

**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY**



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Meeting Notice

Justice Assistance Grants Planning / Budget Committee
Thursday, March 5 – 10:00 a.m.
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 West Adams Street
2nd Floor Conference Room
Chicago, IL 60601

This meeting is for planning purposes only. The Committee will determine if a second planning meeting will be necessary. No designations will be made at this planning meeting.

Agenda

Budget Committee

► Call to Order and Roll Call

Eugene E. Murphy, Jr.
Chair

Welcome / Introduction and Purpose of Meeting

Hon. Anita Alvarez
Vice Chair

1. Explanation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (handout at meeting)

David P. Bradford

2. Legal Unit Presentation – Guidelines and Purpose Areas

Barbara L. Engel

3. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation – Past Priorities and Funding History

Thomas J. Jurkanin

4. Research and Analysis Unit Presentation – General Data and Trends Analysis

Hon. Lisa Madigan

5. Discussion of Priorities

Larry G. Trent

6. Additional Steps / Next Meeting

► Adjourn

**Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority**

Sheldon Sorosky
Chair

Hon. Anita Alvarez
Vice Chair

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 West Adams Street, 7th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG)

JAG = Byrne/ADAA +LLEBG

- The **JAG Program** blends the previous Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program (ADAA) Program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG).

JAG Purpose Areas

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution and courts
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement
- Crime Victim & Witness Programs

JAG Formula

- **State Administering Agency Award** - 60% of the total allocation to the state is awarded to ICJIA as the State Administering Agency.
- ICJIA's award (the 60% portion) also has a "**variable pass-through**" percentage requirement based on criminal justice expenditures, which must be distributed to **units of local government** (broadly defined) (**65.51%** of ARRA JAG funding, changes expected for FFY09).

JAG Formula

- **Local Award** – 40% is awarded directly to eligible units of local government (generally not administered by ICJIA).
- However, ICJIA also receives certain funds from this **40% Local Award**. Of the direct awards to units of local government, funding for those which would have received allocations with **allocations less than \$10,000** is given to ICJIA to designate and administer.

Ineligible Units of Local Gov't

- No award may be made to a **unit of local government** that has not reported **at least three years of data on part 1 violent crimes** of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to the FBI within the last ten years.

Variable Pass-Through Variation

- If ICJIA wishes to fund a program that will be **administered by the state** but will come from the **LOCAL** variable pass-through (coming to ICJIA from the funding to local units of government which would receive less than \$10,000), it may if the project will **directly benefit** a unit(s) of local government, and each local jurisdiction to benefit **voluntarily signs a waiver**.
- This **waiver must certify** that the local jurisdiction:
 - **recognizes** that the funds are set aside for **local use**;
 - **believes** that the program will provide a **direct local benefit**; and
 - **agrees** that funding the program at state level is in the **best interests of the unit of local government**.

JAG Award Life

- JAG awards normally have a life of 4 years in total. The ARRA status appears to require that funds be obligated by Sept. 30, 2010 and spent no later than 45 days thereafter. The DOJ counsel's opinion is that the normal four year period would apply. ICJIA is seeking further clarification as to the life of the ARRA JAG funds.

JAG Trust Fund

- JAG awards are **distributed up front** instead of on a reimbursement basis, giving ICJIA immediate control over JAG funds.
- ICJIA must establish a **Trust Fund** into which JAG funds must be deposited. The Trust Fund will **earn interest**.

No Supplanting

- JAG funds must be used to **increase/supplement existing funds for programs**, and cannot replace/supplant nonfederal funds appropriated for the same purposes.

Performance Metrics

To maintain transparency and accountability of ARRA funding, DOJ has established detailed performance metrics for each of eight activity areas common to all purpose areas.

Activity Areas

The activity Areas are:

1. Conduct state and local initiatives
2. Provide training
3. Provide technical assistance
4. Employee personnel (new or overtime)
5. Purchase equipment or supplies
6. Purchase additional contractual services
7. Develop, implement or improve information
8. Conduct research, evaluation or product development

Other JAG Requirements

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



QUESTIONS?



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

300 W. Adams Street • Suite 700 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

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

DATE: March 3, 2009

RE: **Funding Histories of the Byrne Program and Other Federal Funds**

Overview

The following charts illustrate the analyses described below:

1. Charts 1 – 5: Overview of all Federal Awards for Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2003 through 2008.
2. Charts 6 – 8: Reviews of percentages and allocations of Byrne Program funds by JAG Purpose Area.
3. Charts 9 – 11: Reviews of percentages and allocations by Component of all Federal Funding
4. Charts 12 – 14: Reviews of percentages and allocations by Component of Byrne Program funds.
5. Charts 15 – 17: Reviews of percentages and allocations of Byrne Program Law Enforcement Component funds by Program Focus.
6. Charts 18 – 20: Reviews of percentage and allocations of Byrne Program funds by Region.

Each analysis consists of three parts:

- A. Analysis of funds to grants active at any time from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008.
- B. Analysis of funds derived from Federal Fiscal Year 2003 through 2007 Federal Awards.
- C. Analysis of allocations to grants currently open (not including pending grants).

Regional Allocations

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

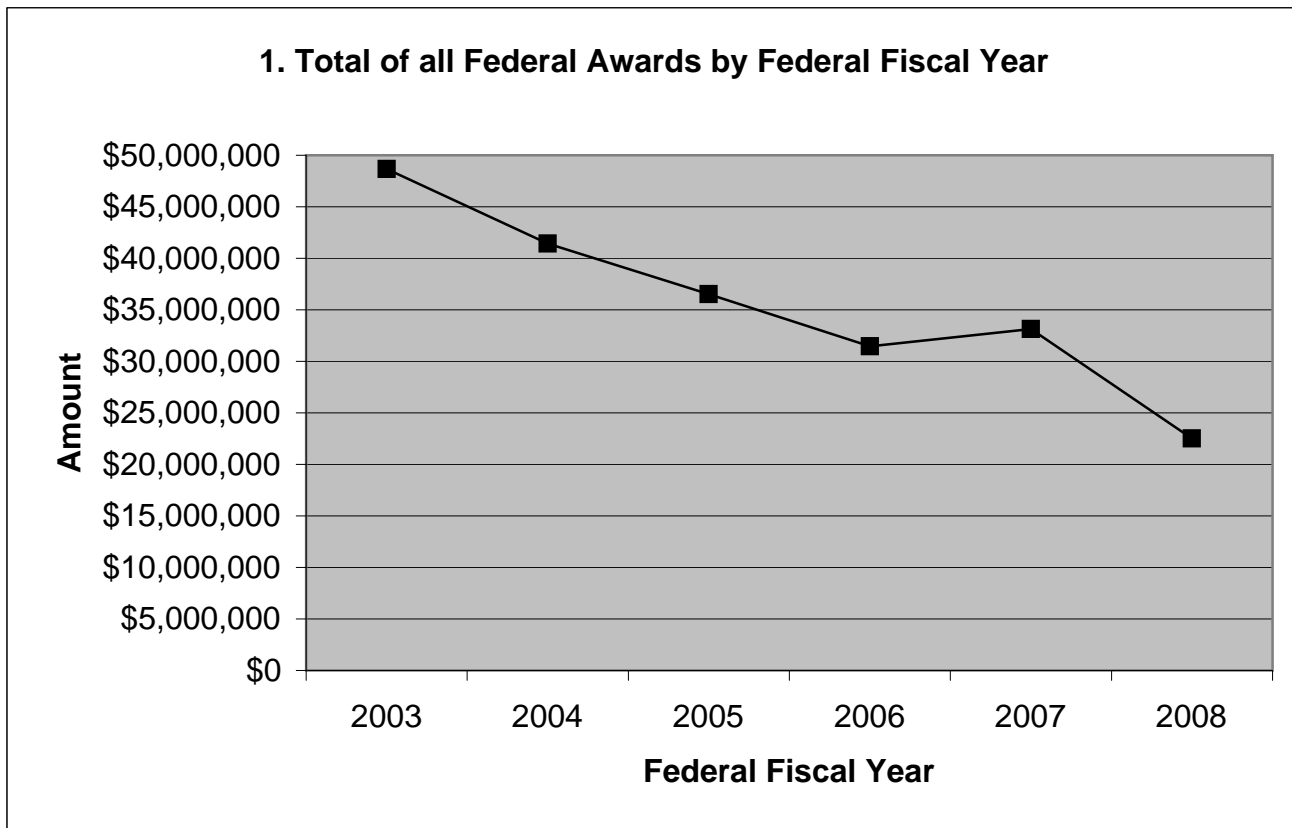
- Collar Counties
- Collar and Rural Counties
- Collar and Urban Counties
- Cook County
- Cook and Collar Counties
- Cook, Collar and Urban Counties
- Rural Counties
- Rural and Urban Counties
- Statewide

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

Other Notes

At the time that these charts were drafted, no funds had been designated to any grantees from the JAG FFY08 award.

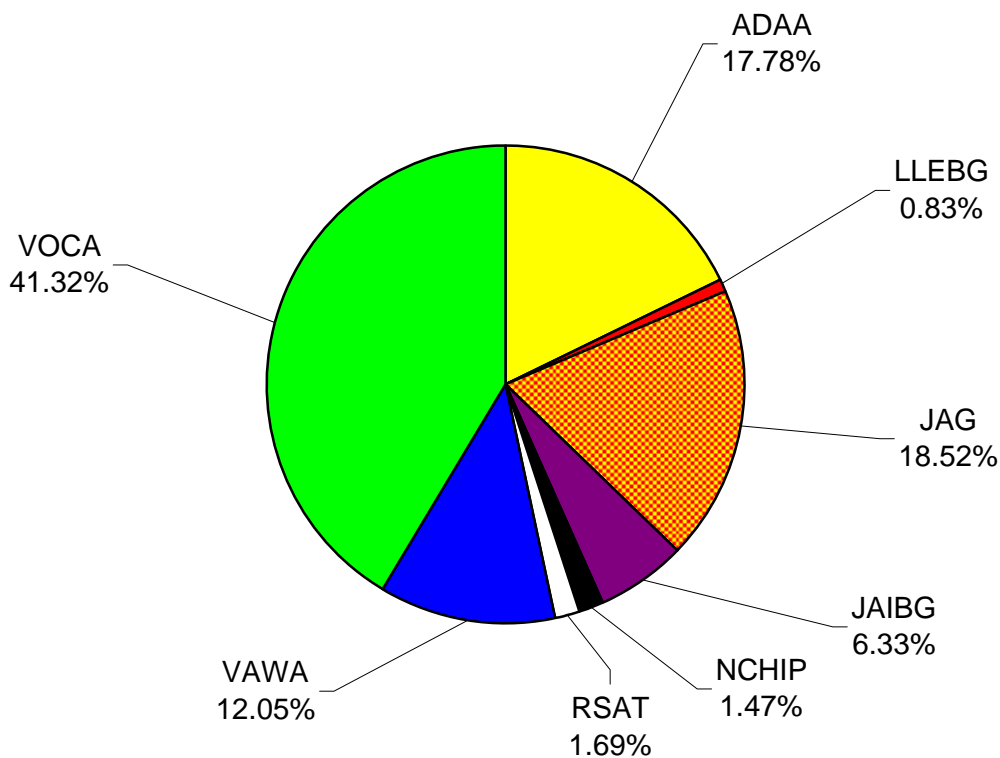
At the time that these charts were drafted, approximately \$2,000,000 in JAG FFY05 through FFY08 funds had been set aside for formula allocations to local law enforcement agencies. These funds were meant for direct formula awards to units of local government in Illinois, as administered by the Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA), but fell under the \$10,000 threshold for direct funding as indicated by the Federal formula. These funds are to be administered by ICJIA, but must be made available for local units of government not receiving direct JAG funding under the Federal formula. With the exception of funds set aside from the JAG FFY05 award, recipients of and uses for those funds had not yet been determined and so were not included.



FFY	Total Amount
2003	\$48,668,958.00
2004	\$41,428,410.00
2005	\$36,530,395.00
2006	\$31,473,410.00
2007	\$33,142,342.00
2008	\$22,523,114.00
TOTAL	\$213,766,629.00

This chart indicates the total amounts of the federal awards issued to the Authority per federal fiscal year. These figures include both administrative and program funds. Funds represented are: the Byrne/Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA), the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) program, the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) program, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA).

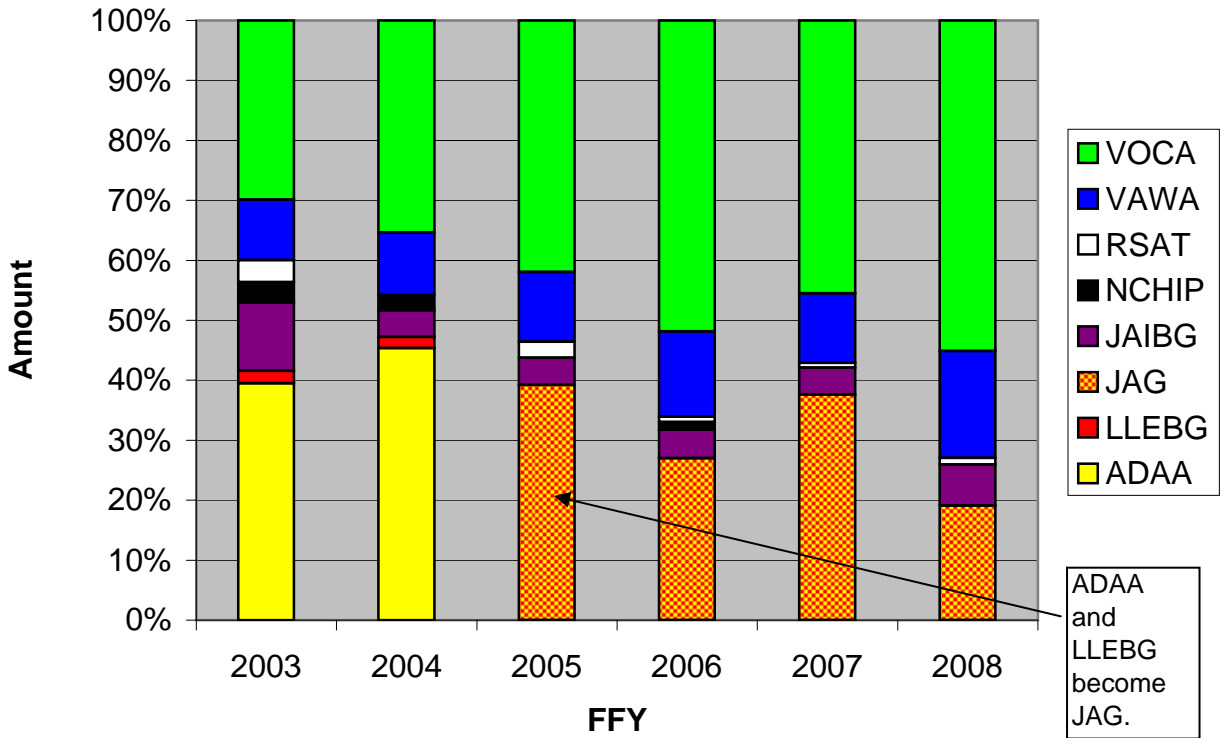
2. Federal Awards FFY 2003 - 2008, Percentage of Total



Fund Short Name	Award Amount
ADAA	\$38,010,590.00
LLEBG	\$1,774,935.00
JAG	\$39,593,325.00
JAIBG	\$13,535,742.00
NCHIP	\$3,146,182.00
RSAT	\$3,605,791.00
VAWA	\$25,761,064.00
VOCA	\$88,339,000.00
TOTAL	\$213,766,629.00

This chart indicates the percentage of the total of all federal awards described above for federal fiscal years 2003 through 2008, provided by each federal program.

3. Federal Fund Award Percentages Per Federal Fiscal Year



This chart indicates the percentages of the totals of all federal awards for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2005, described above provided by each federal program broken down by federal fiscal year.

Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
2006	ADAA	\$0.00
2007	ADAA	\$0.00
2008	ADAA	\$0.00

ADAA TOTAL \$38,010,590.00

2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
2006	LLEBG	\$0.00
2007	LLEBG	\$0.00
2008	LLEBG	\$0.00

LLEBG TOTAL \$1,774,935.00

2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,323,885.00
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000.00
2007	JAG	\$12,469,262.00
2008	JAG	\$4,299,178.00

JAG TOTAL \$39,593,325.00

2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842.00
2004	JAIBG	\$1,830,200.00
2005	JAIBG	\$1,663,000.00
2006	JAIBG	\$1,489,000.00
2007	JAIBG	\$1,477,100.00
2008	JAIBG	\$1,544,600.00
JAIBG TOTAL		\$13,535,742.00

2003	NCHIP	\$1,669,000.00
2004	NCHIP	\$1,069,000.00
2005	NCHIP	\$0.00
2006	NCHIP	\$408,182.00
2007	NCHIP	\$0.00
2008	NCHIP	\$0.00
NCHIP TOTAL		\$3,146,182.00

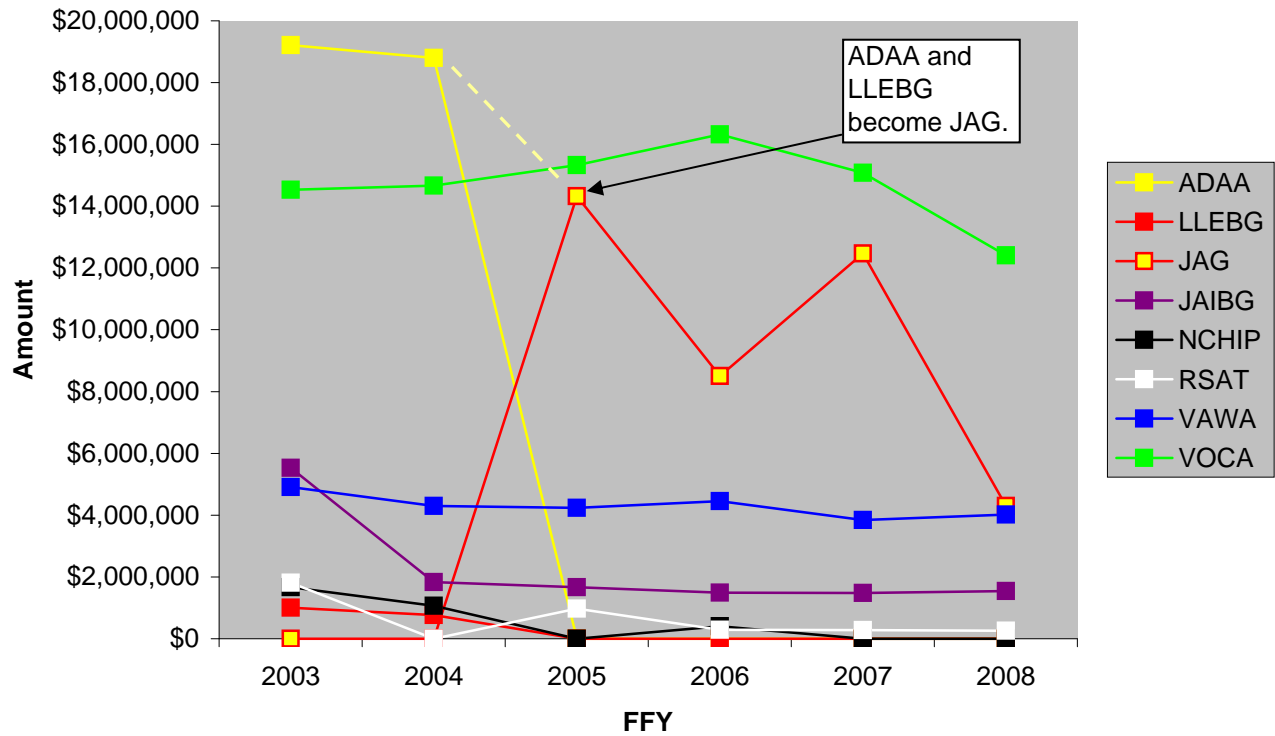
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801.00
2004	RSAT	\$0.00
2005	RSAT	\$977,510.00
2006	RSAT	\$288,870.00
2007	RSAT	\$276,825.00
2008	RSAT	\$254,785.00
RSAT TOTAL		\$3,605,791.00

2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000.00
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000.00
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000.00
2006	VAWA	\$4,458,358.00
2007	VAWA	\$3,842,155.00
2008	VAWA	\$4,013,551.00
VAWA TOTAL		\$25,761,064.00

2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000.00
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000.00
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000.00
2006	VOCA	\$16,328,000.00
2007	VOCA	\$15,077,000.00
2008	VOCA	\$12,411,000.00
VOCA TOTAL		\$88,339,000.00

GRAND TOTAL **\$213,766,629.00**

4. Federal Fund Award Total Amounts per Federal Fiscal Year



This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2005 by each federal program described above broken down by federal fiscal year.

Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
2006	ADAA	\$0.00
2007	ADAA	\$0.00
2008	ADAA	\$0.00
ADAA TOTAL		\$38,010,590.00

2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
2006	LLEBG	\$0.00
2007	LLEBG	\$0.00
2008	LLEBG	\$0.00
LLEBG TOTAL		\$1,774,935.00

2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,323,885.00
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000.00
2007	JAG	\$12,469,262.00
2008	JAG	\$4,299,178.00
JAG TOTAL		\$39,593,325.00

2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842.00
2004	JAIBG	\$1,830,200.00
2005	JAIBG	\$1,663,000.00
2006	JAIBG	\$1,489,000.00
2007	JAIBG	\$1,477,100.00
2008	JAIBG	\$1,544,600.00
JAIBG TOTAL		\$13,535,742.00

2003	NCHIP	\$1,669,000.00
2004	NCHIP	\$1,069,000.00
2005	NCHIP	\$0.00
2006	NCHIP	\$408,182.00
2007	NCHIP	\$0.00
2008	NCHIP	\$0.00
NCHIP TOTAL		\$3,146,182.00

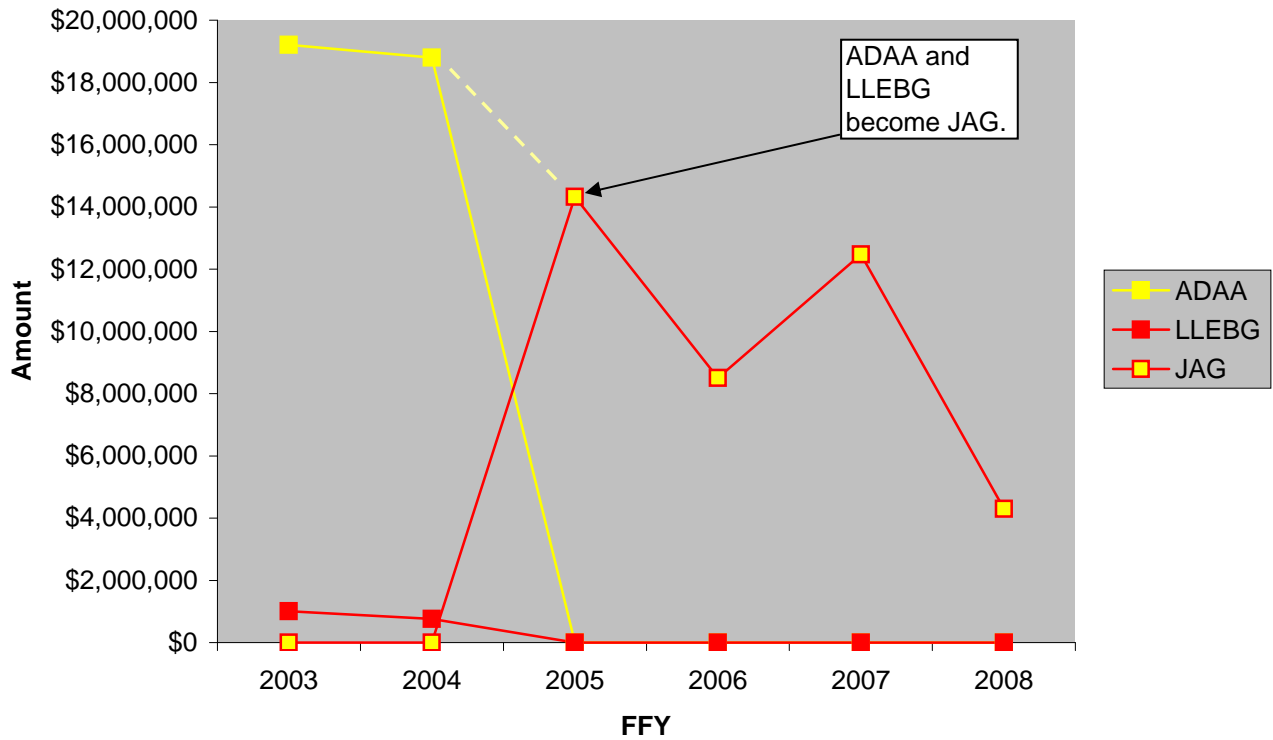
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801.00
2004	RSAT	\$0.00
2005	RSAT	\$977,510.00
2006	RSAT	\$288,870.00
2007	RSAT	\$276,825.00
2008	RSAT	\$254,785.00
RSAT TOTAL		\$3,605,791.00

2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000.00
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000.00
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000.00
2006	VAWA	\$4,458,358.00
2007	VAWA	\$3,842,155.00
2008	VAWA	\$4,013,551.00
VAWA TOTAL		\$25,761,064.00

2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000.00
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000.00
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000.00
2006	VOCA	\$16,328,000.00
2007	VOCA	\$15,077,000.00
2008	VOCA	\$12,411,000.00
VOCA TOTAL		\$88,339,000.00

GRAND TOTAL **\$213,766,629.00**

5. ADAA & LLEBG vs. JAG Award Totals per Federal Fiscal Year



This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2003 through 2008 by the ADAA, LLEBG, and JAG programs only, broken down by federal fiscal year.

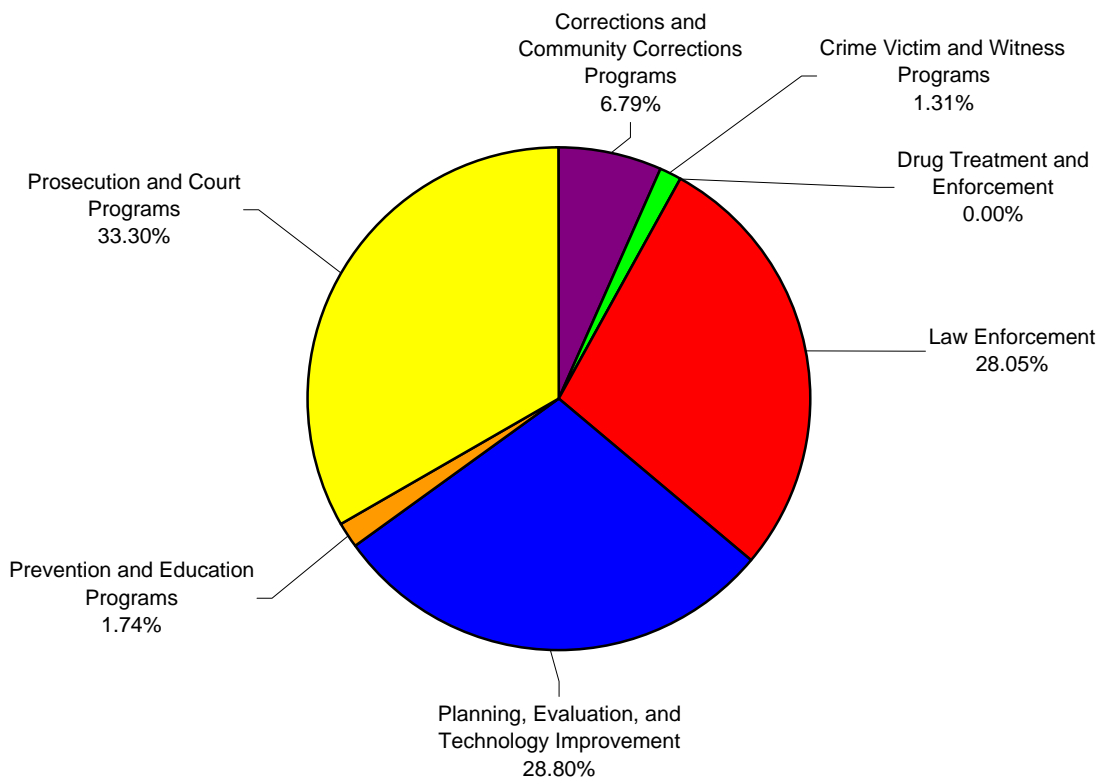
Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
2006	ADAA	\$0.00
2007	ADAA	\$0.00
2008	ADAA	\$0.00
ADAA TOTAL		\$38,010,590.00

2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
2006	LLEBG	\$0.00
2007	LLEBG	\$0.00
2008	LLEBG	\$0.00
LLEBG TOTAL		\$1,774,935.00

2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,323,885.00
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000.00
2007	JAG	\$12,469,262.00
2008	JAG	\$4,299,178.00
JAG TOTAL		\$39,593,325.00

GRAND TOTAL **\$79,378,850.00**

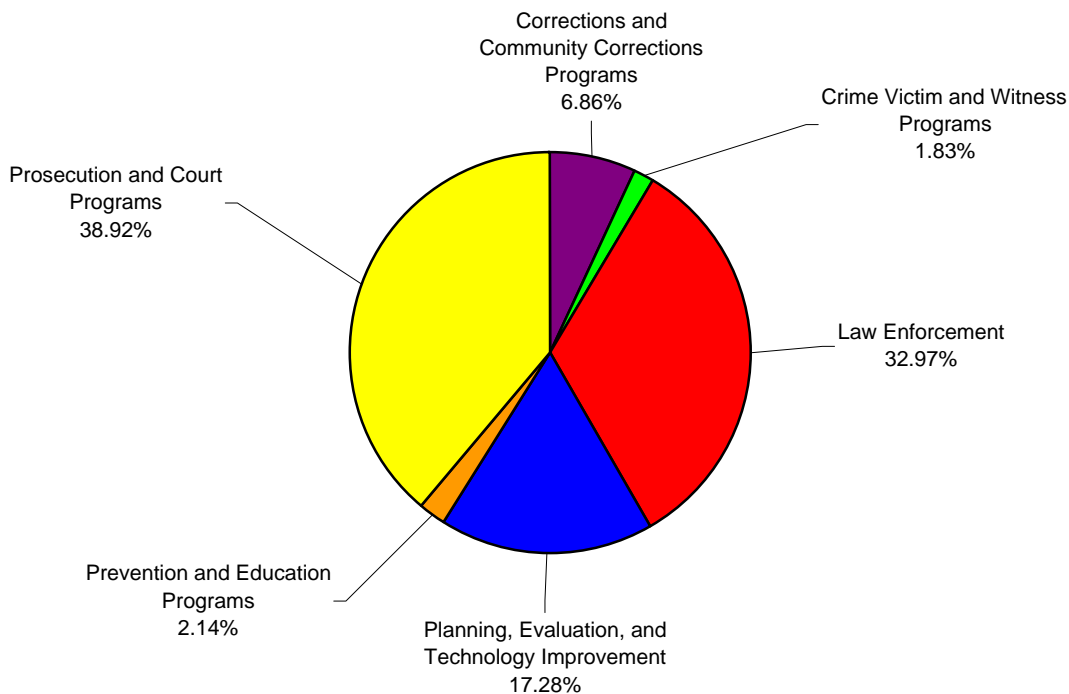
6. Total Byrne Dollars Designated by JAG Purpose Area 2003 - 2008



PurposeTitle	Total Dollars Designated
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	\$6,980,806
Crime Victim and Witness Programs	\$1,349,244
Drug Treatment and Enforcement	\$2,435
Law Enforcement	\$28,840,064
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement	\$29,608,580
Prevention and Education Programs	\$1,784,315
Prosecution and Court Programs	\$34,232,974
TOTAL	\$102,798,419

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of Byrne Program funds, including JAG and ADAA funds, by JAG purpose area, of all Byrne Program grants that were active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2008.

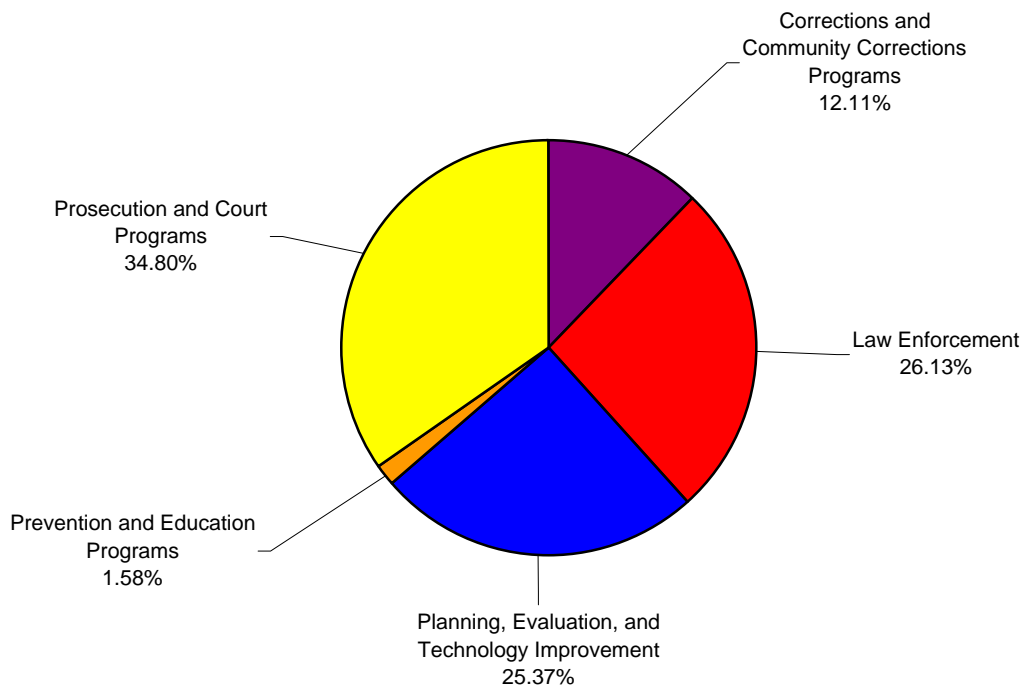
7. Total Byrne Dollars Designated by JAG Purpose Area from FFY03 - FFY07 Federal Awards



PurposeTitle	Total Dollars Designated
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	\$4,022,128
Crime Victim and Witness Programs	\$1,070,005
Law Enforcement	\$19,318,476
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement	\$10,127,157
Prevention and Education Programs	\$1,253,297
Prosecution and Court Programs	\$22,804,962
TOTAL	\$58,596,025

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of Byrne Program funds, including JAG and ADAA funds, by JAG purpose area, of all Byrne Program grants that were made using ADAA FFY03 and FFY04 and JAG FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 funds. Pending grants not included.

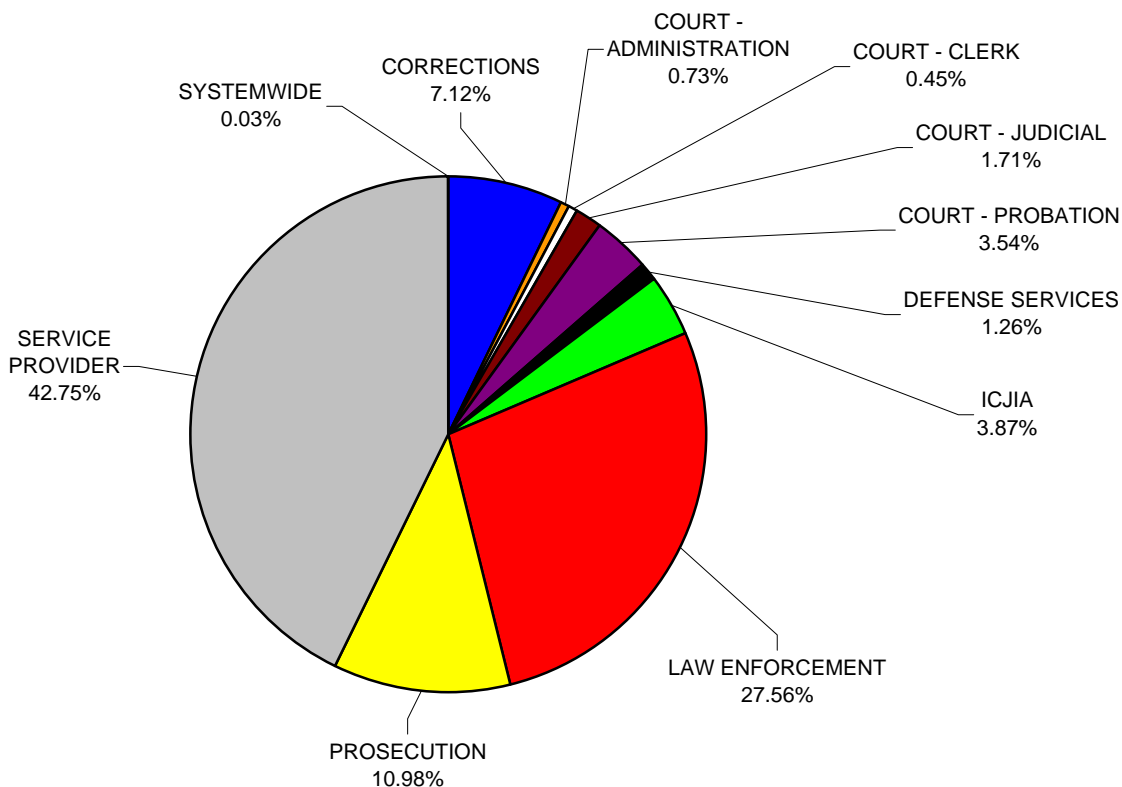
8. Total Byrne Dollars Currently Designated by JAG Purpose Area



Purpose Title	Total Dollars Designated
Corrections and Community Corrections Programs	\$1,304,624
Law Enforcement	\$2,815,483
Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement	\$2,733,949
Prevention and Education Programs	\$170,500
Prosecution and Court Programs	\$3,749,984
TOTAL	\$10,774,540

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of Byrne Program funds by JAG purpose area, of all Byrne Program grants currently open. Pending grants not included.

9. Total Designations by Component*, All Federal Programs, 2003 - 2008

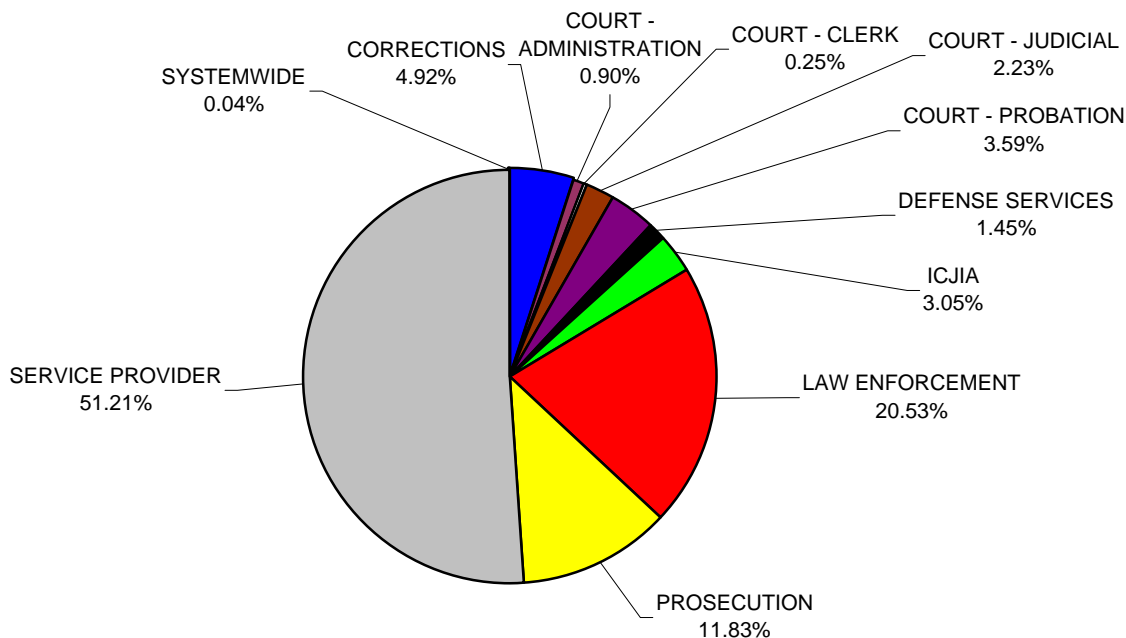


COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$21,331,811
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$2,194,278
COURT - CLERK	\$1,346,522
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$5,109,393
COURT - PROBATION	\$10,618,047
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$3,779,576
ICJIA	\$11,595,816
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$82,561,357
PROSECUTION	\$32,904,777
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$128,078,445
SYSTEMWIDE	\$82,308
TOTAL	\$299,602,329

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Act funding is not included.

