

State of Illinois  
Bruce Rauner, Governor

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
John Maki, Executive Director



# ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY 2017 ANNUAL REPORT



**ICJIA**

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

# To the Governor and the Honorable Members of the General Assembly:



John Maki

On behalf of the Members and staff of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, I am pleased to present the ICJIA Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Report. This report features ICJIA's work in Illinois criminal justice policy and planning, grants administration, research, and information systems development during the fiscal year.

In January 2017, ICJIA convened an Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee to set priorities for federal Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act funding. Criminal justice, juvenile justice, victim services professionals, and victim advocates joined to review crime and victimization research and data to identify needs and gaps and ensure a minimum provision of basic services to victims of crime and create a funding plan through 2020.

ICJIA provided victim data collection support via its InfoNet system to 66 domestic violence programs, 30 sexual assault centers, and eight child advocacy centers in FY17. InfoNet helps facilitate continuous strategic planning at state and local levels that supports effective resource allocation and improves services. System data showed victim service programs provided more than 650,000 service hours to more than 64,000 victims across Illinois during the fiscal year. In addition, staff conducted research using InfoNet data with other sources to identify funding priorities that guided Ad Hoc Victim Service Committee planning.

ICJIA was honored to be selected on the state's behalf for participation in the National Criminal Justice Reform Project (NCJRP). The NCJRP offers technical assistance to states that wish to plan and implement data-driven, evidence-based practices in the areas of pretrial reform, re-entry and offender recidivism, mental health and substance abuse, reducing incarceration, and information sharing. Through this project, ICJIA is supporting criminal justice coordinating councils (CJCCs) in Lake, McHenry, McLean, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties. CJCCs follow a data-guided and structured planning process to identify, analyze, solve, and manage justice system issues. The work of CJCCs can produce many benefits, including better understanding of crime and criminal justice problems, greater cooperation among agencies and units of local government, and more effective resource allocation, and better quality criminal justice programs and personnel. Through this work, CJCCs can increase public confidence in and support for criminal justice processes, enhancing system performance, and, ultimately, the integrity of the law.

Efforts to promote research-supported and data-driven approaches that contribute to improved public safety outcomes continued during the fiscal year. ICJIA's research and evaluation, data, and victim centers collaborated to make objective information available on key issues so that important policy, program, and funding decisions were based on data and facts rather than general perception. More than two dozen research articles and reports were published on emerging criminal justice trends and issues, including victims' needs, growing rates of opioid use disorder in justice-involved individuals, collateral consequences for individuals who commit felonies, and PTSD in jail detainees.

Finally, ICJIA administered 18 state and federal grant programs in FY17, including the state Adult Re-deploy Illinois Program and federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program. In total, 252 individual grants were processed, with about \$46 million in disbursements made for the fiscal year.

We look forward to continuing our partnership with the criminal justice community, the legislature, and the general public in fulfilling our mission of improving the administration of criminal justice in Illinois.

**John Maki**  
Executive Director

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# Mission

Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. ICJIA brings together key leaders from the justice system and the public to identify critical issues faced by the criminal justice system in Illinois, and to propose and evaluate policies, programs, and legislation that address those issues. The agency also works to ensure the criminal justice system in Illinois is efficient and effective.

ICJIA's specific powers and duties are detailed in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [20 ILCS 3930 *et. seq.*].

The statutory responsibilities of ICJIA fall under the categories of grants administration, research and analysis, policy and planning, and information systems and technology.

## Grants administration

In the area of grants administration, ICJIA:

- Implements and funds criminal justice and violence prevention programs under the Violence Against Women Act, Victims of Crime Act, Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program, Adult Redeploy Illinois, and other state and federal grant programs.
- Monitors program activity, ensures accountability, and provides technical assistance to grantees.

## Research and analysis

In the area of research and analysis, ICJIA:

- Publishes research studies that analyze a variety of crime trends and criminal justice issues.
- Acts as a clearinghouse for information and research on crime, crime trends, and the criminal justice system.
- Audits the state central repositories official criminal history record information for data accuracy and completeness.
- Develops and evaluates state and local programs for improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

- Provides or directs partners to technical assistance opportunities.
- Identifies and provides information about evidence-based and promising practices for implementation by policymakers and practitioners.

## Policy and planning

In the area of policy and planning, ICJIA:

- Develops and implements comprehensive strategies for a coordinated response by the various components of the criminal justice system for crime prevention and control and crime victim assistance using federal funds awarded to Illinois.
- Advises the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies and legislation.
- Convenes groups of policymakers and practitioners to identify and address ongoing concerns of criminal justice officials.
- Participates in initiatives that improve the impact and cost effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

## Information systems and technology

In the area of information systems and technology, ICJIA:

- Designs, develops, and supports systems, including Infonet, which enhance the quality of victim service data.
- Serves as the sole administrative appeal body for determining citizen challenges to the accuracy of their criminal history records.
- Monitors the operation of existing criminal justice information systems to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens.
- Supports the development of an integrated criminal justice information network in Illinois.

# ICJIA Values Statement

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority works to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system and proposes legislation, programs, and policies that address those issues. ICJIA also strives to ensure the criminal justice system is as efficient and effective as possible. ICJIA staff are guided by the following values as they work to fulfill this mission.

## Integrity

We believe in personal and professional integrity. We take pride in ICJIA's mission and in maintaining and building on the agency's reputation for producing high quality work that is accurate, honest, fair, timely, and ethical. To that end, we conduct our activities and ourselves in a manner that earns the public's trust and inspires confidence in our work. We seek to encourage public feedback on our activities and public participation in planning activities and meetings.

## Leadership

We are committed to supporting and developing staff leadership at all levels. ICJIA managers lead by supporting innovation and by providing purpose, direction, example, and motivation while working toward ICJIA's mission and improving the agency. Staff are encouraged to exercise leadership in motivating subordinates, coworkers, and/or supervisors to accomplish ICJIA's mission and to adhere to its established values. When appropriate, ICJIA, as an organization, assumes a leadership role in the criminal justice system.

## Diversity

We believe in an environment that supports and encourages a diverse workplace. We are committed to creating a comfortable and effective work environment; building rapport between people who are culturally, racially, and by gender different; utilizing the diverse ideas and experiences of all people in the workplace; supporting the right of every individual to be treated with fairness, consideration, and respect; and enhancing our organizational culture by continuously improving human resource practices so that all staff feel welcome, their differences are valued, and they are supported in their work.

## Professional development

We believe the most important ICJIA asset is its staff, and we believe in giving each employee a chance to realize his or her fullest potential. We are committed to enhancing and expanding the skills, knowledge, and expertise of our staff. Therefore, we work to meet training needs and promote individual as well as collective career enhancement.

## Public service

We recognize that as a government agency, we serve the public. We understand that our purpose is to serve the best interests of the public. To maximize the use of public funds in support of our mission, we strive to operate in a cost-effective and efficient manner, and support programs that operate in such a manner. We acknowledge our responsibility to disseminate information to maintain our accountability to the public.

## Respect

We are committed to cooperation and teamwork and keep the value of those with whom we associate, inside and outside of ICJIA, at the forefront as we pursue ICJIA's mission. We strive to treat others with consideration, common courtesy, and dignity.

## Teamwork and collaboration

We value teamwork and collaboration. We seek an atmosphere where individual talents and organizational expertise are combined to achieve successful outcomes. Internally, we foster shared participation, responsibility, and recognition among staff at all levels and across functional units. Externally, we facilitate constructive relationships among policymakers, criminal justice agencies, and stakeholders throughout the criminal justice system.

## Excellence

We believe all our work must be of high quality. That is, it should be useful, informative, timely, complete, accurate, cost effective, objective, free from bias, accessible, and reflective of the best professional practice. We also believe that the work of any one staff person reflects upon the work of the entire agency. We expect all staff members to generate high-quality work products.

# Governance

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is governed by a 25-member board of state and local leaders in the criminal justice community, and experts from the private sector. ICJIA is supported by a full-time professional staff working from the agency's offices in Chicago and Springfield.

ICJIA is led by a chair, who is appointed by the governor from among the board's members. The Board is required to meet at least four times a year.

ICJIA members set agency priorities, track the progress of ongoing programs, and monitor the agency's budget. By law, the Board includes the following members serving by statute:

- Cook County Board President.
- Cook County Circuit Court Clerk.
- Cook County Sheriff.
- Cook County State's Attorney.
- Cook County Public Defender.
- Chicago Police Superintendent.
- Director, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.
- Director, Illinois Department of Corrections.
- Director, Illinois Department of Public Health.
- Director, Illinois State Police.
- Director, Office of the State Appellate Defender.
- Director, Office of the State's Attorney Appellate Prosecutor.
- Executive director, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board.
- Illinois Attorney General (or designee).

The Governor also must appoint:

- Six members of the public.
- A police chief from another municipality.
- A sheriff from another county.
- A state's attorney from another county.
- A circuit court clerk from another county.
- A public defender from another county.

With four vacancies, ICJIA Members include:

## Elizabeth Robb, Chair

Chief Circuit Judge (11th Circuit) Elizabeth Robb (Ret.) was named Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority chair in 2015. Judge Robb brings more than 30 years of legal experience to ICJIA. She served as a trial judge for 22 years on the 11th Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois, and was the chief judge from 2004 to 2014. In that role, in addition to presiding over trials, she had administrative responsibility for the 20 judges in the court, oversaw court reporters, probation officers, and other court staff. Prior to becoming a judge, she was an attorney at Reynard & Robb Law Offices (1982-1987) and the Robb Law Office (1987-1993). Judge Robb earned a bachelor's degree from Illinois Wesleyan University and a law degree from Loyola University of Chicago.

## Patrick Delfino, Vice-Chair

Patrick Delfino was appointed director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor in December 2008. Mr. Delfino is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame Law School and is an experienced trial and appellate attorney. Before joining the appellate prosecutor's office as assistant director, Mr. Delfino served as a drug attorney and court specialist with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and as the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Director of Planning and Special Projects.

Mr. Delfino is a member of the Sex Offender Management Board and the Children's Justice Task Force of the Department of Children and Family Services. He also serves as executive director of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association. Mr. Delfino has taught both at college and law school levels. He is a past president of the Illinois Academy of Criminology and a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, and the National District Attorneys Association.

## John R. Baldwin

John R. Baldwin was named director of the Illinois Department of Corrections in 2015. As former director of the Iowa Department of Corrections. Mr. Baldwin has more than 35 years of corrections experience. He led the Iowa Department of Corrections from 2007 until his retirement in 2015. As director, he oversaw a staff of nearly 4,000 officers who super-

vised 38,000 offenders. During his tenure, he worked with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative to build a state-specific cost-benefit analysis on the state's corrections department. The data was used to make more informed policy and budget decisions in an effort to reduce recidivism.

Mr. Baldwin began working for the Iowa Department of Corrections in 1983. Before serving in the role of director, Mr. Baldwin was the deputy director of Administration, where he oversaw the budget, personnel, and use of evidence-based practices. Prior to that, he supervised the business office of a forensic psychiatric hospital that was under the control of the Iowa Department of Corrections. Mr. Baldwin holds a master's degree in political science from Iowa State University and a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Iowa.

### **Carla E. Barnes**

Carla E. Barnes was appointed McLean County Chief Public Defender in 2014. Ms. Barnes is the first African American to lead the office, as well as the first African-American McLean County administrator.

Ms. Barnes joined the McLean County Public Defender's Office in 2001 as an assistant public defender in the Traffic Division. She was later promoted to supervise the Misdemeanor Division while maintaining a felony caseload. Her case assignments ranged from felony traffic to murder charges.

