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INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Wednesday, August 18, 2010

From 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

&

Thursday, August 19, 2010

From 9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Agenda – Day One – August 18, 2010

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 1. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting: Chairwoman Alvarez
- 2. Approval of the Minutes of the October 9, 2007 and March 11, 2009 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meetings: Lisa Stephens
- 3. Legal Presentation: Lisa Stephens and Sean O'Brien
 - S.T.O.P. VAWA Guidelines
 - VOCA Guidelines
- 4. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation: Ron Reichgelt
 - Current VAWA Programs/Program Data
 - Current VOCA Programs/Program Data
- 5. Research and Analysis Unit Presentation: Erica Hughes
 - State Crime Trends
 - Special Population Demographic Information
 - InfoNet Data
- < Working lunch - Peoria MDT Presentation:
- 6. Survey Questions/Evidence-Based Practices: Lisa Braude
- 7. Develop Mission Statement for Victim Service Funds: Members
- 8. Establish Goals and Objectives for 3-5 year period: Members
- < Adjourn

Agenda – Day Two – August 19, 2010

- < Call to Order & Roll Call: General Counsel Stephens
- 9. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting: Chairwoman Alvarez
- 10. Establish Priorities for VAWA: Members
- 11. Establish Priorities for VOCA: Members
- < Adjourn

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 300 West Adams Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.

Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

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8. Current Victims Service Plan/Goals & Objections/Worksheet

Ad Hoc Committee on Victim Services

Anita Alvarez, Chairperson

State's Attorney, Office of the Cook County State's Attorney

Ida Anger

Program Manager
Metro Family Services

Billie Larkin

Executive Director
Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois

Vernie Beorkrem

Executive Director
Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council

Lois Moorman

Program Administrator
Office of Elder Abuse

David Bradford

Chief
Glen Carbon Police Department

Theodore O'Keefe

Deputy Superintendent
Chicago Police Department

Jeanette Castellanos-Butt

Associate Director
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago

Mark Parr

Executive Director
Children's Advocacy Center of NW Cook County

Dawn Dalton

Executive Director
Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's
Network

Polly Poskin

Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Patrick Delfino

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

Michael Randle

Director
Illinois Department of Corrections

Barbara Engel

Board Member
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Courtney Reid

Director of Social Services
Center on Halsted

Neusa Gaytan

Program Director
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

Itedal Shalabi

Executive Director
Arab American Family Services

Grace Hong-Duffin

Chief of Staff
Illinois Department of Human Services

Barbara Shaw

Executive Director
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

Cynthia Hora

Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General

Vickie Smith

Executive Director
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Leslie Landis

Chief Court Administrator
Domestic Violence Division Circuit Court of
Cook County

Greg Sullivan

Executive Director
Illinois Sheriff's Association

Paula Wolff

Senior Executive
Chicago Metropolis 20/20



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

FROM: Honorable Anita Alvarez, Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Chair

DATE: August 5, 2010

RE: Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting on August 18 and 19, 2010

The purpose of this meeting is to establish a set of goals and objectives for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs in the State of Illinois, and to set priorities for each program. These goals, objectives, and priorities will guide future planning for victim services in Illinois and recommendations made by Authority staff to the Budget Committee for a three to five year period.

Authority staff will make a series of presentations to the committee for its consideration. Once all the material is presented and fully discussed, the committee will be asked to establish goals, objectives, and priorities for the VOCA and VAWA programs.

In making their recommendations, the committee should consider the goals, objectives, and priorities established for victim services and presented in the 2001 Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois, sections of which are included in this material under Tab 8. Please note that specific program designations should not be considered at this meeting. Rather, a set of goals and objectives for victim services in Illinois, and a set of priorities for each program should be developed for the next three to five years. These goals and objectives should be inclusive of all factors relevant to Illinois's criminal justice system.

ICJIA will convene a large group of criminal justice professionals, lawmakers, and policymakers from across Illinois at a Fall 2010 Criminal Justice Planning Summit. To identify current challenges and critical issues based on the experiences of policymakers, practitioners, and others in the field, and on the latest research. Participants will then identify priorities for a statewide strategy for criminal justice policy, funding initiatives, and justice research in the coming years. The victim services plan developed at the VSAHC will be incorporated into the work of the Summit and the long range criminal justice strategic plan that will be developed in the months following the Summit.



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MINUTES

**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting**

Tuesday, October 9, 2007
120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee met on October 9, 2007, at the Authority offices to discuss funding recommendations for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant funds in the State of Illinois in consideration of the recent cuts in the federal funding for both of these programs.

Call to Order and Roll Call

Committee Chair Becky Jansen (Clerk of the Circuit Court of Effingham County) called the meeting to order at 9:26 a.m. The Authority's Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, called the roll. Members present were:

Kathleen Argentino – Chicago Police Department
Vernie Boerkrem – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
Kim Donahue – Illinois State Police (via teleconference)
Barbara Engel – Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Cherri Gass – Illinois Department of Corrections (via teleconference)
Norbert Goetten – Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor (via teleconference)
Bridget Healy Ryan – Office of the Cook County State's Attorney
Cheryl Howard – Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Leslie Landis – Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, City of Chicago
Billie Larkin – Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Ellen Mandeltort – Illinois Attorney General's Office
Lois Moorman – Illinois Department on Aging
Polly Poskin – Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Ana Romero – Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network
Lori Saleh (for Idetal Shalabi) – Arab American Family Services
Barbara Shaw – Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

Members unable to participate were:

David Bradford – Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department
Barbara Brooks – Illinois Department of Human Services
Cynthia Cobbs - Administrative Office of Illinois Courts
Sheriff Dawson – Macon County Sheriff’s Department
Thomas Jurkanin – Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
Jennifer Welch – Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, and other Authority staff.

Executive Director’s Comments

Director Levin said that the main purpose of this meeting was to discuss the VAWA and VOCA funding situations. She said that the FFY07 VOCA federal award, which the Authority received after last year’s Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting, was approximately \$1 million less than staff had anticipated. Also, the FFY07 VAWA federal award was approximately \$500,000 less than those of previous years. Director Levin said that staff will present information regarding the current states of VAWA and VOCA programs and funding and after the lunch break staff will introduce its recommendations to the committee.

Director Levin said that the Budget Committee would convene on October 24, 2007 to discuss the recommendations produced by this committee at this meeting. This meeting is an effort to plan ahead for any possible “doomsday” scenarios before it becomes too late to plan effectively. Director Levin explained that the Authority experienced a similar situation last year with the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program. As it turned out, after the federal government had reduced its JAG awards to the Authority from \$14.3 million in FFY05 down to \$8.5 million in FFY06, the federal government increased the FFY07 award to \$12.4 million. Approximately \$1 million of the JAG FFY07 award was used to cover some of the Authority’s and the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office’s VOCA grants temporarily until a new VOCA funding plan could be established.

Director Levin thanked the committee members for attending and she thanked them in advance for the work that the committee was about to undertake.

Purpose of the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee

Associate Director Chojnacki said that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss funding recommendations for the use of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant funds in the State of Illinois in consideration of the recent cuts in the federal funding for both of these programs.

Program Supervisor Reichgelt said that the purpose of last year's meeting was to devise a plan for the use of VOCA and VAWA funds. The purpose of this meeting is not to revisit the issues addressed at last year's meeting. Instead, this committee should focus on how to work within the priorities established at last year's meeting while addressing funding reductions. Staff will present information on specific VAWA- and VOCA-funded programs. The goal of this meeting is for the committee to provide the Authority's staff with direction as to how funds should be designated over the next two years. In two years, we will meet again to develop another three-year plan.

Minutes of the September 18 and 19, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Ms. Healy Ryan moved to approve the minutes of the September 18 and 19, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting. Ms. Poskin seconded the motion and the minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote.

Ms. Poskin wisely noted that the individual who had prepared the minutes had done an excellent job.

Minutes of the October 6, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting

Ms. Saleh moved to approve the minutes of the October 6, 2006 Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Meeting. Ms. Poskin seconded the motion and the minutes were approved by unanimous voice vote.

Research and Analysis Unit Presentation

Mr. Chojnacki introduced the memo and charts contained at Tab 4 and he said that the data contained therein was collected from VAWA-funded programs. He said that the data was divided by program type and by type of service provided by the programs.

VAWA

Research Analyst Adriana Perez delivered a PowerPoint presentation that incorporated the VAWA data charts that were included in the meeting materials. She said that the data being presented was derived from currently-funded VAWA programs.

Ms. Perez called attention to a chart in the meeting materials indicating that of the four S.T.O.P. VAWA programs, the Services to Female Inmates Program was operated by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the sexual assault and domestic violence prosecution program grant is operated by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO). She said that the CCSAO uses its funds to support a felony review specialist, a prosecution advocate, and the CCSAO's resource center. She said that the CCSAO's program is similar to the multi-disciplinary team (MDT) response programs.

Ms. Perez called attention to a chart in the meeting materials showing that of clients served by VAWA service-provider-funded programs, 71 percent of those clients were served by the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and 29 percent were served by the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA).

Ms. Perez presented a slide showing that transitional housing programs are funded by three types of grants: VOCA grants, VAWA grants, and Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program (VAWA Rural) grants. She said that VAWA Rural is a competitive grant program and the Authority may only apply for VAWA Rural funds every other year. She said that there are no VAWA Rural grants funded at this time because the most recent VAWA Rural federal award has been exhausted, but the transitional housing programs that usually receive VAWA Rural funds are being funded with VOCA dollars. She said that transitional housing programs are very client-intense services and that the primary outcome is the securing of safe housing for domestic violence victims.

In response to a question by Ms. Shaw, Ms. Perez said that a list of implementing agencies for transitional housing programs was included in the meeting materials. She also showed a slide indicating the geographic locations of the transitional housing programs.

In response to a question by Ms. Landis, Ms. Perez said that VOCA funds cover the costs of staffing the transitional housing programs. VAWA funds pay for the facilities-related costs.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Authority Staff Member Maureen Brennan said that the amount of time clients stay in transitional housing units varies from one program to another; there is no standard model. Ms. Landis added that the only way transitional

housing programs in Chicago can receive funds from the city is if the clients stay in the units, and that probably influences Chicago transitional housing providers' policies on the amount of time clients can stay in the units.

Ms. Perez explained that MDT programs combine and simplify the process of administering victim services, law enforcement services, and prosecution services. She said that the MDTs in Peoria, McLean, and St. Clair Counties offer services to domestic violence victims and that Kankakee County's MDT program differs from the others in that it offers services to sexual assault victims. Referring to the chart in the meeting materials describing clients served by MDT programs, she explained that the reason for Kankakee County's relatively small percentage of the overall number of clients is due to the fact that it is a sexual assault program and while there tend to be fewer sexual assault victims than domestic violence victims, sexual assault victims require more intensive care. Ms. Perez then called attention to a chart in the meeting materials indicating what services were provided by the individual MDT programs.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt said that VOCA is in more of a crisis now than VAWA is. VAWA FFY07 funds have not been touched yet, while virtually all of the VOCA FFY07 award has been designated. Any decisions reached at this meeting would affect future designations, whether they are from FFY07 or FFY08 funds.

VOCA

Research Analyst Erica Hughes delivered a PowerPoint presentation that incorporated the VOCA data charts that were included in the meeting materials.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing victim service program types supported by VOCA funds. The program types included domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, law enforcement / prosecution (advocates), and services provided to victims of violent crime. She then called attention to a chart in the meeting materials that described the number of victims served by each program type during SFY07. She then called attention to a chart in the meeting materials that described the type of services provided by the programs. She said that some clients might receive more than one service.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Ms. Hughes said that some discrepancies between the figures presented in the meeting materials and figures presented in other documents might be due to the fact that some data might have been miscategorized if it was not properly identified. Mr. Reichgelt added that, as staff was assembling data for this meeting, it became apparent that some agencies use InfoNet to report their data while also using older methods, so there is a chance that some data was entered twice.

Ms. Poskin said that an effort should be made to clean up the data because the Authority might provide data to the federal government, for example, and grantees might report contradictory data to the federal government for the same programs.

Ms. Landis said it would be useful to know if, or to what degree, the referrals being made by law enforcement- and prosecution-based programs are effective in steering victims toward the other services. The chart indicates that 54,000 referrals were issued, and only 44,000 individuals received case management or follow-up services. It would be useful to understand that discrepancy.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing the types of services administered by domestic violence programs. She said that the majority of the domestic violence services administered are for advocacy and counseling.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing the types of services administered by programs catering to child abuse victims. She said that information / referral and case management were the types of services most often administered.

Ms. Engel said that the types of services represented in this chart might well address the question asked earlier, "What constitutes 'Follow-Up' services?" The term *follow-up* describes consistent guidance of a victim through the court system, as opposed to simply calling victims to remind them of court dates.

Ms. Hughes said that *follow-up* is a category on the data collection report. Authority Research Analyst Jennifer Hiselman said that about half of the Authority's VOCA grantees report data via InfoNet and half do not. Many of the programs that use InfoNet participated in determining what services and related data would be reported via InfoNet and, as a result, their reporting is more consistent. Programs that do not use InfoNet generally use service definitions as defined by the federal Office for Victims of Crime.

Director Levin said that, for example, in the case of the prosecution-based victim services program provided by the CCSAO, follow-up involved much more than mere phone calls. It would be safe to assume that in most cases, the term *follow-up* describes activities beyond simple phone calls.

Ms. Hughes said that some of the data categories in the reports were collapsed to simplify the charts in this presentation; otherwise the charts would have so many categories as to render them ineffective. If necessary, that data could be broken down further.

In response to a question by Ms. Landis, Ms. Hughes said that the information presented here represents data relating only to the various VOCA-funded positions and programs.

Ms. Landis said that the level of interaction should be apparent by determining what is paid for by VOCA funds. It is useful to know what the VOCA dollars actually buy.

Ms. Howard said that sometimes a call might result in the discussion of a problem, and then that might be reported as a case management issue or a counseling issue, and not be reported as follow-up.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing the types of services administered by programs catering to sexual assault victims. Services included referrals, advocacy, follow-up and case management service, and counseling.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing the types of services administered by programs catering to violent crime victims. Services included advocacy, counseling and therapy, and other services such as filing compensation claims.

Ms. Hughes called attention to the chart in the meeting materials describing the types of services administered by law enforcement- and prosecution-based programs. Services included referrals, advocacy, follow-up and case management service, and counseling.

Ms. Hughes presented slides showing the conclusions derived from the VOCA program data:

- 1) The most funded programs were law enforcement/prosecution based, followed by domestic violence programs.
- 2) The majority of clients used these types domestic violence or law enforcement/prosecution-based programs
- 3) Advocacy was the most common service provided across all program types.
- 4) The most common services provided by program type are:
 - a) Domestic Violence: advocacy and counseling/therapy.
 - b) Child Abuse: information and referral and advocacy.
 - c) Sexual Assault: information and referral and advocacy.
 - d) Violent Crime: counseling/therapy.
 - e) Law Enforcement/Prosecution: advocacy.

Many committee members said that it would be helpful if data relating to the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault HelpLine could be identified separately.

Ms. Poskin said that she would not categorize sexual assault programs as providing information and referral, but as providing crisis intervention.

Ms. Landis said that the ICASA's position has been to defer to the ICADV to define what services, exactly, the HelpLine provides. The HelpLine provides a core of support, but she said that she would not consider it crisis intervention.

Ms. Howard said that it would be particularly nice to have HelpLine data broken out now that it is available statewide. Such data would be useful in determining who is calling domestic violence or sexual assault programs directly and who is finding the information that they need via the HelpLine. It would also be worth it to determine what services referrals are issued for by the HelpLine. She also said that the HelpLine plays a role in a sort of balancing act; it is great to have a statewide system for people to call in to, but that is really only going to be effective if needed services are available in all localities. Ms. Landis added that the issue of underserved populations is impacted by the availability of the HelpLine.

Ms. Hughes said that residents in certain parts of the state are considered underserved populations because they are geographically isolated – the nearest service provider might be three counties away. It would be interesting to see where, geographically, victims are calling from.

Ms. Engel said that a number of counties throughout the state have reported no sexual assaults having been committed. One such county even reported the highest number of domestic violence cases. It is unforgivable that there are areas in Illinois that misreport such vital statistics.

Ms. Hughes said that part of the problem is that the Illinois State Police (ISP) collects supplemental Universal Crime Reporting (UCR) data. Domestic-related offenses is one category of data collected. However, there is no follow-up. One large city (Rockford?) reports zero domestic violence offenses on an annual basis, but the ISP never stop to ask if there really were zero domestic violence offenses. If a large municipality like Rockford reports zero domestic violence offenses, then that is a very different misrepresentation than a small sparsely populated downstate county that reports zero domestic violence offenses.

Director Levin said that the Illinois Bar Foundation is now focusing on victims' issues. The foundation has approximately \$250,000 to distribute. However, the foundation had fewer applicants this year than last year. The Authority will post application information for next year's awards.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Descriptions

Mr. Chojnacki introduced the memo contained at Tab 5 describing VAWA and VOCA program descriptions. This memo describes the seven major programs supported by VAWA and VOCA grants. Mr. Reichgelt explained the contents of the memo.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the background information contained in this memo had been presented to the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee at its last meeting, but with updated figures. These general program categories reflect how the subgrants are categorized in the Authority's database.

Revised S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan

Mr. Reichgelt introduced the revised S.T.O.P. VAWA Implementation Plan. This year, because of changes to the requirements mandated by the 2005 reauthorization of VAWA, the Authority is required to qualify report on underserved populations in its victim service funding. Changes have been made to section III. Services Overview, subsection E. Unserved and Underserved Areas & Populations. Specifically, the third paragraph on page 55 through the top of page 60 has been added to address the use of VAWA victim service funds for culturally specific underserved populations. A minimum of 10 percent of VAWA victim service funds must be set aside for culturally specific underserved populations. In actuality, 90 to 100 percent of the Authority's victim service funds go toward underserved populations and the plan was revised to reflect that fact.

Director Levin said that statistics on primary languages spoken by clients would be corrected. The original draft identifies Latin as a language spoken by clients; obviously that needed to change. Other parts of the text identify clients as Spanish, as opposed to Hispanic or Spanish-speaking. Spanish, obviously, describes someone from Spain specifically, and not the Americas.

Ms. Engel noted that the Age of First Contact chart at the bottom of Page 51 of the plan was unclear. The left column indicates age ranges as low as zero-to-one year old, but then the second column indicates adults as having made contact in all age groups down through the zero-to-one year old level. Mr. Reichgelt said that the table should show nine adults for that data item, not 923 adults. He said that in this case, adult referred to a parent or guardian, but that was not made clear in the chart. He said that the noted issues would be addressed before the final draft is submitted to the Office for Violence Against Women (OVW).

Ms. Shaw called attention to the rate data presented on Pages 6 through 12 of the plan. She said that perhaps data for Chicago should be presented separately, or at least separated from the data for Cook County.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the information is presented on these pages in a fashion consistent with how it has been presented in the past.

Ms. Shaw said that to separate Chicago data from Cook County data would generate a very different view of the data.

Ms. Poskin said that to separate Chicago from Cook County might affect the rate statistics for each. Perhaps Chicago would have different crime rate data when that data is separated from Cook County's data.

Ms. Engel said that it might be worthwhile to note on the maps themselves that the rates for Cook County would change if the data for the Chicago rates was removed. Doing so might help identify where needs are greatest.

Ms. Shaw said that it would be beneficial to know what the data for Chicago alone is.

Ms. Landis said that it would be beneficial to present the differences between the reported offenses and the arrests for each county.

Ms. Poskin, in response to a question by Ms. Shaw, said that a reported offense is one in which the victim comes forward to report an incident.

Ms. Landis said that the data show the number of reports, which means police reports, which might not be equal to the number of actual offenses.

Mr. Chojnacki said that arrest data might be misleading. The data does not indicate the specific charges relating to the reported arrests. The actual charges might differ from the original offenses as reported. For example, in criminal sexual assault cases, some arrests might be made for aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, or for a lesser offense. If arrests are made in 80 percent of the cases, for example, they might not all be for the reported offense.

Ms. Shaw said that her desire was to see the data specific to Chicago separated from the existing data sets presented in the meeting materials.

Director Levin said that research staff would work on separating Chicago-specific data from the rest of the data.

Ms. Poskin said that the charts in the meeting materials provided a county-by-county overview of the data. If Chicago data is separated from Cook County data, then the same should be done for other large urban areas such as Rockford, Peoria, or East St. Louis.

Ms. Shaw said that when the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority presents statewide data, Chicago data is always presented separately.

Ms. Poskin said that it is important to remember that this data has been reported to the ISP by various law enforcement agencies, and not reported by victims to local police departments.

Ms. Howard said that this data presentation should be considered carefully. Regarding the Rate of Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Services Available map on Page 8, Stephenson County and Livingston County are represented as having high offense rates, but that information doesn't support what we know about those counties. We know that the statistics in the map for those two counties does not accurately reflect the counties' offense rates. The information presented here should be measured against all of the other information that we have.

