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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

Since the submission of Illinois' *FFY 2000 Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime*, Illinois has undertaken a new initiative to coordinate the planning of policy development and resource allocation, as well as administrative and legislative initiatives. A primary purpose of the *Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois* (see Appendix A) is the development of a framework for a comprehensive statewide approach to coordinating the allocation and expenditure of all federal and state funds appropriated to the Authority and made available for juvenile and criminal justice purposes.

The planning process was guided by a tremendous amount of research, data collection, professional input and consultation. The development of this Plan was highlighted by a Criminal Justice Planning Assembly, conducted in June 2000, in which 135 policy makers, service providers, researchers, practitioners and elected officials participated. During the two-day Assembly, participants broke into six work groups, including Drug and Violent Crime; Juvenile Crime; Offender Services; Victims of Violent Crime; Community Capacity Building; and Information Systems and Technology. Over the months following the Assembly, Authority staff convened *ad hoc* advisory committees formed primarily from the membership of the six Assembly work groups. These advisory committees refined the goals and objectives crafted at the Assembly and developed recommended action steps to address the identified priorities.

By implementing this comprehensive planning process that examines priority issues emerging from the juvenile justice, criminal justice, and victim services systems, the Authority will enhance its ability to use federal and state funding as complements. The Strategy, then, describes the role that Illinois' Anti-Drug Abuse Act Edward Byrne Memorial Fund award plays in the larger Plan for Illinois, coordinating research, policy and legislative activities with funding initiatives.

### Continuing Trends

#### *Violent Crime*

The drug and violent crime trends identified in the FFY2000 Strategy are still in evidence in FFY2001. Indicators of violent crime continued to fall across much of the state, yet increased in the collar counties. Violent crime offenses decreased statewide, falling 9.4 percent. In contrast, the collar counties, those counties surrounding Cook County and Chicago, continued to experience increases in violent crime offenses, rising 5.7 percent. Similarly, violent crime offense rates statewide fell 9 percent while the collar counties experienced a 3.3 percent increase. The number of felony filings fell 4.7 percent statewide, and increased 11 percent in the collar counties.

Other indicators of violent crime further demonstrate these trends. Reports of child abuse and neglect continued to fall 11.2 percent, and verified cases fell 19.7 percent. The Illinois Uniform Crime Report supplement recorded a decrease in reported incidents of domestic violence, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes.

#### *Drug Crime and Treatment*

While the price, purity and availability of drugs remain unchanged from FFY2000, drug arrests continue to climb. Excluding Chicago, statewide arrests for violations of drug laws increased 5.9 percent, and grew 16 percent in the collar counties.

The effects of this growth may be seen in the changes in probation, jail and prison populations. Statewide, felony probation caseloads grew by 3 percent. In Cook County, these caseloads increased 6 percent. The average daily populations of jails in Illinois increased 28 percent. However, total commitments to the

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Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) population held steady, with commitments for drug offenses dropping 5 percent and commitments for violent offenses falling 7.6 percent. In State Fiscal Year 2000 (SFY00), 24.85 percent of IDOC inmates were committed for violent offenses and 39.49 percent were committed for drug offenses.

The number of offenders needing and receiving substance abuse treatment has continued to grow as well. The Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OASA) reported a 22 percent rise in the number of clients served and a 33 percent increase in the number of referrals from the criminal justice system. Despite this growth in treatment, a significant proportion of offenders in both the criminal and juvenile justice systems have been diagnosed as being in need of alcohol or drug treatment but have yet to receive it. Based on a sample of adult probationers and juveniles entering IDOC facilities, OASA reports that 43 percent of adult offenders and 68 percent of juvenile offenders have alcohol and substance abuse treatment needs. Of those who had abused one or more substances, 66 percent of the adult offenders had received treatment, and only 48 percent of the juvenile offenders had received alcohol or drug treatment.

### **Emerging trends**

The emergence of methamphetamine in Illinois was reported in the FFY2000 Strategy. Since that report, the impact of methamphetamine has grown rapidly. Seizures of labs has grown 925 percent, from 24 labs in 1997 to 246 labs in 1999. The Illinois State Police estimate that total seizures for 2000 will top 340 and may be as high as 500 in 2001. The majority of methamphetamine activity is concentrated in more rural areas of the State. The growth in methamphetamine production in these area stretches limited local law enforcement resources as they address officer safety and environmental issues as well as the increased demands of interdiction.

The growing methamphetamine problem has prompted several meetings to raise awareness and coordinate Illinois' response. In November 2000, the Office of the Governor convened a summit meeting bringing together the Illinois Departments of Agriculture; Children and Family Services; Human Services; Natural Resources; Public Health; and State Police. Other participating agencies included the Illinois Emergency Management Agency; Illinois Environmental Protection Agency; the Illinois National Guard; the State Fire Marshall; and the Authority. The focus of the meeting was the development of strategies for prevention, intervention, enforcement, interdiction and treatment of problems associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in Illinois.

In addition, Illinois is participating in a series of methamphetamine meetings with other Midwest states, convened through the National Governor's Association. Finally, the Southern District U.S. Attorney will convene a methamphetamine summit in March 2001.

### **Criminal Justice Plan Recommendations and the Strategy**

The *Criminal Justice Plan* identified five overarching themes that emerged across the six work groups and *ad hoc* advisory committees: Information; Collaboration; Utilization of Resources; Services; and Accountability.

One of the strongest and most consistent recommendations of the Plan is the need for Illinois to improve its ability to gather, analyze and effectively use data. Basic contextual information about offenders, victims and reported crimes is not readily available both because it is not gathered in a systematic way on a statewide basis and because it resides in a myriad of local information systems that cannot easily communicate with one another. There is also paucity of meaningful information which is descriptive of the needs of offenders, victims, criminal justice personnel and their partner agencies. The absence of standardized contextual information exacerbates this situation, making the identification of needs, gaps in service delivery and sound planning more difficult. Finally, existing performance information is wanting. Illinois' ability to effectively analyze the criminal justice system response to crime and delinquency is undermined by the fact that information systems are not integrated at the State level.

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The Plan also recommends continued Authority support for projects that have proven effective. Among these projects are the statewide network of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and drug task forces and the multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution projects that support them. Together, these multi-jurisdictional programs form the backbone of drug interdiction in Illinois. These multi-jurisdictional units are uniquely positioned to respond to the emergence of methamphetamine in Illinois as local units work cooperatively with the State to maximize resources.

The Plan acknowledges that while drug interdiction and the dismantling of major distribution syndicates clearly must be an integral part of Illinois' crime control strategy, these efforts alone cannot reduce demand. Prosecution efforts should target those individuals responsible for operating production, importation, and distribution networks, and offer low level offenders who are drug users real opportunities for treatment. It is only by supporting this two-pronged effort that Illinois can hope to reduce drug use and its cost to society.

One key to providing these opportunities for change is the use of accurate assessments of offender risk, need and responsivity. Particularly with juveniles, provision of services that do not fit offender need may do more harm than good. Better assessment can lead to more accurate targeting of services for offenders to maximize the effectiveness of interventions and use of resources.

But the current system of service and treatment delivery is fragmented. Youth are often involved in the juvenile justice system when their needs may be more appropriately served by other systems. In response, the Plan calls for the development of a true continuum of services for offenders that helps them make the critical transition from the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems back to their communities and enables them to break the cycle of criminal behavior and reduce recidivism.

Different areas of the State offer widely varying access to this array of services. For instance, more rural areas of the State face significant transportation barriers to accessing professional services. In densely urban areas, long waiting lists effectively deny offenders access to service when it is needed. The Plan calls for a thorough assessment of the availability of services and support for projects that assure access to this full range of services across the State.

For juveniles, early identification of dysfunctional and dangerous behavior is critical to reducing youth involvement in the system. But early identification and development of this continuum of services for adults and juveniles alike will require criminal and juvenile justice practitioners to reach across professional boundaries to build collaborative teams that address services to both offenders and victims in a holistic way. To do so, the system must recognize the need to enhance and expand services for victims and significant others exposed to violence.

Practitioners must also learn to involve communities in the process of preventing and responding to crime and assure that they, the system and offenders remain accountable to victims and the community at large. In order to be effective in the development of this collaboration, training must be provided to criminal justice practitioners and their partners.

Finally, the Plan emphasizes the value of evaluation of funded projects to inform not only funding but policy and legislation development. Research must be supported to identify best practices and target areas in need of model programs. This information on best practices must be continually updated to refine program operation and resource allocation.

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## **New Initiatives**

The *Strategy* describes the nature and extent of the drug and violent crime problem in Illinois and current efforts to address these problems. The *Criminal Justice Plan* identifies critical gaps in the criminal justice, juvenile justice and victim services systems and recommends actions to address these gaps. The new initiatives described in Part IV that were initiated with ADAA funding in this past year begin to close gaps in services for offenders and victims. As the *Criminal Justice Plan* is adopted by the Authority, the actions of the Authority committees will continue to close these gaps and build Illinois' coordinated and comprehensive response to drug and violent crime.

