

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

## **Meeting Notice**

#### Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Monday, September 18, 2006 From 1 p.m. – 4 p.m. & Tuesday, September 19, 2006 From 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016 Chicago, Illinois

#### Agenda – Day One – September 18, 2006

- < Call to Order & Roll Call
- 1. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting
- 2. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation
  - > Funding History
  - Program Descriptions
- 3. Research and Analysis Unit Presentation
  - Current VAWA Programs
  - ➤ InfoNet
- 4. Discussion
- < Adjourn

This 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 Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



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120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016 Chicago, Illinois

#### Agenda – Day Two - September 19, 2006

- < Call to Order & Roll Call
- 1. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting
- 2. Research & Analysis Unit Presentation
  - > Trends and Special Population Analysis
  - Needs Assessment Survey Results
- 3. Legal Presentation
- 4. Previous Plan
- 5. Discussion
- 6. Establish Plan
- < Adjourn

This 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 Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.

## **Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting**

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  - InfoNet
  - Trends & Gap Analysis
  - Needs Assessment Survey
- 4. Legal Presentation
- 5. Illinois' FFY01 FFY05 S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan

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#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: Becky Jansen, Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Chair

DATE: September 6, 2006

**RE:** Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings on

September 18 & 19, 2006

The purpose behind this two-day meeting is to develop a multi-year plan for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant funds in the State of Illinois.

Authority staff will make a series of presentations to the committee for its consideration. Once all the material is presented and fully discussed, the committee will be asked to develop an action plan for the use of the funds and a set of priorities for each program fund, which will guide staff in the designation of the funds for the next three years. This plan will then be presented to the full Authority Board as the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee recommendations for these funds.

Please note that time at this meeting should not be spent talking about specific program designations. Rather a plan should be developed for the use of these funds during the next few years that will be inclusive of all factors relevant to Illinois's criminal justice system.

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: September 6, 2006

RE: Funding Histories of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and Other Federal Funds

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of past and present fund allocations of VAWA, VOCA, and other federal programs.

## I. Federal Award Overview

These charts illustrate the total amounts of the federal awards issued to the Authority. These figures include both administrative and program funds. Funds represented are:

Byrne/Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA).

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program.

Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) program.

National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) program.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA).

Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS) act.

The Authority is currently anticipating the announcement of its FFY06 VAWA award. Staff expects that the award amount will be approximately \$4.5 million, comparable to awards of recent federal fiscal years. It is important to note that for these charts, VAWA FFY06 figures represent the projected award.

#### **II.** Designations by Component

A component is defined as a discipline within the criminal justice system, i.e. corrections, courts, law enforcement, prosecution, provision of services, and information systems.

A designation is defined as the total amount set aside (designated) per federal fiscal year, by the Budget Committee for a specific purpose.

Designations to the various components of the criminal justice system are analyzed by:

- Designations under all federal programs. \*
- Designations under VAWA.
- Designations under VOCA.
- Combined designations under VAWA and VOCA.

For each category, a five-year historical analysis and an analysis of current funding are provided.

\*The VOI/TIS program represents over 23 percent of all of the federal funds awarded to the Authority between federal fiscal years 2001 and 2006. VOI/TIS funds are designated to corrections component programs exclusively. For this reason, staff felt that separate analyses were merited; one set of analyses including the VOI/TIS funds, and one set of analyses without VOI/TIS funds.

#### III. Designations by Victim Population

Designations to programs that address the various victim populations are analyzed by:

- Designations under VAWA
- Designations under VOCA
- Combined designations under VAWA and VOCA

For each category, a five-year historical analysis and a current funding analysis are provided.

### IV. Designations by Type of Violence

Designations to programs that address the various types of violence are analyzed by:

- Designations under VAWA
- Designations under VOCA
- Combined designations under VAWA and VOCA

For each category, a five-year historical analysis and a current funding analysis are provided.

## V. Designations by Program Focus

Program Focus is defined as the type of activity or service funded. A five-year historical analysis and an analysis of current funding by program focus are provided for designations to VAWA programs.

An analysis of designations by program focus for VOCA funds was omitted because virtually all VOCA programs focus on victim services.

### VI. VAWA and VOCA Regional Allocations

For the purposes of these charts, "region" refers to the following categories:

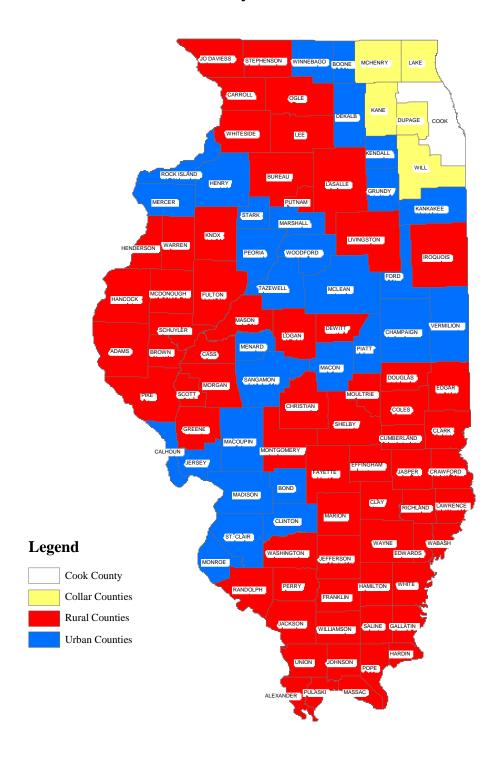
Collar Counties
Cook County
Cook and Collar Counties
Cook, Collar and Urban Counties
Rural Counties
Rural and Urban Counties
Statewide
Urban Counties

The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by ADAA grants. Many grantees' service areas cover more than one county and, therefore, serve more than one region. This necessitates the combined regions, such as "Collar and Urban." The map on the next page indicates each county's regional assignment.

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. Many statewide grants are to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

# **County Classifications**\*



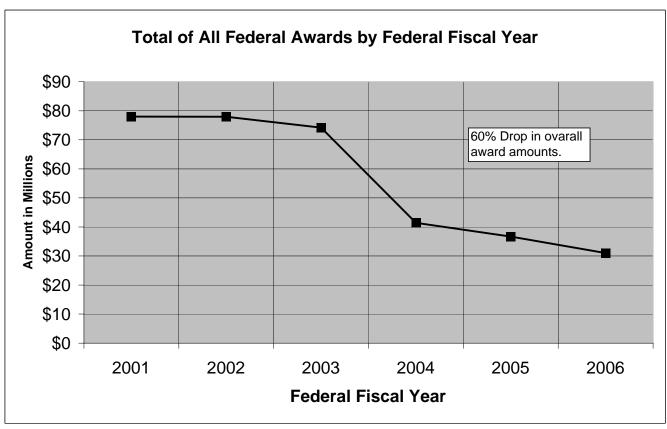
\* County classifications defined by Metropolitan Statistical Areas, developed the by U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see www.census.gov

## **Victim Services Ad-Hoc Committee Meeting**

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FFY	Total Amount
2001	\$77,965,319.00
2002	\$77,944,267.00
2003	\$74,216,608.00
2004	\$41,428,410.00
2005	\$36,706,510.00
2006	\$31,016,870.00
TOTAL	\$339,277,984.00

This chart indicates the total amounts of the federal awards issued to the Authority per federal fiscal year. These figures include both administrative and program funds. The amount of overall funding available to the Authority has dropped 59 percent from FFY01 to FFY06. Funds represented are:

Byrne/Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA)

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)

Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)

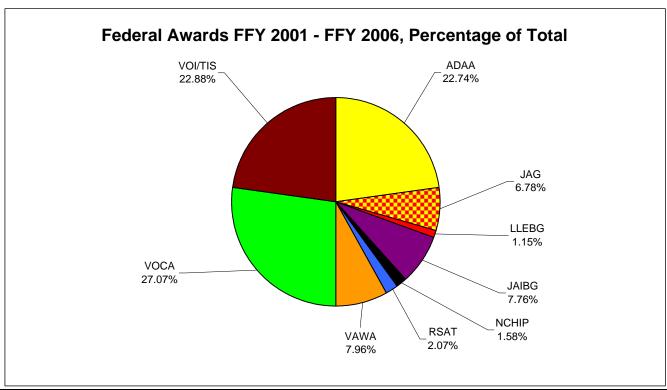
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) - FFY06 award is represented at its anticipated amount of \$4.5 million.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS)



Fund Short Name	Award Amount	Percentage
ADAA	\$77,159,433	22.74%
JAG	\$23,001,000	6.78%
LLEBG	\$3,916,752	1.15%
JAIBG	\$26,313,742	7.76%
NCHIP	\$5,374,000	1.58%
RSAT	\$7,013,981	2.07%
VAWA	\$27,019,000	7.96%
VOCA	\$91,852,000	27.07%
VOI/TIS	\$77,628,076	22.88%
TOTAL	\$339,277,984	100.00%

This chart indicates the percentage of the total of all federal awards for federal fiscal years 2001 through 2006, provided by each federal program. Funds represented are:

Byrne/Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA)

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)

Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG)

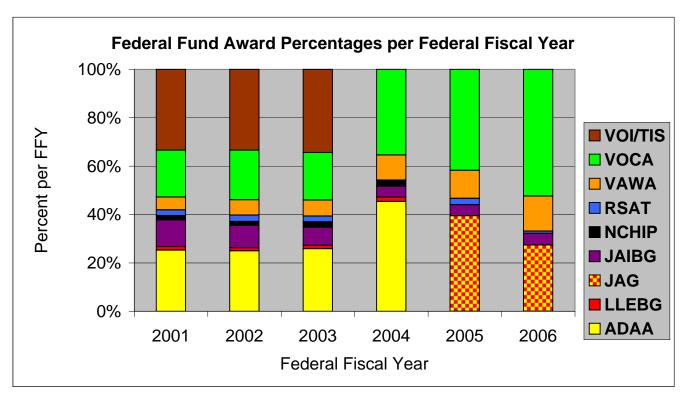
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Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS)



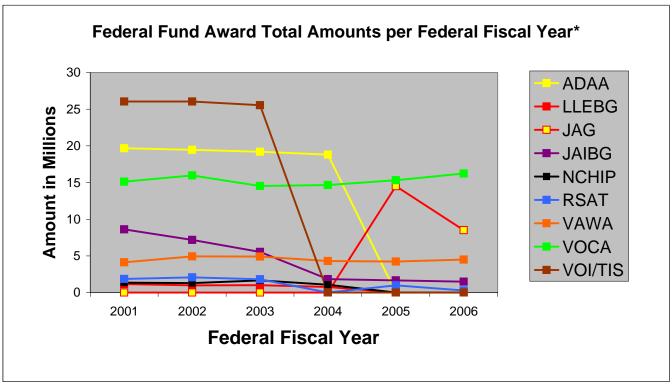
This chart indicates the percentages of the totals of all federal awards for federal fiscal years 2001 through 2006 provided by each federal program.

\*Notes: ADAA and LLEBG awards were last made in FFY04 and they were replaced by JAG funds in FFY05. The Authority last received a VOI/TIS award in FFY03. FFY04 was the last year that the Authority received an NCHIP award. The Authority did not receive an FFY03 RSAT award. The VAWA FFY06 award has not been received as of this printing on 9/6/06, but is pending and the anticipated award amount of \$4.5 million is included here.

Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2001	ADAA	\$19,688,369
2002	ADAA	\$19,460,474
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637
2005	ADAA	\$0
2006	ADAA	\$0
	ADAA TOTAL	\$77,159,433
2001	LLEBG	\$1,157,117
2002	LLEBG	\$984,700
2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573
2005	LLEBG	\$0
2006	LLEBG	\$0
	LLEBG TOTAL	\$3,916,752
2001	JAG	\$0
2002	JAG	\$0
2003	JAG	\$0
2004	JAG	\$0
2005	JAG	\$14,500,000
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000
	JAG TOTAL	\$23,001,000

	VOI/TIS TOTAL	\$77,628,076
2006	VOI/TIS	\$0
2004 2005	VOI/TIS VOI/TIS	\$0 \$0
2003	VOI/TIS	\$25,547,650
2002	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213
2001	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213
0004		
2000	VOCA TOTAL	\$10,238,000 \$91,852,000
2006	VOCA	\$16,238,000
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000
2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000
2002	VOCA	\$15,976,000
2001	VOCA	\$15,115,000
	VAWA TOTAL	\$27,019,000
2006 (Award pending.)	VAWA	\$4,500,000
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000
2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000
2002	VAWA	\$4,941,000
2001	VAWA	\$4,131,000
<del> </del>	RSAT TOTAL	\$7,013,981
2006	RSAT	\$288,870
2005	RSAT	\$977,510
2004	RSAT	\$1,807,801
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801
2002	RSAT	\$2,078,280
2001	RSAT	\$1,861,520
2000	NCHIP TOTAL	\$5,374,000
2006	NCHIP	\$0 \$0
2004	NCHIP NCHIP	. , ,
2003 2004	NCHIP NCHIP	\$1,669,000 \$1,069,000
2002	NCHIP	\$1,284,000
2001	NCHIP	\$1,352,000
		,
2006	JAIBG TOTAL	\$26,313,742
2006	JAIBG	\$1,663,000 \$1,489,000
2004 2005	JAIBG JAIBG	\$1,830,200
2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842
2002	JAIBG	\$7,179,600
2001	JAIBG	\$8,620,100

GRAND TOTAL \$339,277,984



This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2001 through 2006 by each federal program.

\*Notes: ADAA and LLEBG awards were last made in FFY04 and they were replaced by JAG funds in FFY05. The Authority last received a VOI/TIS award in FFY03. FFY04 was the last year that the Authority received an NCHIP award. The Authority did not receive an FFY03 RSAT award. The VAWA FFY06 award has not been received as of this printing on 9/6/06, but is pending and the anticipated award amount of \$4.5 million is included here.

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2001	ADAA	\$19,688,369
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2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637
2005	ADAA	\$0
2006	ADAA	\$0
	ADAA TOTAL	\$77,159,433
2001	LLEBG	\$1,157,117
2002	LLEBG	\$984,700
2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573
2005	LLEBG	\$0
2006	LLEBG	\$0
	LLEBG TOTAL	\$3,916,752
2001	JAG	\$0
2002	JAG	\$0
2003	JAG	\$0
2004	JAG	\$0
2005	JAG	\$14,500,000
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000

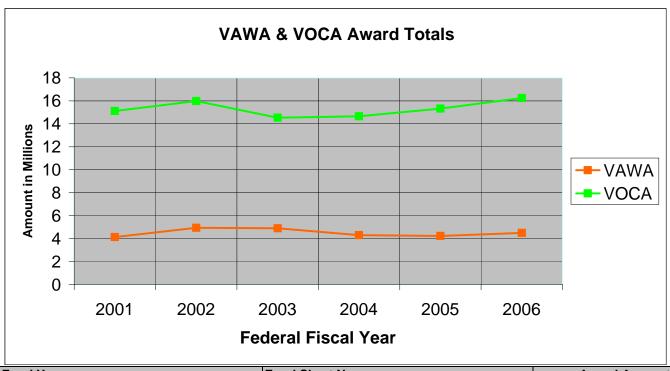
**JAG TOTAL** 

\$23,001,000

\$339,277,984

2001	JAIBG	\$8,620,100
2002	JAIBG	\$7,179,600
2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842
2004	JAIBG	\$1,830,200
2005	JAIBG	\$1,663,000
2006	JAIBG	\$1,489,000
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2002	NCHIP	\$1,284,000
2003	NCHIP	\$1,669,000
2004	NCHIP	\$1,069,000
2005	NCHIP	\$0
2006	NCHIP	\$0
	NCHIP TOTAL	\$5,374,000
2001	RSAT	\$1,861,520
2002	RSAT	\$2,078,280
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801
2004	RSAT	\$0
2005	RSAT	\$977,510
2006	RSAT	\$288,870
	RSAT TOTAL	\$7,013,981
2001	VAWA	\$4,131,000
2002	VAWA	\$4,941,000
2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000
2006 (Award pending.)	VAWA	\$4,500,000
3,	VAWA TOTAL	\$27,019,000
2001	VOCA	\$15,115,000
2002	VOCA	\$15,976,000
2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000
2006	VOCA	\$16,238,000
2000	VOCA TOTAL	\$91,852,000
2001	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213
2002	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213
2003	VOI/TIS	\$25,547,650
		\$0
		\$0
		\$0
2004 2005 2006	VOI/TIS VOI/TIS VOI/TIS VOI/TIS TOTAL	

**GRAND TOTAL** 



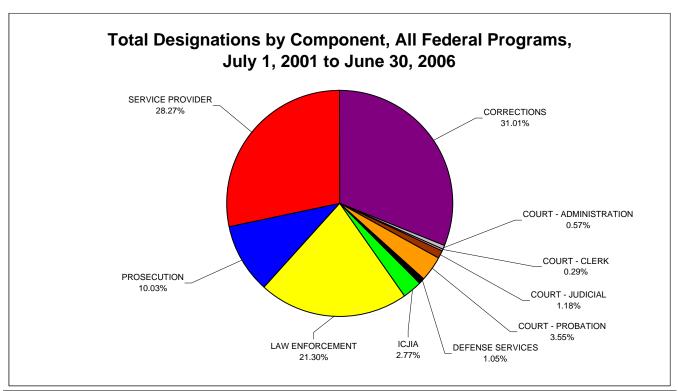
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	VAWA TOTAL	\$27.019.000

	VOCA TOTAL	\$91,852,000
2006	VOCA	\$16,238,000
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000
2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000
2002	VOCA	\$15,976,000
2001	VOCA	\$15,115,000

**GRAND TOTAL** 

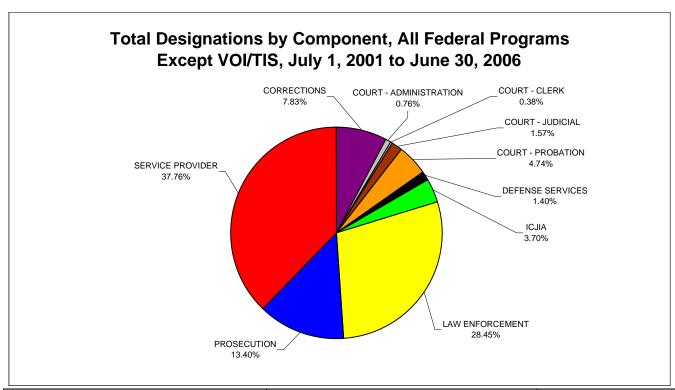
\$118,871,000

This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2001 through 2006 for VAWA and VOCA. The VAWA FFY06 award has not been received as of this printing on 9/6/06, but is pending. The award is expected to be approximately \$4.5 million, as represented above.



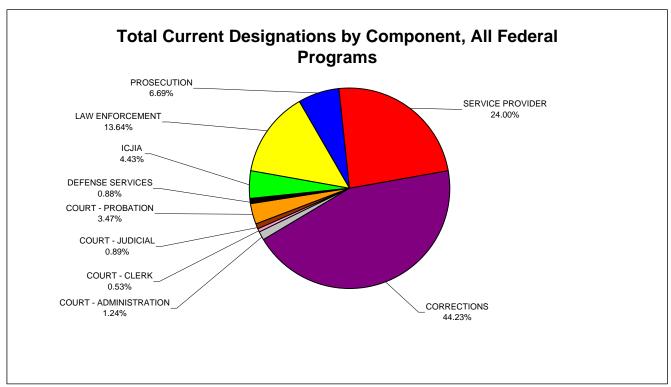
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$127,083,946	31.01%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$2,318,460	0.57%
COURT - CLERK	\$1,169,932	0.29%
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$4,816,021	1.18%
COURT - PROBATION	\$14,547,065	3.55%
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$4,309,844	1.05%
ICJIA	\$11,357,007	2.77%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$87,288,083	21.30%
PROSECUTION	\$41,114,140	10.03%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$115,866,186	28.27%
TOTAL	\$409,870,683	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



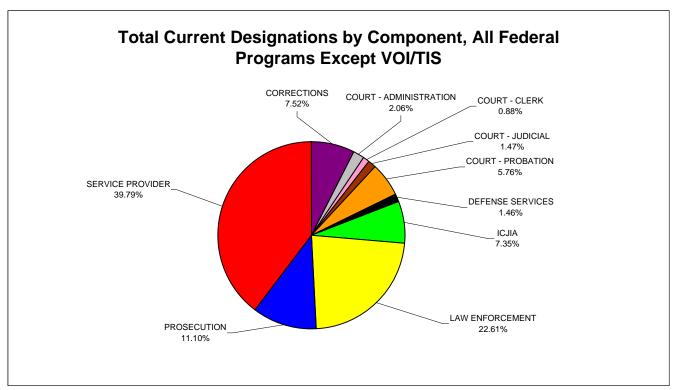
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$24,032,060	7.83%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$2,318,460	0.76%
COURT - CLERK	\$1,169,932	0.38%
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$4,816,021	1.57%
COURT - PROBATION	\$14,547,065	4.74%
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$4,309,844	1.40%
ICJIA	\$11,357,007	3.70%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$87,288,083	28.45%
PROSECUTION	\$41,114,140	13.40%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$115,866,186	37.76%
TOTAL	\$306,818,797	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal funds, except VOI/TIS funds, for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



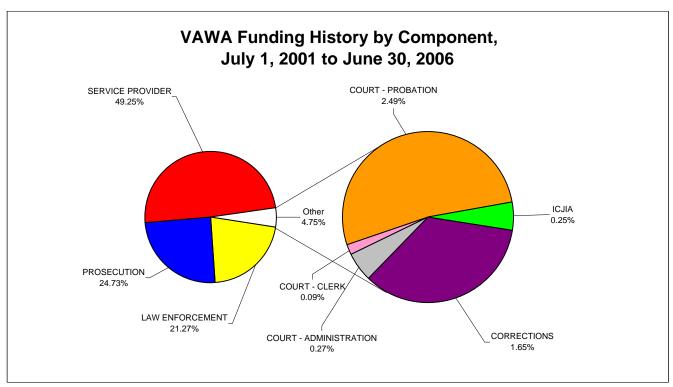
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$58,629,487	44.23%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$1,644,991	1.24%
COURT - CLERK	\$700,000	0.53%
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$1,174,238	0.89%
COURT - PROBATION	\$4,600,981	3.47%
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,165,279	0.88%
ICJIA	\$5,878,914	4.43%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$18,079,245	13.64%
PROSECUTION	\$8,873,398	6.69%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$31,812,118	24%
TOTAL	\$132,558,651	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal funds for grants that were open or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



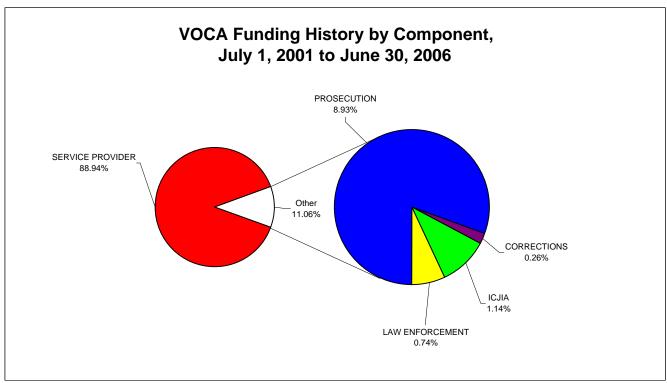
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$6,015,021	7.52%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$1,644,991	2.06%
COURT - CLERK	\$700,000	0.88%
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$1,174,238	1.47%
COURT - PROBATION	\$4,600,981	5.76%
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,165,279	1.46%
ICJIA	\$5,878,914	7.35%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$18,079,245	22.61%
PROSECUTION	\$8,873,398	11.10%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$31,812,118	39.79%
TOTAL	\$79,944,185	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal funds, except VOI/TIS funds, for grants that were open or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



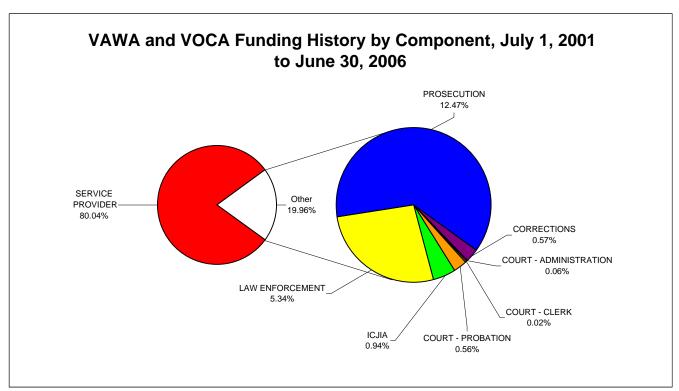
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$509,559	1.65%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$83,305	0.27%
COURT - CLERK	\$27,720	0.09%
COURT - PROBATION	\$771,366	2.49%
ICJIA	\$77,977	0.25%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$6,574,917	21.27%
PROSECUTION	\$7,647,585	24.73%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$15,225,789	49.25%
TOTAL	\$30,918,218	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



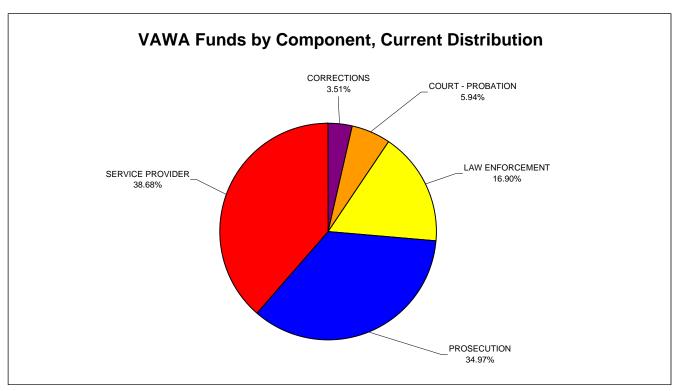
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$275,822	0.26%
ICJIA	\$1,219,744	1.14%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$792,753	0.74%
PROSECUTION	\$9,555,859	8.93%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$95,219,787	88.94%
TOTAL	\$107,063,965	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



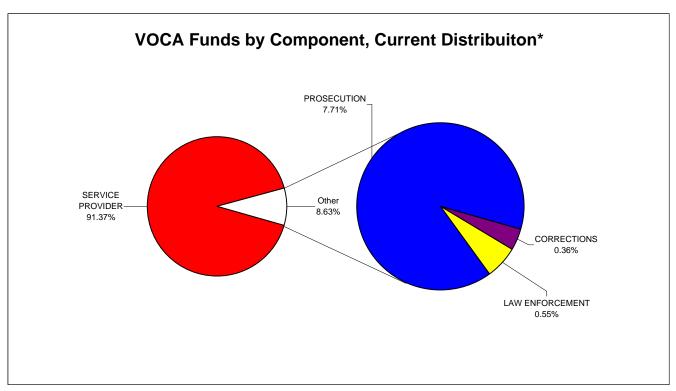
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$785,381.00	0.57%
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$83,305.00	0.06%
COURT - CLERK	\$27,720.00	0.02%
COURT - PROBATION	\$771,366.00	0.56%
ICJIA	\$1,297,721.00	0.94%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$7,367,670.32	5.34%
PROSECUTION	\$17,203,443.67	12.47%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$110,445,575.66	80.04%
TOTAL	\$137,982,182.65	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



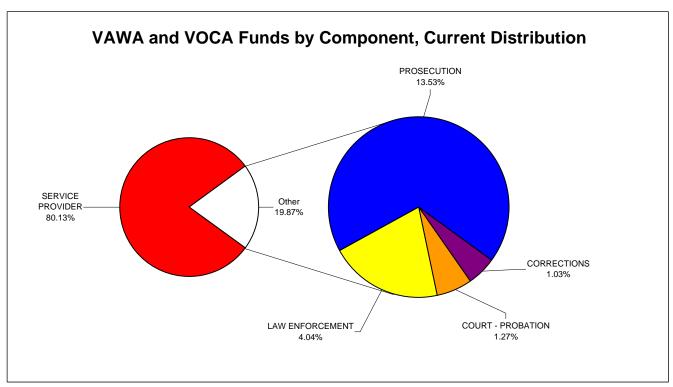
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$293,844	3.51%
COURT - PROBATION	\$497,858	5.94%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$1,416,280	16.90%
PROSECUTION	\$2,930,394	34.97%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$3,241,068	38.68%
TOTAL	\$8,379,444	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



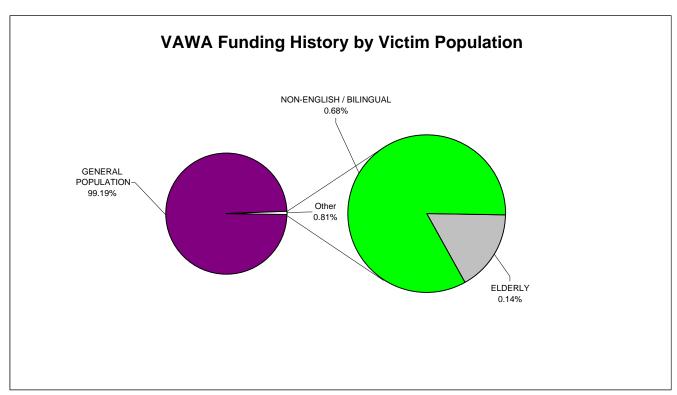
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$111,722	0.36%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$171,518	0.55%
PROSECUTION	\$2,384,216	7.71%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$28,237,381	91.37%
TOTAL	\$30,904,837	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



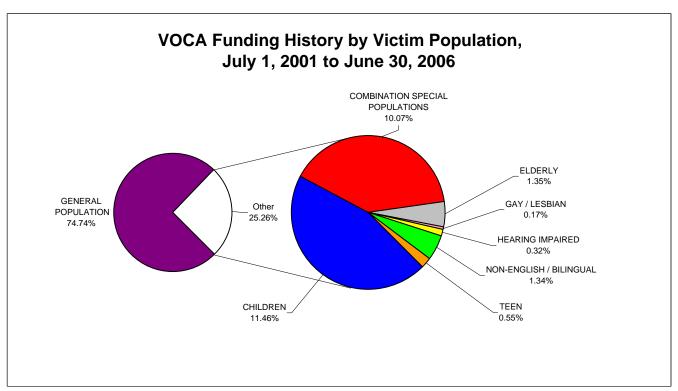
COMPONENT	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CORRECTIONS	\$405,566.00	1.03%
COURT - PROBATION	\$497,858.00	1.27%
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$1,587,798.00	4.04%
PROSECUTION	\$5,314,610.00	13.53%
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$31,478,449.00	80.13%
TOTAL	\$39,284,281.00	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.



VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
ELDERLY	\$41,926	0.14%
GENERAL POPULATION	\$30,666,532	99.18%
NON-ENGLISH/BILINGUAL	\$209,760	0.68%
TOTAL	\$30,918,218	100.00%

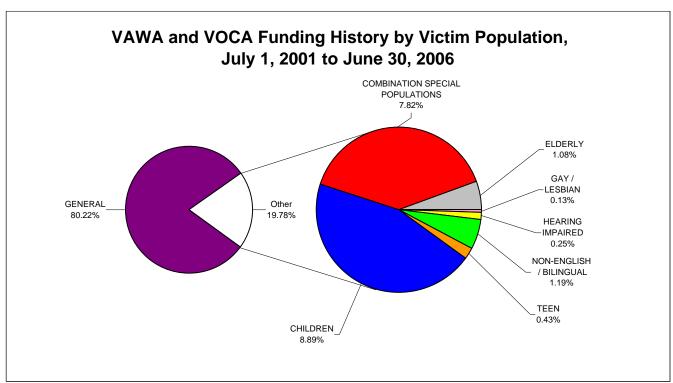
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VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CHILDREN	\$12,266,436	11.46%
COMBINATION SPECIAL POPULATIONS*	\$10,783,733	10.07%
ELDERLY	\$1,442,761	1.35%
GAY / LESBIAN	\$183,377	0.17%
GENERAL POPULATION	\$80,019,723	74.74%
HEARING IMPAIRED	\$344,756	0.32%
NON-ENGLISH/BILINGUAL	\$1,435,661	1.34%
TEEN	\$587,518	0.55%
TOTAL	\$107,063,965	100.00%

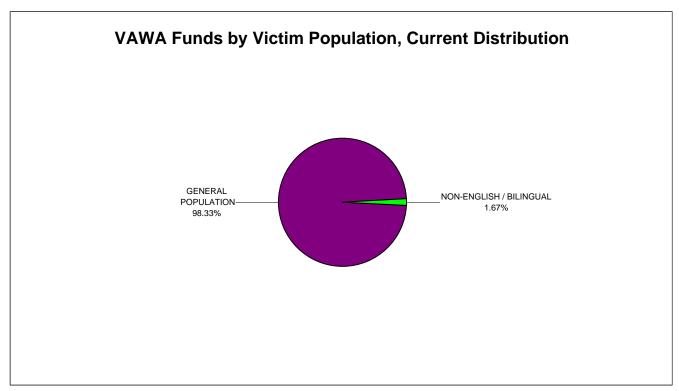
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<sup>\*</sup> Combination Special Populations refers to funds to programs that serve more than one victim group other than General Population.



