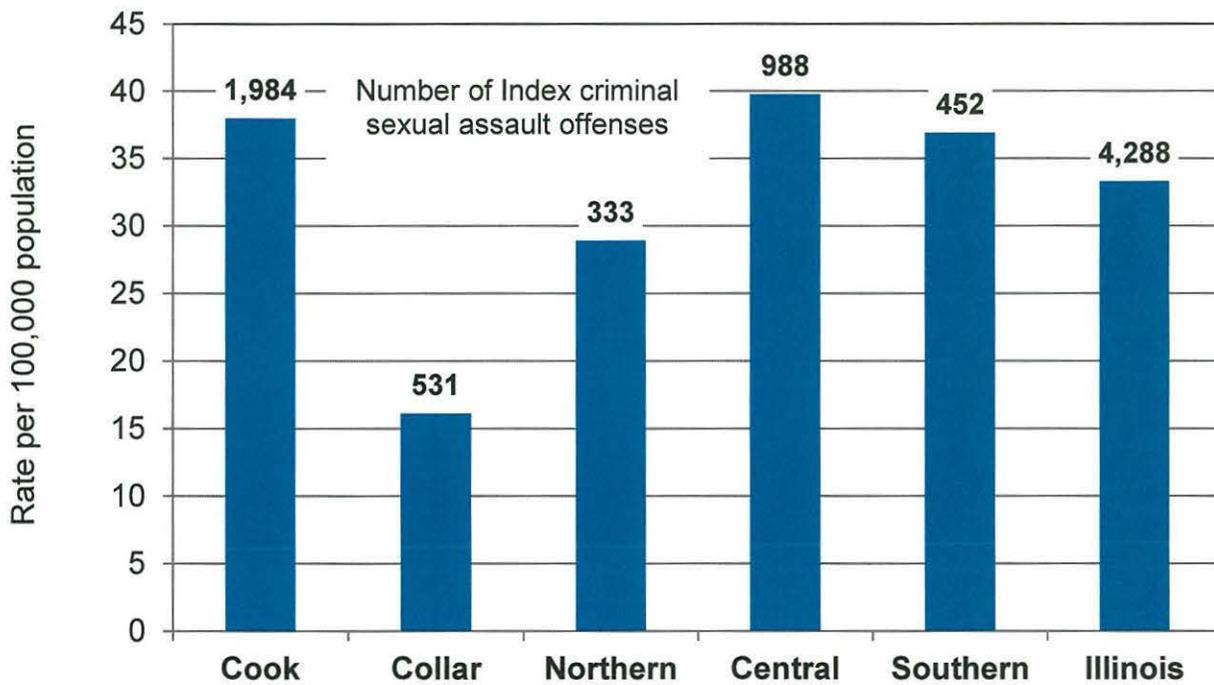
- Between 2008 and 2012, more than 200,000 individuals received services from a domestic violence community service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 53,600 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 53,047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

# Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates and services available, 2011



☆ Indicates a sexual assault service provider funded through ICJIA

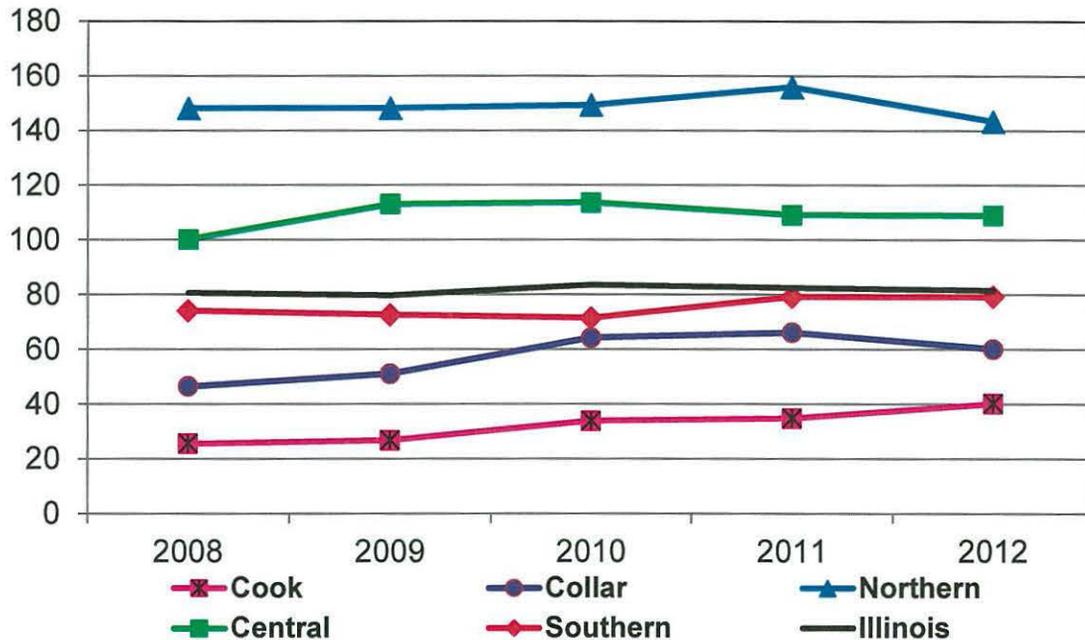
**Rate (per 100,000 population) and number of Index criminal sexual assault offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Illinois, by region, 2011**



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

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

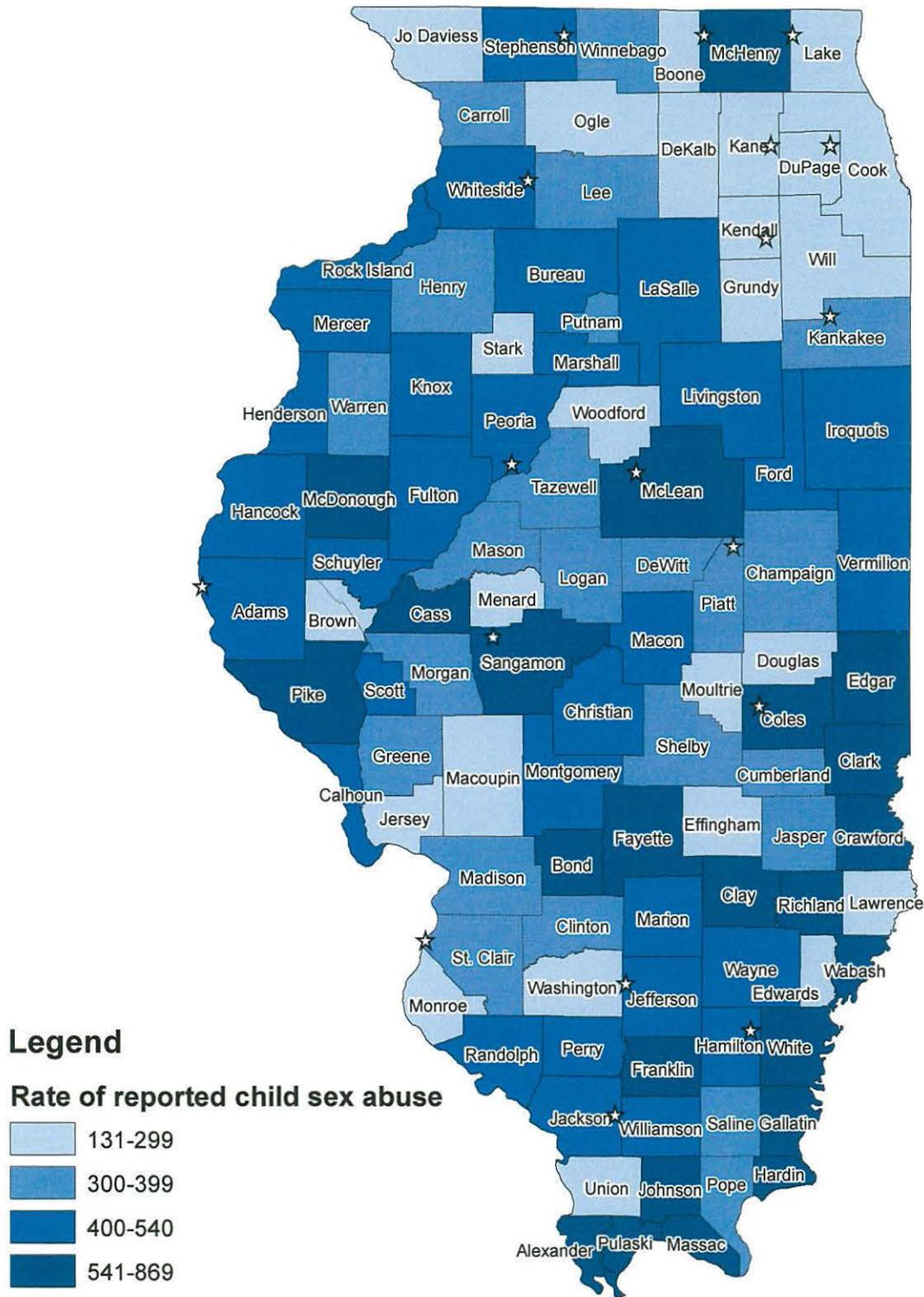
## Rate of clients served by sexual assault service providers\* in Illinois (per 100,000 population) by region, 2008-2012