Prior to joining the office, Ms. Barnes was employed in private practice. She later served in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Child Support Division. She also served in the McLean County State's Attorney's Office. While Ms. Barnes flourished as a prosecutor, she felt that she could affect more change as a public defender.

Ms. Barnes holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Illinois State University and a juris doctorate from The John Marshall Law School.

### **Dorothy Brown**

Dorothy Brown was first elected Cook County Circuit Clerk in 2000, becoming the first African American to hold the position. She was re-elected in 2004 and again in 2008. Ms. Brown holds a master's in business administration, a juris doctorate, and is a certified public accountant. As the official keeper of

records for all judicial matters brought into one of the largest unified court systems in the world, Ms. Brown manages an annual operating budget of more than \$100 million and a workforce of more than 2,300 employees.

### **Amy P. Campanelli**

Amy P. Campanelli was sworn in as the 10th Cook County Public Defender 2015. Ms. Campanelli's appointment was the culmination of 27 years of service representing the indigent accused. She started as an assistant public defender in the office's Juvenile Division in 1987, after three years she moved to the Felony Trial Division, where she remained until 1998. Her caseload included felonies of every stripe, from low level drug cases to capital murder.

From 1998 until 2003, Ms. Campanelli managed criminal cases in private practice. She returned to the Cook County Public Defender's Office in 2003 as an attorney supervisor assigned to the Felony Trial Division. She became chief of the Bridgeview Courthouse in 2008 and then transitioned to capital case coordinator in 2010.

After the death penalty was abolished in Illinois, Ms. Campanelli served as deputy chief of the Homicide Task Force and deputy chief of the Felony Trial Division. In 2012, she was promoted to deputy public defender in charge of Cook County's five suburban districts, a position she held until her appointment as the Cook County Public Defender.

Over the years, Ms. Campanelli has been a frequent lecturer and trainer on mental health issues, trial advocacy, trial preparation, and therapeutic courts. She received a bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and a juris doctorate from Chicago-Kent College of Law. Ms. Campanelli is a lifelong member of the Delta Sorority and a past president of the Southwest Suburban Alumni Association.

### **James E. Chadd**

James E. Chadd was appointed director of the Office of the State Appellate Defender in January 2018. Mr. Chadd has spent his entire legal career with the Office of the State Appellate Defender, beginning as an assistant appellate defender in Springfield in 1984. He moved to the Chicago office in 1989, became a supervisor in 2002, an assistant deputy in 2010, and

the deputy state appellate defender in 2014. In 2011, Mr. Chadd received the James B. Haddad Award in recognition of a career marked by extraordinary legal work and dedication to representing indigent clients. Mr. Chadd holds a bachelor's degree in history and English literature from the University of Oregon and a juris doctor degree from the University of Illinois College of Law.

### **Tom Dart**

Tom Dart was first sworn in as the 52nd Cook County sheriff in 2006. Mr. Dart began his career in public service as an assistant state's attorney in Cook County. In 1992, Mr. Dart won a seat in the Illinois House, where he sponsored Mayor Daley's Safe Neighborhoods Act and authored several state laws designed to crack down on child sex offenders, including a statute that targeted child predators that use the Internet to lure young victims. Mr. Dart also wrote the Sexually Violent Predators Commitment Act, enabling judges to detain sexual predators in state mental health facilities if they believe the offender is likely to commit new sex crimes. Mr. Dart joined the Cook County Sheriff's Office in 2003, where he served as chief of staff to former Cook County Sheriff Michael F. Sheahan.

### **Brent Fischer**

Brent Fischer was appointed executive director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board in 2015. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Fischer served for 17 years as Adams County Sheriff. He began his career at the Adam County Sheriff's Office as a court security officer in 1991 and was hired as a deputy sheriff in 1994. Mr. Fischer served 10 years as a board member of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, including two years as the board's chair, and he is a past president Illinois Sheriff's Association.

### **Kimberly M. Fox**

Kimberly M. Foxx was elected Cook County State's Attorney in 2016 and is the first African-American woman to lead the office. Prior to being elected state's attorney, Ms. Foxx served as chief of staff for Cook County Board President Toni Preckwinkle. As President Preckwinkle's senior advisor and lead strategist, she oversaw a \$4 billion annual budget. She

also was the lead architect of the county's criminal justice reform agenda to address racial disparities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

A veteran prosecutor, Ms. Foxx served as an assistant state's attorney in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for 12 years. She has also served as a guardian ad litem in the Cook County Public Guardian's Office.

Ms. Foxx is a board member at Adler University and Free Spirit Media, where she also served as board president. Ms. Foxx is a former board chair of Planned Parenthood of Illinois and a past president of the National Black Prosecutors Association-Chicago Chapter. She is a member of Leadership Greater Chicago and the Chicago Council of Lawyers.

Born and raised on Chicago's Near North Side in Cabrini Green, Ms. Foxx earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Southern Illinois University (SIU) and a juris doctorate from the SIU School of Law.

### **Eddie Johnson**

Eddie Johnson was appointed Chicago Police Department Superintendent in April 2016. Since his appointment, Mr. Johnson has set out to implement systemic reforms around police accountability and transparency and build a culture within the department to strengthen public trust and reduce gun violence.

As superintendent, Mr. Johnson has developed a comprehensive violence reduction strategy which will add nearly 1,000 police officers to the streets of Chicago, invested in technology so officers can police smarter and more effectively, and initiated a comprehensive policy agenda to create a culture of accountability in the criminal justice system for repeat gun offenders that drive the majority of Chicago violence.

Mr. Johnson joined the Chicago Police Department in 1988, serving for the majority of his career within the Detective Division and Gang/Tactical units and Patrol Bureau, where he rose to the rank of chief. He is a Chicago native who grew up in Cabrini Green and on the city's South Side. He is a member of the Executive Board of NOBLE's Chicago Chapter, the St. Jude Board of Directors, and the Chicago Police Memorial Foundation Assistance Committee.



Mr. Johnson is a recipient of the Chicago Defender Men of Excellence Award and has received several department commendations. He received a bachelor's degree from Governors State University and is expecting his master's degree in public policy and administration with a specialization in public safety and national security from Northwestern University in 2017.

### **Maureen Josh**

Maureen Josh is the DeKalb County Circuit Court Clerk, a position she has held for more than 30 years. As keeper of the records, Ms. Josh manages a team of 40 clerks, while working with members and agencies of the court system and the general public. Ms. Josh has served as president of the Northeast Illinois Circuit Clerk's Association since 1989 and is a member of the Illinois Association of Circuit Court Clerks Executive Board and Legislative Committee.

Ms. Josh served on the ICJIA Board from 2000 to 2006 and was re-appointed in 2017. She also serves as a Supreme Court appointee on the Statutory Court Fee Task Force and the e-Business Policy Advisory Board Technical Committee.

She has received numerous honors and awards for her work, including the 2013 NIU College of Law Alumni Council's Public Service Award and Circuit Clerk of the Year in 1999, 2002, 2004 and 2015. Ms. Josh earned her bachelor's degree in education from the University of Wisconsin, Platteville.

### **Bryan Kibler**

Bryan Kibler is the Effingham County State's Attorney. Mr. Kibler's office prosecutes 250 felonies and 500 misdemeanors a year and advises the county on civil issues. Previously, Mr. Kibler owned his own practice where he concentrated on criminal defense and family law. Mr. Kibler earned his bachelor's degree from Northern Illinois University and his law degree from Southern Illinois University.

### **Lisa Madigan**

Lisa Madigan was elected the state's first female attorney general in 2002 and is serving her fourth term. Since becoming attorney general, Ms. Madigan has dedicated the energy and resources of her office to protecting women and children from sexual predators

on the streets and on the Internet. She also has implemented a series of proactive law enforcement strategies to combat the spread of methamphetamine throughout the state. Ms. Madigan is a leader in the public's fight for open and accessible government. She also has been credited with restoring integrity to Illinois' gambling industry. Prior to becoming attorney general, Ms. Madigan served as a state senator representing the 17th District on Chicago's North Side.

### **Pamela Paziotopoulos**

Pamela Paziotopoulos is an attorney and policy leader in intimate partner violence and domestic violence. She is president of the Paziotopoulos Group, where she consults for the private and public sector on workplace violence and intimate partner violence in the workplace. Her clients include NASA, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and Caterpillar.

Prior to her work as a consultant, Ms. Paziotopoulos worked for the Cook County State's Attorney's Office in a variety of roles. In 1997 she established and developed the Domestic Violence Division to prosecute the 100,000 domestic violence cases the office sees annually. In 1999, she became the director of public affairs, serving as the women's issues policy adviser. In this role, Ms. Paziotopoulos traveled to Albania to train Albanian National Police on domestic violence policy and procedures.

Ms. Paziotopoulos earned her bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and her law degree from the Chicago Kent College of Law.

### **Toni Preckwinkle**

Toni Preckwinkle was first elected Cook County Board President in 2010. Ms. Preckwinkle has been a dedicated community leader for more than two decades, providing independent and progressive leadership founded on experience, coalition building, and a commitment to practical results. Prior to joining the Cook County Board, Ms. Preckwinkle served as alderman of Chicago's 4th Ward for 19 years. In that time, Ms. Preckwinkle built a professional and responsive ward organization and worked tirelessly to meet the diverse needs of her constituents. She fought for greater funding for education and affordable housing in her ward. She also sponsored the

living wage and affordable housing ordinances, and was a lead plaintiff in a lawsuit to institute a more racially equitable map of Chicago's ward boundaries.

Prior to joining Chicago City Council, Ms. Preckwinkle taught high school history in Chicago for 10 years. During that time, she ran a non-profit organization aimed at neighborhood improvement. Ms. Preckwinkle was recipient of the IVI-IPO Best Alderman Award in 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2005 and 2008, and the 1997 and 2009 Leon Despres Awards. She holds a bachelor's degree and a master's degree from the University of Chicago.

### **Leo P. Schmitz**

Leo P. Schmitz was appointed director of the Illinois State Police in 015. Mr. Schmitz's law enforcement career spans nearly 30 years, dating back to 1986, when he joined Chicago Police Department (CPD) as a police officer. He was later promoted to work on the Joint Robbery Task Force, a cooperative effort between CPD and the University of Illinois Police Department, where he and his partners made more than 500 robbery arrests. After being shot twice in 1996 in pursuit of a robbery suspect, whom he also apprehended, Mr. Schmitz was presented with the Illinois Law Enforcement Medal of Honor by then-Gov. James Edgar, the Chicago Superintendent's Award of Valor, and the Blue Star Award by the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. Schmitz quickly rose through the CPD ranks and has received numerous awards for his service. In 2009, he was selected to lead CPD's Gang Enforcement Unit, which centralized all 50 district gang teams. His unit was recognized for its success with a Meritorious Citation. In 2012, Mr. Schmitz was assigned to lead Chicago's Englewood District. The district saw a 44-percent drop in homicide his first year and a 14 percent reduction in shootings. Later that year, he was promoted to deputy chief, a role in which he served until his CPD retirement in January 2015.

### **Nirav Shah**

Nirav Shah was appointed director of the Illinois Department of Public Health in 2015. Mr. Shah holds both a medical degree and law degree, making him uniquely qualified to understand both the health and

administrative sides of this position. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Shah was an attorney at Sidley Austin in Chicago, focusing on the administrative and legal aspects of public health. Mr. Shah is a lecturer on global public health at the University of Chicago's Medical School, where he teaches students how to solve public health problems through empirical analysis. He also sits on the board of the Northwestern Global Health Foundation and the Women's Global Education project.