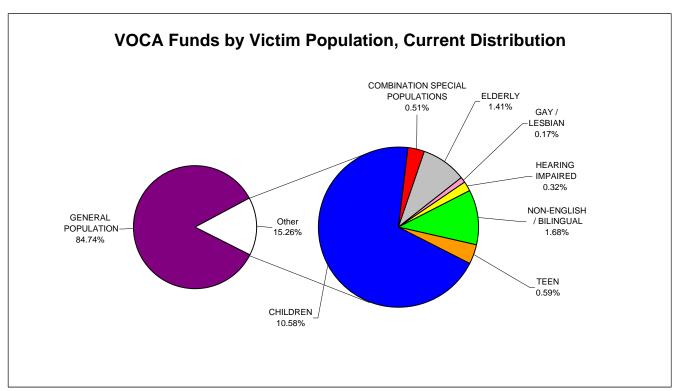
VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CHILDREN	\$12,266,436	8.89%
COMBINATION SPECIAL POPULATIONS	\$10,783,733	7.82%
ELDERLY	\$1,484,687	1.08%
GAY / LESBIAN	\$183,377	0.13%
GENERAL	\$110,686,255	80.22%
HEARING IMPAIRED	\$344,756	0.25%
NON-ENGLISH / BILINGUAL	\$1,645,421	1.19%
TEEN	\$587,518	0.43%
TOTAL	\$137,982,183	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



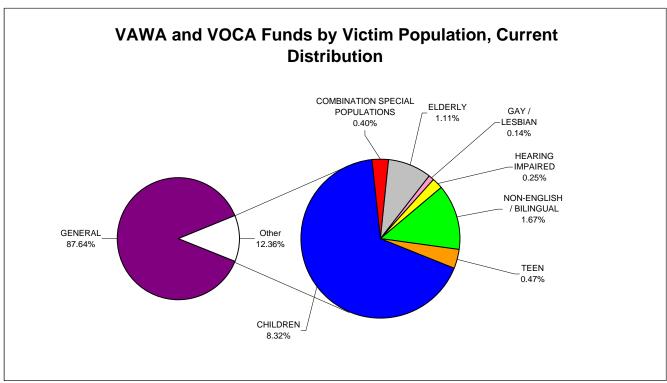
VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
GENERAL POPULATION	\$8,239,604	98.33%
NON-ENGLISH/BILINGUAL	\$139,840	1.67%
TOTAL	\$8,379,444	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the victim populations listed.



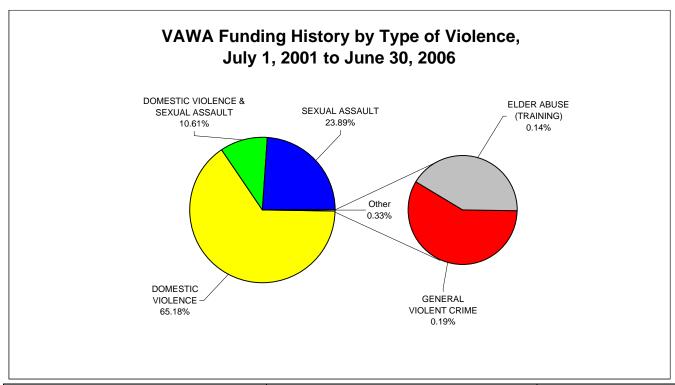
VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CHILDREN	\$3,268,778	10.58%
COMBINATION SPECIAL POPULATIONS	\$156,624	0.51%
ELDERLY	\$436,590	1.41%
GAY/LESBIAN	\$53,067	0.17%
GENERAL POPULATION	\$26,190,181	84.74%
HEARING IMPAIRED	\$98,654	0.32%
NON-ENGLISH/BILINGUAL	\$517,753	1.68%
TEEN	\$183,190	0.59%
TOTAL	\$30,904,837	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the victims populations listed.



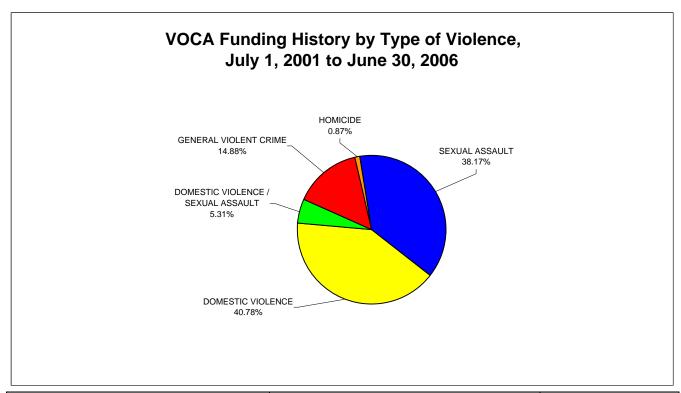
VICTIM POPULATION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
CHILDREN	\$3,268,778	8.32%
COMBINATION SPECIAL POPULATIONS	\$156,624	0.40%
ELDERLY	\$436,590	1.11%
GAY / LESBIAN	\$53,067	0.14%
GENERAL	\$34,429,785	87.64%
HEARING IMPAIRED	\$98,654	0.25%
NON-ENGLISH/BILINGUAL	\$657,593	1.67%
TEEN	\$183,190	0.47%
TOTAL	\$39,284,281	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the victim populations listed.



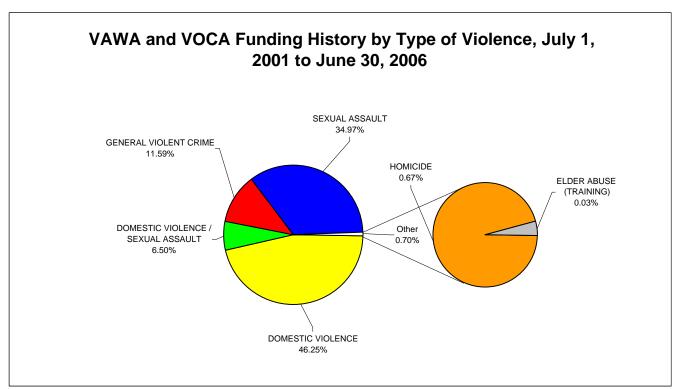
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$20,153,205	65.17%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$3,279,042	10.61%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$7,385,201	23.89%
GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME	\$58,844	0.19%
ELDER ABUSE (TRAINING)	\$41,926	0.14%
TOTAL	\$30,918,218	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



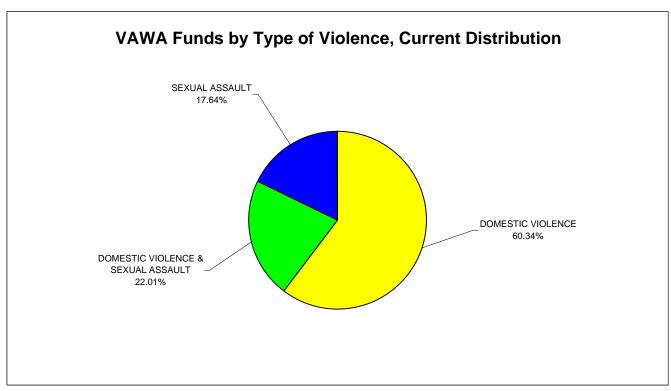
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$43,659,151	40.78%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE / SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$5,685,683	5.31%
GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME	\$15,927,204	14.88%
HOMICIDE	\$929,684	0.87%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$40,862,243	38.17%
TOTAL	\$107,063,965	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



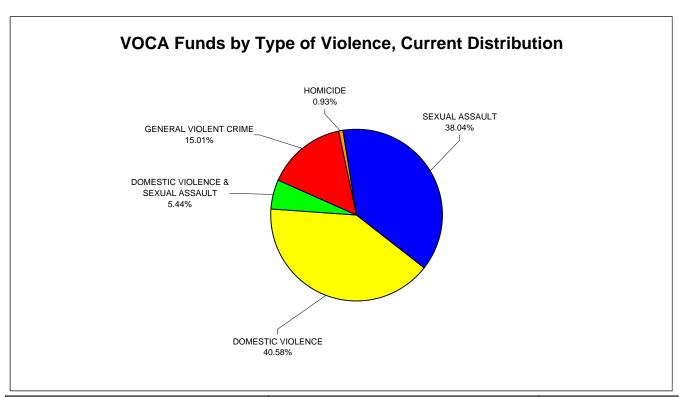
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$63,812,356	46.25%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE / SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$8,964,725	6.50%
GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME	\$15,986,048	11.59%
HOMICIDE	\$929,684	0.67%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$48,247,444	34.97%
ELDER ABUSE (TRAINING)	\$41,926	0.03%
TOTAL	\$137,982,183	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



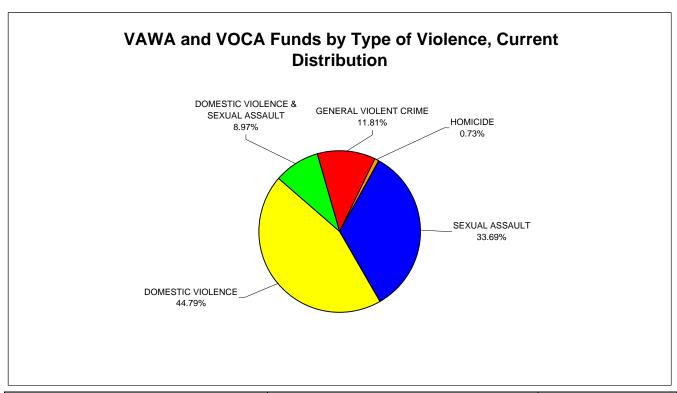
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$5,056,257	60.34%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$1,844,690	22.01%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$1,478,497	17.65%
TOTAL	\$8,379,444	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the types of violence listed.



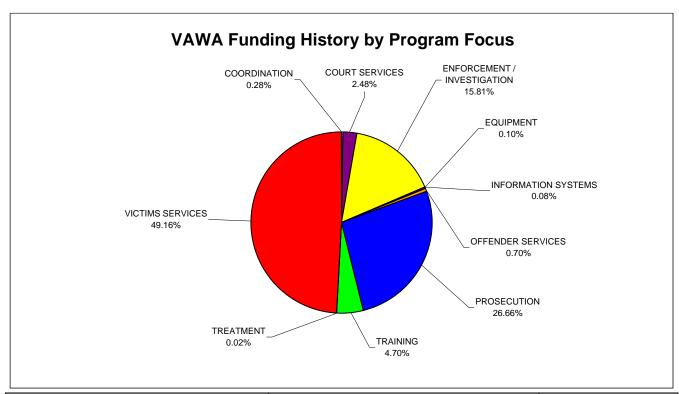
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$12,541,136	40.58%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$1,680,842	5.44%
GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME	\$4,639,583	15.01%
HOMICIDE	\$286,732	0.93%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$11,756,544	38.04%
TOTAL	\$30,904,837	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the types of violence listed.



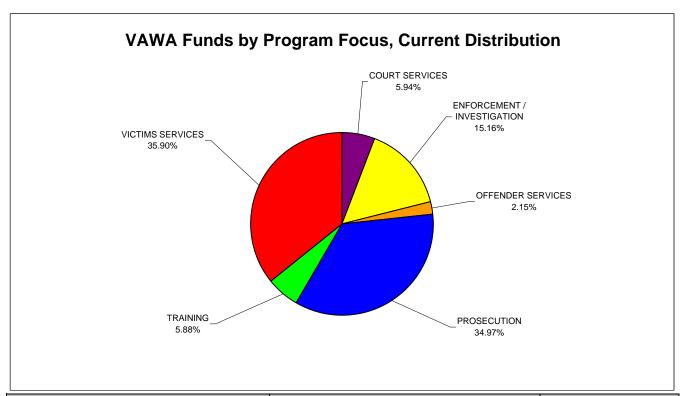
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$17,597,393	44.79%
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$3,525,532	8.97%
GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME	\$4,639,583	11.81%
HOMICIDE	\$286,732	0.73%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$13,235,041	33.69%
TOTAL	\$39,284,281	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the types of violence listed.



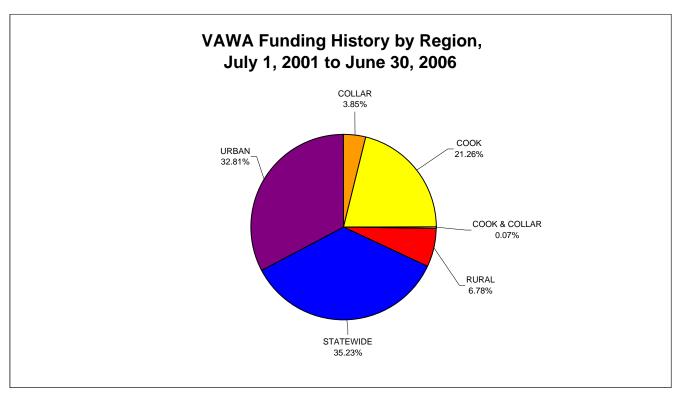
PROGRAM FOCUS	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COORDINATION	\$86,527	0.28%
COURT SERVICES	\$767,751	2.48%
ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATION	\$4,890,677	15.81%
EQUIPMENT	\$31,019	0.10%
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$23,970	0.08%
OFFENDER SERVICES	\$217,005	0.70%
PROSECUTION	\$8,241,984	26.67%
TRAINING	\$1,452,951	4.70%
TREATMENT	\$5,670	0.02%
VICTIMS SERVICES	\$15,200,664	49.16%
TOTAL	\$30,918,218	100.00%

This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants active or pending during all or part of the period of July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of the federal fiscal year 2000 award or earlier federal fiscal year awards.



PRGRAM FOCUS	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COURT SERVICES	\$497,858	5.94%
ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATION	\$1,270,124	15.16%
OFFENDER SERVICES	\$180,000	2.15%
PROSECUTION	\$2,930,394	34.97%
TRAINING	\$492,998	5.88%
VICTIMS SERVICES	\$3,008,070	35.90%
TOTAL	\$8,379,444	100.00%

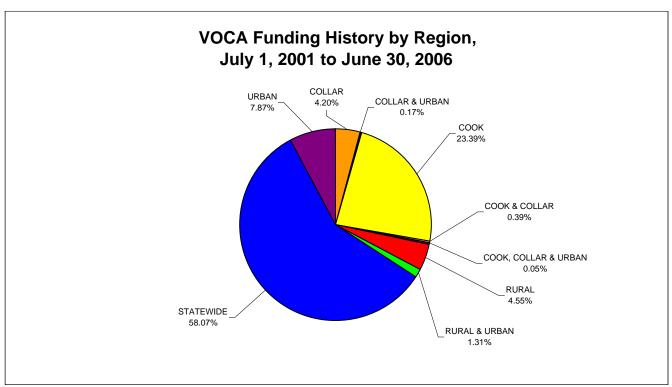
This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants that were active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the focus areas listed.



REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$1,191,663	3.85%
COOK	\$6,573,186	21.26%
COOK & COLLAR	\$20,520	0.07%
RURAL	\$2,096,313	6.78%
STATEWIDE	\$10,892,711	35.23%
URBAN	\$10,143,825	32.81%
TOTAL	\$30,918,218	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VAWA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

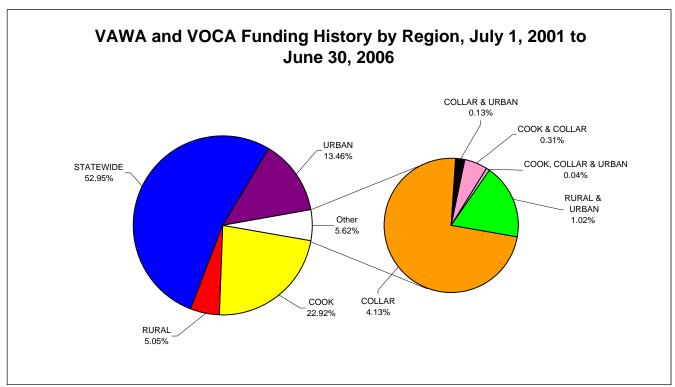
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REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$4,500,426	4.20%
COLLAR & URBAN	\$177,573	0.17%
COOK	\$25,047,228	23.39%
COOK & COLLAR	\$413,762	0.39%
COOK, COLLAR & URBAN	\$52,000	0.05%
RURAL	\$4,874,802	4.55%
RURAL & URBAN	\$1,404,232	1.31%
STATEWIDE	\$62,167,392	58.07%
URBAN	\$8,426,550	7.87%
TOTAL	\$107,063,965	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VOCA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

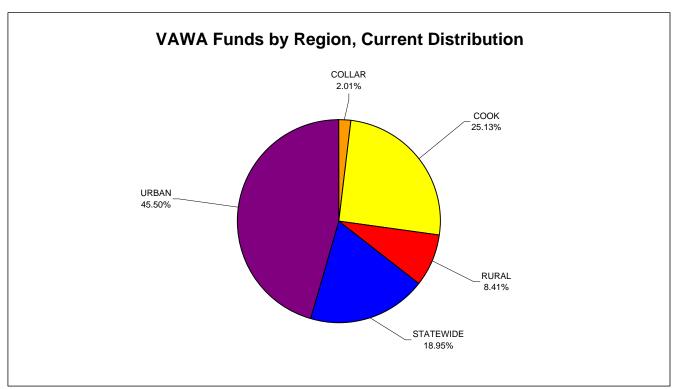
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REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$5,692,089	4.13%
COLLAR & URBAN	\$177,573	0.13%
COOK	\$31,620,413	22.92%
COOK & COLLAR	\$434,282	0.31%
COOK, COLLAR & URBAN	\$52,000	0.04%
RURAL	\$6,971,115	5.05%
RURAL & URBAN	\$1,404,232	1.02%
STATEWIDE	\$73,060,103	52.95%
URBAN	\$18,570,375	13.46%
TOTAL	\$137,982,183	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VOCA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

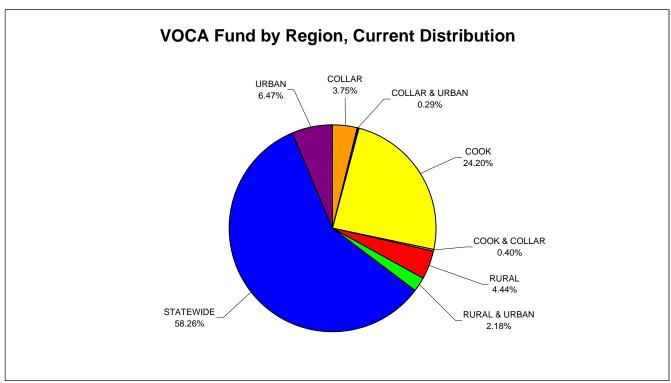
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REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$168,288	2.01%
COOK	\$2,105,570	25.13%
RURAL	\$704,522	8.41%
STATEWIDE	\$1,588,068	18.95%
URBAN	\$3,812,996	45.50%
TOTAL	\$8,379,444	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VAWA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

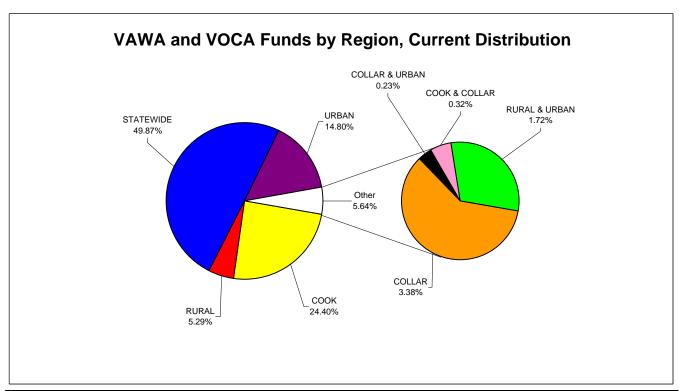
This chart indicates the distribution of VAWA funds for grants active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed.



REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$1,160,173	3.75%
COLLAR & URBAN	\$89,868	0.29%
COOK	\$7,478,838	24.20%
COOK & COLLAR	\$124,328	0.40%
RURAL	\$1,373,357	4.44%
RURAL & URBAN	\$673,923	2.18%
STATEWIDE	\$18,003,772	58.26%
URBAN	\$2,000,578	6.47%
TOTAL	\$30,904,837	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VOCA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed.



REGION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
COLLAR	\$1,328,461	3.38%
COLLAR & URBAN	\$89,868	0.23%
COOK	\$9,584,408	24.40%
COOK & COLLAR	\$124,328	0.32%
RURAL	\$2,077,879	5.29%
RURAL & URBAN	\$673,923	1.72%
STATEWIDE	\$19,591,840	49.87%
URBAN	\$5,813,574	14.80%
TOTAL	\$39,284,281	100.00%

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau's county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees' service areas determined the regions served by VOCA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

This chart indicates the distribution of VOCA funds for grants active or pending on June 30, 2006, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed.

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: September 6, 2006

**RE:** Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Victims of Crime Act

(VOCA) Program Descriptions

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the various programs funded by VAWA and VOCA grants.

#### **Child Advocacy Centers**

There are 22 Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) across Illinois currently funded with VOCA FFY03, FFY04, and FFY05 funds. Some of these agencies receive funds from more than one VOCA grant. Currently, there are 31 VOCA CAC grants that are open or being negotiated. CACs provide services to both sexually and severely physically abused children, but the majority of the victims have suffered sexual abuse. Most agencies also provide services to non-offending family members. The majority of the VOCA funds provided to the CACs are used for personnel expenses, including fringe benefits. Some of the funded positions are advocates (including bilingual advocates), case managers, crisis intervention therapists, and counselors. VOCA-funded staff in CACs serve victims in many ways, including crisis counseling, providing information in person and by telephone, making follow-up contacts, assisting in filling out compensation claims, advocating in criminal court, and helping obtain medical and personal needs.

#### **Civil Legal Assistance**

VOCA funds support five civil legal assistance programs that provide free emergency legal representation to victims of domestic violence at order of protection hearings. Victims of domestic violence fleeing abusive situations are frequently without income or access to funds, while their abusers have the resources to hire attorneys to represent them at order of protection hearings, leaving the victim at a great disadvantage. As emergency

orders of protection can also include provisions for child custody and support, adequate legal representation at these hearings can assist victims retain child custody and support as well as protection against further violence. The VOCA funds are used for staff attorney salaries.

#### Illinois Coalitions Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

VOCA and VAWA funds are currently used to support nine coalition programs totaling approximately \$8,542,151 in VOCA funds and \$1,145,070 in VAWA funds each year. Through these programs, the coalitions 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 that funds 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.

The Authority also uses a share of its administrative funds to contract with the coalitions for intensive monitoring of the 47 ICADV and 33 ICASA funded programs. These administrative contracts fund staff positions at the coalitions to perform monitoring and case review functions. Through these agreements with the coalitions, the Authority has built a strong partnership with the sexual assault and domestic violence communities while keeping the administration of these agreements manageable.

#### **Prosecutor-Based Victims Services Programs**

There are 42 agencies throughout Illinois that provide VOCA-funded prosecutor-based victims services programs. These programs provide services to juvenile and adult victims of crime. The programs coordinate services with other state agencies, such as the Illinois Attorney General's Office of Victim Compensation.

The majority of grants to prosecutor-based victims services programs are use to fund victim advocates, case managers, contractual therapists, staff attorneys, and felony homicide specialists. VOCA-funded staff members within the prosecutor-based victims services programs provide direct services in the following areas: crisis counseling, information and referral, assistance in filing compensation claims, and court advocacy. Victim advocacy personnel provide orientation and education relating to the criminal justice process, court criteria as to hearings, and social service referrals to crime victims, including victims of felony violent crime and survivors of homicide victims. Follow-up services are another crucial component of the prosecutor-based victims services programs.

#### **Transitional Housing**

The Authority currently funds 13 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. A discretionary VAWA award that targets three rural areas of the state funds three of these programs. These three programs each provide intensive case management, housing for up to 18 months for each victim, and linkage to counseling, education, and social services to help victims become self-sufficient. The remaining ten programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to the support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

Each of the 13 programs establishes its own guidelines for client screening and program participation. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims serviced by this group of programs remains small. The impact of these services, however, is great. These services give victims of domestic violence and their children the opportunity to learn or regain skills and confidence necessary to live lives free of violence.

#### **Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs**

The Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs (MDTs) are funded with VAWA dollars. This is the third and final year of funding for these programs. There are currently five MDTs that are being funded in Illinois. The MDTs in Peoria County, McLean County, St. Clair County and at the Cook County State's Attorney's Office provide services to victims of domestic violence and the Kankakee County MDT provides services to victims of sexual assault.

The programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases by bridging the gaps within the criminal justice system's service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault. They develop model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. All services are centrally located so that the victim needs to go to one location to start the process and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

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



### **Currently Funded VAWA Programs**

Presented to Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee

Adriana Perez
Criminal Analyst
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
September 18 & 19, 2006



### **Transitional Housing Programs**

Funded through a combination of:

- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
- S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
- Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program (VAWA Rural) [Discretionary Grant]

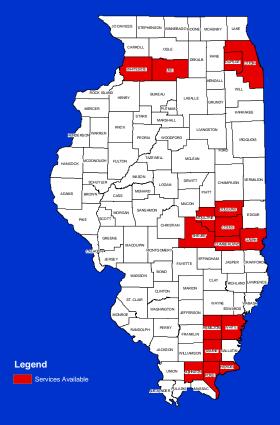


# Goals and Objectives of Transitional Housing

- Maintain and expand safe, affordable housing options for domestic violence victims.
- Continue to provide clients with counseling services, life skills training, and educational opportunities.
- Continue to increase awareness and community involvement to address needs of domestic violence victims in transitional housing.
- Increase opportunities for clients to become financially independent.



# Transitional Housing Servicing Sites





### VAWA Rural Fund

- The Anna Bixby Women's Center, in Harrisburg, Illinois
- The YWCA of the Sauk Valley, in Sterling, Illinois
- Housing, Outreach, Prevention and Education in Charleston, Illinois
- The programs have served 268 victims and children in the last three years of funding.



### Goal of Rural Program

• Provide domestic violence victims and their children with safe housing while creating opportunities for them to develop the skills and resources necessary to become financially independent and live free from violence.



### Additional Service Assistance

- Financial management
- GED classes
- Childcare
- Development of employment skills
- Independent living skills



### **VAWA** Transitional Housing

- Secure rental-housing units
- Provide assistance with financial management, GED classes, childcare, and transportation issues
- Development of employment and independent living skills
- The programs have served 747 victims and children in the last three years of funding



## Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Teams

- Peoria County
- McLean County
- St. Clair County
- Kankakee County



## Composition of a MDT

- Project coordination
- Prosecution
- Law Enforcement
- Victim Services
- Probation/Court Services
- Unfunded Components
  - Additional law enforcement agency/service provider
  - Other victim service agencies



### **Peoria County**

- Program has served 833 victims and children in the last three years of funding
- Has a centralized DV intake office in downtown Peoria, Family Justice Center
- Establish a lethality review assessment and death review plan
- Review and strengthen enforcement of DV & SA response team protocols.



### McLean County

- Program has served 610 victims and children in the last three years of funding
- Provide outreach through police departments to include rural areas
- Address issues of underreported elder abuse
- Specialized advocates serving Spanish speaking population



### St. Clair County

- Program has served 3,242 victims and children in the last three years of funding
- Has a centralized DV agency called: Project Renee
- Train non-funded partners in identifying DV and hold offender accountable



### Kankakee County Sexual Assault Plan

- Program has served 265 victims and children (13 and older) in the last three years of funding
- Focus is on sexual assault crimes on women ages 13 and older
- Non-funded partners: Child Network, various hospitals, Kankakee County Health Department and Security in two local Universities.



# Cook County State's Attorney's Office

- Program has served 167 SA victims and 2,210 DV victims and children in the last three years of funding.
- Funds used for:
  - Felony Review Specialist
  - Prosecution Advocate
  - Resource Center



## **Other Funded Programs**

- Training
- Coalitions
  - ICASA
  - ICADV

### InFoNet

The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit will present information on the InFoNet Project. Additional materials will be provided.



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#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: August 30, 2006

**RE:** Data Section

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached information regarding crime trends, gap analysis, program information, and presentations to be made in relation to VOCA/VAWA.

#### **Crime Trend and Special Population Analysis**

This section shows 2004 rates as well as changes in crime rates over a 10-year period. Information included focus on the following types of crime:

#### Crime Trends

Reported rates of violent offenses and services available

Reported rates of violent arrests

Reported rates of domestic offenses and services available

Reported rates of domestic arrests

Reported rates of criminal sexual assault offenses and services available

Reported rates of criminal sexual assault arrests

Reported rates of child sexual abuse and services available

Indicated rates of child sexual abuse

Reported rates of child abuse and neglect

Indicated rates of child abuse and neglect

Reported rates of cases of elder abuse

#### **Special Populations**

Total population by race

Unemployment rate

Poverty rate

Persons over 25 years old without a high school diploma

Number of linguistically isolated households

Rate of persons with disabilities

#### **Program Information**

Needs assessment survey results – analysis includes survey data received by the following\*:

(n) = the number of people who participated in the survey

Police Chiefs (n=329) Circuit clerks (n=51) Judges (n=5) Probation officers (n=61) Detention center administrators (n=11) Public defenders (n=42) State's attorneys (n=47) Victim service providers (n=55)

\*Note: Detailed data is available for victim service providers. However, only data related to victim services were included for the other respondents represented.

### **Presentations**

Crime trends and gap analysis presentation Program data presentation Needs assessment survey presentation

### **Victim Services Ad-Hoc Meeting**

### Research and Analysis Unit - Crime Trend, Gap Analysis, Needs Assessment Outline

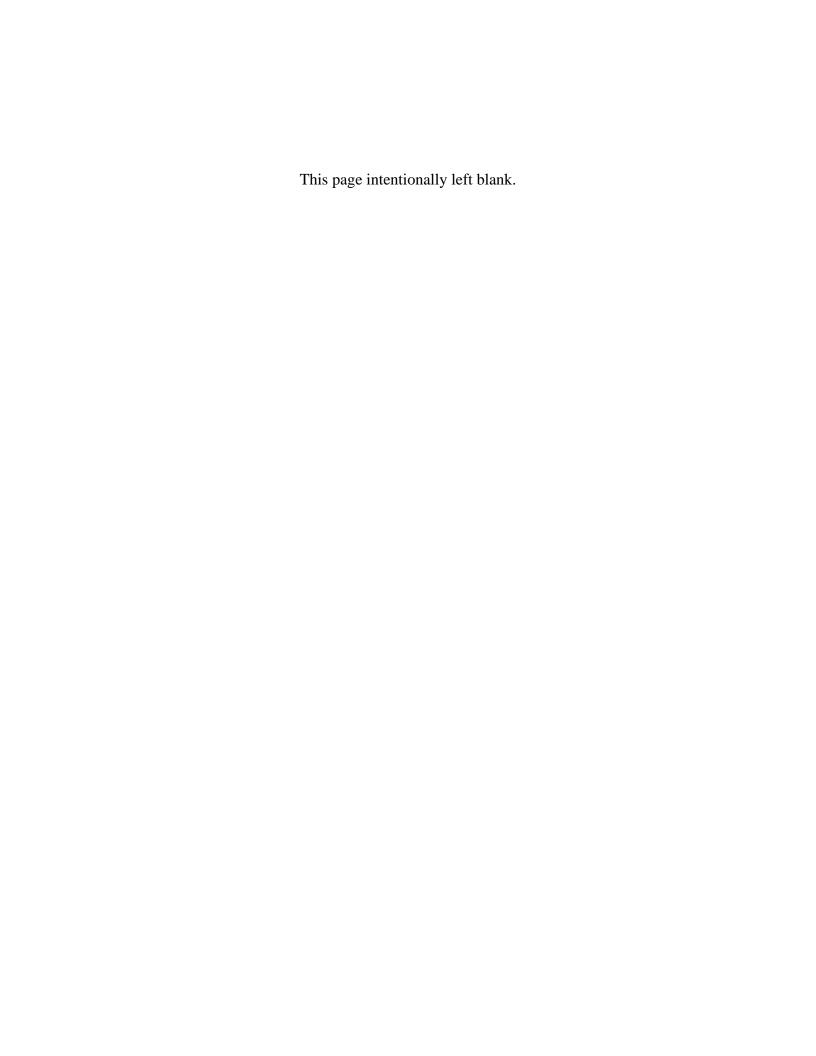
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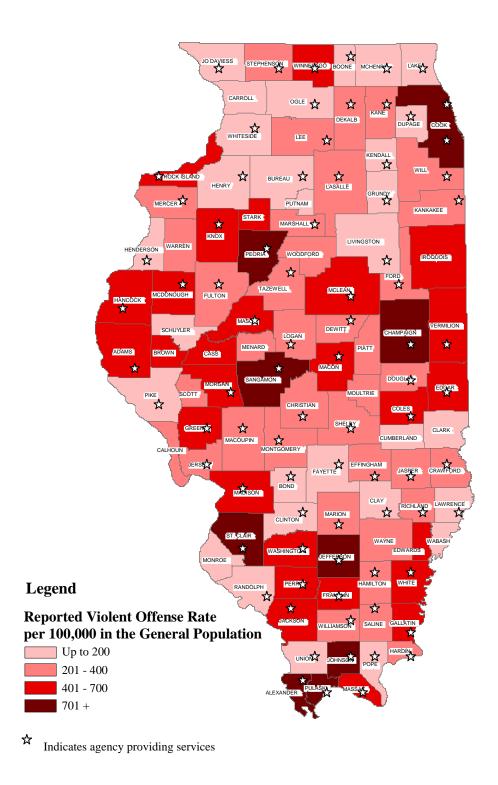
<sup>\*</sup> The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April, 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

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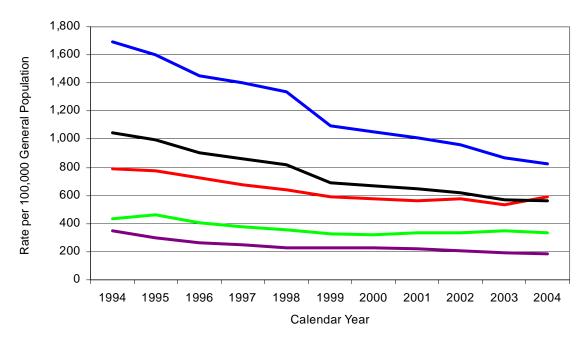
B. Needs assessment surveyC. Currently funded programs



## Rate of Reported Violent Offenses and Services Available CY2004

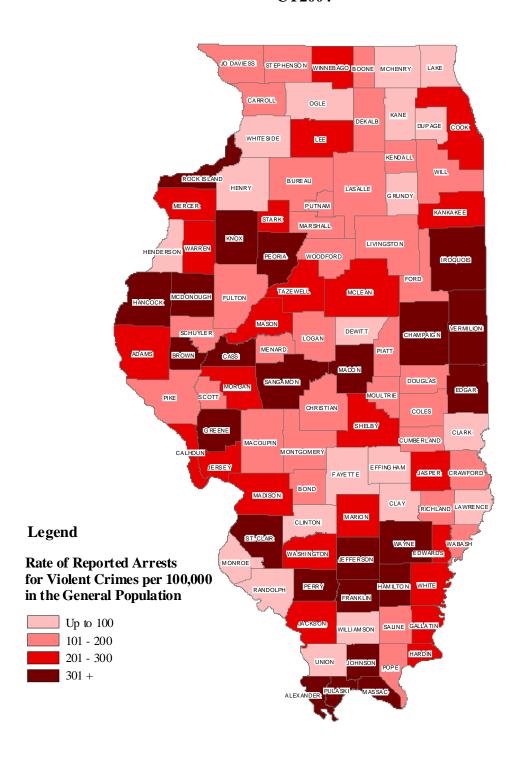


Rate of Reported Violent Offenses per 100,000 in the General Population **CY1994 – CY2004** 

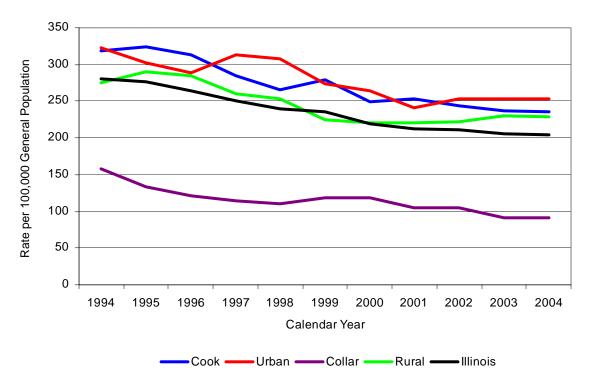


- The rate of reported violent offenses decreased in all parts of Illinois from CY1994 through CY2004.
- While the rates of reported violent offenses were lower in urban counties than statewide during most of the time period analyzed, the rates were similar from CY2003 through CY2004.
- The highest rates of reported violent offenses were in Cook County.
- Services for victims of violent crime are available in almost every county in Illinois. However, there is a cluster of counties in west-central Illinois where no services are available *in those counties*. Services may be available but difficult to access for victims in those counties.