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## II. THE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION PROCESS

### A. State Policy Board

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority was established in 1983 by the Governor and the Illinois legislature 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. Since that time the Authority has provided an objective, system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. It also works to enhance the information tools and management resources of individual criminal justice agencies and is frequently called upon by state and local agencies to undertake short-term special projects on a range of criminal justice issues. With the passage of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986, the Authority, statutorily responsible for administering the Act in Illinois, became the state's drug policy board as well.

The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the *Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act* (20 ILCS 3930/1 et seq). They include the following:

- ◆ Developing information systems for the improvement and coordination of law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections;
- ◆ Monitoring the operation of existing criminal justice information systems in order to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens;
- ◆ Serving as a clearinghouse for information and research on criminal justice;
- ◆ Undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice;
- ◆ Establishing general policies concerning criminal justice information and advising the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies;
- ◆ Acting as the sole administrative appeal body in Illinois to conduct hearings and make final determinations concerning citizen's challenges to the completeness and accuracy of their criminal history records;
- ◆ Serving as the sole, official criminal justice body in the state to audit the state's central repositories for criminal history records; and
- ◆ Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for using criminal justice funds awarded to Illinois by the federal government.

The Authority has two major components: an 18-member board representing different parts of the criminal justice system and the private sector; and a professional staff trained in criminal justice administration, information technology, research and analysis, and agency management.

To ensure a broad range of views and expertise are reflected in its work, the Authority regularly organizes advisory committees or work groups, consisting of Authority members, staff, other criminal justice officials, researchers, and other experts, to address specific problems or needs. One such committee oversees the development and implementation of Illinois' criminal history records improvement plan.

Given its unique composition and role in criminal justice in the state, the Authority is ideally suited to be the state's drug policy board. In 2000, the Authority was expanded to include two members representing the Clerks of the Court. By statute, the Authority's membership now includes the following people:

- ◆ Two local police chiefs: the Chicago police superintendent and another chief who is appointed by the Governor;
- ◆ Two state's attorneys: the Cook County state's attorney and a state's attorney from another county who is appointed by the Governor;
- ◆ Two sheriffs: the Cook County sheriff and a sheriff from another county who is appointed by the Governor;

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- ◆ Five state officials: the attorney general (or a designee), the directors of the Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois State Police, Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, and Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board;
  - ◆ Two Court Clerks: the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County and a Clerk of the Circuit outside of Cook who is appointed by the Governor; and
  - ◆ Five members of the public who are appointed by the Governor.

The Governor also designates a chairman from among the agency's 18 members. The current chairman is former U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Director, Peter B. Bensinger. Brief biographies of each member follow.

- ◆ **Albert Apa** served as a Chicago police officer from 1947 to 1979, retiring as a sergeant. From 1979 until 1992 he served as director of the Illinois Police Training Board in Springfield. He was appointed to the presidential advisory Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1986. In 1991, Mr. Apa received both the Richard J. Daley medal of honor award for service to the city of Chicago, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's "Lifetime Achievement Award."
- ◆ **Peter Bensinger** was head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for six years under the Ford, Carter, and Reagan administrations. He was the first director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, first chief of the Crime Victims Division of the Illinois Attorney General's Office, chairman of the Illinois Youth Commission, and executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission. He is currently president of Bensinger, DuPont & Associates, a Chicago-based firm that assists industry with drug and alcohol abuse policies.
- ◆ **Dorothy Brown** was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County in November 2000, becoming the first African-American woman elected to the post. She is an attorney and certified public accountant. Prior to winning election to the clerk's position, Ms. Brown was General Auditor for the Chicago Transit Authority. Ms. Brown is the immediate past president of the National Women's Political Caucus of Greater Chicago, and president of Lutheran Social Services of Illinois, among other memberships. Awards for her community and professional work include the Women in History Excellence Award and the Kathy Osterman Award for Outstanding General Service Employee.
- ◆ **Jane Rae Buckwalter** is former deputy associate chancellor at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) and former deputy executive director of the university's Office of International Criminal Justice Programs. Prior to serving as an official with UIC from 1978 to 1998, Ms. Buckwalter managed criminal justice grants, planning, and training for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.
- ◆ **Timothy F. Bukowski** is a nine-year veteran of the Kankakee County Sheriff's Department. Mr. Bukowski was appointed sheriff in 1996 and elected to his first four-year term in 1998. He was instrumental in researching and implementing video arraignment, which was first utilized in Kankakee County in 1994. Mr. Bukowski serves on the United States Attorney's Law Enforcement Executive Committee for central Illinois. He also is a member of the Illinois Police Training Institute Advisory Board and serves on the Attorney General's Missing and Murdered Children Committee.
- ◆ **Richard Devine** was elected state's attorney of Cook County in 1996. An attorney with 30 years experience in both public and private practice, Mr. Devine returned to the State's Attorney's Office where he served as first assistant from 1980 to 1983.
- ◆ **Barbara Engel** has worked on behalf of crime victims in Illinois for more than 20 years. She is former director of women's services for the Loop YWCA in Chicago, past president of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and a present member of the Council on Women, and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. She is currently a board member of the Chicago Foundation for Women and the National Network of Women's Funds.

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- ◆ **Norbert Goetten** became director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor in December 1991, following a 19-year tenure as state's attorney of Greene County. Before that, he spent five years in private practice specializing in criminal law. Mr. Goetten is a past President and Treasurer of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association and has been a member of the Executive Board since 1970.
  - ◆ **Terry G. Hillard**, a 31-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, was appointed superintendent of the department on Feb. 18, 1999. Prior to his appointment as superintendent, he was chief of the Detective Division. From 1993 to 1995 he was deputy chief of patrol, and prior to that served as a Patrol Division commander in Chicago's Gresham district.
  - ◆ **Maureen A. Josh** was first elected DeKalb County Circuit Clerk in 1984, and she has held the post ever since. Before becoming clerk she worked in the DeKalb County State's Attorney's Office and Creston School District. She is president of the Northeast Illinois Circuit Clerk's Association. Other memberships include the Illinois Association of Circuit Court Clerks and the Illinois Association of County Officials.
  - ◆ **Thomas J. Jurkanin** has served as executive director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board since April 1992. The board administers and certifies all police and correctional training programs in Illinois. Mr. Jurkanin has worked for the board for the past 20 years, and he has a total of 25 years experience in the criminal justice field. He is vice-chairman of Gov. George H. Ryan's Law Enforcement Medal of Honor Committee, and secretary-treasurer of the Law Enforcement Foundation of Illinois.
  - ◆ **John J. Millner** joined the Elmhurst Police Department in March 1972 and has been chief of the department since 1986. Mr. Millner is chairman of the Illinois Attorney General's Violence to Children Task Force, and president for Northeast Multi-Regional Training, the largest mobile training region in Illinois. He also is vice-president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.
  - ◆ **Sam W. Nolen** was appointed director of the Illinois State Police in January 1999. A 30-year veteran of the State Police, Mr. Nolen has held various positions in the department, including deputy director of the Division of Training and deputy director of the Division of Forensic Services and Identification. He also served as acting director of the state police from January to March 1991. Mr. Nolen began his state police career as a trooper.
  - ◆ **John C. Piland** has been the Champaign County state's attorney since 1995. From August 1987 to 1995 Mr. Piland practiced civil litigation. He has served as a member of the Illinois Truth-in-Sentencing Commission and the White House Conference on Small Business. Mr. Piland has served on the executive committee of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association since 1995.
  - ◆ **Jim Ryan** was elected Illinois' attorney general in 1994. Prior to his election, he was the state's attorney in DuPage County, a post to which he was first elected in 1984. Special areas of interest include domestic violence, gang prosecution, and drug control.
  - ◆ **Michael Sheahan** was elected sheriff of Cook County in November 1990. He began his career in law enforcement in 1971 as a patrol officer with the Chicago Police Department. In 1979 he was elected alderman of Chicago's 19th Ward, a position he held for 11 years. While alderman, Mr. Sheahan served as Chairman of the Committee on Police, Fire, and Municipal Institutions.
  - ◆ **Donald N. Snyder, Jr.** was appointed director of the Illinois Department of Corrections in January 1999. Mr. Snyder joined IDOC in 1987 as a corrections detention specialist inspecting county and municipal jails and juvenile detention facilities. Mr. Snyder was elected Pike County sheriff in 1978 at the age of 23, at the time becoming the youngest elected county sheriff in Illinois history. He is a graduate of numerous FBI and Illinois State Police training programs.



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- ◆ **Michael Waller** has served as Lake County state's attorney since August 1990. He first joined the state's attorney's office in 1973 and served as the chief deputy of the criminal division, chief of special prosecutions, and chief of the misdemeanor, traffic, and juvenile divisions. He worked in private practice from 1979 through 1986.