*For the purposes of this memo, a component is defined as a discipline within the criminal justice system, i.e. corrections, courts, law enforcement, prosecution, provision of services, and information

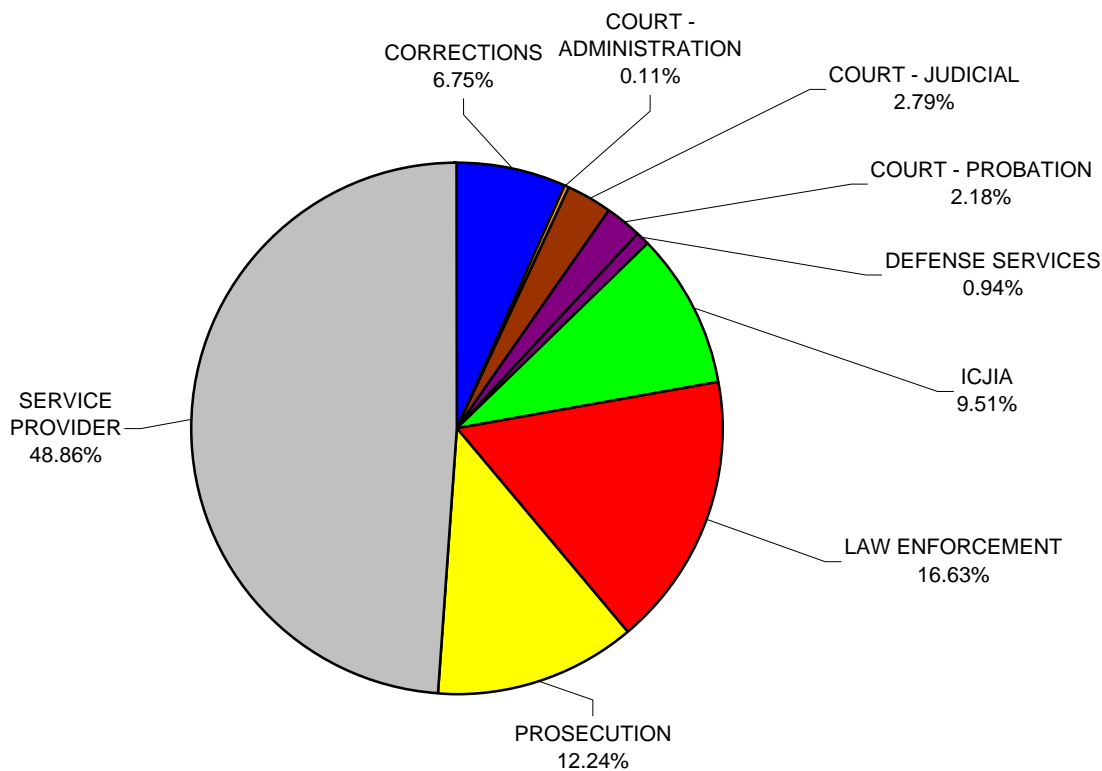
10. Total Desigantions by Component, All Federal Programs, from FFY03 Through FFY07 Federal Awards



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$8,067,587
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$1,479,421
COURT - CLERK	\$408,182
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$3,658,527
COURT - PROBATION	\$5,896,949
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$2,372,646
ICJIA	\$5,009,480
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$33,669,104
PROSECUTION	\$19,411,389
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$83,998,674
SYSTEMWIDE	\$66,308
TOTAL	\$164,038,267

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of all Federal Program funds, by component, of all grants that were made using FFY03 through FFY07 funds. Pending grants not included.

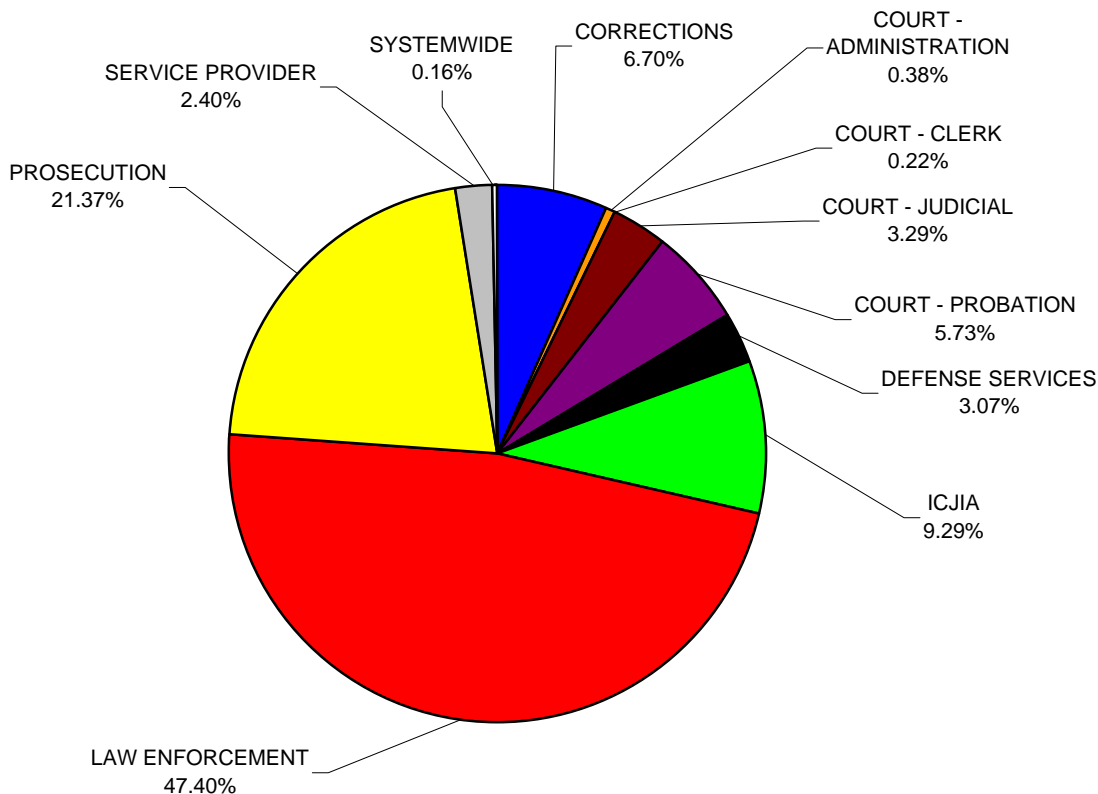
11. Total Current Designations by Component, All Federal Programs



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$1,940,176
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$30,580
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$801,258
COURT - PROBATION	\$626,936
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$270,529
ICJIA	\$2,733,949
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$4,783,907
PROSECUTION	\$3,520,484
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$14,052,044
TOTAL	\$28,759,863

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above for grants that were open (active) on March 1, 2009, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Pending grants are not included.

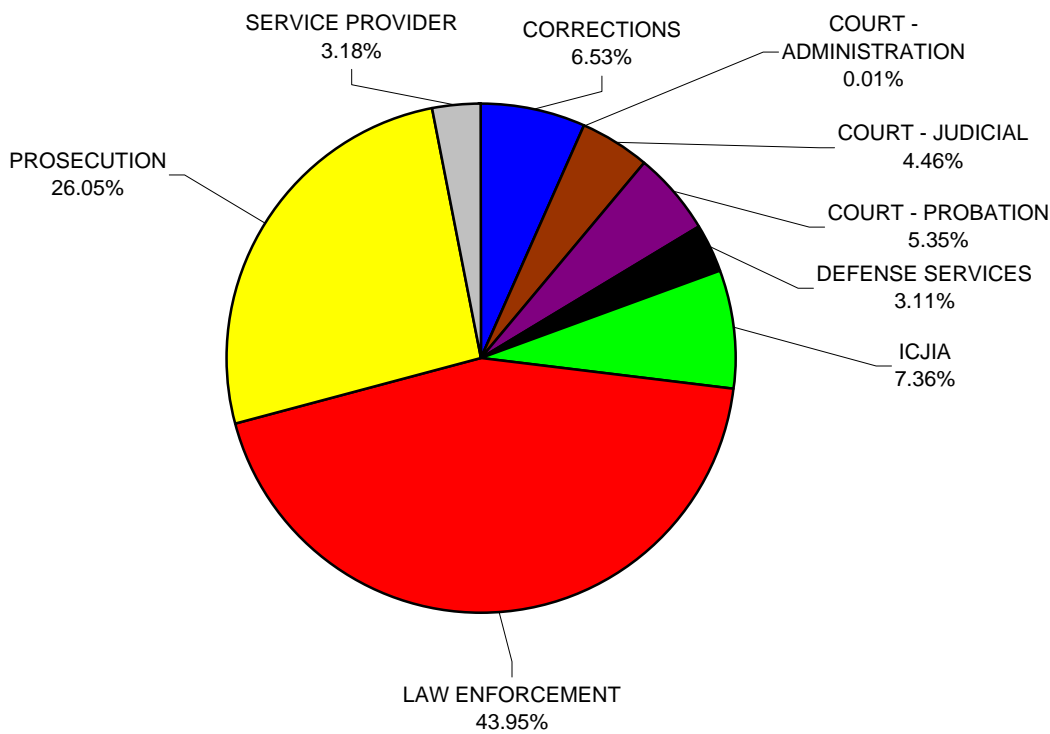
12. Total Byrne Designations by Component 2003 - 2008



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$6,891,482
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$390,946
COURT - CLERK	\$224,480
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$3,383,130
COURT - PROBATION	\$5,886,327
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$3,153,869
ICJIA	\$9,545,724
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$48,723,821
PROSECUTION	\$21,964,609
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$2,466,846
SYSTEMWIDE	\$167,185
TOTAL	\$102,798,418.62

This chart indicates the distribution of Byrne funds, including ADAA and JAG funds, for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

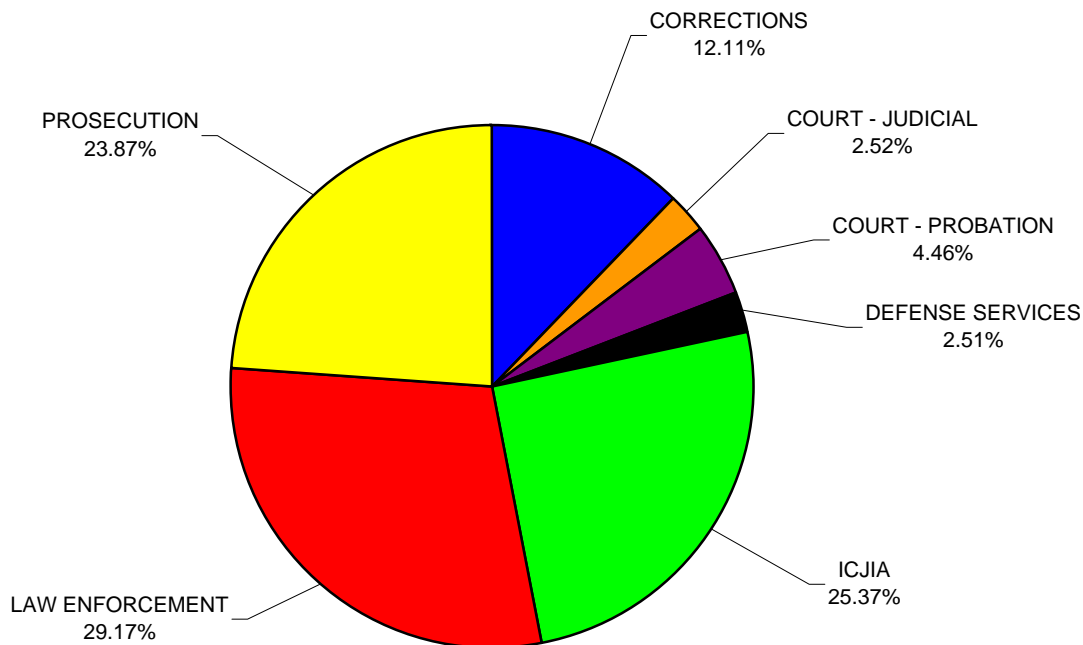
13. Total Byrne Designations by Component from FFY03 Through FFY07 Federal Awards



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$3,826,718
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$5,913
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$2,612,525
COURT - PROBATION	\$3,136,766
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,819,742
ICJIA	\$4,315,146
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$25,752,427
PROSECUTION	\$15,261,373
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$1,865,415
TOTAL	\$58,596,025.00

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of Byrne Program funds, including JAG and ADAA funds, by component, of all Byrne Program grants that were made using ADAA FFY03 and FFY04 and JAG FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 funds. Pending grants not included.

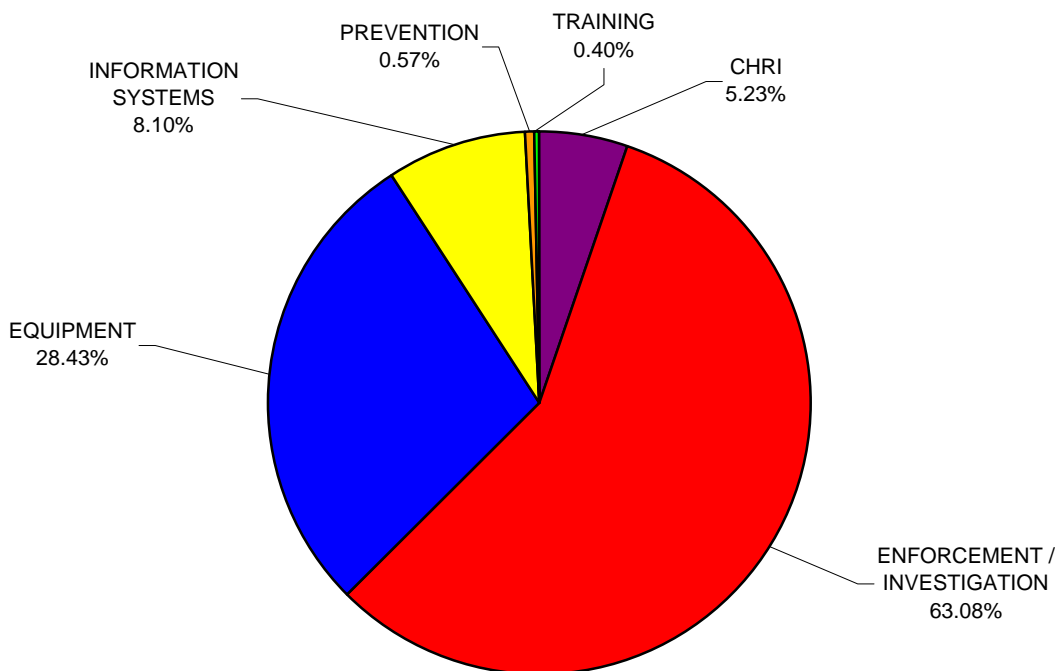
14. Total Byrne Current Designations by Component



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$1,304,624
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$271,238
COURT - PROBATION	\$480,162
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$270,529
ICJIA	\$2,733,949
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$3,142,398
PROSECUTION	\$2,571,640
TOTAL	\$10,774,540.00

This chart indicates the distribution of JAG funds for grants that were open (active) status on March 1, 2009, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed. Pending grants not included.

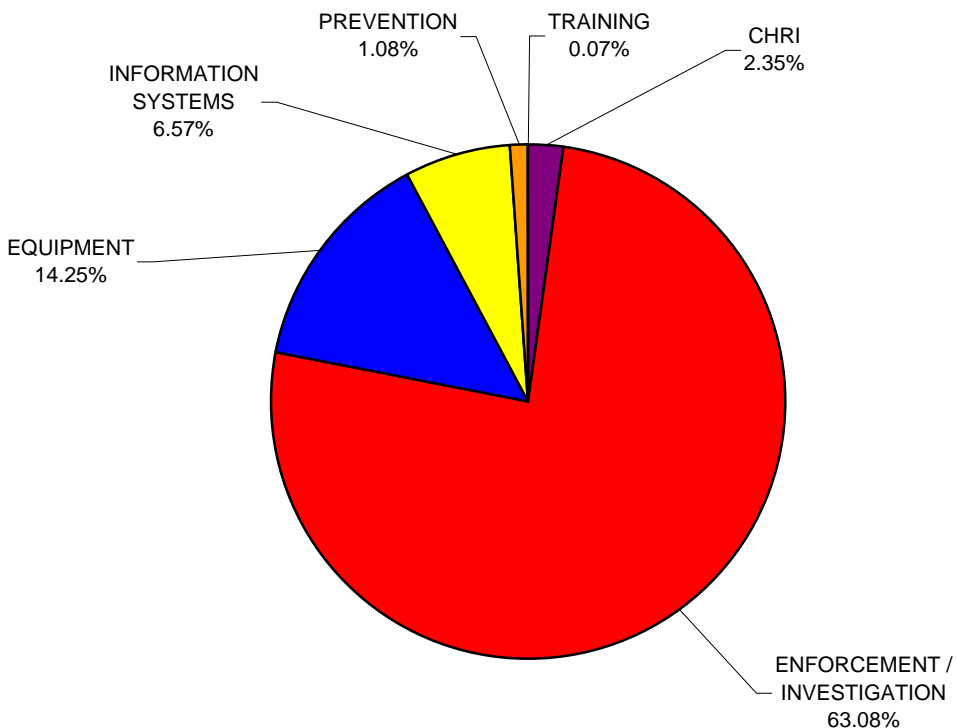
**15. Byrne Law Enforcement Fund Distribution by Program Focus
 2003 - 2008**



PROGRAM FOCUS	LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION
CHRI	\$2,550,194
ENFORCEMENT / INVESTIGATION	\$27,905,704
EQUIPMENT	\$13,852,732
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$3,945,258
PREVENTION	\$277,378
TRAINING	\$192,556
TOTAL	\$48,723,821.17

This chart indicates the distribution of Byrne Program funds, including ADAA and JAG funds, for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008, as they were designated to law enforcement component programs serving the program focuses listed.

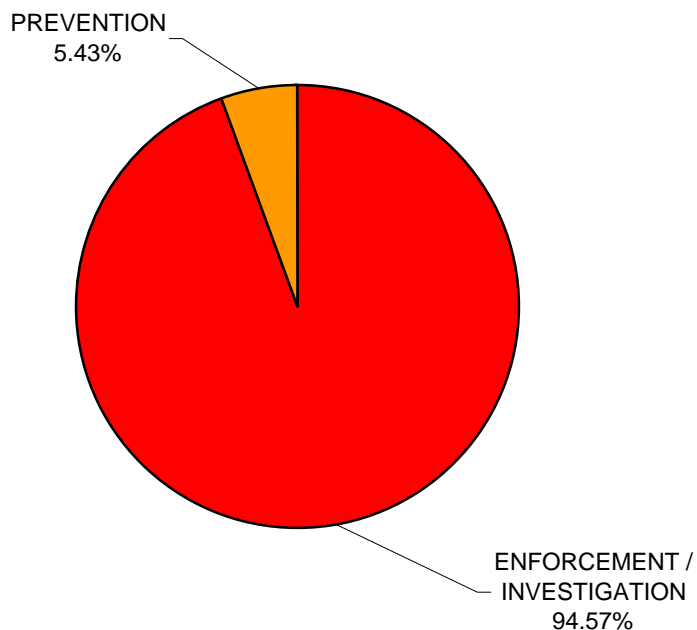
**16. Byrne Law Enforcement Fund Distribution by Program Focus
 from FFY03 Through FFY07 Federal Awards**



PROGRAM FOCUS	LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION
CHRI	\$605,256
ENFORCEMENT / INVESTIGATION	\$19,490,441
EQUIPMENT	\$3,668,893
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$1,692,209
PREVENTION	\$277,378
TRAINING	\$18,250
TOTAL	\$25,752,427.00

This chart indicates the distribution of Byrne Program funds, including ADAA and JAG funds, of all Byrne Program grants that were made using ADAA FFY03 and FFY04 and JAG FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 funds, as they were designated to law enforcement component programs serving the program focuses listed.

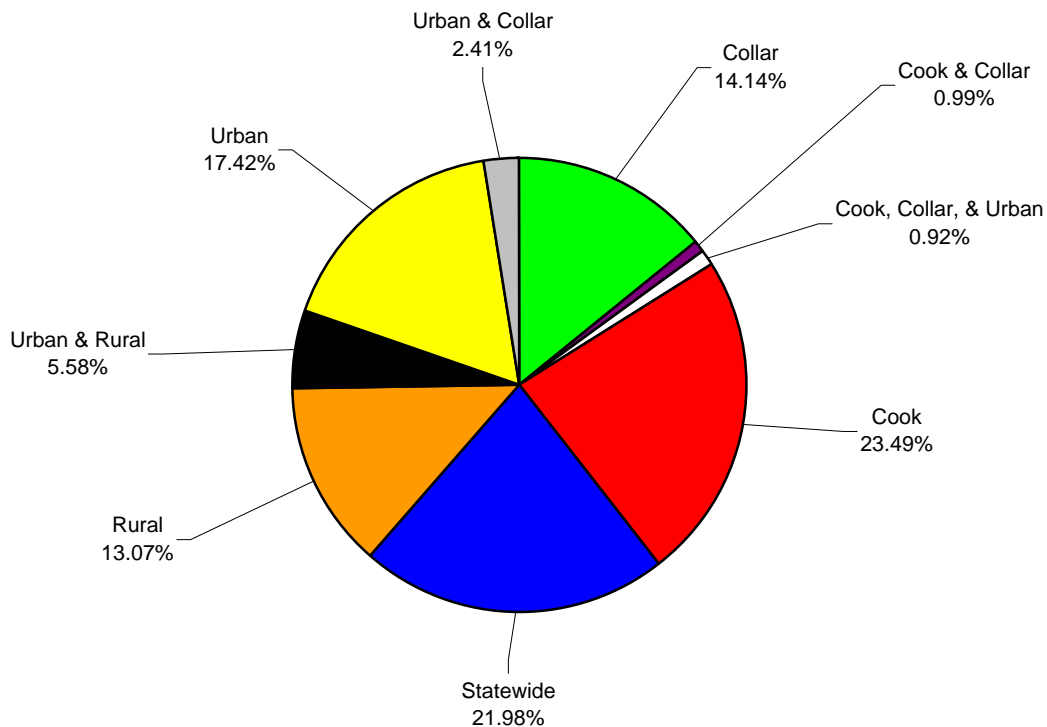
17. Current JAG Law Enforcement Fund Distribution by Program Focus



PROGRAM FOCUS	LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND DISTRIBUTION
ENFORCEMENT / INVESTIGATION	\$2,971,898
PREVENTION	\$170,500
TOTAL	\$3,142,398.00

This chart indicates the distribution of JAG funds for grants that were open (active) on March 1, 2009, as they were designated to law enforcement component programs serving the program focuses listed. Pending grants not included.