# Rate of Reported Arrests for Violent Crimes CY2004

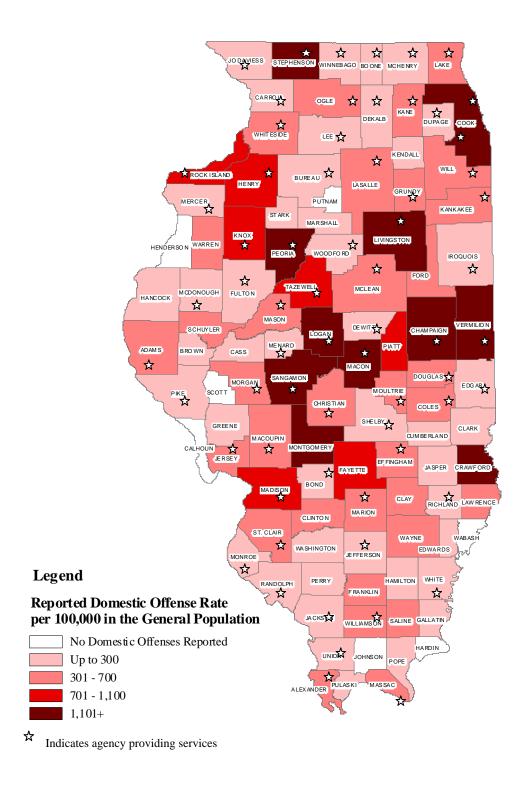


Rate of Reported Arrests for Violent Crimes per 100,000 in the General Population CY1994 – CY2004

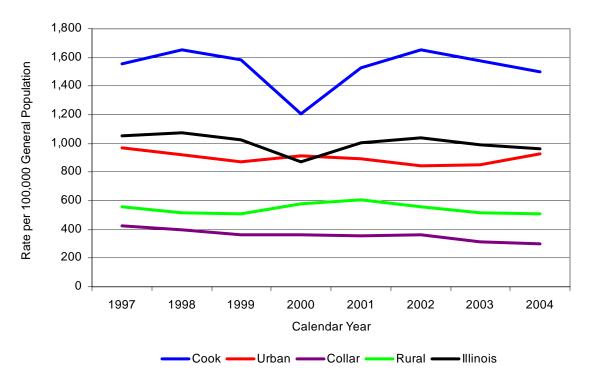


- The rate of reported arrests for violent crime decreased across all areas of the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- The rate of reported arrests in collar counties was much lower than the rate in any other part of the state.
- In general, urban counties and Cook County had the highest rates in the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- In CY2004, the highest rates of reported arrests for violent crime were in central and southern Illinois.

## Rate of Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Services Available CY2004



Rate of Reported Domestic Offenses per 100,000 in the General Population  ${\rm CY1997-CY2004}^*$ 



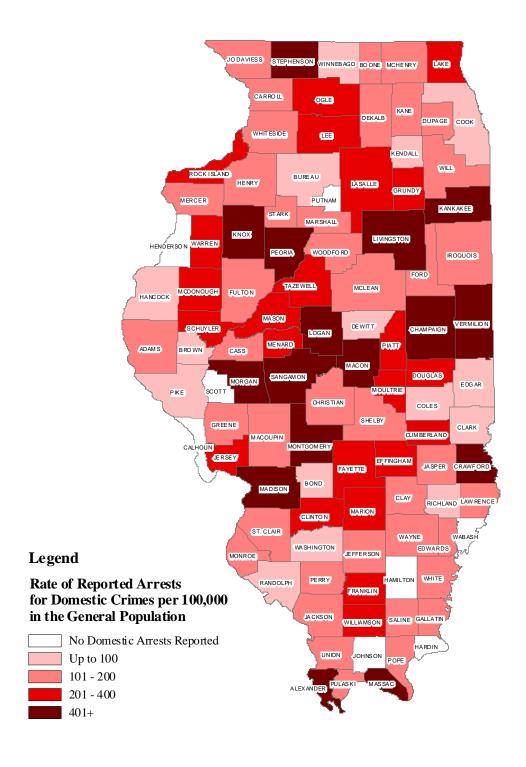
Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

- The rate of reported domestic offenses remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004.
- During the same 8-year time period, the rate was highest in Cook County. Overall, urban counties had rates just under the statewide rate.
- In CY2004, the highest rates overall were found in the central part of Illinois.
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.

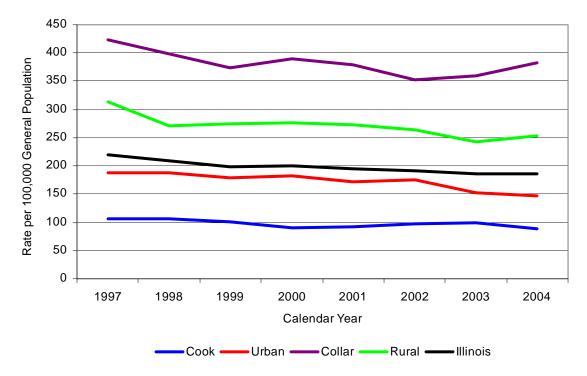
\* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

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## Rate of Reported Arrests for Domestic Crimes CY2004



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

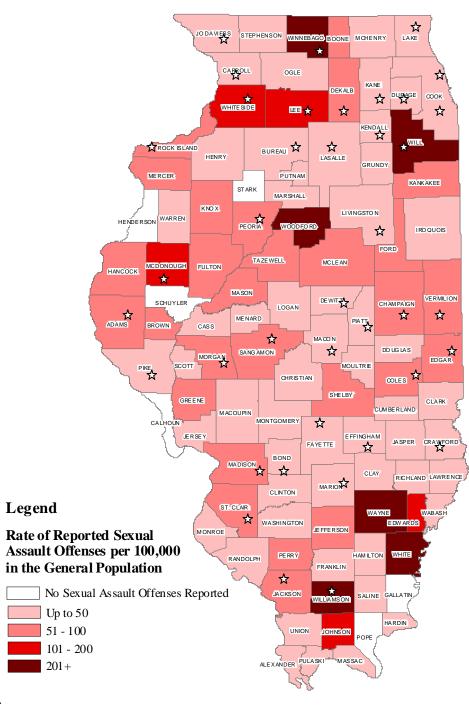


Source: Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau

- It is important to note that this data analysis does not include Chicago, as the data collected by the Chicago Police Department does not indicate whether or not the incident resulted in an arrest.
- It is also important to note that many counties did not report whether or not the incident resulted in an arrest, even though that information is sought on reporting forms.
- The rate of reported arrests for domestic offenses decreased slightly between CY1997 and CY2004.
- The rate of reported arrests were the highest in collar counties, but lowest in Cook County (excluding Chicago).

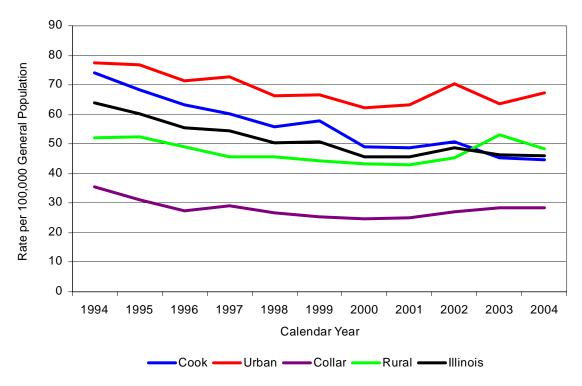
\* The Illinois State Police began collecting domestic offense and arrest data in April, 1996 as part of their Supplemental Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

## Rate of Reported Criminal Sexual Assault Offenses and Services Available CY2004



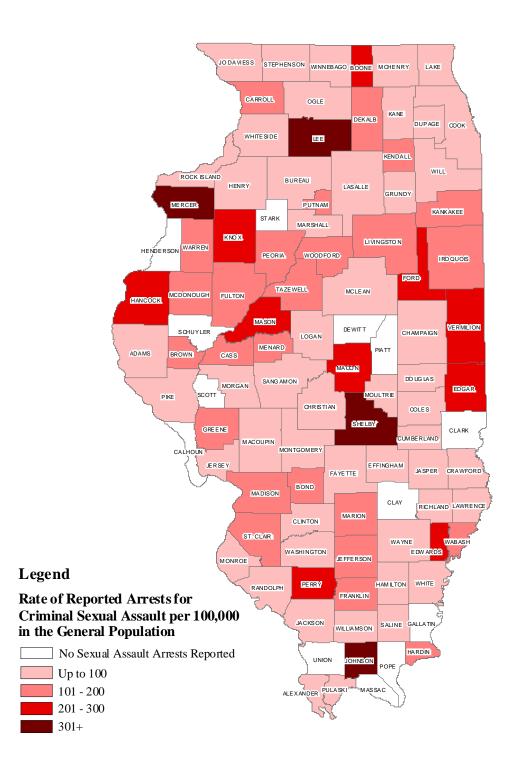
<sup>☆</sup> Indicates agency providing services

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

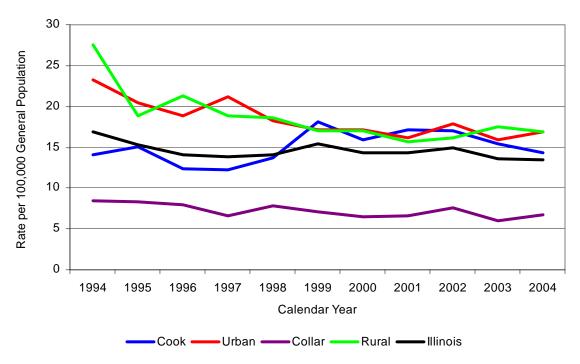


- The rate of reported criminal sexual assault offenses decreased slightly from CY1994 through CY2004, although the rate increased in urban counties and in collar counties late in the time period studied.
- Throughout the entire time period studied, the highest rates of reported offenses were in urban counties.
- Although the rates of reported offenses in both Cook County and statewide were higher than the rates found in rural counties from CY1994 through CY2002, the rates in rural counties surpassed those found in Cook County and Illinois as a whole from CY2002 though CY2004.
- During CY2004, services were available to all victims in the state, although they may have been difficult to access.

## Rate of Reported Arrests for Criminal Sexual Assault CY2004

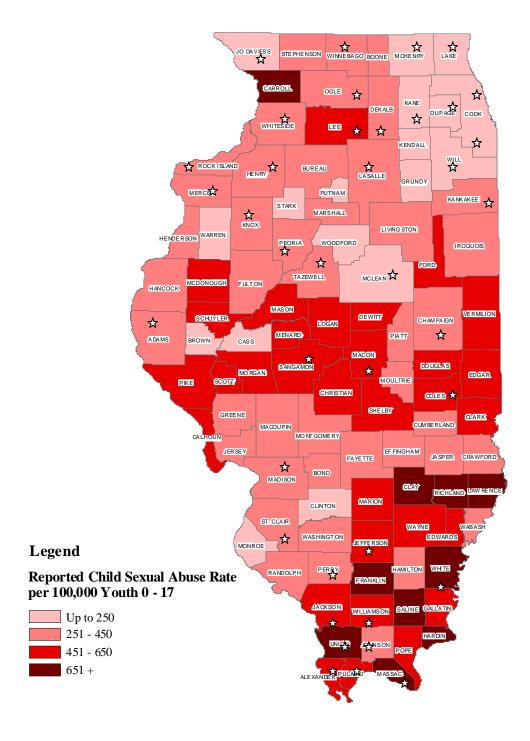


Rate of Reported Arrests for Criminal Sexual Assault per 100,000 in the General Population, CY1994 – CY2004



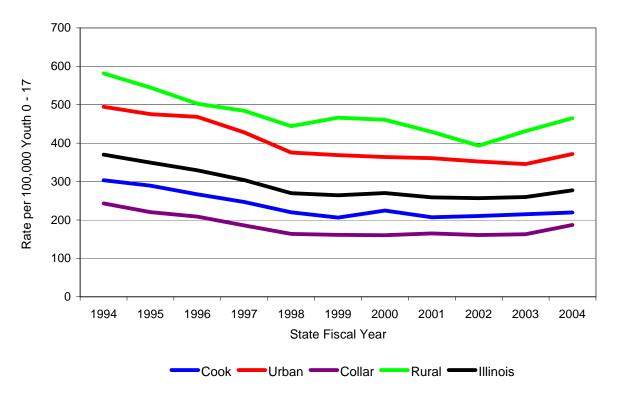
- The rate of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased from CY1994 through CY2004.
- In general, the highest rates of reported arrests were in rural and urban counties.
- While the rates of reported arrests were higher in urban and rural counties than in any other part of the state early in the time period analyzed, the rates in both areas were similar to the rates in Cook County and statewide later in the time period studied.
- During CY2004, the highest rates of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault were found spread throughout the state and did not appear to be concentrated in any one particular area.

# Rate of Reported Cases of Child Sexual Abuse and Services Available SFY2004



☆ Indicates agency providing services

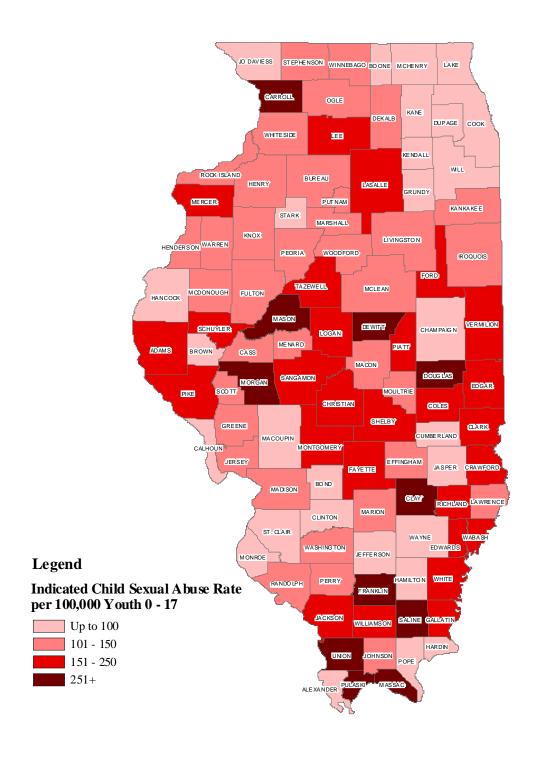
Rate of Reported Cases of Child Sexual Abuse per 100,000 Youth 0-17 SFY1994 – SFY2004



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

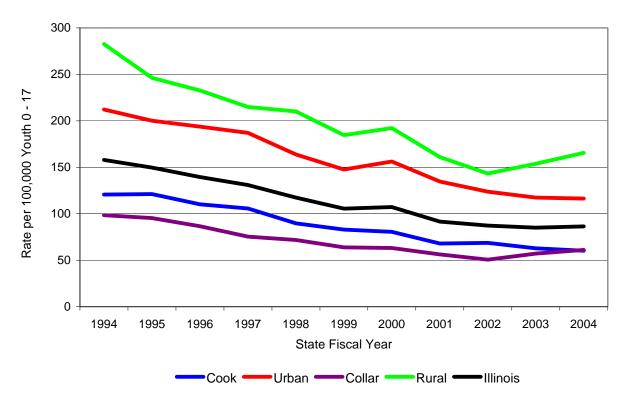
- Although overall the rate of reported cases of child sexual abuse decreased from SFY994 through SFY2004, there was a slight increase in all areas later in the time period studied.
- The highest rates of reported child sexual abuse cases were in rural counties while the lowest were in the collar counties during the time period analyzed.
- Although the highest rates of reported sexual abuse were found in the southern part of Illinois in SFY2004, fewer services were available in that area than in other parts of the state.

### Rate of Indicated Cases of Child Sexual Abuse\* SFY2004



<sup>\*</sup> Indicated case: An investigation of abuse and/or neglect that leads to credible evidence that the abuse/neglect actually occurred.

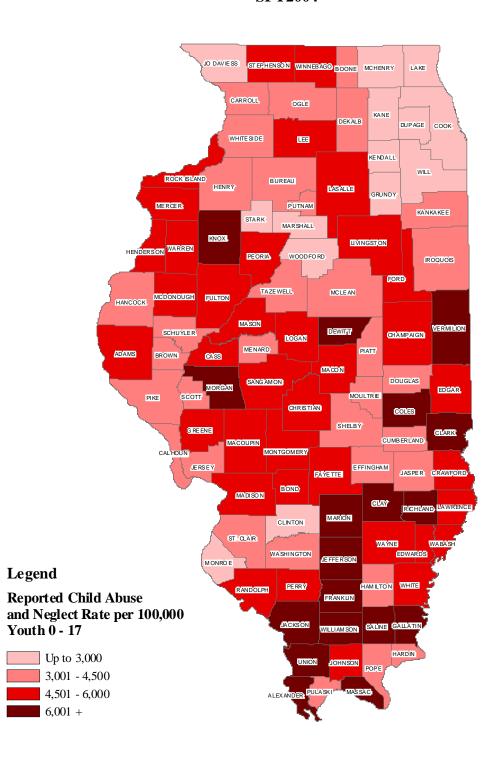
Rate of Indicated Cases of Sexual Abuse per 100,000 Youth 0-17 SFY1994 – SFY2004



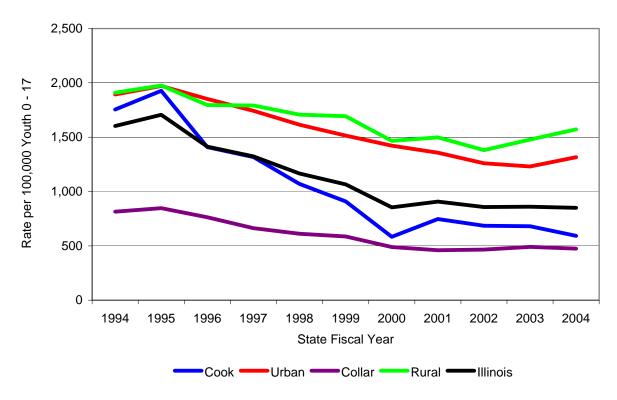
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and U.S. Census Bureau

- The percent of reported cases of child sex abuse that were indicated from SFY1994 to SFY2004 ranged from 28 percent (Cook County in SFY2004) to 49 percent (rural counties in SFY1994)
- The rate of indicated cases of child sex abuse decreased in all areas of the state between SFY1994 and SFY2004.
- Although the rate decreased overall statewide, the rate actually increased in rural and collar counties from SFY2002 through SFY2004.
- During the time period analyzed, the highest rates of indicated cases of sexual abuse were found in the rural counties while the lowest were found in the collar counties.
- During SFY2004, the lower rates of indicated cases of child abuse were found in the northern part of the state while the higher rates were found in the central part of the state.

## Rate of Reported Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect SFY2004



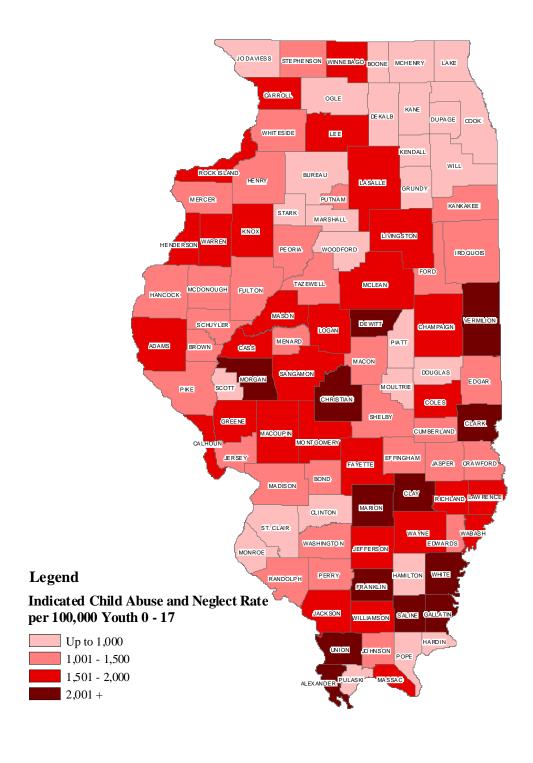
Rate of Reported Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect per 100,000 Youth 0-17 SFY1994 - SFY2004



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

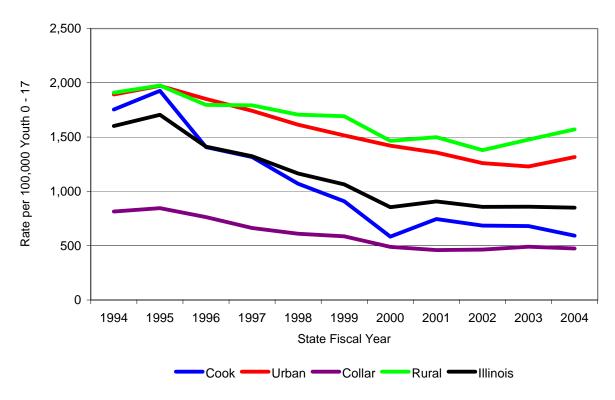
- The percent of all reported cases of child abuse and neglect that were indicated ranged from 21 percent (Cook County in SFY2000) to 40 percent (Cook County in SFY1995).
- Although the rates decreased overall, they increased in rural and other urban counties from SFY2003 through SFY2004.
- For most of the time period studies, rural counties had the highest rates of reported cases, followed by urban counties.
- During SFY2004, the majority of reported cases of child abuse and neglect were from southern Illinois.

# Rate of Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect $^*$ SFY2004



<sup>\*</sup> Indicated case: An investigation of abuse and/or neglect that leads to credible evidence that the abuse/neglect actually occurred.

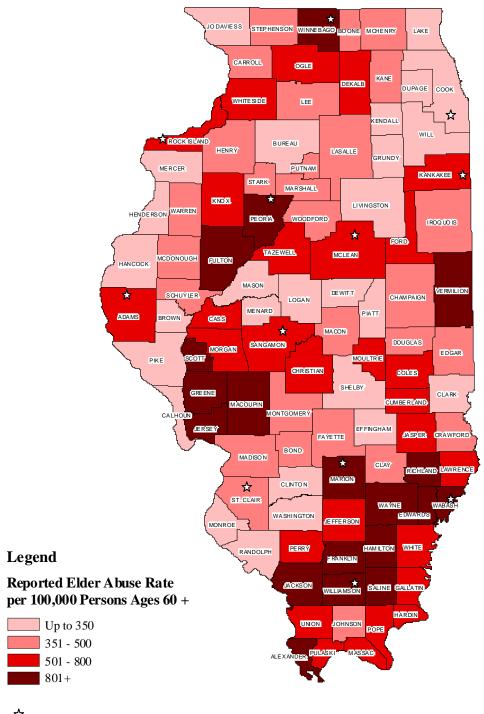
Rate of Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect per 100,000 Youth 0–17 SFY1994 – SFY2004



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

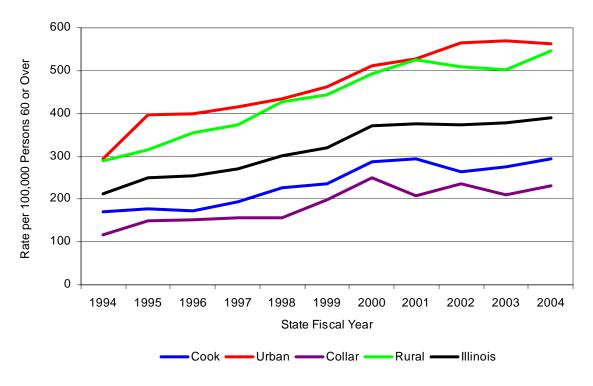
- The rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect decreased statewide between SFY1994 and SFY2004.
- Although the rates decreased overall during the time period studied, they increased in rural and other urban counties from SFY2002 to SFY2004. The statewide rate was relatively stable during those same years.
- During the 10-year time period analyzed, the highest rates of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect were found in rural counties, followed by urban counties.
- During SFY2004, the highest rates of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect were in the southern half of the state.

## Rate of Reported Cases of Elder Abuse and Services Available SFY2004



Indicates agency providing services

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



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

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

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

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Adams	683	1%	2,200	3%	339	1%	702	1%	67,582
Alexander	142	2%	3,308	35%	36	0%	71	1%	9,327
Bond	359	2%	1,252	7%	52	0%	166	1%	17,941
Boone	7,157	15%	655	1%	360	1%	708	2%	46,477
Brown	295	4%	1,268	18%	15	0%	15	0%	6,879
Bureau	1,999	6%	188	1%	204	1%	270	1%	35,221
Calhoun	35	1%	6	0%	9	0%	28	1%	5,069
Carroll	320	2%	169	1%	77	0%	156	1%	16,242
Cass	2,014	15%	105	1%	45	0%	61	0%	13,841
Champaign	6,628	4%	20,990	11%	13,999	7%	3,910	2%	186,800
Christian	434	1%	815	2%	174	0%	146	0%	35,127
Clark	90	1%	59	0%	24	0%	110	1%	16,998
Clay	96	1%	22	0%	95	1%	69	0%	14,316
Clinton	680	2%	1,434	4%	124	0%	198	1%	36,135
Coles	981	2%	1,211	2%	462	1%	505	1%	51,880
Cook	1,152,362	22%	1,411,702	26%	288,855	5%	80,013	1%	5,351,552
Crawford	368	2%	848	4%	75	0%	136	1%	19,899
Cumberland	57	1%	25	0%	19	0%	57	1%	11,063
DeKalb	6,986	7%	4,551	5%	2,333	2%	1,294	1%	94,041
DeWitt	238	1%	95	1%	54	0%	115	1%	16,679
Douglas	849	4%	81	0%	75	0%	93	0%	19,923
DuPage	98,646	11%	33,588	4%	88,065	10%	12,801	1%	925,188
Edgar	226	1%	393	2%	57	0%	72	0%	19,396
Edwards	41	1%	11	0%	34	0%	15	0%	6,850
Effingham	333	1%	72	0%	159	0%	154	0%	34,529
Fayette	192	1%	1,075	5%	55	0%	82	0%	21,539
Ford	232	2%	59	0%	62	0%	72	1%	14,094
Franklin	278	1%	62	0%	84	0%	328	1%	39,117
Fulton	537	1%	1,424	4%	102	0%	247	1%	37,658
Gallatin	52	1%	18	0%	2	0%	35	1%	6,220
Greene	86	1%	149	1%	14	0%	104	1%	14,708
Grundy	1,971	5%	149	0%	143	0%	367	1%	39,528
Hamilton	59	1%	58	1%	13	0%	33	0%	8,334
Hannock	130	1%	56	0%	39	0%	109	1%	19,393
	49	1%	108	2%			109	0%	
Hardin					29 7	1%		_	4,711
Henderson	102	1%	27 651	0%	172	0%	46	1%	8,073
Henry Iroquois	1,612	3%	285	1%	172		426 243	1%	50,644 30,684
_	1,395	5%		1% 13%		0%		1%	58,976
Jackson	1,743	3% 0%	7,627	0%	2,301 18	4%	1,082 19	2%	9,955
Jasper						0%		0%	
Jefferson	533	1%	3,288	8%	273	1%	470	1%	40,334
Jersey	162	1%	150	1%	69	0%	143	1%	22,188
JoDaviess	517	2%	78	0%	70	0%	146	1%	22,526
Johnson	412	3%	1,625	13%	19	0%	100	1%	12,951
Kane	119,616	26%	25,937	6%	11,530	3%	7,911	2%	457,122
Kankakee	6,239	6%	16,465	16%	830	1%	1,393	1%	105,625
Kendall	6,602	10%	1,581	2%	923	1%	786	1%	66,565
Knox	2,062	4%	3,709	7%	430	1%	674	1%	54,491
Lake	113,925	17%	49,201	7%	34,221	5%	12,545	2%	685,019
LaSalle	6,712	6%	1,747	2%	723	1%	1,039	1%	112,037
Lawrence	187	1%	150	1%	24	0%	95	1%	15,287
Lee	1,215	3%	1,624	5%	265	1%	319	1%	35,537

<sup>\*</sup> Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

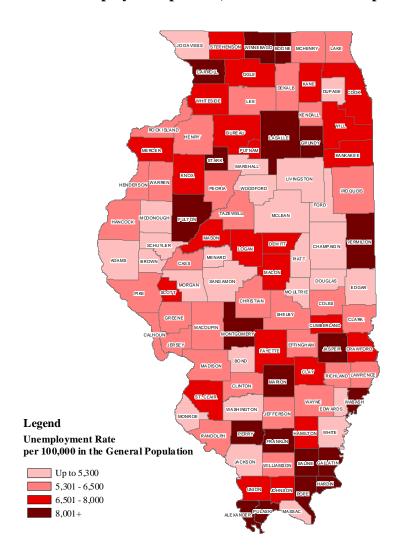
Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2003 cont.\*

County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	Other	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Livingston	990	3%	2,006	5%	172	0%	300	1%	39,208
Logan	561	2%	2,099	7%	217	1%	165	1%	30,716
McDonough	525	2%	1,273	4%	841	3%	310	1%	32,852
McHenry	26,229	9%	2,414	1%	5,938	2%	3,245	1%	286,091
McLean	4,984	3%	10,310	7%	4,361	3%	2,333	1%	156,879
Macon	1,230	1%	16,065	14%	868	1%	1,789	2%	111,175
Macoupin	342	1%	500	1%	108	0%	392	1%	49,055
Madison	4,789	2%	19,863	8%	1,809	1%	3,319	1%	261,689
Marion	400	1%	1,614	4%	255	1%	509	1%	40,751
Marshall	195	1%	58	0%	34	0%	93	1%	13,039
Mason	89	1%	41	0%	43	0%	82	1%	15,884
Massac	160	1%	928	6%	39	0%	178	1%	15,138
Menard	115	1%	61	1%	23	0%	48	0%	12,593
Mercer	222	1%	80	0%	36	0%	88	1%	17,003
Monroe	348	1%	16	0%	97	0%	128	0%	29,723
Montgomery	350	1%	1,204	4%	77	0%	164	1%	30,352
Morgan	535	1%	1,204	5%	215	1%	370	1%	35,990
Moultrie	85	1%	42	0%	10	0%	72	0%	14,469
Ogle	3,869	7%	396	1%	250	0%	508	1%	52,858
Peoria	4,547	2%	30,701	17%	3,810	2%	3,516	2%	182,335
Perry	434	2%	1,902	8%	83	0%	217	1%	22,684
Piatt	133	1%	71	0%	48	0%	100	1%	16,426
Pike	138	1%	257	2%	48	0%	56	0%	16,927
Pope	44	1%	202	5%	13	0%	63	1%	4,261
Pulaski	96	1%	2,289	32%	71	1%	40	1%	7,077
Putnam	224	4%	43	1%	20	0%	32	1%	6,119
Randolph	515	2%	2,957	9%	86	0%	281	1%	33,244
Richland	138	1%	76	0%	96	1%	82	1%	15,997
Rock Island	14,499	10%	11,933	8%	1,764	1%	2,662	2%	147,912
St. Clair	7,141	3%	75,742	29%	2,831	1%	4,058	2%	258,606
Saline	292	1%	1,114	4%	71	0%	262	1%	26,158
Sangamon	2,449	1%	19,648	10%	2,644	1%	2,803	1%	191,875
Schuyler	60	1%	22	0%	7	0%	21	0%	7,021
Scott	11	0%	2	0%	7	0%	11	0%	5,505
Shelby	126	1%	52	0%	57	0%	67	0%	22,407
Stark	57	1%	8	0%	11	0%	22	0%	6,198
Stephenson	927	2%	3,728	8%	400	1%	733	2%	48,151
Tazewell	1,519	1%	1,107	1%	775	1%	1,055	1%	128,056
Union	630	3%	176	1%	57	0%	159	1%	18,170
Vermilion	2,762	3%	9,135	11%	502	1%	942	1%	82,804
Wabash	122	1%	65	1%	74	1%	104	1%	12,680
Warren	750	4%	343	2%	88	0%	162	1%	18,246
Washington	125	1%	78	1%	40	0%	110	1%	15,179
Wayne	112	1%	69	0%	65	0%	98	1%	16,944
White	109	1%	54	0%	28	0%	157	1%	15,106
Whiteside	5,705	10%	767	1%	289	0%	616	1%	59,886
Will	63,001	11%	60,747	10%	16,972	3%	8,901	2%	586,706
Williamson	953	2%	1,752	3%	342	1%	729	1%	62,448
Winnebago	24,207	9%	31,176	11%	5,625	2%	5,370	2%	284,313
Woodford	293	1%	170	0%	136	0%	308	1%	36,367
Total	1,726,822	14%	1,919,667	15%	500,739	4%	178,528	1%	12,653,544
10141	1,720,822	1470	1,919,00/	15%	300,/39	4 70	1/0,548	1 70	14,053,544

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>\*</sup> Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

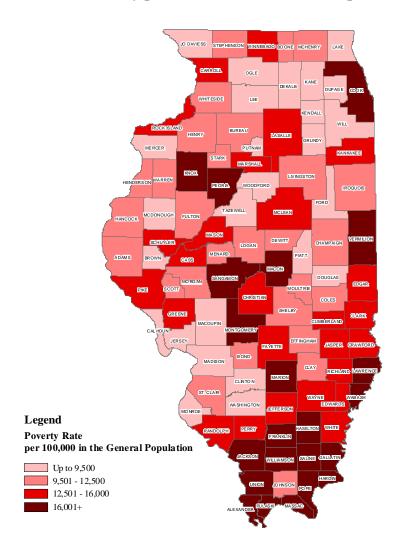
### Rate of Unemployment per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



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

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

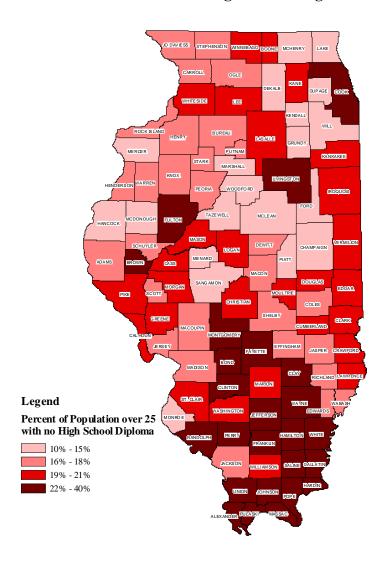
### Rate of Poverty per 100,000 in the General Population, 2004



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

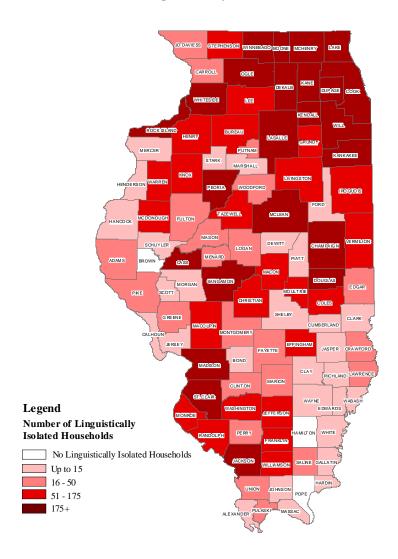
### Percent of Persons over 25 Years of Age with no High School Diploma, 2004



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Number of Linguistically Isolated Households, 2004\*

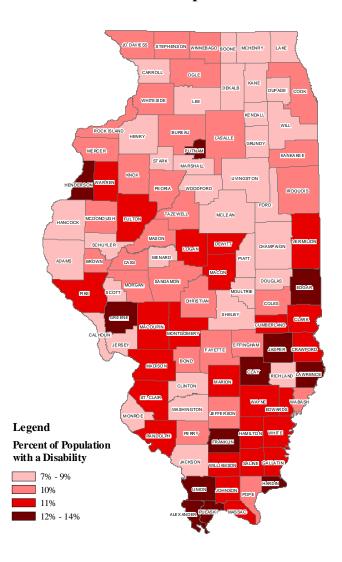


- The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in northeastern Illinois.
- There were also several areas in southwestern Illinois where there were a slightly lower, but still significant number of households where English was not the primary language spoken in the household.
- Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing services. It is important that service providers are able to provide services in languages in addition to English.
- It is also important to note that along with language barriers, there are cultural differences that may present and need to be acknowledged.