Prior to earning his degrees, Mr. Shah worked for the Ministry of Health in Cambodia as a public health economics addressing health care inefficiencies and making the public health system more cost-effective for the government and for the people. Mr. Shah graduated from the University of Chicago with a law degree in 2007 and a medical degree in 2008. He also attended Oxford University as a Rotary Scholar in economics. Mr. Shah earned his bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Louisville.

### **Jennifer Vollen-Katz**

Jennifer Vollen-Katz is executive director of the John Howard Association. In this role, she monitors conditions and programming in Illinois correction and detention facilities and helps create and implement system-wide operational and policy reform. Ms. Vollen-Katz serves as chair of the State Advisory Board to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. Prior to joining the John Howard Association, Ms. Vollen-Katz was a lecturer in law and a clinical supervisor at the University of Chicago Law School Federal Criminal Justice Clinic. She also was a staff attorney with the Federal Defender Program of Northern Illinois, where she represented indigent defendants in federal criminal cases in the Northern District.

Ms. Vollen-Katz earned her bachelor's degree from St. Lawrence University, her juris doctorate from the Georgetown University Law Center, and her master's degree in criminal justice policy from the London School of Economics in London, England.

### **Beverly (BJ) Walker**

Beverly (BJ) Walker was appointed Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) Acting Director in summer 2017. Ms. Walker has

extensive experience in children's services, human services, state and local government, and education. Her leadership and management experience in human services and education total more than 30 years

From 2004 to 2011, Ms. Walker served as commissioner of the Georgia Department of Human Resources. There she was responsible for the state's human services programs, including child protection services, child care, and child support, managing 20,000 employees with a combined budget of \$3.4 billion. In 2009, she played a key role in creating three streamlined agencies as part of a Georgia health and human services restructuring.

Ms. Walker previously worked as Illinois Department of Human Services Director of Community Operations and was former Gov. Jim Edgar's Assistant to the Governor for Human Services Reform. Ms. Walker also served as former Mayor Richard M. Daley's Deputy Chief of Staff for Human Infrastructure, worked on research and development projects for Chicago Public Schools, and worked on education programming and policy with the North Central Regional Laboratory.

After her public sector service, Ms. Walker served as a senior fellow with the Annie E. Casey Foundation. She recently retired from Deloitte Consulting LLP where she was director of its public-sector children's services and human services practice.

Ms. Walker earned a bachelor's degree from Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts and a master's degree from Northwestern University.

## **Paula Wolff**

Paula Wolff is director of the Illinois Justice Project, a civic organization that works to reform the criminal justice system. Ms. Wolff has focused much of her career on justice policy. From 2000 to 2014, she led the Justice and Violence Group of Metropolis Strategies, the predecessor to the Illinois Justice Project.

From 1992 to 2000, Ms. Wolff served as president of Governors State University. She was responsible for the management of the university, oversaw faculty, students, the budget and strategic direction. During her tenure, enrollment grew by 22 percent to more than 9,000 students. Ms. Wolff also served as the director of policy and planning for former Gov.

James Thompson. In that role, she directed development and implemented policy at all levels of state government. She also worked for former Governor Richard Ogilvie.

Ms. Wolff earned her bachelor's degree from Smith College and has a master's degree and doctorate in political science from the University of Chicago.

# Committees

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has both ad hoc and standing committees. The ICJIA chair appoints committee chairs and vice chairs. Non-ICJIA members may be appointed to *ad hoc* committees as long as the committees include at least one Board member. Standing committees help direct and review much of the agency's work. With the exception of the Appeals Committee, standing committees consist of at least seven members of the ICJIA Board.

## Ad Hoc Victim Services

The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee convenes every three years to define priorities for use of S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act and Victim of Crime Act funds. The criminal justice, juvenile justice, victim services professionals, and victim advocates who comprise the committee review crime and victimization research and data to identify needs and gaps and ensure a minimum provision of basic services to victims of crime and prioritize funding.

## Appeals Committee

The Appeals Committee decides administrative appeals by citizens who have challenged the accuracy and completeness of their state criminal history records.

## Budget Committee

The Budget Committee reviews the ICJIA budget. It receives fiscal reports about the funds made available to further the purposes of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act and oversees ICJIA grant award procedures. In addition, committee members may present testimony and advocate for the ICJIA budget request before the governor and General Assembly.

## Strategic Opportunities Committee

The Strategic Opportunities Committee defines principles that will provide strategic vision and governance to direct the agency's grant work, define priorities that focus the agency's grant work to implement the principles, and identify the process used to maximize effectiveness of the state's justice system. The committee is leading an effort to create a three-year strategic plan for ICJIA's work. The plan will include coordinating mandated planning for the

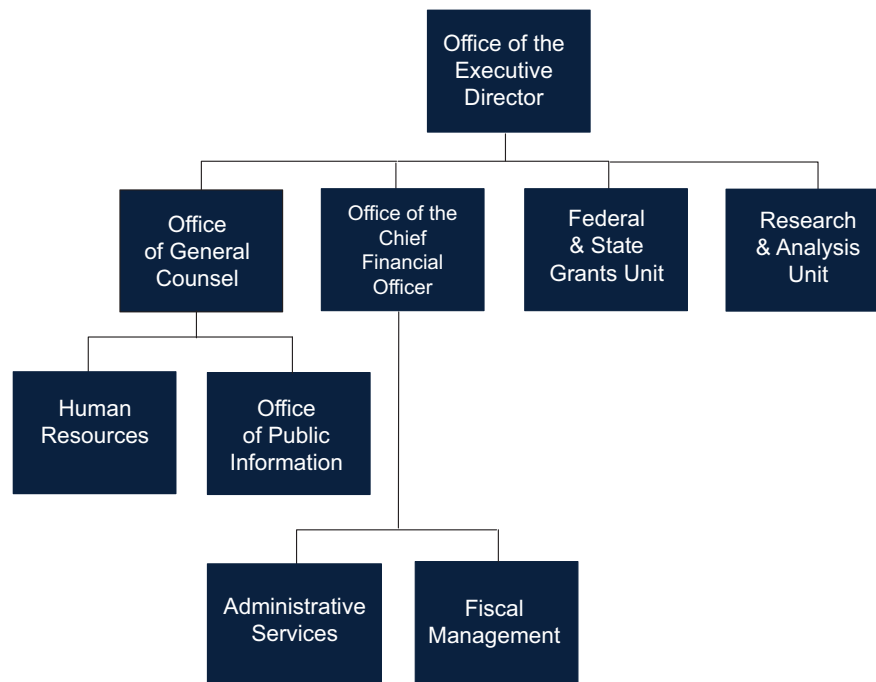
## Boards & Commissions

ICJIA houses, staffs, and/or participates in the following advisory councils, task forces, boards, and commissions:

- Adult Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board
- Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act Advisory Council
- Chicago Area Opioid Task Force
- Chicago Safe Start Advisory Board
- Grand Jury Review Task Force
- Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice
- Illinois Childhood Trauma Coalition
- Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council Steering Committee
- Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission
- Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council
- Illinois Opioid Crisis Response Advisory Council
- Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council
- Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance
- Illinois Terrorism Task Force
- Illinois Violent Death Reporting System Advisory Board
- Juvenile Justice Leadership Council
- Justice Research and Statistics Association Executive Committee
- Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) Advisory Policy Board
- Law Enforcement Information Task Force
- Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board
- Sex Offender Management Board

ICJIA's federal block grants and state grant advisory groups; encouraging and coordinating federal and private grant work outside of its block grants that drive targeted improvements to the Illinois justice system that are informed by ICJIA's principles and priorities; and partnering with related agencies and state and local level initiatives to align interests.

# Staff organization



While ICJIA members set priorities for the agency and monitor their progress, the day-to-day work is carried out by ICJIA staff, who come from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines.

At the end of the fiscal year 2017, ICJIA had 68 employees on payroll, four contractual staff, and one vacancy. To maintain diversity, the agency aggressively pursues equal employment opportunities. As of June 30, 2017, the ICJIA's workforce was 64 percent female, 36 percent male, 57 percent white, 24 percent African American, 10 percent Asian, and 9 percent Hispanic.

## Office of the Executive Director

The agency's executive director, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate, is responsible for the direction and administration of ICJIA staff. The executive director determines staff priorities and administers resources and programs needed to meet agency goals. The executive director also serves as liaison to the governor, General Assembly, ICJIA members, and state and national criminal justice officials and organizations.

## Office of the Chief Financial Officer

The agency's chief financial officer oversees fiscal management, information systems and technology, and administrative services. The focus is on strengthening agency efficiencies and effectiveness and developing private partnerships to drive better criminal justice outcomes.

## Office of General Counsel

The general counsel provides legal services to ICJIA, particularly in areas such as access to criminal justice information, privacy and security concerns, the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, and interagency funding agreements. The office directs ICJIA's legislative program, and the general counsel serves as secretary to ICJIA and the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council. The general counsel also acts as chief of staff and oversees the Office of Human Resources and Office of Public Information.

## Human Resources

The Office of Human Resources develops and oversees compliance with mandated programs and

implements personnel policies. It also coordinates a variety of employee training initiatives, and administers employee benefit programs, compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the agency's annual Affirmative Action Plan.

### **Administrative Services**

The Office of Administrative Services is responsible for office security and the day-to-day general operations of the agency, including procurements.

### **Fiscal Management**

The Office of Fiscal Management formulates ICJIA's annual budget, administers its financial transactions, manages audits, and prepares mandated financial reports for the Office of the Comptroller, the U.S. Department of Justice, and other funding agencies.

### **Office of Public Information**

The Office of Public Information manages media relations and external communications for ICJIA. It oversees the editing, design, and production of research reports, brochures, guidebooks, the annual report, and other documents published by ICJIA.

### **Federal & State Grants Unit**

The Federal & State Grants Unit oversees federal and state assistance programs administered by ICJIA, including the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, Victims of Crime Act, and Violence Against Women Act. The unit is responsible for developing program strategies, recommending programs to be funded, and monitoring grant awards.

### **Research & Analysis Unit**

Also known as the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center, the Research & Analysis Unit conducts research that supports criminal justice policy and program development. The unit serves as an information clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics and research. In addition, it collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the extent and nature of crime and crime trends and the causes and prevention of crime. The unit also conducts evaluations of criminal justice programs. The Research & Analysis

Unit has taken a leadership role in convening policymakers and practitioners to coordinate and improve system response to crime and to promote the use of evidence-based and promising practices at the state and local level. The unit staffs statutorily created criminal justice initiatives. It also develops statistical methodologies and provides statistical advice and interpretation to support criminal justice decision-making and information needs.

# National Criminal Justice Reform Project

In December 2016, Illinois was selected for participation in the National Criminal Justice Reform Project (NCJRP). The NCJRP offers technical assistance to states that wish to plan and implement data-driven, evidence-based practices in the areas of pretrial reform, re-entry and offender recidivism, mental health and substance abuse, reducing incarceration, and information sharing.

Through the project and with the assistance of an advisory board of national experts, the Governor's Office and ICJIA will lead teams of policymakers and key stakeholders on a strategic planning process for advancing reforms within the state's executive branch. The process will enable the Illinois Executive Branch to address priorities, enhance decision-making, and achieve system-wide improvements in areas where governors can drive change.

ICJIA began providing technical assistance to local jurisdictions to form or support county-level criminal justice coordinating councils (CJCCs) in Lake, McHenry, McLean, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties. CJCCs convene elected and appointed executive-level policymakers to collaboratively address issues facing the justice system and its constituent agencies. Though CJCCs vary widely in membership and structure, generally speaking, a CJCC is a partnership of decision makers who have a stake in the effective administration of justice. Typically the partnership includes representatives from the executive, judicial, and legislative branches and city, county, and state agencies. Public citizens and allied stakeholders in education or health and human services and community-based organizations also partner.