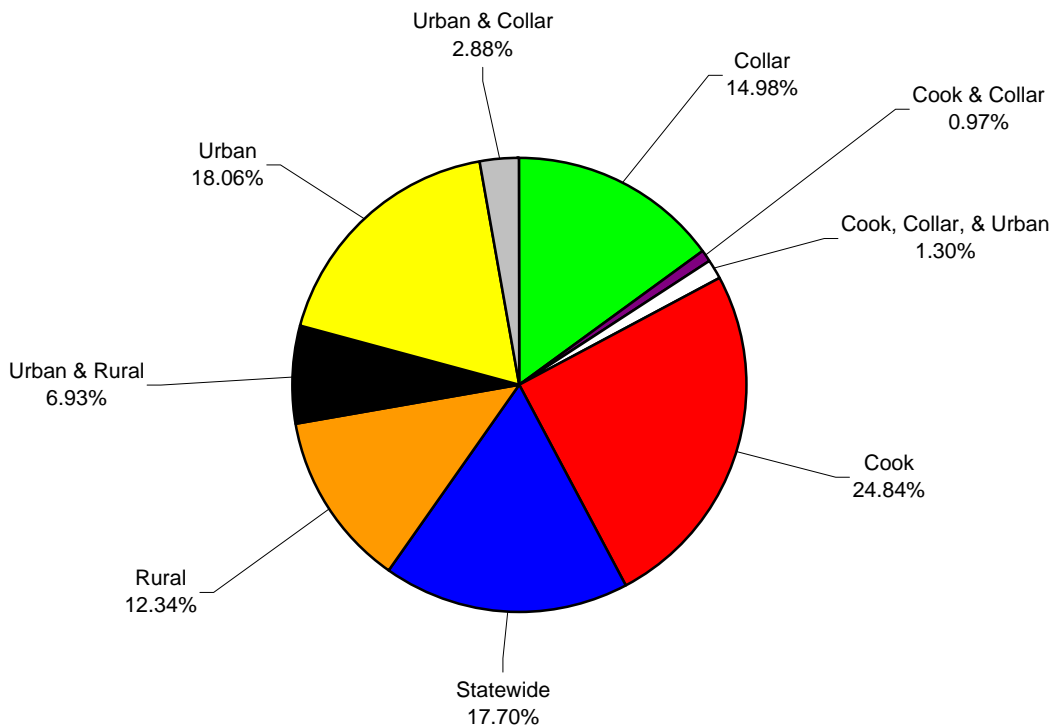
18. Total Byrne (ADAA & JAG) Designations by Region 2003 - 2008



Region	Total Designation
Collar	\$14,525,225
Cook & Collar	\$1,013,455
Cook, Collar, & Urban	\$946,959
Cook	\$24,131,630
Statewide	\$22,580,096
Rural	\$13,431,704
Urban & Rural	\$5,729,831
Urban	\$17,892,062
Urban & Collar	\$2,477,778
TOTAL	\$102,728,739.62

This chart indicates the distribution of Byrne (ADAA and JAG) funds for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2008, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed.

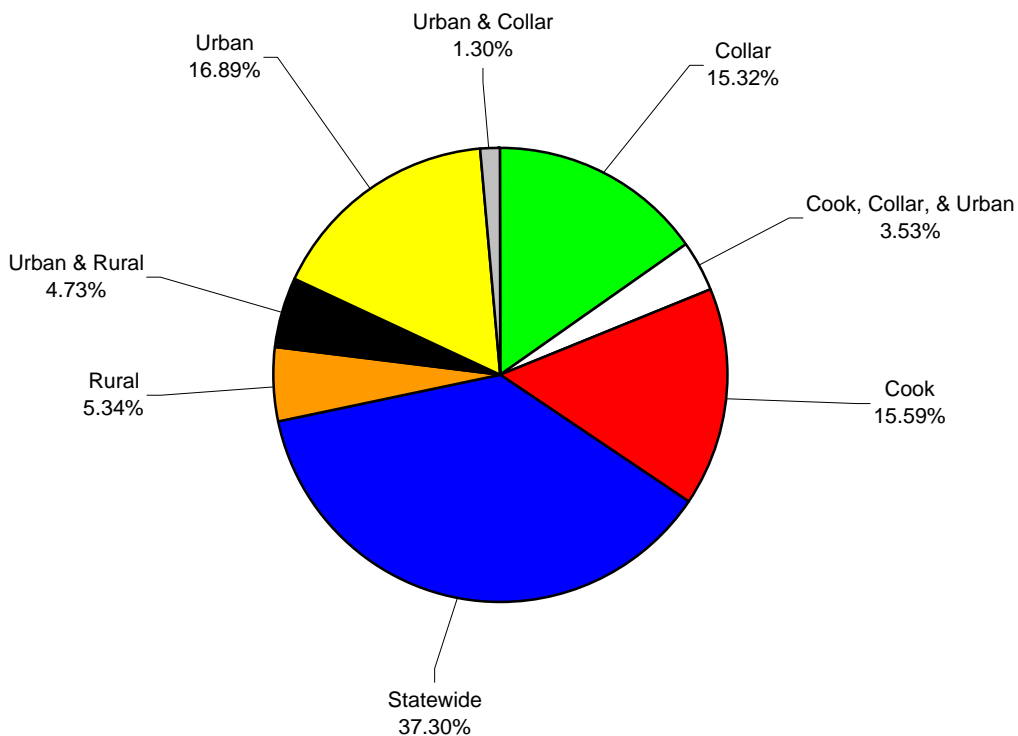
19. Total Byrne (ADAA & JAG) Designations by Region from FFY03 Through FFY07 Federal Awards



Region	Total Designation
Collar	\$8,777,825
Cook & Collar	\$570,330
Cook, Collar, & Urban	\$760,324
Cook	\$14,555,963
Statewide	\$10,370,029
Rural	\$7,228,508
Urban & Rural	\$4,062,400
Urban	\$10,581,903
Urban & Collar	\$1,688,743
TOTAL	\$58,596,025.00

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage of Byrne Program funds, including JAG and ADAA funds, by region, of all Byrne Program grants that were made using ADAA FFY03 and FFY04 and JAG FFY05, FFY06, and FFY07 funds. Pending grants not included.

20. Total Byrne (ADAA & JAG) Current Designations by Region



Region	Total Designation
Collar	\$1,651,033
Cook, Collar, & Urban	\$380,162
Cook	\$1,679,504
Statewide	\$4,018,440
Rural	\$575,645
Urban & Rural	\$510,065
Urban	\$1,820,021
Urban & Collar	\$139,670
TOTAL	\$10,774,540.00

This chart indicates the distribution of JAG funds for grants that were in open (active) status on March 1, 2009, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed. Pending grants not included.

Justice Assistance Grant Planning Materials

**Illinois crime and criminal justice trends,
1997-2007**

Prepared by

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Erica Hughes
Idetta Phillips**

**Research & Analysis Unit
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**

March 2009

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ILLINOIS CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

The following pages present brief snapshots of crime and criminal justice trends at state and regional levels. These are intended to present overviews drawn from available data.

Population and demographic shifts

Between 2000 and 2007, the population of Illinois was estimated to increase 3 percent, less than the 7 percent increase in the United States as a whole. The self-identified Hispanic or Latino population grew to be about equal to the black or African American population for the first time in state history. There were an estimated 9 million white residents, 1.8 million black residents, and 1.8 million Hispanic residents (of any race) in Illinois in 2007.

New geographic regional breakdowns for trend analysis

In 2007, 31 Illinois counties were categorized as urban, an increase from 22 counties in 1997. To standardize county categories over time, the following geographic regional breakdowns were used in this analysis: Cook; northern counties outside of Cook; central counties; and southern counties. The map in Appendix A shows these regions. These regions coincide with the geographic areas of the three divisions of the United States District Courts of Illinois.

Decline in statewide index violent and property crime rates

Over the last decade, Illinois crime trends have paralleled nationwide trends. In 2007, both violent and property crime rates dropped in the state for the 13th consecutive year. Compared to 1997, the statewide total index offense rate was 28 percent lower in 2007. Violent offense rates decreased dramatically in Cook County (44 percent) compared to the rest of the state. These crimes include the violent crimes of murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault/battery. Violent crimes accounted for 15 percent of total crimes reported statewide. The property crime rates for burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson also declined across the state, by 24 percent since 1997.

Decline in statewide index violent and property arrest rates

Arrest rates for both violent and property offenses also have declined since 1997, by an average of 30 percent. Violent arrest rates declined the most in the southern region of Illinois, where drug problems, particularly meth, occupied more law enforcement resources over the last 10 years.

Increase in statewide drug arrest rates

Drug arrests for cannabis, controlled substances and drug paraphernalia have increased since the late 1980s. Between 1997 and 2007, index drug arrests increased 12 percent statewide, and as much as 53 percent in the southern Illinois region. Methamphetamine

use, manufacture, and distribution in that region has been well documented. In terms of drug type, arrests for cannabis increased at twice the rate of controlled substances over the last 10 years, particularly in Cook County. Data from the metropolitan enforcement groups and drug task forces reveal a dramatic drop in arrests for methamphetamine since 2004, but also a tremendous increase in arrests for opiates and prescription drugs.

Increase in prison population

In Illinois, from 1997 to 2007, the numbers of felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections increased 8 percent, although the central and southern Illinois regions saw increases of 50 percent. New admissions to prison more than doubled between 1995 and 2005, while the number of prison admissions for technical violations of mandatory supervised release more than tripled during that same time period.

The issue of sex offenders unable to find acceptable housing that conforms to statutory residency restrictions continues to be a concern, as these sex offenders must consequently remain in IDOC custody.

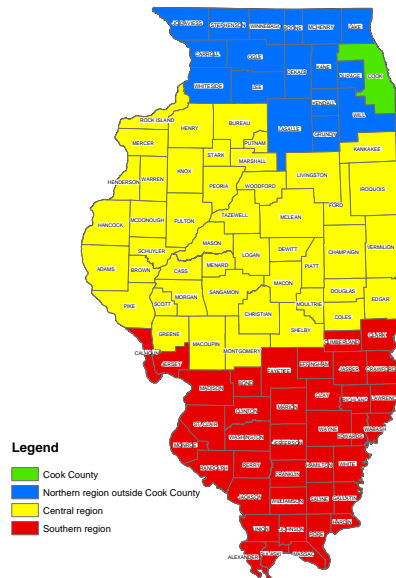
Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is the over-representation of minorities involved in the justice system at any given stage compared to minority representation in the general population. Although DMC is seen in the adult criminal justice system, states have concentrated on juvenile DMC, due in part to the 1988 amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. These amendments authorized the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to require states participating in formula grant programs to address DMC in their juvenile justice plans. The 1992 amendments to the Act elevated DMC to a core protection, tying future funding levels to compliance.

In 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the United States, 62 percent of youth in secure detention, and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities. In 2005 in Illinois, black youth were six times more likely to be arrested and eight times more likely to be detained. In 2004, black youth were five times more likely to be incarcerated. Minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system has caused greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision-making and examination of how other factors, such as poverty, contribute to the problem.

POPULATION

Illinois and regional populations



2007 population estimates by region

- Illinois population was estimated at 12.9 million.
- Cook County population was estimated at 5.3 million.
- The northern Illinois region outside Cook County population was estimated at 4 million.
- The central Illinois region population was estimated at 2.2 million.
- The southern Illinois region population was estimated at 1.3 million.

Population trends from 1997 through 2007

- Illinois population increased 3.3 percent.
- Cook County population decreased slightly (1 percent).
- The northern Illinois region outside Cook County increased 20 percent.
- The central Illinois region increased slightly (1 percent).
- The southern Illinois region increased slightly (1 percent).

POPULATION

Demographics

2007 racial demographics by region

- In Illinois, racial demographics included:
 - 79 percent white residents.
 - 15 percent black residents.
 - 15 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In Cook County, racial demographics included:
 - 56 percent white residents.
 - 26 percent black residents.
 - 20 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

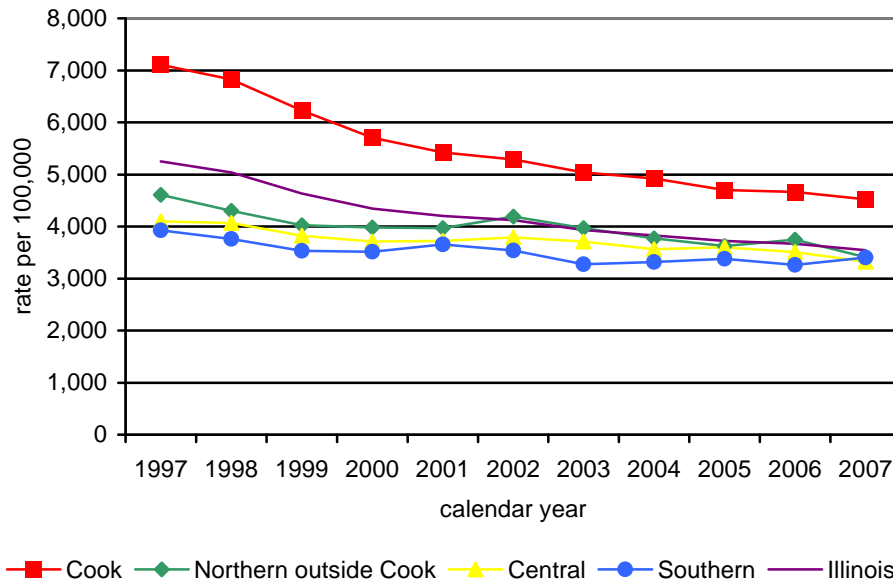
- In the northern Illinois region outside Cook County, racial demographics included:
 - 83 percent white residents.
 - 5 percent black residents.
 - 11 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In the central Illinois region, racial demographics included:
 - 87 percent white residents.
 - 3 percent black residents.
 - 2 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

- In the southern Illinois region, racial demographics included:
 - 84 percent white residents.
 - 10 percent black residents.
 - 1 percent self-reported Hispanic ethnicity (of any race).

OFFENSES

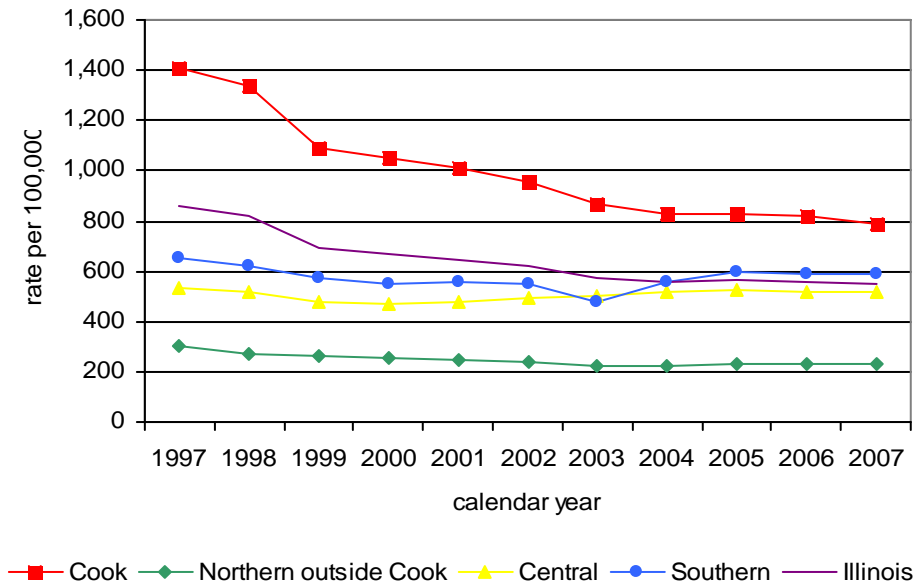
Reported total Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Statewide, nearly six million violent and property index offenses were reported to police between 1997 and 2007.
- Illinois experienced a continual downward trend in total index offense rates (violent and property) between 1997 and 2007, a trend that occurred nationwide.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **total index offense rates (both violent and property)**:
 - Decreased 28 percent In Illinois.
 - Decreased 36 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 24 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 19 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 13 percent in the southern Illinois region.

OFFENSES

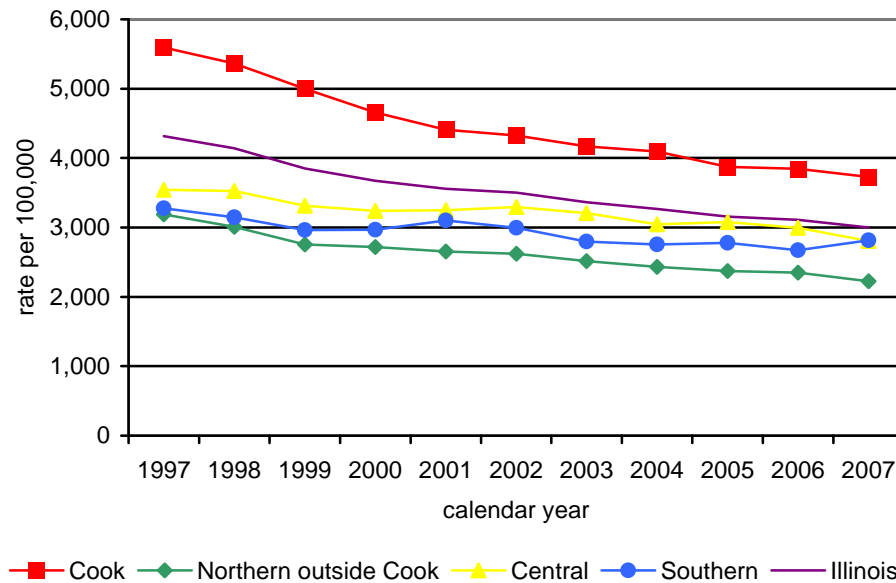
Reported violent Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Violent index offenses include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Statewide, violent index offenses accounted for 15 percent of total index offenses, while property index offenses accounted for 85 percent from 1997 to 2007.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, aggravated assaults accounted for the majority of reported violent index offenses (60 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **violent index offense rates:**
 - Decreased 37 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 44 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 23 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 4 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 27 percent in the southern Illinois region.