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

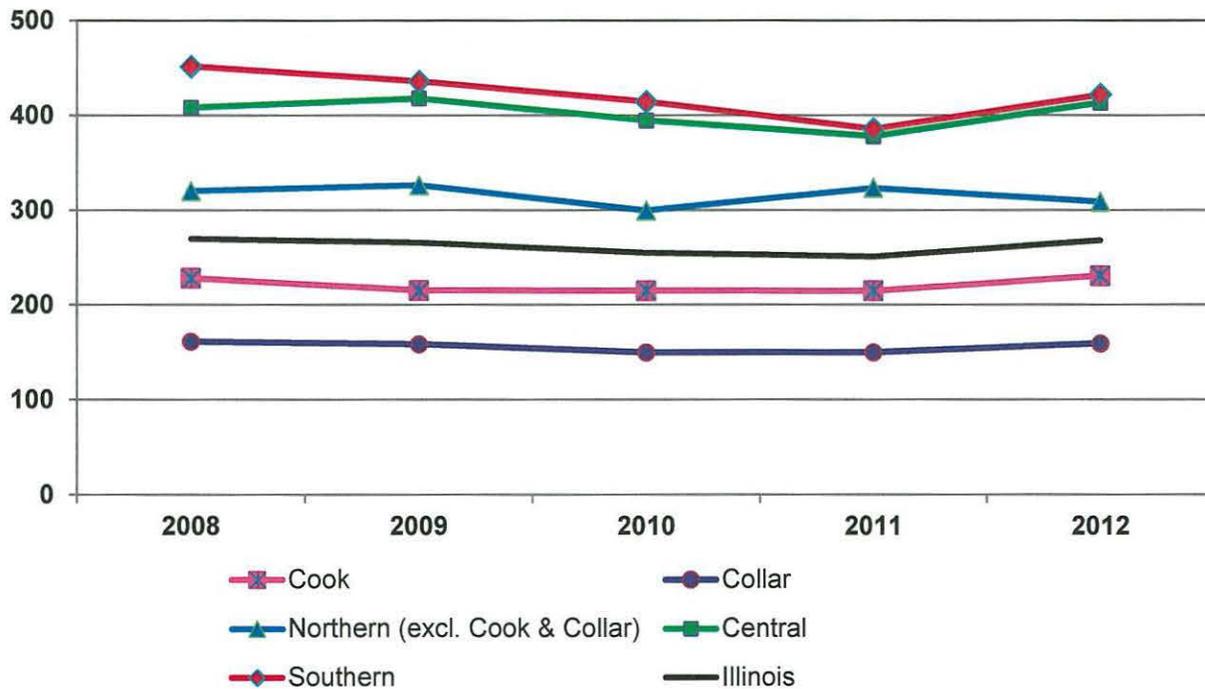
- Between 2008 and 2012, more than 36,700 individuals received services from a sexual assault community-based service provider in Illinois. Because some clients are served over multiple years, providers statewide served an average of 10,460 people each year during the period. In 2012, a total of 10,499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

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



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

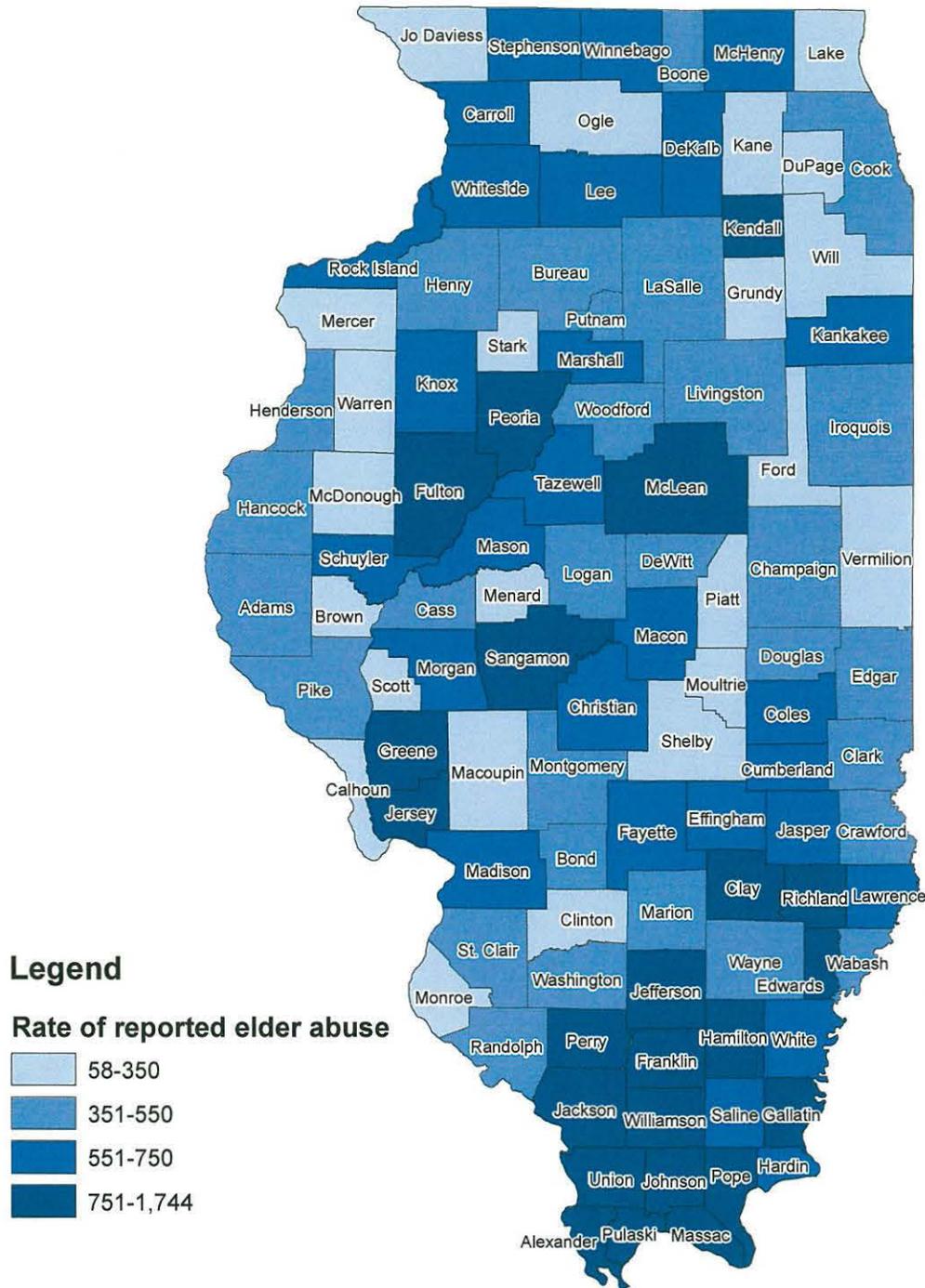
## Reported child sexual abuse rates (per 100,000 youth age 0-17), by region, 2008-2012



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

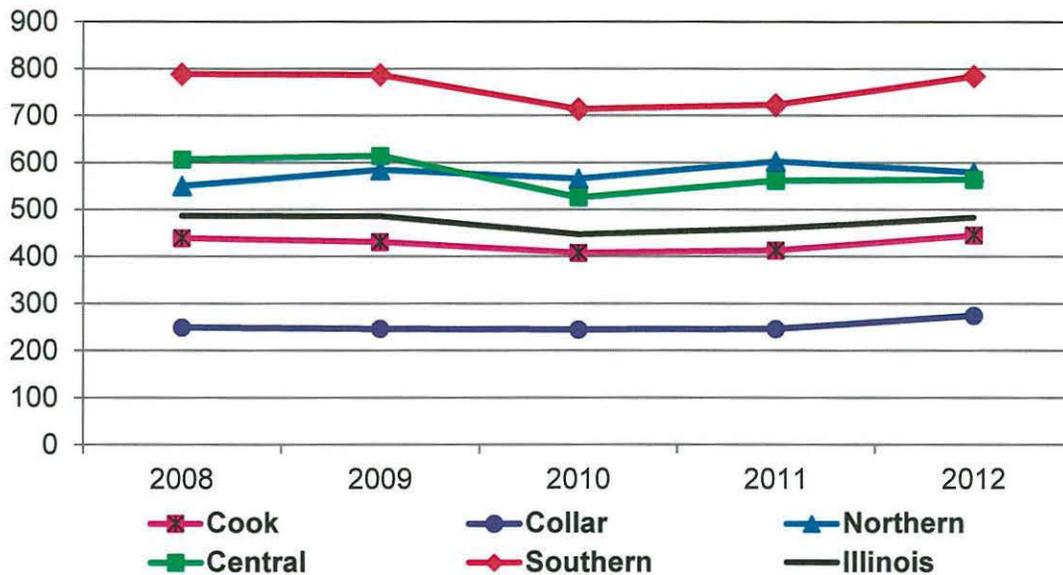
- Over five years, 2008 to 2012, nearly 41,000 cases of child sexual abuse were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), averaging 8,154 reports each year. The rate of reported child sexual abuse cases remained stable during this period, with a statewide average of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