Ms. Engel said that the problem is that many decision-making people don't have any other information to rely on other than what is presented here. In that manner, graphic representations of data such as these are very powerful and they have an impact on people who influence policy decisions. Every effort should be made to make this data as accurate and useful as possible.

Ms. Poskin said that it would be great to provide rates by city in addition to providing rates by county, but to simply remove urban data from the larger counties might skew the results.

Committee Chair Jansen said that the Authority can only really use the data that has been provided by grantees via their reporting. Ms. Poskin added that there might be crimes reported in Johnson County, for example, that are not later reported to the ISP's statisticians.

Ms. Landis said that the data that InfoNet provides reflects the data that has been entered into InfoNet. Bad data in means bad data out. She also said that she wanted clarification on the elder abuse data presented in the chart on Page 12; specifically whether or not the data was reported to the mandatory elder abuse reporting system run by the Illinois Department on Aging. There is a distinction here between domestic violence and elder abuse. It would be helpful to know where the data is being reported from and who the service providers are for elder abuse as distinct from domestic violence.

Discussions revealed that domestic violence cases involving intimate partners, at least one of whom is a senior, are not represented as elder abuse, unless a report was made via the elder abuse hotline.

Ms. Moorman said that the data would reflect reports that came into either the statewide elder abuse hotline or the local elder abuse service providers. If the chart on Page 12 reflects Illinois Department on Aging data, then it would be a combination of data from those two sources.

Mr. Reichgelt said that it is mandated that the revised plan be submitted in a timely manner lest the Authority's VAWA funds be frozen by OVW. This is the same data that was provided in last year's draft plan submission. For the sake of continuity, we should not revise this data at this point. That could be a discussion for the next Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee meeting when it will be time to start considering the next VAWA three-year plan.

Ms. Landis said that she wanted to know if VOCA and VAWA dollars are earmarked for elder abuse services that are reported in these charts.

Director Levin said that VOCA funds do support elder abuse services in southern Illinois.

Ms. Landis said that she wanted to get a sense of where the VOCA and VAWA dollars are being spent and why elder abuse was being reported here in the VAWA plan if, in fact, it is not funded by VOCA and VAWA dollars.

Director Levin said that there was some funding of underserved populations with older monies. Funds have supported follow-up services for elder abuse in southern Illinois.

Ms. Hughes provided an update on some of the data that had been in question. She said that she refigured the domestic violence and sexual assault data for Chicago and Cook County separately. She said that she was not able at this time to determine which agencies in Cook County reported domestic violence data. She said that in calendar year 2004:

- 68,995 domestic violence offenses were reported in Chicago, or 2,382 per 100,000 residents.
- 11,063 domestic violence offenses were reported in suburban Cook County, or 455 per 100,000 residents.
- 2,915 arrests for criminal sexual assaults were reported in Chicago, or 19 per 100,00 residents.
- 593 arrests for criminal sexual assaults were reported in suburban Cook County, or 8 per 100,000 residents.

Ms. Hughes said that Cook County's domestic violence numbers might be low because not all agencies have reported.

Funding Issues

VAWA

Mr. Reichgelt delivered a PowerPoint presentation that addressed VAWA and VOCA funding issues.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing that VAWA federal awards are subdivided into five separate, non-interchangeable program funding categories according to the following percentages:

- 30 percent to service providers.
- 25 percent to law enforcement programs.
- 25 percent to prosecution programs.
- 15 percent for discretionary spending.
- 5 percent to court programs.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing that the service provider program funds have traditionally been divided evenly between the ICADV and the ICASA.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing that law enforcement fund percentage distribution by grantee. St. Clair, Peoria, and Mc Lean Counties, and the Cities of Peoria, Kankakee, and Bloomington are all MDT participants that receive VAWA law enforcement funds. Law enforcement funds also go to the City of Chicago and the Attorney General's Office for training. Mr. Reichgelt then presented a slide indicating the percentage distribution of law enforcement funds by program type. He noted that over 66 percent of VAWA law enforcement funds were designated to MDT programs.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing prosecution fund percentage distribution by grantee. Upon presenting this slide, he noticed that data for St. Clair, Peoria, and Mc Lean Counties was represented, but data for Kankakee's MDT program had been accidentally omitted, thus all of the percentage figures were inaccurate. He said that the CCSAO uses prosecution funds for a domestic violence and sexual assault prosecution program. Mr. Reichgelt then introduced a slide showing prosecution fund distribution by program type.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing discretionary fund percentage distribution by grantee. He said that most of these programs were transitional housing. Mr. Reichgelt then introduced a slide showing discretionary fund distribution by program type.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing court fund percentage distribution by grantee. He said that the court funds support specialized probation officers as part of the MDT programs. Mr. Reichgelt then introduced a slide showing court fund distribution by program type.

VOCA

Mr. Reichgelt said that the information presented in the meeting materials is rather broad owing to the manner in which it is entered into the Authority's data system.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution by program type.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution to domestic violence programs by service type.

In response to a question by Ms. Shaw, Mr. Reichgelt said that VOCA program titles indicate whether the program serves underserved populations, but that would only be reflected in the title if the implementing agency indicated that the program would specifically serve such a population. For example, a program might specifically provide bi-lingual services might be called Services to Bi-Lingual Victims of Crime, whereas a program simply entitled Services to Victims of Crime might provide services to a population that includes, but is not limited to, underserved populations. Therefore, a large portion of the programs simply listed as "domestic violence" could be to underserved populations.

In response to a question by Ms. Landis, Mr. Reichgelt explained that there is a difference between the VAWA and VOCA definitions of an underserved population:

- VAWA – This definition is very close to what the Authority has always considered underserved: geographically isolated, linguistically isolated, or minority populations.
- VOCA – This program defines underserved as: robbery victims, victims of drunk drivers, homicide victims, violent crime victims, and adults abused as children.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority is mandated by the federal government to report that at least ten percent of its VOCA funds support underserved populations.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution to sexual assault programs by service type.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution to child advocacy center (CAC) programs by service type.

In response to a question by Ms. Landis, Ms. Larkin said that a significant number of CAC services receive funding from the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS), but that funding has not increased since 2000. While there is money, its influence is dwindling quickly. Ms. Poskin added that ICASA gets many cases from DCFS because the cases are unfounded; that is to say that the evidence does not meet the standard. Most of ICASA's underserved programs focus on children. Ms. Landis added that when she directed the Mc Lean County CAC, approximately 40 percent of the clients were not DCFS clients.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution to programs serving victims of violent crime by service type.

Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide showing VOCA fund percentage distribution by program title.

Ms. Brennan said that the program titles reflect the VOCA Purpose Area titles since each program funded must fall under one of the VOCA Purpose Areas provided by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

Mr. Reichgelt said that when staff reports to OVC, data is reported in a more precise fashion that clearly identifies what is and is not related to underserved populations.

Ms. Landis said that the data presented in the VAWA plan regarding client languages, for instance, indicated that there were 446 clients who spoke Korean, which isn't surprising because access to Korean language services is available. However, the OVC's analysts might misinterpret that as indicative of the local Korean community having a disproportionately large domestic violence problem.

Ms. Engel said that if the Authority wants to make an effective argument to OVC or to Congress, it would help tremendously to show what programs are actually being funded and what those programs are really doing. The Authority's applications would be more effective if we included information such as the fact that the Authority funds a hotline that can operate in 145 languages; that the Authority does fund specialized programs that attract clients from diverse and underserved communities. The Authority might be able to do a better job of representing the work that it does and the programs that it supports.

Director Levin said that Ms. Engel raised some good points that perhaps should be incorporated into any letters that Authority members might write to Congress; it would make a clearer case to Congress that the Authority's funds are reaching underserved populations. Ms. Engel added that when efforts are made to reach out to minority or non-English-speaking communities, enormous numbers of people in need of services are uncovered. Bringing this to Congress's attention would enhance the Authority's requests for increased funding.

Ms. Brennan said that the Authority also submits regular reports to the federal government and those reports differ significantly from VAWA to VOCA. The VOCA reports allow staff to report anecdotal information and other details so staff can highlight what works and what makes the programs worth supporting. VAWA reporting, on the other hand, is very limited and is virtually only statistical in nature.

Ms. Poskin said that it is very important that people (Congress) know that gaps are being addressed in Illinois. The reports to the federal government for sexual assault in Illinois are probably more revealing regarding activities in Illinois than almost any other state's reports. However, that does not seem to have been effective in channeling more funds to Illinois. She said that the lack of increased funding probably has much to do with the current administration's commitment to funding the war and that is something that is beyond our control. When more funds become available, these ideas will become more critical, but right now the comprehensiveness of these reports is not getting the Authority any more or less money.

Ms. Engel said that if Authority members made an absolutely sterling case for additional funds, they might find some surprising allies in Congress.

Mr. Reichgelt said that when VAWA began to require the Authority to provide separate data for underserved populations, we went through our VOCA and we had an issue with that because their definition of underserved is different from our definition in Illinois. When we learned the OVW's definition of underserved, I was elated because 95 to 100 percent of the Authority's VAWA funds goes to underserved populations. There might be some confusion in this presentation as to what constitutes a program. For example, something might simply be labeled a domestic violence program when, in fact, it serves a large underserved population.

Director Levin said that when a letter is drafted, a better picture of ICADV and ICASA activities must be painted so that it is clearer what those funds support.

Mr. Reichgelt said that at one point, many of the programs were consolidated, so some that may have been dedicated to underserved populations exclusively at first have been

subsumed into larger programs that now go by the larger programs' titles. Services are still provided to underserved populations.

Director Levin asked for confirmation that the committee agrees that when this is presented to the Budget Committee, no matter what the recommendations are, that the ICADV's and ICASA's activities are explained. The Authority has some relatively new board members and neither they nor the Blagojevich administration has faced these issues before. It might be wise to explain to the newer people what the coalitions do with these funds.

Ms. Howard said that the ICADV is listed in the Victims of Crime Act Programs and Grantees chart in the meeting materials as providing services to victims of domestic violence, but then two of the three programs listed as providing services to non-English speaking or bi-lingual domestic violence victims are also funded by the ICADV. The chart does not indicate that these programs receive funds from both the Authority and the ICADV. Another thing that the materials do not reflect is that when VAWA was first passed, the ICADV decided what its own definitions of unmet needs were. Then, because the ICADV funded a significant number of latina programs at a time when there were only two other latina programs (Chicago Abused Women Coalition and Mujeres Latinas en Accion; other programs provided services to Latinas, but very poorly) the result was that as a program funded specifically for the latina population became better at doing business and then the number of latinias served by the VOCA-funded personnel also grew. The VAWA program had a positive influence on the VOCA program, but that is not reflected, or at least easily identified, in the data.

Mr. Reichgelt said that it is very difficult to separate data relating to underserved populations when that service is part of a larger program.

Ms. Shaw said that in this instance, it is worth noting that domestic violence services include a significant percentage of services to underserved populations.

Ms. Landis suggested showing what percentage of domestic violence programs that serve non-English speaking populations. She said that a similar thing should be done to identify services to children. As people who are discussing these issues at the policy level, this committee needs to know what these funds are purchasing. If ICADV funds listed as victim services are purchasing services for adults and children, but the program is not categorized distinctly, the committee loses track of how many of those VOCA funds support services for children. In Chicago VOCA dollars are being provided to non-English speaking or culturally identified populations. This should be reflected in InfoNet data.

Mr. Reichgelt said that when the funding information is combined with the information presented by the Research and Analysis staff, some of these issues should be cleared up. Dollar amounts will be shown in relationship to the victim services that are using those dollars.

Ms. Poskin said that, first, a clear picture of the Authority's VAWA- and VOCA-funded programs must be created. Secondly, it is important not to define underserved populations too narrowly in a state as large and geographically diverse as Illinois. If that happens, for example, a county that is all Caucasian and English-speaking could be considered an underserved area. Many parts of the state and many neighborhoods are uncovered. "Underserved" must be carefully defined; it must relate to geography, population, race, color, ethnicity, language, or the lack of previous services. A previously unserved area would constitute an underserved population.

(Lunch Break)

Committee Chair Jansen declared a recess for lunch at 11:50 a.m. The meeting reconvened at 1:15 p.m.

Rural Domestic Violence / Transitional Housing

Mr. Chojnacki introduced the program briefs contained at Tab 6, one for the Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Program (VAWA Rural) and one for the Transitional Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Program.

Mr. Reichgelt said that in addition to the VOCA and VAWA programs that the Authority administers every year, which are both formula-based, the Authority has discretionary grants. These competitive grants are made available by OVC or OVW. The applications are graded and evaluated, which means that Illinois might or might not receive an award. The Authority has applied for both of these programs in the past. The Authority received VAWA Rural funds until about a year ago. The Authority has applied for the Transitional Housing program funds, but that application has been denied. Staff would like to receive input from this committee regarding the types of programs the committee would like the Authority to apply for. Please also consider which entities should be involved in the application process. The Authority is not a programming agency, it is a funding agency, so it needs the stakeholders to assist in assembling applications in accordance with the directions described in the program briefs. Staff would then submit the application and receive the program funds and administer those funds appropriately.

VAWA / VOCA Funding Recommendations

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to new documents that had been placed at committee members' places before the meeting reconvened after the lunch break.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to a recreation of the VAWA prosecution fund chart that had been the subject of scrutiny earlier in this meeting because data for Kankakee's MDT program had inadvertently been omitted.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to a document describing VAWA and VOCA program descriptions. This should address Ms. Landis's earlier concerns regarding funds spent per service. He called attention to a similar document relating to VAWA funds.

VAWA Funding Recommendations

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the memo that had been placed at the committee members' places regarding VAWA Proposed Funding Reductions. He then delivered a brief PowerPoint presentation on the topic.

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing the mandatory federal award percentage breakdown per the five program areas.

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing a comparison of current spending per program area versus funds available per the VAWA FFY07 federal award. He noted that the largest discrepancies existed in prosecution and discretionary funds. He also explained that, in the case of service provider funding, the coalitions have traditionally simply split those funds, whatever that total amount happened to be in any given federal fiscal year, and so although the chart depicts a difference between current spending and available FFY07 funds, that difference does not indicate the impending funding problems that it does in other program areas. He reminded the committee that funds in these program areas are not interchangeable; for example, law enforcement funds cannot be used to support prosecution programs. The only program area that allows any flexibility is the discretionary area, and that has traditionally been used to fund transitional housing programs.

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing a comparison of current spending per program area versus funds available per the VAWA FFY07 federal award versus a 20 percent cut across the board for all VAWA programs. He said that this slide shows that a 20 percent

cut would solve the problems in law enforcement and court spending, victim services spending would not be an issue, for reasons described earlier, but prosecution and court program areas would still be overspent. He then presented a slide showing the same relationships, but with a 25 percent across-the-board cut.

Mr. Reichgelt said that a 25 percent cut would be a very drastic step, and one that would not solve all of the problems. Therefore, staff began to investigate what would happen if matching funds requirements were adjusted. He said that when the VAWA FFY00 funds were first administered, the intent was to fund programs for a limited time. In spite of that, MDT programs that were originally intended to be funded for three years recently received a fourth year of funding. VAWA funds were never intended to continue programs indefinitely. At some point this committee will choose to shift the focus of VAWA funding to other programs. However, if funds, to the MDT programs, for example, were simply terminated entirely, the programs would end. The MDT programs that are currently funded have been successful. Staff has been considering ways to wean programs like these off of the federal funds and one way to do that is to increase the matching funds requirements.

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing relationships of VAWA federal program dollars to suggested potential required matching funds for the following situations:

1. Total current federal program spending with the current 25 percent match requirement.
2. FFY07 federal funds available for programming with the current 25 percent match requirement.
3. Federal program funds that would be needed to continue current funding assuming a 30 percent match requirement.
4. Federal program funds that would be needed to continue current funding assuming a 40 percent match requirement.

Mr. Reichgelt said that if the matching funds requirement was increased to 30 percent for next year's designations, then some of the projected deficit would be recovered. If the match was increased to 40 percent the following year, parity with available funds would be achieved. This assumes, however, that the next two VAWA federal awards, (FFY08 and FFY09) are at least equal to the FFY07 award. This would help to maintain current programming for two more years with funds that staff estimates would be available and it would begin to wean the program off of the federal funds and shift the funding responsibilities to local governments or county government. This way, when the Authority does stop funding the programs, the local governments or county governments have vested interests in finding funding sources to maintain the programs. He reminded the committee that this is simply a recommendation and that the actual decision on a funding plan will be left to them.

In response to a question by Ms. Shaw, Mr. Reichgelt said that at this point, no designations have been made using VAWA FFY07 funds. He also said that different grantees have different contract periods so continuing programs would need FFY07 funds at different points throughout 2008.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt said that the coalitions' (FFY07) funds for designation in 2008 are secure.

Mr. Reichgelt presented five slides showing relationships of VAWA federal program dollars to required matching funds for the four situations listed above; one for each individual program area:

- Law Enforcement – Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide demonstrating that current law enforcement spending is not significantly different from the amount of law enforcement funds available per the VAWA FFY07 federal award. In this case, 30 or 40 percent matching funds requirements for continuing programs would reduce the burden on the federal funds to a point well below the amount of funds available.
- Prosecution – Mr. Reichgelt introduced a slide demonstrating that even with a 40 percent matching funds requirement, the prosecution program area funds would still be overspent relative to the prosecution funds available per the VAWA FFY07 federal award. He said that staff expects to have the VAWA FFY08 award in hand by the time any VAWA FFY07 designations need to be made. That means that there should be enough funds between those to awards to get by.
- Mr. Reichgelt briefly displayed three slides demonstrating the relationships between the four potential matching fund requirement scenarios described above for victim services, court, and discretionary program area funds.

Mr. Reichgelt said that, basically, VAWA as been overspent. The Authority had used old money to fund more programs than any single federal fiscal year award would support. However, not every program area has been overspent.

Mr. Reichgelt said that, even if the 40 percent matching funds requirements are adopted, such a plan would still effectively borrow against future federal awards. Between the funds that are in hand and anticipated FFY08 funds, there should be enough to support all continuing programs. These plans also increase the fiscal responsibilities for local governments so that if and/or when the Authority does eliminate funds for these specific grantees altogether, the local governments will be better prepared to assume full funding responsibility for these programs. This all assumes, 1) that this committee will reconvene in two years funding priorities will shift as a new three-year plan is developed, and 2) this

committee supports continued funding of all existing programs throughout that two-year period with these types of requirements. At that point, there will be very little, if any, old money. Right now, the Authority is using a combination of old and newer monies to reduce the burdens that funding cuts would likely inflict on current grantees.

Director Levin reiterated that this committee will not designate any funds. These recommendations will be presented to the Budget Committee and that committee will determine actual designations.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority cannot place VAWA funds in an interest-bearing account.

Ms. Poskin said that she would like to hear from the (Cook?) county representatives what they think the impact of raising the matching funds requirement would be and what the match fund sources would likely be.

Ms. Howard said that matching funds could be comprised of general revenue funds that are not allocated to providing matching funds in other areas. For law enforcement or prosecution grants, matching funds could come from the counties, general revenue, foundations... Those matching funds could be any money except money that has already been designated for federal match or money from another federal source.

Mr. Reichgelt said that if the Authority simply cuts funds to its grantees, that would probably translate into numerous staff cuts. If the Authority mandates that matching funds increase as the federal funds are cut back, then the programs have a better chance of staying fully funded.

Ms. Poskin expressed concern that some grantees might not be able to generate sufficient matching funds. Mr. Reichgelt said that the hope is that grantees would be able to approach their respective county governments, for example, and show that with a relatively small investment of a few extra dollars, the programs would continue for another two years.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff had come up with a few suggestions for the MDT programs as to how they can raise extra cash. One suggestion is that they could place a surcharge on phone calls from jail. Another is that they could raise prices at their commissaries.

Ms. Poskin said that the wrong entities are bearing the brunt of the pressure here. Pressure should be applied to the federal government. The federal government has the money, they are just spending it elsewhere. ICASA would probably look to general revenue to support increased matching fund requirements. Over the last five years, the (Blagojevich) administration has provided only \$250,000 for sexual assault programs at

34 agencies. There has been very little commitment to ICASA at the state level. If funds are scarce at the state level, then counties probably would not be any better able to provide more funding. MDT programs will have a tough time finding extra funds.

Director Levin said that the Authority is a planning agency. Board members cannot simply rely on lobbying Congress as a legitimate plan of action. She said that the Authority must plan for the worst and, to that end, these recommendations represent a sort of “doomsday” plan. If luck has it that the next federal awards are significantly larger than anticipated, these recommendations would be up for reconsideration. Meanwhile, the idea is to allow grantees time to plan so that a situation does not develop where grantees are notified of drastic cuts to their funding with only a month or so to secure alternate funding before their current agreements expire.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that when the JAG program was created to replace the Anti-Drug Abuse Act program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants program, the overall funding level was cut dramatically (from roughly \$20 million in FFY04 down to \$8.5 million in FFY05) and there was a significant lobbying effort to maintain program funding, but those efforts were ultimately unsuccessful.