CJCCs follow a data-guided and structured planning process to identify, analyze, solve, and manage justice system issues. The work of CJCCs can produce many benefits, including better understanding of crime and criminal justice problems, greater cooperation among agencies and units of local government, clearer objectives and priorities, more effective resource allocation, and better quality criminal justice programs and personnel.

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*Criminal justice coordinating councils follow a data-guided and structured planning process to identify, analyze, solve, and manage justice system issues.*

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Taken together, these results can increase public confidence in and support for criminal justice processes, enhancing system performance and, ultimately, the integrity of the law. Improved planning and coordination helps individual justice agencies become more efficient, productive, and effective.

Additionally, many local governments are finding that comprehensive system wide planning (inter-agency and cross-jurisdictional) helps to streamline the entire local system of justice, eliminating duplication, filling service gaps, and generally improving the quality of service while controlling costs.

# Adult Redeploy Illinois

In response to declining state resources and expanding criminal justice research about best practices in corrections, Illinois passed the Crime Reduction Act of 2009. The Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) program was created by the Act to increase alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders. Research shows that non-violent offenders are more effectively rehabilitated in community settings, which are also less expensive than prison.

ARI provides grants to local jurisdictions to expand their capacity to safely supervise non-violent offenders in the community by investing in evidence-based practices shown to reduce recidivism. In exchange for grant funding, sites agree to reduce by 25 percent the number of non-violent offenders they send to the Illinois Department of Corrections from their target populations.

Adult Redeploy Illinois funding seeks to reduce recidivism by addressing the behavioral health issues, including addiction and mental illness, underlying individuals' involvement in the criminal justice system. ARI programs assess individuals' risk to re-offend, provide services to address their criminogenic needs, and seek to leverage their assets, such as family support and employment. This results in improved public safety with better outcomes for offenders at a lower cost to taxpayers.

In 2017, Adult Redeploy Illinois funded 20 sites covering 39 counties. Together, these sites provided community-based supervision and services to 1,723 individuals otherwise headed to prison during the year. This number is down 10 percent from prior years due to the effects of the state budget crisis.

Each individual diverted from prison by ARI represents significant cost savings and avoidance. While marginal costs for each individual housed within the prison system total about \$6,000 annually, a typical ARI intervention costs \$3,000-\$3,500. The annual incarceration cost per capita is estimated at \$22,000.

The type and intensity of ARI interventions vary; however, a standard intervention—in a problem-solving court or intensive supervision probation with services program—involves a risk assessment, individualized case planning, frequent monitoring, and increased access to treatment and wrap-around

## Adult Redeploy Illinois grants

ICJIA disbursed SFY17 ARI grant funds to the following programs.

Agency	State funds disbursed
9t2nd Judicial Circuit	\$141,737
4th Judicial Circuit	\$175,725
9th Judicial Circuit	\$385,825
Adams County (Planning Grant)	\$16,458
Boone County	\$28,932
Cook County Adult Probation	\$1,122,664
Cook County Circuit Court	\$629,467
Cook County Judicial Advisory Council	\$738,592
DeKalb County	\$171,064
DuPage County	\$261,968
Grundy County	\$82,414
Grundy County Circuit Court	\$61,765
Jersey County Probation	\$104,471
Kane County Adult Court Services Department	\$138,565
Kendall County	\$52,660
Lake County Circuit Court	\$153,117
LaSalle County (Planning Grant)	\$2,404
LaSalle County Court Services	\$151,745
Macon County	\$321,013
Madison County	\$180,094
McLean County	\$26,123
Peoria County	\$436,115
Sangamon County	\$95,997
St. Clair County	\$384,548
Will County	\$582,920
Winnebago County	\$651,110
<b>TOTAL: \$7,097,494</b>	

services.

Quantitative and qualitative performance measurement data are collected and analyzed by ARI staff and researchers to provide site feedback for ongoing improvement and report on progress to external stakeholders and report on progress to the Governor, General Assembly, and other external stakeholders.

For more information on Adult Redeploy Illinois, please visit [www.icjia.state.il.us/redeploy](http://www.icjia.state.il.us/redeploy).



# Targeted Violence Prevention Program

ICJIA is responsible for promoting policies and programs across the state to prevent violence. The Targeted Violence Prevention Program (TVPP) leverages the knowledge and expertise of agency staff in violence prevention, research, collaboration and program management to help build and sustain targeted violence prevention programs at the community level.

TVPP uses a public health approach toward targeted violence prevention. The program collaborates with communities to build and sustain programs that can prevent individuals from being recruited to commit hate-inspired targeted violence and help re-direct at-risk individuals who have not yet committed a crime.

Communities suffer from many forms of violence, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, bullying, and gang violence. Targeted violence inspired or justified by ideologies of hate is another form of violence that plagues communities. In many instances the risk factors for all forms of violence are the same or similar.

Illinois is home to a number of active hate groups. According the FBI, 131 hate crimes were reported in Illinois in 2014. The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates more than half of hate crimes committed in the United States go unreported

Ideologies that inspire violent crimes include white supremacy, anti-LGBTQ, anti-Semitism, and other religious extremism. They can also be unique to each individual as in the case of many mass casualty shootings in schools and other public spaces. When violent ideologies results in violence in communities, all Illinoisans suffer.

## Public Health Model

TVPP promotes a public health approach to preventing targeted violence. Working with community and faith-based organizations that wish to prevent such violence, TVPP helps to build and sustain community-led prevention and intervention programs.

In FY17, TVPP focused on the primary and secondary prevention components of the public health model.



## Primary Prevention

Primary prevention aims to prevent injury or disease before it occurs. In the context of preventing targeted violence, primary prevention may include education on the risks posed by online propaganda sponsored by hate groups and terrorist organizations, as well as the value and benefits of using peaceful strategies to promote social change.

## Secondary Prevention

When observable risk factors for injury or disease are detected early on, secondary prevention seeks to halt its progress and encourage strategies that prevent it from happening again. Secondary prevention efforts can help in the context of targeted violence when a person is on an individualized pathway to violence but has not yet committed a crime.

## Collaboration

TVPP can assist community and faith-based organizations in developing referral systems and resource networks needed to make secondary prevention possible. TVPP also offers training on behaviors that may indicate a risk of violence and taking a proactive role in intervention. Staff are developing a training curriculum to help community members notice, interpret, and act upon behaviors that may be connected to an increased risk of targeted violence.

It is difficult to predict who will commit a violent crime. However, knowledge can be gained through social science research on violence risk factors to promote a more focused approach to violence prevention.

# Federal and state grants

The Federal & State Grants Unit (FSGU) administers grant programs overseen by ICJIA. Authorized to receive and disburse grant money, ICJIA also is responsible for assuring compliance with federal and state regulations.

ICJIA began administering federal grants in 1985, following the passage of the Justice Assistance Act and the Victims of Crime Act by Congress. In FY17, 18 staff members processed 252 individual grants under 12 federal and six state programs, with \$45.8 million in disbursements for the fiscal year.

FSGU staff perform a variety of functions in developing, implementing, and monitoring state and local programs. These tasks include planning, program development, technical assistance, coordination, and administration.

## Federal Grant Programs

### *Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants*

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) was designed to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The program blended funding for Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (also known as ADA) and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs to provide agencies with the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most.

JAG funds can be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice for any one or more of the following purpose areas:

- Law enforcement.
- Prosecution and court.
- Prevention and education.
- Corrections and community corrections.
- Drug treatment and enforcement programs.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.
- Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

Illinois's federal fiscal year 2016 JAG award was \$6.7 million. In FY17, \$8.3 million in JAG funds were disbursed to 52 programs. See page 19 for a list of programs supported by JAG during the fiscal year.

### *Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program*

The National Institute of Justice awards Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program (PDNAT) grants to states trying to defray the costs associated with post-conviction DNA testing of forcible rape, murder, and non-negligent manslaughter cases in which actual innocence might be demonstrated.

Illinois received a federal award of \$332,553 for PDNAT in FFY13. ICJIA disbursed \$93,250 to the University of Illinois-Springfield for post-conviction DNA testing services during FY17.

### *Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act*

The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act (NFSIA) authorizes funding to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

NFSIA funding is directed to crime laboratories and medical examiners' offices based on population and crime statistics. The program permits funding for facilities, personnel, computerization, equipment, supplies, education, and training.

Illinois' federal fiscal year 2017 NFSIA award was \$307,162. In FY17, ICJIA disbursed \$293,860 to Illinois State Police for forensic science initiatives. ISP operates nine laboratories that provide forensic services to almost 1,500 law enforcement agencies in Illinois.

Staff also disbursed \$28,618 to the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, \$45,482 to DuPage County, and \$15,574 to the Northeastern Illinois Regional Crime Lab for forensic science initiatives.

ICJIA received \$8,418 for program administration.

## Justice Assistance Grants

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) was designed to streamline justice funding and grant administration. ICJIA designated JAG funds to the following programs between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017. Federal funds disbursed during the fiscal year may differ from the total designated to each program.

Agency	Program	Federal funds disbursed
Be Well Partners in Health	Mental Health Discharge Coordination	\$150,174
Blackhawk Area Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$56,448
Central Illinois Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$122,248
City of Champaign	Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime	\$45,988
Coles/Cumberland County Court Services	Sex Offender Supervision	\$57,958
Cook County Circuit Clerk	Data Exchange Coordination	\$50,981
Cook County Public Defender's Office	Cook County Juvenile Justice Initiative	\$211,757
Cook County Public Defender's Office	Mitigation	\$27,635
Cook County Public Defender's Office	Specialized Defense Initiatives	\$1,308
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Community Justice Centers	\$221,484
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$984,916
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Special Task Forces	\$83,451
DuPage County Multijurisdictional Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$120,276
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$127,724
East Central Illinois Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$83,528
Haymarket Center	Correctional Initiatives	\$281,616
Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice	Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice	\$200,107
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Administration	\$620,038
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Evaluations	\$715,625
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice	Correctional Initiatives	\$618,748
Joliet MANS	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$123,273
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$115,175
Kankakee Area Metropolitan Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$123,985
Lake County Multijurisdictional Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$220,028
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Crime Analysis	\$54,868
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$165,110
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$55,061
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Illinois	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$374,078
Multi-County Multijurisdictional Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$49,843
North Central Narcotics Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$175,443
Northwestern University	Community Violence Prevention	\$43,282
Peoria City	Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime	\$732,37
Quad- Cities Multijurisdictional Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$25,516
Rockford Metropolitan Agency for Planning	Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime	\$89,342
SLANT Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$95,997
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$69,488
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$106,602
Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$152,909
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$120,547
Springfield Police Department	Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime	\$52,466
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	Illinois Partnerships to Reduce Violent Crime	\$11,508
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$85,544
State Appellate Defender's Office	Specialized Defense Initiatives	\$38,000
State Appellate Defender's Office	Specialized Prosecution Initiatives	\$6,268.63
State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$331,808
State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor's Office	Specialized Prosecution Initiatives	\$191,921
Vermilion County Multijurisdictional Enforcement Group	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$116,835
West Central Illinois Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$106,708
Will County State's Attorney's Office	Multijurisdictional Drug Prosecution	\$106,023
Winnebago County Circuit Court	Youth Recovery Court	\$200,562
Winnebago County	Illinois Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health and Justice	\$53,743.80
Zone 6 Task Force	Expanding Multijurisdictional Narcotics Units	\$48,410.04

**TOTAL: \$8,293,086**

### ***Prison Rape Elimination Act***

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape. Illinois received \$124,797 to administer the Prison Rape Elimination Act in Illinois in federal fiscal year 2016. In FY17, ICJIA disbursed \$251,633 in PREA funding to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

### ***Project Safe Neighborhoods***

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing these programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. This funding is used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts. Grant funds also support other gun violence reduction strategies.