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



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

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



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

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

## IV PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

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

### A. Identified Mission Statement and Goals

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

Goals:

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

**a. Reduction of Domestic Violence-related Homicides**

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

**B. Priority Areas**

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

***Purpose Area: Specialized Units***

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

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

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

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

**Sexual assault medical advocacy**

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

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

#### Domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution

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

#### Domestic violence law enforcement

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

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

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

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

#### Services for underserved areas of victim groups

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

#### Transitional housing services

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

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

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

#### Services to female inmates

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

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

#### Services to victims of domestic violence

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

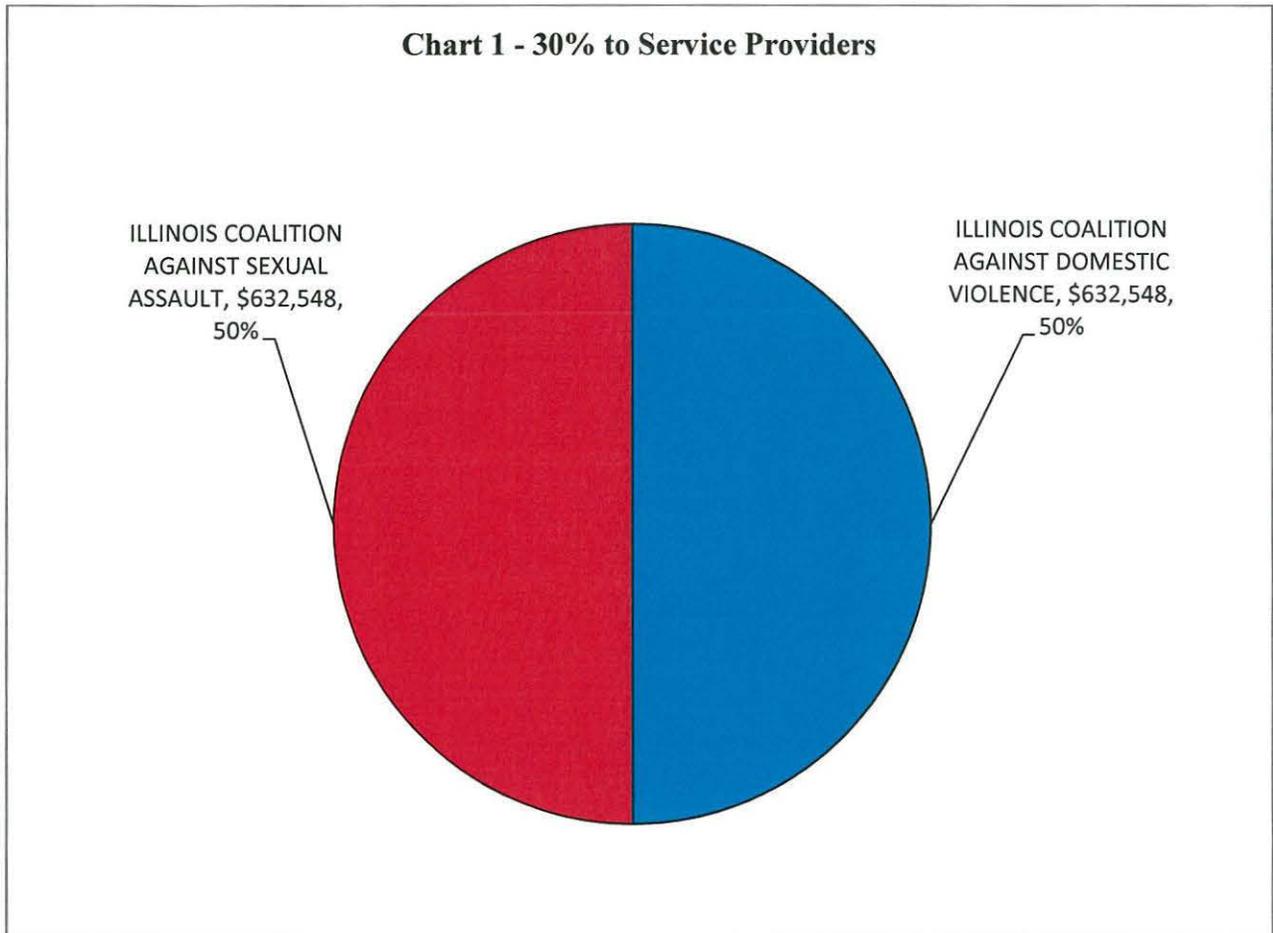
The Help Line is staffed by trained and certified domestic violence advocates known as Victim Information and Referral Advocates (VIRAs) who are employed by the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network. VIRAs are on-site and available to answer calls 24-hours a day, 365 days a year.

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

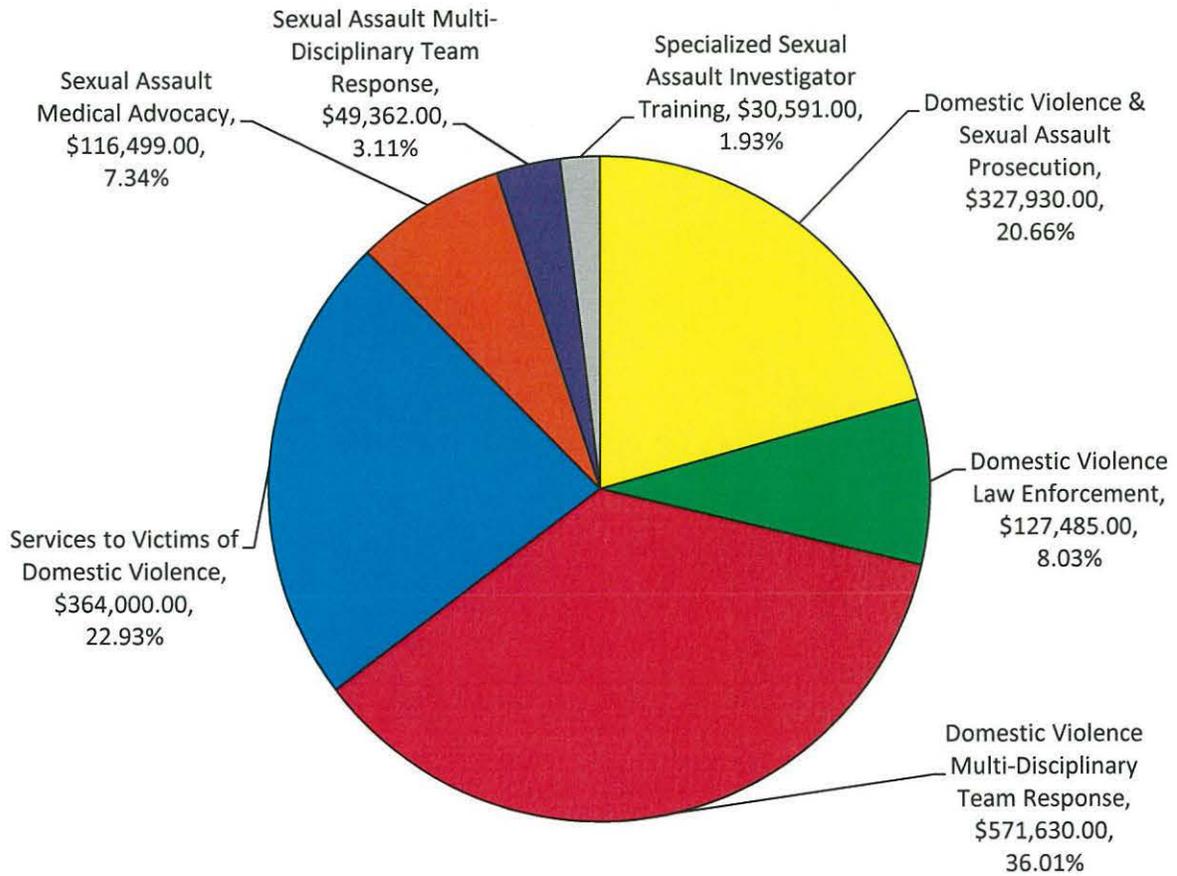
The Help Line receives calls for assistance and information from across Illinois. Callers are provided with immediate information about their rights and options and when desired, are offered a direct three-way linkage to community-based domestic violence resources including shelter, counseling, legal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