Director Levin said that a few VOCA programs are currently funded with JAG dollars, but that situation can only last for one year.

Ms. Healy Ryan suggested that the Authority’s lobbying efforts might be more effective now than when lobbying was done for the JAG program because the Democrats are in control of Congress now and perhaps that was a factor in the failure of JAG lobbying efforts. At any rate, there is no guarantee of an increase in funding and it is better to receive news of potentially reduced designations now than six months or a year from now when little time would be left for grantees to develop other plans.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the chart on Page 2 of the VAWA Funding Issues memo in the meeting materials. He said that the chart indicated what funds are available in each federal fiscal year for each program area. He said that the chart showed the older funds that contribute, along with anticipated FFY08 funds, to the overall available fund amounts for the next two years’ programming. He said that, generally, each VAWA federal fiscal year’s award funds are available for use for four years in addition to the year of the award. Mr. Reichgelt then called attention to the chart on Page 2 of the VOCA Funding Issues memo in the meeting materials which described the VOCA funds available by federal fiscal year.

VOCA

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing a comparison of currently designated VOCA federal program dollars to the portion of the VOCA FFY07 federal award that was made available for programming. He said that all currently funded VOCA programs consume \$16,896,204. However, the VOCA FFY07 award was only \$14,323,150. Even though the FFY07 award was only seven percent less than the FFY06 award, the difference in real dollars is amplified due to overspending.

Mr. Reichgelt presented a slide showing the differences between currently designated VOCA federal program dollars, the portion of the VOCA FFY07 federal award that was made available for programming, and the federal funds that would be required if all VOCA programs received a 20 percent cut. A 20 percent cut would leave some money left over which could be useful if the next federal award is even smaller. He said that all indications are that the VOCA FFY08 award is likely to be slightly less than the FFY07 award. He also said that this plan would allow all currently funded programs to continue to receive funds. The caveat, however, is that the Authority's staff needs the flexibility to make program-by-program decisions regarding funding level. For example, if a program consistently returns lapsed funds year after year, or if a program incurs unnecessary expenses, those programs might warrant a larger cut than the others. On the other hand, if a 20 percent cut would result in the termination of a program that has proven to be successful, staff needs the flexibility to reduce that program's cut.

Director Levin said that funds for training or conferences might be cut out of the program designations, but staff might arrange things so that grantees could apply for training funds from whatever funds lapse or remain. Mr. Reichgelt said that this has been done recently and it allows staff more control over spending.

Ms. Landis said that VAWA provides law enforcement funds and VOCA also funds law enforcement efforts. She asked if it would be worth considering shifting some VOCA law enforcement programs to VAWA funds, given the excess of total VAWA law enforcement dollars available. The Domestic Violence HelpLine, for example, has been funded alternately by VOCA and VAWA. Mr. Reichgelt said that such a move was certainly a possibility.

In response to a question by Ms. Shaw, Mr. Reichgelt said that there are VAWA law enforcement funds that are going unspent, but there probably are not enough VAWA law enforcement funds to move all of the VOCA law enforcement programs to VAWA.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt said that VOCA and VAWA have different program funding criteria and guidelines so a program that is eligible for funding

under one is not necessarily eligible under the other. VAWA funds can only be used for services to women who are victims of specific crimes.

Ms. Howard said some programs have domestic violence court dockets. Some services specific to women are funded by VOCA grants. She suggested shifting those VOCA costs over to VAWA. Mr. Reichgelt said that most of those programs are prosecution programs, and VAWA has its largest fund shortfall in the prosecution program area, so such a shift would not necessarily be beneficial. He added that law enforcement agencies are not providing such services.

Ms. Poskin said that a 14 percent cut in funds to the coalitions would result in relatively large cuts to the coalitions' grantees. If there are any services that could be funded by moving the grants to another federal program, then there is a potential for saving some programs.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the VOCA program listing following the VOCA memo and charts under Tab 5 of the meeting materials. He said that the law enforcement and prosecutor-based victim assistance services programs receive approximately \$1.2 million each year. Ms. Engel noted that, according to the list, very few law enforcement agencies receive those funds; most recipients are state's attorney's offices. Mr. Reichgelt, in response to ensuing discussion, said that the few law enforcement and prosecutor-based victim assistance services programs operated by law enforcement agencies did not support enough VAWA-eligible activities to warrant moving a part or all of the grants from VOCA to VAWA. He said that staff had considered such moves, but determined that they would yield little benefit. He also said that the law enforcement agencies would have to contend with VOCA and VAWA grants where they currently have only the VOCA grants, and the added administrative burden might cause friction between those agencies and the Authority or generate negative feelings toward the programs. He said that such funding shifts might affect programs to the point that law enforcement agencies might not want to maintain the programs and since VAWA funds are more specifically targeted, the result might actually be a reduction in services to people who need them.

Ms. Landis said that the VOCA-funded law enforcement-based services are not provided by sworn officers, but by social workers and/or advocates who work within the law enforcement agencies. She said that she thought that a significant number of these programs focused on family violence and/or sexual assault cases. She said that the question is whether the services would effectively shift to a VOCA-funded dedicated victim service agency if the social workers and advocates who work within the law enforcement agencies were unable to provide services. She said that this is why it is important to know the service types being reported by VOCA-funded programs. If a program is primarily providing contact information and basic follow-up after a police response, then continued funding of that program should be reconsidered.

Mr. Reichgelt called attention to the chart under Tab 4 that illustrates the percentage of clients served by service type for law enforcement and prosecution based programs. He said that staff has tried to monitor the programs' activities to ensure that they provide services beyond simply redirecting victims to other service providers; that they do, in fact provide advocacy services. It is not worthwhile to pay a person's salary to be nothing more than a directory. He said that placing an advocate within a law enforcement agency is often the only way to ensure that certain areas have advocacy services available. Staff conducts annual site visits to these grantees to ensure that adequate services are provided. Those visits often reveal the hard work and dedication that the advocates put into their work.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff had only considered adjusting matching fund requirements for VAWA, not VOCA.

In response to a question by Ms. Howard, Director Levin said that she had turned down a staff-proposed solution to the funding problems. That solution called for the elimination of all of the Authority's grants to entities that also receive funds from other entities that distribute funds provided by the Authority. For example, an entity that receives both a VOCA grant from the Authority and VOCA funds that are distributed by one of the coalitions via an Authority VOCA award would have the Authority-provided funds eliminated. That might have had a devastating impact on transitional housing, among other programs.

In response to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt explained that with VOCA funds staff often used money returned from one program (law enforcement, for example) and re-uses those lapsed dollars for something very different (transitional housing, for example) because, unlike VAWA funds, VOCA funds are not required to remain in any specific program area.

In response to a comment by Ms. Shaw, Director Levin said that staff would figure out a way to expend the roughly \$2.6 million in unspent VAWA law enforcement funds.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the VAWA law enforcement funds would definitely be spent. Those funds will support things like training and printing, if nothing else. The reason that no law enforcement funds have been designated out of recent federal fiscal year awards is that staff has been using funds from older federal fiscal years. Law enforcement funds are designated at a slower rate because there are fewer programs to support.

Ms. Engel said that she had noticed that throughout this meeting the idea of cutting funds for transitional housing programs, specifically, has been presented by a few people, despite the fact that to do so is not a formal recommendation from staff.

Ms. Howard said that there are some inherent problems with transitional housing. She said that victims who enter domestic violence programs and then go on to transitional housing programs are often people who are in shelter programs and they often have two or three serious issues. They are adult survivors of sexual assault or domestic violence or both. There are often other issues such as chemical dependency, chronic poverty, and mental health. Transitional housing addresses all of these issues to one degree or another. By the time a client reaches the point that transitional housing is a reasonable option, they often have exhausted all other resources available in the community. The transitional housing programs start at the bottom in terms of trying to get the clients to the point where they can live independently and they have dealt with the other problem issues so that they are not so vulnerable that they are likely to be re-victimized. These victims represent a very small population. In Illinois approximately 55,000 domestic violence victims are served every year, but only about 5,500 of those are using emergency shelter services. The largest population of clients served is people who are in their own homes and who primarily use walk-in services such as counseling, court services, crisis services, parenting services, etc. They do not use housing services. She said that the MDTs and the walk-in programs are in positions to make tremendous differences. If those programs are maintained properly and they are effective, then, hopefully, they will have the effect of reducing the number of clients who need transitional housing programs. The other problem with transitional housing, particularly in rural areas, is the issue of placing a client in housing and then dealing with the meth issues which are a major problem in the rural transitional housing programs. She said that she has had conversations with some program directors who would gladly abandon transitional housing because it is so problematic. Transitional housing is more difficult to supervise than emergency services because at least staff is present in the latter; transitional housing facilities are usually off-site from the program office. Transitional housing has traditionally been considered a great idea, but that is without much thought being given to challenges, issues, and problems associated with it. Also, the nature of emergency shelter services has changed over the past few decades in terms of who is using the services. In years past, there were women who had all of the problems described above, but more women were using shelter services because law enforcement and prosecution did not provide the necessary services that they do now; for example, a woman could not get an order of protection for safety in her own home. Now that law enforcement and prosecution provide more comprehensive services, more women are choosing to stay in their own homes. After all, nobody want to live in a shelter if other options are available.

Director Levin said that she would not feel comfortable presenting a recommendation to the Budget Committee that the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee made to cut or eliminate funding for transitional housing when none of the transitional housing service providers are present at this meeting to defend their programs and make an argument for

continued funding. It would be difficult to explain why, for example, victim service providers such as the coalitions had supported a measure that keeps their funding intact, but reduces or eliminates funds to others who were not present.

Ms. Landis said that transitional housing services, at least in the City of Chicago, have traditionally been funded with homeless services dollars as opposed to victim services dollars. The original purpose of those monies was to keep individuals housed. Then the homeless funds began to be used for domestic violence shelters. The goal was centered on achieving or transitioning the client to permanent housing. However, the money was really being used to provide safety and crime victim assistance. VOCA and VAWA funds provided by the Authority should really be addressing the needs of crime victims, whether that is related to a criminal justice response or not. Permanent housing, beyond emergency shelters, is an issue outside the scope of victim services and is really more about affordable housing issues. This is why the City of Chicago has not developed a VAWA- or VOCA-funded transitional housing program; the city has made the determination that if transitional housing is offered, the housing must stay with the client. The client does not transition into second-stage housing, housing is achieved for clients and the housing stock is constantly rotated. If transitional housing funds are used to sustain apartments, there might be better strategies that could be applied toward meeting the needs of rental assistance and developing affordable housing. That is a much larger and more complex issue than can be properly addressed with the limited funds that the Authority can dedicate to transitional housing. Victims certainly do need housing beyond emergency shelter, but with the amount of funds available, the lack of scientific data and a clear picture of how funds should be spent and who should do the spending, these funds are not being as well spent as they would if they were dedicated to the more up-front needs of the populations that could be better served by VOCA and VAWA. Also, transitional housing funds simply do not support very many clients.

In response to Director Levin's comments above regarding presenting recommendations to cut transitional housing funds to the Budget Committee, Ms. Landis said that the Authority should not be in the business of using VOCA and VAWA dollars toward solving housing problems for crime victims. Those issues should be addressed by Housing and Urban Development, or a direct VAWA earmark, or a similar funding source, but not the Authority's VAWA funds.

Ms. Howard said that housing is an issue that needs to be addressed for multiple reasons due to its impact on domestic violence victims. However, to use VAWA funds toward these ends is perhaps not the best use of VAWA funds. She said that if she was to be forced to choose between using VAWA funds to support the MDTs and using VAWA funds to support transitional housing, then she would choose to support the MDTs.

Ms. Landis said that an agency such as Apna Ghar would never see any funds from the City of Chicago for transitional housing model that was described here today.

Committee Chair Jansen said that in some cases, the domestic violence perpetrator is convicted and sentenced to jail, but that person might also have been the sole earner. This would create a whole new kind of victimization for the domestic violence victims, who might now not be able to afford rent and might be literally out on the street.

Ms. Shaw said that the proposal is sound. Care should be taken not to suggest that transitional housing does not meet a safety need for domestic violence victims. For some clients, transitional housing is the only option. However, it is reasonable to present transitional housing as a lower priority than other types of services, particularly given the increase in resources that the Illinois Housing Development Authority IHDA has available to it to deal with affordable housing issues. Given some of the other resources available, transitional housing might not be the best use of VAWA funds from a priority perspective, which is not to say that such funding meets no victims' needs at all. Perhaps arrangements could be made with IHDA to pick up some housing-related costs.

Committee Vice Chair Mandeltort said that originally, transitional housing was funded with VOCA money, but then the OVC mandated that VOCA money not be used for rent or housing-related expenses. At that point, transitional housing programs were shifted to VAWA discretionary funds. Transitional housing was never conceptualized as coming from VAWA.

Ms. Romero said that she has 17 years of experience in working with domestic violence survivors in diverse communities within Chicago and elsewhere. She said that over the years she has noticed a tendency by veteran service providers to want to keep doing the things that they have been doing. Past efforts have worked fairly well for most domestic violence survivors, however, they have not worked well for all survivors. There has been much discussion of underserved or minority communities, but not all participants at this meeting are on the same page regarding the conceptualizing of underserved communities and their needs. There is not much representation of underserved communities at this meeting. Recipients of transitional housing are people who have so many barriers, some of which, such as the substance abuse or extreme poverty to which Ms. Howard alluded, are more properly aligned with institutional racism and/or classicism. Transitional housing issues might have more to do with structural inequalities than sheer victimization. When transitional housing was discussed for the very first time, part of the consideration was that it was very difficult for some of these organizations to get any money for transitional housing for their constituencies in their own communities. She said that Ms. Landis had mentioned that Apna Ghar would probably not see any funding come from the City of Chicago and others have commented that there is a decrease in victims' solicitation of services from the criminal justice system. Many of these victims

are from underserved communities and for various reasons they are not coming forward to seek orders of protection. In many immigrant communities, especially after 9/11, there has been a reluctance to seek remedies provided by the criminal justice system. Also, many immigrants' experiences with governments in their home countries serve to dissuade them from seeking help from law enforcement agencies here. This committee should investigate more creative and innovative ways to address domestic violence in these underserved communities. It is as if an ideal victim model has been collectively imagined by the victim services community, and as a result, there is a great resistance to change, adapt to, or infuse other victim models or to try new solutions to problems. She said that, in her experience, this is true in every domestic violence-related setting. She said that it is time to shift the focus of domestic violence victim analysis from the idealized victim to one that is more real; for example, a woman of color living in extreme poverty, an immigrant, a lesbian, etc. Models for intervention need to address the unique needs of a more diverse array of victims than they have in the past. This would increase solicitation of victim services and, therefore, demonstrate a greater need for these programs to be properly funded, thereby making them more attractive to fund providers. Also, corporate funds are very limited in today's environment and it is extremely difficult to solicit funding from corporations right now. The domestic violence service provider community needs to start thinking "outside the box" to solve some of these problems. This is an emergency. She said that representatives of the communities that she referred to could participate in these discussions and they would bring new ideas to the table.

Ms. Poskin said that the existing grants must have been made in response to a perceived need. When the Violence Against Women Act was created, the compromises were made regarding the percentages of funds were necessary. Many in the victim services community knew that law enforcement, prosecution, and courts were not adequately serving domestic violence or sexual assault victims. The idea behind spreading the funds across different program areas was to foster collaboration among the different criminal justice disciplines. Today, this committee appears to be focused on VAWA and it is concerned about where cut will have to be made when an entire program area is not spending its allotted funds at a rate anywhere even close to the other program areas. There is no ability to redistribute those funds. This committee should not consider cutting service funds away from domestic violence victims (for transitional housing) when there is a roughly \$2 million surplus in the law enforcement program area. Part of the new strategy might be to lobby the OVW to adjust the funding restrictions. The Authority (and its grantees) would benefit from having increased discretionary abilities within a statute that was created to collaboratively assist domestic violence and sexual assault victims. Cutting services to female inmates, for example, would be disastrous. Once women get to prison, the lack of supportive services there would be painful. Even without evaluation data, it is hard to imagine that the \$90,000 in VAWA funds that the IDOC receives for that program is money wasted. This committee should not be spending

its energies on determining cuts to services and programs that have proven to be necessary and successful when other funds simply go unspent.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that any strategy must include planning for inevitable award reductions while addressing the federal government regarding these issues and fighting for more flexibility.

Doris Garrett of the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), who was in attendance, said that nobody here is suggesting that transitional housing issues are not important. They are suggesting that this committee consider alternatives to secure the necessary funds. She said that the IDHS is currently in discussions with IHDA and IHDA has requested input from IDHS as IHDA drafts its five-year plan. IHDA was surprised to discover that the Authority was funding transitional housing. It might be worth considering the possibility of IHDA working transitional housing into its five-year plan and/or having a serious conversation with HUD regarding funding these programs. These agencies regard domestic violence victims as a priority. It matters how the different agencies interact regarding the continuance of care in these communities. It would be worthwhile to consider whether these programs could be better addressed by other agencies. If so, that would open these VAWA funds up.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that even if funding for transitional housing is eliminated and the IDOC's \$90,000 program receives continued support, that means that a total of \$840,000 between VAWA and VOCA would still be needed. She said that Ms. Poskin's point regarding being forced by the fund allocation formula to leave the law enforcement funds untouched is well taken. She said that once the new OVW director is confirmed by Congress, efforts to persuade OVW to adjust its rules and guidelines might be more fruitful. In the meantime, the Authority must work with what it has.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff understands the issues with transitional housing, but they are very important, especially in the locations that have no other such services available.

Ms. Shaw said that nobody is questioning the need for the transitional housing programs, but Ms. Garrett had a point that it would be worthwhile if transitional housing programs sought funds from other sources throughout the state.

Mr. Reichgelt said that by increasing the matching funds requirements the grantees will maintain their programs and have an incentive to seek alternate funding sources. In two years, when the new VAWA plan is developed, this committee can decide to not fund transitional housing with victim services funds and they would have established funding sources elsewhere. The MDT program funds were intended to be "seed" money and those programs were supposed to have eventually been picked up and funded by their respective county governments.

Ms. Howard said that, actually, her suggestion was to reduce federal spending on transitional housing, perhaps by increasing matching funds requirements. She said that she wants to maintain the services because they represent the front doors to other services for the kinds of people that Ms. Romero talked about earlier. If the ICADV were to cut 50 percent of the funds from its domestic violence programs, it would have a huge impact on services to Latinas, for example. Such a cut would impact not only the Latina-specific staff, but other program staff across the board. Transitional housing should not be cut off, but it should be reduced substantially so that the MDTs and the other direct services can be maintained. The VAWA funds that ICADV receives from the Authority support underserved populations throughout Illinois. There are no alternatives for those populations.

Ms. Engel requested that staff provide target dollar amounts that would be needed to continue current programs. She also said that she shared Director Levin's discomfort because the director, Vice Chair Mandeltort, and Ms. Healy Ryan will have to contend with the Budget Committee personally. This committee is about to make an enormous decision regarding transitional housing without the input of transitional housing service providers. She said that the issues are very complicated and that she objects to all of the recommendations. She said that it would be beneficial to create a lobbying committee to engage the IHDA in the hopes of having the IHDA pick up some of the transitional housing funding, and to engage other entities as well.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that, perhaps due to the comfort level, it would be best to move away from transitional housing. The only way to comfortably cut funding to transitional housing would be to know that those programs are receiving funding from another source. She suggested convening a meeting between transitional housing program directors and IHDA to put the possibility of a funding relationship in motion.

Ms. Landis said that every emergency domestic violence shelter needs transitional housing assistance for victims who are leaving emergency domestic violence shelters. There are a fortunate few who manage to get into these transitional housing programs. Within the City of Chicago, the transitional housing model that the Authority currently funds would not be funded by either the city or HUD. For example, if \$27,000 was designated to Apna Ghar in the past and new matching funds requirements effectively reduce the amount of federal dollars that they receive, Apna Ghar will discontinue transitional housing. It isn't that transitional housing is unnecessary, but when a program serves zero clients per year in one case and eight clients per year in another case and the cost/benefit ratio of the funds for those underutilized transitional housing programs are compared to the cost/benefit ratio of other victim services, even to the underserved populations that Ms. Romero described earlier, it becomes clear that, despite its merits, transitional housing needs to be a lower priority. The VAWA funds that the Authority

has available would, in the short term, better serve the interests of the domestic violence and sexual assault communities if they were directed to more pressing needs than transitional housing. Transitional housing must be viewed in a larger context than just the providers.

Ms. Romero said the transitional housing programs should have representatives participating in these conversations because they have insights into the programs that the other participants do not. For example, Apna Ghar has been working very deliberately on developing a program that will eventually be self-sustaining. They should have an opportunity to share their concerns. She said that the provision of shelters and transitional housing would not create a solution to domestic violence. However, these programs should be given the benefit of the doubt and also given an opportunity to discuss their long term plans.

Ms. Shaw moved to adopt the staff's funding recommendations for VAWA. She said that she did so in order to put the funding recommendations on the table for discussion. Ms. Poskin said that, as a victim service provider, she could not vote for a 40 percent matching funds requirement. She said that it would be next to impossible for ICASA to raise that amount of money. That would have a similar effect on ICASA as simply eliminating its funding altogether.