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

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



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### **Conclusion**

#### Violent offenses/arrests

- The rate of reported violent **offenses** decreased in urban counties, rural counties, collar counties, and across Illinois as a whole from CY1994 through CY2004.
- The highest rates of reported violent **offenses** were in Cook County.
- The rate of reported **arrests** for violent crime decreased across all areas of the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- In general, urban counties and Cook County had the highest rates of reported **arrests** for violent crime in the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- In CY2004, the highest rates of reported **arrests** for violent crime were in central and southern Illinois.
- Services for victims of violent crime are available in almost every county in Illinois, however there is a cluster of counties in west-central Illinois where no services are available *in those specific counties*. Services may be available to those victims on other counties, but they may be difficult to access.

#### Domestic offenses/arrests

- The rate of reported domestic **offenses** remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004. During the same time period, the rate was highest in Cook County.
- In CY2004, the highest rates of reported **offenses** overall were found in central and Illinois.
- It is important to note that domestic arrest data analysis does not include Chicago, as the data collected by the Chicago Police Department does not indicate whether or not the incident resulted in an arrest. It is also important to note that many counties did not report whether or not the incident resulted in an arrest, even though that information is sought on reporting forms.
- The rate of reported **arrests** for domestic offenses decreased slightly between CY1997 and CY2004.
- The rate of reported **arrests** were the highest in collar counties, but lowest in Cook County (excluding Chicago).
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.

#### Criminal sexual assault offenses/arrests

- The rate of reported criminal sexual assault **offenses** decreased slightly from CY1994 through CY2004, although the rate increased in urban counties and in collar counties late in the time period studied.
- During the same period analyzed, the highest rates of reported **offenses** were found in urban counties.
- Although the rates of reported offenses in both Cook County and statewide were higher
  than the rates found in rural counties from CY1994 through CY2002, the rates in rural
  counties surpassed those found in Cook County and Illinois as a whole from CY2002
  though CY2004.
- The rate of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased from CY1994 through CY2004.
- While the rates of reported **arrests** were higher in urban and rural counties than in any other part of the state early in the time period analyzed, the rates in both areas were similar to the rates in Cook County and statewide later in the time period studied.
- During CY2004, the highest rates of reported **arrests** for criminal sexual assault were found spread throughout the state and did not appear to be concentrated in any one particular area.
- During CY2004, services were available to all victims in the state, although they may be difficult to access for those in rural areas

#### Reported and indicated child sexual abuse/child abuse and neglect

- The rate of **reported** cases of child sexual abuse decreased from SFY994 through SFY2004.
- The highest rates of **reported** cases were in rural counties.
- The rate of **indicated** cases of child sex abuse decreased in all areas of the state between SFY1994 and SFY2004.
- Although the rate of indicated cases of child sexual abuse decreased overall statewide, the rate actually increased in rural and collar counties from SFY2002 through SFY2004.
- During the time period analyzed, the highest rates of **indicated** cases of sexual abuse were found in the rural counties.
- Although the highest rates of reported sexual abuse were found in the southern part of Illinois in SFY2004, fewer services were available in that area than in other parts of the state.
- During SFY2004, the highest rates of **indicated** cases of child abuse were found central part of the state.

- Although the rates of **reported** cases of child abuse and neglect decreased overall, they increased in rural and urban parts of the state from SFY2003 through SFY2004.
- Rural counties had the highest rates of **reported** cases of abuse and neglect.
- During SFY2004, the majority of **reported** cases of child abuse and neglect came from southern Illinois.
- The rate of **indicated** cases of child abuse and neglect decreased statewide between SFY1994 and SFY2004.
- Although the rates of **indicated** cases of child abuse and neglect decreased overall during the time period studied, they increased in rural and urban counties from SFY2002 through SFY2004.
- From SFY1994 through SFY2004, the highest rates of **indicated** cases of child abuse and neglect were found in rural counties, followed by urban counties.
- The highest rates of **indicated** cases were in the southern half of the state.

#### Elder abuse

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

#### Special populations

- Those living in the south and southeastern part of Illinois tend to be poorer, less educated, and unemployed, more so than those living in other parts of Illinois.
- The south and southeastern part of Illinois is mostly rural. Therefore, it may be more difficult for those living in this part of the state to access services they need, even if the services are available, as they may live far from where services are located.
- Service providers in the south and southeastern part of the state need not only to make their services available, but they also need to make them accessible.

### Needs Assessment Survey

The information on the following pages describes survey results from those who participated in a needs assessment survey conducted by the Authority.

The first section includes data that relates to victim services, regardless of who the participants were. Not all survey results are present, as not all questions on the surveys pertained to victim services.

The second section includes findings from the needs assessment survey distributed to victim service providers.

The following are the type and number (n) of people who participated in the survey:

Police Chiefs (n=329) Circuit clerks (n=51) Judges (n=5) Probation officers (n-61) Detention center administrators (n=11) Public defenders (n=42) State's attorneys (n=47) Victim service providers (n=55)

### **Needs Assessment Survey – All respondents**

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

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

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

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

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

Percent of those sur	rveyed wh	o replie	d, "these	issues are g	getting wors	e."			
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	Public defender (n=42)	State's attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)	All respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	27%	35%	20%	43%	18%	24%	21%	44%	29%
Domestic violence	42%	45%	40%	39%	64%	33%	26%	40%	41%
Elder abuse	18%	10%	40%	25%	9%	12%	15%	42%	21%
Gangs	27%	35%	20%	20%	82%	26%	15%	45%	34%
Illegal use of firearms	23%	14%	40%	26%	36%	14%	26%	36%	27%
Illicit drug dealing	48%	65%	80%	64%	18%	40%	51%	56%	53%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	56%	63%	60%	66%	36%	43%	57%	62%	55%
Juvenile crime	46%	59%	20%	31%	0%	40%	40%	65%	38%
School violence	27%	27%	60%	28%	45%	29%	23%	62%	38%
Sexual assault	18%	31%	40%	0%	27%	29%	32%	53%	29%
Violence against children	19%	24%	60%	30%	9%	29%	21%	49%	30%
Violence against women	23%	31%	60%	23%	0%	17%	17%	45%	27%
Violence in general	39%	45%	40%	33%	18%	29%	21%	58%	36%
Percent of those sur	Police	Circuit	1	issues are s	 I	ame or im	State's	Victim	All
	chief (n=329)	clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Probation (n=61)	Detention* (n=11)	defender (n=42)	attorney (n=47)	services (n=55)	respondents (n=601)
Child abuse/neglect	71%	57%	80%	52%	82%	69%	68%	51%	66%
Domestic violence	56%	49%	60%	57%	36%	57%	64%	51%	54%
Elder abuse	79%	80%	60%	69%	91%	74%	72%	49%	72%
Gangs	68%	43%	80%	70%	18%	60%	68%	45%	57%
Illegal use of firearms	73%	73%	60%	69%	64%	76%	64%	51%	66%
Illicit drug dealing	49%	27%	20%	33%	82%	50%	38%	33%	42%
Illicit drug/alcohol use	41%	29%	40%	31%	64%	48%	32%	27%	39%
Juvenile crime	52%	35%	80%	64%	100%	48%	49%	24%	57%
School violence	69%	55%	40%	67%	55%	60%	66%	27%	55%
Sexual assault	78%	61%	60%	0%	73%	62%	57%	40%	54%
Violence against children	78%	65%	40%	66%	91%	60%	68%	42%	64%
Violence against women	74%	63%	40%	70%	100%	74%	64%	44%	66%

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

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

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

Percent of those su	irveyed who	replied, "these	situations a	re major conti	ributors to ou	r caseload.
	Police chief (n=329)	Circuit clerk (n=51)	Judges* (n=5)	Public defender (n=42)	State's attorney (n=47)	Victim services (n=55)
Aggravated assault	8%	n/a	0%	24%	13%	16%
Child abuse/neglect	9%	12%	20%	67%	43%	48%
Firearm crimes	5%	n/a	40%	21%	9%	0%
Domestic violence	53%	43%	60%	83%	87%	47%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	0%	10%	2%	n/a
Elder abuse	1%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	9%
Gang crime	8%	n/a	20%	12%	4%	2%
Homicide	2%	n/a	20%	26%	15%	2%
Robbery	5%	n/a	0%	33%	11%	0%
Sexual assault	7%	n/a	40%	52%	45%	51%
Percent of those su	irveyed who	ranliad "these	cituations a	re moderate c	ontributors to	Aur
caseload."	ii veyeu who	replied, these	situations ai	ic moderate e	ontributors to	oui
				Public	State's	Victim
	Police chief	Circuit clerk	Judges*	defender	attorney	services
	(n=329)	(n=51)	(n=5)	(n=42)	(n=47)	(n=55)
Aggravated assault	61%	n/a	60%	64%	60%	24%
Child abuse/neglect	64%	59%	80%	24%	47%	40%
Firearm crimes	36%	n/a	100%	62%	70%	42%
Domestic violence	40%	53%	40%	14%	9%	36%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	60%	29%	23%	18%
Elder abuse	29%	n/a	40%	40%	49%	40%
Gang crime	28%	n/a	60%	38%	15%	n/a
Homicide	22%	n/a	80%	50%	47%	25%
Robbery	41%	n/a	100%	48%	43%	4%
Sexual assault	60%	n/a	60%	40%	47%	%
Percent of those su	irveyed who	replied, "these	situations a			
	Police chief	Circuit clerk	Judges*	Public	State's	Victim
	(n=329)	(n=51)	(n=5)	defender	attorney	services
	. ,	` ′		(n=42)	(n=47)	(n=55)
Aggravated assault	29%	n/a	40%	10%	19%	49%
Child abuse/neglect	26%	20%	0%	7%	2%	5%
Firearm crimes	57%	n/a	0%	12%	17%	47%
Domestic violence	6%	2%	0%	2%	0%	9%
Death penalty	n/a	n/a	40%	57%	68%	n/a
Elder abuse	69%	n/a	60%	57%	45%	42%
Gang crime	62%	n/a	20%	48%	74%	69%
Homicide	74%	n/a	0%	21%	32%	60%
Robbery	51%	n/a	0%	17%	40%	84%
Sexual assault	30%	n/a	0%	5%	2%	15%

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

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

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

Percent of those surveyed who replied, "very often" or "often"									
	Police	Circuit	T 1 4	D 1 4	D	Public	State's	Victim	All
	chief	clerk	Judges*	Probation		defender	attorney	services	respondents
	(n=329)	(n=51)	(n=5)	(n=61)	(n=11)	(n=42)	(n=47)	(n=55)	(n=601)
ICADV	16%	24%	100%	25%	18%	12%	30%	47%	34%
ICASA	12%	14%	40%	15%	9%	5%	32%	51%	22%
DCFS	71%	84%	100%	80%	55%	79%	85%	82%	80%
ICJIA	40%	38%	60%	46%	45%	26%	45%	76%	47%
IDHS	15%	63%	100%	48%	36%	50%	23%	58%	49%
IVPA	6%	8%	20%	7%	0%	2%	9%	35%	11%
Local service agencies	70%	82%	100%	87%	55%	83%	74%	93%	81%
Other victim service providers	64%	69%	100%	72%	45%	52%	83%	89%	72%
Percent of those surveyed who replied, "seldom or never"									
	Police	Circuit	T. 1	Donale of the se	D. d. a. d. a. a. *	Public	State's	Victim	All
	chief	clerk	Judges*	Probation	Detention*	defender	attorney	services	respondents
	(n=329)	(n=51)	(n=5)	(n=61)	(n=11)	(n=42)	(n=47)	(n=55)	(n=601)
ICADV	76%	71%	0%	62%	45%	76%	62%	40%	54%
ICASA	79%	80%	60%	72%	55%	86%	57%	38%	66%
DCFS	22%	10%	0%	7%	9%	12%	6%	9%	9%
ICJIA	52%	63%	40%	41%	18%	64%	47%	11%	42%
IDHS	77%	31%	0%	39%	27%	40%	68%	33%	39%
IVPA	86%	86%	80%	80%	64%	88%	81%	53%	77%
Local service agencies	22%	10%	0%	2%	9%	7%	17%	0%	8%
Other victim	28%	18%	0%	15%	18%	36%	9%	4%	16%

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

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

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

POLICE CHIEFS surveye	d on training (	n=329)	Needs major	Needs to be	
	improvement	improvement	improvement	developed	Do not need
Working with victims	33%	50%	6%	3%	2%
Language translation	13%	35%	22%	14%	11%
Cultural diversity	36%	40%	9%	2%	6%
Elder abuse	40%	43%	5%	2%	3%
Gang issues	41%	37%	5%	0%	10%
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Community programs to	1	_	-	-	00/
reduce fear	30%	37%	6%	8%	9%
Coordination w/ victim advocacy units	47%	31%	5%	3%	3%
Strategies to combat crimes against the elderly	41%	29%	5%	6%	9%
Strategies to reduce domestic violence	19%	44%	18%	5%	4%
Strategies to reduce firearm availability	35%	26%	10%	4%	16%
avanaonity					

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

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

crimes

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC DEFENDERS surveyed on training (n=42)					
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Dealing with child witnesses	40%	38%	7%	7%	2%
Domestic violence cases	43%	45%	5%	2%	0%
Sexual assault cases	38%	40%	10%	75	0%
	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	33%	43%	19%	2%	0%
PUBLIC DEFENDERS who responded, "yes, this is a responsibility of our agency" (n=42)					
Management of	T				
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	26%	7%	2%	12%

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Needs no improvement	Needs some improvement	Needs major improvement	Needs to be developed	Do not need
Victim/witness preparation	34%	47%	4%	0%	2%
Management of victim/witness appearances	45%	28%	11%	2%	2%
Procedures for victim impact statements	60%	26%	2%	0%	0%

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

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

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

 Only 21 percent of state's attorneys responded that they had a specialized domestic violence unit and even fewer had child abuse units, sexual assault units, and elder abuse units.

#### **Conclusion**

#### Reducing violence

- Police chiefs, circuit clerks, and victim service providers reported that more arrests/prosecutions and more severe punishments would reduce violence.
- Probation officers and state's attorneys responded that treatment and youth prevention would reduce violence.
- Public defenders reported that employment and educational opportunities would reduce violence.
- Victim service providers were more likely than any other groups of respondents to report
  that all of the activities listed above would reduce violence. Youth prevention and more
  severe actions against offenders were chosen as the most likely to reduce violence by this
  group.

#### Problems of abuse, violence, gangs, and drugs

- Overall, the vast majority of respondents stated that issues of abuse and violence were either staying the same or improving.
- Victim service providers, however, reported that these issues were getting worse.

#### Contributions to workload

- Domestic violence was by far the most common response of all surveyed when asked about major contributions to caseloads.
- Child abuse and neglect also contributed heavily to the workload of public defenders and state's attorneys.
- Elder abuse was most likely to be chosen as situations that do not contribute to caseloads.

#### Frequency of work with other agencies

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

#### Training

- The most common response from police chiefs was that they needed some improvement in the training they got regarding victims, language, diversity, and elder abuse.
- Probation officers responded here that they needed moderate improvement on the training they received dealing with victims and the supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders.
- While 40 percent of public defenders responded that they needed no improvement in training that involved working with child witnesses, 38 percent stated that they needed some improvement in training in this area.
- Slightly more public defenders responded that they needed some improvement in the
  training they receive for domestic violence and sexual assault cases than they responded
  that the training needed no improvement.
- State's attorneys responded that they mostly need some improvement in training that focuses on dealing with child witnesses as well as some improvement in training that focuses on victim/witness preparation.

#### Additional findings

- A small percentage of probation officers were using a domestic violence assessment tool and about a third felt one needs to be developed.
- A higher percentage of probation officers were using a sex offender assessment tool, but again, about a third responded that one needed to be developed.
- Only 21 percent of state's attorneys responded that they had a specialized domestic violence unit and even fewer had child abuse units, sexual assault units, and elder abuse units.
- Public defenders also responded that a responsibility of their agency was to deal with victims and witnesses.
- Public defenders responded most often that domestic violence cases were a responsibility of their agency, followed by sex offender cases, then child advocacy cases.

#### **Victim Service Providers survey – Respondents\***

The following victim service providers participated in the survey:

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

Most operating budgets fall into the \$200,000 - \$1,000,000 range and most funding comes from donations (23 percent of respondents), followed by state government funds (22 percent), federal funds and foundation grants (18 percent each), county government funds (12 percent), and finally city funds (7 percent).

Of the victim service providers who responded to the survey, 25 stated that they had between 2 and 10 employees, while 24 stated that they had over 20 employees. Only 8 respondents stated that they had between 11 and 20 employees.

#### **Victim Service Providers survey - Findings**

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

- By far domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse incidents are major contributions to victim service providers' workload.
- Child physical abuse was reported as being a moderate contributor to victim service providers' workload.
- Elder abuse was reported as not being a contributor to victim service providers' workload.

Survey question: Indicate the degree to which the following service needs contribute to the workload in your office.

- Victim service providers were very active in terms of advocacy. They provide criminal
  justice advocacy, medical advocacy, emergency legal advocacy, and personal advocacy.
  Not only did providers indicate that these service needs are major contributors to their
  workload, they indicated so by a wide margin.
- Victim service providers also indicated that much of their time is spent assisting victims with compensation claims and on case management/coordination.
- Providers also reported that a lot of time is also spent providing counseling services (to
  individuals, families, significant others, and through groups) and that these counseling
  activities are major contributions to their workloads.
- Referrals and follow-up contact are also major contributors to the workload of victim service providers.

<sup>\*</sup>Actual data from the survey distributed to victim service providers is available upon request.

- Hot-line/crisis intervention activities are also major contributors to workloads.
- Shelter and transportation are moderate contributors to victim service providers' workload.

Survey question: Please indicate whether increases are needed in the following positions in your agency.

- At least 49 percent of the victim service providers who responded to the survey stated that they needed either some or major increases in the number of the following:
  - Paid counselors (60 percent)
  - Outreach/public awareness workers (56 percent)
  - Volunteers (78 percent)
  - Paid therapists (49 percent)

Survey question: Please indicate the degree to which the following factors contribute to problems retaining victim service personnel in your office.

- Of those victim service providers surveyed, 73 percent stated that budget reductions contribute to problems retaining staff while 76 percent reported that burnout/compassion fatigue contribute to problems retaining staff.
- Eighty-four percent of those surveyed reported that salaries contribute to the loss of staff
  while 53 percent stated that lack of promotional opportunities and the workload
  contribute to loss of staff.

Survey question: Please indicate whether the following courtroom procedures need improvement.

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

Survey question: If an automated information system is currently available, indicate whether improvement is needed.

- Victim service providers responded that moderate to major improvement is needed in the following areas of automated information systems:
  - Bail/jail status of defendants
  - ICJIA's InfoNet
  - Tracking of charges/dispositions

• In most cases, victim service providers stated that their system is not linked to other criminal justice information systems (58 percent of respondents).

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

- Victim service providers' responses indicated that they work with federal agencies on a very rare basis.
- Respondents stated that they work very often with the Attorney General's Office, the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and the Illinois Department of Health and Human Services, all of which are state agencies.
- Victim services providers also work very often with local school districts, local law
  enforcement officers, local state's attorneys, local social services agencies and treatment
  providers, local hospitals and healthcare providers, local probation officers, and other
  victim service providers (domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child advocacy
  centers, etc.)

- By far domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse
  incidents are major contributions to victim service providers' workload. Child physical
  abuse was reported as being a moderate contributor to victim service providers'
  workload. Elder abuse was reported as not being a contributor to victim service
  providers' workload.
- Victim service providers were very active in terms of advocacy. They provide criminal
  justice advocacy, medical advocacy, emergency legal advocacy, and personal advocacy.
  Not only did providers indicate that these service needs are major contributors to their
  workload, they indicated so by a wide margin.
- Victim service providers also indicated that much of their time is spent assisting victims
  with compensation claims and on case management/coordination. A lot of time is also
  spent providing counseling services (to individuals, families, significant others, and
  through groups) and that these counseling activities are major contributions to their
  workloads.
- Referrals and follow-up contact are also major contributors to the workload of victim service providers. Hot-line/crisis intervention activities are also major contributors to workloads and shelter and transportation are moderate contributors to victim service providers' workload.
- At least 49 percent of the victim service providers who responded to the survey stated that they needed either some or major increases in the number of paid counselors, outreach/public awareness workers, volunteers, and paid therapists.

- Victim service providers reported that budget reductions, burnout/compassion fatigue lack of promotional opportunities and heavy workloads contribute to problems retaining staff.
- Victim service providers reported that at least moderate improvement was needed for the management of victim/witness statement, orders of protection (filing, obtaining, etc.) or no contact orders, procedures for victim impact statements, victim notification/communication, and victim involvement in decision making
- Victim service providers reported that major improvement was needed for the enforcement of victims' rights.
- Victim service providers responded that moderate to major improvement is needed in the
  for their automated information systems involving bail/jail status of defendants, ICJIA's
  InfoNet, and the tracking of charges/dispositions.
- In most cases, victim service providers stated that their system is not linked to other criminal justice information systems (58 percent of respondents.
- Victim service providers' responses indicated that they work with federal agencies on a very rare basis.
- Respondents stated that they work very often with the Attorney General's Office, the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and the Illinois Department of Health and Human Services, all of which are state agencies.
- Victim services providers also work very often with local school districts, local law
  enforcement officers, local state's attorneys, local social services agencies and treatment
  providers, local hospitals and healthcare providers, local probation officers, and other
  victim service providers (domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child advocacy
  centers, etc.)



# Illinois Crime Trends and Gap Analysis

Presented to Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Erica N. Hughes

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Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

September 18-19, 2006



## **Crime Trend Analysis**

- Violent crime
- Domestic violence
- Sexual assault
- Child abuse/neglect (physical and sexual)
- Elder abuse
- Special populations

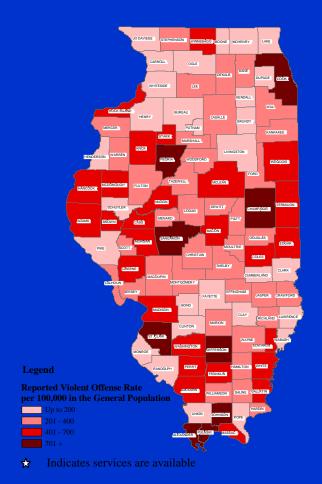


# Gap Analysis

- Services available for:
  - Victims of violent crime
  - Victims of domestic violence
  - Victims of sexual assault
  - Victims of sexual abuse
  - Victims of elder abuse
  - Those with characteristics that may limit ability to seek services



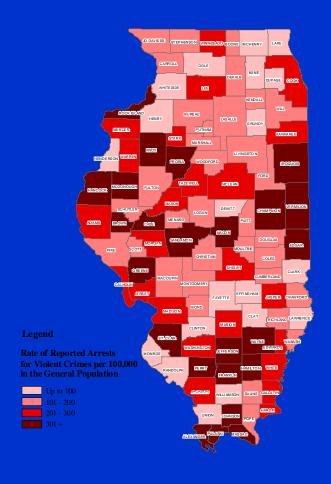
#### Violent Offenses with Services Provided



- Rates of reported violent offenses decreased in all parts of Illinois from CY1994 through CY2004.
- Rates of reported violent offenses were lower in urban counties than statewide during most of that time period.
- The highest rates of reported violent offenses were in Cook County while the lowest were in collar counties during the same time period.
- Services for victims are available in almost every county in Illinois.



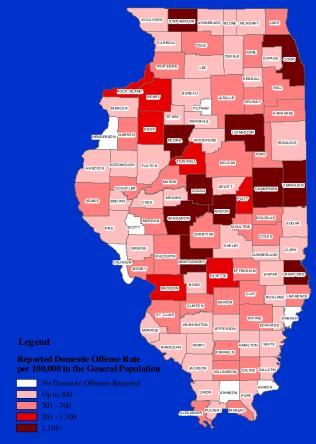
## **Violent Crime Arrests**



- The rate of reported arrests for violent crime decreased across all areas of the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- The lowest rates during the same time period analyzed were found in collar counties.
- In general, urban counties and Cook County had the highest rates in the state during the time period studied.
- In CY2004, the highest rates of reported arrests for violent crime were in central and southern Illinois.



#### **Domestic Offenses with Services Provided**

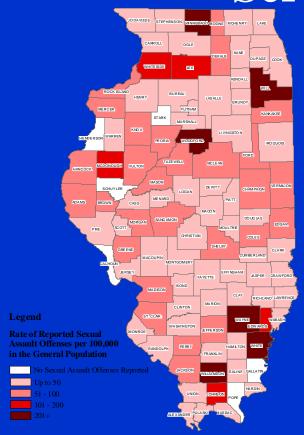


Indicates services are available

- The rate of reported domestic offenses remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004.
- During the time period, the rate was highest in Cook County and lowest in the collar counties.
- In CY2004, the highest rates overall were found in central Illinois.
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if they are available.



# Criminal Sexual Assault Offenses with Services Provided

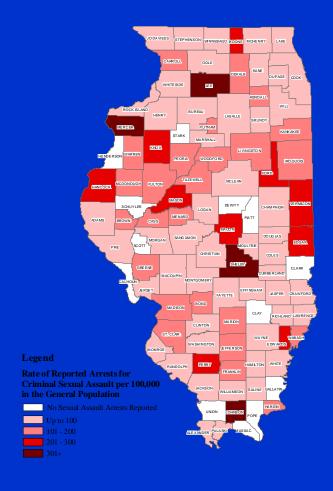


- Rates of reported criminal sexual assault offenses decreased from CY1994 through CY2004.
- During the same period, the highest rates of reported offenses were found in urban counties and the lowest rates in the collar counties.
- Although the rates in both Cook County and statewide were higher than the rates in rural counties from CY1994 through CY2002, that trend reversed from CY2002 though CY2004.
- During CY2004, services were available to all victims in the state, although they may be difficult to access for those in rural areas.

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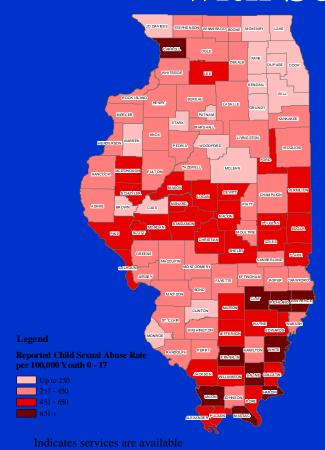
## Criminal Sexual Assault Arrests



- The rate of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased from CY1994 through CY2004.
- The lowest rates of reported arrests during the same time period analyzed were found in collar counties.
- While the rates of arrests were higher in urban and rural counties early in the time period analyzed, the rates in both were similar to the rates in Cook County and statewide later on.



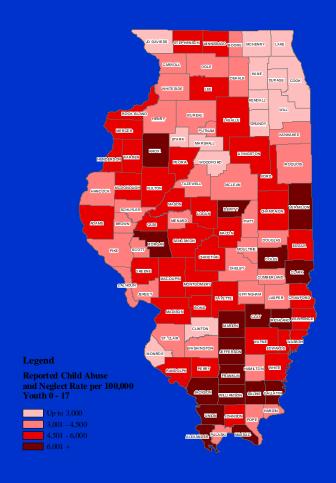
# Rate of Reported Child Sexual Abuse with Services Provided



- The rate of reported cases of child sexual abuse decreased from SFY1994 through SFY2004.
- The highest rates of reported cases were in rural counties while the lowest were in the collar counties during the time period analyzed.
- Although the highest rates of reported sexual abuse were found in the southern part of Illinois in SFY2004, fewer services were available in that area than in other parts of the state.



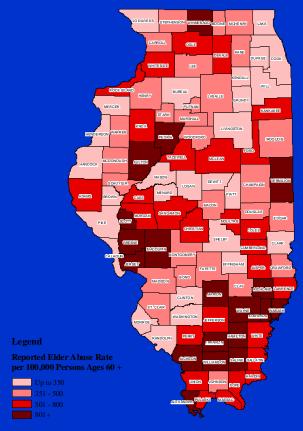
## Rate of Reported Child Abuse/Neglect



- Although the rate of reported abuse and neglect decreased overall from SFY1994 through SFY2004, it increased in rural and other urban parts of the state.
- Rural counties had the highest rates of reported cases while collar counties had the lowest rates.
- During SFY2004, the majority of reported cases of child abuse and neglect came from southern Illinois.



# Rate of Reported Elder Abuse Cases with Services Provided

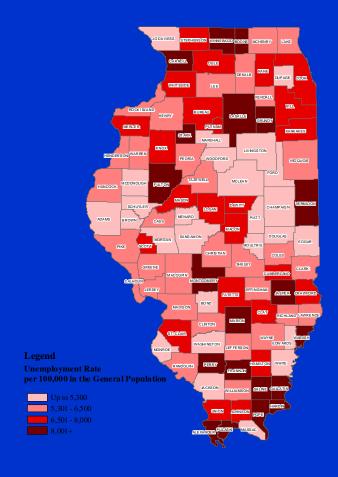


Indicates services are available

- The rate of reported cases of elder abuse increased dramatically from SFY1994 through SFY2004.
- During the same time period, the highest rates were found in urban and rural counties while the lowest rates were found in collar counties.
- During SFY2004, the highest rates of reported cases of elder abuse were in southeastern Illinois.
- Although every county is served by agencies who support victims of elder abuse, these agencies are few and far between.



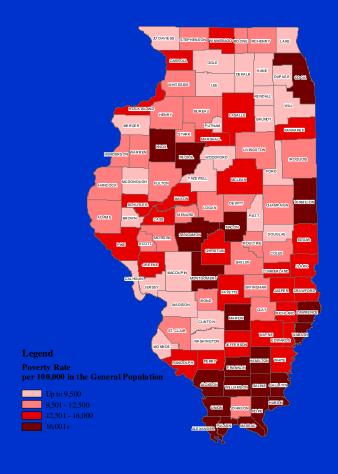
#### **Special Populations: Unemployment Rates**



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



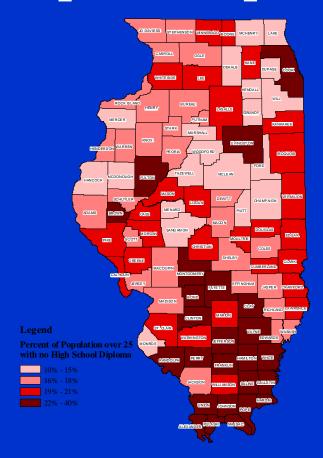
## **Special Populations: Poverty Rates**



- The poverty rate was highest in the south and southeastern part of Illinois.
- These counties where the poverty rates were the highest are also rural.
- Lack of transportation or gas money may limit the ability of victims to seek services.
- Victims may also not be able to afford services, even if they are available.