**b. Current Distribution of STOP VAWA Funds by Discipline**

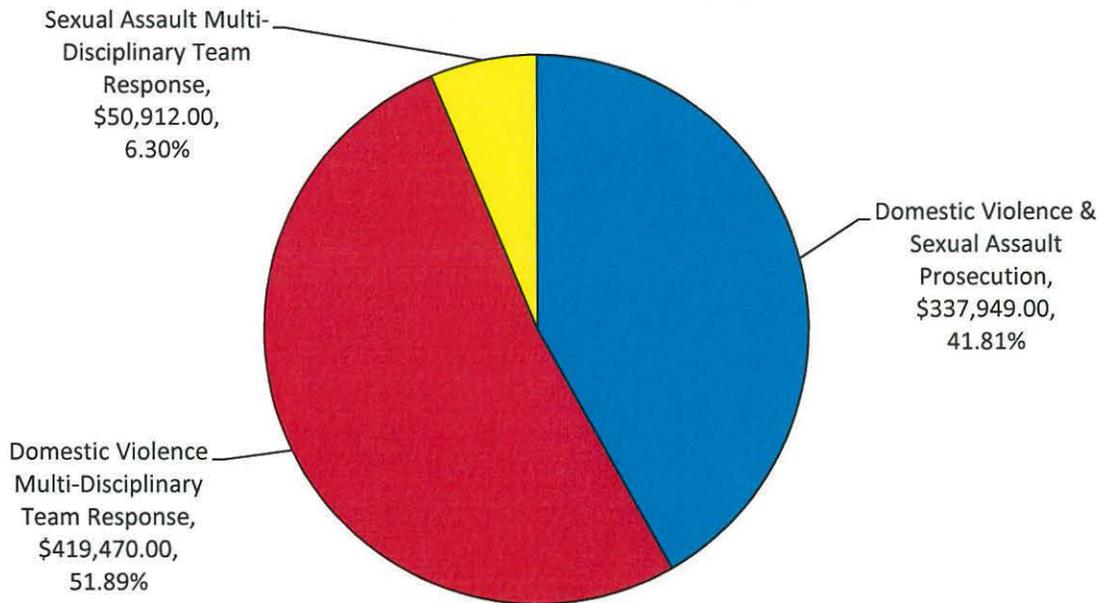
VAWA funds must be allocated among five program areas for each individual federal fiscal year award according to the VAWA guidelines. In Illinois, designations are made from funds allocated from each of the program areas and tracked accordingly. Charts 1 through 5 illustrate fund distribution within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



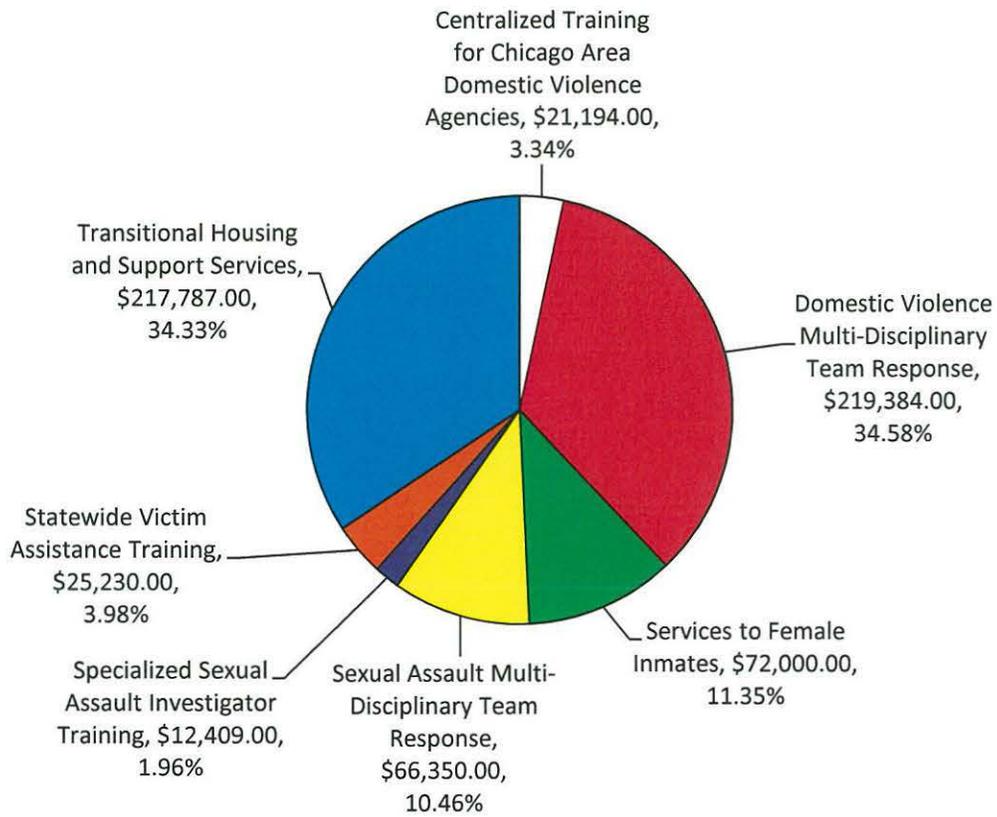
**Chart 2 - 25% to Law Enforcement Programs**



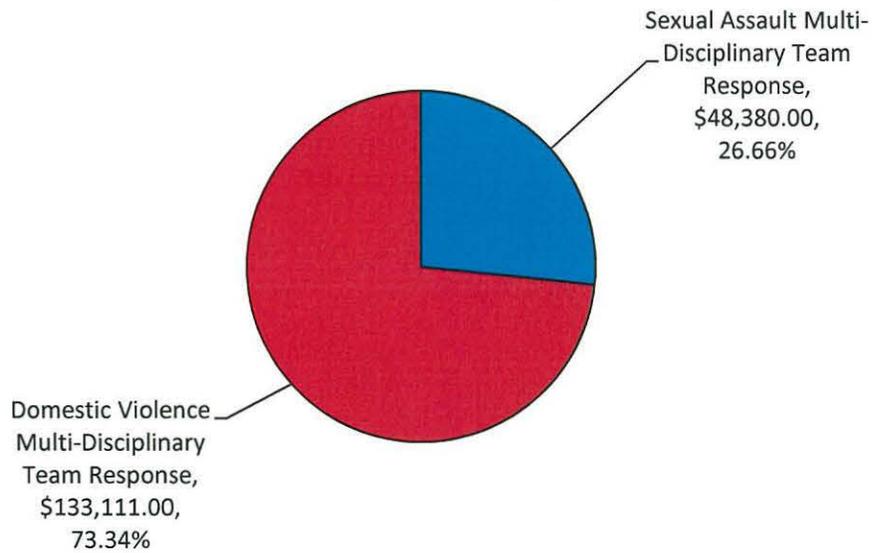
**Chart 3 - 25% to Prosecution Programs**



**Chart 4 - 15% for Discretionary Spending**



**Chart 5 - 5% to Court Programs**



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

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

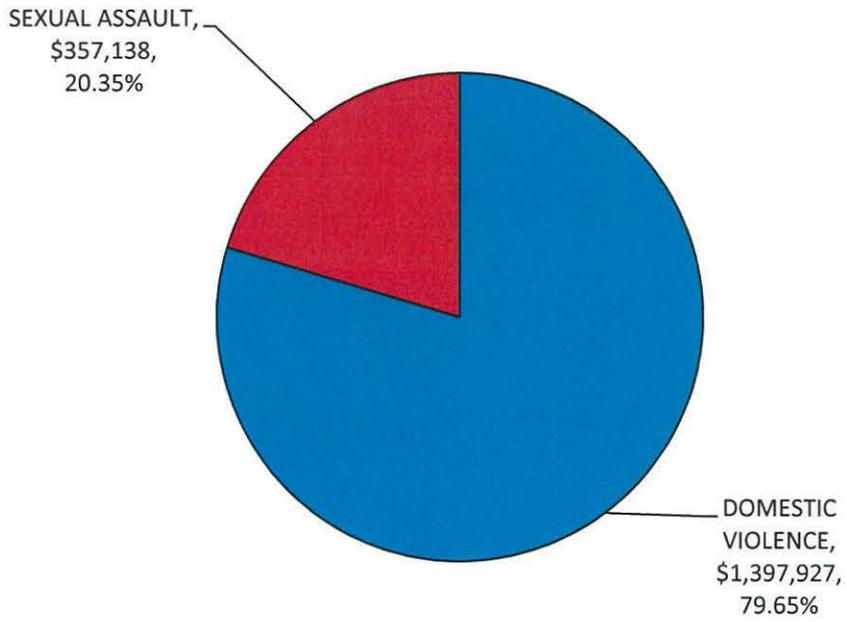
*c. Documentation of Need, Intent, and Results*

See Appendix (D)