Ms. Shaw suggested making this situation a basis for advocating for the use of general revenue funds. She also requested the projected dollar values of the match increases.

Ms. Howard said that if programs are cut 20 percent across the board, then programs that do not have other funds available to them would struggle.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the reason why staff recommended the 20 percent cut was because of the different situations in each VAWA program area. In the case of the victim services program area, no funding cut is necessary because the coalitions simply split that portion of the award. Ms. Poskin added that the coalitions do not really have a match requirement to begin with. Mr. Reichgelt said that the other programs, particularly prosecution and discretionary programs, are where problems are.

In response to numerous comments and questions, Mr. Reichgelt said that under the federal guidelines, the coalitions were not required to provide matching funds. He said that matching requirements being proposed would not affect the victim service program area. The Authority would not necessarily mandate something that is not mandated by the federal government. The issue of matching funds is really in the hands of this committee.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that it would be best to consider five different matching fund scenarios for each of the VAWA program areas.

Ms. Poskin said that she would not allow victim service funds to go toward the other program areas.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the committee could develop five different matching fund formulas, one for each program area.

Ms. Howard said that she wanted to maintain victim service funding at current levels. This can be done, in part, by decreasing funds to transitional housing. Other funds could be brought to bear on transitional housing. She said that she was not suggesting that transitional housing be cut off tomorrow, but rather that by decreasing funding to those programs, they would seek other revenue streams.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that all VAWA funds will be decreasing. Using discretionary funds is the only way to augment the funds in the other four program areas. She suggested zeroing out the discretionary program area to augment one program area (prosecution), and then administering cuts/match increases to the other program areas. Or, the discretionary program area could be left as-is to retain funds for transitional housing.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that the committee is faced with three basic options:

1. Do nothing and maintain the status quo.
2. Establish a matching fund percentage for each program area.
3. Reduce designation amounts.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that given the situation, the concern is that if matching funds requirements are increased, that will effectively cause some programs to shut down. The alternative is to restrict designations to the point that they remain within the funding levels that are available. She said that the trick is to figure out how to do the same amount of work with less money.

At this time, Committee Chair Jansen tabled the motion by Ms. Shaw so that formal recommendations could be made and voted upon.

Establishment of Funding Strategies

VAWA

Ms. Poskin made a motion with the following proposal: As VAWA federal awards to Illinois are decreased, all grantees endure funding cuts, per grantees' percentage representation within each of the five funding areas, in proportion to the amount of the decrease.

Director Levin said that since we know what VAWA FFY07 funds are available, the percentages and new designations can be easily figured. If the board goes along with whatever the percentage cut is, we could tell the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, based on historical amounts for all grantees, what we anticipate their new grant amounts to be as of July or September of 2008.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that the determination of the VAWA grant funds to the coalitions would be easy since they normally just split the service provider funds. However, in a program area such as prosecution, the new funding amounts would have to be pro-rated per each individual grantee.

Mr. Reichgelt said that what is needed is more complex than a simple percentage cut from FFY06 to FFY07 awards, we need to be concerned with the percentage of the amounts that we have been overspending. We will eventually get to a point when we have one year of funding and that year's funds will be insufficient to continue all programs.

Vice Chair Mandeltort suggested funding programs for fewer than the standard 12 months.

Ms. Shaw said that if Ms. Poskin's proposal were to be enacted, programs in areas that are currently more overspent would see larger cuts to their programs.

Ms. Boerkrem said that in the future, new monies should be disbursed in proportion to the federal award decrease. For example, if the FFY07 award is 14 percent less than the FFY06 award, then programs should receive a 14 percent cut.

Mr. Reichgelt said that some program areas were overspent to the point that a 14 percent funding cut would not adequately reduce spending.

Ms. Shaw said that, should Ms. Poskin's proposal be adopted, everyone should be aware that the impact would be disproportionate.

Director Levin restated Ms. Poskin's motion: Designations of VAWA FFY07 funds are to be made relative to each grantee's percentage of current spending within each program area. She said that staff would know within two weeks what those figures would be and they would be able to present those designations to the Budget Committee.

Ms. Engel said that the problem with the discretionary funds is that there is no formula determining who is entitled to those funds. If we adopt Ms. Poskin's motion, a caveat should be that a small group be appointed to engage law enforcement in discussions

about fund-use strategies to ensure that law enforcement funds are not returned to the federal government.

Mr. Reichgelt said that VAWA funds generally do not lapse back to the federal government. What program funds are not spent end up going toward training and other miscellaneous items.

Ms. Poskin moved that the designations of VAWA FFY07 funds are to be made relative to each grantee's percentage of current spending within each program area. Ms. Larkin seconded the motion. Members present passed the motion by the following votes:

Member	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Kathleen Argentino	Y			
Vernie Boerkrem	Y			
Kim Donahue				X
Barbara Engel	Y			
Cherri Gass				X
Norbert Goetten				X
Bridget Healy Ryan			A	
Cheryl Howard		N		
Leslie Landis	Y			
Billie Larkin	Y			
Ellen Mandeltort	Y			
Lois Moorman	Y			
Polly Poskin	Y			
Ana Romero	Y			
Lori Saleh	Y			
Barbara Shaw	Y			
Totals	11	1	1	3

VOCA

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff recommends a 20 percent cut across the board for VOCA programs. This is the best way to ensure that no programs get eliminated. This assumes that staff retains the ability to 1) cut specific grants beyond 20 percent if merited by issues such as poor program performance or unnecessary expenses, and 2) reduce or waive the percentage cut if doing so would make the difference between the program continuing or not.

Ms. Howard asked if it would be possible for grantees with multiple grants to have a say in how the 20 percent cut is administered for all their programs. For example, could a

grantee reduce one grant more or less than another to achieve a 20 percent cut in their grant fund total?

Mr. Reichgelt said that such an arrangement might be workable on a case-by-case basis. He added that, depending on the amount of the FFY08 award compared to the FFY07 award, cuts larger than 20 percent might be necessary. At this point, VOCA programs are being funded out of single federal fiscal years. Program fund cuts would be made according to cuts to the federal award.

In reply to a question by Ms. Poskin, Mr. Reichgelt said that, all things being equal, VOCA programs would receive a 20 percent cut across the board. Mr. Reichgelt said that underperforming programs might receive greater cuts or have funding eliminated completely. He said that he would work with individual grant monitors to determine if any specific grants should be reduced. For example, for programs that regularly expend less than 90 percent of their designations, a grant monitor might request funding reductions toward the amounts that the programs regularly spend and in some cases this might constitute cuts of more than 20 percent. Other reasons to cut a grant further might be that there are an abundance of ancillary costs, such as (out-of-state) travel or equipment, that are not central to the core of the program. Individual items could be eliminated, thereby reducing program costs. Mr. Reichgelt said that a great example of this kind of cut would be our JAG grant to the CCSAO. The grant was slated to get a 20 percent cut, but we cut it by 25 percent because the CCSAO had lapsed large amounts of funds two years in a row. At a later date, Ms. Healy Ryan made a presentation explaining the lapsed funds and the reason that future lapses were unlikely to the Budget Committee in an effort to get the other five percent reinstated and the Budget Committee did increase the CCSAO's designation somewhat, but it was not ultimately restored even to the 20 percent cut. The grantees would have to make valid cases as to why they should not be cut more than the 20 percent.

Ms. Howard moved to cut all designations to current grants by 20 percent in the next round of funding, with the stipulation that Authority staff be allowed to make adjustments to that percentage per their discretion.

Vice Chair Mandeltort said that it is imperative that Authority staff communicate with grantees prior to any funding adjustments to allow the grantees the opportunity to find alternate funding sources.

Ms. Poskin asked if the fund cut percentage would decrease in relation to the federal award amounts, should those amounts be greater than expected. For example, if the goal is to reduce spending to \$13 million and the next award provides \$15 million in program funds, then the cut might only need to be eight or ten percent. Mr. Reichgelt said that this is correct.

Ms. Engel said that some of the ideas generated today - about how to talk to law enforcement; about the use of prosecution dollars; about how to talk to housing people regarding the importance of looking at domestic violence as they look at housing – these are really good ideas, but without a commitment by a dedicated group, those things are not going to happen and we would not be bringing as many resources to this arena as we could.

Ms. Saleh seconded Ms. Howard's motion to cut all designations to current grants by 20 percent in the next round of funding, with the stipulation that the Authority's staff be allowed to make adjustments to that percentage per their discretion.

Further Discussion

Ms. Howard said that there needs to be more discussion about transitional housing, including rural transitional housing. The Authority and DHS need to be involved in that discussion.

Ms. Poskin said representatives from the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) or HUD should participate in that discussion. The CHA is swamped with elderly and disabled poor and disabled. There is no place yet to provide services to sexual assault and domestic violence victims in these populations. There are some very strict HUD and Supreme Court rulings governing housing, so it would be beneficial to have HUD or CHA representatives involved.

Ms. Garrett said that HUD had specific definitions as to what constitutes a continuum of care. A discussion should center on that.

Ms. Howard suggested identifying areas that could play constructive roles in evaluations. It would be beneficial to have transitional housing components to measure to monitor what is and is not working. Some work has been done already regarding the rural transitional housing grants.

Mr. Reichgelt suggested creating rural MDT programs at some point in the future.

Director Levin said that the federal government is always interested in new and innovative program ideas.

Adjourn

Ms. Engel moved to adjourn. Ms. Saleh seconded the motion and the meeting was adjourned at 4:03 p.m.



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MINUTES

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
**Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee / American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Planning Meeting**

Wednesday, March 11, 2009
300 West Adams, Second Floor Conference Room
Chicago, Illinois 60606

The Authority's Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee met on March 11, 2009, at the Authority's offices to discuss priorities, goals, and other issues relating to the allocation of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds that the Authority would receive in the forms of a Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) federal award and a Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) federal award.

Call to Order and Roll Call

Committee Vice Chair Cynthia Hora (representing the Office of the Illinois Attorney General) called the meeting to order at 1:17 p.m. The Authority's Associate Director of the Federal and State Grants Unit, John Chojnacki, called the roll. Members present were:

Ida Anger – Metropolitan Family Services
Vernie Boerkrem – Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council
David Bradford – Chief, Glen Carbon Police Department (via teleconference)
Barbara Brooks – Illinois Department of Human Services (via teleconference)
Patrick Delfino – State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor (via teleconference)
Kim Donahue – Illinois State Police (via teleconference)
Barbara Engel – Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Bridget Healy Ryan – Office of the Cook County State's Attorney
Leslie Landis – Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, City of Chicago
Billie Larkin – Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Lois Moorman – Illinois Department on Aging (via teleconference)
Mark Parr – Children's Advocacy Center for North and Northwest Cook County
Polly Poskin – Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Reshma Desai (for Barbara Shaw) – Illinois Violence Prevention Authority
Vickie Smith – Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Holly Zielke – Illinois Department on Aging

Also in attendance were Authority Executive Director Lori Levin, Authority General Counsel Jack Cutrone, Rick Krause (of the Illinois Department of Corrections), and other Authority staff.

Executive Director's Comments

Director Levin said that the last time the Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee (VSAHC) met, it was to discuss bad news and funding cuts. She said that ARRA funds will provide a little over \$5 million dollars in VAWA funds and \$1.3 millions dollars in VOCA recovery funds. She said that these funds would not be allowed deadline extensions and the fund allocations would have to be made in a competitive manner. She thanked the VSAHC members for their time, attention, and hard work. She said that this committee is an ad hoc committee its recommendations would be brought before the Authority's Budget Committee meeting, at which point recommendations made by this panel would be ratified or tweaked.

Director Levin invited members of the audience to feel free to participate in any of the discussions occurring around the table. She acknowledged the presences of Dawn Dolton and Doris Garrett in the audience.

Director Levin introduced VSAHC Vice Chair Cindy Hora from the Crime Victims Services Division of the office of the Attorney General. She said that the former Vice Chair, Ellen Mandeltort, had been chosen to be an associate judge and Ms. Hora was designated by Attorney General Lisa Madigan to be the designee in court. She said that Ms. Hora has a background in victim services in the state of Alaska and she has a wealth of knowledge.

Explanation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009

General Counsel Cutrone said that due to late-arriving information, some changes had to be made to the forthcoming PowerPoint presentation and updated hard copies are at the members' places. He said that ARRA was an unprecedented effort to jump start our economy and to create or save millions of jobs and improve the well-being of our citizens. A key feature of that act is transparency and accountability. Funds must be awarded promptly, fairly, and reasonably and the use and the identification of the recipients of the funds are going to be made available to the public. Funds must only be used for authorized purposes. He said that staff would try to apply or otherwise get these funds distributed without unnecessary delays.

General Counsel Cutrone said that because of the Transparency Act of 2006, all recipients of federal monies, grant monies, and federal contractors are required to have a Dunn and Bradstreet DUNS number. DUNS numbers are available from the Dunn and Bradstreet website. He said all entities other than individuals must register with the Central Contractor Registration database, which requires a DUNS number to register. Under the Transparency Act people will be able to go to the USA Spending.gov website and track who is getting federal funding, for what purposes, and what locations are getting funding. The site is searchable in any number of ways.

General Counsel Cutrone said that ARRA fund recipients would need to file quarterly reports. These reports would detail:

1. the total amount of ARRA funds received;
2. the amount of ARRA funds that were obligated or expended for particular projects or activities;
3. unobligated balances;
4. a detailed list of all projects or activities for which recovery funds were obligated and expended;
5. the name, description, and evaluation of the completion status of the project or activity;
6. an estimate of the number of jobs created and/or the number of the jobs retained by the project or activity;
7. and detailed information on sub-contracts and sub-grants.

General Counsel Cutrone said that although this ARRA funding is similar to other funding streams that panel members here might be receiving, it is required that the Authority keep separate tracking and that staff report separately on ARRA funding. The allocation of the \$787 billion under the bill includes \$288 billion in tax relief and \$499 billion in spending. He said that ARRA funding included: \$144 billion for state and local relief; \$111 billion for infrastructure and science; \$81 billion for protecting the vulnerable; \$59 billion for healthcare; \$53 billion for education and training; \$43 billion for education.

General Counsel Cutrone said that the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) would receive \$2.7 billion and that would primarily support the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program. He also said that the COPS program would receive \$1 billion, VAWA would receive \$275 million, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives would get some funding too. He said that of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) funding, \$47.5 million would go to victim's compensation and another \$47.5 million to victim services.

General Counsel Cutrone said that Illinois would receive about \$1,353,000 in VOCA funding via ARRA.

General Counsel Cutrone said that OVC would provide \$143 million in ARRA funds via VAWA, including \$8.34 million in grants to coalitions, \$43 million for transitional housing, \$20.8 million to tribal governments, and \$2.8 million to tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions. He said that Illinois's share of the VAWA funding would be about \$5,094,000. He added that VAWA funding under ARRA is to be considered additional funding and may not be used to replace or delay the spending of normal fiscal year funding, so these funds have to be in addition to the normal funding streams that grantees are receiving. He said that per guidance provided by OVW, VAWA ARRA spending will take into account budget cuts that have resulted in the reduction of jobs and ARRA funds may support the retention of existing jobs that may otherwise be lost. He said that it was not clear at this time if VOCA ARRA funds could be used in this manner, but the Authority receives new information almost daily on these matters.

General Counsel Cutrone said that some indications have been issued from Washington, D.C. regarding how the retention of jobs is to be treated in light of the normal program rules and the guidelines appear to be reasonable. He said that OVW would require a simple VAWA ARRA implementation plan (roughly ten pages) that must describe the process used to develop the plan, the involvement of victim service providers, the involvement of diverse populations, it has to address equitable geographic distribution of grant funding, and has to address how the plan is responsive to the needs of underserved populations.

General Counsel Cutrone reminded the committee that VAWA funds must be allocated in the following manner:

- Five percent to courts;
- 25 percent to law enforcement;
- 25 percent to prosecution;
- 30 percent to victim services providers, of which ten percent is going to culturally specific community based organizations; and
- 15 percent for discretionary purposes.

General Counsel Cutrone said that generally, the ARRA guidelines provide that the recovery act funding is going to follow the same laws, principles, procedures, and practices that the Authority currently follows with respect to the normal federal fiscal year funding in each particular grant stream.

Vice Chair Hora, in an effort to clarify the differences between replacing and retaining jobs, presented a scenario and asked General Counsel Cutrone if such a scenario would

be valid under the ARRA rules: Hypothetically, currently under VAWA a program gets \$500,000 and last year it got \$750,000 so it had to cut a couple of positions. That program can't use any of the money for this \$500,000 project but it can pay to kind of replace or retain somebody from a prior fiscal year.

General Counsel Cutrone said that, if because of budget cuts in the past or the recent past, or even it appears that budget cuts are a reasonable threat, people's jobs were lost or appear about to be lost, ARRA funding can be used to either replace the people who were laid off or to save the jobs that appear to be reasonably in danger of being ended due to budget constraints.

In response to a question by Ms. Engel, General Counsel Cutrone said that what can be shown is that for the state at large right now Illinois is facing between a \$6 billion or \$9 billion budget deficit. Hard numbers like that would certainly support the notion that that jobs are about to or are reasonably about to be lost, absent the application of ARRA funding.

In response to a comment by Director Levin, General Counsel Cutrone said that there is a procedure under the statutes to apply to the attorney general for a waiver of VAWA matching funds requirements. He said that, as part of the VAWA application process, OVW asks how much matching funds each state administering agency wants to waive and that, in this case, the Authority will request that all matching funds be waived. He said that he was in the process of putting together a supporting package for the waiver request. He said that since the matching funds requirements constitutes critical information for everyone involved, staff will report to the committee members whether the waiver is approved or not as that information becomes available.

Vice Chair Hora, referring to a point raised by Ms. Engel, offered the following hypothetical example of using ARRA funds to replace or retain jobs: Determine how much a program's funding was in (for example) January of 2009 and how many people were employed. Then determine the program's anticipated cash flow for March of 2009. Theoretically, a program could project a \$100,000 decrease in spending as a result of a reduced award, forcing the layoffs of A, B, and C. She said that such a description would be a much more potent argument for a program's funding than simply declaring that said program needs more money.

General Counsel Cutrone said that the impression he got from all these ARRA programs is that the federal administering agencies are very sensitive to the fact that everyone is looking at the same miserable financial future outlook.

Federal and State Grants Unite Presentation – Funding History

Program Supervisor Ron Reichgelt, referring to a PowerPoint presentation that he was about to deliver, said that the presentation was actually made for a 2007 VSAHC Meeting. He said that the percentages never change and, likewise, most recent funding cuts were in proportion to program percentages as they pertain to the five VAWA funding categories. He recapped the VAWA categories:

- Five percent to courts;
- 25 percent to law enforcement;
- 25 percent to prosecution;
- 30 percent to victim services providers, of which ten percent is going to culturally specific community based organizations; and
- 15 percent for discretionary purposes.

Mr. Reichgelt said that, in this case, “discretionary” means the funds can be used for any of those other pots, but not literally whatever we want to use it for. He said that victim services funds are traditionally split in half, with half going to the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and half to the Illinois Coalition of Against Domestic Violence (ICADV).

Mr. Reichgelt proceeded to deliver the PowerPoint presentation, describing charts and graphs in the presentation. (See meeting materials for details.)

In response to a question by Vice Chair Hora, Mr. Reichgelt said that the most recent VAWA federal award to the Authority was approximately \$5 million. He said that with VAWA funds, there is still money available in older federal fiscal year awards. He said that VAWA awards are valid for the year of the award plus an additional year, and thereafter extensions must be applied for. He said that because the Authority had money remaining from past awards, staff was able to increase program funding in different program areas using older money that was slated for expiration. Then, suddenly, the Authority got hit with these giant cuts in 2007 and 2008 and any surplus was expended. Now the Authority has a bit of money in older VAWA awards and that is one of the reasons staff was able to bring the domestic violence hotline program over from VOCA; VOCA funds were exhausted, so the hotline program was moved to VAWA law enforcement funds, of which the Authority had a lot of extra money.

Mr. Reichgelt said that with regard to VOCA funds, the FFY08 award was the most recent and it has been entirely expended. All older open federal fiscal year awards for VOCA have minimal amounts of remaining funds. He said that the total amount for all of the Authority’s VOCA grants is about \$14 million, rounding up. He said that the Authority’s FFY08 award was \$12 million. He said that staff had used some older funds

to augment the FFY08 award in efforts to support continuing programs, but at this point all older VOCA funds are basically spent.

Director Levin said that the last time the VSAHC met, the Authority had had a number of fairly abundant VOCA federal awards and so there was enough money available to effectively issue seven percent raises to VOCA programs. She said that at that time, future reductions in federal award amounts were not anticipated. She said that some JAG funds had been used to supplement the first VOCA federal award reduction, but when the JAG federal award was reduced by 67 percent staff was forced to cut VOCA programs by 27 percent at the same time.