OFFENSES

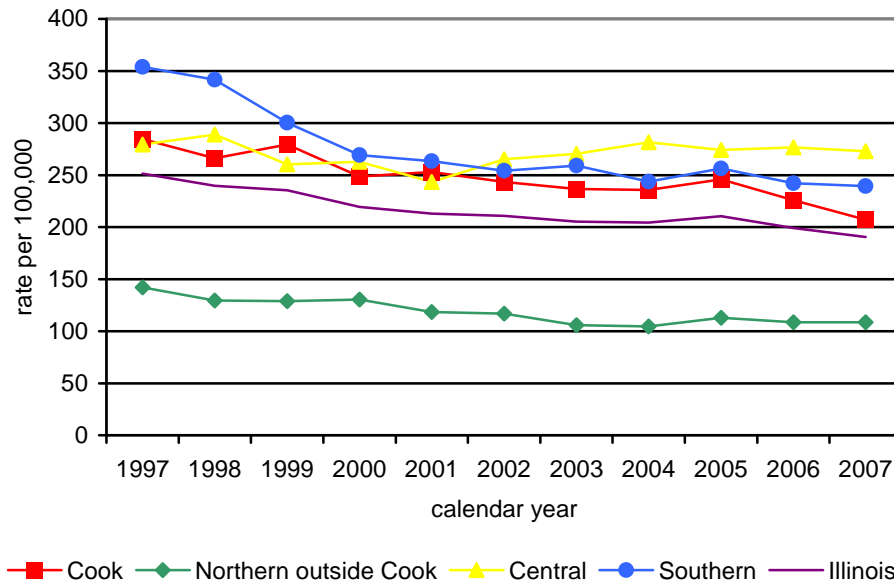
Reported property Index offenses, 1997-2007



- Property index offenses include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, total property index offenses accounted for 85 percent of the total reported property index offenses.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, theft accounted for the majority of reported property index offenses (70 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **property index offenses rates:**
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 33 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 30 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 20 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 14 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

Reported violent index arrests, 1997-2007

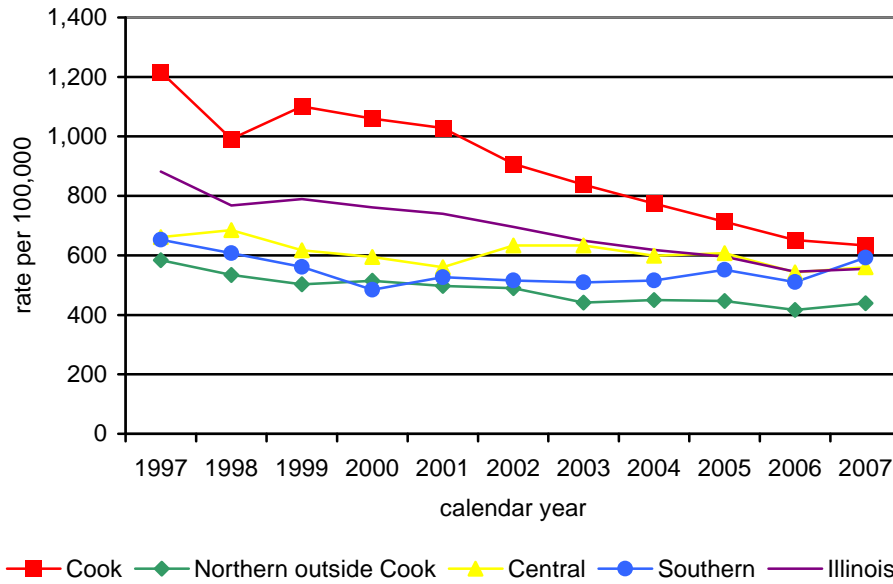


- Violent index arrests are those for murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault.
- Statewide, violent index arrests accounted for 24 percent of total index arrests, while property index arrests accounted for 76 percent from 1997 to 2007.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, aggravated assaults accounted for the majority of reported violent index arrest (73 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **violent index arrest rates**:
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 27 percent in Cook County.

- Decreased 24 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Decreased 2 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Decreased 32 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

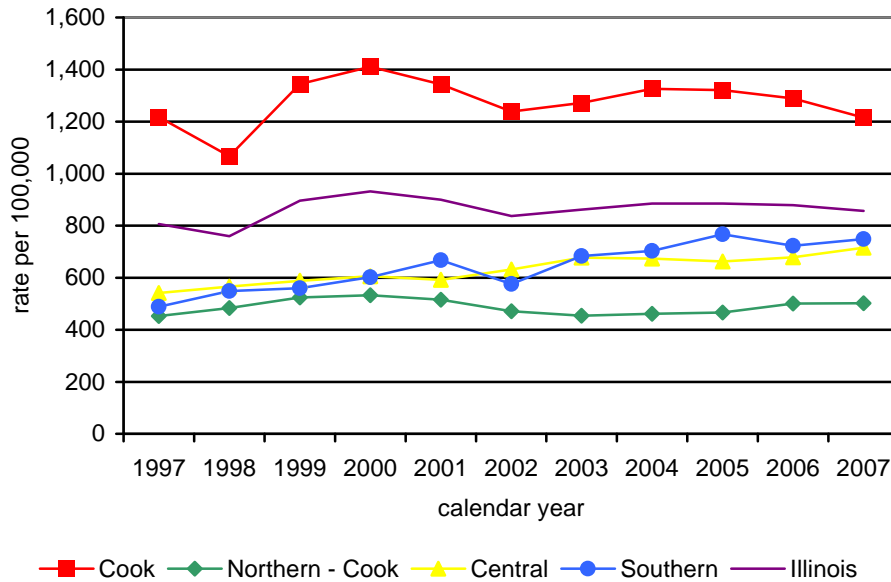
Reported property index arrests, 1997-2007



- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, property index arrests accounted for 76 percent of the total reported index arrests.
- Statewide between 1997 and 2007, theft accounted for the majority of reported property index arrests (69 percent).
- Between 1997 and 2007, **property index arrest rates:**
 - Decreased 30 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 48 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 25 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 15 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 9 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

Reported total index drug arrests, 1997-2007



- About 1.2 million arrests for index drug crimes (cannabis, controlled substance, drug paraphernalia, and hypodermic syringes/needles) were reported statewide between 1997 and 2007. This was twice the volume of arrests seen from 1986 through 1996.
- Between 1997 and 2007, index drug arrest rates by drug type included:
 - 44 percent for controlled substances.
 - 42 percent for cannabis.
 - 14 percent for hypodermic needles and drug paraphernalia.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **index drug arrest rates:**
 - Increased 12 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased less than 1 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 11 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 32 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 53 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in cannabis arrest rates, 1997 through 2007

- Increased 54 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 87 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 10 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 42 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 37 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in controlled substance arrest rates, 1997 through 2007

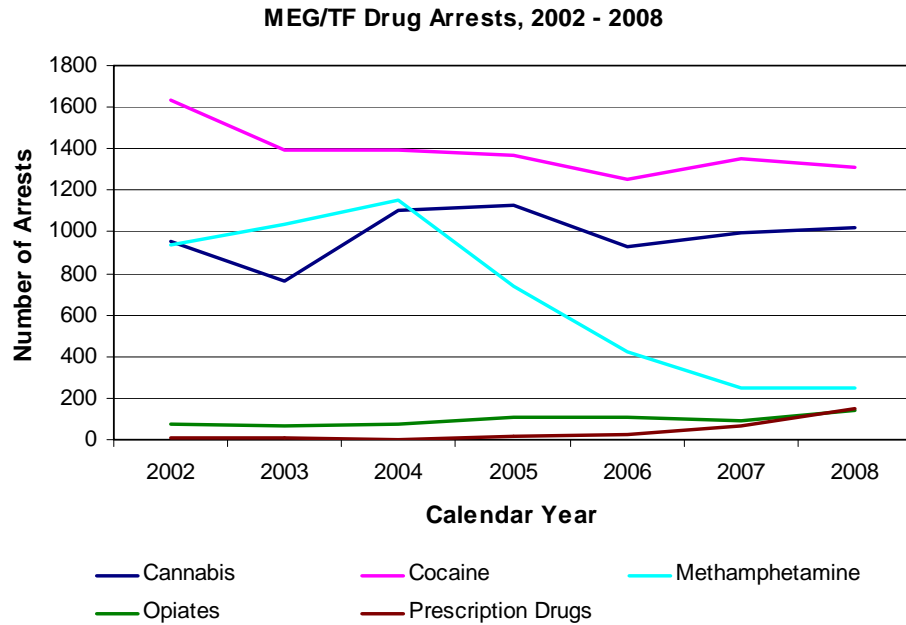
- Increased 29 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 37 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 2 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 62 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 82 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in drug paraphernalia and hypodermic needles, 1997 through 2007:

- Increased 27 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 60 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 21 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 3 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 57 percent in the southern Illinois region.

ARRESTS

Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) and Task Force Drug Arrests

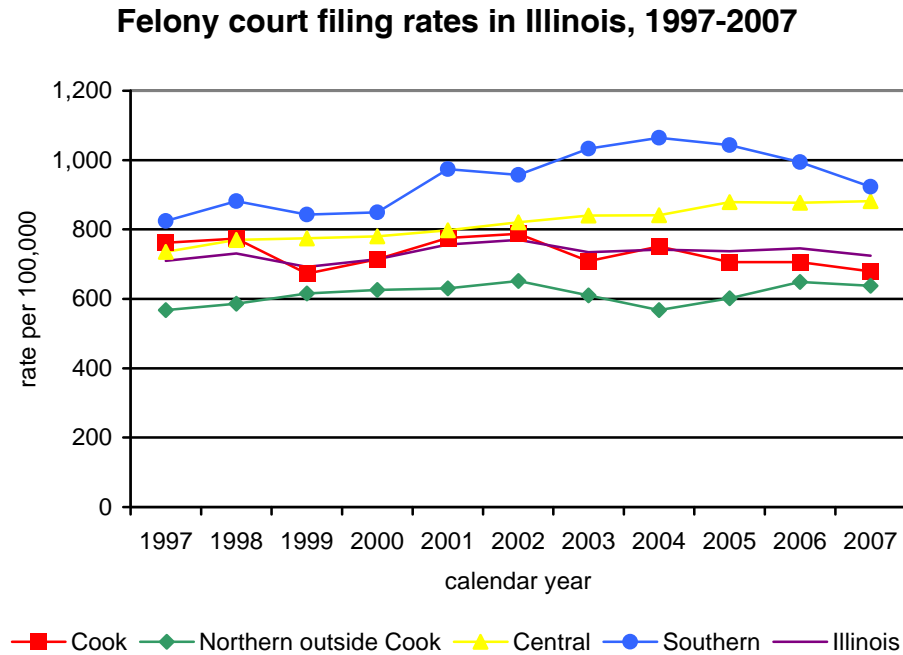


- During 2008, drug arrests made by MEGs and task forces included:
 - 46 percent for cocaine and crack.
 - 35 percent for cannabis.
 - 9 percent for methamphetamine.
 - 5 percent for opiates.
 - 5 percent for prescription drugs.

- Between 2002 and 2008, MEGs and task force drug arrests:
 - Increased 7 percent for cannabis.
 - Decreased 19 percent for cocaine.
 - Decreased 79 percent for methamphetamine.
 - Increased 79 percent for opiates, including heroin.
 - Increased 28 times for prescription drugs (from 5 to 140).

COURTS

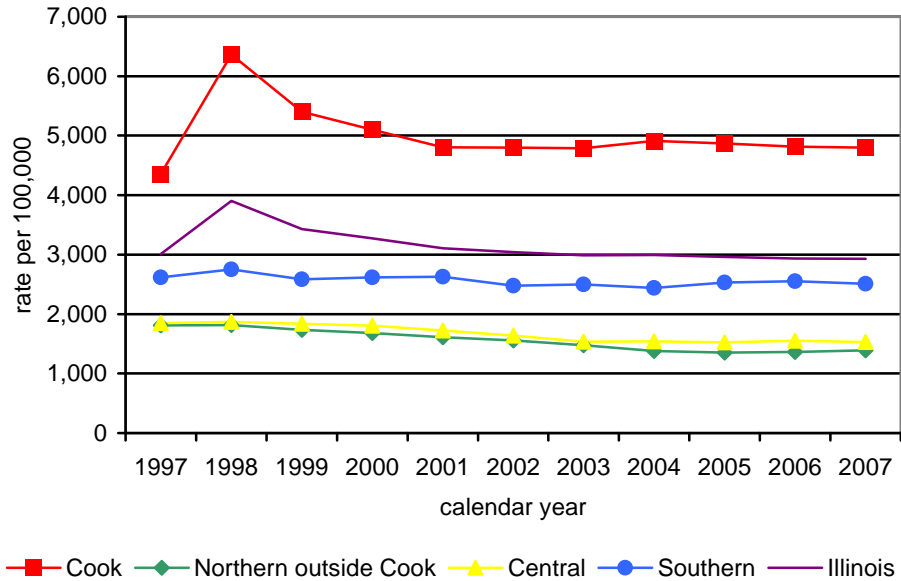
Felony court filings



- Between 1997 and 2007, **felony court filing rates:**
 - Increased 2 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 11 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 12 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 20 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 12 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Misdemeanor court filing rates in Illinois, 1997-2007

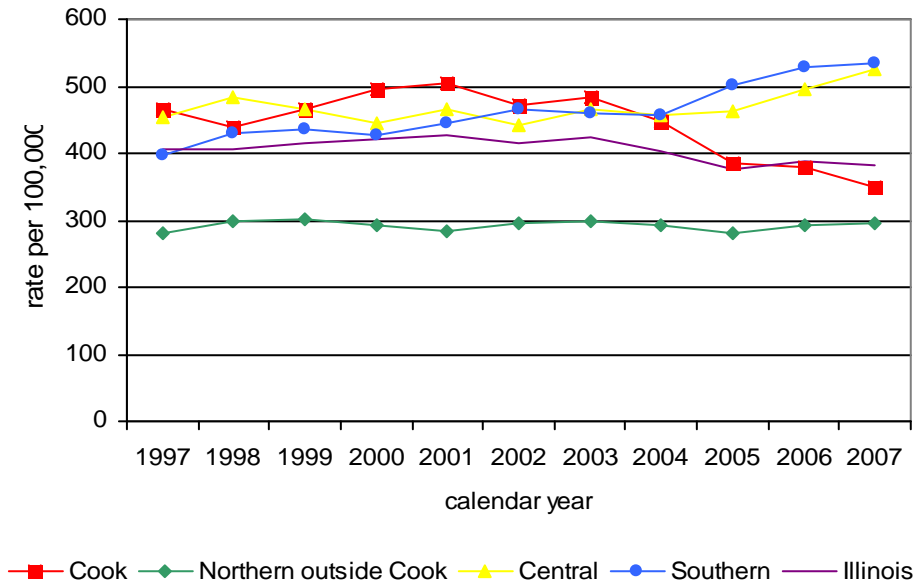


- Between 1997 and 2007, **misdemeanor court filing rates**:
 - Decreased 3 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 10 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 23 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 4 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Sentences to probation

Rate of felony sentences to probation, 1997-2007

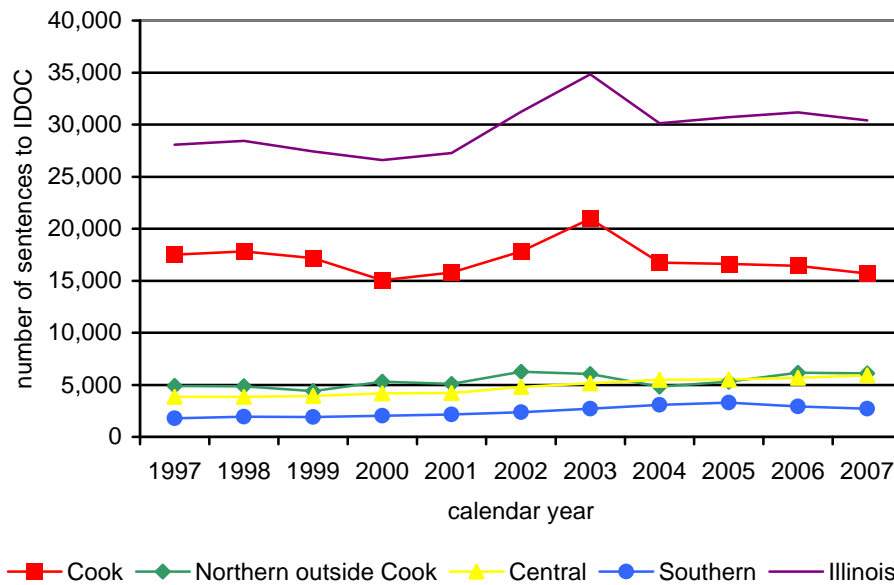


- Between 1997 and 2007, the total number of felony offenders sentenced to probation in Illinois increased from 48,657 to 48,958.
- Between 1997 and 2007, felony offenders sentenced to probation accounted for 57 percent of the state's active adult probation caseload.
- Between 1997 and 2007, **the rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation:**
 - Decreased 6 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 25 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 5 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 15 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 34 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Sentences to prison

Felony sentences to Illinois Department of Corrections, 1997-2007

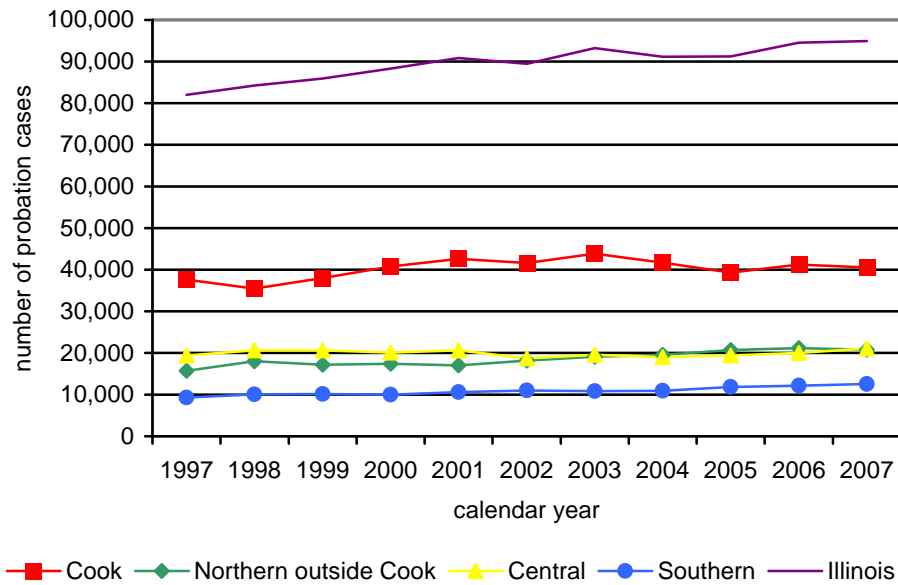


- Between 1997 and 2007, the number of felony offenders sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections:
 - Increased 8 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 10 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 24 percent In the Northern Illinois region outside of Chicago.
 - Increased 53 percent in the Central Illinois region.
 - Increased 51 percent in the Southern Illinois region.

COURTS

Probation caseloads

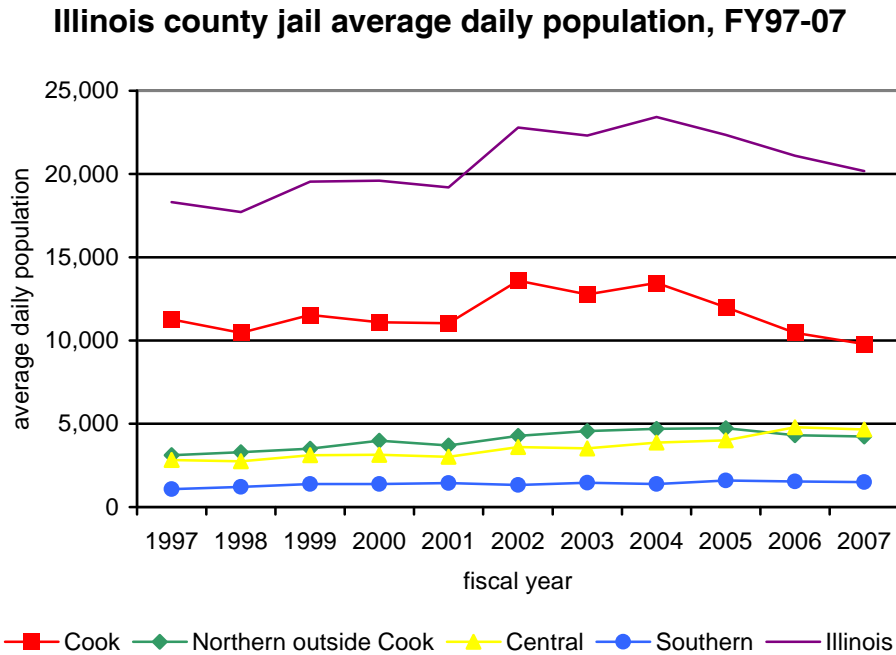
Total active adult probation cases in Illinois, 1997-2007



- Between 1997 and 2007, **the active adult probation caseload:**
 - Increased 16 percent in Illinois, from 81,996 to 94,896.
 - Increased 8 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 32 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 7 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 35 percent in the southern Illinois region.