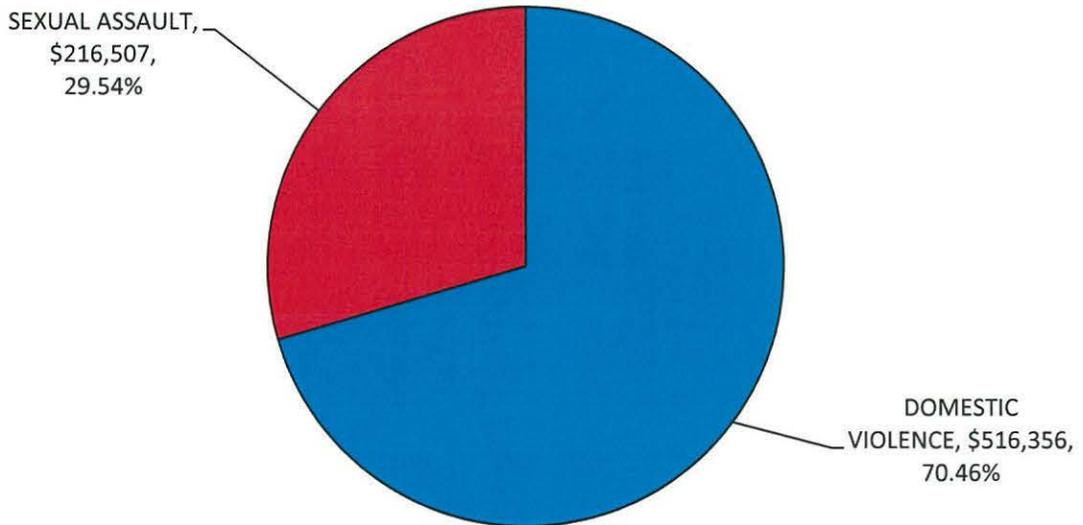
*d. 20% Sexual Assault Set a Side*

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

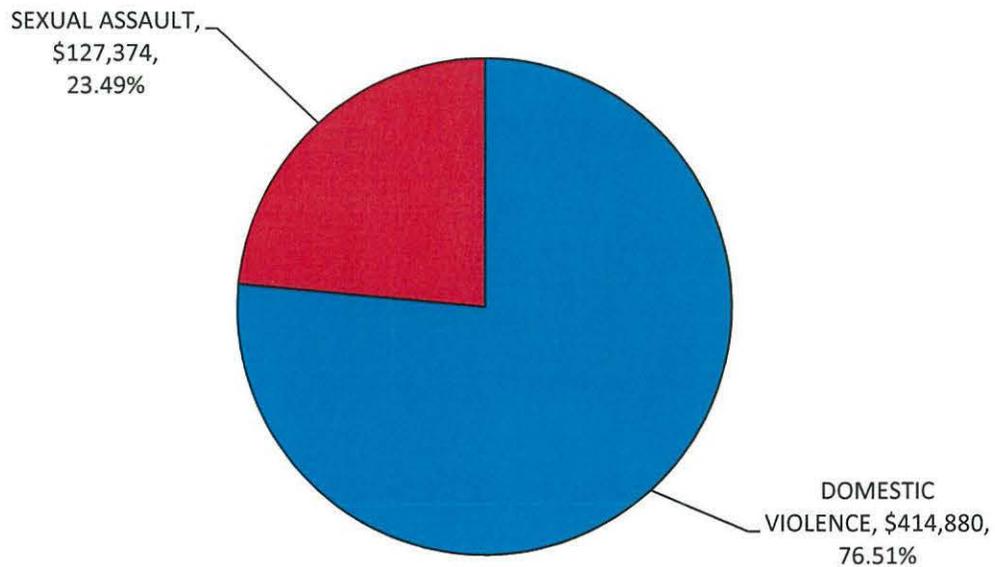
**Chart 1 - Law Enforcement Funds**



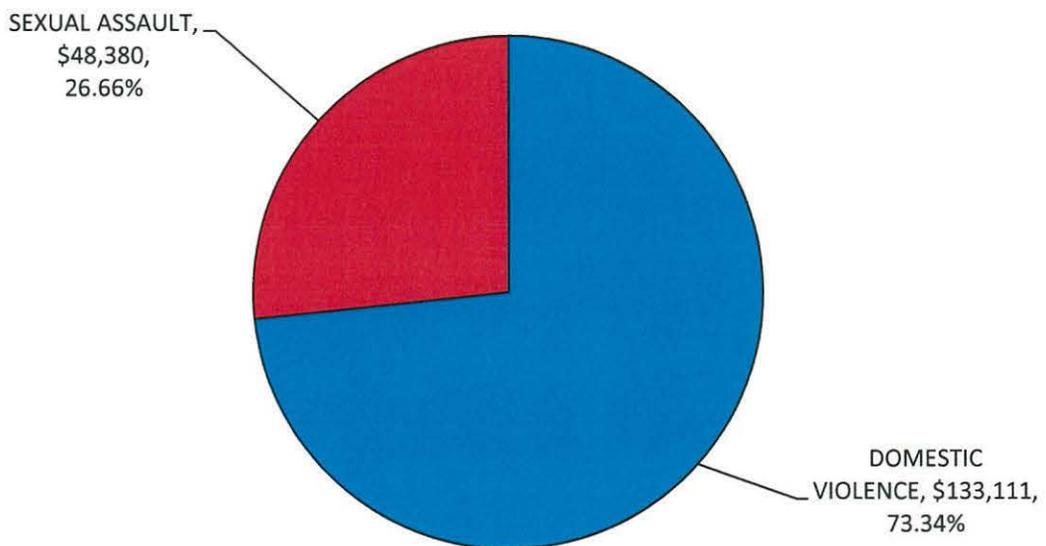
**Chart 2 - Prosecution Funds**



**Chart 3 - Discretionary Funds**



**Chart 4 - Court Program Funds**



### *C. Grant-making Strategy and Funding Cycle*

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

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

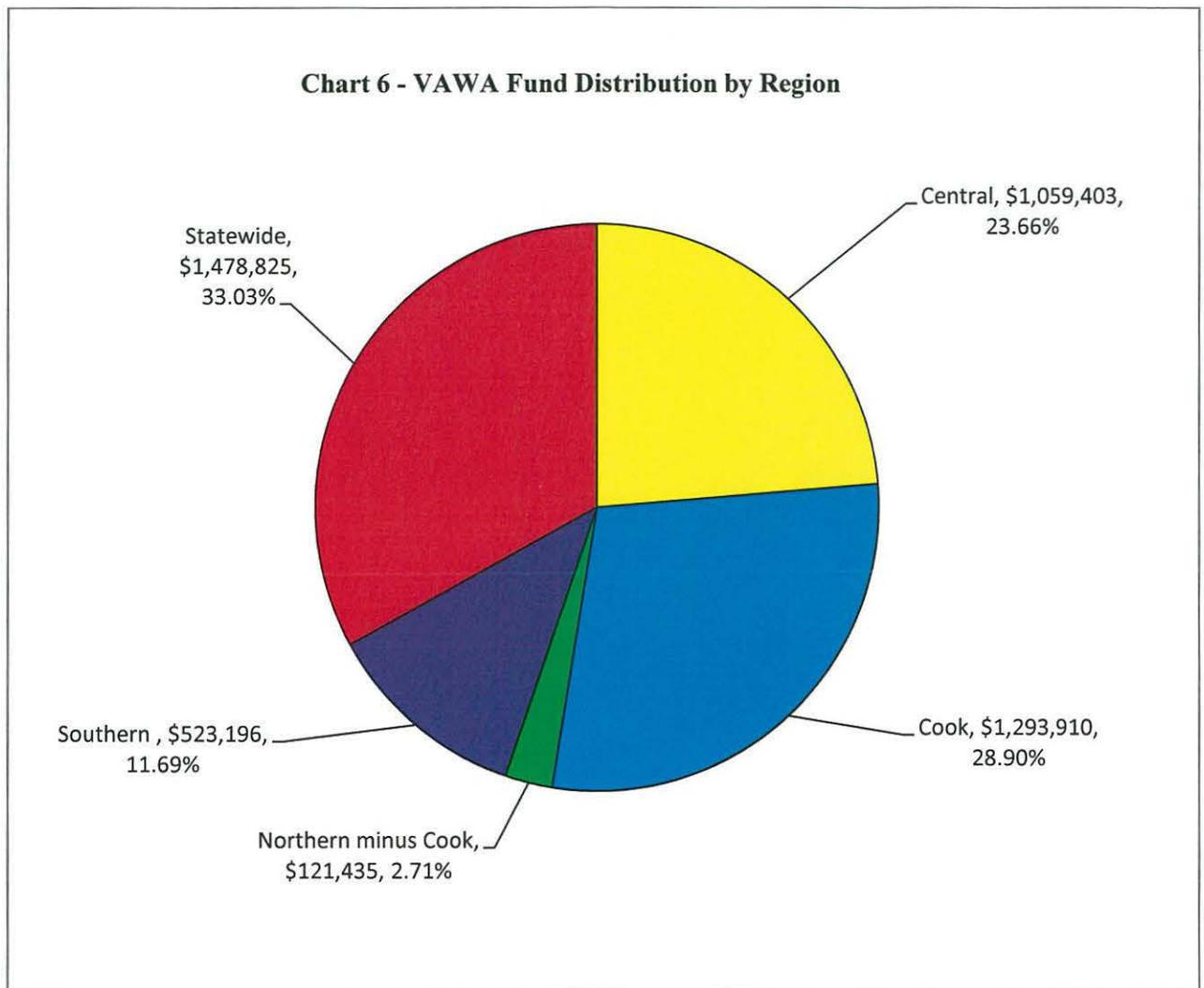
These grants run on a 12-month basis. Grantees were given an initial three year funding period, but have been continued as per the recommendation of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee at their subsequent meetings. Grant writing trainings are periodically provided by the agency, and technical assistance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

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

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

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

**State Distribution of Funding by Region**



**D. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS**

**a. State Set A Side for Culturally Specific Communities**

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

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

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

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

## **V. CONCLUSION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**John Harvey**  
Executive Director  
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.