Mr. Reichgelt said that staff has submitted the Authority's application for the FFY09 VAWA federal award. He said that moderate increases are expected for both the VAWA and VOCA FFY09 federal awards.

Director Levin, in response to a comment by Ms. Engel, said that OVW has mandated that VAWA ARRA funds be expended in a competitive manner, despite the fact that recent funding cuts may have resulted in lay-offs, for which ARRA might otherwise be used to re-hire the laid-off employees. She said that she would much prefer to have the ability to restore those jobs.

Mr. Reichgelt, in response to a question by Ms. Poskin, said that the cuts that were made to VAWA programs were not because our awards were reduced (the last award actually went up), but because the Authority had over-spent and there was no way to maintain funding at those levels for all programs. He said that was why VAWA awards were reduced by the same percentage.

Mr. Reichgelt, in response to a question by Vice Chair Hora, said that staff had considered simply not funding VAWA programs with regular federal award money and using ARRA funds to support those programs, but OVW has mandated that such a practice would be unallowable.

Ms. Poskin, in response to Mr. Reichgelt's suggestion that a request for proposals (RFP) be employed to ensure competitive distribution of ARRA funds, said that the OVW website, under the section on program priorities and compliance with ARRA priorities, declared, "States and territories must promote a competitive process to the maximum extent possible. Continuation or renewal applications maybe considered for funding, however, states and territories must track an account separately for the use of the recovery act funding." She said that she did not interpret that to mean that a competitive process was necessary if a pre-existing fund distribution process is in place.

Ms. Poskin said that ICASA has received VAWA money for 15 years consistent with the statutory requirement for uses of the money and ICASA has a process in place to distribute money statewide to the extent that the money allows funding of sexual assault services. She noted that with the ARRA funds, OVW appears to be suggesting that this process be suspended in lieu of a competitive process. She said that given the requirements for the money and the uses for which ICASA has used the money, ICASA would probably be the most likely candidate, without saying it is the candidate. She said that the direction from OVW is not definitive in terms of how ARRA funds should be used; therefore it is up to the Authority to determine how ARRA funds should be used.

Director Levin said that OVW basically told the Authority that ARRA funds could be used for the same programs, but only as long as the process for securing those funds was competitive. She said that this created issues with the coalitions, however. She said that to further confuse matters, ARRA VAWA funds would be available for two years, but apparently ARRA VOCA funds would be available for four years (the year of the award plus three years), while the entire Act is set to expire in September of 2010.

Ms. Poskin said that ICASA's VAWA funds are distributed in a competitive process. She said that it is a little disconcerting to get time-limited money, which is expected to stimulate the economy through the retention and creation of jobs, which is tied to a specific competitive process when a competitive system or structure already exists, but hasn't been able to provide funding for the entire state.

Research and Analysis Unit Presentation – General Data

Research Analyst Adriana Perez delivered a PowerPoint presentation detailing data relating to victims served by the Authority's VAWA-funded programs. (See meeting materials for details.)

Research Analyst Erica Hughes delivered a PowerPoint presentation detailing data relating to victims served by the Authority's VOCA-funded programs. She asked the committee members to refer to updated materials at their places. (See meeting materials for details.)

Discussion - VAWA

Vice Chair Hora said that one possible interpretation of OVW's instructions for the use of ARRA VAWA funds is that they don't want the money just to come into the state and go to existing programs; that is, if there is another program out there that maybe had their funds cut, even if from another source, then such a program should be a priority.

Ms. Poskin said that because OVW has demonstrated a lack of definitiveness, then the Authority is somewhat pressed into making some kind of decision, if only to be in keeping with OVW's request for very timely and swift allocations of these funds. She said that there is a time limit to these funds and the Authority should work to demonstrate that, as a state, Illinois did what the Recovery Act asked it to do because there is a chance that the federal government might issue another stimulus plan in the future and it would behoove the Authority to ensure that it is in good standing with the federal government so as to maximize any future potential awards to Illinois.

Victim Services and Discretionary Funds

Ms. Poskin requested that, at least for sexual assault services, any RFP is written to require that the services are keeping within the standards that at least have been set for sexual assault services in Illinois and that have been adopted by the state. Such programs should, at a minimum, provide a 24-hour hotline with go-out advocacy and in-person supportive advocacy. Potential grantees would have to demonstrate a documented history of having been able to perform those services. She said that the Authority shouldn't spend time deciding whether this is competitive or not, but it's a little odd that an additional \$500,000 to a program that only has \$500,000 and which has 33 programs, 19 of which are underserved by this program, wouldn't be in line to receive any ARRA money, given ICASA's history and standards. However, if that's the case, then at the least the RFP should contain the requirements that this program has set for sexual assault services in this state.

Ms. Smith said that it makes absolutely no sense to have a wide open competitive process for a two year grant that doesn't follow some sense of really actually putting these kinds of services in place. It defeats the purpose of the act because if you just throw money out there and, for example, let an independent operator open up a brand new shop with no connection to the larger victim services community and no understanding as to how these services need to be provided, and then the shop folds in 24 months along with the programs it provided, then there isn't much point.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the Authority would be able to place whatever restrictions it wants to on these RFP's, as long as the process is open. He said that, theoretically, if the Authority wanted ICASA to receive these funds, the RFP could be written in such a manner that ICASA would be the only logical recipient among a field of competitors.

Director Levin said that there will be two separate ARRA fund tracking systems; one federal and one via the governor's office.

Ms. Landis said that when one considers the purposes to sustain, maintain, and preserve jobs, combined with illustrations of best standards and best practices, one might consider that even a competitive transparent RFP process would put the Authority in a position where everybody is articulating how they would like to this play out. An RFP could easily be generated without saying that the intent is to award to only one state coalition. An emphasis on demonstration of adherence to best practices would almost certainly limit qualified applicants to existing practitioners.

Vice Chair Hora said that the Authority shouldn't give ARRA funds to a program that promises to use the funds to fill a position only to have said position go unfilled, as has been the case many times in the past. The Authority should ensure that not only does a potential grantee meet certain standards or guidelines or whatever, but they're actually able and capable to use the ARRA funds for the stated purpose within the set time frame.

Ms. Poskin said that it is vital that the RFP reflect adherence to standards and best practices that are tried and true. She also said that her understanding was that OVW wanted to disburse its ARRA funds to the states by May 1, 2009.

Director Levin said that the Authority might ask a lot of people around the table to assist in reviewing the RFP's, because staff cannot possibly review all of the JAG applications, on their own. She said that she has asked the governor's office for approval to hire 16 people.

Ms. Poskin said that she agreed that the RFP should be as definitive as necessary to be in keeping with the standards and the expectations and that should also help determine how many applications end up being submitted to the Authority. The RFP's should be worded so that the coalitions would be the best applicants, as opposed to the individual coalition member agencies, for example. However, in the event that other hitherto unknown (sexual assault programs, for example) programs exist; they would be allowed to apply as well.

Ms. Poskin said that the Authority should demonstrate a statewide commitment to sexual assault services. One could interpret that is a state coalition criterion, but I think somehow a potential grantee should have to show an ability to collaborate not just with professionally related allies, but with other agencies within a statewide service delivery system.

Director Levin said that if the applicant must have a statewide reach, that would limit eligible applicants to, in this case, ICASA. She said that might raise some transparency issues.

Ms. Poskin said that she meant that an applicant would have to be able to collaborate, without necessarily having to be a coalition. She said that efforts should be taken to avoid fostering a notion that people could establish services and simply declare that they are now a sexual assault center. She said that the key aspects to VAWA funds are an emphasis on collaboration and relationships between service providers and law enforcement. She said that applicants might need to present memoranda of understanding (MOU) to illustrate the means by which they collaborate with other agencies.

Ms. Poskin said that regional duplication of services should be avoided. For example, if there is a rape crisis center in Urbana and another entity submits an application as a rape crisis center in Urbana, then that needs to be reviewed to ensure that two rape crisis centers serving the same population are not funded.

Ms. Engel said that this idea made her uncomfortable. She said that it might not be necessary to demand that every program fit within a statewide framework.

Ms. Poskin said that it is important to be able to identify the applicants and be aware of the services that they provide. It is important to know that they are willing to enter into partnerships. She said that is one of the primary purposes of MOUs.

Ms. Zielke said that it is important that the RFP reach out to all generations. She noted that none of the meeting materials specified elderly citizens as a victim group; only children, youths, and women. She said it was as if 85-year-olds are to be lumped in with 40-year-olds, but the two may have vastly different needs in relation to sexual assault or other issues.

Vice Chair Hora said that the Authority funds Shawnee and Catholic Charities that serve seniors.

Ms. Zielke said that the terminology in the meeting materials was interesting in that seniors are not specifically addressed at all. She said that she wanted any new funding to consider generational equity.

Ms. Poskin said that a number of ICASA's agencies are required to provide services to people all ages. She also said that VAWA funds are intended for services to women 13 and over, as opposed to services to children. She said that other monies exist specifically to provide services to children, so nobody is denied services by virtue of age. She said that it is simply unrealistic, given the scarcity of resources, to be so definitive in programming as to establish a sexual assault program specifically for women 65 and older; the service population would be too limited to create a viable program.

Ms. Zielke said that it was important that sexual assault programs be inclusive of the elderly.

Vice Chair Hora said that there are ways to get information to ensure that funds don't go to someone unable to provide these services.

Director Levin said that at this point she wasn't sure whether the discussion was revealing a desire on the parts of the committee members to emphasize a statewide or a regional component to the competitive process and, therefore, she said that she did not have a clear idea as to how to instruct staff.

Ms. Smith said that VAWA is very definitive about who can be served. She said that she was around when the first plan was made so she remembers the original intent and the language in that part has not changed. Thirty percent of VAWA funds are to go to domestic assault and sexual assault services, so that must be considered when determining any competitive processes. By distributing the victim services funds via the coalitions, those funds supported 67 individual programs. However, given VAWA's allocation structure, it may not be realistic to expect to be able to support many new programs.

Ms. Poskin said that, for example, \$760,000 in ARRA funds might be allocated for victim services over a two year period. She said that it would be upsetting if \$250,000 of this went to non-ICASA sexual assault programs because she said that she wasn't aware of any other sexual assault programs in Illinois that are qualified to meet the appropriate standards. As a state, Illinois has adopted, and Illinois submits and demonstrates such to the federal government, a set of standards that sexual assault services abide by. Care must be taken not to make a demonstrable deviation from those standards because it could be troublesome to try to defend the funding of such a deviation.

Ms. Landis said that the point of the ARRA VAWA funds is to support VAWA-related jobs. She said that she agreed with Ms. Poskin and she said that no matter how the competitive process is put together, whether it becomes a coalition-driven application on behalf of the currently funded member programs or if currently funded member programs make their own applications, they would be competitively positioned to access these limited funds.

Ms. Landis said that if the Authority stays mindful of the best practices that have been clearly established, and the concept of adherence to best practices applies for domestic violence as well as to sexual assault, then such applicants, whether coalitions or individual coalition members, would have an advantage. They would also have to illustrate that they are retaining or maintaining positions that otherwise would be cut. She said that there's a lot more money here under VAWA to be discussed today than this

limited ARRA pool. She said that the Authority would be foolish to word a competitive RFP in such a fashion that the outcome sought here is the net result.

Director Levin said that she understood the idea of creating a requirement that standards be adhered to, without directly favoring the coalitions. She said that staff could craft language to that effect. She also said that the hardest VAWA money to spend is that which is dedicated to law enforcement.

Director Levin, in response to questions by Ms. Landis, said that VAWA funds allocated to the discretionary category do not necessarily have to be put toward victim services. Director Levin said that the five funding categories for the ARRA VAWA funds are the same as for the regular VAWA awards. She said that the committee should also focus on how to expend VAWA prosecution and law enforcement funds.

Director Levin, in response to a question by Ms. Landis, said that staff would submit an application for a separate federal transitional housing program. She added that one of the purposes of this meeting was to determine a proper course for the expenditure of discretionary funds, as they are not yet dedicated to any specific purpose.

Director Levin said that it is up to this committee to determine spending priorities within the five VAWA allocation categories. She said that her primary concerns were finding a way to effectively spend law enforcement funds because that has traditionally been difficult and making sure that prosecution funds are spent effectively.

Ms. Landis said that some programs receive direct federal funding, such as Safe Havens for the supervised visitation services, which have experienced significantly reduced federal direct awards recently. She said that she didn't want to cut into existing victim services dollars within the context of the coalitions in light of the fact of all those victim services did take VOCA and VAWA cuts recently. She added that the visitation centers are going to see layoffs of staff based on reduced federal direct awards.

Ms. Landis said that Chicago has three visitation centers. She said that it would be important, given funding reductions for these programs, for them to document how that loss of funding would result in service and / or job losses. She said that she wanted to be on record saying that visitation centers provide vital victim services in that they are unique and permanent funding streams should be found to support them. She said that the use of stimulus funds during this period of reduced direct federal funding would enable the visitation centers to survive this economic crisis.

Director Levin, in response to a question by Ms. Smith, said she did not know if the Authority would apply for the transitional housing line item program. She said that the Authority had already submitted its annual budget to the governor's office so that staff

could apply for the Authority's \$2 million that is being deferred to transitional housing so that we can expand it. She said that the Authority plans on working with the coalitions as partners to address this issue.

Law Enforcement Funds

Ms. Engel said that the Authority has always had trouble getting law enforcement funds spent and there is no reason to think necessarily that ARRA funds are going to be particularly different in this respect.

Director Levin, in response to a question by Ms. Engel, said that the hotline is funded by VAWA law enforcement dollars.

Ms. Engel said that the hotline is an example of a program that could be continued. She said that it would be hard to prove that it is not a statewide domestic violence hotline with the ability to speak 141 languages with current staff and an enormous data collection component. In response to a comment by Ms. Healy Ryan, Ms. Engel said that the hotline would have a good chance of being one of the things to get funded because it is a really important program and has a solid track record. She said that competitiveness might not be an issue regarding law enforcement funds because of the traditional difficulties the Authority has had in spending those funds.

Director Levin said that she was sorry to see that the sheriff's office didn't show up because they are really anxious to get involved and get some VAWA money.

Ms. Smith asked if there is an issue with spending law enforcement funds, if that was due to a lack of applications for those funds or if the grantees simply weren't spending their designations.

Director Levin said that part of the problem with spending law enforcement funds has to do with match issues, part has to do with grantees having trouble filling positions, part might be the use of the protocols, and there are other reasons. This difficulty in spending law enforcement funds is one of the reasons why the Authority began to use these funds to support the hotline and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office's (CCSAO) investigators. She suggested that the Authority might be able to fund other state's attorney's offices in this fashion. She said that this arrangement was initially so that the CCSAO would not need to be cut more than necessary. She said that OVW had granted the Authority permission to fund the CCSAO and maybe other state's attorney's offices, including ones that are involved in multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs), could be treated the same way. She also said that Mr. Reichgelt had thought about opening up this for a

competitive process all the way around for MDTs but I don't know how it could be sustained.

Mr. Reichgelt said that one of the things that VAWA really focuses on and one of its primary efforts is coordination. He said that if the Authority does an RFP that brings in these agencies and makes them coordinate, that would represent one application that we would have to review with maybe four or five agencies.

Vice Chair Hora said that the RFPs could be tied to individual members of the coalitions. She also said that individual grantees' track records should be considered. She said that there may be shorter term projects that need funding that would result in short-term big spending and have a longer-term effect in some areas.

Ms. Engel said that, in relation to programs such as Safe Havens, the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program are trying to coordinate a different system for sexual assault survivors in the metropolitan area, but larger than Chicago. This effort is under way and it has been supported by the Authority. The SANE nurses are forensic examiners, so they would fall under law enforcement because they're doing the forensics in preparation for prosecution.

Vice Chair Hora said that the SANE project, which is currently endeavoring to make training available on-line, is something which would spend that money in a shorter period of time, but it would continue to be beneficial over a longer term. She said that on-line training would mean that nurses would only have to be going maybe two days rather than an entire week. She said that, conceivable, such a program could use law enforcement or prosecution funds and either way, the funds would be spent relatively quickly.

Ms. Beorkrem said that she and others, such as Pat Delfino and the coalitions, have identified five MDT sites across the state that don't already have MDTs. She said that there is funding at the state level for providing support for those programs that encourage making arrests, but there's no funding for those local MDTs to provide any staff coverage, such as a dedicated prosecutor or a dedicated probation officer. The RFP could be written in such a way as to favor applicant programs that have been proven to work and that would expand on an existing program. She said that arrest grants to local agencies were made available by the appellate prosecutor's office.

Ms. Poskin said that the ICASA arrest grant has several levels. On one level, the program would be hiring two prosecutors in the near future and then another level the program sought to create five MDTs in five different counties focusing on sexual assault and domestic violence.

Director Levin said that perhaps those five counties could apply, thus creating a creative process, and perhaps not all five would receive awards, but the competitive requirement would be satisfied.

Ms. Poskin said that it is difficult to figure out what to do with new money. She said that in many ways the law enforcement community has shown some of the greatest leaps and greatest efforts toward collaboration in relation to sexual assault; however, such programs that are primarily law enforcement could perhaps be more successful in utilizing VAWA law enforcement money if somehow an entity other than a law enforcement agency could be the grant administrator. She said that in her experiences with law enforcement, those agencies are geared toward working on the streets and conducting investigations, but they do not have a great infrastructure for administration of projects and programs. She suggested that if the Authority could find a way to utilize law enforcement as the focal point of a grant without the grant going through a law enforcement office, the programs might be more successful.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that the two-year time limit makes funding for personnel an issue, unless the funding would be to maintain personnel already in place. She said that two more years of having extra prosecutors for sexual assault and domestic violence is better than none at all. She said that funds could easily be put to use quickly if they are spent on training. She said that what most state's attorney's office probably need is more staff to actually prosecute cases, and training would be a large component of that. She said that the creation of specialized units with the proper sensitivities and coordination with other agencies involved (sexual assault crisis centers or domestic violence shelters, for example) are integral to proper prosecution of these cases.

Vice Chair Hora said that she was concerned about the ease of spending money on such programs given the two-year time frame. She said that it could easily take a year to hire and train a person. She asked if such a program would need to be sustainable.

Ms. Poskin said that if these programs were started, then something would be in place to be sustained. She said that eventually the nation's economic situation would improve and at that point there might be more funding available. She said that the Authority should try some new ideas and new projects because they might be sustainable in the future.

Vice Chair Hora said that such grants could be used to duplicate programs that have proven effective elsewhere.

Ms. Landis said that there have been a number of pieces of legislation that have been passed or may be passed in relatively short order that would be fine for a large amount of training in a number different criminal justice arenas from probation to parole, prosecutors, and the judiciary. Jurisdictions that can feel that they can submit something

to add personnel or they feel that that's worthy of doing in a two year period, should be able to do that, but those opportunities shouldn't be limited to prosecution. She said that there probably would not be many prosecution units that would want to hire personnel for only two years, but there's no shortage of uses of prosecution dollars to support training. Mr. Reichgelt said that training is a very good idea. He said that he has encountered training in virtually every conversation regarding needs that he has had with all sorts of agencies, particularly victim services, domestic violence, and sexual assault agencies. He said that he was concerned about tying training into job creation / maintenance.

Ms. Poskin, in response to a question by Ms. Smith, said that training could be considered an economic stimulant because if a training session is arranged in whatever locality, people are employed by the host facilities, the trainees stay in local hotels, and purchase other goods and services locally.

Ms. Engel said that there has been a lot of training on issues relating to the care of victims and that has been going on for many years, but perhaps it would be beneficial to create a group of uber-trainers or consultants. She said that some regions in southern Illinois have only one prosecutor, so they would not have a specialized prosecution unit. It would be beneficial to have training programs available to all of these prosecutors as well.

Ms. Boerkrem said that funding consultants might not be a bad idea, especially if there is another stimulus in another year or two that would allow those jobs to continue after these grants would end.

Ms. Poskin suggested using prosecutor or law enforcement money available to the Attorney General's Office (AGO) to hire an assistant to Cindy Hora to do the work that they have started on the SANE program because that could definitely be tied in. She said that the SANE project is related to evidence collection as it's relating to increasing positive outcomes in the court has probably been the most service-significant boost in response to victims and to prosecution that in the history of the anti-rape movement in the last five years.

Vice Chair Hora said that another valid use of ARRA funds might be to hire an information technology consultant to create a database. The database could be used to track where SANE nurses are, what shifts are covered, where they practice, and track training needs.

Director Levin said that if spending law enforcement funds proves difficult then it might be wise to pursue other eligible spending avenues, particularly for collaborative efforts.

Vice Chair Hora said that she did not foresee many applications being submitted. If five applications came in and were reviewed in an open and competitive manner then the Authority will have met its requirements, but not really progressed.

Mr. Reichgelt reminded the committee that the ARRA funds would be available for 24 months. He said that the award would break down to roughly \$1.53 million for victim services, law enforcement and prosecution would get \$1.28 million each, and discretionary would end up being \$765,000. He also said that, generally, it has not been easy to fund positions with law enforcement money.