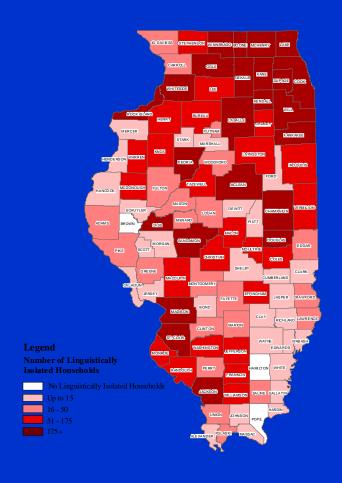
## **Special Populations: Under-educated**



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



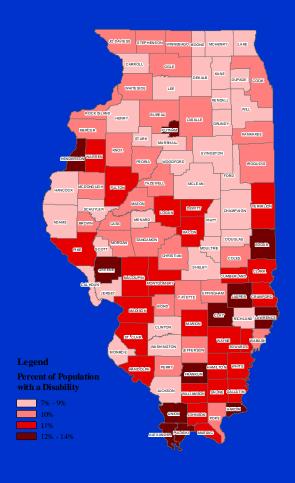
### Special Populations: Linguistically Isolated



- The number of households where English is not the primary language spoken were concentrated in northeastern Illinois.
- There were also areas in southwestern Illinois where there are a significant number of households where English is not the primary language spoken.
- Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing and utilizing services.
- Along with language barriers, there may cultural differences present that need to be acknowledged.



## Special Populations: People with Disabilities



- More people with disabilities live in the southeastern part of Illinois than in any other part of the state.
- Because counties in southeastern
   Illinois are mostly rural, people with
   disabilities tend to be concentrated in
   rural areas.
- People with disabilities who live in rural areas may have difficulty accessing services in their area, even if they are available.



- The rate of reported violent offenses decreased in all parts of Illinois from CY1994 through CY2004. Rates were lower in urban counties than statewide during most of the time period analyzed.
- The rate of reported arrests for violent crime decreased across all areas of the state from CY1994 through CY2004.
- Services for victims of violent crime are available in almost every county in Illinois, however there is a cluster of counties in west-central Illinois where no services are available *in those specific counties*. Services may be available to those victims on other counties, but they may be difficult to access.



- The rate of reported domestic offenses remained relatively stable from CY1997 through CY2004. During the same time period, the rate was highest in Cook County and lowest in the collar counties.
- The rate of reported arrests for domestic offenses decreased slightly between CY1997 and CY2004.
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.



- The rate of reported criminal sexual assault offenses decreased slightly from CY1994 through CY2004, although the rate increased in urban counties and in collar counties late in the time period studied.
- The rate of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased from CY1994 through CY2004.
- During CY2004, services were available to all victims in the state, although they may be difficult to access for those in rural areas and several counties away from where the services are located.



- The rate of reported and indicated cases of child sexual abuse decreased from SFY994 through SFY2004.
- The rate of reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect followed a trend similar to that of reported cases of child sexual abuse throughout Illinois.
- Although the highest rates of reported sexual abuse were found in the southern part of Illinois in SFY2004, fewer services were available in that area than in other parts of the state.



• The rates of reported cases of elder abuse increased dramatically from SFY1994 through SFY2004.

• Although every county is served by agencies that support victims of elder abuse, these agencies are few and far between, which may be very difficult to access, especially for the elderly.



- Those living in the south and southeastern part of Illinois tend to be poorer, less educated, and unemployed than those living in other parts of Illinois.
- The south and southeastern part of Illinois is mostly rural. Therefore, it may be more difficult for those living in this part of the state to access services they need, even if the services are available.
- Service providers in the south and southeastern part of the state need not only to make their services available, but they also need to make them accessible.



## Illinois Needs Assessment Survey

# Presented to Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Erica N. Hughes

Research Analyst

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

September 18-19, 2006



## **Participants**

- Police chiefs (n=329)
- Circuit clerks (n=51)
- Judges (n=5)
- Probation officers(n=61)
- Detention Center administrators (n=11)
- Public defenders (n=42)
- State's attorneys (n=47)
- Victim service providers (n=55)



## Reducing Violence

Survey question: Which actions do you think would reduce violence?

- Police chiefs, circuit clerks, and victim service providers = more arrests/prosecutions and more severe punishments
- Probation officers and state's attorneys = treatment and youth prevention
- Public defenders = employment and educational opportunities
- Victim service providers = youth prevention and more severe actions against offenders



## **Current Issues (crimes)**

Survey question: Over the past year, do you feel that the following problems are getting worse, staying the same, or improving? (child abuse/neglect, domestic violence, elder abuse, gangs, illegal use of firearms, illicit drug dealing, illicit drug/alcohol use, juvenile crime, school violence, sexual assault, violence against children, violence against women, violence in general)

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



#### **Contributions to Caseloads**

Survey question: Please indicate the degree to which the following types of incidents contribute to the workload (use of personnel and resources) in your department. (aggravated assault, child abuse/neglect, firearm crimes, domestic violence, death penalty, elder abuse, gang crime, homicide, robbery, sexual assault)

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



## Working with Other Agencies

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

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



## **Training Needs**

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

- Police chiefs = some improvement on the training regarding victims, language, diversity, and elder abuse
- Probation officers = moderate improvement on the training for dealing with victims and the supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders
- Public defenders = moderate improvement on the training for dealing with child witnesses and for domestic violence and sexual assault cases
- State's attorneys = moderate improvement on the training for dealing with child witnesses and victim/witness preparation



## **Victim Service Providers Survey**

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



## **Operating Budget**

- Most operating budgets fall into the \$200,000 \$1,000,000 range
- Most funding comes from the following:
  - donations (23 percent of respondents)
  - state government funds (22 percent)
  - federal funds and foundation grants (18 percent each)
  - county government funds (12 percent)
  - city funds (7 percent)



## Incidents that Contribute to Workload

- Domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse incidents = major contributors to workload
- Child physical abuse = moderate contributor to workload.
- Elder abuse = not a contributor to workload



# Services that Contribute to Workload

- Criminal justice advocacy, medical advocacy, emergency legal advocacy, and personal advocacy
- Assistance to victims with compensation claims
- Case management/coordination
- Counseling services and crisis intervention
- Referrals and follow-up contact
- Shelter and transportation services (to a lesser degree than the others)



## Staffing Needs

- 60 percent of respondents need more counselors
- 56 percent need more outreach/public awareness workers
- 78 percent need more volunteers
- 49 percent need more paid therapists



#### Loss of Staff/Retention Issues

- 76 percent = burnout/compassion fatigue
- 73 percent = budget reductions
- 84 percent = salaries
- 53 percent = lack of promotional opportunities and workload



# Improvement of Courtroom Procedures Needed

- Management of victim/witness statement
- Orders of protection (filing, obtaining, etc.) or no contact orders
- Procedures for victim impact statements
- Victim notification/communication
- Victim involvement in decision making
- Enforcement of victims' rights.



# **Improvement Needed for Information Systems**

• Bail/jail status of defendants

• ICJIA's InfoNet

Tracking of charges/dispositions



# Frequency of Work with Other Agencies

- Work very often with
  - Attorney General's Office
  - Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
  - Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
  - Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
  - Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
  - Illinois Department of Health and Human Services
  - local school districts, law enforcement, state's attorneys, social services agencies and treatment providers, local hospitals and healthcare providers, local probation officers, and other victim service providers



#### Conclusion

- Police chiefs, circuit clerks, and victim service providers reported that more arrests/prosecutions and more severe punishments would reduce violence.
- Probation officers and state's attorneys responded that treatment and youth prevention would reduce violence.
- Public defenders reported that employment and educational opportunities would reduce violence.
- Victim service providers were more likely than any other groups of respondents to report that all of the activities listed above would reduce violence. Youth prevention and more severe actions against offenders were chosen as the most likely to reduce violence.



- The vast majority of respondents stated that issues of abuse and violence were either staying the same or improving. However, victim service providers, however, reported that these issues were getting worse.
- Domestic violence contributes the most to caseloads. Child abuse and neglect also contributed heavily to the workload of public defenders and state's attorneys, however cases of elder abuse do not contribute to caseloads of any entity.



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



- Police chiefs reported they need improvement in the training they got regarding victims, language, diversity, and elder abuse.
- Probation officers responded here that they need improvement on the training they receive dealing with victims and the supervision of domestic violence and sex offenders.
- Some public defenders felt improved training was needed regarding working with child witnesses, domestic violence cases and sexual assault cases.
- State's attorneys responded that they mostly need some improvement in training that focuses on dealing with child witnesses as well as some improvement in training that focuses on victim/witness preparation.



- A small percentage of probation officers were using a domestic violence assessment tool and about a third felt one needs to be developed. A higher percentage of probation officers were using a sex offender assessment tool, but again, about a third responded that one needed to be developed.
- Only 21 percent of state's attorneys responded that they had a specialized domestic violence unit and even fewer had child abuse units, sexual assault units, and elder abuse units.
- Public defenders responded most often that domestic violence cases were a responsibility of their agency, followed by sex offender cases, then child advocacy cases.



- Domestic violence incidents, sexual assault incidents, and child sexual abuse incidents are major contributions to victim service providers' workload. Child physical abuse was reported as being a moderate contributor to victim service providers' workload. Elder abuse was reported as not being a contributor to victim service providers' workload.
- Victim service providers provide criminal justice advocacy, medical advocacy, emergency legal advocacy, and personal advocacy.
- Much time is spent assisting victims with compensation claims, on case management/coordination, providing counseling services, referrals and follow-up contact as well as crisis intervention, shelter and transportation.



- Victim service providers reported that improvement was needed for the management of victim/witness statement, orders of protection (filing, obtaining, etc.), procedures for victim impact statements, victim notification/communication, and victim involvement in decision making.
- Victim service providers reported that major improvement was needed for the enforcement of victims' rights.



- Victim service respondents reported that they needed more paid counselors, outreach/public awareness workers, volunteers, and paid therapists.
- Victim service providers reported that budget reductions, burnout/compassion fatigue lack of promotional opportunities and heavy workloads contribute to problems retaining staff.
- Victim service providers responded improvement is needed in the for their automated information systems involving bail/jail status of defendants, ICJIA's InfoNet, and the tracking of charges/dispositions and that in most cases, victim service providers stated that their system is not linked to other criminal justice information systems.



- Victim service providers' responses indicated that they work with federal agencies on a very rare basis.
- Respondents stated that they work very often with the Attorney General's Office, the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and the Illinois Department of Health and Human Services, all of which are state agencies.



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



## Legal Issues

Presented to the Victim Services
Ad Hoc Committee
September 18 & 19, 2006



## Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee – VAWA Tasks

- Committee tasks for the STOP Violence Against Women (VAWA) Formula Grant Program:
  - -Development of VAWA Implementation Plan
  - -Recommendations for VAWA '06 Funding Priorities
- Both of the above items will be presented to the ICJIA Board for review and approval.



### Scope of VAWA Program

• The VAWA Program supports law enforcement and prosecution programs to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Violent crimes against women include sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.



### VAWA Program Purposes

• STOP Program grants are intended for use by States, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs.

Grants supported through this program <u>must</u> meet one of the <u>11 Statutory Purpose Areas</u>, which are summarized in the following slide and detailed in <u>Attachment A</u> of this presentation (See 42 USC § 3796gg(b)).



## Summary of VAWA Program Purposes

• Regarding cases involving violent crimes against women, in general, funding may be used to provide training, protocol and policy development; communication system development; victim service programs; law enforcement, court personnel and prosecution programs; programs to address the needs of older and disabled victims; assistance in immigration matters; statewide and multidisciplinary efforts to coordinate the justice and service systems' responses; and training sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners. See <a href="Attachment A">Attachment A</a> for detailed purpose areas.



## VAWA – Comprehensive Strategies & Lasting Partnerships

• The VAWA Program emphasizes development of lasting partnerships between the criminal justice system and victim advocacy organizations, and implementation of comprehensive strategies addressing violence against women that are sensitive to the needs and safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes.



## VAWA FFY 2006 Strategies - Encouraged Activities

In developing funding strategies for FFY 2006, OVW encourages States to develop and support projects for:

- Community-driven programs, utilizing faith-based and community organizations, to address the needs of <u>underserved populations</u> as defined by VAWA, including people with disabilities and elder victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- <u>Service expansion</u> for sexual assault and stalking; protocol development and implementation; training for court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and development of coordinated community responses to violence against women.



## VAWA FFY 2006 Strategies - Definition

• VAWA defines "underserved populations" as populations underserved because of geographic location, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alien status, or age).



# VAWA FFY 2006 Strategies – Discouraged Activities

Ensuring victim safety is the VAWA Program's guiding principle. States are strongly discouraged from proposing projects that include the following activities:

- Pre-trial diversion programs;
- Mediation or counseling for couples;
- Requiring victims to report sexual assault, stalking, or domestic violence or forcing victims to participate in criminal proceedings;
- Court mandated batterer intervention programs that do not use the coercive power of the criminal justice system to hold batterers accountable;
- Anger management programs; and
- Procedures that would force victims of domestic violence to testify or impose other sanctions on them.

Procedures that provide victims the opportunity to make an informed choice about whether to testify are encouraged.



### VAWA Implementation Plan

- Within 120 days of the grant award, ICJIA must develop an Implementation Plan for implementing the STOP Program.
- The Implementation Plan must be developed with deliberative consultation and coordination with a wide range of participants, specifically including nongovernmental, nonprofit victim services programs (including sexual assault and domestic violence programs).
- States must demonstrate through the <u>Implementation Plan</u> that they have consulted and coordinated in a meaningful way with sexual assault and domestic violence victim services programs and coalitions.



### VAWA Implementation Plan

• This Committee's deliberations will provide the basis for the <u>Plan</u> that will be presented to ICJIA's Authority Board, and the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) for review and approval.



## VAWA Required Allocation of Funds

- Each state must allocate:
  - 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement
  - 25 percent to prosecution
  - 5 percent to courts
  - 30 percent to victim services
  - 15 percent is discretionary within the parameters of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- The <u>Implementation Plan</u> must reflect how ICJIA will meet these allocation requirements.



#### **Implementation Plan Components**

The <u>Implementation Plan</u> must be a three-year plan that describes:

- the process used to develop the plan and the involvement of victim services programs and advocates in the planning process (ICJIA staff will develop this)
- major shifts in direction, if any, because of reevaluation or reassessment of previous efforts (ICJIA staff will develop this based on Committee recommendations)



## **Implementation Plan Components** (continued)

The Plan must describe:

- how the approach to reducing and preventing violence against women this year will build on efforts of previous years (*ICJIA staff will develop this based on Committee recommendations*)
- the process through which funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services categories; while the ICJIA Budget Committee makes funding designations for specific programs, which will <u>not</u> be included in the <u>Plan</u>, the <u>Plan</u> will reflect the <u>overall</u> philosophy and process to be used in the VAWA fund distribution, with the required VAWA allocations in mind (*ICJIA staff will develop this based on Committee recommendations*)



# **Implementation Plan Components** (continued)

## The Plan must describe:

- the types of programs (but not specific grantee recipients)
  ICJIA intends to support with grant dollars (*The*<u>Committee</u> will identify program types for inclusion in the Plan); and
- how the success of grant-funded activities will be evaluated. (ICJIA staff will develop this based on Committee recommendations)



# **Implementation Plan Components** (continued)

The Plan should also describe:

- how ICJIA will give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest need based on the availability of existing domestic violence and sexual assault programs (The <u>Committee</u> will identify priorities for inclusion in the Plan)
- the process used to determine the amount of subgrants based on the population and geographic area to be served (ICJIA staff will work to outline the process based on Committee recommendations, in accordance with ICJIA Administrative Rules)



# **Implementation Plan Components** (continued)

The Plan should also describe the process through which ICJIA will:

- equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis including urban and rural areas of various geographic sizes (ICJIA staff will work to outline the process based on Committee recommendations); and
- recognize and address the needs of underserved populations (ICJIA staff will work to outline the process based on Committee recommendations).



## VAWA Grant Allowable Costs

- VAWA Grant funds may be used for personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and equipment costs to enhance the apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violent crimes against women, and to provide or improve victim services.
- VAWA Grant funds may not be used for building renovations, including painting or carpeting costs.
- OJP Financial Guide applies and includes information on allowable costs, payment methods, audit and accounting requirements, and recordkeeping.



## VAWA FFY 2006 Award Life

• VAWA FFY06 federal award has not been announced as of the printing of this material.



## Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee – VOCA Tasks

- Committee tasks for the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance (VOCA) Grant Program:
  - Recommendations for VOCA '06 Funding Priorities/Strategy
- The above will be presented to the ICJIA Board for review and approval.



## Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program (VOCA)

- The purpose of the VOCA Program is to support the provision of services to victims of crime, including those efforts that (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after a victimization; (3) assist victims in understanding and participating in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security.
- States have latitude in determining how to best allocate VOCA victim assistance grant funds; however, requirements of the VOCA Guidelines, which are summarized in the following slides, must be adhered to.



## Purpose of the VOCA Program

- VOCA funds granted to the states are to be used by eligible public and private nonprofit organizations to provide direct services to crime victims.
- For the purpose of the VOCA program, a crime victim is a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime.



## VOCA Program

- State grantees are encouraged to develop a <u>VOCA program funding strategy</u>, which considers the following: the range of available victim services; the <u>unmet needs</u> of crime victims; the <u>demographic profile</u> of crime victims; the <u>coordinated response</u> of community organizations in organizing services for crime victims; the <u>availability of services</u> to crime victims throughout the criminal justice process; and the availability of <u>other funding sources</u>.
- State grantees are encouraged to expand into new service areas as needs and demographics of crime change within the state.



## VOCA Program – Training Funds

- State grantees can use a portion of their VOCA grant for statewide and/or regional trainings. The maximum amount permitted for this purpose is one percent of the state's grant.
- State grantees that choose to sponsor statewide or regional trainings are not precluded from awarding VOCA funds to sub-recipients for other types of staff development.



# VOCA Program – Training Funds

• Statewide or regional trainings should target a diverse audience of victim service providers and allied professionals, and consider issues related to types of crime, gaps in services, coordination of services, and legislative mandates.



# VOCA Program – Priority Categories – At Least 10%

• The VOCA Program requires that at least 10% of each grant be allocated to victims of sexual assault, domestic abuse, and child abuse.



## VOCA Program – Previously Underserved Areas – Additional 10%

- An additional 10% of each VOCA grant will be allocated to victims of violent crime (other than "priority" category victims) who were "previously underserved." These underserved victims include, but are not limited to, victims of federal crimes; survivors of homicide victims; or victims of assault, robbery, gang violence, hate and bias crimes, intoxicated drivers, bank robbery, economic exploitation and fraud, and elder abuse.
- To meet the underserved requirement, ICJIA must identify crime victims by the types of crimes they have experienced.



## VOCA Program – Previously Underserved Areas – Additional 10%

• States are encouraged to also identify gaps in available services by victims' demographic characteristics. For example, "underserved" victims may be best defined according to their status as senior citizens, non-English or limited English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, members of racial or ethnic minorities, or residents of rural or remote areas, or inner cities.



## VOCA Program - Previously

**Underserved Areas – Additional 10%** 

• ICJIA has latitude in determining the method for identifying "previously underserved" crime victims, which may include public hearings, needs assessments, task forces, and meetings with statewide victim services agencies.



## **VOCA FFY06 Award Life**

• VOCA FFY06 federal award has a fund life through September 30, 2009.



# No Supplanting for VAWA and VOCA Grant Programs

• VAWA and VOCA funds must be used to increase/supplement existing funds for programs, and cannot replace/supplant nonfederal state and local funds appropriated for the same purposes.



## Requirements

• All programs funded under VAWA and VOCA are subject to the same regulations as other Office of Justice (OJP) Programs, including, but not limited to, OJP's Federal Financial Guide, and laws and regulations regarding Civil Rights and Non-Discrimination, Anti-Lobbying, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).



## **QUESTIONS?**

### S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women In Illinois A Multi-Year Plan: FFY01-FFY05

George Ryan, Governor Corinne Wood, Lt. Governor

November 2001

Peter B. Bensinger, Chairman Candice M. Kane, Executive Director

### Governor George H. Ryan

### **Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**

#### Peter B. Bensinger, Chairman

### Candice M. Kane, Ph.D. Executive Director

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Illinois State Police

Honorable Richard A. Devine

State's Attorney, Cook County

John C. Piland

Member of the Public

Barbara L. Engel Dorothy Brown

Member of the Public Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County

Norbert J. Goetten Director

Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

Honorable James E. Ryan Illinois Attorney General

Theodore A. Gottfried

Director

Office of the State Appellate Defender

Honorable Michael Sheahan Sheriff, Cook County

Terry G. Hillard Donald N. Snyder

Superintendent Director

Chicago Police Department Illinois Department of Corrections

Maureen Josh

Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County

Honorable Michael J. Waller State's Attorney, Lake County

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), authorized by Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and re-authorized in Federal Fiscal Year 2000, provides financial assistance to states for developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. To be eligible to receive funds, states must develop a plan in accordance with requirements set out in the Act. The Act specifies that states must allocate at least 25 percent of the VAWA funds it receives to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to nonprofit, non-governmental victim services, and at least 5 percent to courts. The remaining 15 percent may be allocated at the state's discretion, within the parameters of the Act. Funds may not be used to replace dollars already committed to a service or program.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is the state agency established to promote community safety by providing public policy makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority is governed by a 20-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 approximately 115 full-time professional staff. Authorized under the Authority's power to "apply for, receive, establish priorities for, allocate, disburse, and spend grant funds," the Authority is responsible for administering a variety of grant funds, including eight Federal programs and two state programs. The combined budgets for these programs exceeded \$80 million in FFY00. As the state agency charged with administering the S.T.O.P. (Services\*Training\*Officers\*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act award in Illinois, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is responsible for developing the plan for distributing these Federal funds.

#### The Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois

In 1999, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority began a comprehensive planning process to develop a statewide plan to serve, among other things, as a framework for a comprehensive approach to coordinating the allocation and expenditure of all Federal and state grant funds appropriated to the Authority. The 18-month project, which was launched under the oversight of the Authority's Planning and Research Committee, resulted in the *Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois*.

The planning process was guided by research, data collection, professional input and consultation, and highlighted by a two-day Criminal Justice Planning Assembly held in June 2000 in which nearly 150 policymakers, service providers, researchers, private citizens, and government officials participated. Following the Assembly, advisory committees were convened to refine issues and develop strategic plans in six broad topic areas: 1) drug and violent crime; 2) juvenile crime; 3) victims of crime; 4) offender services; 5) community capacity building; and 6) information systems and technology. Each committee was comprised of representatives from the criminal justice system, victim services and community groups.

These advisory committees identified 21 priority issues for the state, set meaningful goals and objectives for each, and recommended over 200 specific action steps to address them. The input from each of these committees and feedback received throughout the planning process resulted in the development of the statewide plan. In June 2001, the Authority formally adopted the *Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois* that directs the use of funds for criminal justice and victim service programs in Illinois.

#### The Victims of Crime Advisory Group

The Victims of Crime Advisory Group met a number of times to develop the following goals and objectives related to the provision of quality victim services for the statewide plan:

- The need for the development and/or enhancement of a criminal justice data infrastructure to include more information on the incident and the crime victim.
- The need for cross-training and interdisciplinary training and for all training to include a victim perspective.
- The need to create partnerships to coordinate the effective use of resources.
- The need to foster collaboration and support collaborative efforts.
- The need to develop and implement a victimization survey for Illinois.
- The need to support education efforts on victim's rights.
- The need to explore the possibility of a system of recourse for victims whose rights have been violated.
- The need to ensure a minimum provision of basic services to all victims of crime and prioritize funding for direct services according to the following strategy:
  - Continue current victim service initiatives;
  - Provide victim services to underserved or unserved areas:
  - Expand and strengthen current victim services; and
  - Implement new service initiatives after the first three funding recommendations are adequately addressed.

During the planning process, Authority staff solicited written input on the priority issues identified by the Victims of Crime Advisory Group. The Authority received 37 responses from a multitude of disciplines, including probation and court services, public defenders, law enforcement, prosecution, village and city administrators, and victim service providers. The responses supported the following priorities identified by the Victims of Crime Workgroup:

- Increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to victims;
- Develop new and enhance existing training opportunities for professionals who work with victims:
- Improve data collection to better target needs throughout the state;

- Increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel and victim service providers; and
- Strengthen and expand existing services for victims of crime and develop additional services for special populations.

The majority of respondents indicated a need to increase collaboration between criminal justice professionals and victim service providers. Respondents referred to turf issues that must be overcome and emphasized the use of cross training to facilitate coordination and collaboration. In addition, the need to enhance data collection efforts in Illinois was almost universally agreed upon in the written input. Respondents stated that better data in Illinois relating to victim services, as well as information about victims as they progress through the criminal justice system, can be used to identify needs and gaps in service. They believed that issues of confidentiality should also be considered prior to implementing data collection efforts.

In addition to the solicitation for written input, the Authority administered a survey to all recipients of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds in April 2000. That survey captured information about service needs, gaps in available services, populations served, and suggestions for training. Survey responses supported continued funding of existing efforts. The most common services requested and provided by victim service programs are court and medical advocacy, counseling and crisis intervention. The most frequently requested services that programs are unable to provide themselves or through referral include housing or shelter, financial assistance, legal assistance, counseling and transportation. Nearly a third of respondents reported having a waiting list, with counseling being the most common service for which clients were waiting. Finally, programs relayed that training needs were concentrated in the areas of legal advocacy, diversity and substance abuse issues.

Based on all of the above information, the Victims of Crime Advisory Group developed funding recommendations for specific program areas for the Victims of Crime Act funds administered by the Authority. In addition to recommending continued funding of current initiatives, many of which are sexual assault or domestic violence programs, the group identified the need for additional funding to address gaps in services to sexual assault and

domestic violence victims. These funding recommendations were approved by the Authority's Budget Committee in September 2001.

### The Violence Against Women Ad Hoc Committee

As the client population and types of crime that can be addressed with VAWA funds are more narrow than those that can be served with VOCA funds, the Authority convened an Ad Hoc Committee on Violence Against Women to develop Illinois' plan for the use of VAWA funds. Many of the members had been part of the Victims of Crime Advisory Group; however, several additional members were added to the Ad Hoc Committee based on their expertise in domestic violence and sexual assault. The group met on three occasions to develop recommended goals, objectives, and priority areas for funding. In developing the plan, the group took into consideration available data, presentations by current VAWA recipients, the specific needs of victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, the priority areas and requirements under VAWA, and Illinois' criminal justice plan.

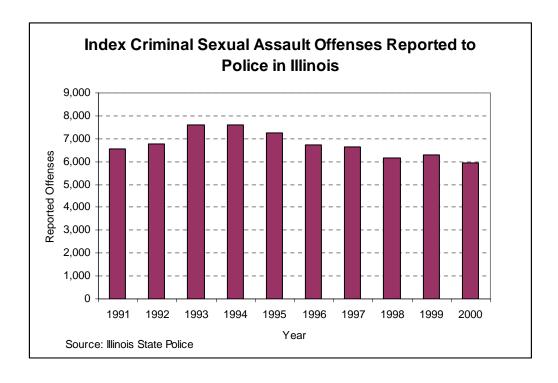
Illinois' FFY01 S.T.O.P. VAWA award is 20 percent less than the amount awarded in FFY00. Despite this amount being the smallest award Illinois has received since the first year the VAWA program was authorized, members recognized that they were crafting a multi-year plan. Thus, they felt it was important to identify those programs that should be supported with the limited funds which are available while simultaneously planning for expanded efforts if additional funds became available in future years. Therefore, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended that FFY01 VAWA funds be used principally to maintain the services begun in previous years, to train criminal justice personnel and health care providers, to continue successful multidisciplinary efforts and to promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities, and to promote efforts which result in the capture and sharing of data and other information among justice system agencies and, where appropriate, service providers. Should additional funds become available in the future, those would be used to support expanded services and improve the justice system's response to underserved or special needs groups.

#### II. DATA OVERVIEW

Data specific to female victims of crimes continues to be limited in Illinois. No data are available about the number of females who were victims of specific crimes or the ages of victims. Nor can we speak to the race or ethnicity of victims. However, summary data collected by some state agencies capture changes over time by geographic region, and by county in some instances. ICJIA staff has also collected data to better determine what service gaps may exist in Illinois. This process involved combining indicators of need such as official crime data and service provider data with other sources that provide information on the presence of victim resources. This helped create a picture of where services in some local areas may not sufficiently meet the estimated need. Figures illustrating these combined data sources are explained in more detail and included in the Service Gaps section of this Plan.

#### **Incidence of Criminal Sexual Assault**

A total of 5,923 criminal sexual assaults of men and women were reported to police in Illinois in 2000. This is a decrease of 5.8% from the 1999 total of 6,286, and is consistent with the decreasing trend reflected in the following graph.



Between 1999 and 2000, reported criminal sexual assaults decreased by 9.4 % in the City of Chicago, from 2,469 to 2,237. However, the number of reported criminal sexual assaults remained stable in suburban Cook County between 1999 and 2000 (643 compared to 645). Criminal sexual assault offenses decreased about 4 percent in the remaining areas of the state during the same period, from 3,173 to 3,041.

Analyses of reported criminal sexual assaults by different metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) reveal that both rural and urban areas experienced declines between 1999 and 2000 (Table 1). An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: 1) if it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or, 2) if it includes an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city or urban area, an MSA may include additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county. The inhabitants of the large and small municipalities and rural areas that comprise the state's MSAs account for 85% of the state's population. Similarly, the MSAs accounted for 5,036 (85%) of the state's 5,923 total reported criminal sexual assaults in 2000.

Table 1

Criminal Sexual Assaults Reported in Illinois by Area – 1999 & 2000					
		Reported Criminal Sexual Assaults		Percentage	
Area	Definition	1999	2000	Change Between 1999 and 2000	
TOTAL STATE	12,419,293 total population	6,286	5,923	-5.8%	
TOTAL MSAs	10,541,708 total population	5,387	5,036	-6.5%	
Large Municipalities in MSAs	Cities within an MSA with more than 50,000 people	3,436	3,133	-8.8%	
Small Municipalities in MSAs	Suburban areas within an MSA with a population of 50,000 or less	1,518	1,500	-1.2%	
Rural Areas Inside MSAs	Unincorporated population of counties within MSAs	433	403	-6.9%	
Rural Areas Outside MSAs	Unincorporated population of counties outside MSAs	288	273	-5.2%	
Other Cities	Urban places outside MSAs	580	573	-1.2%	
	Source: Illinois State Po	olice, Crime in Illin	ois, 2000		

Between 1999 and 2000, the number of criminal sexual assaults reported in MSAs declined by 6.5%, slightly exceeding the statewide decline. Similarly, rural areas both inside and outside MSAs showed decreases in reported criminal sexual assaults of 6.9% and 5.2%, respectively.

A relatively new possible indicator of sexual assault is available through the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Violence Registry. On March 10, 1998, IDPH began collecting data on injuries caused by violent acts. Since this date, all reporting facilities<sup>2</sup> have been mandated to report victims diagnosed with an injury allegedly caused by an external cause, of which sexual assault is one, found in the *Illinois Violent* Injury Code.

In 2000, 1,285 persons were admitted to emergency rooms in Illinois for injuries caused by sexual assault. Of these cases, more than two-thirds were age 15 or older and nearly 91% were female.

The Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline can serve as an additional indicator of sexual assault within the City of Chicago. The hotline was initiated in 1998 by five Chicago sexual assault crisis centers that continue to operate the hotline 24-hours per day with services provided in several languages. In 2000, the hotline responded to 4,392 calls. Of those calls where the gender of the caller was known, 61 percent were female.

#### Incidence of Domestic Violence

Since April 1996, the Illinois State Police has collected information on crimes characterized as "domestic-related" (Table 2). These are defined as crimes involving family or household members including spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepchildren and other persons related by blood or marriage, persons who share or formerly shared a common dwelling and persons who have or allegedly have a child in common. Since victim information is required on every domestic-related offense reported, it is possible to present these data according to specific victim characteristics

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Reporting facilities include those defined by the Hospital Licensing Act (210 ILCS 85), and the University of Illinois Hospital Act (110 ILCS 330). Other reporting facilities include ambulatory surgical treatment centers licensed under the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Licensing Act (210 ILCS 5); and freestanding emergency centers licensed under the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act (210 ILCS 50). Physicians and dental offices are excluded. Registry data includes all facility admissions, including 23-hour observations, patients who sign themselves out against medical advice, patients who have expired or are dead on arrival (DOA), and patients who are admitted and discharged from the emergency department.

such as age and gender. However, the use of these data are limited because not all law enforcement agencies comply with the mandatory reporting requirements.

Table 2

Domestic-Related Offenses Reported Against Females Aged 16 or Older, 2000

Offense Type	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total		
Assault/Battery	59,739	76.2%		
Criminal Damage/Trespass	4,051	5.2%		
Violation of Orders of Protection	3,857	4.9%		
Disorderly Conduct	3,422	4.4%		
Domestic Violence	2,743	3.5%		
Theft/Burglary/Motor Vehicle Theft	2,416	3.0%		
Kidnapping	382	0.5%		
Robbery	313	0.4%		
Criminal Sexual Assault	250	0.3%		
Other Sex Offenses	167	0.2%		
Offenses Involving Children	155	0.2%		
Intimidation	77	0.1%		
Homicide	14	0.0%		
All Other Offenses	784	1.0%		
Total	78,370	100%		
Source: Illinois State Police				

During 2000, 114,373 domestic-related offenses were reported to police in Illinois. Of these offenses, about 69% (78,370) were reported against females aged 16 or older. More than three-quarters (76%) of these offenses (59,739) were assaults and batteries. A total of 4,051 offenses (5.2%) involved criminal damage to property and criminal trespass. A similar percentage (4.9%, 3,857 offenses) involved violations of orders of protection. About 4.4% (3,422) of offenses were disorderly conduct.

The Illinois State Police also maintains the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS). LEADS gives police officers quick access to information they may need while investigating incidents, such as outstanding warrants, missing persons, and orders of protection in effect. All orders of protection issued through the Illinois courts are subsequently entered into LEADS. These orders of protection may serve as an additional indicator of domestic violence in that a petitioner has completed a court procedure to ensure protection from the respondent.