**LaMar Hasbrouck**  
Executive Director  
Illinois Department of Public Health

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

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

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

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

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

**Sharmilie Majmudar**  
Executive Director  
Rape Victim Advocates

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

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

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

**Jane Merrill**  
Manager Advocacy and Community  
Engagement  
Center on Halsted

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

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

**Sharon Spinks**  
Administrator  
Illinois Department of Human Services

**Sandra Wortham**  
Deputy Director: Domestic Violence Division  
Chicago Police Department

**Holly Zielke**  
Program Coordinator  
Office of Elder Abuse

## Appendix B

### *Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting*

Tuesday, October 22, 2013  
From 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.  
&  
Wednesday, October 23, 2013  
From 9 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

#### Agenda – Day One – October 22, 2013

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

Agenda – Day Two – October 23, 2013

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

**Appendix C**  
Documentation of Participation

### Sign In Sheet

10/22/13

Mr./Ms.	First Name	Last Name	Title	Department	Designee	Attendee Signature	Date
Honorable	Anita	Alvarez	State's Attorney	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Nicole Kramer	<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Dawn	Dalton	Executive Director	Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/2013
Ms.	Kandice	Kane	Chief Operating Officer	Cure Violence/University of Illinois at Chicago		<i>[Signature]</i>	10-22-13
Ms.	Neusa	Gaytan	Program Director	Mujeres Latinas en Accion		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Sharon	Spinks	Administrator	Illinois Department of Human Services		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Honorable	Lisa	Madigan	Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General	Cindy Hora	<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Leslie	Landis	Chief Court Administrator	Domestic Violence Division Circuit Court of Cook County		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Billie	Larkin	Executive Director	Children's Advocacy Centers of IL		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Mr.	Garry	McCarthy	Superintendent	Chicago Police Department	Sandra Wortham	<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Polly	Poskin	Executive Director	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault		<i>[Signature]</i>	10-22-13
Ms.	Jane	Merrill	Program Manager	Center on Halsted		<i>[Signature]</i>	10-22-13
Ms.	Itedal	Shalabi	Executive Director	Arab American Family Services		<i>[Signature]</i>	
Ms.	Vickie	Smith	Executive Director	Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/24/13
Mr.	Kevin	McClain	Executive Director	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	?		
Ms.	Holly	Zielke	Program Coordinator	Office of Elder Abuse			
Ms.	Sharmilie	Majmudar	Executive Director	Rape Victim Advocates		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Ms.	Lisa	Jacobs	Program Manager	Loyola University-Chicago Illinois Models for Change Initiative	CHAIR	<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22/13
Honorable	Carrie	Boyd	State's Attorney	Pike County State's Attorney's Office			
Mr.	Mark	Parr	Executive Director	Children's Advocacy Center of NW Cook County		<i>[Signature]</i>	10/22
Dr.	LaMar	Hasbrouck	Executive Director	Illinois Department of Public Health	?		
Mr.	John	Harvey	Executive Director	Chestnut Health Systems, Inc	N/A	<i>[Signature]</i>	

Kanako Ishida

331

*[Handwritten signature]*

Sign In Sheet

10/23/13

Mr./Ms.	First Name	Last Name	Title	Department	Designee	Attendee Signature	Date
Honorable	Anita	Alvarez	State's Attorney	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Nicole Kramer	<i>Nicole Kramer</i>	10/23
Ms.	Dawn	Dalton	Executive Director	Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network		<i>Dawn Dalton</i>	10/23/2013
Ms.	Kandice	Kane	Chief Operating Officer	Cure Violence/University of Illinois at Chicago		<i>Kandice Kane</i>	10-23-13
Ms.	Neusa	Gaytan	Program Director	Mujeres Latinas en Accion		<i>Neusa Gaytan</i>	
Ms.	Sharon	Spinks	Administrator	Illinois Department of Human Services		<i>Sharon Spinks</i>	10/23/13
Honorable	Lisa	Madigan	Attorney General	Office of the Attorney General	Cindy Hora	<i>Cindy Hora</i>	10/23/13
Ms.	Leslie	Landis	Chief Court Administrator	Domestic Violence Division Circuit Court of Cook County		<i>Leslie Landis</i>	10/23/13
Ms.	Billie	Larkin	Executive Director	Children's Advocacy Centers of IL		<i>Billie Larkin</i>	10/23/13
Mr.	Garry	McCarthy	Superintendent	Chicago Police Department	Sandra Wortham	<i>Sandra Wortham</i>	10/23/13
Ms.	Polly	Poskin	Executive Director	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault		<i>Polly Poskin</i>	10-23-13
Ms.	Jane	Merrill	Program Manger	Center on Halsted		<i>Jane Merrill</i>	10-23-13
Ms.	Itedal	Shalabi	Executive Director	Arab American Family Services		<i>Itedal Shalabi</i>	
Ms.	Vickie	Smith	Executive Director	Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence		<i>Vickie Smith</i>	10-23-13
Mr.	Kevin	McClain	Executive Director	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	?		
Ms.	Holly	Zielke	Program Coordinator	Office of Elder Abuse			
Ms.	Sharmilie	Majmudar	Executive Director	Rape Victim Advocates		<i>Sharmilie Majmudar</i>	10/23/13
Ms.	Lisa	Jacobs	Program Manager	Loyola University-Chicago Illinois Models for Change Initiative	CHAIR	<i>Lisa Jacobs</i>	10/23/13
Honorable	Carrie	Boyd	State's Attorney	Pike County State's Attorney's Office			
Mr.	Mark	Parr	Executive Director	Children's Advocacy Center of NW Cook County		<i>Mark Parr</i>	10/23/13
Dr.	LaMar	Hasbrouck	Executive Director	Illinois Department of Public Health	?		
Mr.	John	Harvey	Executive Director	Chestnut Health Systems, Inc	N/A	<i>John Harvey</i>	10/23/13

Kanako Ishida Research Analyst

Juvenile Justice Initiative

*Kanako Ishida*

10/23/2013



One Mission, One Voice

March 3, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 W. Adams, Suite 200  
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), I am writing this letter in support of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA) efforts to develop a STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) implementation plan for the State of Illinois. As a member of ICJIA's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee, we have successfully planned for the development of meaningful and collaborative programs that will reduce and prevent violence against women and provide victims with quality services, particularly in the areas of Illinois that are underserved. Our agency was honored to participate in this intensive planning process with a committee comprised of multidisciplinary and highly experienced members from all over the state.

I commend ICJIA for its efforts to end violence against women in Illinois and look forward to continuing our participation in the collaborative work to bring this about.

Sincerely,

Vickie M. Smith  
Executive Director/CEO



March 5, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, I would like to thank you for including ICASA in planning and implementation of grant funding through the Violence Against Women Act. The Violence Against Women Act has enabled victims of sexual assault to receive critical services that were previously not available. In addition, VAWA makes it possible for sexual assault crisis centers, criminal justice and medical systems and state government to collaborate on the most effective, sensitive responses to sexual assault victims.

As part of the Authority's Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services, I have appreciated being included in planning and development of programs that respond to violence against women. This Committee, with members from the criminal justice system and the victim services community, has successfully expanded and enhanced services for sexual assault and domestic violence victims.

VAWA funds have enabled sexual assault crisis centers in Illinois to establish 15 satellite offices. Staff and volunteers at these offices have developed 24-hour crisis services in communities that were previously unserved. Satellite services reach unserved rural areas and in metropolitan Chicago neighborhoods that were previously underserved due to language and cultural barriers. These communities would otherwise have little or no access to sexual assault crisis services without the vital support of the VAWA S.T.O.P. Grant funds.

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault commends the Authority for its leadership and inclusiveness in the collaboration effort to build victim services. We look forward to continuing our work with you and other members of the VAWA planning team to support survivors of sexual violence and create safer communities for all of Illinois' citizens.

Sincerely,

  
Polly Poskin  
Executive Director



State of Illinois  
Circuit Court of Cook County  
Domestic Violence Division

Sebastian T. Patti  
Presiding Judge

555 West Harrison Street  
Suite 4400  
Chicago, Illinois 60607  
(312) 325-9000  
Fax: (312) 325-9017

March 6, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the Domestic Violence Division (DVD) of the Circuit Court of Cook County, I am writing this letter in support of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA's) implementation plan for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding for the State of Illinois. In my capacity as the DVD's Court Administrator I am aware of how the VAWA funds administered by the ICJIA support the court's work of criminal prosecutions and providing vital legal protections for victims of domestic and sexual violence.

In 2014, the DVD heard 8,092 petitions for orders of protection in our civil courtrooms as well as over 16,000 criminal cases which included an additional 2,500 orders of protection filed in conjunction with those prosecutions. The majority of the people utilizing the DVD are low income. The age range is expansive including elderly and minors in dating relationships with adults. The relationships vary with approximately 34% of all victims involved in dating relationships, another 17% married, and an additional 23% having children in common but are not married. Most of the victims are people of color and many are non-English speaking, primarily Spanish or Polish speakers. VAWA funding supports advocacy programs, prosecution efforts and civil legal services without which the DVD could not fulfill its mission of providing legal protection for victims and accountability for those who commit acts of domestic violence. The DVD benefits from the results of the VAWA grant administration of ICJIA and would be hindered in the delivery of necessary legal and supportive services for victims but for the funds the ICJIA provides to the VAWA funded grantees and the court.

Having participated in ICJIA's past planning process I recognize that those efforts have enhanced collaboration. The work of ICJIA in supporting an intensive planning process with a committee comprised of multidisciplinary, experienced members is impressive. We commend ICJIA for its work to end violence against women and look forward to continuing our participation in the collaborative work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leslie Landis".