Vice Chair Hora said that hiring timeframes must be considered. Many counties and municipalities have their own bureaucratic procedures. This might lead to hiring difficulties. In a case where two applications are competing for these funds and one is for training that can easily be completed within six months and one is for a full-time hire, the hire might be delayed by up to six months depending on an entity's internal processes.

Ms. Landis said that \$600,000 is nothing to spend in a year, even if it would be spent solely on training.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that law enforcement and prosecution were two separate pots of money and they need to be kept separate. She said that she could use prosecution funds immediately; she would hire more prosecutors and then use the next two years to secure other funding streams in order to keep them on. She said the focus should be on programs that are willing to take chances on new hires.

Ms. Poskin said that funds could be provided to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board to expand its Mobile Training Units to include domestic violence and sexual assault and the trainings could include emphasis on consent and force or stalking. This could be an expedient way of spending the money and getting some training done.

Ms. Zielke said that, given the different entities of different groups being served, maybe it would be best to ensure that whatever is done is done consistently for each and every group. If trainings are conducted, they could include child abuse, domestic violence, and elderly abuse. Trainings should include as much as possible to provide a comprehensive package deal versus separate trainings for domestic violence, sexual assault, etc.

Ms. Anger said that an RFP could stipulate that applicants demonstrate a collaborative approach so as to avoid serving only one discipline while ignoring the others.

Ms. Engel suggested promoting probation training on domestic violence, sexual assault, and elder abuse.

Ms. Poskin said that there is not much in the way of sexual assault probation; most offenders end up being paroled.

Ms. Landis said that many people know that there is a group that is looking at the domestic violence court house in Chicago that was convened by the presiding judge in Cook County, and there may be things that come forward that are court-based improvements, such as production of a video to be shown in the waiting room that would describe court house judiciary-led endeavors.

Ms. Poskin said that she liked the idea of disseminating training through existing structures. She said that entities such as the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, the Cook County courts, and the Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts should be notified that this money is available and if they can put proposals together it seems that it would simplify staff work and it would also be the widest distribution of funds.

Director Levin said that presiding judges and chief judges in the counties could be included in the notification.

Mr. Reichgelt said that it sounded like everyone liked the idea of training and that can be done within each category. He suggested setting aside a certain percentage within each category to devote to training and identify specific types of training.

Ms. Engel said that in addition to training, consideration should be given to new hires for specialized units.

Mr. Reichgelt asked if there were a specific percentage of funds that should be dedicated to specialized units within prosecution.

Ms. Poskin said that adhering to specific percentages might hamstring efforts to spend the money. The money must be expended quickly. Funding should be considered for all manner of things that are in keeping with the established priorities.

Mr. Reichgelt, in response to a question from Ms. Poskin regarding VOCA, said that the funds were available for a three-year period, so with regard to personnel issues it would be easier to tell a potential grantee that funds would be available for three years since chances are slim that a grantee would want to hire somebody for only one year.

Ms. Poskin said that her office would gladly add an employee for a year and that the committee should not sell short the idea that other programs would take on additional

help, if only briefly. Given the severity of recent funding cuts, the closer this committee can come to helping to restore those cuts, the better.

Mr. Reichgelt said that in this area, the committee would want to review research showing the types/areas of crime that receive funding and the services provided and then an RFP could be focused in those areas. That could produce a lot of one-year programs or fewer three-year programs. Elder abuse, CACs, sexual assault, domestic violence, or whatever it is, the RFP should focus on that looking into these categories. The RFP can be structured to promote hiring. Mr. Reichgelt added that the Authority will have to submit quarterly reports on these funds to the federal government and the reports will be due on the 10th day after the end of each quarter. Every grantee will have to submit a report to the Authority. Delinquency in the reporting process could lead to the Authority having funds frozen at the federal level. Therefore, agencies with histories of delinquency should not be considered for ARRA funding because their failure to comply with reporting deadlines could jeopardize funding for all ARRA grantees.

Ms. Poskin said that, regarding the \$1.353 million available, she would like to put the funds toward restoration since, unlike VAWA, VOCA took major funding cuts. She suggested proportionately resting current VOCA grantees. She said many programs could simply re-hire personnel who had recently been laid off or restore personnel who had their hours reduced back to full-time employment. She also noted that she did not see any language that indicated that VOCA funds must be distributed via a competitive process.

Ms. Engel suggested making VOCA funds competitive among the groups that have already lost money. She said that the \$1.3 available would not fully restore the ICASA funding, much less ICADV's funding, much less the CACs, much less elder abuse, etc.

Mr. Reichgelt said that, while nothing in the VOCA ARRA application mentions competitive processes, applicants were advised to continually check the Office of Justice Programs's Recovery Act website for additional information. The implication was that the requirement could change or be updated. He said that the committee should consider a back-up plan in the event that a competitive process becomes a requirement.

Ms. Poskin said that, as Ms. Engel pointed out, the VOCA award would barely restore ICASA, so it is not fair for ICASA to ask disproportionately for those funds.

Director Levin said that using the funds for the restoration of lost jobs would be ideal.

Ms. Landis said that she was concerned about the time period that these funds could support. She said that in talking about job restoration, we are talking about annualized figures in excess of something that we have available over a longer period of time. She said that some programs were forced to lay off some staff and close some facilities, but it

would be unlikely that a program would want to re-open a facility with only one year's worth of restorative funding. She said that restorative funding would not necessarily restore the exact same positions and services that have been cut.

Ms. Poskin said that there might well be some programs that would immediately re-hire the same persons that they had laid off, even if only for one year or part-time for two years. She noted that the Authority has a responsibility regarding this money to use it to create or retain jobs since the entire purpose of ARRA is to stimulate the economy. Since the Authority is the one giving the money out, the Authority must require grantees to use the money in a manner consistent with the President's intent.

Ms. Landis said that an RFP could be issued that would allow grantees to possibly spend down their stimulus dollars over a period shorter than the allotted time-frame for the use of the funds.

Director Levin said that another thing to consider is that perhaps the reasons that some persons were let go or that some programs closed was because they were not performing as well as expected.

Ms. Poskin said that the only fair thing to do when dealing with large numbers of programs, as the coalitions do, is to allocate funds proportionally. Since funds to member agencies were reduced proportionally, it only makes sense to restore them proportionally.

Director Levin said that it might be wise to plan on creating a reserve of funds in anticipation of possible future funding cuts, so if those cuts came, it wouldn't necessarily translate into immediate funding cuts to the grantees.

Ms. Poskin said that such a strategy has been helpful in the past.

Director Levin said that she has overheard talk of a FFY 2010 funding cut.

Ms. Poskin said that VOCA money is not taxpayer money. If the cap was just raised to \$635 million, they will not lower it. This should put the programs at the level of funding that they had in 2006.

Vice Chair Hora said that proportional restoration wouldn't do much good for some grantees if it didn't help them get to where they need to be. It might be better to assess individual programs because if the proportional gain that a given program might get isn't enough to be effective for that program, it might be better to spend it someplace where it will be more effective.

Ms. Poskin said that Ms. Hora's point was well taken, but especially for smaller programs, \$7,500 is a lot of money. She said that there would be no harm in asking potential recipients if they could actually use their proportional funding, though.

Ms. Engel said that it is important to remember that these funds are intended to preserve or create jobs, so efforts to use the funds for personnel should be the priorities.

Mr. Reichgelt said that when the VOCA cuts were made, they were first made to every other item in personnel. Trainings, conferences, supplies, and equipment were all cut so that by the time personnel was under consideration, the program was down to bare bones. The same sort of thing should be done with these funds; these funds should be for restoring the positions, but things like trips to conferences would have to be supported by other funding sources. He requested that staff have the ability to deny or adjust an increase to specific grantees based on their historical performance; we do not want to give out money just to do so.

Ms. Zielke said that it would be nice if there was some way to evaluate what these funds would support to determine the actual return on the funding. For example, elder abuse funding ultimately stops people from prematurely going into nursing homes, which in turn save a whole lot of money that would otherwise just be discounted. There should be some way to say that we're not merely handing out funds to social services to make people feel good, but there are demonstrable results. Maybe it doesn't get conveyed back to the public that these programs actually save the public money; this isn't just some charity.

Ms. Poskin said that, regarding sexual assault, for example, it can be shown what the costs to society are that result from people not going to work due to traumatic experiences that they can't cope with. With the programs in place, victims are going to work who might otherwise not be there, but that makes it difficult to calculate the cost of a rape victim not going to work. It becomes difficult to put the benefits of services into figures.

Ms. Smith said that a domestic violence homicide cost analysis had been done describing the actual costs to the community when advocates are taken out of the system and what it costs individuals to pursue a homicide prosecution on their own.

Vice Chair Hora said that it would be hard to interject such analysis on a short turn-around application. That might be better suited to longer-term projects. It would not be reasonable to require cost/benefit analyses on applications for these funds.

Director Levin said that while Ms. Zielke's idea was good, such an analysis would not be required. However, information will need to be gathered regarding the numbers of jobs created and maintained.

Vice Chair Hora said that somebody may want to put in an application for a project to determine what these costs are. That would be a short-term project that would allow us to say that we can justify our domestic violence services because of the cost savings to the public. An advocate is a lot cheaper than a murder investigation and prosecution.

Ms. Larkin said that while Illinois promotes VOCA money for services to 25 advocacy centers, there are a total of 38 advocacy centers in the state. This means that 13 advocacy centers do not receive any of this money, so that represents a funding opportunity. One goal is to be present in every county in Illinois, but today advocacy centers are only in 85 out of 102. There are 17 counties today that do not have child advocacy centers.

Ms. Healy Ryan said that given the fact that we're only talking about roughly \$3.4 million and the applications will not need to be judged competitively, then it is a good idea to think about restoring the people who got cut from the programs that have proven their worth. Restoration would happen in the proportions to the losses suffered.

Ms. Hora said that she would like applicants to explain what their awards would support and describe the differences that the awards would make.

Ms. Poskin said that if a program can't bring back staff on half-time or quarter-time, but the program can sponsor community collaborative training then that would serve to stimulate the economy as well.

Director Levin said that the Authority planned to hire additional staff with its ARRA administrative funds. The additional staff will be needed to process the added grant load. The Authority will set aside a percentage of its ARRA VOCA and ARRA VAWA awards to support these added staff members.

Mr. Reichgelt said that the administrative set-aside percentages would be five percent for VOCA and 10 percent for VAWA.

Director Levin said that information on the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) was supposed to be sent to the Authority members in the near future as there is over \$50 million in ARRA JAG funds that the Authority needs to figure out what to do with.

Adjourn

Ms. Engel moved to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion and it passed by unanimous voice vote. The meeting was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.

The logo for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) features the acronym 'ICJIA' in a large, white, serif font with a thin underline, set against a dark blue background.

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

VOCA & VAWA Allowability & New Developments in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Law

Office of General Counsel

Lisa Stephens- General Counsel

Sean O'Brien- Deputy General Counsel

VAWA Fund

- VAWA funding is appropriated through Congress from the general tax revenue
- Each state must allocate VAWA funds in the following manner
 - 25% to law enforcement;
 - 25% to prosecution;
 - 30% (10% to underserved populations) to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service agencies;
 - 5% to the courts, and;
 - 15% may be allocated at the state's discretion.

The Purpose Areas of VAWA

- 1) Training law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors, and other court personnel on identifying and responding to violent crimes against women.
- 2) Expanding specialized units of law enforcement including officers, judges, prosecutors, and other court personnel specifically trained on violent crimes against women.
- 3) Developing and implementing more effective policies, and protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women.
- 4) Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women.

The Purpose Areas of VAWA

- 5) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs focusing on domestic violence.
- 6) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking.
- 7) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women.
- 8) Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts.
- 9) Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection, analysis and preservation of evidence.

The Purpose Areas of VAWA

- 10) Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs for older and disabled women who are victims.
- 11) Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters.
- 12) Maintaining core victim, while supporting complementary new initiatives
- 13) Supporting the placement of “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants” in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims and local law enforcement personnel.
- 14) Providing funding for Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program .

Questions?

VOCA

- Funded by fines collected from federal criminal fines.
- There is a cap to keep a stable level of funding
- States are given latitude in allocating funds
 - Must give 10% to each of the following priority areas: sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and previously underserved populations
- Focuses on direct services to crime victims.

Definitions - Previously Underserved Populations

- Federal crime victims
- Survivors of homicide victims
- Assault victims
- Robbery victims
- Victims of gang violence
- Victims of hate or bias crimes
- Victims of intoxicated drivers
- Victims of bank robbery
- Victims of economic exploitation or fraud
- Elder abuse victims

Definitions - Direct Services

- Direct services are defined as efforts that:
 - Respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims;
 - Assist primary and secondary victims in stabilizing their lives after a victimization;
 - Assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and
 - Respond to victim's emergency safety needs.

Definitions - Crime Victim

- VOCA program defines a crime victim as a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime. This includes both primary and secondary victims

Allowable Costs for Direct Services

- Immediate health and safety
- Mental health needs
- Assistance with participation in the criminal justice system
- Cost of forensic exams
- Cost necessary and Essential to providing direct services
- Advocacy with other service providers, employers, and/or criminal justice personnel on behalf of individual victims
- Personnel costs for direct services

Other Allowable Costs and Services

- Skills training for staff, Training materials, and Travel for training and provision of services
- Equipment and furniture
- Purchase or leasing vehicles
- Computers and related equipment
- Contracts for professional services
- Operating costs
- Supervision of direct service providers (limited)
- Repair or replacement of essential items
- Public presentations (limited)

Any Questions

Recent Changes in Law

- Strangulation in a domestic battery situation is now a Class 2 felony.
- Judicial notification in domestic battery cases.
- Cindy Bischof Law
- Civil No Contact Orders for Stalking Victims
- Civil No Contact Orders for Sexual Assault Victims
- PA 96-0651
- PA 96-0701

Aggravated Domestic Battery

- If a person strangles another during the commission of a domestic battery he/she commits aggravated domestic battery.
- Strangulation is defined as the intentional impeding of normal breathing or blood circulation by applying pressure to the throat or neck or the blocking of the nose and mouth.
- Aggravated domestic battery is a Class 2 Felony.
 - Up to 4years probation
 - 3 to 7 years in prison

Judicial Notification

- The court must notify anyone convicted of domestic battery or aggravated domestic battery that they may be subject to federal criminal penalties for possessing, transporting, shipping or receiving firearms or ammunition
 - A notation shall be made in the court file that the admonition was given.
- This was an ICJIA initiative to retain VAWA funding under the 2005 reauthorization.

Cindy Bischof Law

- It provides that a person, who is criminally charged with violating an order of protection, can be ordered to wear a electronic surveillance monitoring device as a condition of bail if the court deems that in its discretion if electronic monitoring is necessary after a risk assessment has been done.
- The monitoring device must have the best available technology and real-time interactive capabilities that have the following functions
 - Immediate notification of breach of the exclusion zone
 - Notification of the breach to the offender
 - Communication between the supervising authority, law enforcement and the victim regarding the breach.

Cindy Bischof Law

- The risk assessment is to be conducted by a DHS approved partner abuse intervention program provider, pretrial service, probation, or parole agency.

Cindy Bischof Risk Assessment Criteria

- Did the incident involve harassment or abuse
- Does the defendant have a history of domestic violence or criminal history
- What is the mental health of the defendant
- Is there a History of violating orders of the court or other governmental entities
- Is the defendant a threat to other people
- Does the defendant have access to or history of using deadly weapons
- Does the defendant have an alcohol or substance abuse problem

Cindy Bischof Risk Assessment Criteria

- What is the severity of the incident that is the basis of the violation including:
 - Duration of the incident
 - Whether there was physical injury
 - Whether there was sexual assault
 - Whether there was strangulation
 - Whether the victim was pregnant
 - Whether there was abuse of pets
 - Whether there was forcible entry
- Is the separation of the victim and defendant recent or is pending

Cindy Bischof Risk Assessment Criteria

- Has the defendant exhibited obsessive or controlling behaviors towards the victim including:
 - Stalking
 - Surveillance
 - Isolation of the victim or the victim's family
- Has the defendant expressed suicidal or homicidal ideations
- Any information contained in the complaint and any police report, affidavits or other related documents

Stalking No Contact Order

- Persons protected by the act are those not entitled to protection by IDVA and
 - Victims of Stalking
 - On behalf of victim of stalking and the victim is
 - A minor child
 - An adult who because of age, health, disability or inaccessibility cannot file the petition.
- Violation of the order is Class A misdemeanor
 - Second or more violations are Class 4 felonies.
- Victim advocates are allowed to confer and attend the hearings with the petitioner and are allowed to assist the petitioner in the preparation of the petitions for stalking no contact orders

Stalking No Contact Order

- The rules of Civil Procedure apply to all proceedings under this Act.
- No filing fees for stalking no contact orders and the petitioner's address can be withheld from court documents if there is a risk of abuse
- The court can appoint counsel for the petitioner if the respondent is represented by counsel
- Length of orders
 - Emergency orders can be 14 to 21 days
 - Plenary orders can be in effect to 2 years*
 - Can be permanent if entered in conjunction with a criminal proceeding and there is a conviction for stalking.

Stalking No Contact Order Remedies

- Prevent respondent from threatening to commit or committing stalking
- Order no contact with the petitioner or specified third party
- Prohibit the respondent from having contact within a specified distance of
 - Petitioner, petitioner's home, work, school, daycare or place frequented by petitioner
 - This can include the respondent's home, work, school or daycare if the respondent was provided with actual notice.
- Prevent respondent from having a FOID card or buying firearms
- Any injunctive relief deemed necessary by the court
- Cost and attorney fees.

Civil No Contact Order

- Persons protected by this Act.
 - Any victim of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration
(Could be a single act)
 - A person on behalf of a minor child or adult victim of the above acts but because of age, health, disability or inaccessibility cannot file the petition.
- Rape crisis advocates are allowed to confer and attend the hearings with the petitioner and are allowed to assist the petitioner in the preparation of the petitions for no contact orders.
- Communication between petitioner and rape crisis advocate is confidential

Civil No Contact Order

- The Rule of Civil Procedure apply to all proceedings under this Act.
- No filing fees for no contact order sand the petitioner's address can be withheld from court documents if there is a risk of abuse
- Court can appoint counsel for the petitioner if the respondent is represented by counsel
- Violation of the order is Class A misdemeanor
 - Second or more violations are Class 4 felonies.

Civil No Contact Order

- Remedies
 - Respondent order to stay away from the petitioner
 - Any other injunctive relief deemed necessary by the court

- Denial of Remedy may not be based on the following
 - Respondent has cause for any use of force justified under Article VII of the Criminal Code
 - Respondent was voluntary intoxicated
 - That the Petitioner used force in defense of self or others
 - Force has to be justifiable under Article VII of the Criminal Code
 - Petitioner did not act in defense of self or others
 - Petitioner left residence or household to avoid further non-consensual sexual conduct or penetration by respondent
 - Petitioner did not leave residence or household to avoid further non-consensual sexual conduct or penetration by respondent

Civil No Contact Order Length

- Emergency orders can be 14 to 21 days
- Plenary orders can be in effect to 2 years
- Plenary orders in conjunction with a criminal prosecution remain in effect as follows:
 - If entered during pre-trial release, until disposition, withdrawal or dismissal of the underlying charge or for 2 years if continued on as an independent cause action
 - If in conjunction with a bond forfeiture warrant then until disposition or and additional 2 years
 - Until the expiration of any supervision, conditional discharge, probation, periodic imprisonment, parole, or mandatory supervised release plus up to 2 years
 - Until the expiration of any sentence of imprisonment and subsequent parole or mandatory supervised release plus up to 2 years

PA 96-061 Changes to Notice with OPs

- For Civil Order of Protection modification changed notice to schools by
 - Striking “written notice of the order of protection along with” from the notice requirement.
 - The court will send a certified copy to schools upon request of the petitioner

PA 96-061 Changes to Notice with OPs

- Added the following provisions to the Criminal Order of Protection Notice of Order section
 - The petitioner can request that a certified copy of the order be sent to specified healthcare facilities.
 - Healthcare facilities once on notice shall not allow a respondent to have access to healthcare records of children protected by the order.
 - A copy of the order shall be filed in child's records.
 - The petitioner can request that a certified copy of the order be sent to specified schools
 - School once on notice shall not allow a respondent to have access to school records of children protected by the order.
 - A copy of the order shall be filed in child's records.

P.A. 96-0701 Firearms

- Added a section to the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act
 - Allowing the State Police to deny an application and revoke and seize FOID cards if person was under an existing order of protection at the time of application
- Modified the firearm possession remedy of both the Criminal and Civil Order of Protection
 - Allowing for the court to seize firearms and FOID cards from respondents who are in court.
 - Allowing the court to issue warrants for the seizure of the firearms and FOID Cards if the respondent is not in court.

Questions



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

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

DATE: August 18, 2010

RE: **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Program Descriptions**

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

Purpose Area: Specialized Units

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

The Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs (MDT): There are currently four MDT's being funded in Illinois; Peoria County, McLean County, and St. Clair County provide services to victims of domestic violence and Kankakee County provides services to victims of sexual assault.