Based on LEADS data, a total of 54,640 orders of protection were issued in 2000. This is a slight increase from the 53,613 orders issued in 1999, and nearly a 12% increase since 1996 when 48,956 orders were issued statewide. In 2000, almost half of orders of protection statewide were issued in Cook County (45%), while another 13% were issued in one of the five collar counties. In the regions outside the greater Chicago area, an additional 25% were issued in the urban counties, and the remaining 17% were from the rural counties.

In Illinois, minority men are overrepresented among the respondents named in orders of protection, compared to their proportion in the general population of the state. Most of these men are in their 20's and 30's. In about half the cases, the respondent is a boyfriend or girlfriend of the petitioner, a spouse or an ex-spouse. However, coding for this field may vary considerably by county.

Most petitioners obtain one or two orders of protection, though a substantial minority obtain three or more. Often the first order obtained is an emergency order (about half of cases) and a second order is a plenary order (an order which may contain a greater number of remedies and which may be in effect for up to two years). In fact, multiple orders issued to the same petitioner concerning the same respondent have been increasing somewhat in recent years.

The Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line can serve as an additional indicator of domestic violence within the City of Chicago. Initiated in October of 1998, the Help Line continues to operate 24-hours per day with services available in multiple languages through the AT&T Call Center. In 2000, the Help Line responded to calls from 6,734 victims, 92% of whom were female.

#### Risk Factors in Domestic Violence Situations

To help a broad array of practitioners identify women at greatest risk, the National Institute of Justice funded the Authority to conduct the Chicago Women's Health Risk Study (CWHRS). The CWHRS explored factors indicating significant danger of death or life-threatening injury in intimate violence situations by comparing longitudinal interviews of physically abused women with similar interviews of "proxy respondents".

The proxies knew the couple in all intimate partner homicides that involved a woman over age 17 and occurred in Chicago during a two-year period. Among the key findings:

- For women who left or tried to end the relationship, the potential gain was great, but there was also potential risk of increased severity in future violence;
- Past violence, including frequency and type of violence, was a key risk factor for homicide; and
- Abused women homicide offenders were more likely to be married, to be in a long-term relationship, and to be the mother of at least one child; were more likely to have experienced severe violence in the previous year; and had fewer resources, on average.

The findings from the CWHRS resulted in implications for research, including the need to recognize the complexity of women's lives, develop a collaborative culture, and measure "strangulation" as a method of violence. In addition, implications for practice include the need to assess the risk for lethal violence, to open avenues of communication between victims and professionals, and to take advantage of opportunities to answer women's questions about resources.

#### **Incidence of Stalking**

Anti-stalking legislation was signed into law in Illinois in 1992. Because the law did not require agencies to routinely provide statistical information about the incidence of stalking, or about the success of prosecution and conviction efforts, little is known about the incidence of the offense, or about the law's impact in Illinois.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has initiated several efforts to develop a baseline data profile of the incidence of stalking in Illinois. In 1995, a survey indicated that among the nine most populous counties in Illinois, a total of 602 indictments against stalkers were filed in 1993 and 1994. The majority of those indictments were filed in Cook County (84%). In an effort to update the statistics for stalking in Illinois, in 1998 the Authority conducted a telephone survey of the nine most populous counties in Illinois. Staff at state's attorney's offices in these counties indicated that the office did not keep statistics on this charge.

Additionally, through anecdotal information, it has become evident that Illinois officers are not charging offenders with stalking. If responding to a domestic call, an officer will utilize domestic-related charges instead of stalking. Currently, the Authority is evaluating training needs on stalking with the hopes of increasing the awareness of stalking and the availability of stalking-related charges.

To gain a better understanding of the broader context of violence in which stalking occurs, a national survey was conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention between November 1995 and May 1996. The National Violence Against Women Survey conducted by the Center for Policy Research (CPR) collected data from 8,000 women and 8,000 men 18 years of age or older on a broad range of issues related to violence. Initial findings relevant to stalking were released in November of 1997, in an NIJ Research Preview, "The Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem?" The preview was based on a presentation by Dr. Patricia Tjaden, senior researcher for CPR in Denver, Colorado.

The survey collected data on: the prevalence of stalking; the characteristics of offenders, victims, and stalking behaviors; victims' perceptions of why they are stalked; the co-occurrence of stalking and domestic violence; victims' responses to stalking, including their involvement with the justice system; and the psychological and social consequences of stalking. Researchers defined stalking conservatively, as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated physical or visual proximity, nonconsensual communication, or verbal, written, or implied threats sufficient to cause fear in a reasonable person."

The survey found that stalking is a larger problem than previously thought, affecting about 1.4 million victims annually, of which about 70% are female. It also showed that stalking was strongly linked to the controlling behavior and physical, emotional and sexual abuse perpetrated against women by intimate partners. About half of all female stalking victims reported their victimization to the police and about 25% obtained a restraining order. Eighty percent of all orders were violated by the assailant.

#### Prevalence of Unserved and Underserved Populations

This year, ICJIA staff has taken further efforts to better identify populations that may have limited or no access to victim services. Several data sources were examined to help accomplish this, including but not limited to the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Illinois Department of Employment, and the Center for Governmental Studies at Northern Illinois University. Specifically focusing on populations who are elderly, physically disabled, with limited English-speaking and literacy abilities, recent immigrants, minorities, non-high school graduates, the unemployed, and those with limited incomes or living in poverty, these efforts helped determine where unserved or underserved populations may be more prevalent within Illinois.

In addition to examining population data to identify higher concentrations of elderly populations, staff also examined rates of elder abuse reported to the Illinois Department of Aging for each county (Figure 1). When these two data sources were paired, it was noted that counties with higher rates of elder abuse also tended to have with higher concentrations of residents aged 60 or older (Figure 2). This helped staff better identify a population that is likely to be underserved, and also affirmed the strong need for services.

Examination of these sources revealed that often persons with risk factors that could affect their accessing services reside within the same geographic areas (See Figures 3-7 and Tables 3-5). For example, Cook County has the highest portions of minority residents, persons with low English-speaking abilities, and residents with low literacy levels. The far southern counties of Illinois, however, have higher concentrations of elderly and disabled residents, lower high school graduate rates, lower literacy levels, and higher unemployment and poverty rates. ICJIA staff also learned that according to 2000 census data, Kane County—a suburban county bordering Cook County—has the highest concentration of Hispanics in the state. It is these kinds of information gleaned from county-level data that will allow the Authority to ensure locals have the necessary tools to reach out to subpopulations in their areas that may be unserved or underserved. The ten figures and tables immediately following this section illustrate the county level indicators used to help staff identify populations that may be unserved or underserved in local jurisdictions across the state.

Figure 1

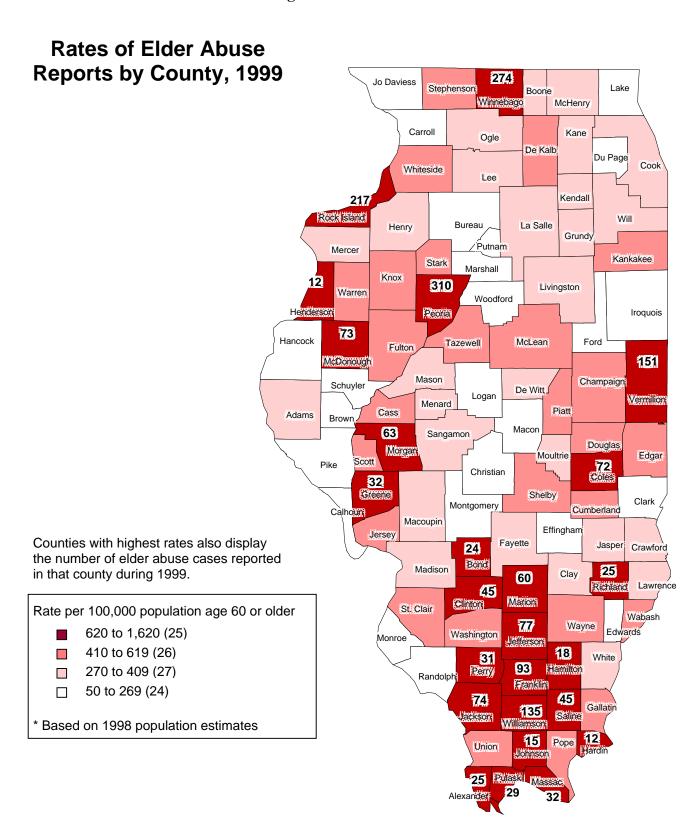


Figure 2

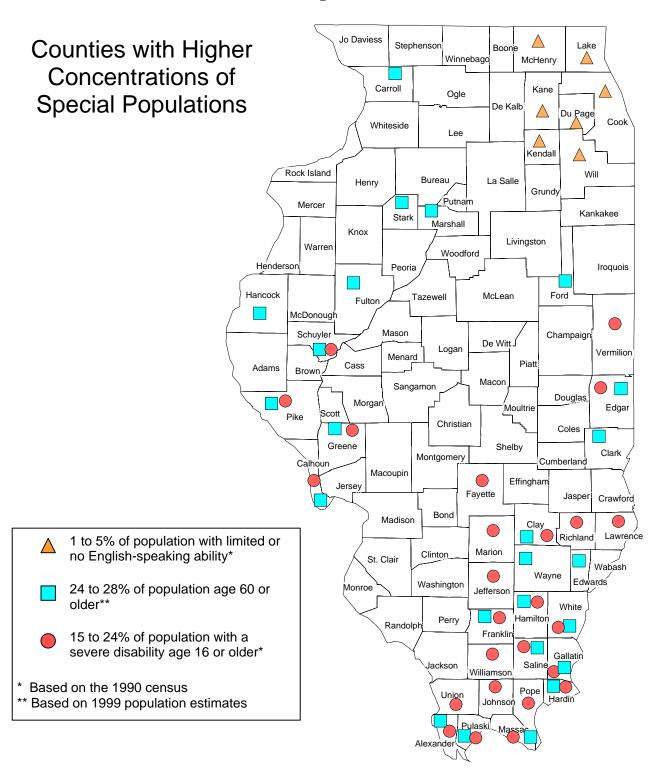


Figure 3

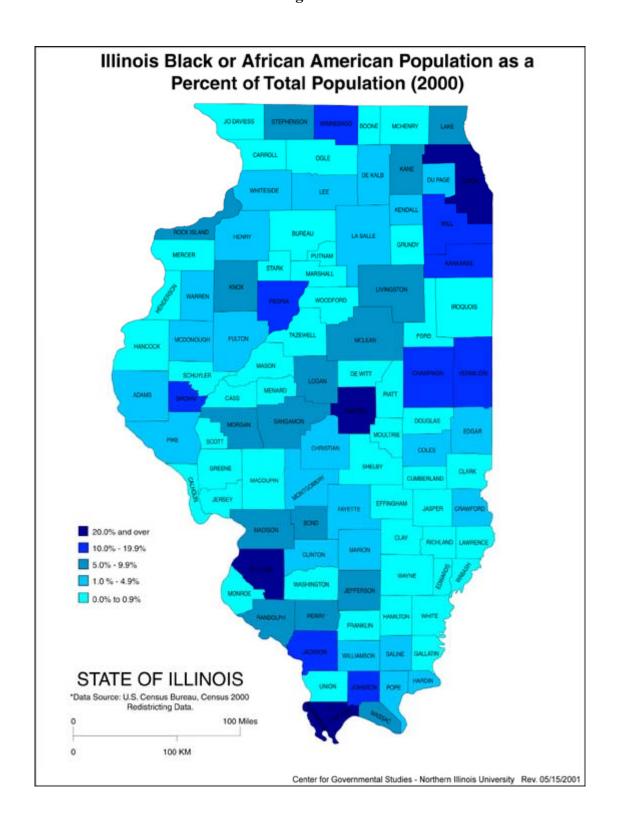


Figure 4

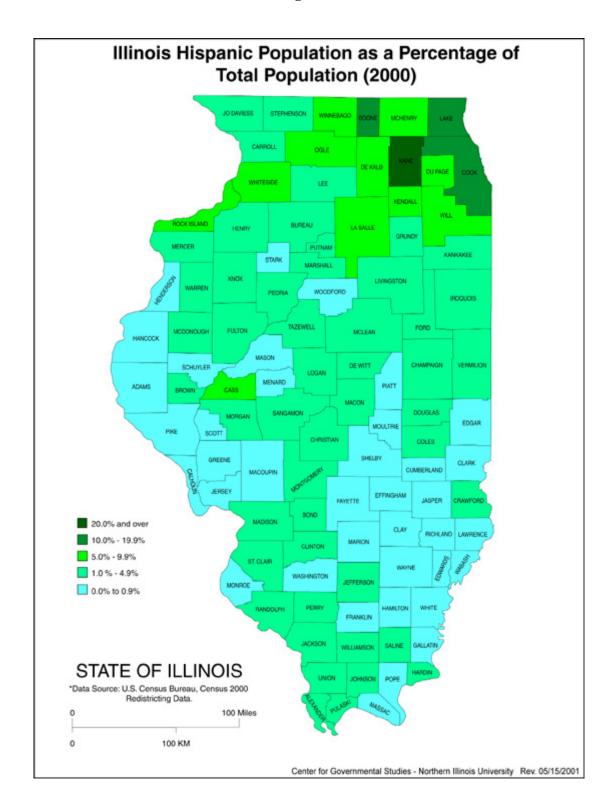


Figure 5

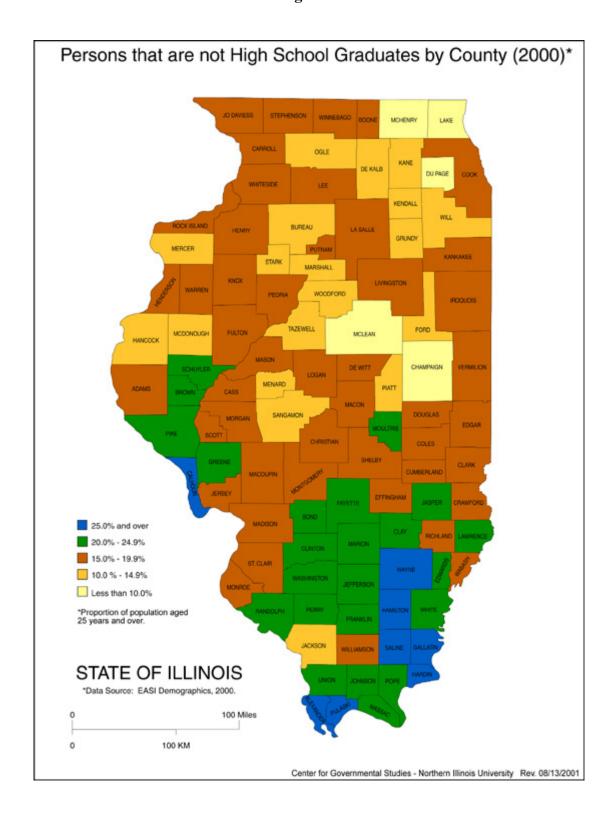


Figure 6

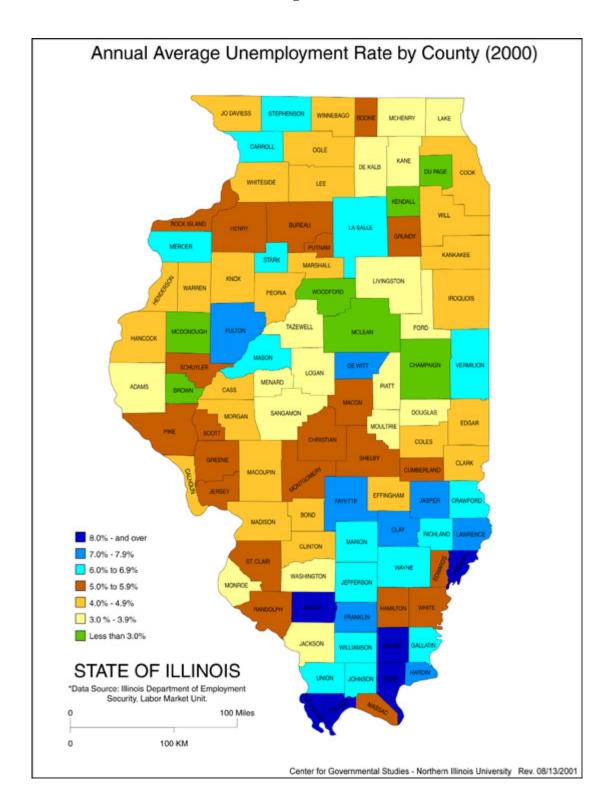


Figure 7

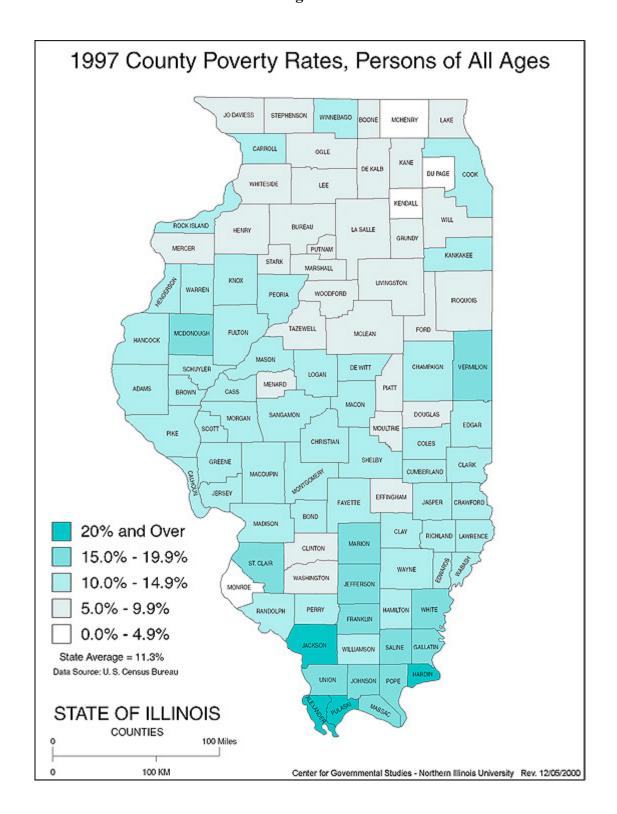


Table 3

	Illinois Counties with an Asian Population of at least 200, Ranked by Asian Population, 2000						
		Source: U.S. Cens					
	County	Total Population	Asian Population	% Asian			
	Coole	5 070 744	000 470	4.00/			
1_	Cook	5,376,741	260,170	4.8%			
2	DuPage	904,161	71,252	7.9%			
3	Lake	644,356	25,105	3.9%			
4	Champaign	179,669	11,592	6.5%			
5	Will	502,266	11,125	2.2%			
6	Kane	404,119	7,296	1.8%			
7	Winnebago	278,418	4,780	1.7%			
8	McHenry	260,077	3,782	1.5%			
9	McLean	150,433	3,087	2.1%			
10	Peoria	183,433	3,041	1.7%			
11	St. Clair	256,082	2,322	0.9%			
12	DeKalb	88,969	2,087	2.3%			
13	Sangamon	188,951	2,082	1.1%			
14	Jackson	59,612	1,806	3.0%			
15	Madison	258,941	1,542	0.6%			
16	Rock Island	149,374	1,524	1.0%			
17	Kankakee	103,833	705	0.7%			
18	Tazewell	128,485	665	0.5%			
19	McDonough	32,913	664	2.0%			
20	Macon	114,706	657	0.6%			
21	LaSalle	111,509	598	0.5%			
22	Vermilion	83,919	498	0.6%			
23	Kendall	54,544	480	0.9%			
24	Coles	53,196	419	0.8%			
25	Knox	55,836	383	0.7%			
26	Stephenson	48,979	334	0.7%			
27	Williamson	61,296	308	0.5%			
28	Adams	68,277	272	0.4%			
29	Whiteside	60,653	254	0.4%			
30	Marion	41,691	237	0.6%			
31	Ogle	51,032	213	0.4%			
32	Boone	41,786	208	0.5%			
33	Lee	36,062	202	0.6%			

Table 4

Immigrants Admitted to Illinois by Selected Country of Birth, Ranked by Number of Immigrants in 1998, 1996-1998					
Source: U.S. Immigration a	nd Natural	ization Se	rvice		
•					
	1996	1997	1998		
Mexico	11,715	10,466	10,127		
India	3,829	3,311	3,446		
Poland	5,530	4,372	3,398		
China, People's Republic	1,164	1,280	1,357		
Philippines	2,516	2,757	1,350		
Pakistan	821	951	889		
Korea	655	588	623		
Guatemala	461	425	469		
Nigeria	462	328	418		
Russia	944	755	404		
Ukraine	1,406	1,037	371		
Canada	462	353	345		
United Kingdom	463	317	309		
Vietnam	777	727	306		
Ecuador	326	319	297		
Colombia	237	236	189		
Iran	207	190	174		
Taiwan	256	108	172		
Germany	No data	No data	169		
Peru	157	170	139		
Jamaica	229	169	131		
Honduras	No data	184	121		
El Salvador	169	170	119		
Cuba	109	159	98		
Bangladesh	96	92	80		
Dominican Republic	66	79	67		
Haiti	159	140	56		
Guyana	22	18	No data		
Yugoslavia	1,532	No data	No data		
Other	7,747	8,427	7,539		
Total Immigrants	34,770	29,701	33,163		

Table 5

# Synthetic estimates\* of adult literacy in Illinois by county, ranked by mean literacy proficiency (ascending) and percent of population at Adult Basic Education (ABE) Skill Level 1\*\* (descending)

Source: Portland State University

<sup>\*\*</sup> Adult Basic Education (ABE) Skill Level 1 (of 5 levels) is defined by a literacy proficiency score of 225 or lower.
Almost all adults in Level 1 can read a little but not well enough to fill out an application, read a food label, or read a simple story to a child.

Jurisdiction	Mean Literacy Proficiency	Percent at Level 1
United States	N/A	22
Illinois	275	20
 Pulaski	244	34
Alexander	244	33
Gallatin	253	22
Hamilton	258	22
Saline	259	22
Johnson	260	25
Massac	260	22
Randolph	261	21
Washington	261	17
Cook	262	28
Clay	262	18
Union	263	20
Franklin	263	20
Fayette	264	19
White	265	19
Wayne	265	18
St. Clair	266	24
Greene	266	18
Perry	266	17
Lawrence	267	19
Jasper	267	15
Jefferson	268	19
Moultrie	268	17
Montgomery	268	17
Marion	269	17
Clinton	269	16

<sup>\*</sup> Synthetic estimates were produced by Portland State University by using information from the National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS) conducted in 1992 and the 1990 U.S. Census to estimate adult literacy proficiencies in geographical areas not adequately sampled by NALS.

Vermillion	271	19
Williamson	271	18
Livingston	271	17
Edwards	271	17
Fulton	272	18
Schuyler	272	16
Pike	272	16
Douglas	272	15
Kankakee	273	19
Edgar	273	16
Bond	273	16
Macoupin	273	15
Clark	273	15
Christian	273	15
Macon	274	18
Madison	274	16
La Salle	274	16
Iroquois	274	15
Whiteside	274	14
Shelby	274	14
Cumberland	274	14
Logan	275	16
Mason	275	15
Crawford	275	15
Richland	276	15
Stephenson	276	14
Henderson	276	14
Cass	276	14
Carroll	276	14
Jo Daviess	276	12
Peoria	277	19
Wabash	277	16
Lee	277	14
	277	13
Jersey Rock Island	278	17
Knox	278	16
Monroe	278	13
Morgan	279	15
Stark	279	14
Marshall	279	14
De Witt	279	14
Adams	279	14
Mercer	279	13
Effingham	279	13
Boone	279	12
Kane	280	15
Bureau	280	14
Durcau	200	14

Henry	280	13
Ogle	280	12
Winnebago	281	15
Hancock	281	14
Grundy	281	12
Warren	282	14
Will	283	14
Menard	283	12
Ford	283	12
Tazewell	284	12
Woodford	286	11
Jackson	287	17
Piatt	287	11
Sangamon	289	13
Coles	289	13
McDonough	290	14
Lake	292	13
Kendall	292	9
McHenry	295	8
McLean	296	10
Champaign	297	11
DeKalb	297	10
DuPage	301	10

Note: Counties with fewer than 5,000 population aged 16 or older were not included.

#### III. SERVICES OVERVIEW

During the last several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of victims served and hours of service provided to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. This trend is related to a corresponding increase in available state and federal funding for victim services between state fiscal year SFY94 and SFY00. The availability of Violence Against Women Act funds, starting in SFY96, accounts for a portion of that increase. VAWA funds designated for victim services have resulted in expanded coverage of underserved areas and victim groups across the state. However, despite these increases, several populations and areas of the state still remain without adequate service coverage.

# Funding for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Services

Victim services in Illinois are supported by a variety of funding sources. A combination of state and Federal funds account for nearly half of sexual assault and domestic violence programs' total operating budgets. Three state agencies are the primary administrators of these public-funding sources: Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)<sup>3</sup>, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority), and Illinois Attorney General's Office (AGO).

Sexual Assault Services Funding: Sexual assault crisis centers receive funding from the IDHS (general revenue), the Authority (Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act) and the AGO (Violent Crime Victim Assistance Program) to support direct services to victims. Table 3 summarizes funding available for sexual assault services from SFY96 to SFY00. The Department of Human Services and the Authority administer the majority of this funding. Funding administered by IDHS and the Authority, including VAWA funds, are passed through the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) to establish contracts for direct services with its network of 30 rape crisis centers. The Attorney General's Office contracts directly with rape crisis centers for services.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) was established in SFY97. IDHS is responsible for administering funding for sexual assault services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health, and funding for domestic violence services and prevention formerly administered by the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

Table 6
Funding for Sexual Assault Services, SFY96-SFY01

<b>Funding Source</b>	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98	SFY99	SFY 00	SFY 01
State General Revenue (IDHS)	\$2,424,100	\$2,496,700	\$2,496,700	\$3,326,700	\$4,821,400	\$5,542,000
Federal Prevention Funds (IDHS)	\$311,000	\$1,444,610	\$2,161,173	\$2,182,604	\$2,147,279	\$2,090,856
Federal VOCA Funds (ICJIA)	\$953,402	\$1,273,173	\$2,566,451	\$3,817,544	\$4,404,229	\$4,822,927
Federal VAWA Funds (ICJIA)	\$85,012	\$545,656	\$612,394	\$625,457	\$639,469	\$588,667
VCVA (AGO)	\$627,787	\$594,800	\$645,542	\$665,480	\$681,525	\$761,184
TOTAL	\$4,401,301	\$6,354,939	\$8,482,260	\$10,617,785	\$12,693,902	\$13,805,634

Domestic Violence Services Funding: Domestic violence programs in Illinois also receive a large proportion of their funding through the IDHS, ICJIA and AGO. As indicated in Table 4, the primary source of funding for domestic violence services is the IDHS. The Department of Human Services is mandated to administer domestic violence shelter and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the victims of domestic violence. Between state fiscal years 1979 and 1992, the Illinois Department of Public Aid contracted with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to administer subcontracts with service providers. In SFY93, the state began awarding funds directly to providers.

Table 7
Funding for Domestic Violence Services, SFY96-SFY01

Funding Source	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98	SFY99	SFY00	SFY 01
State General Revenue (IDHS)	\$8,713,700	\$8,975,100	\$9,075,100	\$17,129,900	\$19,809,100	\$19,794,800
DV Shelter and Service Fund (IDHS)	\$109,063	\$259,063	\$294,269	\$259,400	\$132,000	\$148,800
DHHS Federal Block Grant Funds (IDHS)	\$2,577,146	\$3,140,795	\$3,646,688	\$1,628,700	\$1,628,400	\$1,703,000
Federal VOCA Funds (ICJIA)	\$1,044,627	\$1,435,686	\$3,196,569	\$3,498,366	\$4,610,443	\$3,320,980
Federal VAWA Funds (ICJIA)	\$85,012	\$545,656	\$612,394	\$625,457	\$639,469	588,667
VCVA (AGO)	\$1,542,059	\$1,496,401	\$1,681,283	\$1,694,291	\$1,720,164	5,511,805
TOTAL	\$14,071,607	\$15,852,701	\$18,506,303	\$24,836,114	\$28,539,576	\$31,068,052

Although no longer the contractor for IDHS, the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence continues to play a significant role in funding domestic violence programs in Illinois. The Coalition augments the efforts of IDHS with Federal Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act block grant funds received from the Authority.

#### Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

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

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

Additionally, on behalf of victims, advocates work with and offer training to police, medical personnel and staff in related agencies to ensure sensitive, efficient practices. In July 1993, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board partnered with ICASA to develop model guidelines for the investigation of adult sexual assault cases. The result was the *Model Guidelines and Sex Crimes Investigation Manual for Illinois Law Enforcement*. With funding from the Authority, this manual was produced and disseminated to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. It is hoped that the manual and training will help improve the quality of sex crime investigations statewide, enhance sensitivity to the needs of victims, and lead to improved prosecution strategies and increased convictions. A five-day train-the-trainer course was conducted with law enforcement officers and sexual assault advocates who subsequently team-teach a two to three day course for law enforcement on the investigation of sexual assault cases. VAWA funds are also being used to implement and test the model guidelines in one jurisdiction.

Service Coverage<sup>4</sup>: During SFY01, 29 ICASA-member programs provided comprehensive service coverage in 50 of Illinois' 102 counties (Figure 8). The greatest

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This section only contains information on ICASA-funded sexual assault crisis centers.

number of programs, 17, are located in the northern region of the state. This includes five centers serving Chicago and three serving suburban Cook County. Eight of the 41 counties that comprise the central region of the state have a sexual assault crisis center while only five of the 34 southern counties contain an established sexual assault program. An additional 26 counties, mostly in the central region, are provided comprehensive services by a sexual assault center in a neighboring county.

VAWA funds passed through ICASA have increased the accessibility of services for underserved and unserved victims through the establishment of satellite offices. In the first year of the VAWA program (SFY96), ICASA established eight satellite projects. By SFY01, there were 15 satellite projects providing services in 23 counties across the state. Ten of these satellites are located in northern Illinois, two in the central region and four in the southern region. Satellite programs must provide 24-hour access to crisis intervention, medical and criminal justice advocacy services. The primary focus of these projects is to provide crisis intervention and advocacy services. Additionally, most satellites provide ongoing counseling, education programs and professional training.

Service Statistics: In SFY01, ICASA's 29 member centers assisted 28,000 victims and significant others by providing approximately 80,000 hours of advocacy and counseling service.

Table 8
ICASA Services Statistics, SFY96-SFY01

	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98	SFY99	SFY00	SFY01
Number of ICASA Centers	29	29	30	30	30	29
New Victims Served	9,100	8,846	8,380	7,812*	7,156*	9,700 (est)
<b>Hours of Service Provided</b>	63,650	63,080	59,049	73,808	79,630	80,000 (est)

<sup>\*</sup>The number of victims served decreased when a new reporting system reduced duplicate client counts.

Figure 8

# **Sexual Assault Crisis Centers**

in a nearby county

in a nearby county

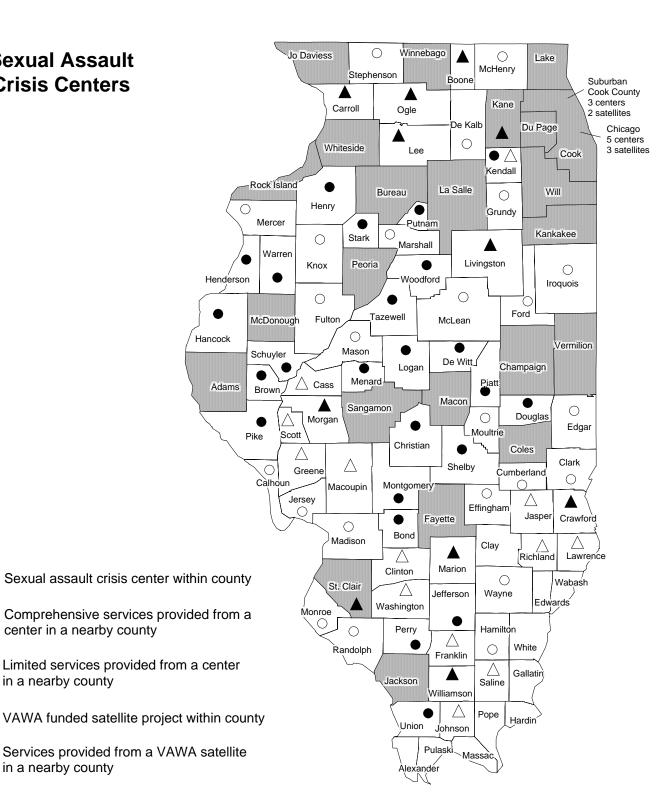
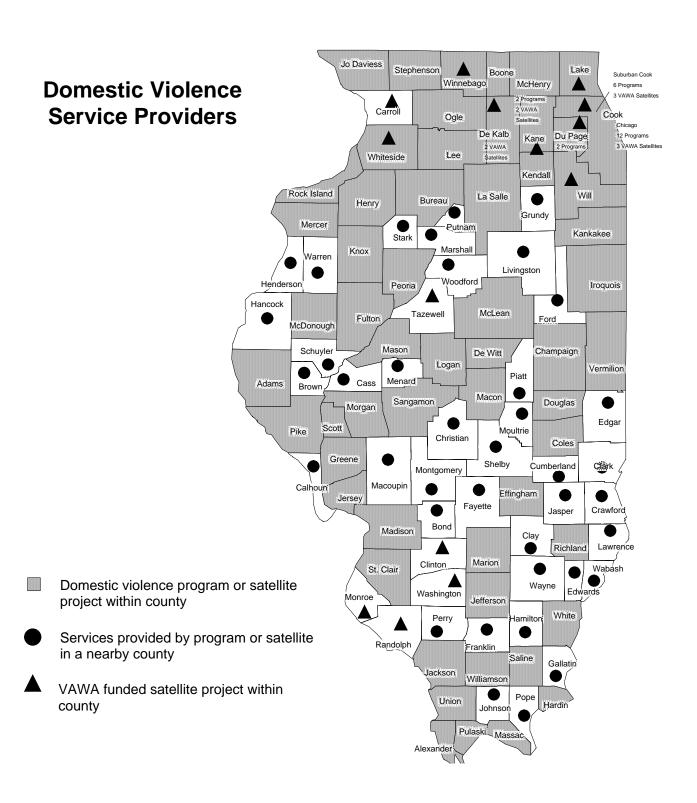


Figure 9



#### Services for Victims of Domestic Violence

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

The passage of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act (IDVA) in 1982 affirmed victims' rights and provided a foundation for advocacy services across the state. The IDVA provides legal recourse for victims of domestic violence. The Act clarifies the authority of law enforcement officers, requires that protection and assistance be offered to victims, specifies legal remedies, and provides a means for compiling statistics on the prevalence of domestic violence. Created in response to victim needs, the Act introduced the order of protection, directing batterers to stop the abuse, as a legal remedy to abuse that occurs in the home.