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



March 10, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Mr. Cutrone:

Thank you for including Rape Victim Advocates in the planning process for FFY14 STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding. I appreciated the opportunity to provide input about the services to be funded under this program during the planning meetings. I am confident that the VAWA implementation plan that was developed through this process will address the needs and services which we collectively identified as priorities, including responding to underserved populations.

As you know, Rape Victim Advocates serves survivors of sexual violence and their non-offending significant others in Chicago – we provide 24-hour crisis response to 14 hospitals across the city. We also provide comprehensive counseling and advocacy services free of charge to women, adolescents, children and men. In addition, we provide prevention education to thousands of youth, faith community members, social service staff, teachers, parents and other committed community members. Our services reach thousands of survivors and their loved ones who would otherwise have no access to sexual assault crisis and prevention services.

Please be assured that Rape Victim Advocates will continue to be a partner to ICJIA to effectively aid victims of sexual violence.

Sincerely,

Sharmili Majmudar  
Executive Director



March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 W. Adams St, Suite 200  
Chicago, IL 60606

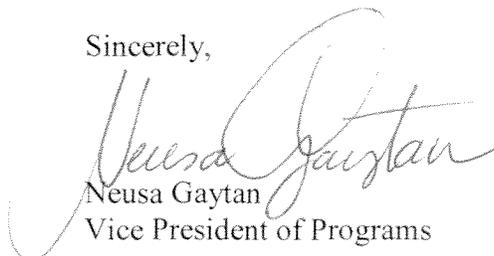
Dear Director Cutrone,

I am writing this letter in support of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA) work to develop a STOP Violence Against Women Act implementation plan, and to thank the Authority for including our agency in its development and planning process through the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee. I appreciate the opportunity to give input through the Ad Hoc Committee about the services to be funded under this program, and to advocate for the needs of minority and underserved survivors. Our long collaboration with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has yielded a network of victim services that respond to underserved populations and geographic areas and that are standardized throughout the state.

As you know, Mujeres Latinas en Acción serves primarily monolingual Spanish speaking survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence in the Chicagoland area. My organization is one of the few organizations that recognizes the great need for tailored services on behalf of immigrants and limited English proficiency individuals, especially when they are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Existing services for victims with language barriers do not always consider cultural differences and special needs required to assist the victims. Mujeres is particularly proud to have participated in the development of the ICJIA's VAWA STOP implementation plan to advocate for the needs of minority and underserved communities and help ensure quality services to all victims.

Mujeres Latinas en Accion commends the Illinois Criminal Justice Authority's leadership in this effort to build victims services in Illinois and looks forward to continued collaboration with the members of the planning committee to ensure quality services for all victims.

Sincerely,



Neusa Gaytan  
Vice President of Programs



Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois  
leading • educating • collaborating

March 12, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

As a panel member on the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee (VSAHC) and attending the two-day meetings in October 2013, as well as having been a long standing VSAHC committee member, it is my privilege to write a letter of support identifying the process and capabilities that are entrusted to this panel.

The underserved populations are a significant and constant topic to mobilizing the diverse resources the committee's representatives include. With the size of Illinois, the demographics of large urban and sprawling rural districts, the innovation of service delivery coupled with the maintenance of programs doing real work is imperative. As the Executive Director of Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) in Illinois, the panel's inclusion of the work of CACs, the collaborative effort among the participants, all makes the services rendered in Illinois remarkable.

I appreciate the effort and the lead that the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority takes in defining the needs in Illinois and allowing each service area to be seated and most importantly heard.

Thank you for your consideration,

Billie Larkin  
Executive Director



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
STATE OF ILLINOIS

**Lisa Madigan**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 13, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 700  
Chicago, IL 60606

RE: **VAWA STOP Funding for FFY14**

Dear Mr. Cutrone:

I am writing to express the support of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General for continued Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP funding administered by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (the Authority). Attorney General Lisa Madigan is committed to eradicating violence against women. She has designated me to serve on the Authority's Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services. As Chief of the Crime Victim Services Division, I am familiar with the importance of crime victim services and the hurdles that must be overcome to provide adequate services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The other members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services are individuals working directly with victims and individuals in various agencies in the criminal justice system. The Committee met on two days in October 2013 to discuss best practices for assisting women who are victims of violence, where in the state those services are needed and how to best serve underserved populations. At the end of the two days, the Committee identified priorities and made recommendations to the Authority regarding the allocation of funds for victim services, including funds from the VAWA STOP program. The Authority's grant awards of the VAWA STOP funds reflect the Committee's priorities and recommendations. The funded programs provide must needed services to Illinois women who are victims of violence.

If there is anything I can do to ensure continued VAWA STOP funding for Illinois women who are victims of violence, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cynthia M. Hora".

Cynthia M. Hora  
Assistant Attorney General  
Chief, Crime Victim Services Division



**THE CHILDREN'S  
ADVOCACY CENTER**  
OF NORTH & NORTHWEST  
COOK COUNTY

*A healing place for abused children.*

March 13, 2014

Mr. Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Mr. Cutrone:

The Children's Advocacy Center of North and Northwest Cook County is pleased to write this letter in support of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) and its application for FFY14 STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding.

As a member of the ICJIA Victim Service Ad Hoc Committee, our agency works closely with the ICJIA in identifying service needs and gaps and updating funding priorities. This includes our participation in the October 2013 committee meetings where the VAWA implementation plan was developed. For nearly twenty-five years, the Children's Advocacy Center has been serving child victims of sexual abuse and/or severe physical abuse, and their non-offending family members. The Children's Advocacy Center looks forward to continuing this relationship to ensure that the service needs of victims of abuse and maltreatment are appropriately addressed.

Throughout the years, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has demonstrated a commitment to addressing the needs of victims of abuse, maltreatment and violence. The VAWA implementation plan will address the needs and services identified as priorities by the Committee, and will target underserved populations, including those for immigrant populations. This Children's Advocacy Center of North and Northwest Cook County will continue to work collaboratively with the ICJIA and supports its application for FFY14 STOP VAWA funding.

Sincerely,

Mark C. Parr, LCSW  
Executive Director  
Children's Advocacy Center of  
North and Northwest Cook County

640 ILLINOIS BOULEVARD  
HOFFMAN ESTATES, IL 60169

847.885.0100 FAX 847.885.0187 WWW.CACHELPS.ORG



Jack Cutrone  
Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

As a member of the FFY14 Violence Against Women Act planning team I am pleased to provide this letter supporting implementation of the plan the team prepared and offering the assistance of Cure Violence in bringing the plan to life. We at Cure Violence are particularly interested in violence being viewed as a behavior that is reinforced by peer and community norms. We are therefore committed to working with the Authority and others to assure the needs and services outlined in the plan are addressed along with the needs of underserved populations.

Please contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Candice M. Kane, Ph.D., J.D.  
Chief Operating Officer

**Appendix D**  
Documentation of Need, Intent and Result by Discipline



Rahm Emanuel  
Mayor

Department of Police • City of Chicago  
3510 South Michigan Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60653

Garry F. McCarthy  
Superintendent of Police

Jack Cutrone, Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams St., Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

February 28, 2014

Dear Director Cutrone:

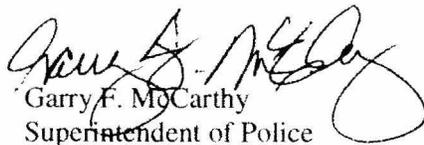
The Chicago Police Department (CPD) Domestic Violence Program strives to be a Model Domestic Violence Program and to reduce the incidence of domestic violence. As we enter into another year of VAWA-supported program operations (as part of a unified effort which includes the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence) we acknowledge your Agency's positive impact in helping to build the successes of our Domestic Violence Program.

ICJIA's VAWA grants continue to fund two key CPD positions, a Training Technician and a Chief Operations Research Analyst (CORA). The Training Technician provides domestic violence training based on the *Chicago Response protocol* used by responders to create a caring and effective response to victims of domestic violence to CPD officers serving all of Chicago's many diverse communities, along with specialized domestic violence training (e.g. Shaken Baby Syndrome; Elder Abuse) to prepare officers to respond to domestic violence service calls. This training is also offered to Victim Service providers. The CORA analyzes CPD domestic violence data and works with the Domestic Violence Operations Coordinator in examining patterns and trends. The CORA also responds to all requests for domestic violence statistical data and prepares data reports that are posted on CPD's inter/intranet. The CORA supports the development of training curricula by providing the Training Technician with developing crime trends data and identifies areas in need of immediate resource focus.

ICJIA VAWA funding allows CPD to revise, reprint, and distribute the *Chicago Response to Domestic Violence* to service providers and citizens in English and multiple languages. This brochure is also being used city-wide as a training tool for police officers and is available to citizens on the CPD website. Clearly, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has supported CPD's Domestic Violence Program in its growth and development of meaningful services to the citizens of Chicago.

The Chicago Police Department appreciates your support for our efforts to bring an end to domestic violence and to improve our response when it does occur, and we will rely upon your continued support in 2014 as we continue these efforts and address new initiatives, including the issues of teen dating violence and stalking.