The Authority conducts its business in open public meetings at least four times a year in downtown Chicago.

The Authority's staff includes people from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines. To help maintain this staff diversity, the Authority aggressively pursues equal employment opportunities. In fiscal year 2000, the Illinois Department of Human Rights once again approved the Authority's Equal Employment Opportunity plan, and the Authority worked closely with the department to receive up-to-date training on affirmative action and to inform qualified minority candidates of positions within the agency. The Authority has also worked to make employment opportunities available to people with disabilities. Individually and collectively, Authority staff have been repeatedly recognized for their work in the areas of research, evaluation, and program development by federal, state, and local public and private agencies.

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## B. Strategy Development

The Authority recently completed its first *Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois*, a comprehensive state guide for policy development, resource allocation, as well as administrative and legislative initiatives. Among other things, the Plan is intended to serve as a framework for a comprehensive statewide approach to coordinating the allocation and expenditure of all federal and state funds appropriated to the Authority and made available for juvenile and criminal justice purposes, including those under:

- ◆ The Edward Byrne Memorial Fund Program, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (ADAA);
- ◆ The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA);
- ◆ The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA);
- ◆ The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP);
- ◆ The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG);
- ◆ The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program;
- ◆ The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI-TIS) Incentive Grant Program;
- ◆ Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (JAIBG); and
- ◆ The Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act Program.

The development of this Plan was highlighted by the Criminal Justice Planning Assembly, conducted in June 2000. The goals of the Assembly were to:

- (1) identify and describe, using data, current research findings and the experiences of expert practitioners, the most pressing issues presently facing the Illinois criminal justice system; and
- (2) for each of those problems, identify clear, measurable and reasonable objectives for the State.

Approximately 135 policy-makers, practitioners, service providers, researchers, citizens, and government officials participated in the Planning Assembly. During the two-day Assembly, participants broke into six work groups, Drug and Violent Crime; Juvenile Crime; Offender Services; Victims of Violent Crime; Community Capacity Building; and Information Systems and Technology. The composition of the work groups was carefully balanced to assure input in each group from all parts of the State and all components of the justice system, as well as academia, social services and citizens (see Appendix A, pages 111 through 113).

Over the months following the Assembly, Authority staff convened *ad hoc* advisory committees formed primarily from the membership of the six Assembly work groups. These advisory committees refined the goals and objectives crafted at the Assembly and developed recommended action steps to address the identified priorities.

The reports of the Assembly work groups and *ad hoc* advisory committees formed the basis of the *Criminal Justice Plan*. In August 2000, the Authority convened a meeting of key professional associations to discuss the planning process and the Plan in development. The following associations were invited to participate in this discussion:

- ◆ Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- ◆ Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
- ◆ Illinois Sheriff's Association
- ◆ Illinois State's Attorneys Association
- ◆ Illinois Public Defenders Association
- ◆ Illinois Circuit Court Clerks Association
- ◆ Illinois Juvenile Officers Association
- ◆ Illinois Corrections Association
- ◆ Illinois Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Professional Certification Association
- ◆ Illinois MEG and Task Force Directors Association

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At its January 2001 meeting, the Authority's Planning and Research Committee approved the *Criminal Justice Plan* and forwarded it to the full Authority for consideration at its March 2001 meeting. Once the Authority has adopted a final Plan, it will be forwarded to the following Authority committees for action on specific areas of the Plan:

- ◆ Funding: Budget Committee
- ◆ Legislation: Legislation and Regulation Committee
- ◆ Research and Evaluation: Planning and Research Committee
- ◆ Integrated Information Systems: Information Systems Committee

By implementing this comprehensive planning process that examines priority issues emerging from the juvenile justice, criminal justice, and victim services systems, the Authority will enhance its ability to use federal and state funding as complements. The Strategy, then, describes the role that Illinois' Anti-Drug Abuse Act award plays in the larger Plan for Illinois, coordinating research, policy and legislative activities with funding initiatives.

At the June 2001 meeting, Authority staff will recommend that the Budget Committee continue funding current ADAA projects and will make recommendations to implement new projects identified in the *Criminal Justice Plan*.

#### *Federal, State and Local Participation in Strategy Development*

In preparation for the Planning Assembly, surveys were sent to approximately 250 elected officials, researchers, citizens, criminal justice and social service professionals to solicit their input on the most critical criminal justice problems facing Illinois and possible solutions to these problems (see Appendix B). A summary of the responses to this solicitation served as the springboard for Work Group discussions at the Planning Assembly (see Appendix C).

Copies of the completed Strategy Update are sent to the state legislative support services agency and to state public libraries for public review. In addition, an invitation for public comment on the priorities identified in the Strategy Update is posted on the Authority website and sent to members of the Illinois General Assembly; Illinois' three U.S. attorneys; state agency directors; all police chiefs of communities with populations of more than 10,000; sheriffs, state's attorneys, public defenders, and other county officials; multi-jurisdictional narcotic unit directors; regional police training directors; chief and circuit court judges; mayors or village presidents of communities with more than 10,000 residents; community groups; and social service agencies throughout Illinois.

#### **C. Public, Legislative and Executive Agency Review**

The Authority seeks input into the Strategy from private citizens, legislators and criminal justice practitioners. Legislative review is ensured by submission of the completed Strategy to the Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation (ICIC). Executive agency review is satisfied by submission of the complete application to Illinois Bureau of the Budget. In either case, if comments are received which require changes in the Strategy, these will be made and an amended *Strategy* will be forwarded to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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### III. THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

There are no significant changes to the problem statement submitted in fiscal year 2000's multiyear plan. Specific findings indicate that the nature and extent of the drug and violent crime problem in Illinois continues to be adequately defined by the overview previously submitted. Violent crime in Illinois continues a downward trend, while arrests for drug offenses continue to increase. The following summary provides updated data for the main indicators of drug and violent crime, and shows that trends have not fluctuated much since the development of Illinois' Federal Fiscal Year 2000 Multiyear Strategy.

#### *Violent Offenses and Arrests*

Violent crime continues to decline in Illinois with a 9.4 percent decrease in total violent Index offenses reported to law enforcement between 1998 and 1999 (Table 1). The 90,870 violent offenses continued to involve mostly aggravated assaults and batteries (63 percent of the total). Robbery offenses accounted for 29 percent of the total, while criminal sexual assaults accounted for 7 percent and murders accounted for approximately 1 percent. These percentages remain nearly unchanged from 1998 figures.

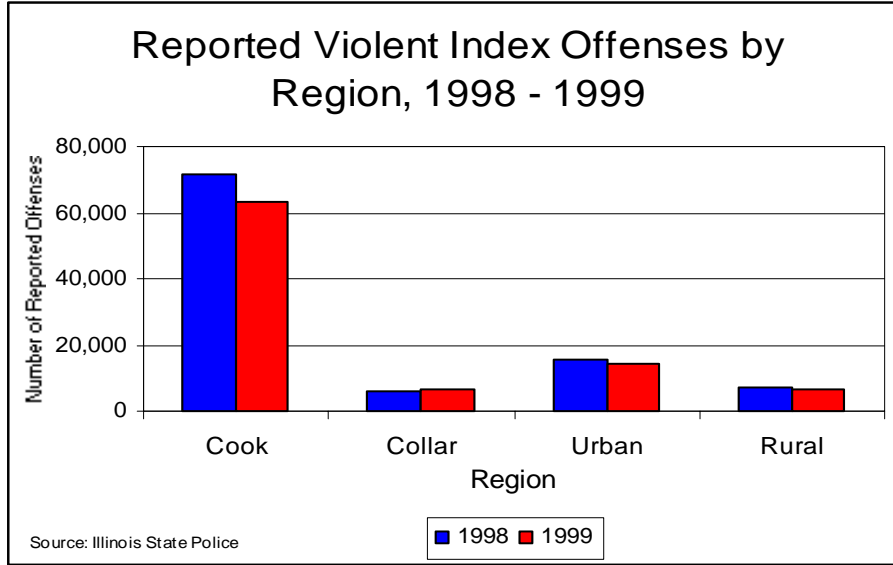
**Table 1. Violent Index Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement Agencies in Illinois**

<b>Violent Index Offense</b>	<b>Number of Offenses Reported in 1999</b>	<b>Percent Change from 1998</b>	<b>Rate per 100,000 population</b>
Murder	937	-7.9%	7.7
Criminal Sexual Assault	6,062	-1.8%	50.1
Robbery	26,644	-11.9%	220.0
Aggravated Assault/ Aggravated Battery	57,227	-8.9%	472.5
Total Violent Index Offenses	90,870	-9.4%	750.2