This program bridges the gaps in service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system in Illinois. They develop model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. The programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. In two of the MDT programs, in Peoria and St. Clair Counties, all services are centrally located so that the victims only need to go to one location to start the processes and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

Weekly and monthly meetings are held with the team. The teams are made up of the State's Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Office, Probation, Court Services, and the victim service center, as well as non-funded partners in each county. The focus is on service provisions to ensure collaboration among the team members.

Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy

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

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

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution

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

Domestic Violence Law Enforcement

The Chicago Police Department (CPD) VAWA funded Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Training and Data Analysis program funds two positions, a training technician and a Chief Operations Research Analyst (CORA). The training technician provides domestic violence training to CPD officers at all 25 Chicago police districts. These trainings are based on data concerning domestic violence activity in the districts. This information is provided at the request of district command. Trainings are provided to domestic violence advocates in both governmental and private sectors. All receive training on the Chicago Response protocol and specialized training curriculum as needed.

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

Purpose Area: Victim Services

Services for Underserved Areas of Victim Groups

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

Transitional Housing Services

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

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

Services to Female Inmates

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) uses VAWA funds for its Victim Services to Female Inmates program. It provides facilitated groups for female inmates who were victims of domestic violence or sexual assault prior to incarceration. The program is available in all prisons serving adult women and girls. Staff involved in the program includes mental health professionals (MHP), IDOC and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) administrators, program services staff, and other IDOC and IDJJ

staff. The MHP staff has been trained in *Seeking Safety*, a program that treats groups of victims for trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder caused by domestic violence and sexual assault.

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

Services to Victims of Domestic Violence

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

The Help Line is staffed by trained and certified domestic violence advocates known as Victim Information and Referral Advocates (VIRAs) who are employed by the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network. VIRAs are on-site and available to answer calls 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Spanish speaking VIRA's are always available to answer calls and staff can access the AT&T Language Line for up to 140 additional languages.

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



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

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

DATE: August 18, 2010

RE: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Funding

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of current fund allocations of VAWA dollars.

The following pages contain charts illustrating current VAWA fund distributions. VAWA funds must be allocated among five program areas for each individual federal fiscal year (FFY) award. Charts 1 through 9 illustrate fund distribution within these five program areas:

30 percent to service providers	(Chart 1)
25 percent to law enforcement programs	(Charts 2 and 3)
25 percent to prosecution programs	(Charts 4 and 5)
15 percent for discretionary spending	(Charts 6 and 7)
5 percent to court programs	(Charts 8 and 9)

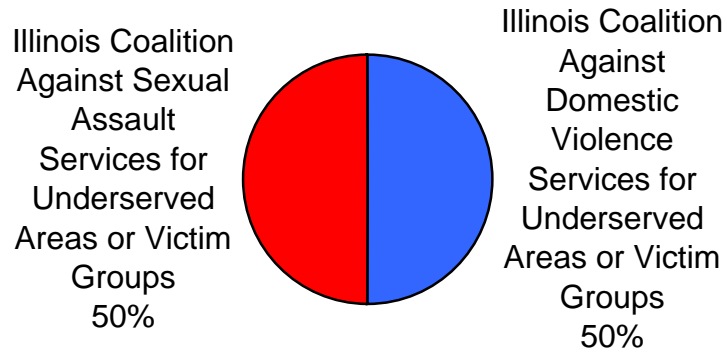
Each program area is represented by two charts, one illustrating fund distribution by program type and one illustrating fund distribution by grantee. There is only one chart for the service provider program area, as all of those funds have traditionally been divided evenly between the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) and the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA). The attached list of programs and grantees indicates which grantees receive VAWA funds for what programs.

Chart 10 illustrates a regional distribution of VAWA funds.

The total amount of VAWA funds currently allocated to programs is \$3,625,743. These allocations use funds from FFY05 through FFY09.

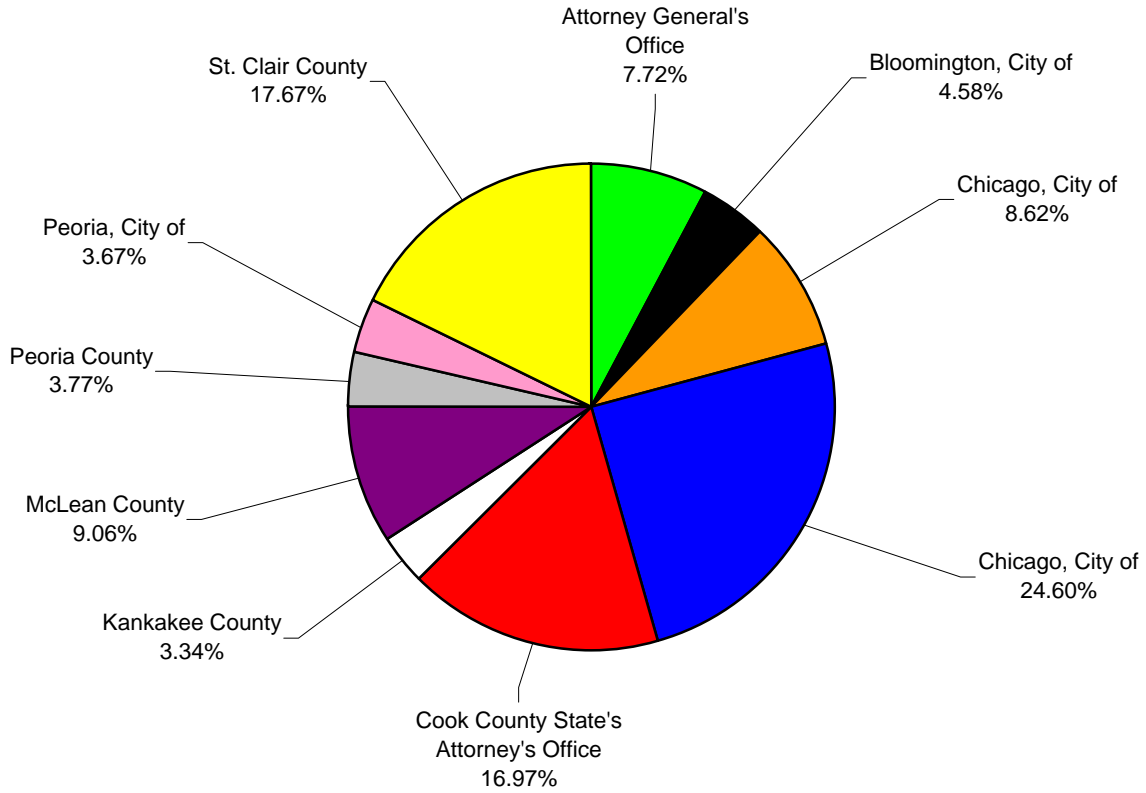
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1. VAWA Service Provider-use Funds, Current Distribution



Program Title	Implementing Agency	Amount
Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$592,985.00
Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups	Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$592,985.00
		\$1,185,970.00

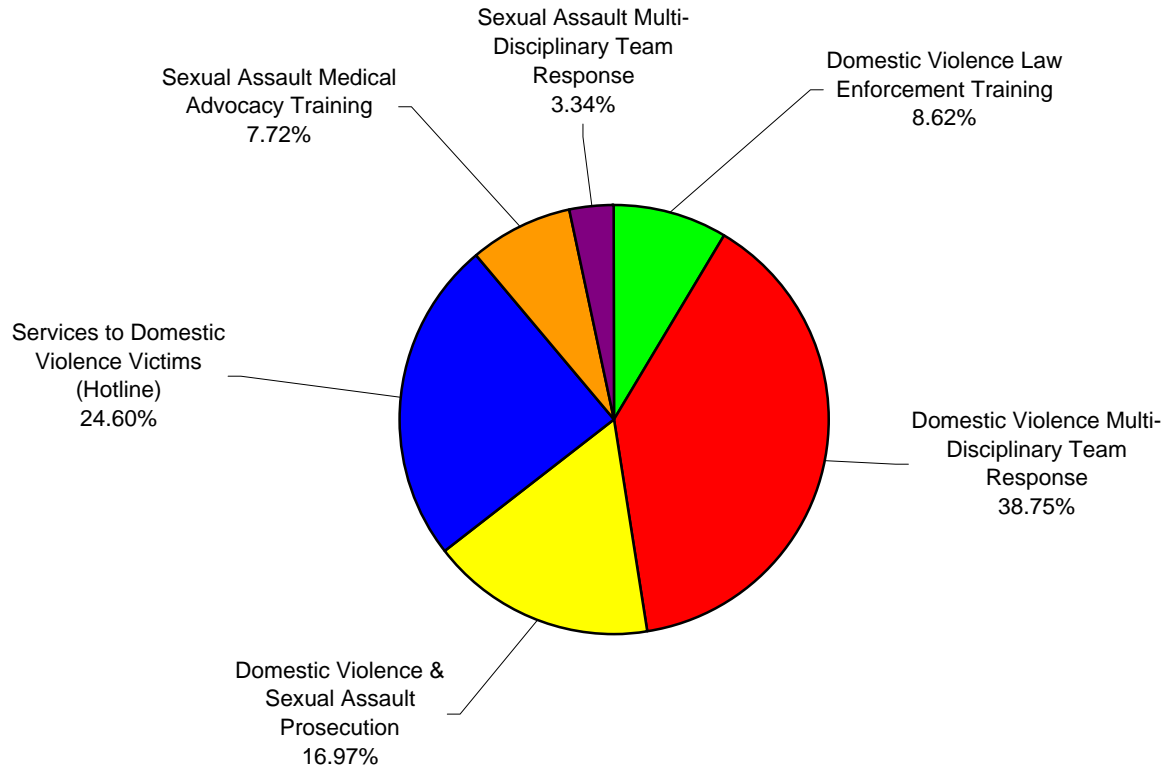
2. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



Program Title	Implementing Agency	Amount
Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy Training	Attorney General's Office	\$114,242.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Bloomington, City of	\$67,732.00
Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Training	Chicago, City of	\$127,485.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims (Hotline)	Chicago, City of	\$364,000.00
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$251,097.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County	\$49,362.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean County	\$134,021.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria County	\$55,820.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria, City of	\$54,359.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair County	\$261,463.00

\$1,479,581.00

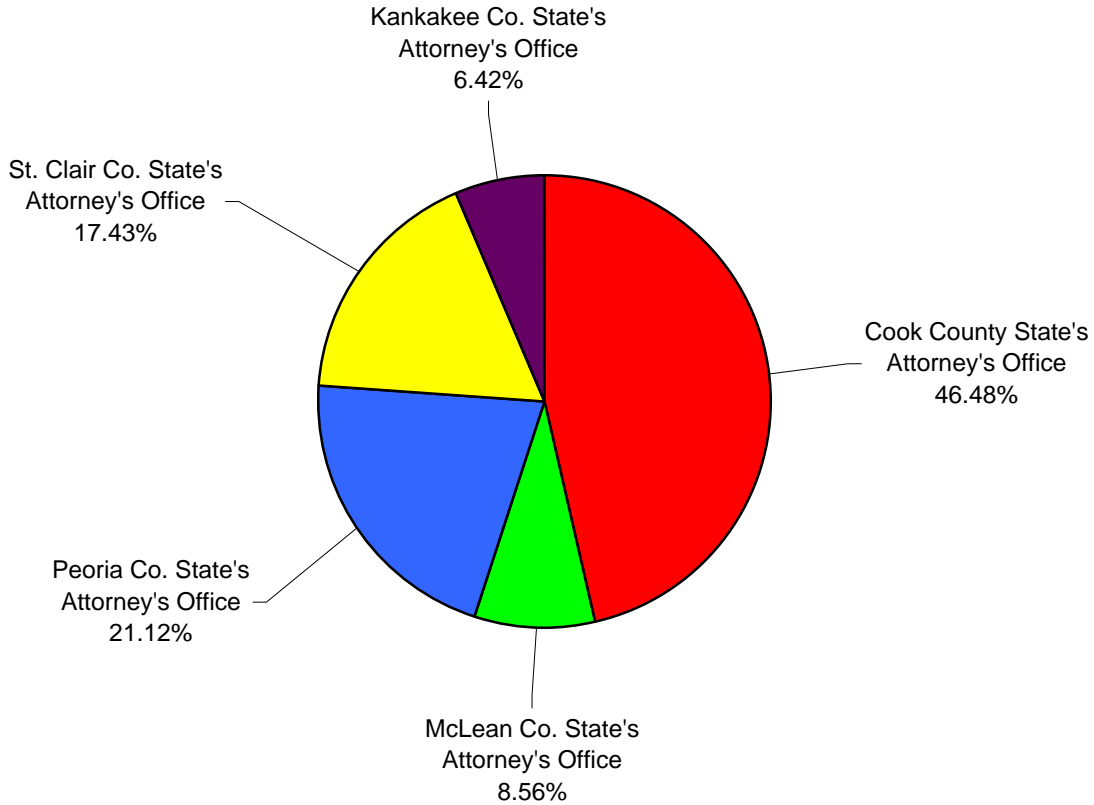
3. VAWA Law Enforcement-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



Program Title	Amount
Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Training	\$127,485.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$573,395.00
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	\$251,097.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims (Hotline)	\$364,000.00
Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy Training	\$114,242.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$49,362.00

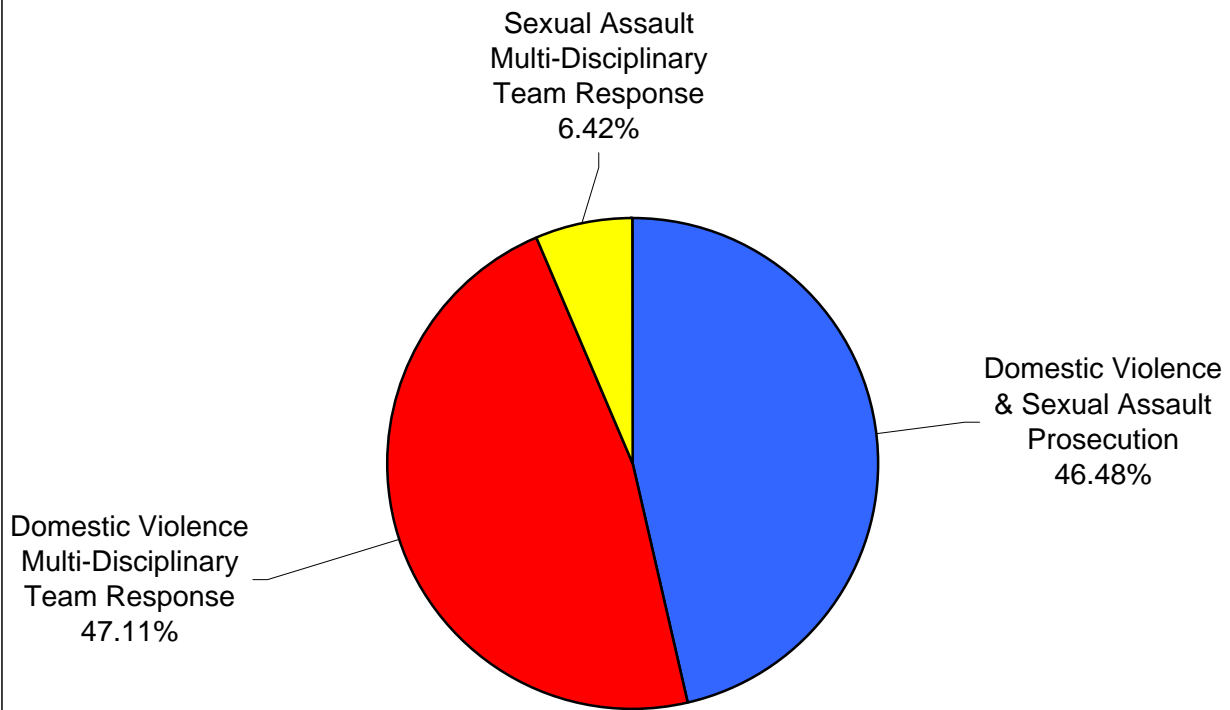
\$1,479,581.00

4. VAWA Prosecution Component Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



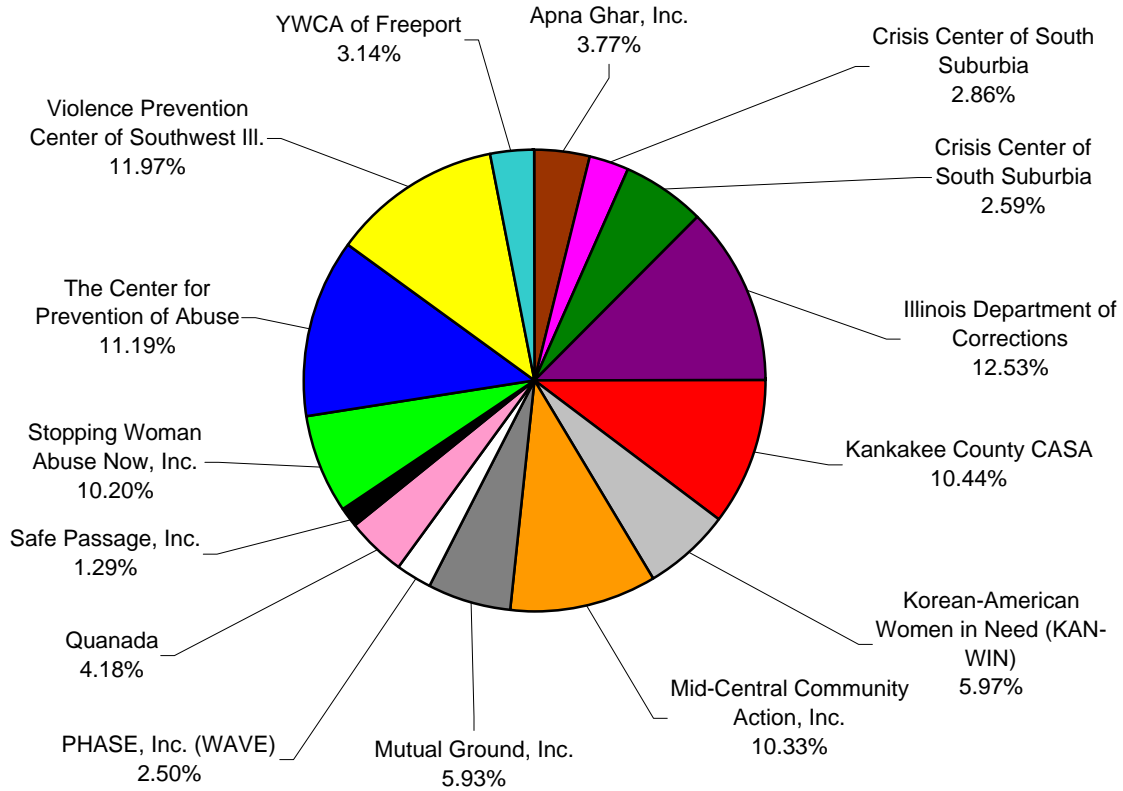
Program Title	Implementing Agency	Amount
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$414,782.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$76,386.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$188,492.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$155,510.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee Co. State's Attorney's Office	\$57,262.00
		\$892,432.00

5. VAWA Prosecution Component Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



Program Title	Amount
Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Prosecution	\$414,782.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$420,388.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$57,262.00
	\$892,432.00

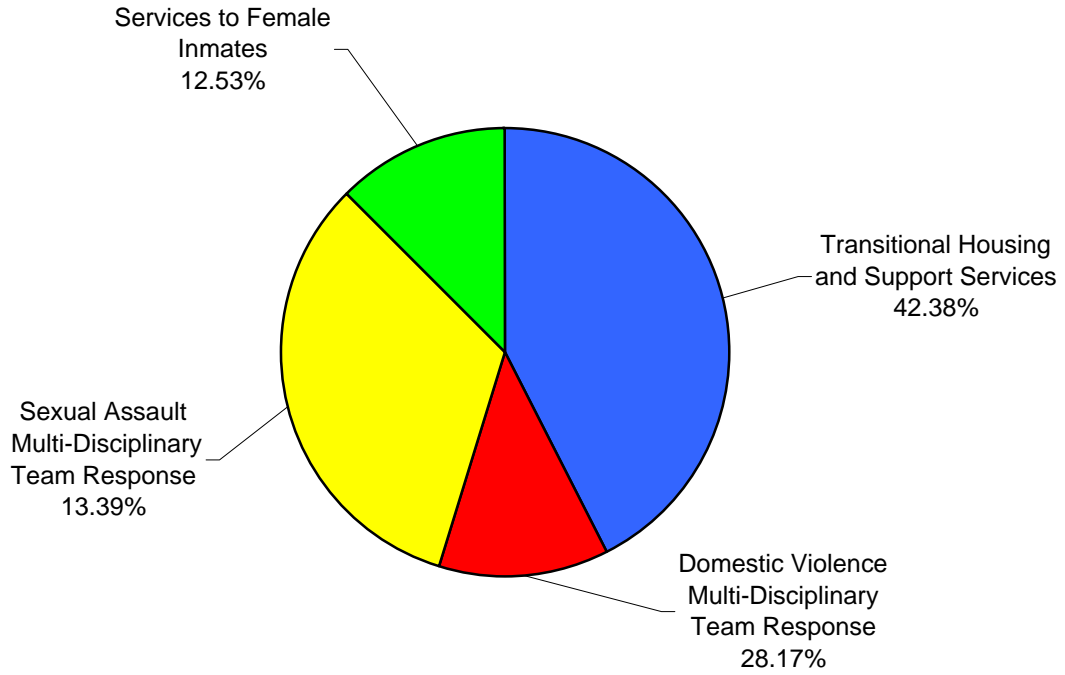
6. VAWA Discretionary-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