COUNTY LEVEL CORRECTIONS

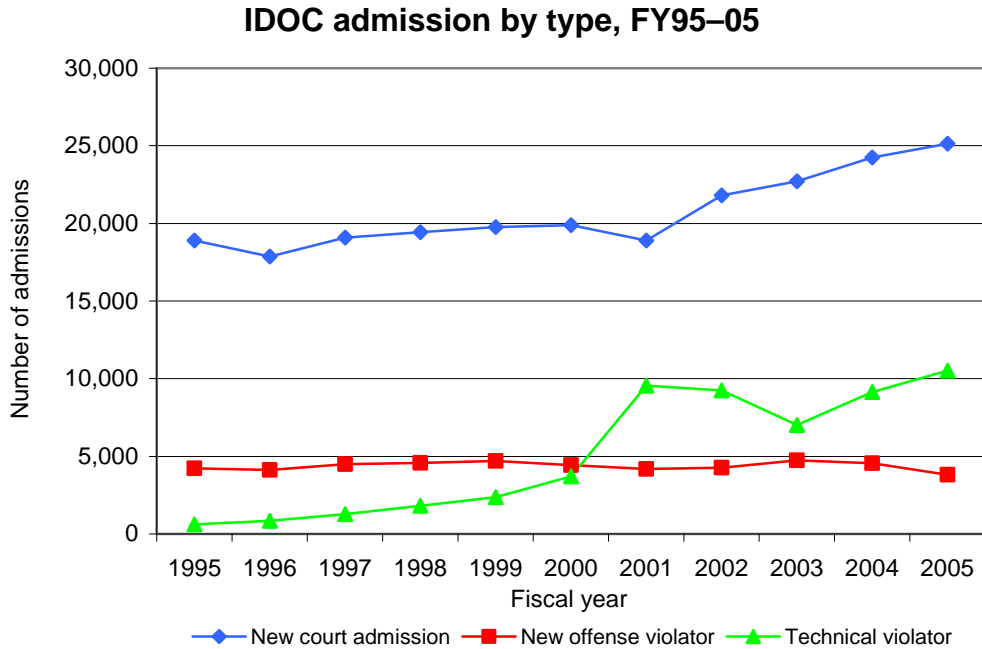
Jail populations



- Between 1997 and 2007, **average daily jail population**:
 - Increased 10 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 13 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 35 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 64 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 38 percent in the southern Illinois region.

STATE CORRECTIONS

Prison admissions

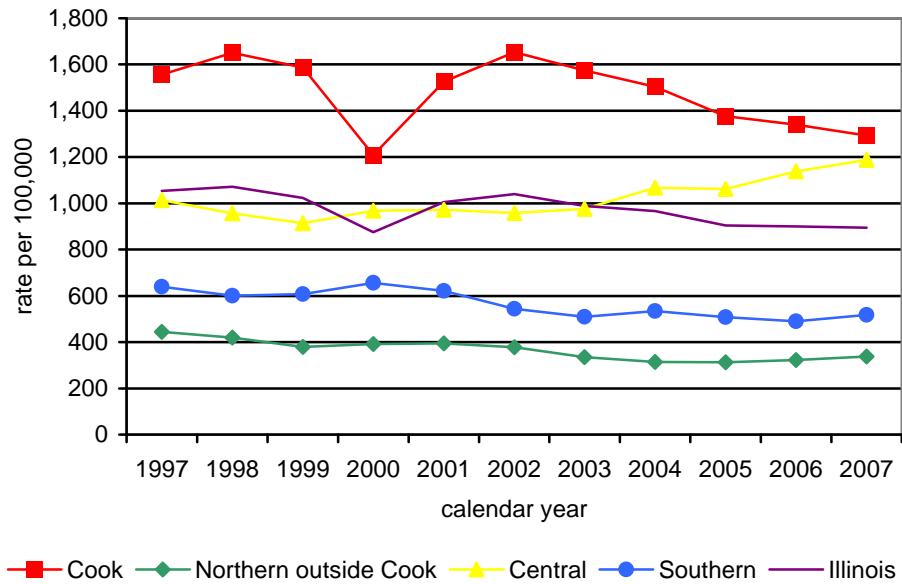


- Prison admissions for drug offenses are the most common, with 40 percent of all new admissions stemming from drug convictions. Methamphetamine-related offenses increased 75 percent from 1996 to 2005.
- Of those who were released from IDOC custody in FY02, 52 percent were returned to prison within three years after release.
- Between 1997 and 2005:
 - New court admissions more than doubled.
 - New offense violation admissions also more than doubled.
 - Admissions of technical violators more than tripled.

VICTIMS

Domestic violence

**Rates of reported domestic offenses in Illinois,
1997-2007**

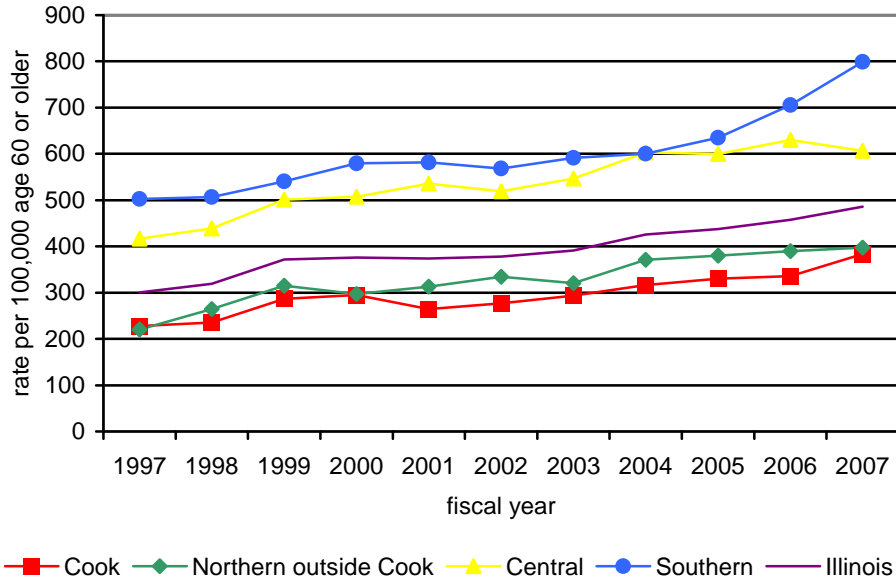


- Between 1997 and 2007, **domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program:**
 - Decreased 17 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 24 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 19 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 15 percent in the southern Illinois region.

VICTIMS

Elder abuse

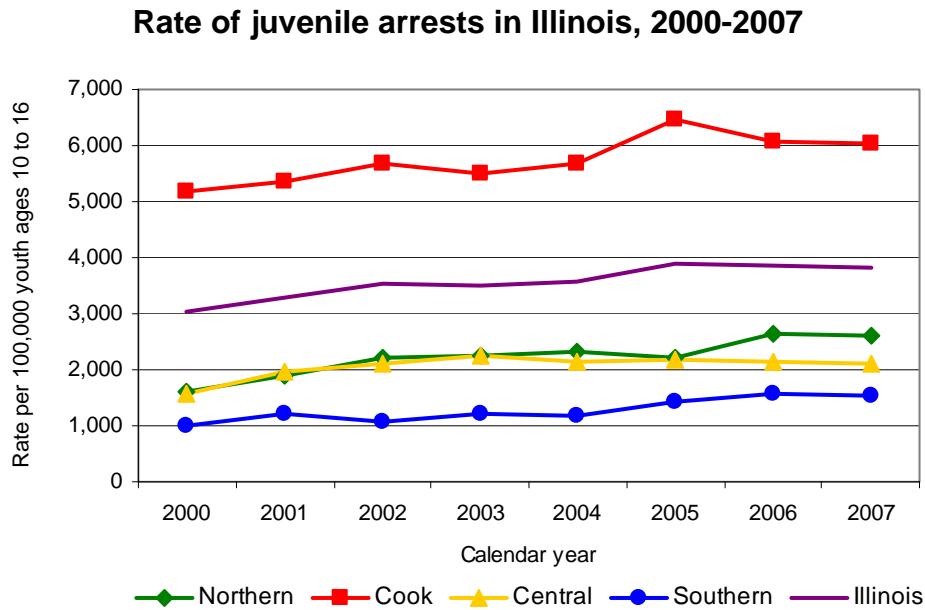
Rates of reported elder abuse in Illinois, FY97-FY07



- Between 1997 and 2007, **elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging:**
 - Increased 62 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 69 percent in Cook County.
 - Increased 81 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 46 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 59 percent in the southern Illinois region.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile arrests

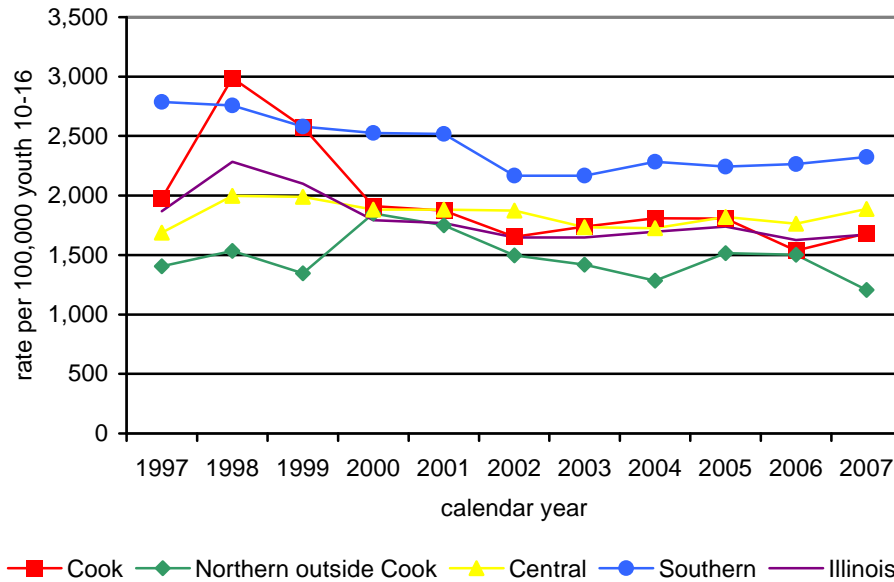


Between 2000 and 2007, **juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics:**

- Increased 26 percent in Illinois.
- Increased 16 percent in Cook County.
- Increased 63 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
- Increased 36 percent in the central Illinois region.
- Increased 57 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile delinquency petitions filed

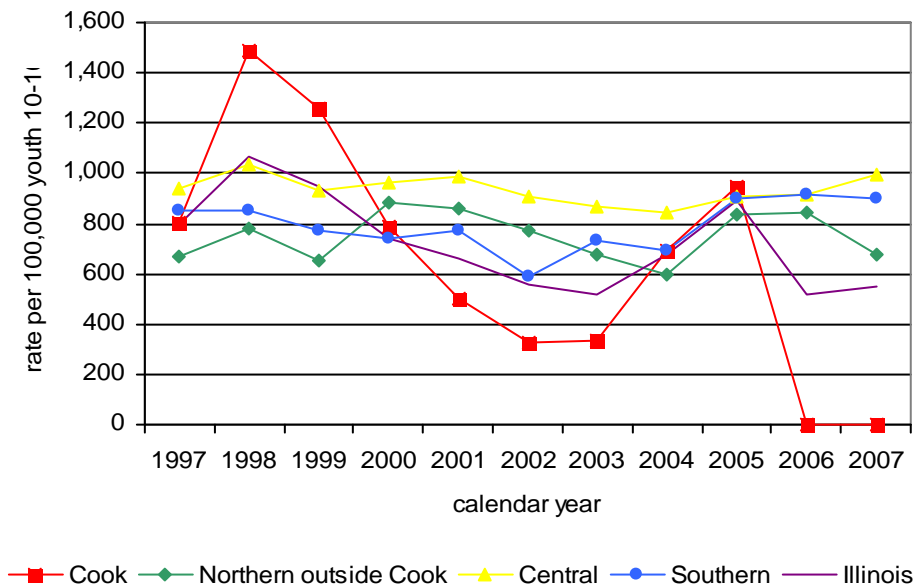
Rate of delinquency petitions filed, 1997-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed:**
 - Decreased 10 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 15 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 14 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 12 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 17 percent in the southern Illinois region.

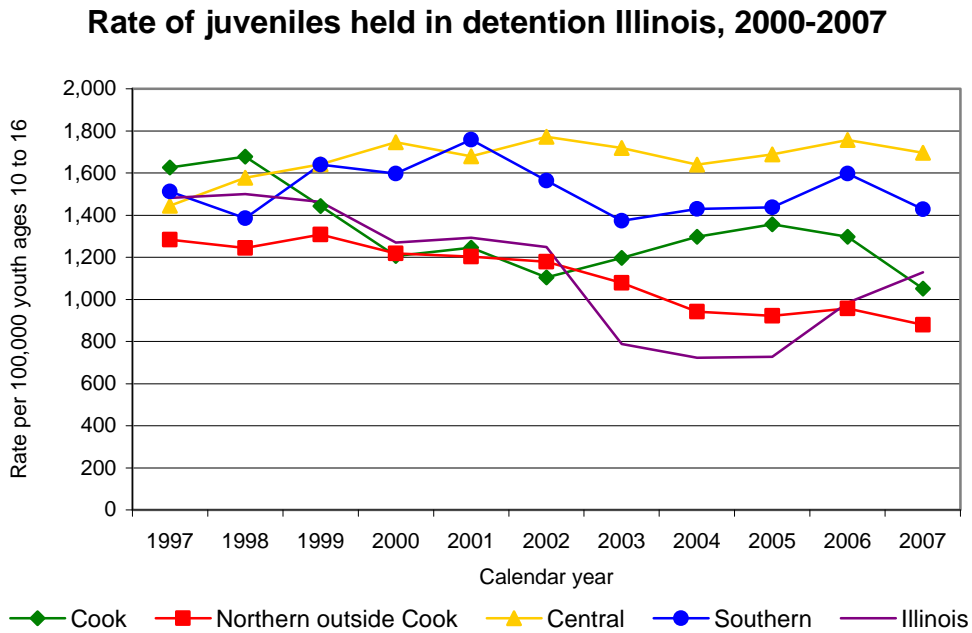
Juvenile court adjudications

Rate of petitions adjudicated delinquent, 1997-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juvenile court adjudications:**
 - Decreased 31 percent in Illinois.
 - Increased 18 percent in Cook County between 1997 and 2005 (no adjudications reported in 2006 or 2007).
 - Increased 1 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 5 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Increased 6 percent in the southern Illinois region.

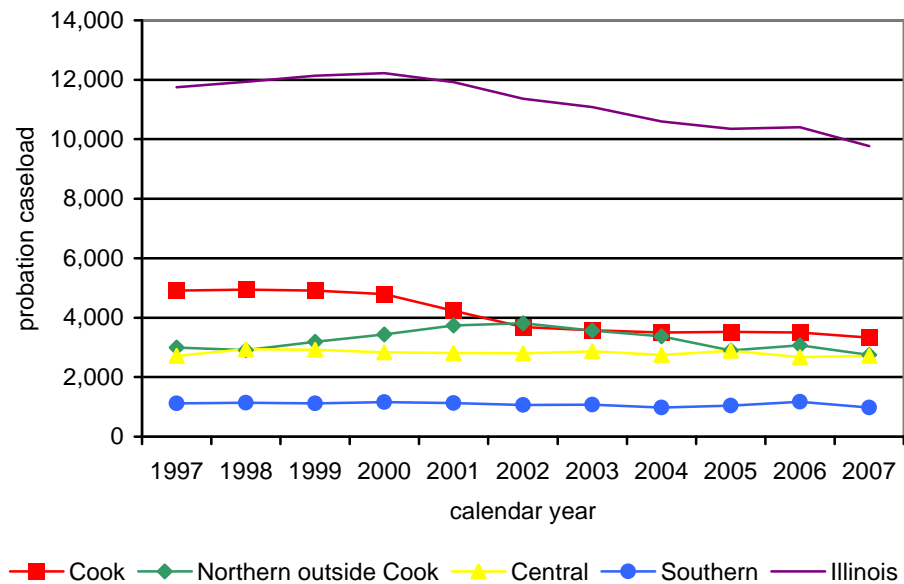
Juvenile detention



- Between 2000 and 2007, **the rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities:**
 - Decreased 25 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 35 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 34 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Increased 4 percent in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 5 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile probation caseloads

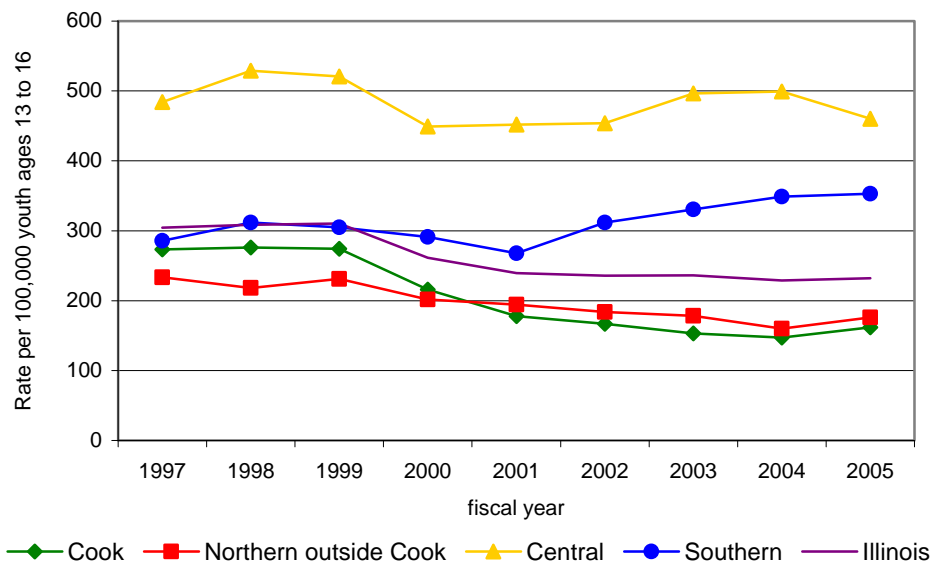
Juvenile probation caseloads, 2000-2007



- Between 2000 and 2007, the **juvenile probation caseload**:
 - Decreased 17 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 32 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 8 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Remained stable in the central Illinois region.
 - Decreased 13 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Juvenile corrections

Rate of juvenile admissions to Illinois corrections, FY97-FY05



- Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of juveniles admitted to corrections (now the Department of Juvenile Justice):
 - Decreased 24 percent in Illinois.
 - Decreased 41 percent in Cook County.
 - Decreased 25 percent in the northern Illinois region outside Cook County.
 - Decreased 5 percent in the central Illinois region.

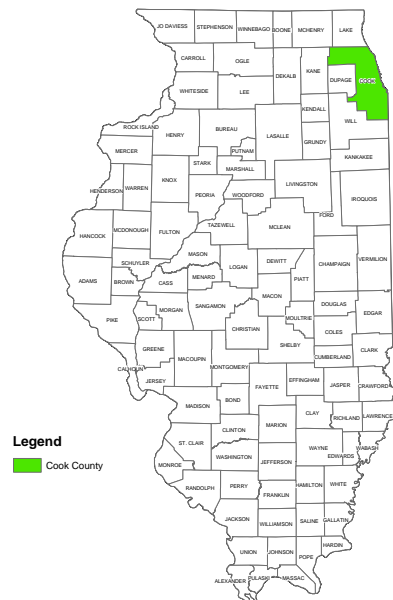
- Increased 24 percent in the southern Illinois region.

Trends in juvenile disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

- Compared to white youth ages 13 to 16, black youth in Illinois were four and half times more likely to be arrested and seven times more likely to be detained in 2007. In fiscal year 2004, compared to white youth, black youth in Illinois were four and half times more likely to be admitted to corrections. Black youth in 2004 were more than four times more likely to be committed to corrections for a new sentence by the courts, and five times more likely to be committed to corrections for a technical violation of their parole or mandatory supervised release.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Cook County



- Cook County population was estimated at 5.3 million.
- Cook County population decreased slightly (1 percent).

Between 1997 and 2007:

- Total index offense rates (both violent and property) decreased 19 percent.

- Violent index offense rates decreased 44 percent.
- Property index offenses rates decreased 33 percent.

- Violent index arrest rates decreased 27 percent.
- Property index arrest rates decreased 48 percent.

- Drug index arrest rates decreased less than 1 percent.
- Cannabis arrest rates increased 87 percent.
- Controlled substances arrest rates increased 37 percent.
- Drug paraphernalia arrest rates increased 60 percent.

- Felony court filing rates decreased 11 percent.
- Misdemeanor court filing rates increased 10 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation decreased 25 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison decreased 10 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 8 percent.
- The average daily jail population decreased 13 percent.

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 24 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 69 percent.

- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 16 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 15 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 18 percent in Cook County between 1997 and 2005 (no adjudications reported in 2006 or 2007).

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 35 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 32 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 41 percent.

Between 1997 and 2007:

- Total index offense rates (both violent and property) decreased 24 percent.
- Violent index offense rates decreased 23 percent.
- Property index offenses rates decreased 30 percent.

- Violent index arrest rates decreased 24 percent.
- Property index arrest rates decreased 25 percent.

- Drug index arrest rates increased 11 percent.
- Cannabis arrest rates increased 10 percent.
- Controlled substances arrest rates increased 2 percent.
- Drug paraphernalia arrest rates increased 21 percent.

- Felony court filing rates increased 12 percent.
- Misdemeanor court filing rates decreased 23 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation increased 5 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison increased 24 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 32 percent.
- The average daily jail population increased 35 percent.

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 17 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 81 percent.

- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 63 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 14 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 1 percent.

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 34 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 8 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 25 percent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Central Illinois region

- Domestic violence offense rates, as reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 19 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 46 percent.
- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10-16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics increased 36 percent.
- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed increased 12 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 5 percent.
- The rate of juveniles (ages 10-16) admitted to detention facilities increased 4 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload remained stable.
- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 5 percent.

- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to probation increased 34 percent.
- The rate of felony offenders sentenced to prison increased 51 percent.

- The active adult probation caseload increased 35 percent.
- The average daily jail population increased 38 percent.

- Domestic violence offense, as rates reported to the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, decreased 15 percent.
- Elder abuse rates, as reported to the Illinois Department on Aging, increased 59 percent.

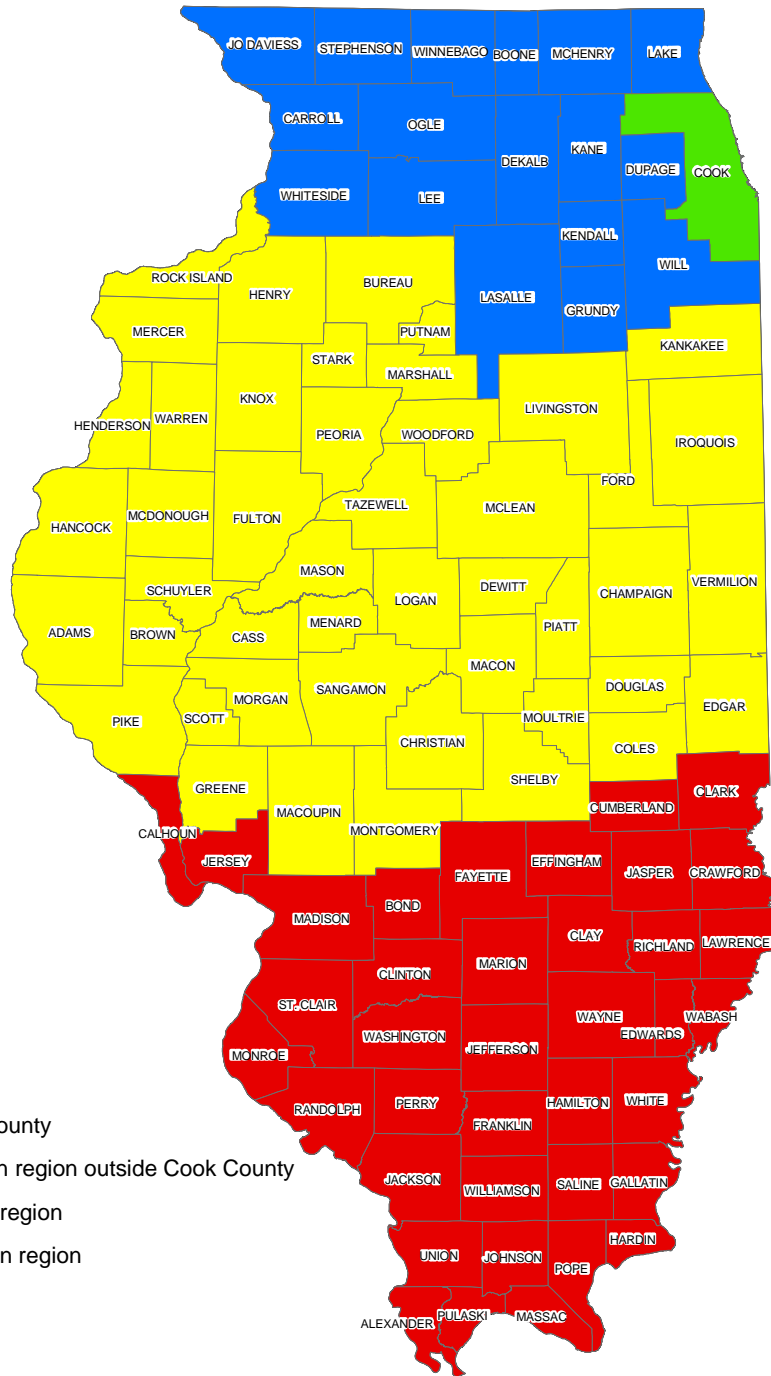
- Juvenile arrest rates (ages 10 to 16), based on the Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) statistics, increased 57 percent.

- The rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed decreased 17 percent.
- The rate of juvenile court adjudications increased 6 percent.

- The rate of juveniles (ages 10 to 16) admitted to detention facilities decreased 5 percent.
- The juvenile probation caseload decreased 13 percent.

- The rate of juveniles admitted to the Department of Juvenile Justice decreased 13 percent.

Appendix A
ILLINOIS REGIONS



Legend

- Cook County
- Northern region outside Cook County
- Central region
- Southern region

Results from the 2005 Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment

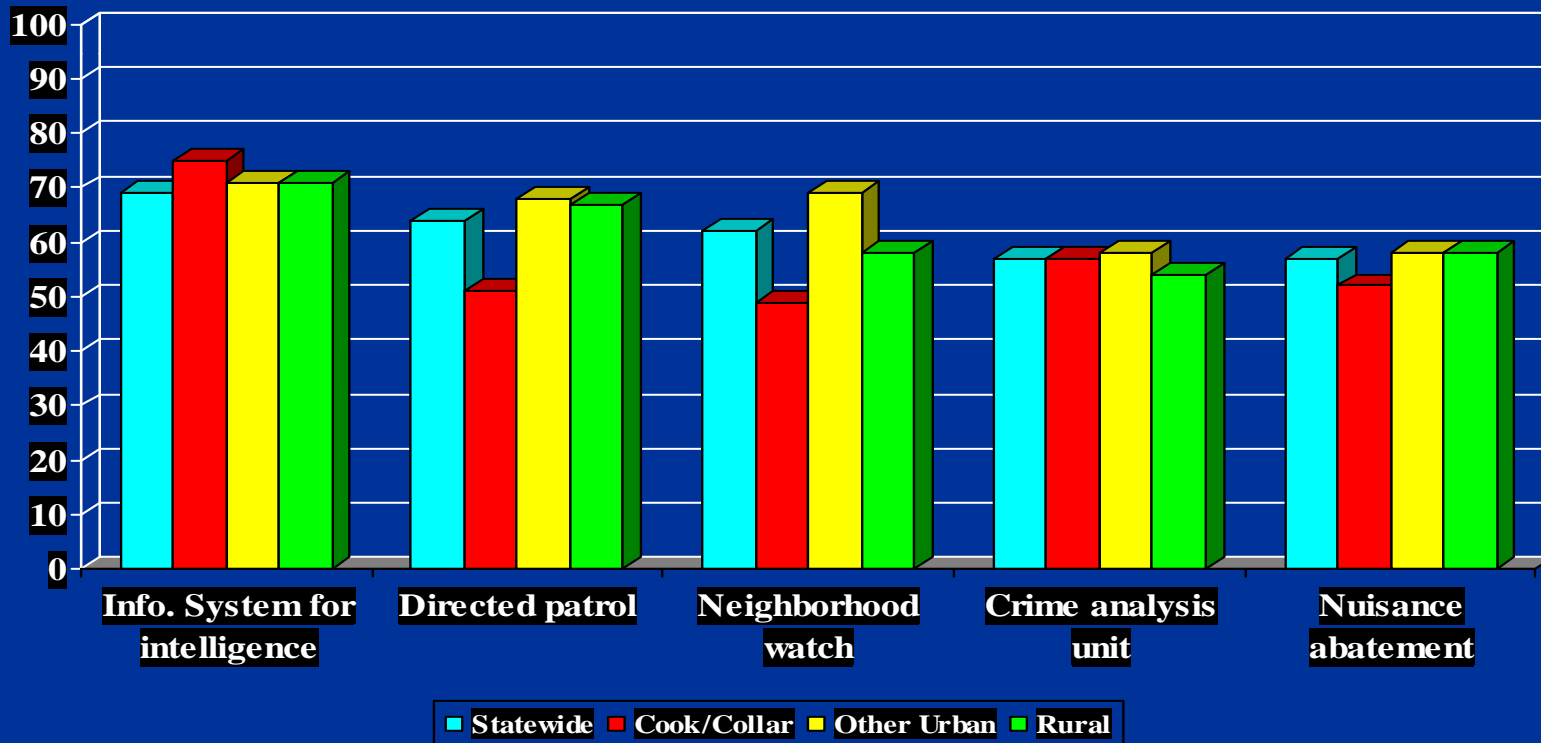
Presented to the
Justice Assistance Grant
Planning Committee

Criminal Justice Needs Assessment

- A replication of a needs assessment done by ICJIA in the early 1990's
- Captures data on the needs of CJS professionals regionally and statewide