Source: Illinois State Police

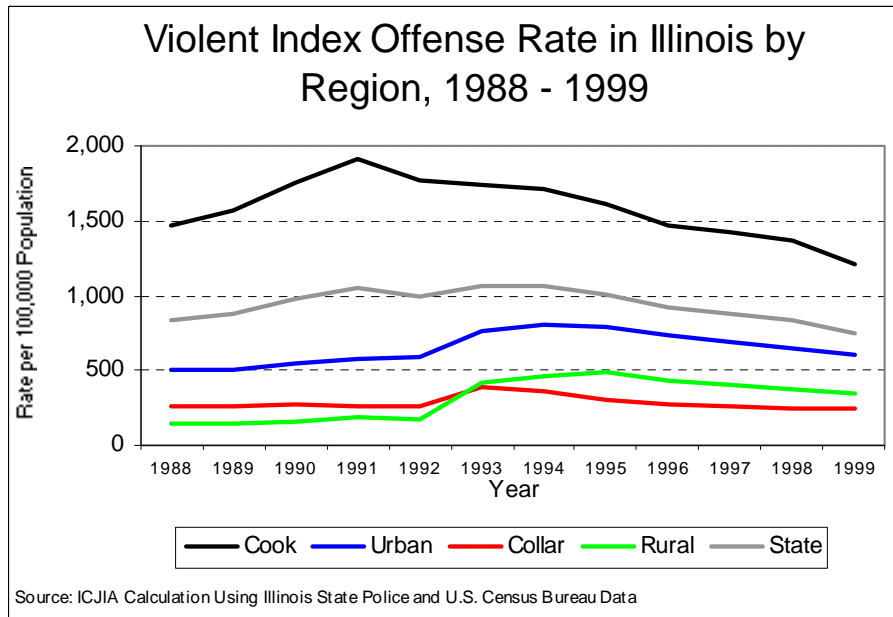
All regions of Illinois experienced decreases in reported violent offenses, with the exception of the five collar counties surrounding Cook County (Figure 1). Cook County reported the most significant decrease between 1998 and 1999 (11.2 percent). Urban counties experienced a 7.6 percent decrease, and rural counties a 7.2 percent decrease. Collar counties, on the other hand, recorded a 5.7 percent increase in reported violent Index offenses, mainly influenced by a 10 percent increase in aggravated assaults and aggravated batteries between 1998 and 1999. Looking separately at the City of Chicago and Suburban Cook County, Chicago reported a 10.7 percent decrease in violent offenses (from 62,946 in 1998 to 56,181 in 1999) and Suburban Cook County decreased 14.6 percent (from 8,594 in 1998 to 7,338 in 1999).

**Figure 1**



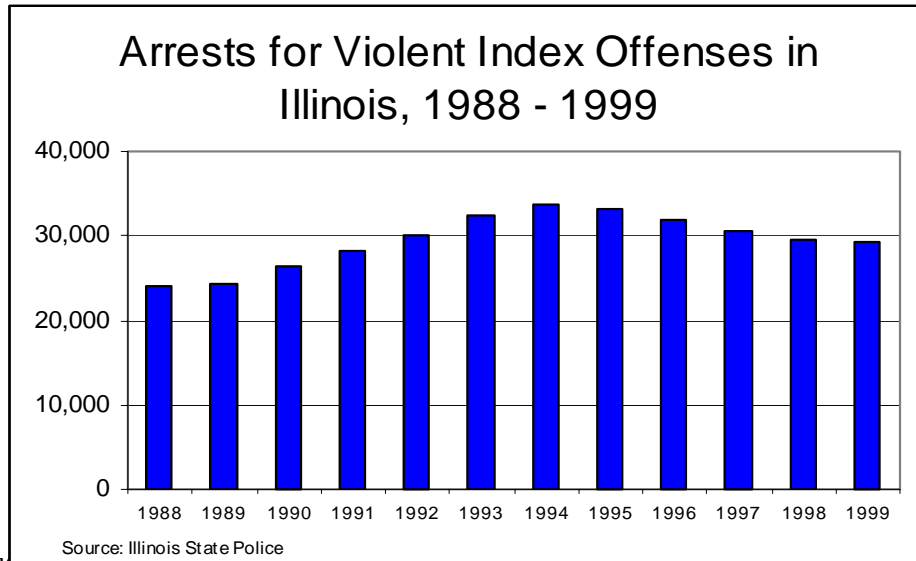
The statewide violent crime rate decreased more than 9 percent between 1998 and 1999 to 749 violent Index offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 2). Violent crime rates decreased in every region of Illinois, with the exception of the collar counties, which increased their rate from 239 in 1998 to 247 crimes per 100,000 population in 1999. Both the City of Chicago and Suburban Cook County experienced a decrease in their violent crime rates between 1998 and 1999, with a 10.6 percent decrease in Chicago (2,007 offenses per 100,000 population in 1999) and a 14.5 percent decrease in Suburban Cook (to 300 offenses per 100,000 population in 1999).

**Figure 2**



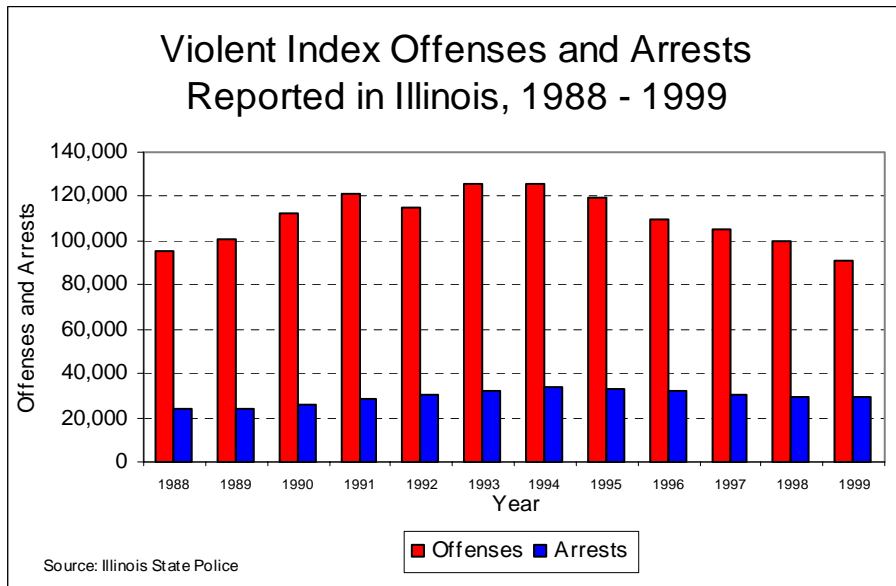
Arrests for violent Index offenses remained unchanged between 1998 and 1999, from 29,413 to 29,408, following a slow but steady decline since 1994 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3**



Although trends in arrest data have mirrored the declines in offense data, the difference in the volume of arrests and reported offenses continues to be significant (Figure 4).

**Figure 4**



To obtain an estimate of what offenses were most likely to produce arrests, the rate of arrests to offenses reported was calculated. However, an arrest for a particular offense may not take place in the same year that the offense was committed. Additionally, numerous offenders may be arrested for one offense or numerous offenses may result in the arrest of a single offender.

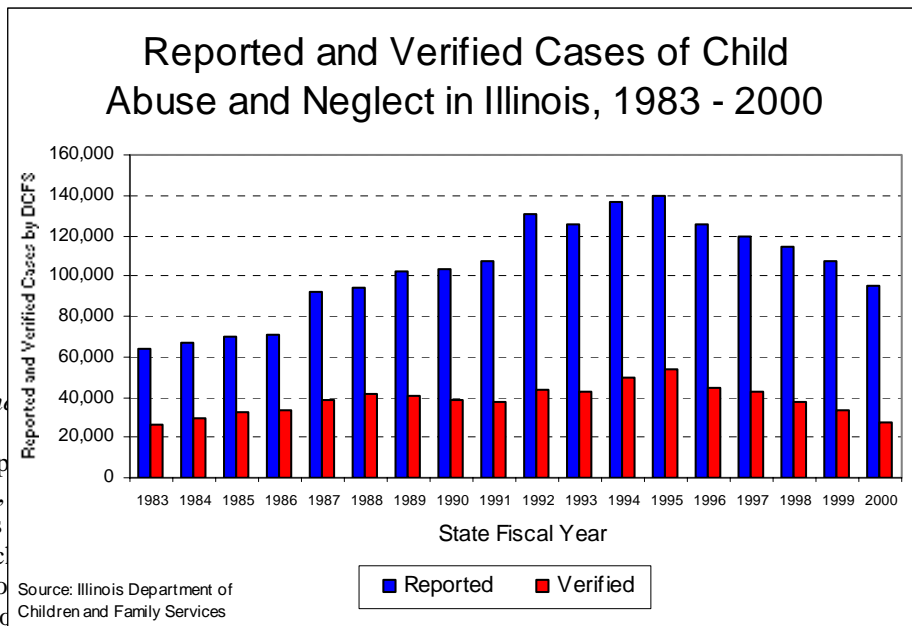
By offense type, murder continues to have the highest ratio of arrests to offenses reported, with 98 arrests for every 100 reported murders in 1999. Approximately 38 arrests for every 100 aggravated assaults were made in 1999, and 30 arrests for every 100 criminal sexual assaults were made in 1999. Robbery continues to have the lowest arrest to offense ratio, with approximately 18 arrests per 100 reported robberies in 1999.