Illinois received \$500,000 for PSN in federal fiscal year 2014. In FY17, PSN funds were disbursed to the Illinois Department of Corrections for a parole compliance initiative (\$37,715) and a parole/reentry coordinator (\$32,273) and to Yale University for data analysis and research integration (\$27,263).

### ***Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program***

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) provides funding for treatment programs in a correctional setting and is available to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). RSAT funds are used to implement residential, jail-based, and after-care programs.

RSAT funding requires the following criteria for funding eligibility:

- Length of treatment must be six to 12 months.
- Offenders must receive treatment services in a residential setting away from the general inmate population.

- The primary focus of the program must be on the substance abuse problems of the inmate, but the program also must develop inmates' social, cognitive, and vocational skills.

In addition, treatment is limited to offenders who are nearing the end of their incarceration so that they may be released upon completion of the substance abuse program.

Illinois received a federal fiscal year 2017 award of \$380,027 for RSAT. In FY17, disbursements were made to IDJJ to support drug treatment at the Illinois Youth Centers in Harrisburg (\$37,601) and St. Charles (\$78,212) and \$161,515 to the Illinois Department of Corrections for dual diagnosis treatment programming for women inmates.

ICJIA received \$30,887 for administration during the fiscal year.

### ***Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act***

The Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248). SORNA provides a comprehensive set of minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification in the United States. SORNA aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs.

SORNA is a competitive award administered to states by the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs. Illinois received a federal fiscal year 2017 award of \$248,403 for SORNA. ICJIA disbursed \$271,956 in SORNA funding to the Illinois State Police for statewide sex offender registration and notification efforts in FY17.

### ***Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Training Program***

The Office for Victims of Crime Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Training Program supports training and technical assistance for victim assistance service providers and others who work with crime victims. These funds can also support statewide training initiatives, crime victim-related conferences, basic training for new programs for underserved vic-

## Violence Against Women Act grants

The Violence Against Women Act created a block grant program designed to help states improve the criminal justice system's response to victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. ICJIA designated VAWA grant funds to the following programs between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017. Federal funds disbursed during the fiscal year may differ from the total designated to each program.

Agency	Program	Federal funds disbursed
10th Judicial Circuit	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$89,792
21st Judicial Circuit	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$45,858
Center for Prevention of Abuse	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$56,234
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network	Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies	\$19,783
Chicago Police Department	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$35,827
Chicago Police Department	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$13,748
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$179,375
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$241,285
Family Rescue	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$146,512
Illinois Attorney General	Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy	\$24,999
Illinois Attorney General	Statewide Victim Assistance Training	\$10,230
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	\$649,203
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	\$671,443
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Administration	\$430,323
Kankakee County Sheriff's Department	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$73,357
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$113,873
Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$62,329
Life Span	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$27,511
Peoria County Sheriff's Department	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$68,219
Peoria County State's Attorney's Office	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$209,989
Peoria Police Department	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$98,395
St. Clair County Probation Department	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$34,970
St. Clair County Sheriff's Department	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$119,208
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$128,869
Violence Prevention Center of Southwestern Illinois	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$83,119
		<b>TOTAL: \$3,634,453.</b>

tims, and scholarships to service providers and others who work with crime victims.

ICJIA was awarded \$946,913 for federal fiscal year 2015 to administer this program in Illinois. Disbursements were made to Illinois Attorney General's Office (\$97,608), the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (\$98,641), and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (\$45,660) to expand training opportunities for victim service advocates throughout the state of Illinois.

### *Violence Against Women Act*

Congress first passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 and reauthorized the Act in 2000. With a reauthorization in 2005, Congress began a new initiative of the S.T.O.P. (Services \*

Training \* Officers \* Prosecutors) VAWA program by authorizing grants to states for programs that would improve the response of the criminal justice system to women who are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

As the agency charged with administering VAWA awards in Illinois, ICJIA relies on data, public testimony, and surveys of criminal justice and victim service agencies to ensure the most effective distribution of funds. The program's objectives include:

- Providing services to women who are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating a plan for training police, prosecutors, judges, circuit clerks, probation officers, and service providers to promote an interdisciplinary approach to

## Violence Against Women Act Arrest Program

ICJIA designated Violence Against Women Act Arrest Program grants to the following programs between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017. Federal funds disbursed during the fiscal year may differ from the total designated to each program.

Agency	Program	Federal funds disbursed
Blue Tower Solutions, Inc.	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$17,000
Exeter Group	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$76,082
I-Kan Regional Office of Education	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$10,808
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Administration	\$27,869
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$58,050
Macon Resources	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$14,371
Madison County Auditor	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$6,852
McHenry County College District	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$5,427
Peoria County Treasurer	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$15,606
Regional Office of Education #11	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$17,860
West Central Illinois Area Council on Aging	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$20,147
Will County Office of the Chief Judge	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$14,158
Youth Service Bureau	Family Violence Coordinating Councils	\$14,572
		<b>TOTAL: \$298,802</b>

sexual assault and domestic violence.

- Implementing measures that document and assess the response of criminal justice agencies in Illinois to sexual assault and domestic violence.

The Act specifies that states must allocate 25 percent of the funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to service providers, and 5 percent to the courts. The remaining 15 percent can be allocated at the state's discretion. Funds have a two-year lifespan and must be spent in accordance with a plan drafted by the ICJIA Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee and submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women.

Illinois' federal fiscal year 2017 VAWA award was \$5.1 million. More than \$3.6 million in VAWA funds was disbursed in FY17 to support 25 programs. See page 21 for a list of programs supported by VAWA in FY17.

### *VAWA Arrest Program*

The VAWA Arrest Program provides grants to encourage arrest policies and enforcement of protection orders program. This discretionary grant program is designed to encourage state, local, and tribal governments and state, local, and tribal courts to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault,

and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. Illinois received a federal fiscal year 2014 award of \$900,000 to administer the program.

In FY17, VAWA Arrest funds were used to support Family Violence Coordinating Councils. At both state and local/circuit levels, these councils establish a forum to improve the institutional, professional, and community response to family violence, including child abuse, domestic abuse, and elder abuse. The councils engage in education and prevention and coordination of intervention and services for victims and perpetrators. They also work to improve the administration of justice when addressing family violence.

ICJIA disbursed \$298,802 to 13 Family Violence Coordinating Councils programs during the fiscal year.

### *VAWA Sexual Assault Services Program*

The VAWA Sexual Assault Services Program supports the provision of hotline, advocacy, counseling, and outreach services to adults and children at 33 local victim service agencies across Illinois.

Illinois' federal fiscal year 2017 VAWA Sexual Assault Services Program award was \$531,869. ICJIA disbursed \$474,600 to the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault during the fiscal year.

**Victims of Crime Act**

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), funded with fines paid by offenders convicted of violating federal laws, supports direct services to victims of crime. The Act requires that priority is given to services for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, and other groups identified by the state as underserved victims of crime.

Illinois' federal fiscal year 2017 VOCA award was \$71.7 million. ICJIA disbursed \$21.8 million in VOCA grant funding in FY17 to 102 victim service providers. These funds supported victim advocacy programs throughout Illinois, including services provided by agencies that are members of the Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Other grants supported services to survivors of homicide victims, victims of drunk driving crashes, and violent crime victims with special needs, such as those with disabilities and the elderly.

See page 24 for a list of programs funded through VOCA in FY17.

**State Grant Programs**

**Bullying Prevention Grant Program**

The Bullying Prevention Grant Program helps schools and youth organizations implement and evaluate evidence-based bullying prevention programs in K-12 school settings. ICJIA disbursed \$62,700 to Prevent School Violence Illinois for bullying prevention programming in FY17.

**Death Penalty Abolition Fund**

The Death Penalty Abolition Fund was created by Public Act 725 ILCS 5/119(b), stating that all unobligated and unexpended moneys remaining in the Capital Litigation Trust Fund were to be transferred to ICJIA for services to families of victims of homicide or murder and for training of law enforcement personnel.

**Safe from the Start grants**

ICJIA disbursed State from the Start grants to the following programs.

	State funds disbursed
Casa Central Social Services Corporation	\$75,000
Center for Prevention of Abuse	\$121,500
Child Abuse Council	\$74,191
Children's Advocacy Center of North and Northwest Cook County	\$121,500
Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois	\$56,198
Family Focus Inc.	\$74,762
Metropolitan Family Services	\$51,791
South Suburban Family Shelter	\$121,500
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$696,442</b>

In FY17, ICJIA disbursed \$403,990 from the fund to Thresholds for services to families of victims of homicide.

**Safe from the Start**

The Safe from the Start Program was initiated to address childhood exposure to violence. The program implements and evaluates comprehensive and coordinated community models to identify and respond to children ages 0 to 5 who have been exposed to violence in the home or community. Program components include coalition and collaboration building, direct services, and public awareness.

In FY17, ICJIA disbursed \$696,442 to eight agencies for 2016 Safe from the Start programming.

**Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council**

With the support of the insurance industry, the General Assembly established the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council in 1991 to combat vehicle theft, insurance fraud, and related crimes. Day-to-day work of the Council was carried out by ICJIA staff until the Council's transfer to the Illinois Secretary of State's Office January 1, 2018.

**Other State Grants**

In FY17, ICJIA also disbursed \$1,317,861 to the University of Illinois for its Ceasefire program and \$7,662 to Illinois Crime Stoppers.

## Victims of Crime Act Grants

The Victims of Crime Act created a federal block grant program designed to help states increase services to victims of crime. ICJIA designated VOCA grant funds to the following programs between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017. Federal funds disbursed during the fiscal year may differ from the total designated to each program.

Agency	Program	Federal funds disbursed
A Safe Place/Lake County Crisis Center	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$24,615
All Our Children's Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$76,020
Alliance against Intoxicated Motorists	Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$93,734
Amy Schultz Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$39,523
Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	\$53,606
Apna Ghar	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$51,169
Arlington Heights Police Department	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$52,088
Between Friends	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$204,166
Call for Help	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$19,485
Carroll County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$13,643
Catholic Charities	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$78,745
Center for Prevention of Abuse	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$43,014
Center on Halsted	Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations	\$53,556
Champaign County Children's Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$39,777
Champaign County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$40,998
Chicago Children's Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$176,770
City of Chicago	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$428,602
Chicago Department of Family and Support Services	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$296,483
Chicago Hearing Society	Services to Hearing Impaired Victims of Violent Crime	\$56,278
Child Advocacy Center of East Central Illinois	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$47,959
Child Network	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$38,009
Children's Advocacy Center of North and Northwest Cook County	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$57,366
Children's Advocacy Center of Northwest Cook County	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$54,274
Children's Advocacy Renewal & Enlightenment Inc.	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$103,550
Cook County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$782,034
Cook County States Attorney's office-Domestic Violence Court	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$347,702
Court Appointed Special Advocates of Adams County	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$30,088
Crisis Center of South Suburbia	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$71,457
Crisis Center of South Suburbia	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$26,710
Dove Inc.	Services to Child Victims of Domestic Violence	\$34,310
Dove Inc.	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$28,565
DuPage County Children's Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$66,074
Effingham City/County Committee on Aging	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$35,917
Elgin Police Department	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$77,625
Evanston Police Department	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$39,781
Franklin County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$41,715
Freedom House Shelter, Inc.	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$27,494
Guardian Angel Community Services	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$91,581
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$55,076
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$64,000
Hope of East Central Illinois	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$34,081
Howard Area Community Center	Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$40,701
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Statewide Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$4,659,558
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Virtual Legal Clinic	\$15,000
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Victim Populations	\$5,795,270
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Administration	\$3,181,488
Illinois Department of Corrections	Services to Victims of Convicted offenders	\$68,500
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$24,242
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$96,331
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$60,955