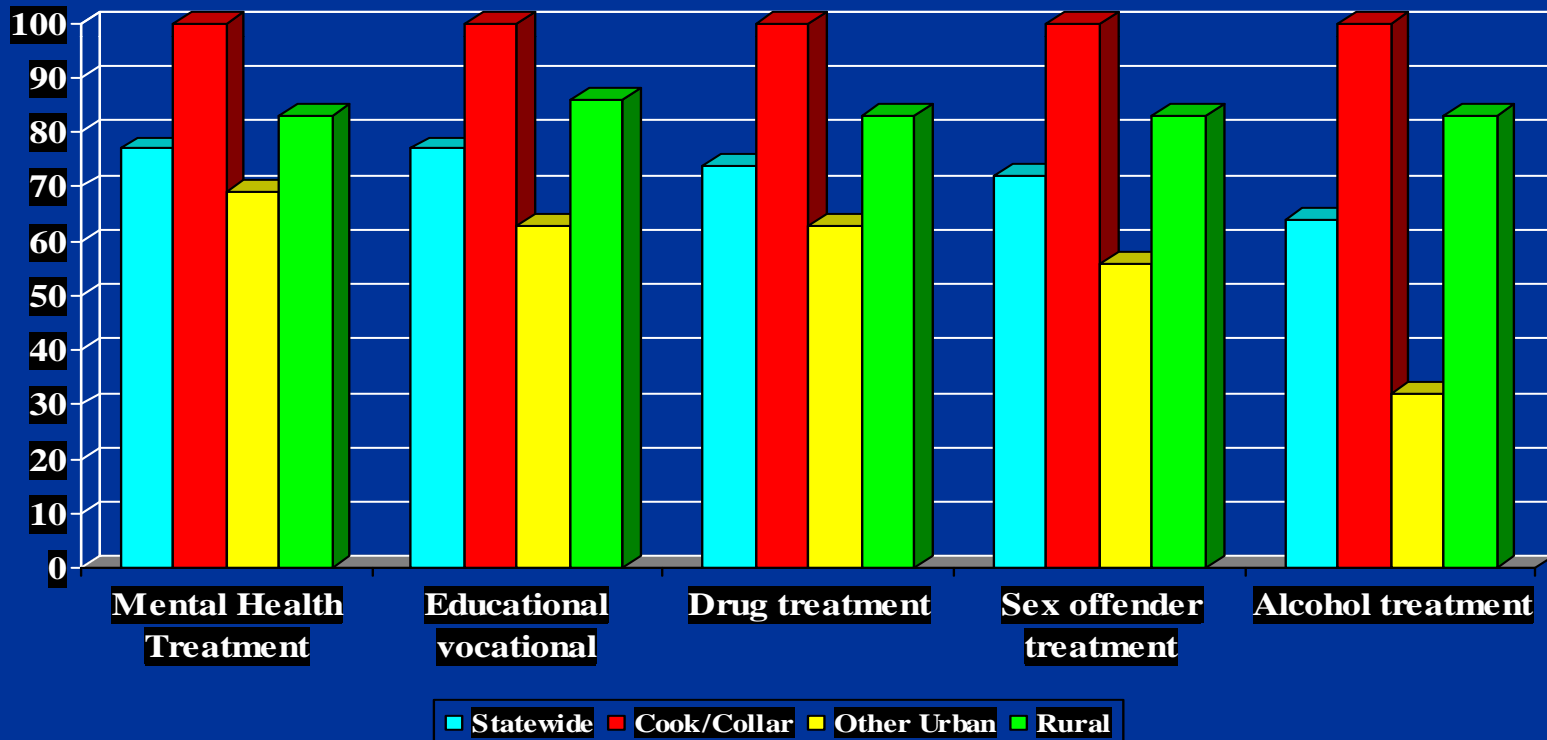
Police Chiefs

Responses to drug problems that need improvement



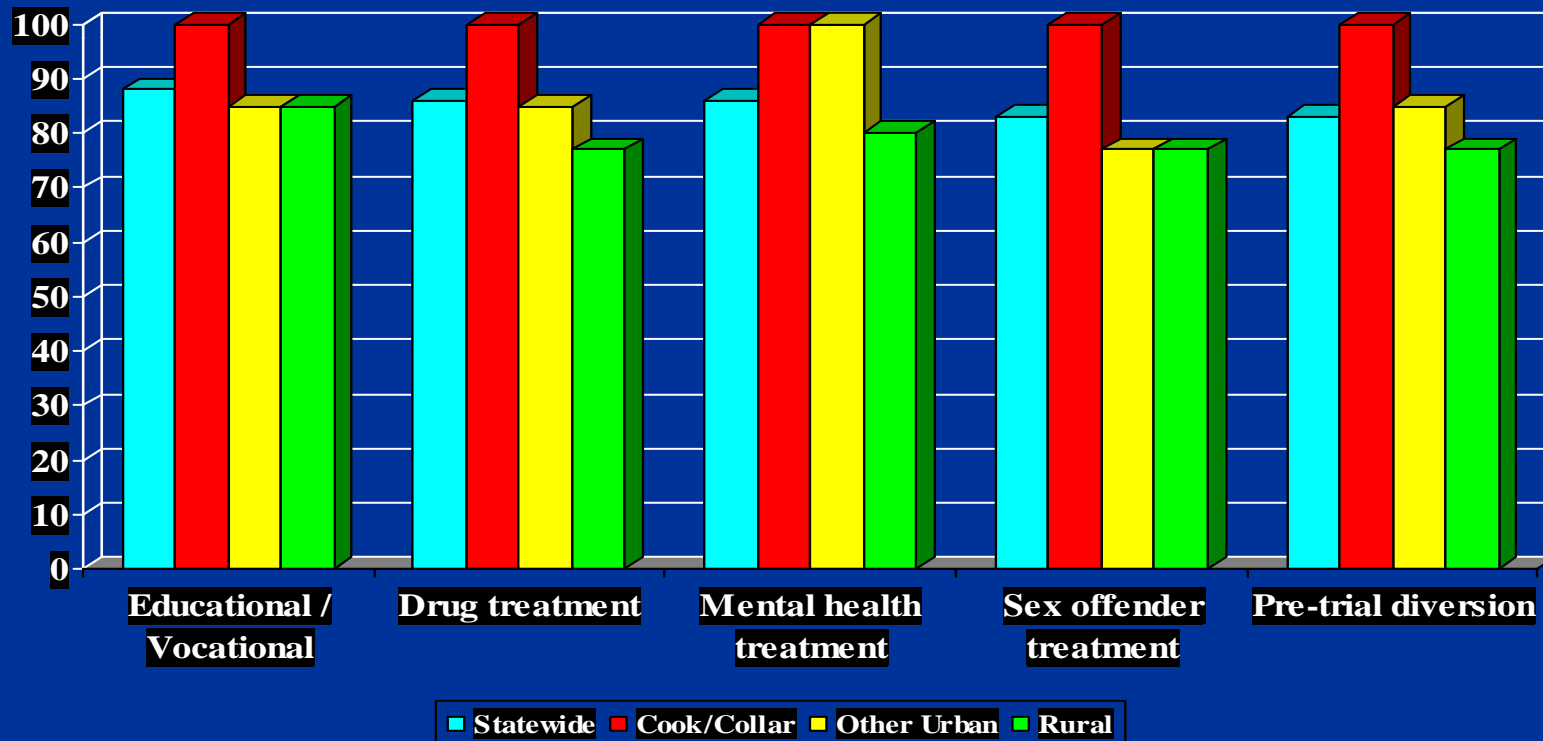
State's Attorneys

Diversion / sentencing alternative needs



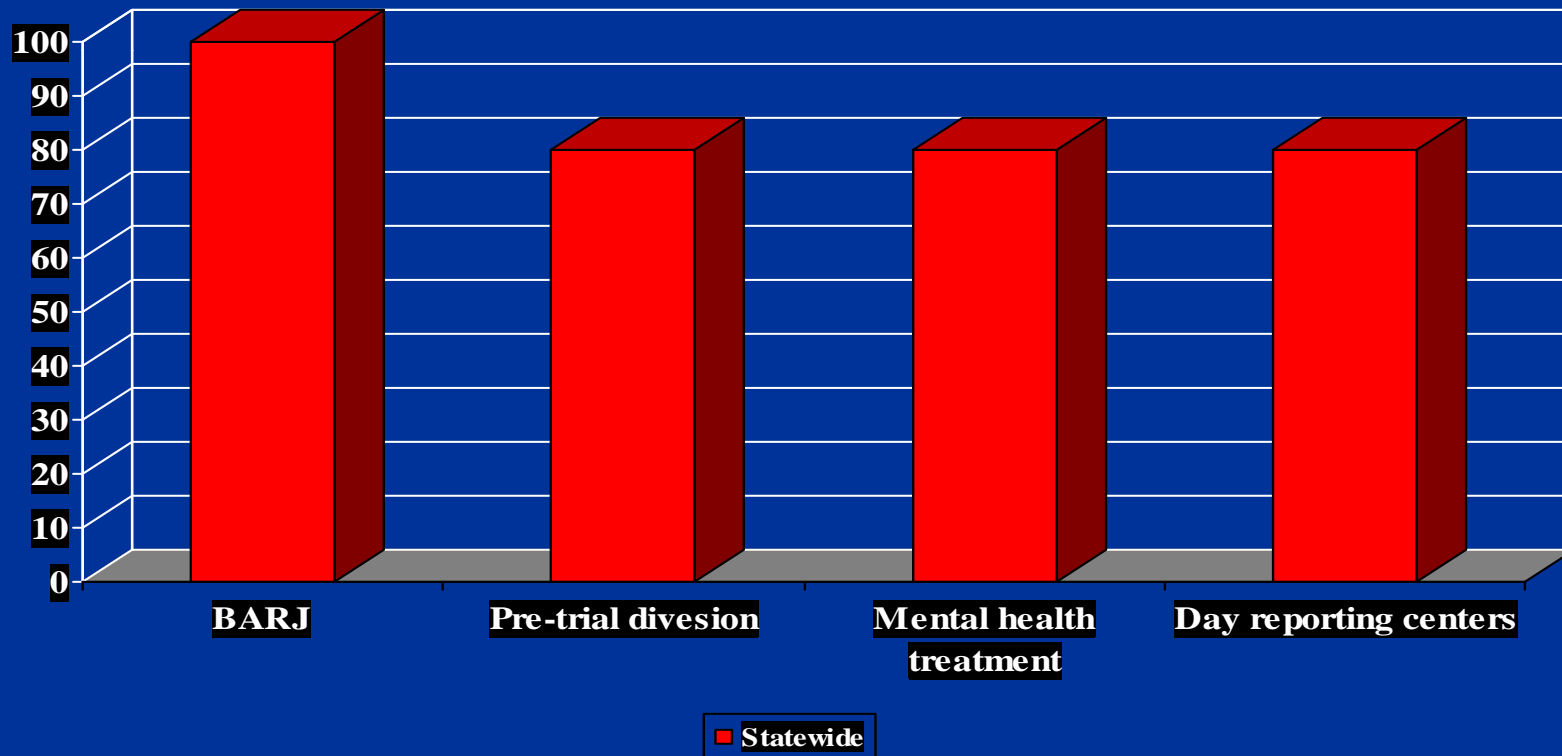
Public Defenders

Diversion / sentencing alternative needs

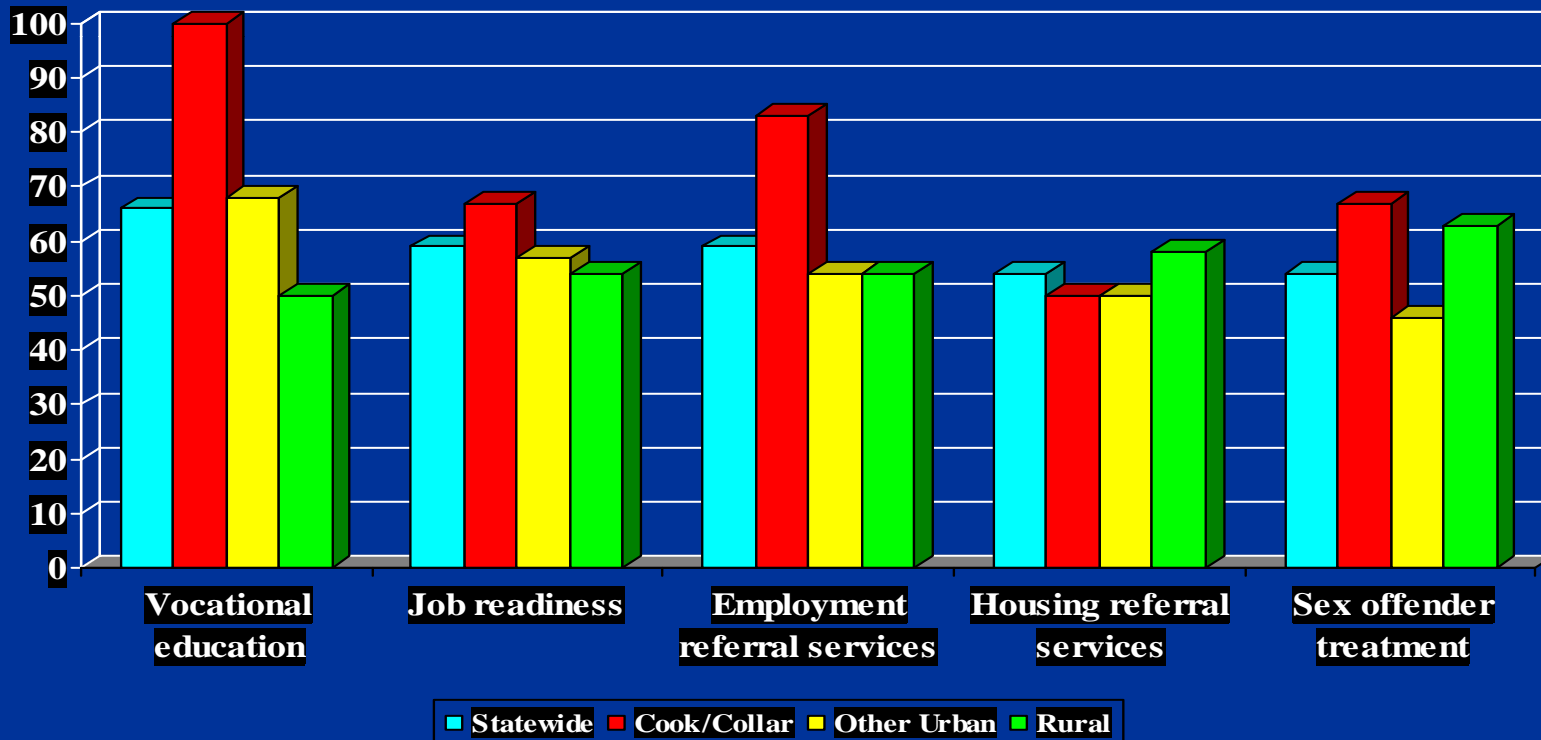


Judges

Diversion / sentencing alternative needs

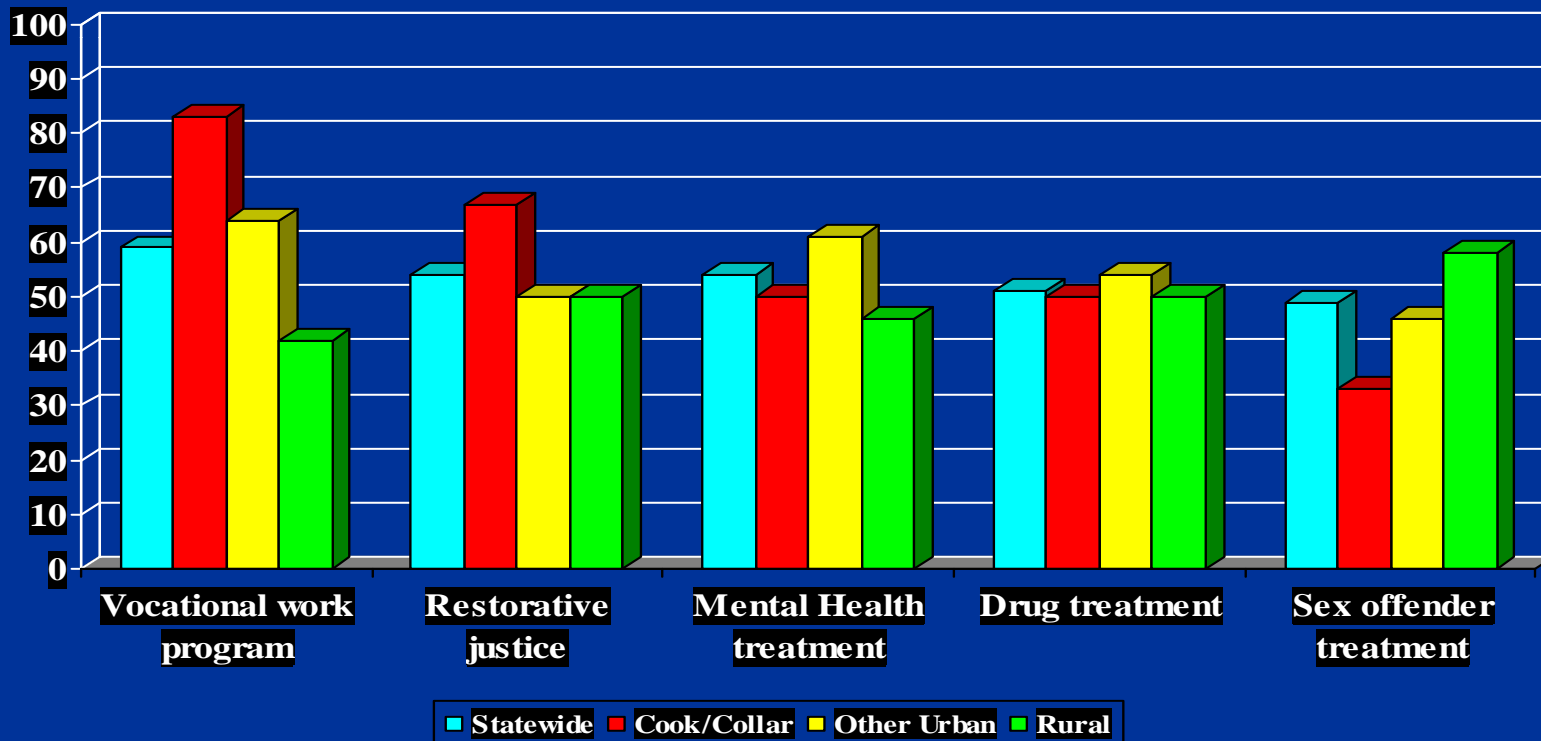


Probation Contracted services needs



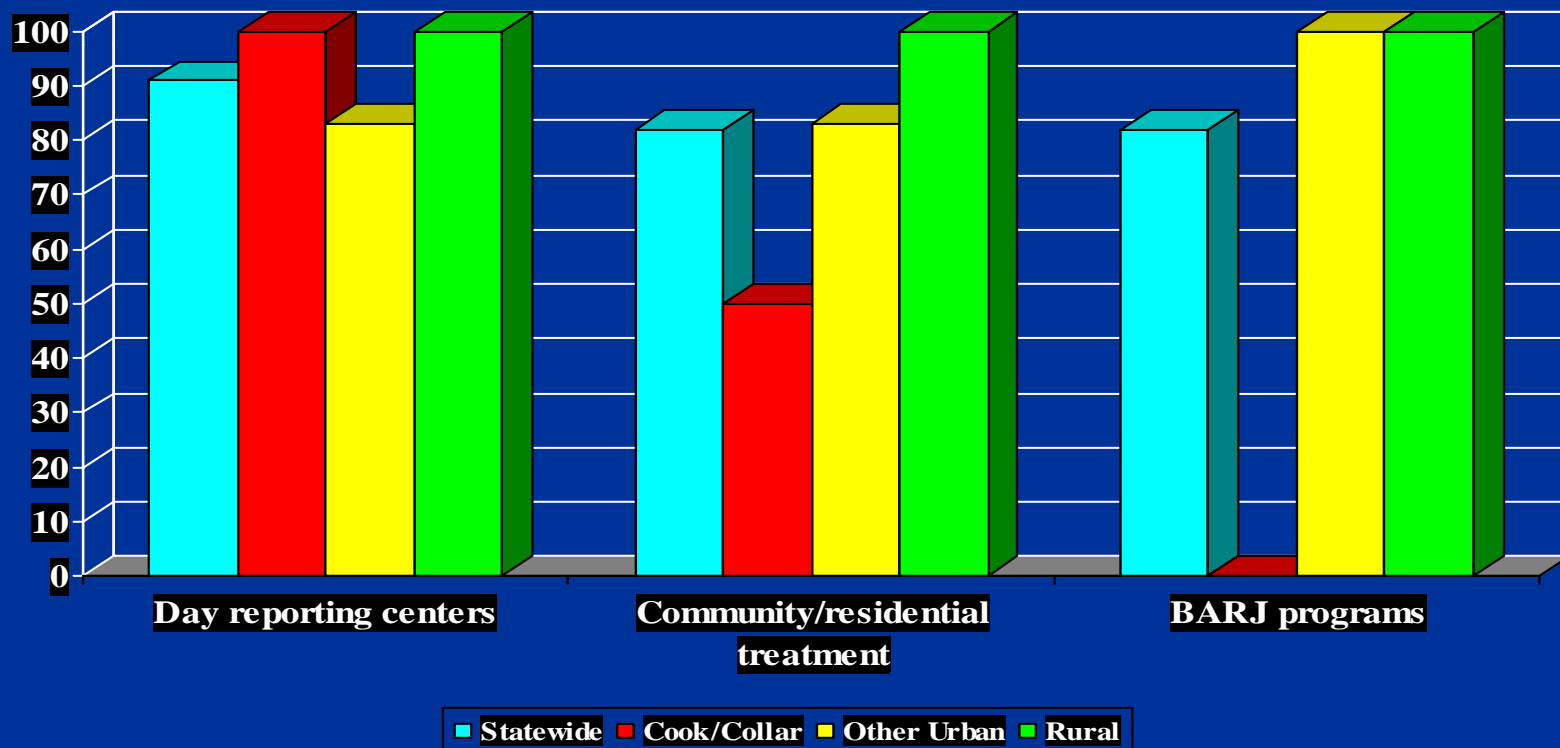
Probation

Probation programs needs

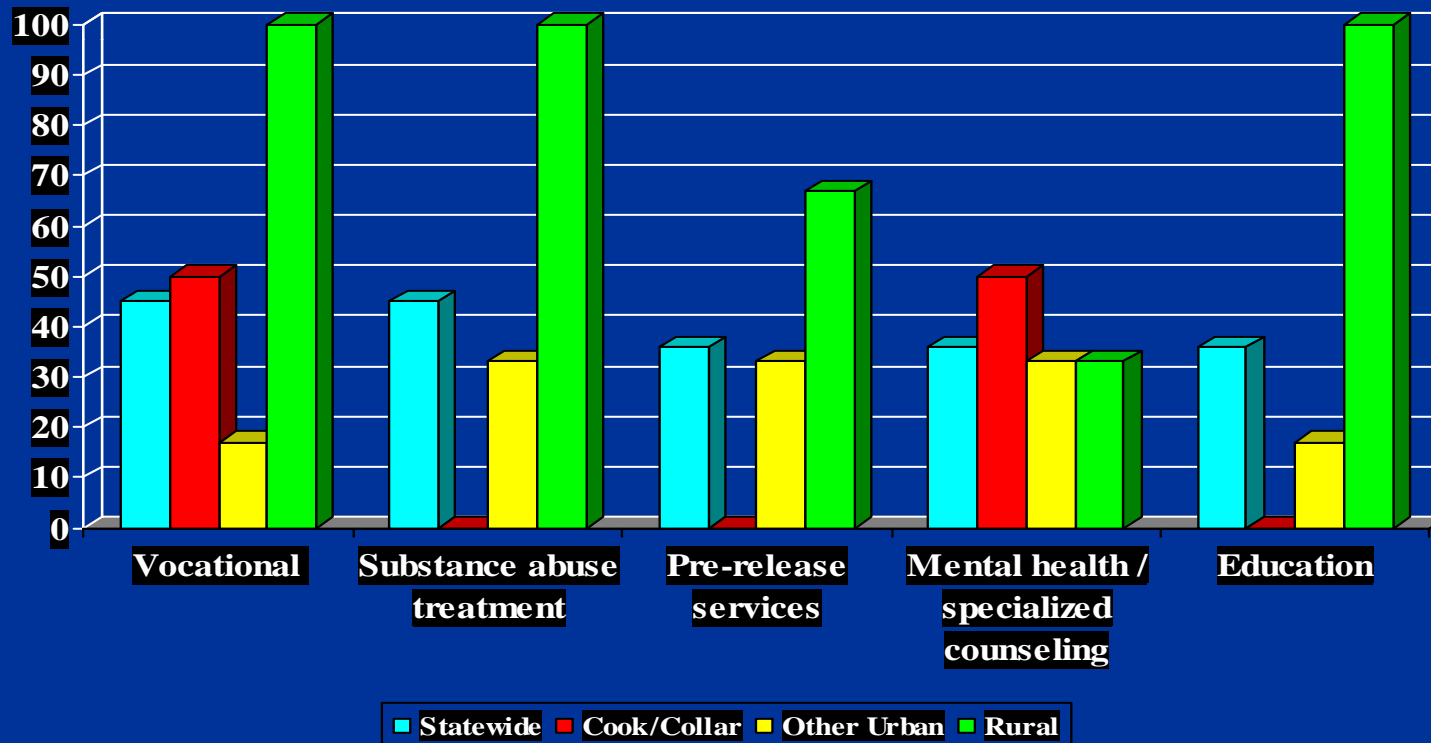


Detention Centers

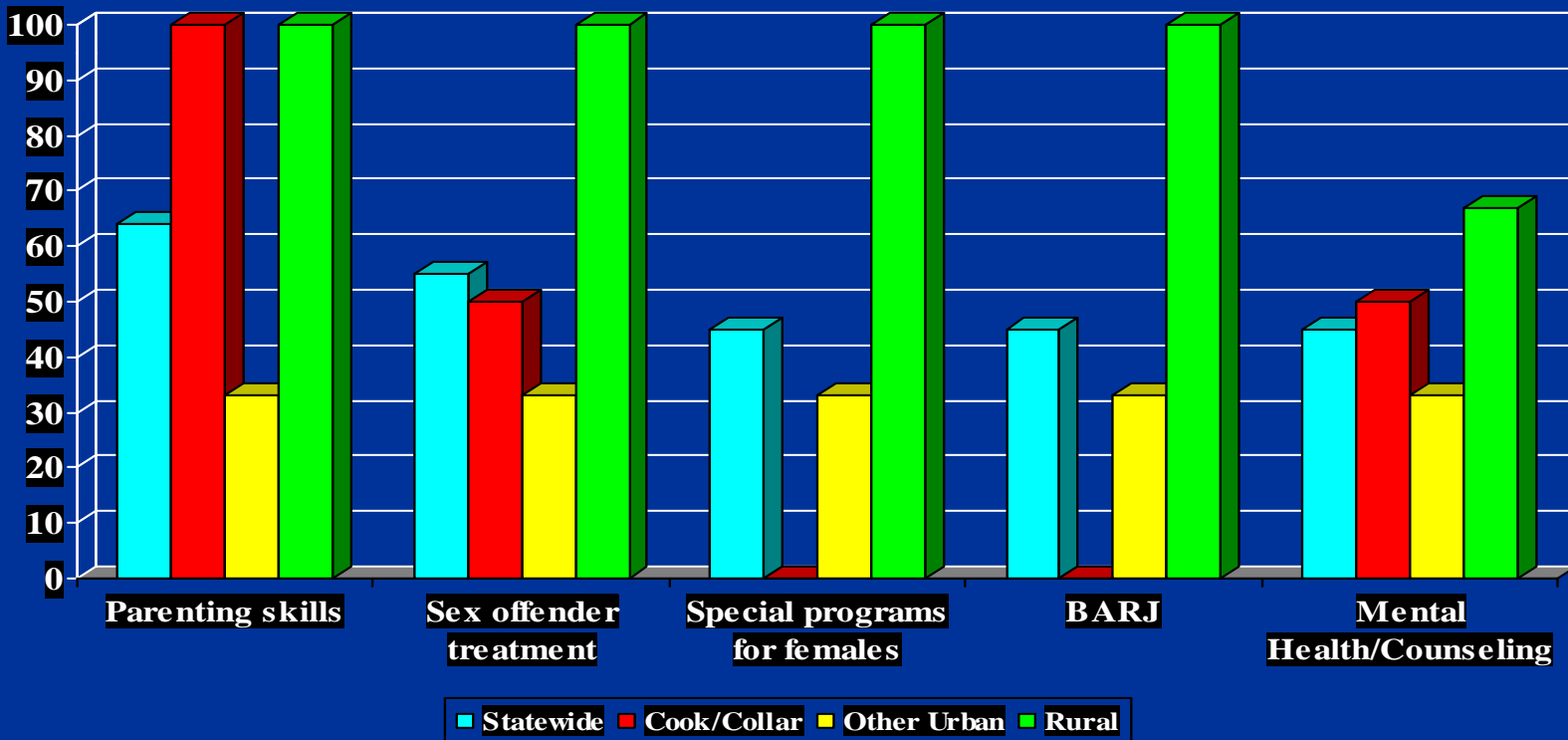
Detention alternative needs



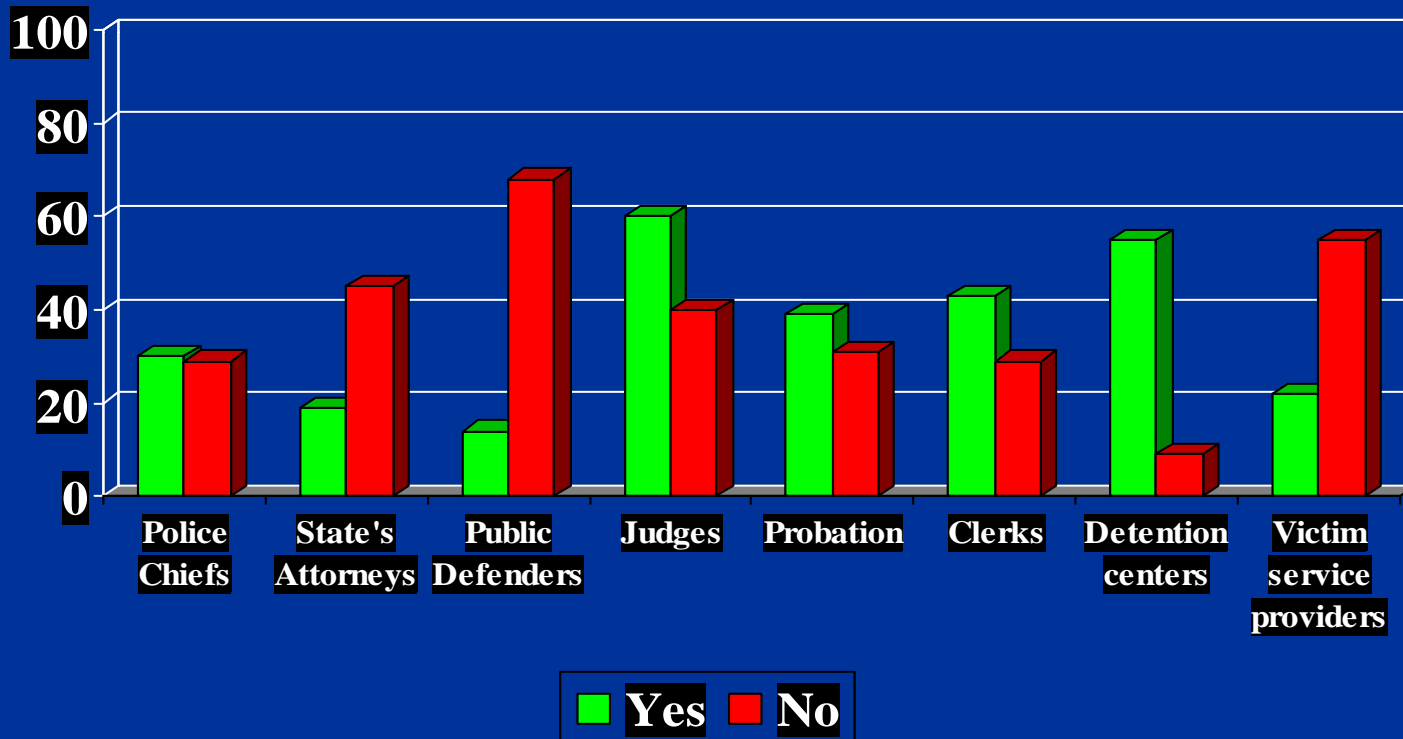
Detention Centers Contracted service needs



Detention Centers Program needs



Is your information system linked to other criminal justice information systems?



Summary

- Programs and Services
 - Judges, Public Defenders, State's Attorneys, Probation, and Detention Centers all ranked mental health treatment in their top 5 of programs and services that needed improvement.
 - Public Defenders, State's Attorneys, Probation, and Detention Centers all ranked educational, vocational, and sex offender treatment in their top 5 programs and services that needed improvement.