Sincerely,

  
Garry F. McCarthy  
Superintendent of Police  
Chicago Police Department



One Mission, One Voice

March 3, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 W. Adams, Suite 200  
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), I would like to strongly support your efforts to obtain grant funding for Illinois from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). This act has been crucial to Illinois in its support of collaborative efforts between law enforcement, prosecutors, and domestic violence programs to respond to the needs of victims and their dependents.

ICJIA's Ad Hoc Committee on victim services has effectively planned for the development of collaborative programs through the STOP grants. Our participation on this committee with other professionals has made that planning process inclusive of a variety of points of view. ICJIA can be congratulated on its leadership in this effort.

The STOP grants to local domestic violence programs have focused on unserved and underserved victims in Illinois. The VAWA funds support five programs to staff satellite offices in rural counties where no other presence of services for victims of domestic violence existed previously. It also provides funds to nine programs to provide services to Latinas that are monolingual in Spanish and who face other cultural barriers. Finally, VAWA STOP provides funds to three agencies to provide services to women who have chemical dependency problems and are victims of domestic violence. Prior to this funding these women did not have access to the kind for services that would adequately address both issues.

During SFY13, these projects provided service to 6,050 survivors of domestic violence. Clients served by the VAWA STOP funded projects are very diverse in their demographic profiles and that doesn't typically change much from year to year. VAWA STOP projects serve clients of all ages, genders, races, marital status and disability status. Of those clients served last year, 89% were women; 65% identified White as their race; 16% identified Black/African American as their race; 28% identified Latino/Hispanic as their ethnicity. Approximately 34% of the clients were between the ages of 18 and 29 and another 29% were between the ages of 30 and 39. Roughly 15% had limited English skills requiring an interpreter of which 93% were Spanish speaking clients. 39% were married; 38% were single; 12% were divorced. We anticipate that FY14 demographic information on clients served by VAWA STOP grants will remain consistent with demographic patterns from previous years.

ICADV looks forward to working with ICJIA in our efforts to stop domestic violence in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Vickie M. Smith  
Executive Director/CEO

EMPOWERING WOMEN. EXPANDING AWARENESS. ERADICATING VIOLENCE.

ICADV ~ 801 South Eleventh Street ~ Springfield, IL 62703  
[www.ilcadv.org](http://www.ilcadv.org) ~ [ilcadv@ilcadv.org](mailto:ilcadv@ilcadv.org) ~ phone: 217-789-2830 ~ fax: 217-789-1939 ~ TTY: 217-241-0376



March 5, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Street, Suite 200  
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

Thank you and your staff for working with the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) to program VAWA S.T.O.P. funds to expand access to sexual assault services in Illinois. ICASA provides crisis intervention, advocacy and counseling services to sexual assault victims throughout Illinois. As you know, Illinois has large rural areas of the state that were once unserved or underserved by sexual assault crisis centers. Specific populations in urban areas have likewise been underserved due to cultural and/or language barriers.

VAWA funds awarded to ICASA and subcontracted to sexual assault centers have expanded accessibility of sexual assault services for underserved and unserved communities through the establishment of satellite offices. In the first year of the VAWA program (SFY96), ICASA established eight satellite projects. In SFY14, 15 satellite projects are serving 22 counties across the state. Nine of these satellites are located in northern Illinois, two in the central region and four in the southern region. These satellite programs are required to provide 24-hour access to crisis intervention, 24-hour medical advocacy and advocacy throughout the criminal justice process. The primary focus of these projects is to promote trauma recovery and to maximize medical care and criminal justice response to victims of sexual violence.

These satellite programs provide culturally competent services in African-American, Latino and Arab-American communities as well as rural areas and GLBT communities who would otherwise receive no advocacy or counseling in the aftermath of sexual assault. The programs serve male and female victims of all ages. The VAWA S.T.O.P. funds will make it possible to sustain outreach and service delivery in these communities. As you know, these services would not be possible without VAWA S.T.O.P. funding.

We will continue all currently funded services with ongoing VAWA funds and look forward to your continued support and the assistance of your excellent staff.

Sincerely,

Polly Poskin  
Executive Director



State of Illinois  
Circuit Court of Cook County  
Domestic Violence Division

Sebastian T. Patti  
Presiding Judge

March 6, 2014

Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams, Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the Domestic Violence Division (DVD) of the Circuit Court of Cook County, I am writing this letter in support of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's (ICJIA) administration of VAWA funding for the State of Illinois. In my capacity as the DVD's Court Administrator I am aware of how the VAWA funds administered by the ICJIA support the court's work now and hopefully in the future.

The DVD includes domestic violence criminal prosecution cases as well as cases involving civil legal protections for victims of domestic and sexual violence. In 2013, the DVD heard over 8,092 petitions for orders of protection in our civil courtrooms as well as over 17,000 criminal cases which included an additional 3,000 plus orders of protection filed in conjunction with those prosecutions. The majority of the people utilizing the DVD are low income. The age range is expansive including elderly and minors in dating relationships with adults. The relationships vary with approximately 34% of all victims involved in dating relationships, another 17% married, and an additional 23% having children in common. Most of the victims are people of color and many are non-English speaking, primarily Spanish or Polish speakers.

For the court, VAWA funding is needed to support specialized personnel in the Office of the Chief Judge. Some specialized personnel (Help Desk staff) respond to people who enter the courthouse offering initial check-in while triaging individuals to sources of further assistance. Other specialized staff, the Court Administrator, provides case coordination and courtroom logistical support while addressing procedural issues, troubleshooting problems and responding to complaints. To provide aid to otherwise pro se victims, the Court Administrator oversees both law student and pro bono lawyer efforts at the Chicago courthouse. Having developed a data collection process the Court Administrator analyzes and reports the outcomes of this review to the DVD judges as well as other department heads and stakeholder groups. The Court Administrator maintains stakeholder relationships by convening and providing staff support to many work groups while carrying those efforts forward in working with judicial staff to implement enhancements. Additional staff, the Suburban Coordinator, supports coordination while ensuring uniformity of practice in the suburban locations of the DVD. The Suburban Coordinator convenes suburban stakeholders to address each suburb's unique issues. Without the work of all these staff members the DVD would be curtailed in examining objective data, seeking input of key partners and stakeholders toward building best practice as no other court personnel has time outside of specific case processing functions to attend to such work. The DVD would also utilize funding for judicial training, training of court interpreters and/or probation department employees all of whom fall under the Office of the Chief Judge.

We commend ICJIA for its work to end domestic and sexual violence and look forward to continuing our participation in the collaborative work required of us all in maximizing the use of VAWA funding locally.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leslie Landis".

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



# STATE'S ATTORNEYS APPELLATE PROSECUTOR

Administrative Office • 725 South Second Street • Springfield, IL 62704 • 217-782-1628 • Fax 217-782-6305

PATRICK J. DELFINO  
DIRECTOR

March 12, 2014

BRIAN J. TOWNE  
CHAIRMAN

DEPUTY DIRECTORS  
SECOND DISTRICT:  
LAWRENCE M. BAUER

THIRD DISTRICT:  
TERRY A. MERTEL

FOURTH DISTRICT:  
DAVID J. ROBINSON

FIFTH DISTRICT:  
STEPHEN E. NORRIS

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
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STATE'S ATTORNEY  
COOK COUNTY

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STATE'S ATTORNEY  
WINNEBAGO COUNTY

JOSEPH H. McMAHON  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
KANE COUNTY

THIRD DISTRICT:  
JAMIE BOYD  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
KANKAKEE COUNTY

TERENCE M. PATTON  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
HENRY COUNTY

BRIAN J. TOWNE  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
LASALLE COUNTY

FOURTH DISTRICT:  
BEN GOETTEN  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
JERSEY COUNTY

JOHN C. MILHISER  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
SANGAMON COUNTY

FIFTH DISTRICT:  
JUSTIN HOOD  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
HAMILTON COUNTY

BRENDAN F. KELLY  
STATE'S ATTORNEY  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

[www.ilsaap.org](http://www.ilsaap.org)

Mr. Jack Cutrone  
Executive Director  
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
300 West Adams Suite 200  
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

Re: S\*T\*O\*P\* Violence Against Women Act FFY14

Dear Executive Director Cutrone:

On behalf of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, I would like to strongly support Illinois' planning efforts towards the use of S\*T\*O\*P\* Violence Against Women Act funds for Federal Fiscal Year 2014. This Act addresses serious issues in Illinois and provides a framework for public/private sector collaboration that began with funds from previous years and is needed to continue those programs.

The State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor is requesting continued VAWA funding for FFY14 to present ongoing training for professionals in the criminal justice system including prosecutors, law enforcement, victim advocates, and the judiciary.

The goals and expected results of these conferences include:

1. Presentations that highlight successful methods for prosecuting domestic violence and sexual assault cases with emphasis on victim sensitivity; and
2. Collaborations with law enforcement and victim advocates to increase community safety and provide quality services for victims.

The demographics will comprise all domestic violence and sexual assault victims and will encompass all ethnicities, races, ages, and genders.

We look forward to continuing our participation in the planning process as well as the implementation of Illinois' plan. These funds will assist in addressing critical issues towards reducing violence against women through collaborative responses.

Very truly yours,

  
Patrick J. Delfino  
Director

PJD:ij