## Victim of Crime Act Grants, continued

Agency	Program	Federal funds disbursed
Korean American Women in Need	Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$41,634
Korean American Women in Need	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$10,075
La Rabida Children's Hospital	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$106,493
LAF	Civil Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	\$53,535
LAF	Services to Chicago Victims of Violent Crime	\$169,632
LAF	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$48,490
Lake County Children's Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$106,852
Lake County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$148,782
Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation- East St. Louis	Civil Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	\$358,461
LaSalle County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$35,338
Life Span	Civil Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	\$166,139
Life Span	Domestic Violence Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$33,670
Life Span	Services to Child Victims of Domestic Violence	\$129,647
McHenry County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$39,579
Mclean County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$120,245
Mclean County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$45,224
Metropolitan Family Services	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$55,950
Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD-IL)	Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$68,576
Mujeres Latinas En Accion	Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$63,647
Ogle County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$11,580
Prairie Council on Aging Inc.	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$16,872
Prairie State Legal Services	Civil Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	\$332,198
Presence Behavioral Health	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$27,445
Prospect Heights Police Department	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$48,051
Quanada	Services to Downstate Victims of Violent Crimes	\$36,770
Rape Victim Advocates	Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Team Response	\$177,002
Remedies Renewing Lives	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$49,830
Safe Passage Inc.	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$41,165
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$89,900
Sarah's Inn	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$41,676
Shawnee Alliance for Seniors	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$39,312
Shining Star Children's Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$75,533
South Suburban Family Shelter	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$115,851
Southern Illinois Health Care Foundation	Services to Downstate Victims of Violent Crimes	\$15,438
St Clair County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$49,576
St. Clair County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$30,702
St. Pius V Church	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$46,785
Stopping Woman Abuse Now	Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime	\$38,320
Tazewell County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$43,238
The Guardian Center, Inc.	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$34,050
The Pillars Community Services	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	\$39,767
Union County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$41,448
Wheeling Human Services Department	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$83,073
Whiteside County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$16,298
Will County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$64,820
Williamson County State's Attorney	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$58,151
Wings	Victims of Crime Act Transitional Housing Program	\$67,228
Winnebago County Child Advocacy Center	Child Advocacy Center Services	\$99,374
Winnebago County State's Attorney's office	Law Enforcement/Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$59,505
Women's Center	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	\$39,264
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	\$75,140
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	\$115,713

TOTAL: \$21,862,727

# Research and analysis

ICJIA's Research & Analysis Unit leads the agency's efforts to promote research-supported and data-driven approaches that contribute to improved public safety outcomes. Also known as the Illinois Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), the unit's primary mission is to identify and explore current or emerging criminal and juvenile justice issues and programs that affect the Illinois justice system. The results are made available to state, county, and local criminal justice decision-makers to assist them in their policy discussions and planning.

## Unit Centers

The SAC's four centers collaborate to make objective information available on key issues so that important policy, program, and funding decisions are based on data and facts rather than general perceptions.

### *Center for Criminal Justice Data and Analytics*

The Center for Criminal Justice Data and Analytics continually collects, analyzes, reports on, and disseminates crime and risk factor statistical information for strategic planning, policy decisions, and public education. Center staff offers a repository of these data on the ICJIA website, along with various online tools for data display and analysis. In partnership with the Illinois State Police, the center is responsible for dissemination of state criminal history record information (CHRI) data for research purposes, including in-house analytic use. The center provides technical assistance in statistical and research methods, database design and website interface, data analysis, and presentation.

### *Center for Justice Research and Evaluation*

The Center for Justice Research and Evaluation conducts applied research and evaluation projects that examine critical criminal and juvenile justice topics and criminal justice program implementation and outcomes in Illinois. Staff collect data using multiple research methods, conduct advanced statistical analyses, and summarize findings to inform policy and practice. The center also conducts presentations and offers technical assistance to help state and local programs and initiatives use data to inform and improve their work.

## Presentations

Presentations were made by ICJIA staff to a number of organizations and conferences in FY17. They included:

- ICJIA & University of Chicago Deflection & Diversion Summit
- American Society of Criminology Annual Conference
- Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy Symposium at George Mason University
- Illinois Sheriff's Association Annual Meeting
- Sheridan Correctional Center to WestCare Foundation
- Chicago School of Professional Psychology Cultural Impact Conference

### *Center for Sponsored Research & Program Development*

The Center for Sponsored Research & Program Development secures experts in the field to conduct research and evaluate programs that inform policy, support evidence-based practices, and guide decision-making. Staff review and select programs and other priority criminal justice-related topics viable for evaluation and further research. Researchers are selected through a competitive process and are awarded federal grant subcontracts to conduct studies. The center also provides technical assistance to programs supported with ICJIA-administered grant funds as they refine program objectives, develop data collection tools, and assess program performance.

### *Center for Victim Studies*

Established in FY16, the Center for Victim Studies was created to design and conduct research examining the nature and scope of victimization in Illinois and evaluate programs that address victim needs. Center staff conduct research focusing on victimization and victim services to improve statewide policy, programming, and practice. The center also coordinates presentations and disseminates reports, translating research into promising policy and practice implications for stakeholders and victim service providers. Staff also provide technical assistance to victim service programs about collecting data to

inform how to best meet the multifaceted needs of victims. Finally, staff manage the InfoNet System, a web-based data collection and reporting system used by more than 100 victim service providers in Illinois.

## Victim Service Planning, Funding Priority Support

### *Victim Service Prioritization*

The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee convenes every three years to define priorities for use of S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act and Victim of Crime Act funds. The criminal justice, juvenile justice, victim services professionals, and victim advocates who comprise the committee review crime and victimization research and data to identify needs and gaps and ensure a minimum provision of basic services to victims of crime and prioritize funding.

To assist the committee at its convening in January 2017, ICJIA victim researchers conducted a study to identify crime victim needs and service gaps and measure the existing capacity of Illinois victim service providers. Now published, the *Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee Research Report* examined crime victimization throughout the state by crime type and gauged victim service practices that are being employed. This report synthesizes the information collected, literature reviewed, and data analyzed, and provided a set of recommendations based on the research findings.

### *Victim Needs Assessment*

ICJIA also collaborated on a statewide victim needs assessment to document how victims' needs were met by services providers and where gaps in service delivery existed. The study was composed of a literature review of best practices; 95 in-depth telephone interviews with stakeholders, service providers, victims, and family members; and a statewide online survey of 1,569 victims and non-victims.

More than half of adults in Illinois reported being the victim of a crime in their lifetime (55 percent of the weighted statewide sample of respondents). Among those who reported victimization, about one in five (21 percent) experienced the crime



*The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee convened in January 2017 to define priorities for the use of S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act and Victim of Crime Act funds. ICJIA researchers presented crime and victimization research and data to help identify needs and gaps across Illinois.*

within the prior two years, and for most, the crime occurred in Chicago (23 percent) or in a Chicago suburb (28 percent). Violent crime victims were most often victimized in Chicago (41 percent). The most common crime victimization types included identity theft and scams (25 percent), physical assault (21 percent), child abuse (20 percent), domestic violence (20 percent), robbery (15 percent), and rape/sexual assault (14 percent).

## Data Projects

A number of ICJIA data projects were under way or concluded in state fiscal year 2017.

### *Criminal Justice Data Clearinghouse*

ICJIA serves as a statewide clearinghouse for statistics and other information about the criminal justice system, and makes available 35 online criminal justice and risk factor datasets. Each fiscal year, staff responds requests for information from the public, policy makers, and practitioners.

In FY17, the agency responded to 87 requests from people seeking information, an average of 7 per month. Requests for information came from private citizens, government and private agencies, students, media representatives, legislators, and researchers.

### *Examination of Firearm Offender Recidivism Using Criminal History and Mortality Data*

With funding support of a cooperative agreement from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, staff is exploring the potential of the state's criminal history record data to examine 10-year recidivism rates of first-time firearm offenders compared to a matched group of non-firearm-involved offenders. In this project, the offenders' criminal history data will be linked to Illinois Department of Corrections data and Illinois Department of Public Health death certificate data to account for time during which the individuals were not in the community due to a prison sentence or death. This incapacitation time will be subtracted from the follow-up period to provide a more precise measure of recidivism. This project will be completed in FY18.

### *Online Data Tools*

The SAC website is host to a variety of online data and tools to assist in interpreting the data. These tools allow users to research broad issues facing the criminal justice system or simply examine crime trends in a specific Illinois county or regional area. Criminal offense and arrest data from Illinois State Police (ISP) Uniform Crime Reports are available for each Illinois county. To access the tools, go to [www.icjia.state.il.us/sac](http://www.icjia.state.il.us/sac).

### *Online Data Visualizations on Violent Crime Trends to Support JAG Strategic Planning*

With funding support of a cooperative agreement from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, staff is developing four online data visualizations on violent crime trends and criminal justice response, one for each violent crime type: murder, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated battery. These 'data dashboards' incorporate multiple sources of data on each crime type, from Uniform Crime Reporting data on offenses and arrests, to IDOC admissions and release data. This information will be used in support of agency planning efforts for future JAG funding needs, and will be available on the ICJIA website in FY18.

## Research and Evaluation Projects

A number of ICJIA research and evaluation efforts were under way or concluded in state fiscal year 2017. All completed research reports and evaluations are available on the ICJIA website at: [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

### *Criminal History Records Research*

ICJIA established the Criminal History Records Audit Center in 1993 to improve the state's CHRI System and ensure compliance with federal mandates and state laws for criminal history records. Criminal history records, commonly known as "rap sheets" are used by criminal justice agencies throughout Illinois to identify and prosecute repeat offenders, as well as for research, employment, and professional licensing purposes.

Record quality is examined through periodic audits of the computerized criminal history database maintained by Illinois State Police (ISP). In FY16, researchers collected data for the CHRI audit of adult court conviction information. Court disposition information submitted to the CHRI System by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Cook County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, and DuPage Circuit Court are being used to audit the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of corresponding entries in the CHRI System. Findings of the CHRI Audit will be published in FY17.

In partnership with ISP, staff also facilitates research utilizing criminal history records. Through a permanent online connection, ICJIA has access to ISP's electronic data tables, which can be downloaded onto secure ICJIA servers and shared with authorized users. The data are used by both outside researchers and ICJIA staff conducting in-house research.

During FY17, staff began developing a new in-house CHRI data structure to facilitate research and analysis. This project will create a file with one complete arrest event per row, so that staff can quickly see the arrest charges, court dispositions and convictions associated with each arrest. Additional codes for crime types, including violent, property, drug, sex offense, deadly weapon, homicide, motor vehicle theft, arson, trafficking, and domestic violence charges, are being developed to allow researchers more easily pro-

duce aggregate statistical reports. Other information on arrest charge severity and prior arrests and convictions also will be added.

In FY17, staff processed CHRI data user agreements with researchers from Loyola University, University of Arizona, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, MDRC, and University of Illinois at Chicago. The data were used by these entities to conduct research on prison utilization by Illinois counties and evaluation of various youth services programs addressing mental health and family re-integration needs, a Project Safe Neighborhood program, Chicago Police Department's Crisis Intervention Training program, and a federal employment demonstration project.

Staff also provided technical assistance on the interpretation of CHRI data provided for research.

### *Policing*

#### Illinois Drug Threat Assessment: A Survey of Police Chiefs and County Sheriffs

Researchers completed an Illinois Drug Threat Assessment survey to police chiefs and county sheriffs. A total of 83 local police chiefs (n=68) and county sheriffs (n=15) responded to the online survey. Researchers sought to identify the greatest perceived drug threat and gather information on drug distribution, production/cultivation, transportation methods, availability, and demand with a focus on five substances: heroin, cocaine (crack and powder), methamphetamine, prescription drugs, and marijuana. Most frequently, respondents identified heroin and prescription drugs as the greatest drug threats in their jurisdictions. Methamphetamine was also reported as the greatest drug threat in the central and southern regions of Illinois.