Recent data collected by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority show that juvenile offenders accounted for a disproportionate amount of the arrests for violent crime in Illinois. Although juveniles accounted for 18 percent of the state's total population in 1998, they accounted for approximately 23 percent of violent offense arrests in the state during that year. Juveniles accounted for 11 percent of drug arrests in Illinois in 1998. Approximately 80 percent of these juveniles arrested for drug and violent offenses were referred to court.

*Child Abuse and Neglect*

Other indicators of violent crime, such as reported and verified child abuse and neglect data, show similar declines. The number of reported child abuse and neglect cases decreased 11.2 percent from 106,895 in state fiscal year 1999 to 94,948 in 2000 (Figure 5). Verified cases also decreased 19.7 percent, from 33,878 verified cases in 1999 to 27,189 cases in 2000. Regionally, Cook County experienced the most significant decrease between 1999 and 2000, with verified child abuse and neglect cases dropping more than 35 percent.

**Figure 5**



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statewide in 1999. The 38,583 reported crimes against children in 1999 reflected a decrease of 6.5 percent from the prior year. Reported crimes against school personnel decreased 13.7 percent for a total of 1,994 offenses in 1999, and hate crimes decreased 12.8 percent, to just under 400 reported offenses in 1999.

*Court and Corrections*

After increasing in 1997 and 1998, the number of felony filings in Illinois decreased 4.7 percent between 1998 and 1999 to 85,559 filings. This decrease was driven primarily by a 12.7 percent decrease in felony filings in Cook County. Smaller decreases were seen in rural counties and felony filings in urban counties remained steady. However, an 11 percent increase in felony filings was seen in the collar counties. The number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed and subsequent adjudications decreased between 1998 and 1999, by 7.2 percent and 9.7 percent respectively.

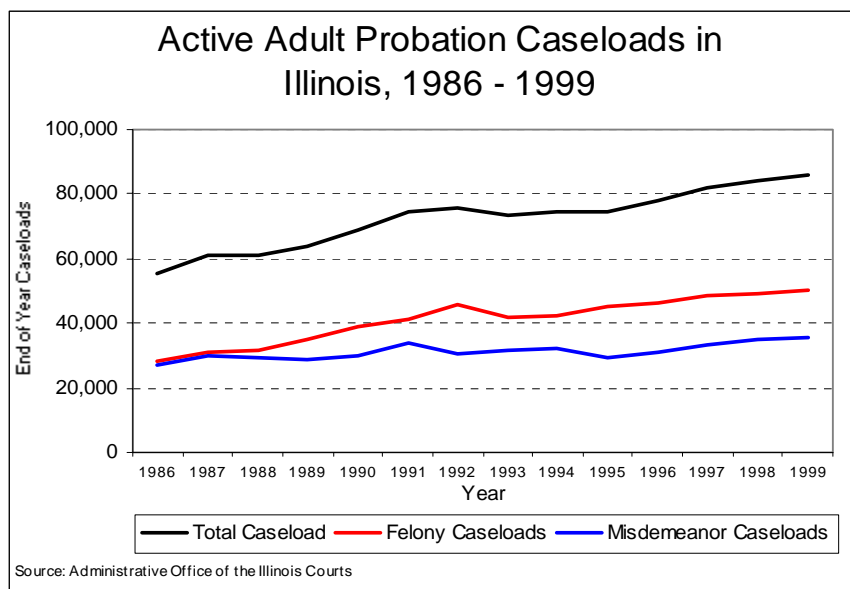
The statewide total of felony defendants convicted also dropped between 1998 and 1999, decreasing from 63,869 to 60,126 (a decrease of 6 percent). The percentage of felony dispositions that were convictions also decreased between these years from 69 percent in 1998 to 67 percent in 1999.

The percentage of felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) has remained steady in the past few years, with 45.6 percent of the total 60,126 sentenced felons receiving a sentence to IDOC in 1999. Nearly half (49.7 percent) of sentenced felons received a sentence to probation. Regionally, these percentages remained steady over time as well.

Total probation caseloads continued to increase in 1999 with a caseload of 85,941 (Figure 6). Misdemeanor probation caseloads in Illinois increased 1 percent between 1998 and 1999 and felony caseloads increased nearly 3 percent to 50,394. Regionally, felony probation caseloads remained fairly steady between 1998 and 1999, although caseloads in Cook County increased nearly 6 percent. Juvenile probation caseloads remained steady, with an active caseload of 12,136 and a combined probation and supervision caseload of 19,085 in 1999.

Total commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections remain steady, dropping slightly from 24,374 in state fiscal year 1999 to 24,221 in 2000. Commitments for drug offenses decreased nearly 5 percent between 1999 and 2000 to 9,565. Commitments for violent offenses decreased 7.6 percent during that same time to 6,018. Data on the average daily population of local jails in Illinois show increases statewide and regionally. The average daily population of local jails increased 28 percent in state fiscal year 1999 to 22,466, and many jails continue to operate over their rated capacity.

**Figure 6**

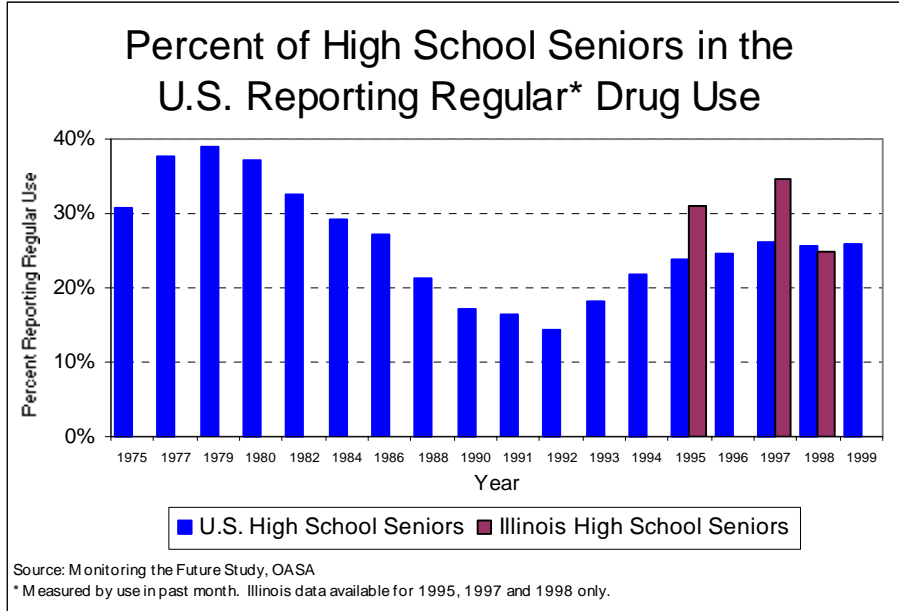


**Indicators of Drug Use and Drug Arrests**



In Illinois, it appears that drug use by high school seniors decreased between 1997 and 1998, to a level comparable to national prevalence estimates (Figure 7). The Illinois Household Survey on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use conducted by the Illinois Office

**Figure 7**



of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA) in 1998 found that nearly 38 percent of the 8,282 Illinois respondents age 18 and older reported the use of an illicit drug during their lifetimes, compared to 33.1 percent in 1994. Past year use of an illicit drug was reported by 7.6 percent, compared to 5.4 percent in 1994. Past month use was reported by 3.5 percent, compared to 2.1 percent in 1994. Marijuana was the most frequently cited drug for lifetime, past year and past month use.

OASA also conducted a survey on adult probationers in Illinois regarding substance abuse and need for treatment. The 2000 survey of 627 Illinois adult probationers found that approximately 43 percent were diagnosed as being in need of alcohol or drug treatment in the past year. Of those who have abused one or more substances, 66 percent have received treatment. More than 88 percent of the probationers reported use of at least one illicit drug in their lifetimes, and 25 percent claimed using one or more illicit substances in the past month. The illicit drug most likely to have ever been used was marijuana (86.9 percent), followed by cocaine (46.4 percent).