Similar to sexual assault service providers, domestic violence programs also work to promote institutional change. A milestone in these efforts in Illinois was reached in early 1995 when a 15-member Domestic Violence Training and Curriculum Task Force completed and published the state's first *Model Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Judiciary*. It is hoped the protocol will assist local agencies implement the IDVA. This protocol is being implemented and tested with the use of VAWA funds.

Service Coverage: During SFY00, IDHS provided funding for a network of 67 community-based domestic violence programs. These programs are located in 58 counties across the state (Figure 9), and provide services for all 102 counties. Of the 67

program sites, 39 provide residential services. The greatest number of programs and greatest concentration of funds are in the northern 27 counties of Illinois, with comprehensive service available in 20 counties and outreach services available in the remaining seven counties. Twelve domestic violence centers are located in Chicago and six serve suburban Cook County.

S.T.O.P. VAWA funds passed through ICADV have increased services to previously unserved and underserved populations. During the first year of programming (SFY96), ICADV established two satellite projects in rural areas of the state and two outreach projects targeting Latina victims. During SFY00, VAWA funds supported a total of 21 projects, including rural satellites and outreach projects to special victim populations. Six rural satellites -- one in northern Illinois, one in central Illinois and four in the southern region of the state -- serve previously underserved areas. These satellites provide service coverage to 11 additional counties, eight of which are in the southern part of the state. VAWA funds were also used to establish 13 projects to provide outreach and advocacy services to Latina victims in the northern region of the state. In addition, three projects serve the specialized needs of chemically dependent victims of domestic violence.

Service Statistics: A total of 136,663 adults and their children were assisted in SFY00 (clients receiving ongoing services were counted each month). Of that total, 24,935 were children who had to be accommodated by the service delivery system. During SFY00, programs provided 540,905 hours of service and 186,591 days of shelter in residential facilities, hotels, motels, and safe houses.

Table 9
Domestic Violence Service Statistics
SFY95-SFY00

	SFY95	SFY96	SFY97	SFY98	SFY99*	SFY00*
Adult Clients	35,502	36,235	38,985	45,185	103,281	111,728
Child Clients	10,760	11,052	12,581	19,592	22,807	24,935
Hours of Service Provided	447,846	458,929	502,653	434,841	576,448	540,905

<sup>\*</sup>SFY99 and SFY00 data reflect duplicate client counts. This means that clients receiving service during the course of multiple months were counted one time for each month that they received service.

Most of the adults receiving services in SFY00 (96 percent) were female. In addition, during SFY00, the last year for which data are currently available, 58.8 percent of

children served were under age seven and 71.5 percent were under age ten. With limited available services, residential programs were unable to shelter 16,570 victims of domestic violence in SFY97, 9,988 of whom were children. This number may reflect some duplicate counting if an individual was turned away from a shelter more than once, and includes victims who were provided shelter when the facility was over maximum capacity.

# Services for Victims of Stalking

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

#### <u>Defining Unserved and Underserved Areas & Populations</u>

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

Quantifying unmet need and underserved areas and populations is difficult. How many miles from the closest program must a community be to be considered unserved or underserved? And, how does one measure unmet need when, almost by definition, the scope of the problem is unknowable? In attempting to measure underserved areas and populations, the answer depends not only upon the nature of the transportation that is or is not available to victims within a given radius, but upon the victim's ability to actually use that transportation. A physically-challenged individual living in a rural setting may have no practical means of traveling to a program and may have a difficult time contacting a center by phone if unaware of the name of the nearest program and the city within which it operates. The problem is compounded for the elderly and mentally challenged.

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

# Unserved and Underserved Sexual Assault Areas & Populations

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault funds 29 sexual assault programs that provide comprehensive service in 50 counties in Illinois. Limited services are also available in another 42 counties through outreach projects and VAWA-funded satellite offices. While services provided by these programs and satellites are available to all sexual assault victims regardless of where they live, as a practical matter, a significant portion of the state's female population has no ready access to sexual assault services. Ten counties in the northern region of the state and 17 counties in the central region of the state do not have sexual assault programs that provide comprehensive services. In addition, 15 counties in the southern part of the state only provide limited services to victims of sexual assault, and all 10 counties without any coverage are located in the southern region.

While 12 centers and three satellites are located in the Chicago area, it should also be noted that these programs consistently operate at full capacity and a significant number of special populations remain unserved. Existing programs have visibility in their own communities. However, language and cultural barriers limit access to services for a variety of victims with special needs.

Illinois recognizes the need to ensure all victim populations with access to comprehensive sexual assault services. Therefore, Illinois is continuing to increase the availability of services to victims of sexual assault by establishing satellite offices in the underserved and unserved counties in Illinois.

# Unserved and Underserved Domestic Violence Areas & Populations

The IDHS supports 67 community-based domestic violence programs that serve 68 counties. In addition, outreach offices and satellite projects serve victims in 43 counties. However, a substantial number of victims go unserved due to transportation issues. In addition, not all types of services are available in all parts of the state.

The northern part of the state has the most comprehensive service coverage with an established domestic violence center in 20 of the 27 counties. Service coverage in the central and southern regions of the state is less comprehensive: 20 of the 41 central counties and 15 of the 34 southern counties do not have domestic violence programs that provide comprehensive service. Furthermore, there are only 14 programs that provide emergency shelter serving Illinois' 75 central and southern counties.

In addition, while 12 centers and 3 satellite offices reside in Chicago, the demand for services in the city far exceeds availability. Most of the victims turned away from service are seeking temporary shelter. The Illinois Department of Human Services reported that more than 16,570 domestic violence victims in need of temporary shelter were turned away in 1997.

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

Largely as a result of institutional advocacy efforts and statutory requirements, the criminal justice system is becoming much more responsive to the needs of women victimized by violence. However, just as direct victim services have not kept pace with the growing number of requests for service, criminal justice agencies have been unable to dedicate sufficient resources to this growing problem. An effective criminal justice

system will not only be able to identify, apprehend, prosecute, convict and sanction offenders; it will also secure the safety of women in their homes, workplaces, and neighborhoods, and be responsive to the needs of individual victims and other women in the community.

The integration of victim rights and public safety mandates is central to the efforts actively being developed in Illinois. The criminal justice system and victim service agencies have adopted a strong policy of coordination. The availability of Violence Against Women Act funds has afforded Illinois an opportunity to test, in a systematic way, a number of strategies for improving the response of the criminal justice system to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Some of these strategies, such as training and expanded use of technology, are geared toward improving the ability of individuals to do these jobs; others, such as protocol implementation, are intended to assess new approaches to victims with an eye toward advocating for changes statewide if the protocols result in improved responses to victims.

#### IV. VAWA SUPPORTED EFFORTS

Illinois' VAWA funding has been utilized to support efforts in five Federal purpose areas. These areas are: 1) training law enforcement officers and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; 2) developing, training, or expanding specialized units of law enforcement officers and prosecutors targeting violent crimes against women; 3) developing and implementing more effective police and prosecution policies, protocols, orders and services specifically dedicated to preventing, identifying and responding to violent crimes against women; 4) developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems; and, 5) developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim service programs, including sexual assault and domestic violence programs. Active VAWA initiatives include training projects, protocol implementation, and victim service programs. A brief description of programs currently funded with Violence Against Women Act funds follows.

# **Purpose Area 1: Training**

#### Office of the Attorney General

This program enhanced services to victims of domestic violence who sought medical care by bringing emergency room doctors, head emergency room nurses, hospital social workers, hospital administrators and domestic violence shelter directors together for training and protocol planning. During a conference in October 1998, groups representing hospitals and shelters from Northern Illinois were trained on the dynamics of domestic violence and proper evidence collection techniques. Each group developed a protocol that encouraged cooperation between the hospitals and the local shelter and identified their individual roles. The Attorney General's Office provided technical assistance to the groups as they worked to implement the plans and train their staff. The Attorney General's Office is currently conducting site visits and providing on-site technical assistance. In 1999, they replicated training for hospitals and shelters in Central and Southern Illinois.

# Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor

The Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor utilized VAWA funds to deliver specialized training programs for prosecutors on sexual assault and domestic violence. In 1997, 88 state's attorneys, assistant state's attorneys, and victim witness

specialists participated in two-day training programs. In June of 1998, an additional 48 prosecutors and specialists from 20 counties attended in intensive training program. In 1999, a training video was developed to supplement future training initiatives focusing on domestic violence. Presently a video is being developed for training initiatives focusing on sexual assault.

#### Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board

In May 1997, a Sexual Assault Train-the-Trainer session was held in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. This training focused on the *Model Guidelines and Sex Crimes Investigation Manual for Law Enforcement*. The training combined law enforcement officers and advocates into

training teams. These teams are currently providing the sexual assault training at Mobile Training Units across the state.

In May 1998, a Domestic Violence Train-the-Trainer session took place in Galena, Illinois. This training focused on the Law Enforcement section of the *Model Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and the Judiciary.* The purpose of the program is to institutionalize domestic violence training throughout the state. The participants learned how to provide training curriculum for their own police departments as well as Mobile Training Units across the state. Subsequent train-the-trainer sessions have been conducted and over 100 trainers have been certified. Funds have been made available to continue these training initiatives.

#### Cook County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

Access to the court system by domestic violence victims often begins with the Circuit Court Clerks' Offices. To enhance the response to victims, the Cook County Circuit Court Clerk's Office provided five regional training sessions to elected Circuit Court Clerks throughout the state. The Clerks were then responsible for training their staff. This statewide training educated Circuit Court Clerks on the dynamics of domestic violence, the court's response to domestic violence, and the Illinois Domestic Violence Act. Additionally, this training provided the clerks with customer services tips for dealing with victims of domestic violence, and technical assistance for completing order of protection forms.

# Purpose Area 3: Protocol Guideline Implementation

In order to bridge the gaps in service to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system, Illinois' S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women program chose to implement, test and evaluate the model protocol for domestic violence and model guidelines for responding to sexual assault. These programs seek to establish a multidisciplinary approach towards the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Figure 3 highlights the counties testing this effort and Table 7 highlights specific components of these programs. In addition, a brief description of each implementation site follows.

# Cook County State's Attorney's Office & the Chicago Police Department (Sexual Assault)

Working together to combat sexual assault in Cook County, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office and the Chicago Police Department (CPD) have developed a program that incorporates training, enhanced evidence collection, and specialization. During the second year, the Chicago Police Department will provide department-wide training on the new protocol. Extensive and detailed training was also developed for all detectives and evidence technicians. Additionally, the CPD's Detective Division is developing a methodology for the behavioral analysis of sex crimes to determine crime patterns and identify potential suspects.

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

# Kankakee County

In implementing the sexual assault guidelines, the Kankakee County Sheriff's Department and the Kankakee County-Coalition Against Sexual Assault (KC-CASA) are working together to provide sexual assault investigation training to all police officers in the county. Currently SANE training is being offered to health system partners and law enforcement officers and well as prosecutors and advocates. Funds have also been provided for the purchase of two colposcopes, medical instruments to enhance evidence collection, which are housed at two local hospitals. In order to monitor the progress of this effort, an advocate was hired to work with police and state's attorneys to obtain statistical information about police reports, arrests, prosecutions, dispositions and sentences. Additionally, the multidisciplinary team meets on a monthly basis to focus on service provision for sexual assault crimes and to ensure collaboration among team members. This program was previously cited as a "Best Practice" by the Violence Against Women Grants Office.

Figure 10

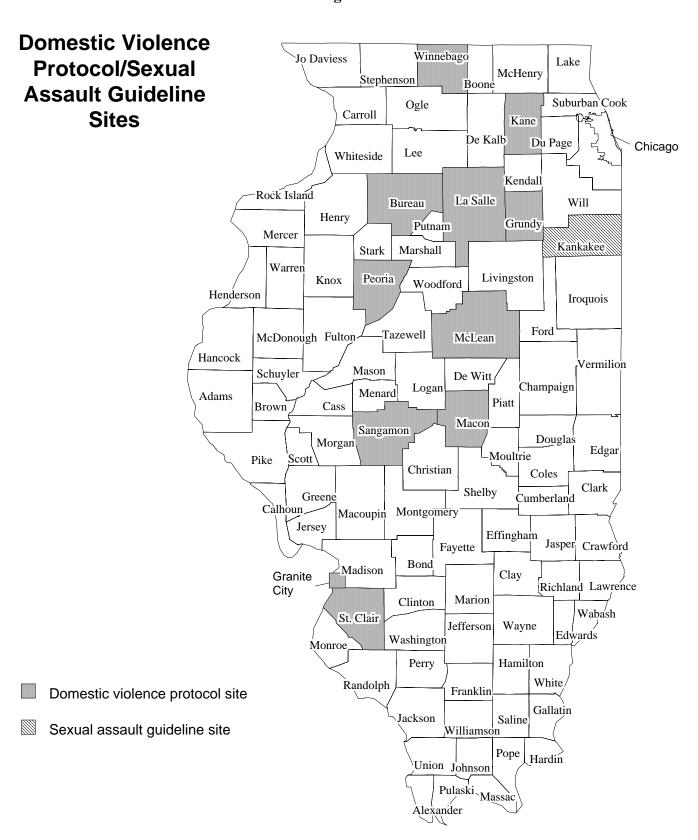


Table 10
Summary of Domestic Violence Protocol and
Sexual Assault Guideline Implementation Programs

Agency	Program Description	VAWA Funded Staff
13 <sup>th</sup> Judicial	* Establish an effective data tracking system for the	1 Coordinator (ADV&SAS)
Circuit (Bureau,	collection of statistical and demographic information	
LaSalle, Grundy)	regarding DV.	
	* Create a death and serious injury panel to review all	
	family violence cases that result in a death.	
Kane County	* Train police officers on the protocol.	4 Prosecutors (KCSAO)
	* Expand DV court call from one day a week to three to	2 Victim Service Workers (KCSAO)
	allow for vertical prosecution.	1 Law Enforcement Officer (KCSAO)
	* Implement a Victim Awareness Program.	2 Full-time Advocates (Mutual Ground & CCC) 3 Part-time Advocates (Mutual Ground & CCC)
	* Expand the Victim Services program.  * Provide a specialized domestic violence probation	1 Probation Officer (Kane County)
	officer to monitor felony probationers.	1 Flobation Officer (Kane County)
McLean County	* Provide training for team members.	1.5 Victim Advocates (CDV)
We Lean County	* Create a DV follow-up team in each local police	1 Prosecutor (MCSAO)
	department.	1 Clerk (SAO)
	* Measure the success/failure of the program through	2 Full-time Police Officers (McLean Sheriff's
	analysis of recidivism rates, violations of OP's and follow	Department)
	through on plenary OP's.	Overtime for Domestic Violence Unit
	* Add three law enforcement advocates.	(Bloomington PD)
St. Clair County	* Implement a domestic violence court call.	1 Clerk (St. Clair County)
	* Provide advocacy services and follow-up calls.	1 Bailiff (St. Clair County)
	* Establish a review board to monitor the progress of the	1 Prosecutor (SCSAO)
	protocol.	4 Advocates
Sangamon County	* Create a domestic violence court.	1 Domestic Violence Investigator (SPD)
	* Provide emergency, at-home advocacy to victims DV.	1 Prosecutor (SCSAO)
	* Provide a Clerk trained in DV, to handle all DV cases	1 Part-time Victim Advocates (SCSAO)
	and OP's.	3 Advocates (Sojourn Shelter)
Peoria County	* Provide specialized DV investigators.  * Hire a Project Coordinator to create linkages among	1 Clerk (Sangamon Clerk's Office) 1 Transitional Caseworker (CPA)
reona County	agencies involved in implementing the protocol.	1 Transitional Court Advocate (CPA)
	* Provide police officers with DV training.	1 Project Administrator (CPA)
	* Create three advocate positions to increase the	1 Violence-Victim Coordinator (PCSAO)
	prosecution rate and to provide transitional services and	1 Prosecutor (PCSAO)
	guidance to victims.	1 Investigator (Peoria Police Department)
Winnebago	* Create a DV court call.	1 Prosecutor (WCSAO)
County	* Provide DV training to members of cooperating	1 Victim/Witness Advocate (WCSAO)
	agencies.	1 Lead DV Advocate (W.A.V.E.)
	* Increase abuser services and enhance victim services.	1 DV Advocate (W.A.V.E.)
	* Collect statistical DV data to keep track of cases filed	1 Abuser Counselor (W.A.V.E.)
	and victims served.	1 Law Enforcement Officer (Sheriff's Dept)
	*Establish DV unit in Sheriff's Department.	1 Advocate (Sheriff's Dept)
Kankakee County	* Develop an advisory board to oversee interagency	1 Advocate (KC-CASA)
	cooperation.	Note: This grant also supports overtime pay for
	* Conduct protocol training for all involved personnel,	all law enforcement officers in Kankakee
	i.e., police, medical, advocate and state's attorneys.	County so that they may attend sexual assault
	* Increase arrest and prosecution through implementation	investigation training.

Agency	Program Description	VAWA Funded Staff
	of the protocol.  * Purchase two colposcopes for evidence collection.	
Cook County (Sexual Assault)	* Specialize sexual cases within felony review.  * Improve services offered to victims of sexual assault.  * Provide training for the Chicago Police Department on the updated guidelines.  * Create a resource directory of services for victims.  * Develop a behavioral analysis model to assist in identifying sexual assault crime patterns and possible offenders.	1 Trial Specialist (CCSAO) 1 Assistant State's Attorney (CCSAO) 1 Victim/Witness Specialist (CCSAO)
Cook County (Domestic Violence)	* Develop an agency-specific protocol to fit the needs of Chicago.  * Develop training for 13,000 members of the Chicago Police Department, all of the prosecuting attorneys in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, and victim service providers.  * Develop a method of case assessment to measure the success of the response to domestic violence.	4 Investigators (CCSAO)  1 Administrative Assistant (CCSAO)  1 Research Analyst (CPD)  1 Suburban Assistant State's Attorney Supervisor (CCSAO)  1 Resource Center Coordinator  1 Assistant Resource Center Coordinator
Granite City	* Enhance the quality of investigation of domestic and family violence.  * Improve the ability to prosecute the abuser.  * Provide counseling services to victims and their families.	2 Investigators (Granite City PD) 1 Victims Service Advocate (Phoenix)
Macon County	* Support overtime costs for detectives so they can conduct in-depth investigations on DV cases and participate in training.  * Provide counseling and advocacy services to victims and their families.  * Develop and implement a unit to specialize in domestic violence prosecutions.	2 Prosecutors (MCSAO) 2 Part-time paralegals (MCSAO) 1 Investigator (MCSAO) 1 Part-time Advocate (MCSAO) 1 Administrative Assistant (MCSAO) Overtime costs for Sheriff's Department 1 Victim Service Advocate (Dove)

# Kane County

To increase the domestic violence response effort, the Kane County project involves cooperation from many different groups, including the judiciary, prosecution, law enforcement, probation, and not-for-profit social service agencies. At the core of the effort is the desire to increase successful prosecution of domestic violence cases. This is accomplished in the state's attorney's office through the provision of four full-time domestic violence prosecutors who staff the domestic violence courtroom; two full-time victim service workers who inform victims about criminal justice system; and one officer who provides follow-up investigation and law enforcement training to all police departments in Kane County. Local service providers provide two court advocates and three part-time follow-up advocates to assist victims through the court process. Finally, this program includes a probation officer to monitor the progress of high-risk domestic violence offenders.

# Cook County State's Attorney's Office & the Chicago Police Department (Domestic Violence)

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

Additionally, several staff positions have been added to enhance the programs of both agencies. Four investigators, a deputy supervisor, a resource center coordinator, and an administrative assistant were added to the domestic violence division of the state's attorney's office. The investigators assist prosecutors in the successful prosecution of domestic violence cases, the district supervisor coordinates domestic violence prosecution at five suburban courthouses, and the resource center coordinator provides domestic violence victims with information and resources needed to take steps towards ending the violence in their lives. In addition, a researcher for the police department is developing a risk assessment model for the investigation of domestic violence cases. The researcher is responsible for analyzing and tracking domestic violence trends across time, populations and other categories. To enhance the staff positions, equipment and training are also integral components of this program.

#### McLean County

The McLean County program seeks to reduce domestic violence through a coordinated response from law enforcement, victim service providers, prosecutors, and the judiciary. Specifically, the program provides an improved law enforcement response to domestic violence victims through the development of specialized domestic violence units at three local police departments. Due to their specialization, the units are able to focus on the development of evidence, which allows for more successful prosecutions of domestic violence cases. In conjunction with the specialized law enforcement units, law enforcement advocates provide immediate support and services to victims of domestic violence. Another key aspect of the program is the increased response by the prosecution. To this end, an additional prosecutor and an office support specialist have been hired to assist existing staff with their efforts to provide comprehensive and thorough assistance to domestic violence victims. Central to the whole effort is the adoption and implementation of domestic violence protocols by all involved agencies. Federal funds are also being used to support training on these protocols, including training for local university officers and smaller municipalities. Funding is also available for overtime for the Domestic Violence Unit in Bloomington. In addition, funds have been made available to purchase equipment to mark and locate 911 calls for domestic violence that are recorded at the communications center.

#### Peoria County

The goal of this project is to strengthen the implementation of the domestic violence protocol by employing several staff to link victims of family violence with all of the players listed in the protocol – prosecutors, law enforcement, judiciary and victim advocates. A fund for law enforcement officers was established to provide training related to domestic violence and the protocol. A Violence Victim Coordinator was added to the staff of the state's attorney's office to provide victims with assistance through the criminal justice process. Additionally, a Transitional DV Caseworker and a Transitional Court Advocate were added to the Center for Prevention of Abuse staff to expand the types of services provided to victims. To facilitate the development of this program, a project administrator oversees interagency cooperation and cultivates linkages within the criminal justice system. With the recent creation of a specialized domestic violence court in Peoria, additional funds were also provided for an assistant state's attorney. A follow-up investigator is also funded through the Peoria Police Department.

#### St. Clair County

The goal of the program is to eliminate or reduce domestic violence in St. Clair County by providing a unified approach to the processing of domestic violence cases while addressing the issues of victim safety and offender accountability. The program centers on the addition of a domestic violence courtroom and the development of domestic violence protocols for prosecutors and the judiciary. The domestic violence-specific courtroom facilitates a consistent and comprehensive response to domestic violence cases. The program funds courtroom personnel including a prosecutor, a court clerk, a bailiff and a court advocate. The program also includes an abuser services component. Funds for the program support domestic violence training for all key areas of the system including law enforcement, prosecution, victim services and the judiciary. Additional funding was awarded to support the addition of three law enforcement advocates. A computer-based domestic violence training was also developed and will be provided to approximately 1,100 officers and non-sworn personnel throughout the county.

#### Sangamon County

This program seeks to enhance services to victims of domestic violence in Sangamon County through the creation of a designated domestic violence court and the provision of a prosecutor, a victim-witness specialist, and a clerk to staff the courtroom. Additionally, this program adds a second domestic violence investigator to the Springfield Police Department and three emergency response advocates to the staff of Sojourn Shelter, the local non-profit service provider. These advocates are summoned to the scene of the violence by the police and provide early intervention to the victims 24 hours a day 365 days a year and respond within 15 minutes. Training was provided to the prosecutor and the investigator on the dynamics of domestic violence, evidence-based prosecution, and evidence collection.

#### Winnebago County

In an attempt to engage victims in the criminal justice system, this program seeks to expedite prosecution with the aid of a specialized assistant state's attorney. A victim specialist aids the attorneys in contacting the victims and in providing the victims with any information or referrals necessary to guide them through the criminal justice system. Further, this program seeks to provide victims with full-time, on-site domestic violence services at the courthouse through the local service provider. Two advocates provide

assistance in filing orders of protection, safety planning, helping victims to understand the court process, as well as counseling services. Abuser services are also available through the program. In addition, this effort was recently expanded to include a law enforcement component. A full-time officer and an on-call advocate will be dedicated to the Domestic Violence Unit in the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department.

# 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

The core of the 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit program is a coordinator who oversees the adoption and implementation of domestic violence protocols for agencies in three counties. The coordinator fosters a consistent approach to the development of agency specific protocols for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and healthcare providers. The coordinator is also responsible for improving the coordination of domestic violence services and for working with local agencies to develop circuit-wide methods of gathering statistical data regarding family violence and agency response. In addition, the coordinator provides a means for the local Family Violence Coordinating Council to follow up on areas of concern. The program also includes funding for law enforcement and healthcare protocol training.

# **Macon County**

This program facilitates a multi-disciplinary approach and cooperative response to victims of domestic violence in Macon County. A legal advocate from a local domestic violence program works with law enforcement agencies and the domestic violence unit in the Macon County State's Attorney's Office to assist victims of domestic violence and their non-offending family members as they proceed through the criminal justice process.

# **Granite City**

The Granite City Police Department, in partnership with the local domestic violence program and the Madison County State's Attorney's Office, implemented a domestic violence protocol. This multidisciplinary alliance aims to enhance the quality of investigation of domestic and family violence, which will ultimately improve the ability to prosecute the abuser and provide counseling services to victims and their families. Funds have been used to create and equip a specialized domestic violence unit staffed by 2 full-time detectives. A full-time advocate is funded through the victims service agency

and is housed at the police station. Funds have been provided for the training of both the detectives and the advocate through the police department.

#### **Purpose Area 5: Victim Services**

# City of Chicago

In order to develop a uniform victim intervention and referral strategy throughout Chicago, the Mayor's Domestic Violence Advocacy Coordinating Council (DVACC) identified a single point of access for victim assistance information as a critical need. In response to this need, the Domestic Violence Help Line was established. The Help Line is a single 800-phone number limited to domestic violence calls. It operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is staffed by certified domestic violence counselors. The Help Line serves as a citywide resource clearinghouse, and inquiries from police officers, prosecutors, hospitals and victims are responded to. The Help Line navigates the various private and public services and personnel link victims with the most appropriate and available programs.

# **Illinois Department of Corrections**

In an attempt to enhance the delivery of victim services to women offenders under the custody or control of the Illinois Department of Corrections, a pilot project was developed to target this underserved pool of abused victims. This project expands victim services to non-abusive women offenders in three correctional institutions in Illinois who have been victims of sexual and/or physical abuse. This program provides victims with the skills required for a successful transition back into the community. Major components of this program include identification and recruitment, education, case management, individual counseling, and group counseling.

#### Illinois State Police Sexual Assault DNA Analysis Program

DNA analysis is one of the major forensic services the Illinois State Police (ISP) laboratory system provides law enforcement agencies to assist in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases. The DNA sexual assault backlog within the ISP laboratory system, as of December 31, 2000, was approximately 1,270 cases. With staff available as of that date it would take approximately 17 months to complete the backlog provided no new DNA cases were received. The goal of the program is to reduce the

DNA backlog in the ISP laboratory system by identifying DNA sexual assault cases for outsourcing. All initial forensic biology prescreening will be done using ISP resources. ISP will outsource probative case samples from DNA evidence to a private vendor for analysis. DNA results will be returned to the originating laboratory and will be entered into the DNA CODIS database. Case results will then be searched against convicted sexual offenders and other unsolved DNA cases. The expected benefit is that DNA case results will be available more expediently for use by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. Reduction of the current backlog of DNA cases will enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies to solve and successfully prosecute these cases.

# Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) currently subcontracts with 18 agencies that use S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to provide services to victims of domestic violence. Approximately \$600,000 in funds has been made available annually to these 18 agencies to implement 21 projects, which target previously unserved or underserved victim populations in Illinois. Twelve of these projects serve Latina victims in the northern region of the state, three provide specialized substance abuse services to chemically dependant victims, and six satellite offices have been established to increase services to victims of domestic violence in rural counties.

Grant	Award	Award	Number of	Number of
State Fiscal	Federal Fiscal	Amount	Agencies	Projects  Funded
Year	Year		Funded	Funded
1998	1996	\$545,656	15	18
1999	1997	\$612,294	18	21
2000	1998	\$625,457	18	21
2001	1999	\$639,469	18	21
2002	2000	\$605,387	18	21

During state fiscal year (SFY) 1998, 5,499 new and ongoing victims of domestic violence received service at 18 projects. These victims received 17,626 hours of service, including medical and criminal justice advocacy, and phone, in-person and group counseling.

All 21 domestic violence projects were implemented in SFY 1999. During that period, the rural satellite offices served 885 victims, the Latina projects served 4,280 victims, and the chemical dependency projects served 364 victims. These 5,529 victims of domestic violence received over 35,141 hours of service.

In SFY 2000, VAWA-funded staff at the 21 projects reported serving a total of 3,728 victims of domestic violence, including 2,552 new and 1,176 ongoing victims. (A procedural change in reporting accounts for the decrease in the reported number of clients served. During SFY 2000, projects only reported the hours of service provided by VAWA-funded staff. In previous years, reported numbers included all victims served and service provided by the project.) Of the 2,552 new clients served, 16 percent were 17 or younger, 5 percent were between the ages of 18 and 19, 28 percent were 20 to 29, 29 percent were 30 to 39, 15 percent were 40 to 49, 5 percent were 50 to 59, and 2 percent were 60 or older. The majority, 57 percent, of the 2,552 new clients were white, 20 percent were Hispanic or Spanish, 12 percent were African American, 7 percent were Asian, and 2 percent were bi-racial.

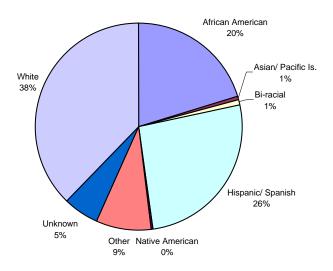
VAWA-funded staff provided over 18,250 hours of direct service to victims of domestic violence during SFY 2000. Of these service hours, 33 percent were criminal justice advocacy and 42 percent were in-person or group counseling. The following chart provides an overview of the types of services provided by staff:

SFY 2000: Hours of Service Provided

Type of Service	Hours of Service
Medical Advocacy	170
Criminal Justice Advocacy	6,045
Other Advocacy	885
Telephone Counseling	1,434
In-person Counseling	4,427
Group Counseling	3,175
Transportation	1,061
Employment Assistance	26
Educational Assistance	44
Economic Assistance	59
Life Skills	32
Child Care	32
Parental Services	24
Conflict Resolution	30
Substance Abuse Services	242
Collaborative Case Management	564
Total Hours:	18,250

During SFY 2001, a total of 4,161 new and 1,528 ongoing victims of domestic violence received services at the 21 projects. Of the 4,161 new victims, 10 percent were 17 or younger, 3 percent were ages 18 to 19, 24 percent were 20 to 29, 25 percent were 30 to 39, 6 percent were 40 to 49, 3 percent were 50 to 59, and 2 percent were 60 and older. The age of 17 percent of the new victims was not reported. During SFY 2001, 28 percent of the new victims were white, 26 percent were Hispanic or Spanish, and 20 percent were African American.

SFY 2001: Race of New Clients



From SFY 2000 to SFY 2001, there was an 18 percent increase in the hours of service provided to victims of domestic violence. Through the 21 VAWA-funded projects, victims received 21,606 hours of service. The chart below provides a breakdown of the types of service provided.

**SFY 2001: Hours of Service Provided** 

Type of Service	Hours of Service
Medical Advocacy	78
CJ Advocacy	7,135
Other Advocacy	1,345
In-person Counseling	4,239
Telephone Counseling	1,357
Group Counseling	6,048
Transportation	612
Economic Assistance	51
Education Assistance	31

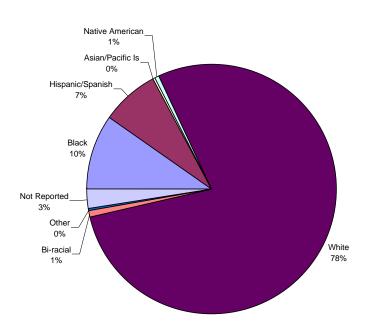
Employment Assistance	16
Life Skill	45
Parental Services	22
Substance Abuse Services	92
Conflict Resolution	83
Art Therapy	3
Child Care	188
Collaborative Case Management	261
Total Service Hours	21,606

# Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) has used S.T.O.P. VAWA funds to establish 16 satellite offices in previously unserved or underserved areas of the state. From State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1998 to 2000, 16 satellite offices served victims of sexual assault and their significant others. During SFY 2001, one of the satellite offices closed due to an agency reorganization. Since S.T.O.P. VAWA funds decreased in SFY02, funds were not made available to open another office. Therefore, 15 satellite offices currently operate with the support of VAWA funding. The following summary provides an overview of the activity at these satellite offices from SFY 1999 through SFY 2000.

Grant Period State Fiscal	Award Federal Fiscal	Award Amount	Number of Projects
Year	Year		
1998	1996	\$545,656	16
1999	1997	\$612,294	16
2000	1998	\$625,457	16
2001	1999	\$639,469	15
2002	2000	\$605,387	15

During SFY 1999, the 16 VAWA satellite offices served 961 new clients, including 693 victims of sexual assault and 268 significant others. In addition, 135 ongoing clients received services. Of the 1,096 clients served during the report period, 90 percent were female. The majority, 78 percent, were white, 10 percent were black, and 7 percent were Hispanic or Spanish.