#### Drug Trends and Distribution in Illinois: A Survey of Drug Task Forces

In Illinois, the distribution of controlled substances is a significant problem and task forces were created to combat the distribution of controlled substances at the local level. This study sought to understand the extent of the drug problem in the jurisdictions covered by each drug task force. ICJIA researchers surveyed 19 ICJIA-funded drug task forces on types of drugs, frequency, trends, use, and distribu-



*In "Illinois Drug Threat Assessment: A Survey of Police Chiefs and County Sheriffs," researchers identify the greatest perceived drug threat and gather information on drug distribution, production/cultivation, transportation methods, availability, and demand. Read more at [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).*

tion. ICJIA researchers found the most problematic and emerging drugs to be cannabis (n=19), heroin (n=18), prescription drugs (n=16), cocaine (n=15), and crack (n=14). Most drug task forces indicated an increase in the heroin problem in their communities over the two years examined, citing heroin use and distribution as the most serious problem drug in their communities.

#### Using U.S. Law-Enforcement Data; Promise and Limits in Measuring Human Trafficking

Over the past decade, federal, state, and local law enforcement have increasingly been called upon to identify and investigate human-trafficking offenses. Numerous efforts have been put in place to track incidents, arrests, and criminal offenses related to human trafficking. In response to directives from the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (2008), the FBI added two new crime categories to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to capture commercial-sex acts and involuntary servitude. However, despite the promises of standardized data from law enforcement about human trafficking, the numbers of reported human-trafficking offenses and arrests have been low. In this article, researchers examine official counts of human trafficking collected by criminal-justice-system data programs.

In this study, researchers drew on data from a survey of state crime-reporting agencies and case

studies of human trafficking crime reporting conducted in two U.S. states to explore the challenges that local police agencies face reporting human trafficking and offer suggestions for improving officially reported data.

### *Jails, Prisoners, and Reentry*

#### Probable Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in a Sample of Urban Jail Detainees

Jails in the United States house large numbers of detainees who have urgent public and behavioral healthcare needs as well as various serious social, economic, and personal problems. Jails are often the primary (or only) settings for medical, psychiatric, and substance abuse treatment. The current study analyzed prevalence and effects of trauma in a sample of 117 male detainees in a jail-based drug treatment program in the Cook County Department of Corrections. Approximately one-fourth of the participants screened positive for a probable past-year diagnosis of PTSD, a rate five times greater than the general population. Researchers also found high co-morbidity of mental health disorders and substance use disorders.

#### The Impact of Employment Restriction Laws on Illinois' Convicted Felons

Over the past three decades, at least 1.5 million men and women have been convicted of felony charges in Illinois. Even after they have satisfied their probation or prison sentence, they face a range of collateral consequences—penalties, disabilities, and other disadvantages imposed as a result of a criminal conviction, some lasting a lifetime. Using the American Bar Association's National Inventory of the Collateral Consequences of Conviction, cross-referencing a 2013 ICJIA study on state employment restrictions, researchers found 1,449 Illinois statutes that constrain convicted felons' rights, entitlements, and opportunities, with 55 percent of restrictive occupational licensing and employment statutes as automatic or mandatory upon felony conviction.

#### Housing and Services After Prison: Evaluation of the St. Leonard's House Reentry Program

More than 500,000 individuals are released from prison each year. As they return to their communities,



*In "The Impact of Employment Restriction Laws on Illinois' Convicted Felons," researchers found 1,449 Illinois statutes that constrain convicted felons' rights, entitlements, and opportunities, with 55 percent of restrictive occupational licensing and employment statutes as automatic or mandatory upon felony conviction. Read more at [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).*

they face obstacles in finding employment and housing, as well as significant debt, outstanding fines, and restitution payments. Two-thirds of this population are arrested again within three years. Program clients receive housing, substance abuse treatment, psychological services, life skills, mentoring, and education and vocational services. Researchers used qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection, as well as quasi-experimental design and advanced statistical analysis, to examine outcomes after program participation, including arrests, convictions, incarcerations, and employment. ICJIA researchers found St. Leonard's participants (n=119) had statistically better outcomes than a comparison group of non-participants (n=127), including recidivism reduction in addition to longer periods of desistance.

#### Examination of Firearm Offender Recidivism Using Criminal History and Mortality Data

With funding support of a cooperative agreement from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, staff is exploring the potential of the state's criminal history record data to compare 10-year recidivism rates of first-time firearm offenders compared to a matched group of non-firearm-involved offenders. In this project, the offenders'

criminal history data will also be linked to Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) data and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) death certificate data, to account for time during which the individuals were not in the community due to a prison sentence or death. This incapacitation time will be subtracted from the follow-up period to provide a more precise measure of recidivism due to rearrest, re-conviction and re-incarceration. This project will be completed during FY18.

### *Prisoner Survey Studies*

ICJIA researchers collaborated with WestCare Foundation to survey 573 persons residing in Illinois correctional facilities on synthetic and prescription drug use, as well as traumatic life events and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms. The survey data was linked to individual substance use treatment records and criminal history record information.

Reports published during the fiscal year included a study of self-reported synthetic drug use among a sample of Illinois prisoners. According to researchers, 46 percent of the sample reported using prescription drugs to get high and 20 percent used prescription drugs daily in the year before incarceration.

Also completed was a study of self-reported prescription drug among a sample of Illinois prisoners. In this study, 36 percent of respondents reported synthetic drug use in the 12 months before their incarceration.

### *Substance Use*

**Reducing Substance Use Disorders and Related Offending: A Continuum of Evidence-Informed Practices in the Criminal Justice System**

Today, substance use disorders and substance misuse and abuse are considered a public health issue, as well as a criminal justice concern. Public health, treatment providers, medical, and criminal justice professionals as well as community members, legislators, and other stakeholders are encouraged to collaborate to develop a comprehensive approach to substance use disorders and misuse/abuse. Researchers developed a web-based continuum to share evidence-informed practices for addressing substance use disorders and substance misuse to guide local-level assessment, planning, and implementation

efforts around substance misuse and substance use disorder prevention and intervention.

### *Juvenile Justice*

*Juvenile Justice in 2014*

*Juvenile Justice in Illinois, 2014* outlined juvenile justice statistics across the four process points in which data were available: arrest, detention, court, and corrections. Decreases in the statewide figures were noted across all of the data points examined, indicating that fewer youth were entering and moving through the system.

**An Examination of Juvenile Sex Offenders in the Illinois Juvenile Justice System**

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent for a sex offense can result in lifelong consequences, including sex offender registration. Further, financial, social and emotional repercussions may exist for a juvenile and his/her family that extend throughout the individual's life. Given the potential negative impact of sex offender registration, it is important to understand the implications of the registry within the larger context of youth development and juvenile justice. This report analyzes characteristics of youth arrested, detained, and admitted to corrections for a sex offense in Illinois in 2014 and associated trends from 2004 to 2014.

*Juvenile Justice Data Analysis and Reporting*

ICJIA was awarded a Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission grant to conduct juvenile justice research. Researchers assisted the commission and the Department of Human Services with data for a federal juvenile justice funding application for the state, as well as data for a report on disproportionate minority confinement of juveniles to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

### *Adult Redeploy Illinois*

**Learning About Probation Through Client Perspectives: Feedback From Probationers Served by Adult Redeploy Illinois-funded Program Models**

Satisfaction with the criminal justice system often reflects the opinions of the public rather than that of the offender. When probation clients are able to provide feedback in a meaningful way, they are less margin-

alized and alienated from a process attempting to make changes in their behavior and attitudes. ICJIA researchers interviewed 108 probationers served by 10 Adult Redeploy Illinois program models in to gain their perspectives and make recommendations for program enhancement.

Researchers found 81 percent thought the conditions of their supervision were very clear; 78 percent reported developing a case plan including goals with their probation officer; and most frequently, clients needed assistance with transportation, employment, and/or housing. Overall, clients agreed with positive statements about probation and their probation officers helping them. The report, *Learning about probation from client perspectives: Feedback from probationers served by Adult Redeploy Illinois-funded program models*, was published in FY17.

### **Ongoing Projects**

Other research and evaluations in progress in FY17 included:

- An evaluation of the Safe Passage Program, which examines Safe Passage, a police deflection model in which police departments become a referral point to treatment for individuals with substance use disorder in rural Lee and Whiteside counties.
- An evaluation of Illinois multijurisdictional drug task forces, examining 19 drug task forces in Illinois using qualitative (focus groups and surveys) and quantitative (administrative data and state arrest records) methods.
- A study on the impact of criminal justice financial obligations on individuals and families, providing a summary of criminal justice financial obligations and their impact on individuals and families in Illinois through surveys distributed by the Collaboration for Justice and Cabrini Green Legal Aid and analyzed by ICJIA researchers.
- A statistical overview of 2015 juvenile justice data across four decision points: arrest, detention admissions, active probation caseloads, and new sentence admissions to corrections.
- A study of juvenile recidivism among youth exiting the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), with a focus on future commitments to

IDJJ and those who end up in the adult correctional system.

- A study of police diversion/deflection program models for individuals with substance use disorders. The study examines seven agencies employing law enforcement-based treatment program models in Illinois to better understand operations, leverage lessons learned, measure sustainability, and inform other agencies as they implement their own programs.
- An examination of fear of crime and social vulnerability in Chicago neighborhoods. This study includes survey data from 1,000 Chicago residents in 16 neighborhoods on fear of crime and compared their responses to a measure of neighborhood social vulnerability.
- An overview of news reporting on human trafficking, which explores Illinois news reporters understanding and work process in covering human trafficking.
- An evaluation on performance incentive funding for prison diversion at the Winnebago County Adult Redeploy Illinois Program. This evaluation will analyze the implementation of Winnebago County Drug Court using administrative data, criminal history data, and interviews with program stakeholders and participants.

### **Literature Reviews**

ICJIA offers extensive literature reviews on highly relevant topics in Illinois. The following were published in FY17:

- *National and Illinois Youth Substance Use: Risk Factors, Prevalence, and Treatment* provided an overview of risk factors for substance use, the prevalence of substance use nationally and in Illinois, along with treatment options.
- *Rethinking Law Enforcement's Role on Drugs: Community Drug Intervention and Diversion Efforts* provided an overview of different police agency responses to individuals with substance use disorders that are intended to prevent overdose deaths and divert these individuals away from the criminal justice system and toward appropriate support and treatment.



- *A State and National Overview of the Opioid and Heroin Crisis* provided an overview of the opioid epidemic and its causes, including the link between prescription opioids and heroin.

Other literature reviews under way in FY17 included:

- *Trauma-Informed and Evidence-Based Practices and Programs to Address Trauma in Correctional Settings*. This review will summarize the prevalence of trauma and PTSD in correctional populations and how correctional facilities can implement trauma-informed practices and evidence-based approaches to assist individuals with trauma histories.
- *An Overview of Medication-Assisted Treatment for Criminal Justice-Involved Individuals*. This review will offer an in-depth description and research-base for the three main medications used in Medication Assisted Treatment programs.
- *Implementation Science in Criminal Justice*. This review will define evidence-based practices, the importance of effective implementation, and outlines the drivers for organizational and operational change.
- *Procedural Justice in Policing*. This review will explain procedural justice and police legitimacy, examining the often racial divide between citizens and police, and offers implications for policy and practice.
- *Post-Opioid Overdose Reversal Responses for Law Enforcement and Other First Responders*. This review will explore law enforcement overdose reversal and post-resuscitation and treatment responses in the newly emerging field of pre-arrest diversion.
- *An Overview of Problem-Solving Courts and Implications for Practice*. This review will provide state and national overview of these courts, components of these models shown to reduce recidivism and increase public safety and implications for policy and practice.