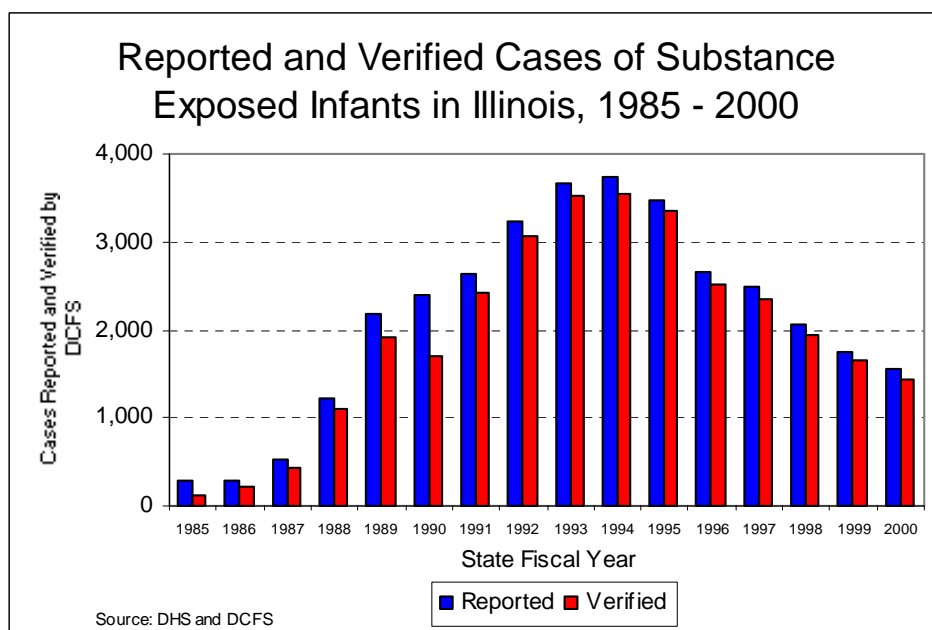
A survey of youth entering juvenile correctional facilities in Illinois was also conducted by OASA in 2000. The survey of 401 youth found that 68 percent were in need of treatment for alcohol or drug abuse/dependence. Of those youth that were diagnosed as having a substance abuse problem, only 48 percent had ever received treatment. The percentages of youth reporting past use of illicit substances was notably higher than other groups surveyed. Approximately 94 percent of the youth interviewed reported having used at least one illicit drug in their lifetimes. The drug most likely to have ever been tried was marijuana (94.1 percent), followed by psychedelics (32.2 percent). Almost half of all juveniles sampled and entering correctional custody in Illinois reported having used illicit drugs during the month immediately prior to incarceration.

Another indicator of drug use, reported and verified cases of substance affected infants born in Illinois, show continued downward trends in 2000 (Figure 8). On the other hand, the number of clients served by treatment facilities funded by the Illinois Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA) increased 22 percent between state fiscal years 1998 and 1999, to a total of 114,309. A total of 65,930 of these clients were provided services for the abuse of illicit substances. Approximately 46 percent of these clients were

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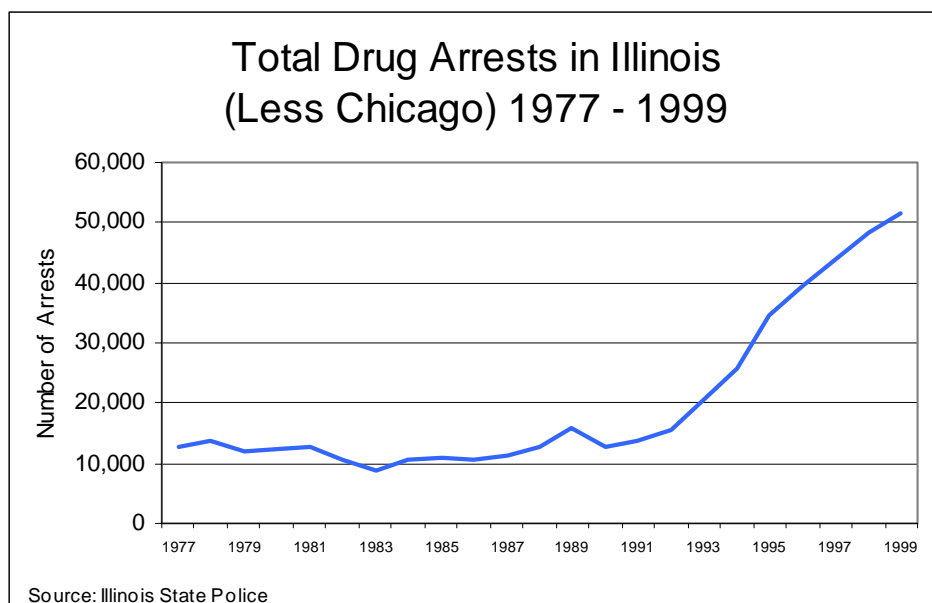
served primarily for cocaine abuse. Referrals from the criminal justice system increased 33 percent to 49,952 (38,323 excluding court and DUI evaluations).

**Figure 8**



In Illinois, there are currently four sets of state laws designed to address the illegal possession, sale and production of drugs and drug paraphernalia. These include the Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 570), the Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 550), the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act (720 ILCS 635), and the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act (720 ILCS 600). Drug arrests in Illinois have continued to climb, with increases noted in most regions of Illinois. Due to variations in the way Chicago data is reported, we present arrests for violations of Illinois drug laws for the state excluding Chicago totals. Drug arrests totaled 51,384 in 1999 in Illinois outside of Chicago--an increase of 5.9 percent over 1998 data (Figure 9).

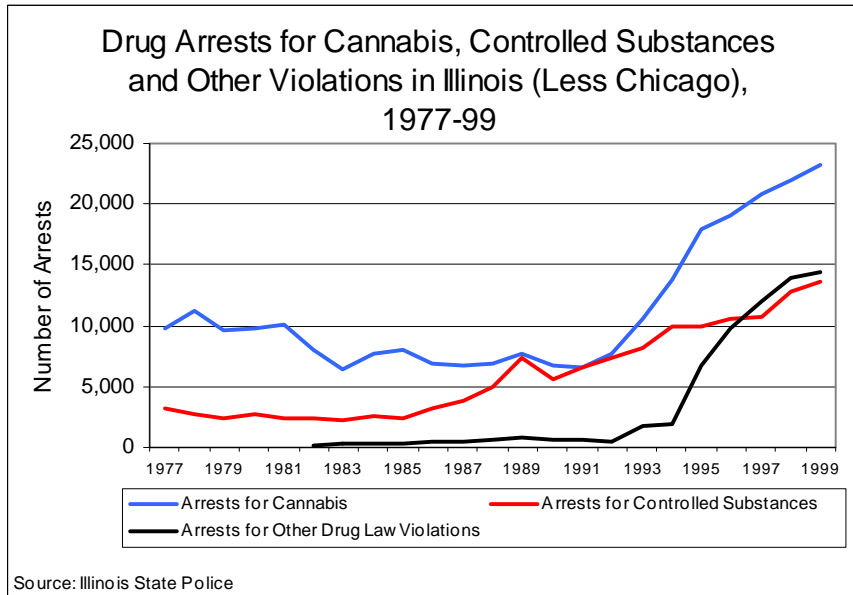
**Figure 9**



The area outside of Chicago experienced increases in both arrests for cannabis and controlled substances (Figure 10). Arrests for cannabis increased 6.4 percent outside of Chicago and controlled substance arrests increased 6.8 percent between 1998 and 1999. Arrests for violations of the Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act have also increased since the mid-1990s.

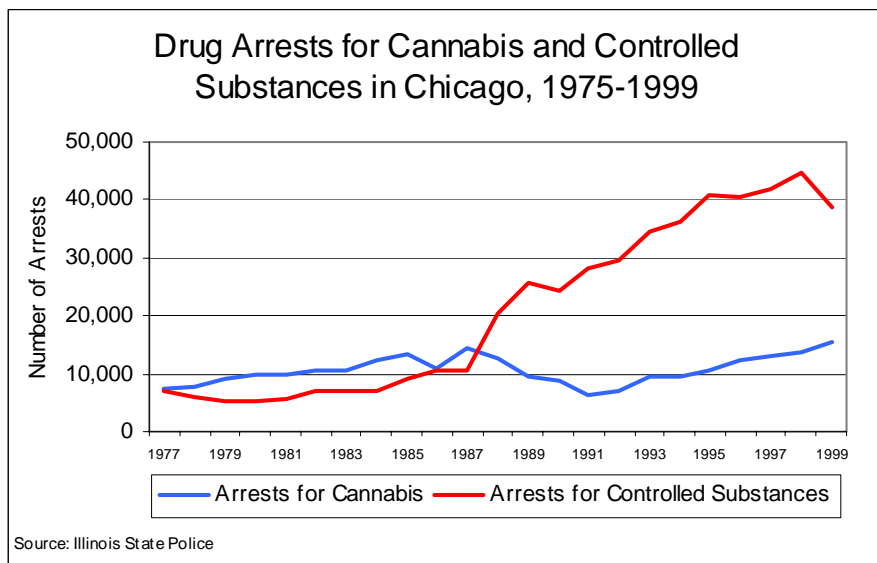
Although drug arrests outside of Chicago are predominately for cannabis, arrests within the City of