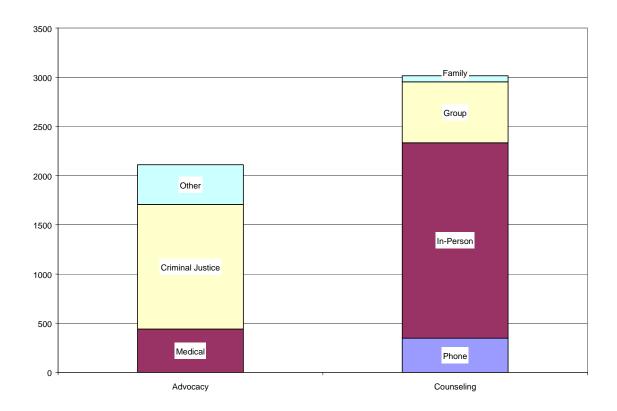


SFY 1999: Race of All Clients Served

During SFY 1999, 39 percent of the clients served were 18 years of age or younger, 5 percent were 19 to 20, 19 percent were 21 to 30, 21 percent were 31 to 40, 11 percent were 41 to 50, 2 percent were 51 to 60, and 1 percent were 61 to 65. The age for 2 percent of the clients was not reported.

The 1,096 new and ongoing clients served during this period received 5,126 hours of service, including 2,111 hours of advocacy and 3,015 hours of counseling. VAWA-funded staff also provided the following services during the report period: 2,706 institutional advocacy contacts, 35 public education contacts, and 503 professional training contacts.

SFY 1999: Hours of Service

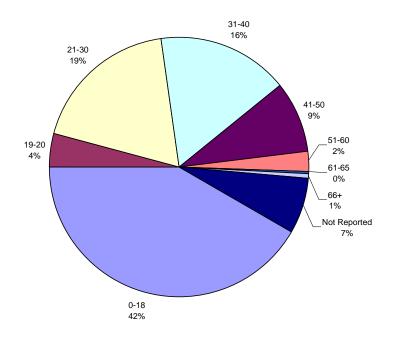


During SFY 2000, 1,010 clients were served at the 16 satellite offices, including 740 new and 270 ongoing victims of sexual assault and their significant others. Of these clients, 87 percent were female and 13 percent were male. The clients were 71 percent white, 16 percent black, 9 percent Hispanic or Spanish, 1 percent bi-racial, and 1 percent Native American. The race for 2 percent of the clients was not reported. Of the 1,010 clients served, 44 percent were 18 or younger, 5 percent were 19 to 20, 19 percent were 21 to 30, 16 percent were 31 to 40, 10 percent were 41 to 50, and 3 percent were 51 to 60. The age was not reported for 3 percent of the clients.

VAWA-funded staff provided 5,045 hours of service to victims of sexual assault and their significant others during SFY 2000. A total 2,974 hours, or 59 percent, were counseling, and 2,071 hours, or 41 percent, were advocacy. Staff also provided 1,829

institutional advocacy contacts, 26 public education contacts, and 297 professional training contacts.

Although one satellite office closed during SFY 2001, there was a 21 percent increase in the number of victims served from SFY 2000 to SFY 2001. From July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, 15 VAWA-funded satellites provided service to 1,225 new and ongoing clients, including 986 victims of sexual assault and 239 significant others. Of these clients, 92 percent were female and 8 percent were male. The victims and significant others were 59 percent were white, 25 percent black, 11 percent Hispanic or Spanish, 1 percent Asian, and 1 percent bi-racial. Race was not reported for 3 percent of the clients. In addition, 42 percent of the clients were 18 or younger, 4 percent were 19 to 20, 19 percent were 21 to 30, 16 percent were 31 to 40, 9 percent were 41 to 50, 2 percent were 51 to 60, and 1 percent were 66 or older.

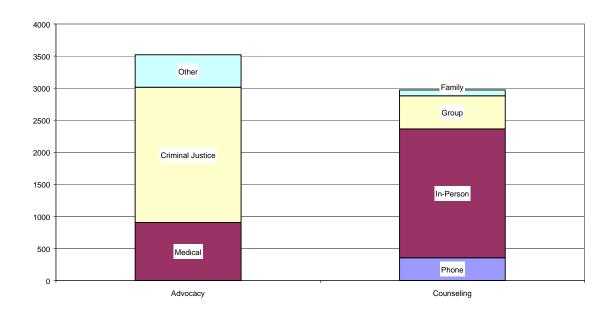


SFY 2001: Age of All Clients Served

During SFY 2001, VAWA-funded staff provided a total of 6,492 hours of service to victims and significant others. A total of 2,972 hours, or 46 percent, were counseling and

3,520 hours, or 54 percent, were advocacy. The chart below provides a breakdown of the specific types of services provided to clients during this period.

SFY 2001: Hours of Service



From July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, staff also provided 1,726 institutional advocacy contacts to 7,022 participants, 207 public education contacts to 4,892 participants, and 260 professional trainings to 2,156 participants.

#### V. OTHER FUNDING SOURCES and INITIATIVES

Illinois is fortunate to have strong service networks for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. There are police chiefs, sheriffs and state's attorneys who are committed to improving the response of the criminal justice system to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence and doing so in partnership with victim advocates; there are judges who have taken the lead in establishing local family violence coordinating councils; an attorney general who, while a local state's attorney, pioneered the development and implementation of a system-wide protocol for handling domestic violence cases; a board with oversight responsibility for training law enforcement officers that has agreed to review and revise the domestic violence and sexual assault units of its basic training curriculum for new police officers; a state's attorneys' association that established a training committee for the express purpose of training both seasoned and new prosecutors on the effective prosecution of sexual assault and domestic violence cases; and model protocols for law enforcement on responding to sexual assault and for law enforcement, prosecutors and the judiciary on responding to domestic violence. Descriptions of other efforts to improve the justice system's response to victims follow.

# Office of the Illinois Attorney General

The Office of the Illinois Attorney General administers the state's victim assistance program. Offenders are assessed fines that are collected and distributed to victim service agencies throughout the state. More than half the money collected annually is awarded to programs that provide, exclusively or primarily, services for victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. In addition, the Attorney General focuses on victim of crime issues through the implementation of policies, legislation and programs. In 1996, the Attorney General established a Violence to Children Task Force that called for police to voluntarily report incidents of child victimization and domestic violence. In addition, the Attorney General presented a Date-Rape Drug Conference in 1998 to promote a unified approach between academia and law enforcement to confront the emergence of date-rape drugs on Illinois campuses. The Attorney General's Office is in the process of implementing a statewide victim notification system that would notify victims when offenders are released. The Illinois Violence Prevention Authority is also co-chaired by the Attorney General and the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health.

## Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Thus, the Board sets the curriculum for the basic training of new police officers -- a course delivered by the state's seven training academies -- and a variety of one-to-five-day courses on selected topics for more experienced officers. Fifty-two day-long or half-day seminars on topics related to sexual assault or domestic violence were offered in SFY95.

The Board collaborated with ICASA on the development of guidelines for law enforcement's response to sexual assault. The guidelines include a policy for responding to sexual assault cases that police agencies can adopt, a step-by-step manual for responding to sexual assault crimes, and a detailed curriculum for training. The Board also joined with representatives of other state agencies and advocacy groups on the development of a protocol for the handling of domestic violence by law enforcement, prosecutors and the judiciary. It reconvened that task force to frame a strategy for training recruits and veteran officers in conjunction with advocates on domestic violence.

# Illinois State's Attorneys Association

Following the 1995 completion of *the Model Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, and the Judiciary*, the Illinois State's Attorney's Association teamed with the Illinois Attorney General and the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to develop and deliver training for state's attorneys and their assistants on the prosecution of domestic violence cases. Since prosecutors are at different skill and experience levels, both basic and advanced training courses were contemplated. To that end, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office conducted a 4-hour course on domestic violence for more than 600 assistants; the state's attorney's association agreed that training for newly-elected state's attorneys will include sections on domestic violence and sexual assault; and a two-day "basic" training for prosecutors on handling sexual assault and domestic violence cases were provided in three different regions throughout the state in 1997, with feedback from attendees used to finalize the agenda for regional training sessions.

# Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

For many years, the five-day trial advocacy course offered by the Appellate Prosecutor's office has been the primary training tool offered to new prosecuting attorneys from the state's small and mid-sized counties. Since October 1995, the practice problem given to participants is a case involving domestic violence.

## Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

Established by the Illinois Violence Prevention Act of 1995, the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority (IVPA) is the first state agency of its kind dedicated to violence prevention in the United States. In creating the IVPA, the Illinois State Legislature recognized the need for a comprehensive, collaborative public health and public safety approach to violence prevention. The five main goals of IVPA are to develop and implement a statewide plan for violence prevention, fund local and statewide anti-violence prevention programs, coordinate existing prevention initiatives, evaluate violence prevention programming, and conduct public education and awareness efforts about violence and prevention.

IVPA staff and board members also serve on the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council (IFVCC), which was created by the chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court in 1995. This multidisciplinary statewide and local council promotes a coordinated court and community response to family violence. The council has stimulated the development of multidisciplinary councils convened by judges at the judicial circuit court-level. Currently, there are 23 active local coordinating councils. In addition, IVPA is working with IFVCC to improve local family violence data collection, and to conduct a conference on the development of domestic violence fatality and prevention teams.

## Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

The Administrative Office has assisted in the development of a "benchbook" on domestic violence for judges, the development of which was being funded by the Illinois Judicial Conference.

# Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

In addition to funding services for sexual assault and domestic violence victims through Violence Against Women Act funding, the Authority has utilized other fund sources to complement current domestic violence and sexual assault efforts:

- \$51,000 in Byrne funding for the development and printing costs associated with the domestic violence protocol and the sexual assault guidelines.
- \$282,234 in Byrne funding for the Champaign County Domestic Violence Probation Program. This designation funds program activity from July 1997 through June 2001. The program provides enhanced supervision to an increasing domestic violence caseload. Aside from strict reporting requirements, offenders are also required to attend domestic violence treatment as a condition of their probation.
- \$260,000 in Byrne funding to continue violent offender prosecution units which concentrate on homicide and sexual assault cases in three of the state's metropolitan counties.
- \$272,043 in Byrne FFY96-FFY99 funding for the Domestic Violence Coordinating Council Program. This program funded domestic violence training symposia for the multidisciplinary audiences that will form the membership of the judicial circuit councils.
- In April 1997, the Illinois Supreme Court issued a ruling requiring all offenders arrested for a domestic battery or similar violation to appear before a judge to have bail set. This change in bail setting procedures has had a significant impact on the volume of cases processed in Cook County and throughout the rest of the state. As a result, the Chief Judge of Cook County opened a fourth domestic violence courtroom to help ease the burden placed on the existing domestic violence courtrooms. The Cook County State's Attorney's Office was unable to adequately staff the new courtroom and requested emergency assistance from the ICJIA. Since July 1997, the State's Attorney's Office has received \$148,751 in Byrne funds to implement a Domestic Violence Prosecution Program. An additional \$77,365 was designated to continue program operation through June 2000. Under this program, two prosecutors were hired to staff the new courtroom and to assist with the bond call. The State's Attorney's Office was also awarded VOCA funds to provide direct services to victims of domestic violence.

- Recognizing the increasing domestic violence caseloads statewide, the Authority set-aside \$411,365 in FFY97 Byrne funding to create specialized domestic violence probation units across the state. Ten units funding sixteen specialized officers were created. Additional designations totaling \$851,772 have been made to continue the operation of these programs through December 2001.
- Through a competitive process aimed at mid-system agencies outside the Chicago metropolitan area, the Authority also designated \$56,718 for the creation of a specialized domestic violence/sex offender probation unit in Macoupin County. An additional \$117,439 has been designated to continue operation of this program through June 2002.
- To maximize training quality and training resources, the Authority awarded \$33,000 in FY96 Byrne funds to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts for the implementation of a domestic violence/sex offender probation training program. The program has provided specialized domestic violence training to probation managers and line staff through seven training events. An additional \$138,360 has been designated to continue the training program operations through September 2002.
- \$4.6 million in VOCA funds designated for domestic violence advocacy and counseling services during SFY01.
- \$4.4 million in VOCA funds designated for sexual assault advocacy and counseling services during SFY01.
- In June 2000, the Authority set aside \$1.2 million in VOCA funds for the Illinois Attorney General's Office to develop and implement of a victim notification system. This system will provide victims with information on inmate releases, court dates, parole hearings, and escapes.
- The Authority approved up to \$950,000 in VOCA FFY00 funds for 11 transitional housing programs in Illinois. The funded programs will provide transitional housing and related services that will help victims of domestic violence pursue financial independence and participate in long-term safety planning.
- Illinois has 1.9 million citizens living in rural counties. Of the state's 102 counties, many of the 74 rural counties have high rates of domestic violence. Compounding the struggles of victims of domestic violence living in rural areas is a lack of access to education and employment the keys to financial independence and physical as well as emotional isolation. In addition, the greatest impediment to safety for victims in rural areas is often the lack of affordable housing.

In an effort to meet the special needs of the rural population, the Authority received \$450,000 in Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant funds through the Violence Against Women Grants Office to implement the Rural Transitional Housing Program. The overarching goal of this program is to provide domestic violence victims safe housing and to create the opportunity for clients to develop the skills and resources necessary to become financially independent and live free from violence. This is accomplished by providing three agencies with funding to enable them to provide transitional housing and supportive services to victims of domestic violence.

\$223,827 SFY 98 VOCA funds for the Welfare to Work Program. The City of Chicago is implementing a new program designed to address domestic violence as a barrier to work. This program supports five domestic violence specialists who work with clients from 11welfare to work job-training agencies funded by the Mayor's Office on Work Force Development. Clients who are victims of domestic violence receive safety planning, assessment and service planning, individual and support group counseling services, advocacy, referrals, and follow-up services.

# Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies

In addition to the Violence Against Women Act funding that the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority administers, a number of grants in Illinois were directly funded by the Violence Against Women Grants Office. The following is a brief description highlighting these efforts:

- The City of Carbondale received \$73,326 to address the disjointed manner in which victims of domestic violence are provided with services. To accomplish this, a Domestic Violence Coordinating Council was established. This council will train criminal justice system personnel on the appropriate and effective treatment of domestic violence cases, purchase equipment that will aid in the collection of evidence in domestic violence cases, inform victims of domestic violence about how they can protect themselves, and create a computerized information tracking system.
- Cook County received \$539,460 to establish a multi-disciplinary Domestic Violence Target Abuser Call (TAC) team, which will strive to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence as they proceed against their abusive partners in the criminal

- justice system. The TAC team will provide victims of domestic violence with enhanced investigation and prosecution of their cases, individualized support and advocacy services and assistance in obtaining civil protective orders.
- The City of Chicago Heights received \$478,213 to create a Domestic Violence Unit to follow and track domestic violence cases and provide assistance to the victim. The unit will be responsible for investigating all domestic violence cases, except cases involving sworn Chicago Heights officers and homicides that occur within the city. It will investigate each case thoroughly and in a timely manner, follow the guidelines set forth in the protocol, provide victims with information regarding the various support groups, and assist victims in obtaining orders of protection through the court system.
- Champaign County received \$195,039 to increase offender accountability through a combination of pro-arrest police practices, proper investigatory procedures, and aggressive prosecutions of every domestic violence case. A Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit within the state's attorneys' office was created to provide centralized management and prosecution of domestic battery cases. The unit will coordinate domestic violence education and training for all law enforcement personnel and court officers, including police officers, investigators, prosecutors, members of the judiciary, and probation officers. This project also increases the availability of investigatory tools, such as documentation cameras and hand-held, audio tape recorders, to assist officers in recording evidence at domestic violence crime scenes. It will implement a computerized information system to track domestic violence offenders throughout the criminal justice system. Champaign County will also monitor police response to domestic violence and address inadequate or improper law enforcement behavior to ensure a consistent response to domestic violence.

#### **Collaborative Initiatives**

## Enforcement of "Foreign" Orders of Protection

In late 1997, following a national conference on the VAWA requirement that orders of protection be given full faith and credit in all states, tribes, and territories, a committee was formed to explore Illinois' compliance with the Act. The committee included representatives from the courts, clerks, chiefs of police, state's attorney's association,

Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Chicago Police Department, City of Chicago, Illinois Attorney General's Office, Illinois State Police, and the Authority.

Committee members reviewed the Illinois Domestic Violence Act and noted that, while Illinois courts were empowered to enforce orders of protection issued in other states, law enforcement officers were not expressly authorized to arrest someone alleged to have violated an order of protection issued by the court of another state, tribe or territory. Based on the recommendations of the committee, Illinois enacted a law that enables the arrest of persons who violate out-of-state orders. In addition, a bill was approved by the Governor on July 6, 2000, requiring the filing of foreign orders of protection with the Illinois State Police for entry into the state repository.

# Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Pilot Program

The Illinois General Assembly appropriated funds in SFY00 to the Authority to establish a sexual assault nurse examiner pilot program in four counties geographically distributed around the state. The goals of these projects are to 1) provide compassionate health assessment and effective forensic evidence collection for victims of sexual assault, and 2) facilitate testimony that will increase the success rate of criminal prosecutions for sex crimes in Illinois. Specially trained sexual assault nurse or physician examiners provide health assessments and collect forensic evidence from victims in the emergency room at each site. These nurse and physician examiners testify to victims' injuries during criminal prosecutions. Each pilot project is to be funded for a minimum of three years. The Authority will report to the General Assembly on the efficacy of the programs after two years of implementation.

To enable implementation of these pilot programs, Victims of Crime Act funds were utilized to purchase colposcopes for participating hospitals. This complementary use of funds enabled the hospitals to provide the trained nurse and physician examiners with the equipment necessary for the examinations. Additionally, the Authority helped to develop and fund the first statewide training for sexual assault nurse examiners in Illinois. The training, held in September 2000, was open to interested parties but preference was given to personnel of the pilot programs. Approximately 35 professionals attended the five-day course, which was viewed by participants as a great step forward for the field of sexual

assault nurse examiners in Illinois. Since then two other classes SANEs have been offered.

As interest continued to grow in the SANE program and other funding sources were identified to add new sites it became apparent that the state was in need of a standardized curriculum for SANEs. To that end a committee consisting of staff from state police, public health, human services, ICASA, the Authority and representatives of the affected medical associations has been working on a SANE curriculum for use in Illinois. This will then be incorporated into the state's administrative rules so hospitals that want to start a SANE program have a clear understanding of the state's standards. The Committee has also recommended changes to the sexual assault evidence collection kit, which is distributed to hospitals by the Illinois State Police.

#### VI. SERVICE GAPS

In an effort to identify and systematically address the most pressing issues confronting the criminal justice system in Illinois, the Authority recently completed a year-long planning phase. One of the specific topic areas included in this effort was the needs of crime victims. Information gathered during the year – which included collection of data, input from researchers, service providers, criminal justice system practitioners and survivors – was discussed at length by a group of advocates, providers and health care and justice system personnel at the state and local levels. That group prepared a list of priorities that were incorporated in a criminal justice plan for the State of Illinois. This background material was forwarded to the Authority's Ad Hoc Committee on Violence Against Women for consideration by the members. Also prepared and presented to the committee was an analysis of data specific to violence against women – reports for policy of sexual assault and domestic violence, information on orders of protection, information about victims served by domestic violence and sexual assault programs. Counties without domestic violence and sexual assault services were also mapped and shared with the Committee (See Figure 11 and Tables 11 and 12.) Also shared with the Committee was the planned VOCA funded expansion of services to survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault; those funds are being used by the Coalitions to extend services to counties with high rates of domestic violence or sexual assault which are not presently served by a local program and to extend services to victims of elder abuse in the southeastern portion of the state; the latter will be planned in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Aging.

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

Much has been done. There are many success stories to be told. Many lessons have been learned. But much is yet to be done. While women have access to services, that access is not uniform throughout the state. Women in rural parts of Illinois are often many miles from needed services and, in most of those communities, have no access to public transportation when they lack a private means of transport. Services are generally more accessible in urban areas, but may not be available due to high demand. Civil legal services for battered and assaulted women are very limited. Much needed services that can foster financial independence – transitional housing, literacy training, day care – are available to very few women. Therapy for women who have been sexually assaulted is often time-limited. Women with special needs – including immigrants – are chronically underserved as bi-lingual, culturally-sensitive programs exist only on a very small scale and only in a few of the areas of the state where data suggest they are needed. And specialized services for seniors – whether victims of domestic violence or sexual assault – are also hard to find.

Work is also needed to ensure that our criminal justice system is responsive to women who are victims of violence. Though training has been a priority, we have still only provided limited training to less than half the police officers in the state and fewer than 10% of the state's prosecutors. Health care providers continue to need training and to be part of the team who respond to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Just having a protocol in place for the handling of sexual assault or domestic violence cases does not mean the protocol is being followed or that parties to the protocol are working

as a team. Achieving and maintaining a true collaboration takes continuous time and effort.

Our work too needs to be informed by data – data which documents the extent of the problem (by gender, race, or ethnicity, age, crime type and relationship of the offender to the victim) the response to those women who report to law enforcement and receive services, and the success of those efforts. We've made major headway toward documenting services and little toward documenting the response of the justice system to calls for help and reports of crimes.

As Illinois begins its second multi-year VAWA Plan, few would doubt that much has been accomplished. In some parts of the state in particular, significant changes have been made. Even so, much remains to be done. Now more that ever, as Illinois receives its fewest VAWA funds since the passage of the Act, we must invest in programs that will produce the greatest benefits for women who have been battered or sexually assaulted.

Figure 11

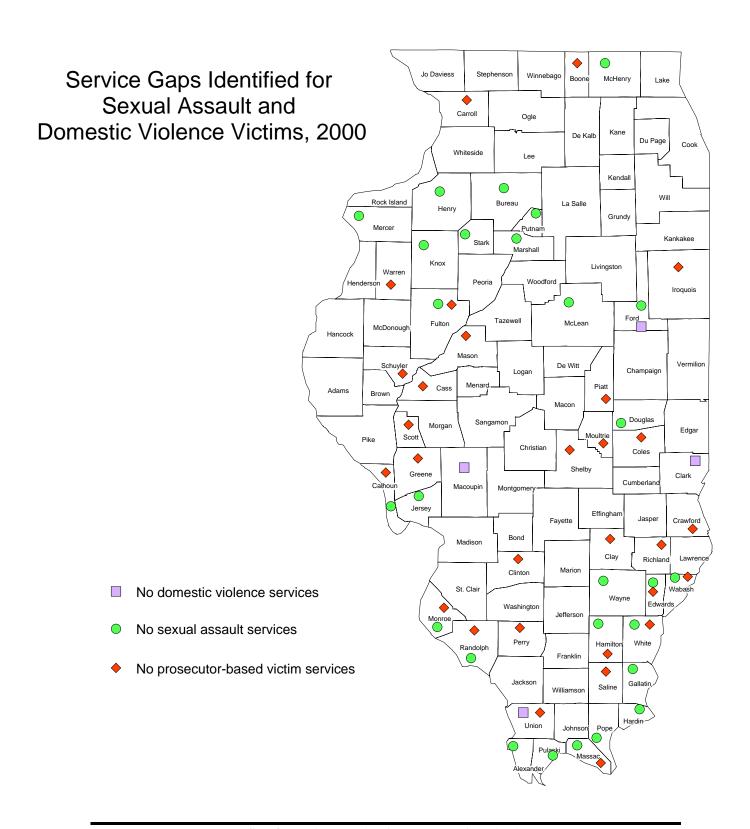


Table 11

# Counties without Adult Sexual Assault Services and Criminal Assault Offenses\* Reported in 1999

County	Criminal Sexual Assault Offenses
McLean	121
McHenry	70
DeKalb	56
Knox	30
Fulton	17
Mercer	14
Randolph	11
Alexander	8
Edwards	6
Jersey	5
Massac	5
Monroe	5
Douglas	4
Hardin	3
Wabash	3
Pulaski	2
Calhoun	1
Ford	1
Gallatin	1
Hamilton	1
Pope	1
Wayne	1
White	0

Source: Illinois State Police

<sup>\*</sup>May include some child sexual assault offenses

Table 12

# **Counties without Domestic Violence Services, Domestic Offenses Reported, and Orders of Protection Issued in 1999**

County	Domestic Offenses Reported	Orders of Protection Issued
Macoupin	205	183
Massac	120	81
Randolph	62	78
Monroe	47	88
Ford	33	20
Clark	24	28
Pulaski	19	91
Union	19	66

Source: Illinois State Police

## VII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Illinois Violence Against Women Program for FFY 2001 are: (1) to build a responsive, accountable and effective criminal justice system that integrates criminal justice agencies and victim services and promotes safety and freedom from violence for women; and (2) to ensure that victims of sexual assault and domestic violence have access to services that are appropriate for their needs.

The program has four objectives for federal fiscal year 2001:

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

#### VIII. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2001 PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Once again this year Illinois's Ad Hoc Committee on Violence Against Women thoroughly discussed the challenges women who were battered or sexually assaulted faced when they reported their victimization to law enforcement and considered whether or not to appear as a witness if their offender was apprehended. Members discussed and considered the needs of these survivors for services and support as they sought the assistance of a system should be their champion, but often was not. They thought of ways to improve the system. They listened to each of the current recipients of VAWA funds as they reported on their efforts of the last two to four years, and wished there were sufficient funds to continue the worthy programs at their current levels – or perhaps even higher amounts. They discussed possible new initiatives – more multidisciplinary efforts to coordinate the response of justice system agencies and victim service agencies to violent crimes against women, training of sexual assault nurse examiners and physicians in the collection and preservation of evidence, programs to address the needs of older and disabled women, assistance to victims in immigration matters, civil legal assistance for survivors, and services which promote financial independence – and were frustrated that Illinois's FFY01 award was approximately 20 percent less than the previous year's. Even so, members recognized that they were crafting a multi-year plan and thought it was important to identify those programs that should be funded if only limited funds were available while simultaneously planning for expanded efforts if and when additional funds became available. Thus, FFY01 funds will be used principally to maintain the services begun in previous years, to continue successful multidisciplinary efforts and to promote multidisciplinary approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence in other communities, to train criminal justice personnel and health care providers, and to promote efforts which result in the capture and sharing of data and other information among justice system agencies and, where appropriate, service providers. Specifically, FFY01 funds will be utilized in the following program purpose areas:

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.

The Ad Hoc Committee and the Authority have viewed training as essential to improving the response of the criminal justice system to women who are battered or sexually assaulted. Thus considerable effort has been devoted to training both line and senior staff as well as those with general duties and special assignments in our police and sheriffs departments and our state's attorneys' offices. Clerks too have been offered training and judges have been included in multidisciplinary sessions in selected sites. We have trained a few officers in a department and, in several communities, every officer – including dispatchers – and emergency medical responders. The latter has seemed to yield the best results.

Even if we had been able to train every criminal justice practitioner in the state – a goal we are far from achieving – turnover and changing practice and laws as well as the need for improved and expanded skills would justify continued support for training. In this multi-year plan, however, the Authority is endorsing the development and implementation of a training plan which provides guidance to those who will develop and offer curricula to police, prosecutors, judges, clerks, health care providers and service providers. The plan will not dictate who is to be trained, but offer goals and objectives for the training and support ideas or issues and objectives to be considered by the training bodies. In this way, we hope to be sending common and clear messages to trainees throughout the state regardless of discipline and to foster cross-discipline or single discipline training as appropriate.

2. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

As part of its first multi-year plan the Authority provided financial support to sites to test an interdisciplinary approach to sexual assault and domestic violence. Specifically, funds were used to implement approaches to domestic violence which coordinated police, prosecutors, the courts, probation and advocates, and to implement sexual assault guidelines which coordinated the efforts of law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates and medical personnel. Several of the sites

were able to develop strong interdisciplinary teams which engaged in active problem-solving. Others were less successful in overcoming leadership rivalries or achieving a common sense of purpose. Both situations have been instructive and the success of the strong sites has been impressive enough to encourage the Authority to continue to make funds available for these coordinated approaches to sexual assault or domestic violence. When they work, they result in benefits to both victims and the system. Thus, they remain a worthwhile but sometimes elusive goal.

3. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking police, prosecution, and the courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence, including the protecting of such information to the National Instant Criminal Background Check system.

The need for improved data collection became apparent to members of the Ad Hoc Committee when staff presented the limited data available to describe the extent of violence against women in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to it. While individual police departments may be able to indicate how many instances of domestic violence or sexual assault were reported, data on arrests is less available, especially where an alleged offender is arrested for a more general offense such as assault or battery. Information about cases prosecuted is lacking as well. Even in sites implementing a coordinated response to domestic violence or sexual assault, data describing the flow of cases from agency to agency are rarely available. Thus the capture and sharing of data among criminal justice agencies and, as appropriate, with advocacy organizations remains a priority in this plan.

4. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving the delivery of victims services to underserved populations; providing specialize domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for

cases involving violent crimes against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee agreed that the first use of VAWA funds available for services should be to maintain the services already in place. To do otherwise would cause a shortfall in one area to enable an expansion in another. Since VAWA funds have to date been utilized to expand services to underserved or unserved areas of the state or victim groups, such a change appeared to be counterproductive. The Committee agreed, however, that expansion of services to underserved groups or more intensive services to women who are currently being served would be a priority for any additional funds which might be received.

5. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, and analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.

Training for nurses or physicians who complete forensic medical examinations of sexual assault victims who seek care in hospital emergency rooms will be addressed as part of the previously discussed training plan.

#### IX. DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION OF FUNDED PROGRAMS

Programs receiving Violence Against Women Act funds have measurable objectives and grant recipients are required to submit data reports to the Authority on a monthly or quarterly basis. Standard reports were developed by the Authority to capture information about the victims served, including age, sex, race, primary language, county of residence, disability, relationship of the victim to the offender, and nature of the victimization. In addition, grantees report information describing the type of intervention provided, including the types and hours of service, orders of protection granted, and number of arrests, prosecutions and convictions. A narrative report is also required describing major accomplishments, barriers confronting the program, and plans for overcoming these problems. These data reports are reviewed by Authority staff to determine the program's progress toward its objectives.

#### **Victim Service Data Collection**

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority partnered with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault to develop a Web-based data collection system for victim service providers in Illinois. The system consists of a centralized database maintained by the Authority and a private network that allows service provides to submit and request data from the system using a Web-browser. Participating victim service providers are assigned a unique password to the system and are given exclusive access to their data. The system has been designed so that no information which could potentially identify a victim may be transmitted or stored in the database.

The implementation of this information network (InfoNet) has facilitated the standardization of victim service data in Illinois. During the design phase, the Authority worked with both Coalitions to establish reporting categories and to define all terms used in the database. The Authority also collaborated with other state agencies to develop a comprehensive set of reports for victim service providers. The automation of these standard reports has eased the production and submission of mandatory reports to various funders.

There are currently 80 sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers using InfoNet, and approximately four years of victim service data reside in the centralized database. The data includes non-identifying information describing the clients served by programs, and contact information for all services provided by staff. Client information includes basic demographic, referral, education, employment, income, and offender information. Programs are also able to report the various interactions that victims and offenders have with the criminal justice system, such as arrest, charge and order of protection information. In addition, programs document all services provided to clients, as well as anonymous crisis intervention contacts, and training and institutional advocacy services.

The analysis of InfoNet data will continue to be a collaborative effort between the Authority, the statewide coalitions, and victim service providers. InfoNet is a rich source of information that will provide a foundation for developing strategies to enhance existing services and establish new services for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

In addition to data collection, programs are monitored on site to determine compliance with grant terms. Authority staff will analyze the data collected from the VAWA sites and compare that data to other data factors to determine trends and impacts. Due to a lack of sufficient administrative funds and the significant decrease in Illinois' FFY01 VAWA funds, no other types of evaluation can be conducted of the programs.

X. PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

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

1. Give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of

need;

2. Take into consideration the population of the geographic area to be served when

determining subgrants;

3. Equitably distribute monies on a geographic basis, including non-urban and rural

areas of various geographic sizes; and

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

addressed.

Given these parameters and the priorities identified in this plan, the Authority will follow

a needs-based allocation process. For each priority, available data will be used to identify

the geographic area of greatest need for assistance. If more than one agency is available

to provide services in that area, a meeting will be held to reach consensus on who should

provide what services or a request for proposals will be issued.

If there is one obvious provider of a particular service, that provider will receive funding.

For instance, in Illinois, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board is

responsible for certifying training of police officers. It is logical to work with the Board

when delivery of police training or course certification is a major component of a project.

Once an eligible grantee is identified, terms of a grant will be negotiated and approved by

the provider and the Authority.

## Distribution of Service Funds

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority allocated \$170,024 of FFY95, \$1,091,312 of FFY96, \$1,224,788 of FFY97, \$1,250,914 of FFY98, \$1,278,938 of FFY99, and \$1,210,776 of FFY00 Violence Against Women Act funds for sexual assault and domestic violence services to each of the existing statewide networks for these services: Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV).

## **Each Coalition:**

- Wrote funding criteria. Each funded agency has, as a service priority, delivery of sexual assault or domestic violence services to adult women. This priority is stated in the agency bylaws, mission statement or equivalent document.
- Issued and reviewed applications.
- Made funding recommendations.
- Submitted a summary of recommendations to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for final approval. Applications were available for review.
- Issued contracts.
- Monitors programs and provides technical assistance as needed.

# **APPENDIX I**

# Ad Hoc Committee on Violence Against Women

Maureen Josh, Chairperson

Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County

**Mary Bennett** 

Facility Program Coordinator Illinois Department of Corrections

**Carol Brigman** 

Bureau Chief

Illinois Department of Human Services

**Nancy Carlson** 

Policy Advisor

Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Susan Catania

Illinois Department of Human Services

Lynda Dautenhahn

Violence Prevention Program Planner Illinois Department of Public Health

Kim Donahue

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**Barbara Engel** 

Victim Services Consultant

**Kristin Garfield-Gentile** 

Program Coordinator

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

**Cheryl Howard** 

**Executive Director** 

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

**Mary Howard** 

Director of Women's & Family Services

Chicago Connections

**Leslie Landis** 

Project Manager

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

**Scott Manuel** 

Legal Program Coordinator

Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

**Judith Martin** 

**Domestic Violence Operations Coordinator** 

Chicago Police Department

**Steven Newbauer** 

Deputy Chief of Police

Elmhurst Police Department

**Martha Newton** 

Chief of Crime Victim Services Division

Office of the Attorney General

Pam Paziotopoulos

Director of Public Affairs

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**Polly Poskin** 

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