## Technical assistance

### *Sentencing Policy Advisory Council Research Support*

The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council is a nonpartisan group of key stakeholders from across the state and local criminal justice systems, including members of all three branches of government, victims' rights advocates and academics. Created in 2009, the council is charged with collecting and analyzing information related to sentencing, crime trends, and existing correctional resources for the purpose of determining how proposed changes in sentencing policies will impact the criminal justice system. Researchers continued to serve as the primary source of technical assistance regarding CHRI data and statistical modeling techniques to the council.

### *Adult Redeploy Illinois Program Performance Measurement Support*

Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) provides fiscal incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prison. Center staff provides ARI database support and technical assistance. On a quarterly basis, researchers compile client data submitted from 21 sites into one performance measurement database to inform site managers, ARI program administrators, and the ARI Oversight Board on progress toward program goals and objectives.

### *Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act Reporting*

The Freedom from Drone Surveillance Act specifies allowable uses of drones by law enforcement agencies in the state, and requires that if a law enforcement agency owns one or more drones, it shall report the number of drones in writing to ICJIA. Staff collected information via an online survey and compiled the FY17 annual report on drone ownership.

# Information systems

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Information Systems Unit (ISU) is charged with designing, developing, and operating advanced technology that can be used to help Illinois public safety agencies collect and share information. Affordable information systems were created by the unit to strengthen communication between agencies and help these agencies coordinate their efforts to reduce crime.

## ICJIA website

ICJIA's website, [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us), is a frequent destination for criminal justice professionals, educators, and members of the public. In addition to providing easy access to the latest criminal justice information, the site opens the door to ICJIA's three major areas of operation: research, information systems, and federal and state grants.

The site provides enhanced navigation and accessibility to ICJIA news, research, and resources. It also allows access across multiple devices, including cell phones, tablets, and laptop computers. The site was developed using open source (mostly free) web development tools to keep maintenance costs down while offering enhanced web security.

More than 50,000 people visited the ICJIA website in FY17. Downloaded publications totaled 144,173.

## Clandestine Lab Reporting Information System

Staff continued to oversee the Clandestine Lab Reporting Information System (CLARIS), a database that helps eliminate gaps in the drug information network that records the growing methamphetamine problem in the United States. CLARIS is a web-based data collection system for reporting and analysis of methamphetamine lab seizure data used mainly by law enforcement agencies in Illinois. With CLARIS, remote users access the program and centralized database at ICJIA using a web browser. CLARIS is used by the Illinois Methamphetamine Response Teams and other drug enforcement groups who perform methamphetamine lab seizures. Data collected are submitted to Illinois State Police for analysis. Agencies also use CLARIS to file the re-

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*More than 50,000 visitors  
downloaded more than  
100,000 publications from  
the ICJIA website in FY17.*

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quired federal El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) report, and to perform local monthly and annual statistical tabulations.

In FY17, 170 monthly data reports and 6378 lab seizures were entered into CLARIS. These data are useful in determining, among other criteria, the types, numbers, and locations of laboratories seized, manufacturing trends, precursor and chemical sources, the number of children and law enforcement officers affected, and investigative leads. The data also helps agencies to justify and allocate current and future resources.

ICJIA created CLARIS in 2007 with a \$50,000 grant from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics Office of Justice Programs. When combined with Illinois State Police and EPIC data, this comprehensive information-sharing network helps stem the proliferation and sale of methamphetamine by more accurately pinpointing the sources of its production.

## Enhanced Grants Management System

In 2017, ICJIA continued planning for a new, web-based grant management system that maintains current grant management system functions while expanding capabilities for full life-cycle grant management including registration, solicitation, application, review, selection, awarding/contracting, monitoring, communications, modifications, reporting, close-out, and fiscal management processes

ICJIA also continued collaborating with the Illinois Department of Information Technology as it develops a statewide grant management system that will be used by all state grant-issuing agencies. The new system will allow potential grantees to submit applications, forms, data, and other information, and track application progress.

The system also will allow internal (ICJIA) and external (client) document and contract review,



modification, approval, and storage within a paperless environment. In addition, the new system will be compatible with tablets, iPads, and smartphones.

### InfoNet Data Collection

InfoNet is a web-based data collection and reporting system used by victim service providers in Illinois. Providers use InfoNet to enter and report on services provided to victims of domestic and sexual violence, and to produce standardized program and funding reports. The system serves as a grants management system and statewide repository for victim service data. InfoNet helps facilitate continuous strategic planning at state and local levels that supports effective resource allocation and improves services.

ICJIA operates and manages InfoNet, while system use and requirements are collaboratively governed with the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Illinois Department of Human Services and Child Advocacy Centers of Illinois. ICJIA staff provided InfoNet service to 64 domestic violence programs, 30 sexual assault centers, and eight child advocacy centers in FY17. InfoNet data shows these programs provided over 650,000 service hours to more than 64,000 victims across Illinois throughout the fiscal year.

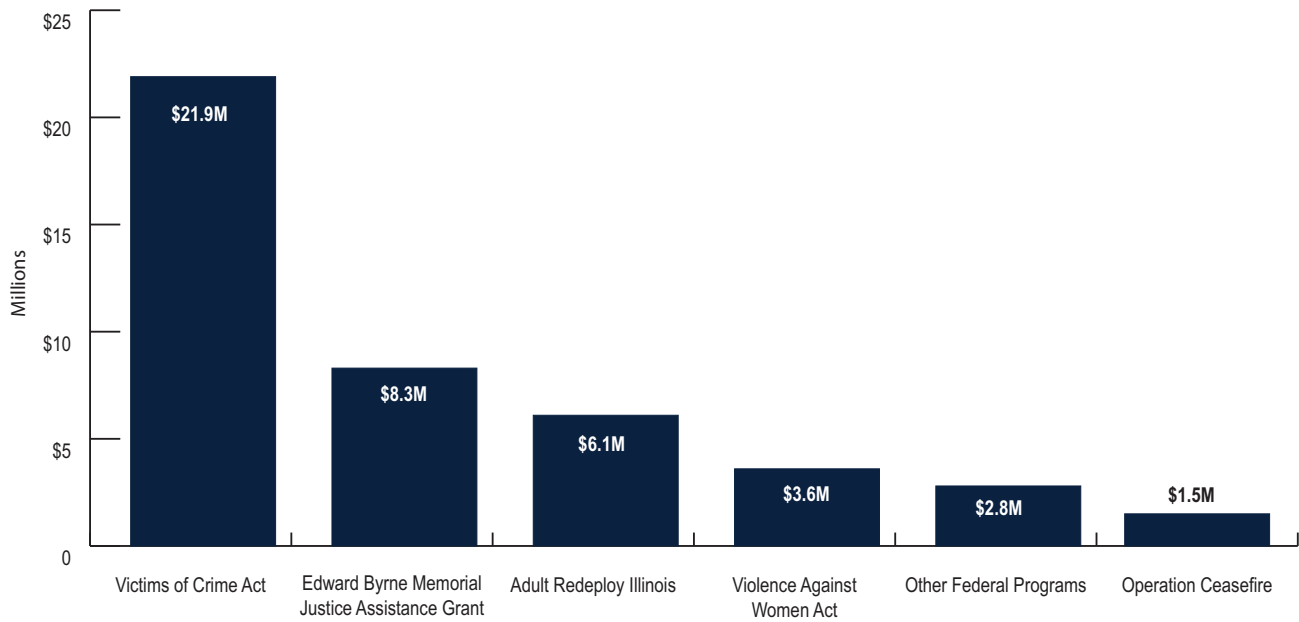
While ICJIA staff responded to hundreds of technical assistance and data requests from InfoNet users and other interested parties in FY17, one of the most notable of uses of InfoNet data was informing findings described in ICJIA's Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee Research Report. Staff conducted

research using InfoNet data with other sources to identify 12 key funding priorities for victims in Illinois. These priorities are guiding statewide victim service funding decisions through 2020.

ICJIA staff also partnered with an information technology vendor to rewrite InfoNet's application code in FY17. InfoNet 2.0 has a new technology platform that will allow more users and evolve to changing needs for the next several years. The new application includes a more robust reporting utility, offering users greater flexibility and more options for extracting data. InfoNet 2.0 is scheduled for release in spring 2018.

# Fiscal Information

## Uses of ICJIA Funding 2017



*Note: Funding source totals do not match grant allocations during specific periods due to timing differences in multi-year sources.*

# Publications

The ICJIA website features a database of more than 800 agency publications. All publications are available for download at [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us). This list reflects materials published between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2017.

## Annual Reports

- Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council 2016 Annual Report (May 2017)
- Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority FY16 Annual Report (April 2017)

## Articles

- Community Violence Prevention Intervention and Suppression (June 2017)
- Study of Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use Among a Sample of Illinois Prisoners (June 2017)
- Victim Needs Assessment (April 2017)
- Reducing Substance Use Disorders and Related Offending: A Continuum of Evidence-Informed Practices in the Criminal Justice System (April 2017)
- Using U.S. Law-Enforcement Data: Promise and Limits in Measuring Human Trafficking (April 2017)
- Study of self-reported synthetic drug use among a sample of Illinois prisoners (February 2017)
- Rethinking Law Enforcement's Role on Drugs: Community Drug Intervention and Diversion Efforts (January 2017)
- National and Illinois Youth Substance Use: Risk Factors, Prevalence, and Treatment (January 2017)
- 2016: Our Year in Review (January 2017)
- A state and national overview of the opioid and heroin crisis (November 2016)
- Preventing Youth Violence: An Evaluation of Youth Guidance's "Becoming a Man" Program (November 2016)
- About Uniform Crime Reporting Program data (September 2016)
- The impact of employment restriction laws on Illinois' convicted felons (August 2016)
- Probable posttraumatic stress disorder in a sample of urban jail detainees (August 2016)
- 24/7 Sobriety Program Summary (July 2016)

## Evaluation

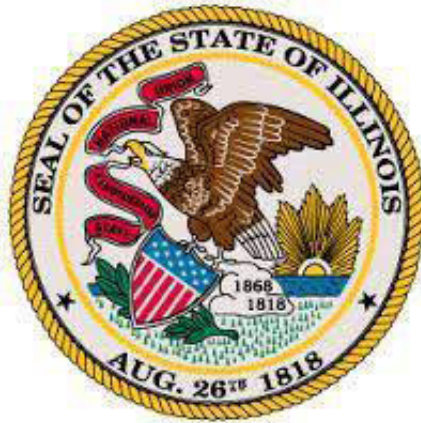
- Evaluation of Chicago Police Department's Crisis Intervention Team for Youth training curriculum: Year 2 (July 2016)

## Research Reports

- Illinois Drug Threat Assessment: A Survey of Police Chiefs and County Sheriffs (March 2017)
- An examination of juvenile sex offenders in the Illinois juvenile justice system (February 2017)
- Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee Research Report (January 2017)
- Housing and Services After Prison: Evaluation of the St. Leonard's House Reentry Program (December 2016)
- Reentry support: Lessons learned from community-based programs (December 2016)
- Juvenile Justice in Illinois, 2014 (September 2016)
- Learning about probation from client perspectives: Feedback from probationers served by Adult Redeploy Illinois-funded program models (September 2016)
- Drug trends and distribution in Illinois: A survey of drug task forces (August 2016)

## Toolkit

- Bridges to Justice: A Community Engagement Toolkit for Adult Diversion Programs (May 2017)



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