**Figure 10**



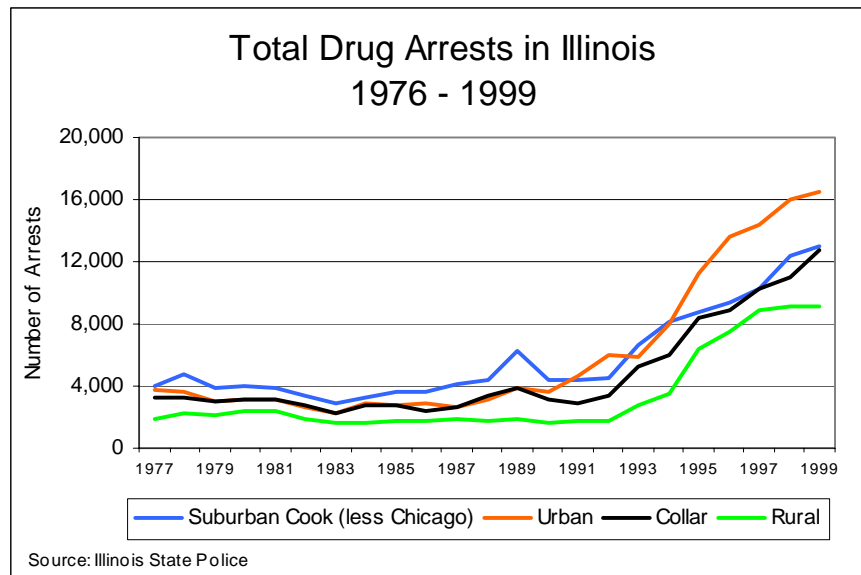
Chicago are overwhelmingly for controlled substances (Figure 11). Arrests for other drug law violations in Chicago were not available for the 1990s.

**Figure 11**



Regionally, urban areas, rural areas, the five collar counties and suburban Cook County (excluding Chicago) reported increases in drug arrests between 1998 and 1999 (Figure 12). The collar counties saw the most significant increase (16 percent), while suburban Cook County and the urban counties saw increases of 4.9 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Rural areas reported an increase of less than 1 percent.

**Figure 12**



Rates of drug arrests also increased regionally. Cook County as a whole continues to have the highest rate, with an estimated rate of 1,299 arrests per 100,000 population. Within Cook County, Chicago reported an estimated rate of 1,973 (a decrease from the 1998 rate of 2,091) and suburban Cook reported a rate of 529 (an increase from the 1998 rate of 506). Urban counties increased their rate of drug arrests between 1998 and 1999 by 2.7 percent with a rate of 683 per 100,000 population. Collar counties increased 13.8 percent to a rate of 494, while rural counties increased only slightly with a rate of 486 arrests per 100,000 population.

Illinois has also seen an increase in illegal drug activity related to methamphetamine. According to the Illinois State Police (ISP), the number of reported labs seized in Illinois rose 925 percent over the last three years, from 24 labs in 1997 to 246 labs in 1999. It was estimated that 341 labs were seized in 2000 and 2001 numbers could reach 500.

Illinois' 399 methamphetamine encounters (including stationary, abandoned, box and mobile labs; anhydrous thefts, seizures, dealers and purchases) in 1999 occurred in 64 of 102 counties. Most (301) occurred in rural counties encompassing only 15.1 percent of the total population of Illinois. These rural encounters consisted of 166 labs, representing 67.5 percent of the total labs seized statewide. According to ISP, of the 246 reported lab seizures for 1999, 60.6 percent were stationary, and 31.7 percent were classified as mobile or box (indicating Illinois' lab operators are content to "cook" in one place while retrieving precursor chemicals from various sources). A total of 279 arrests were made in 1999 from these methamphetamine encounters.

**Resource Needs and Gaps in Service**

In addition to analyzing reported data, one of the planning process advisory committees focused on drug and violent crime. This group identified the need for treatment as a priority issue and the need to develop

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more effective policies and programs to identify and deal with violent offenders and offenders who both abuse and profit from drugs. The group also noted the need to recognize the importance of collaborations and information sharing as they pertain to the reduction of drug and violent crime. Additionally, the group noted that differences in needs and resources must be recognized for the various regions of the state. These priorities and other identified issues are outlined in detail in the *Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois*.

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#### **IV. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM RESPONSES**

For FFY2001, the Authority will review the seven priorities identified in the 2000 Strategy. These priorities are consistent with and build on the National Drug Control Strategy and the priorities detailed in the Criminal Justice Plan.

- Priority 1: Support prevention programs that help youth recognize the true risks associated with violent crime and drug use and that target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco products.
- Priority 2: Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse and violence.
- Priority 3: Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.
- Priority 4: Support programs that reduce drug related crime and violence.
- Priority 5: Support research that identifies what works in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use and violent crime, and develop new information about drug use and violent crime and their consequences.
- Priority 6: Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
- Priority 7: Support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principles of balanced and restorative justice.

At its June 1, 2001 meeting, the Authority will consider Anti-Drug Abuse Act Federal Fiscal Year 2001 designations to continue operations of ongoing programs as well as designations to new initiatives. The following program briefs have been updated to include projects started since the submission of the 2000 Strategy.

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**Priority 2: Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse and violence.**

**Name of State:** Illinois

**Program Title:** System Response to Victims

**Authorized Purpose Area:** 501(b)(18)

**Problem Statement:**

*Crime Victims Help Line*

Access to quality information in a timely fashion can make the difference for a victim who is already struggling with the physical and psychological impact of their victimization and the complexity of the criminal justice process. The Office of the Attorney General is the agency responsible for administration of crime victim compensation funds in Illinois. Each year, compensation staff receive approximately 15,000 calls related to victims issues but not related to compensation. Questions range from information about navigating the criminal justice system to finding resources and services that meet victim needs. While compensation staff are unprepared to meet the needs of these callers, no other central information line for victims exists in the state.

*Child Advocacy Centers*

Twenty-nine child advocacy centers currently operate in Illinois. These centers are designed to provide comprehensive services for children who have been the victims of sexual assault and abuse. Through the use of child-sensitive, multi-disciplinary forensic interviews, investigators and prosecutors are able to obtain the information necessary for prosecution without subjecting child victims to additional trauma. ADAA funds support forensic interviews which are key to the investigation and prosecution of abusers.

**Program Description:**

*Crime Victims Help Line*

The Office of the Attorney General initiated the Crime Victims Toll-free Help Line in early 2000. The project is staffed by three specially trained Intervention and Information Coordinators who respond to victim calls and link callers to appropriate services and resources. Another major component of the project has been to work closely with the statewide network of service providers to assure the accuracy of referral information, publicize the availability of the Help Line, and follow-up on caller linkage to services.

*Child Advocacy Centers*

The three funded child advocacy center projects support training, forensic interviews, and forensic evaluation. Forensic evaluation is a process of extended assessment of child victims who are too frightened or too young to be able to disclose their experiences at initial forensic interviews. While therapists may be able to gather this information over the course of therapy, the information is often disputed in court and not considered forensic evidence. The protocol for the forensic evaluation model calls for five sessions with the child and one session with the non-offending caretaker.

**Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:**

*Crime Victims Help Line*



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Goal 1: To increase the quality of service and response to victims to assure access to information across the state without cost.

Objective 1: Install a toll-free help line.

Objective 2: Complete comprehensive training of three Intervention and Information Coordinators.

Objective 3: Provide a direct response to at least 75 percent of all calls during scheduled business hours, and provide response to all calls requiring further information within 48 hours.

Activities:

1. Conduct an extensive public awareness campaign through posters, brochures and public service announcements.
2. Design and implement a database to track calls, services requested and information provided
3. Work closely with networks and association of service providers to build information resources
4. Send follow-up literature to callers whenever possible within 48 hours.

Performance Indicators:

1. Number of victims assisted
2. Number and type of referrals provided
3. Number and type of trainings attended by each coordinator
4. Number of meetings and contacts with service providers for information exchange

*Child Advocacy Centers*

Goal 1: To enhance team investigative skills and to conduct child-sensitive interviews.

Objective 1: Build a team consisting of prosecution, law enforcement, child protective services, mental health and advocacy center staff that will attend and complete multidisciplinary team training.

Objective 2: Conduct child-sensitive interviews for 95 percent of the alleged child victims referred to the centers.

Goal 2: To make forensic evaluation services available to child victims of assault and abuse.

Objective 1: Conduct forensic evaluations for 100 percent of the children referred for these services.

Activities:

1. Staff will be selected for forensic interview and forensic evaluation training and complete the required training.
2. Forensic interviews and forensic evaluations will be performed. These sessions will be viewed by other team members via closed circuit television. All sessions will be videotaped.
3. Team members will meet after each session to review the tapes, update the plan for each case, and refine the interview process.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of training sessions successfully completed
2. Number of forensic interviews conducted
3. Number of forensic evaluations performed

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**SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:**

Both data and fiscal reports reflecting program activity are submitted each quarter by these projects. In addition, Authority staff members make annual site visits to these projects.

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**Priority 3: Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.**

**Name of State:** Illinois

**Program Title:** Correctional Initiatives

**Authorized Purpose Area:** 501(b)(11)

**Problem Statement:**

While the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) continues to develop institution-based programs to address the special needs of substance abusing adult and juvenile offenders, budget constraints have limited the expansion of intensive services at the facility level and the development of a post-release treatment component.

Intensive post-release case management services must be provided to ensure that inmates leaving in-prison treatment programs make the critical linkages to appropriate aftercare, housing, employment, and other social services agencies. Research has conclusively demonstrated that offenders who participate in structured residential support services after primary treatment episodes maintain positive outcomes related to drug use, criminality, and employment longer than those who did not have supportive post-treatment programming.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of offender services provided, the system must recognize that many offenders have multiple needs that require intensive services. Incomplete assessment of offenders with co-occurring disorders such as mental illness and substance abuse leads to ineffective interventions.

**Program Description:**

*Post-Release Substance Abuse Management*

Through the Post-Release Substance Abuse Management program, pre-release planning on an individual and group basis occurs at the Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC). Post-release services, including the purchase of community-based aftercare substance abuse treatment beds, will be centered in Cook and Madison Counties.

*Community Based Substance Abuse Management*

Research in the past decade indicates that well-designed prison-based treatment can reduce post-release criminality and drug and alcohol relapse. When combined with pre-release treatment planning and community-based aftercare services, these services are especially effective in reducing recidivism and relapse. The comprehensive continuum of care for substance abusing offenders in the Illinois Department of Corrections includes screening and assessment, treatment planning, drug education, counseling, residential treatment units, recovery home beds, case management services, drug testing and outpatient treatment. This project provides on-site treatment services to offenders released from IDOC and residing in Parole District 1, which includes Cook, Will and Lake counties. Services provided include identification of releasees in need of services, diagnostic assessment, treatment planning, drug education, case management and referral services.

*Comprehensive Mental Health Assessment*

The Illinois Department of Corrections operates four Reception and Classification centers (R&C) through which all new inmates must pass for intake. This process takes approximately 10 days and includes physical and dental examinations, drug screening, academic achievement testing, review of records and

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classification. Through this project, the intake process will now also include testing, diagnostic services and treatment recommendations for inmates in need of mental health services.

**Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:**

*Post-Release Substance Abuse Management*

- Goal 1: To enhance pre-release case management services at Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC) and post-release case management services in Cook and Madison counties by linking parolees exiting from SWICC to appropriate housing, employment, and aftercare services in each target area.
- Goal 2: To enhance aftercare services in the targeted areas by purchasing community-based aftercare substance abuse treatment beds for those parolees in need of such services and to develop, implement and support SWICC alumni/family self-help support groups in the targeted areas.
- Objective 1: Deliver pre-release case management services annually to 320 offenders having successfully completed an average of six months of treatment at SWICC.
- Objective 2: Deliver post-release case management services statewide for one year to 192 (60 percent) of the offenders provided pre-release case management services at SWICC.

**Activities:**

1. Assess offender scheduled for release.
2. Develop aftercare plans.
3. Link offenders to community-based services.
4. Supervise offenders after release.

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Performance Measures:

1. Number of pre-release treatment plans developed
2. Number of inmates released to targeted county sites
3. Number of face to face contacts per parolee
4. Number of telephone contacts per parolee
5. Number of parolees in community based aftercare substance abuse treatment

*Community Based Substance Abuse Management*

Goal 1: Expand the availability of substance abuse treatment services for released adult offenders in Cook, Lake and Will counties.

Objective 1: Identify at least 100 offenders who require substance abuse treatment in Parole District 1

Objective 2: Provide Level I and Level II substance abuse treatment services

Objective 3: Complete and /or implement existing individual treatment plans for 100 percent of offenders determined to be in need of service

Objective 4: Provide training and cross-training opportunities for substance abuse and parole staff.

Activities:

1. Offenders will be screened and assessed to determine eligibility and to determine appropriate levels of treatment services.
2. An individualized case plan will be developed for each participant. The plan will be managed on an ongoing basis in order to monitor program progress and to modify the plan as necessary.
3. Mandatory drug education classes will be provided for participants.
4. Individual and group counseling will be provided. The primary focus will be relapse prevention, abstinence, and accountability.

Performance Indicators:

1. Number of candidates identified
2. Number of screenings and assessments performed
3. Number of program participants
4. Number of counseling sessions
5. Number of drug education classes
6. Number of individualized treatment plans developed
7. Number of offenders who exit the program
8. Number of offenders who successfully complete the program
9. Number of drug tests administered
10. Number of positive drug tests

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*Comprehensive Mental Health Assessment*

- Goal 1: Establish mental health evaluation and diagnostic services at the four R&C units
- Objective 1: Conduct psychological testing on approximately 26,000 inmates.  
Objective 2: Identify offenders with an Axis I diagnosis through the use of psychological testing and diagnostic services.
- Goal 2: Conduct staff training and cross-training to maximize the implementation of the project.
- Objective 1: Project staff will attend 40 hours of Pre-Service Orientation training.  
Objective 2: Project staff will receive a minimum of 10 hours of training, including test administration, scoring tests, summary data, diagnostic interviews and the adult intake process.

Activities:

1. Project staff will use the MCMI-III adult personality test to evaluate emotional, behavioral and interpersonal difficulties including personality disorders and 10 clinical syndromes.
2. An interpretive report and correction summary report will be developed on each tested inmate to assist IDOC mental health staff and prison administrators in making security, management, and treatment decisions.
3. In addition, diagnostic interviews will be conducted to identify any mental disorder based upon the DSM-IV. More in-depth interviews may be incorporated for specific offenders, including sex offenders, substance abusers, offenders with a history of head injury or trauma and offenders with histories of severe mental illness.

Performance Indicators:

1. Number of inmates tested on MCMI-III
2. Number of inmates with Axis 1 diagnosis
3. Number of reports generated
4. Number of inmates recommended for treatment interventions
5. Number of diagnostic interviews conducted

**SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:**

Both data and fiscal reports reflecting program activity are submitted each quarter by these projects. In addition, Authority staff members make annual site visits to these projects.

**V. EVALUATION PLAN**

The Criminal Justice Planning Process may have its greatest impact on Illinois' evaluation activities. The Plan places considerable emphasis on the ongoing evaluation of projects to assess their effectiveness, and calls for an increased investment in research and evaluation projects that identify best practices for the criminal justice system and evaluate their implementation.

Since the submission of the FFY2000 Strategy, the Authority has completed or is in the process of conducting the following evaluation studies:

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*Impact Evaluation of the Specialized Sex Offender Probation Projects in DuPage, Lake and Winnebago Counties*

Loyola University Chicago

*Impact Evaluation of the Specialized Sex Offender Probation Projects in Coles, Madison and Vermilion Counties*

University of Illinois at Springfield

*Implementation and Initial Impact Evaluations of the Cook County Adult Sex Offender Probation Project*

Loyola University Chicago

*Impact Evaluation of Juvenile Probation Programs in Peoria, Christian and Winnebago Counties*

University of Illinois at Springfield

*Impact Evaluation of the Kankakee Metropolitan Enforcement Group*

Justice Research Associates (East Lansing, MI)

*Little Village Gang Violence Reduction Project*

University of Chicago

*Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS)*

Northwestern University

*Cook County State's Attorney's Victim-Witness Assistance Program*

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

*Municipal Drug and Gang Enforcement Pilot Program*

*(Evaluating Gang and Drug House Abatement in Chicago/COPS Anti-Gang Initiative)*

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

*Evaluation of the Cook County Community Supervision and Intervention Services Project*

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

*The Chicago Alley Lighting Project*

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

*Evaluation of the Juvenile Court Act (PA90-590)*

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

During FFY2001, the Authority will begin to implement evaluation recommendations of the Plan on two levels. In the coming year, Authority staff will augment current monitoring practices by developing computerized databases for ADAA-funded projects. These databases will be used for the ongoing analysis of each project's performance and to provide feedback to each grantee on individual progress toward project goals and objectives. Standardization of the data collected across similar projects and collection of this information in the databases will enable Authority staff to identify trends, provide grantees with comparative information on the progress of their projects relative to similar programs, and develop meaningful information on the implementation of program models.

The second initiative is the development of a research and evaluation agenda that responds to the areas specified in the Plan, which called for evaluation of best practices information to help guide future funding decisions. As the Authority adopts the *Criminal*

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*Justice Plan* and approves an action plan that prioritizes these research and evaluation projects, this Evaluation Plan will be finalized and forwarded to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.



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