Program Title	Implementing Agency	Amount
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Apna Ghar, Inc.	\$21,664.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Crisis Center of South Suburbia	\$16,416.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Hamdard Center for Health & Human Svcs.	\$33,235.00
Services to Female Inmates	Illinois Department of Corrections	\$72,000.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County CASA	\$60,000.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Korean-American Women in Need (KAN-WIN)	\$34,272.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Mid-Central Community Action, Inc.	\$59,351.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Mutual Ground, Inc.	\$34,080.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	PHASE, Inc. (WAVE)	\$14,340.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Quanada	\$24,000.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Safe Passage, Inc.	\$7,392.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	Stopping Woman Abuse Now, Inc.	\$40,000.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	The Center for Prevention of Abuse	\$70,906.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Violence Prevention Center of Southwest Ill.	\$68,791.00
Transitional Housing and Support Services	YWCA of Freeport	\$18,048.00

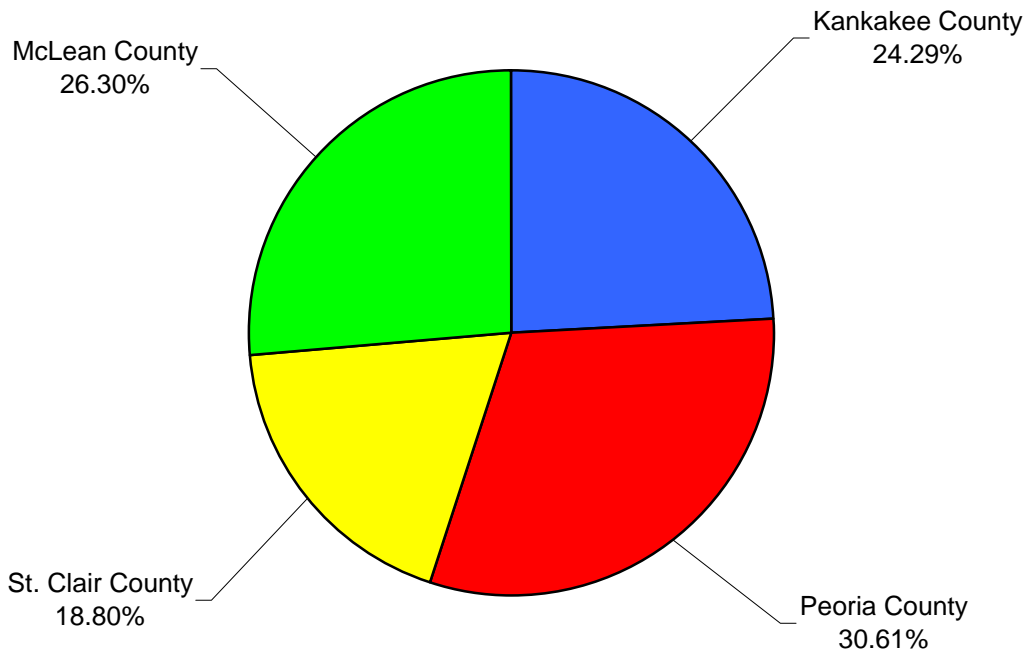
\$574,495.00

7. VAWA Discretionary-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



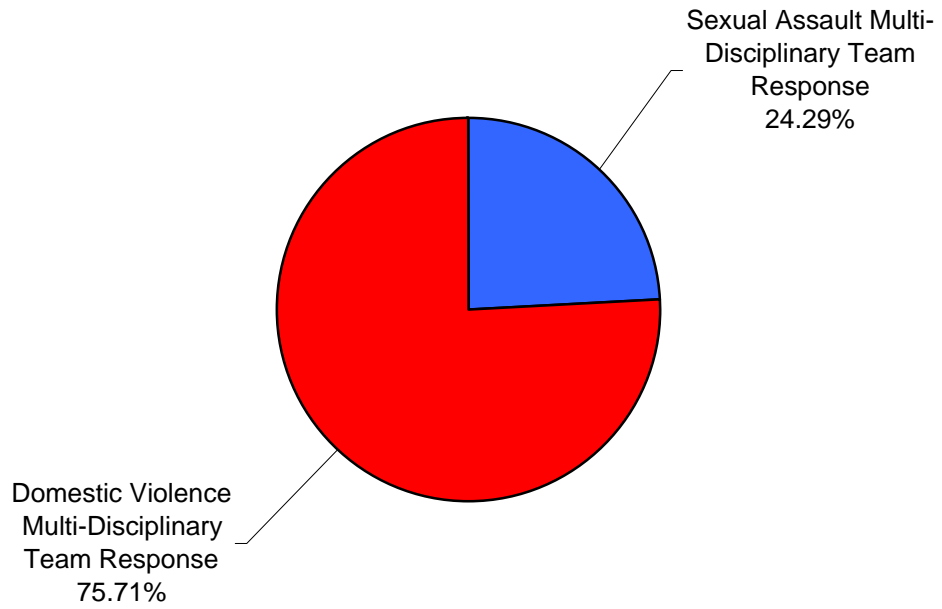
Program Title	Amount
Transitional Housing and Support Services	\$243,447.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$70,906.00
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$188,142.00
Services to Female Inmates	\$72,000.00
	\$574,495.00

8. VAWA Court-use Funds, Current Distribution by Grantee



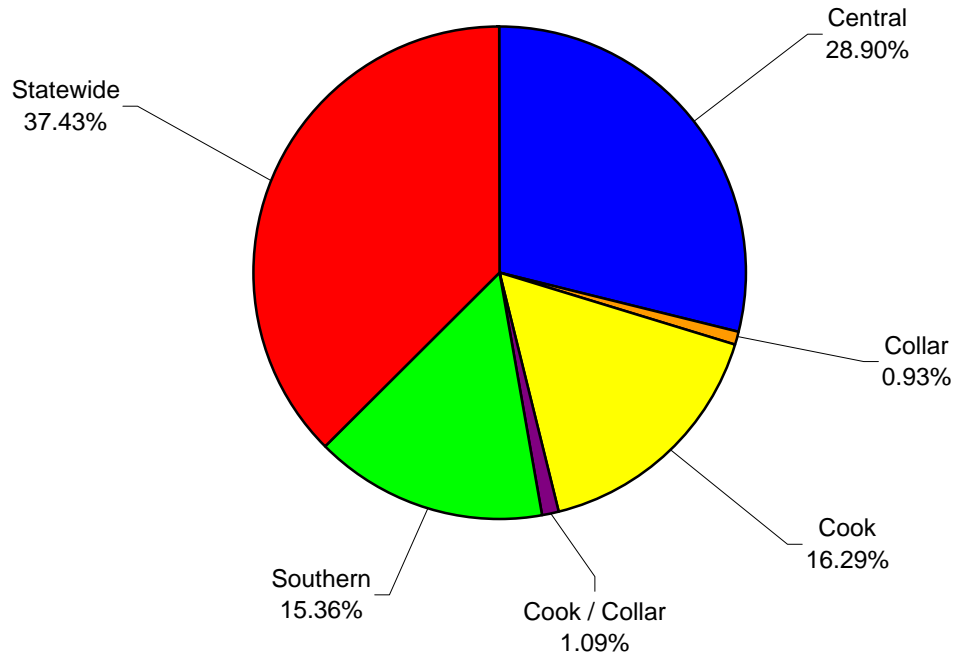
Program Title	Implementing Agency	Amount
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Kankakee County	\$48,380.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	Peoria County	\$60,962.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	St. Clair County	\$37,432.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	McLean County	\$52,370.00
		\$199,144.00

9. VAWA Court-use Funds, Current Distribution by Program Title



Program Title	Amount
Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$48,380.00
Domestic Violence Multi-Disciplinary Team Response	\$150,764.00
	\$199,144.00

10. Current VAWA Fund Distribution by Region



Region	Amount
Central	\$1,059,403.00
Collar	\$34,080.00
Cook	\$597,072.00
Cook / Collar	\$39,780.00
Southern	\$563,196.00
Statewide	\$1,372,212.00
	\$3,665,743.00



ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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

Data for Programs Currently Funded By STOP VAWA in Illinois

Purpose Area: Specialized Units

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Team Response

The Multi-Disciplinary Team Response Programs (MDT): There are currently four MDT's that are being funded in Illinois. Peoria County, McLean County, and St. Clair County provide services to victims of domestic violence and Kankakee County provides services to victims of sexual assault.

This program bridges the gaps in service to victims of both domestic violence and sexual assault within the criminal justice system in Illinois. They develop model protocols and model guidelines for responding to these victims. The programs seek to establish a multi-disciplinary approach toward the handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. In two of the MDT programs, Peoria and St. Clair, all services are centrally located so that the victim needs to go to one location to start the process and receive the needed assistance to move forward.

Weekly and monthly meetings are held with the team. The teams are made up of the State's Attorney's Offices, the Sheriff's Offices, Probation, Court Services, and the victim service centers, as well as non-funded partners. The focus of the meetings is service provisions to ensure collaboration among the team members.

Kankakee Sexual Assault

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	81	182	99	150	136
Partially Served	29	20	15	13	27
Requested Services were unavailable	7	0	1	123	163
Ethnicity/Demographics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	36	27	22	31	27
American Indian	2	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0	1	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	6	1	5	19
White	128	92	75	95	85
Unknown	44	75	16	31	35
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	218	202	114	160	139
Male	0	0	0	3	24

Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	84	46	49	64	102
18-24	26	50	19	30	13
25-59	67	42	33	65	18
60 +	4	0	0	4	1
Unknown	37	64	13		
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	7	9	31	8	2
People with limited English proficiency	1	0	27	0	7
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	6	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	11	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current or Former Intimate Partner	12	3	6	5	0
Other Family Member	49	42	21	29	50
Dating relationship	11	11	2	10	5
Acquaintance	60	43	34	44	64
Stranger	16	15	10	13	3
Relationship unknown	77	97	49	65	42
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	69	0	39	0	110
Crisis Intervention	63	57	44	49	45
Hospital response	32	40	28	0	0
Counseling/support group	83	81	58	43	21
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	64	44	37	57	98
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	9	0	6	11	5
Civil legal assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Victim-witness notification	31	14	17	186	40
Victim/survivor advocacy	113	23	66	20	41
Law Enforcement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Calls for assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Incident reports	92	67	66	43	112
Case/incidents investigated	63	67	66	38	112
Forensic medical evidence	25	6	6	0	22
Arrests	0	19	11	13	26
Dual arrests	9	0	0	0	0
Protection ex-parte/temporary	0	0	0	0	8
Arrests for violation of bail bond	3	0	9	0	0
Enforcement of warrants	0	0	1	2	4
Arrests for violation of protection order	0	0	0	0	0
Protection orders issued	48	29	29	20	0
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	0	0	6	20	0

Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutor	22	22	14	0	0
Cases where follow-up investigations were initiated	10	5	10	4	0
Prosecution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Case Referrals Received	59	36	30	48	77
Cases Where Charges Were Filed	33	28	20	28	43
Cases Affirmative Decision Not to File Charges	16	7	3	15	35
Cases Transferred to Higher or Lower Court	0	0	0	0	0

- The number of victims/survivors served has increased 67.9 percent during the period analyzed
- Changes in the data report has allowed for reporting of Males seeking services, from 2008 – 2009 there was an increase in services provided to males. Services to male clients are allowable.
- Services provided to victims/survivors remains consistent during the period analyzed. Services include Criminal Justice advocacy, counseling, and crisis intervention.

Peoria MDT

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	641	712	729	644	1394
Partially Served	1187	867	526	136	5
Requested services were not available	25	25	47	54	18
Ethnicity/Demographics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	955	706	552	329	1403
American Indian	0	3	0	1	0
Asian	7	2	2	1	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	26	27	26	8	19
White	821	822	671	438	751
Unknown	30	19	4	3	13
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	1625	1453	1255	749	1216
Male	209	126	0	31	183
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	68	60	0	24	69
18-24	597	490	443	200	437
25-59	1124	1001	788	396	865
60 +	28	28	22	57	17
Unknown	17	0	2	103	11

Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	15	69	58	8	8
People with limited English proficiency	1	7	6	15	3
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	1	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	98	52	86	66	344
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	786	856	687	375	556
Other Family Member	190	170	75	67	213
Dating relationship	809	579	481	335	628
Acquaintance	10	12	10	2	3
Stranger	1	6	0	1	0
Relationship unknown	40	19	1	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	0	0	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	559	1688	652	229	37
Hospital response	10	15	22	11	3
Counseling/support group	271	1056	579	257	123
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	533	536	535	566	700
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	232	421	388	0	227
Civil legal assistance	0	53	0	251	0
Victim-witness notification	658	1253	1165	404	1031
Victim/survivor advocacy	243	1119	727	780	285
Law Enforcement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Calls for assistance	316	462	983	465	1531
Incident reports	193	581	588	160	662
Case/incidents investigated	200	414	271	154	330
Forensic medical evidence	171	126	38	0	6
Arrests	301	12	0	37	280
Dual arrests	38	127	2	0	217
Protection ex-parte/temporary	2	0	0	3	1
Arrests for violation of bail bond	10	4	2	1	0
Arrests for violation of protection order	3	1	1	2	9
Protection orders issued	153	191	137	100	179
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	0	1	0	0	0
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutor	44	40	0	62	0
Cases where follow-up investigations were initiated	92	174	370	103	474
Prosecution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Case Referrals Received	1191	1030	1182	1019	1097
Cases Where Charges Were Filed	336	285	462	528	527
Cases Affirmative Decision Not to File Charges	611	635	703	369	570
Cases Transferred to Higher or Lower Court	1	8	17	1	2

- The number of victims/survivors served during the period analyzed has increased 117.5 percent
- In 2009 15 percent of victims/survivors served were males.
- 25 percent of victims/survivors live in rural areas
- The number of referrals to prosecution has remained consistent during the time analyzed. However, the number of cases where charges were filed has increased 56.8 percent

St. Clair MDT

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	2429	2245	3059	2866	2769
Partially Served	638	586	46	0	0
Services were not available	96	83	179	25	0
Ethnicity/Demographics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	1383	1288	1454	1330	1364
American Indian	5	7	1	3	2
Asian	12	17	24	12	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	2	5	6	5	5
Hispanic	18	24	42	44	12
White	1188	1506	2008	1166	1383
Unknown	737	0	0	306	0
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	1928	2548	2794	2458	2601
Male	217	283	311	408	158
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	171	530	166	140	70
18-24	815	687	1086	1006	808
25-59	1467	1319	1758	1636	1838
60 +	83	295	95	84	53
Unknown	223	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	36	51	31	52	40
People with limited English proficiency	8	17	27	31	7
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	4	3	6	10	3
People who live in rural areas	10	5	11	11	4
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	1215	1471	1324	1156	1354
Other Family	505	379	364	467	293
Dating relationship	976	993	1417	1243	1122
Acquaintance	354	0	0	0	0

Stranger	0	0	0	0	0
Relationship unknown	199	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	149	0	492	0	1278
Crisis Intervention	109	900	116	371	2769
Hospital response	0	529	0	3	0
Counseling/support group	176	1055	1191	1336	1875
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	1233	412	282	313	302
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	732	886	860	0	0
Civil legal assistance	10	0	0	0	917
Victim-witness notification	1591	1181	999	892	1138
Victim/survivor advocacy	602	1102	284	758	2769
Law Enforcement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Calls for assistance	46	2	1650	425	0
Incident reports	28	0	1650	425	0
Case/incidents investigated	57	103	1650	425	0
Forensic medical evidence	2	0	874	0	0
Arrests	0	0	20	0	0
Dual arrests	801	875	746	506	0
Protection ex-parte/temporary	0	0	0	244	918
Arrests for violation of bail bond	24	73	368	0	0
Arrests for violation of protection order	0	0	0	3	6
Protection orders issued	15	0	1650	0	0
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal pros	28	0	0	0	0
Cases where follow-up investigations were initiated	73	55	2	0	0
Prosecution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Case Referrals Received	1715	1638	1662	1453	1302
Cases Where Charges Were Filed	770	672	462	292	285
Cases Affirmative Decision Not to File Charges	866	888	1087	1071	978
Cases Transferred to Higher or Lower Court	0	0	2	0	0

- The number of victims/survivors served increased 14 percent during the period analyzed
- Counseling and advocacy services were provided to the majority of Victims/survivors
- 100 percent of the calls for assistance made to law enforcement assistance were investigated
- There was a 24 percent decrease in the number of case referrals received by prosecution.

McLean MDT

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	1819	375	390	762	857
Partially Served	0	0	0	0	290
Requested services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/Demographics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	80	87	96	169	244
American Indian	3	0	0	0	13
Asian	3	2	7	6	12
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	1	2	0	1	3
Hispanic	26	16	12	34	95
White	341	291	275	552	804
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	409	351	390	762	1147
Male	46	24	0	0	0
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	65	9	19	68	8
18-24	110	111	126	229	295
25-59	250	246	238	443	815
60 +	18	9	7	22	23
Unknown	6	0	0	0	6
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	46	57	35	76	125
People with limited English proficiency	23	5	3	18	34
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	1	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	108
Relationship to offender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	591	206	130	283	354
Other Family Member	153	70	36	101	143
Dating relationship	731	121	224	404	655
Acquaintance	30	18	0	0	0
Stranger	11	0	0	0	0
Relationship unknown	8	1	0	0	0
Other	5	0	0	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	2321	0	0	0	568
Crisis Intervention	441	364	390	761	898
Hospital response	2	13	4	2	183
Counseling/support group	382	235	283	91	0

Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	528	300	390	762	443
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	497	455	390	0	0
Civil legal assistance	225	0	69	0	0
Victim-witness notification	565	460	390	101	235
Victim/survivor advocacy	531	375	390	762	462
Law Enforcement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Calls for assistance	1178	510	161	352	1517
Incident reports	1123	201	161	388	1517
Case/incidents investigated	1148	199	161	388	1517
Forensic medical evidence	593	117	88	202	7
Arrests	12	0	0	0	501
Dual arrests	0	0	0	0	0
Protection ex-parte/temporary	16	5	9	23	0
Arrests for violation of bail bond	10	0	0	0	1
Arrests for violation of protection order	0	0	0	0	10
Protection orders issued	376	155	237	0	0
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	0	0	178	0	309
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Cases where follow-up investigations were initiated	639	334	360	227	832
Prosecution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Case Referrals Received	819	520	435	1924	923
Cases Where Charges Were Filed	754	564	435	1558	498
Cases Affirmative Decision Not to File Charges	114	23	0	316	440
Cases Transferred to Higher or Lower Court	1	0	0	50	9

- There was a 12 percent decrease in the number of victims/survivors served from 2008 to 2009
- Counseling and crisis intervention services were provided to the majority of Victims/survivors
- 100 percent of the calls for assistance made to law enforcement assistance were investigated
- Charges were filed in almost half of the prosecution cases received
- Referrals to prosecution decreased 52 percent from 1,924 in 2008 to 923 in 2009

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecution

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

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	1807	1375	1295	954	1373
Partially Served	0	0	0	0	0
Requested services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/Demographics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	1083	728	750	568	840
American Indian	1	0	0	0	0
Asian	39	4853	4	4	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	235
Hispanic	389	360	305	235	307
White	297	283	235	146	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	1566	1222	1140	889	1293
Male	263	153	155	65	80
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	42	96	64	41	44
18-24	540	409	389	315	503
25-59	1043	813	762	574	745
60 +	176	47	80	23	81
Unknown	2	10	0	1	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	82	38	54	31	68
People with limited English proficiency	79	5	92	81	147
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	9	91	1	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0

Relationship to offender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	1201	595	379	270	481
Other Family Member	76	82	124	83	92
Dating relationship	413	604	715	516	676
Acquaintance	36	19	14	25	36
Stranger	76	69	63	41	88
Relationship unknown	5	7	0	20	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	172	0	0	0	0
Crisis Intervention	69	48	28	30	47
Hospital response	0	0	0	0	0
Counseling/support group	0	0	0	954	0
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	131	391	441	471	578
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	37	49	0	0	0
Civil legal assistance	2	0	0	7	0
Victim-witness notification	544	446	450	510	1278
Victim/survivor advocacy	1807	1265	1245	875	1373
Law Enforcement	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Calls for assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Incident reports	0	2449	0	4282	0
Case/incidents investigated	2388	0	2371	983	1945
Forensic medical evidence	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0
Dual arrests	0	0	0	0	0
Protection ex-parte/temporary	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests for violation of bail bond	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests for violation of protection order	0	0	0	0	0
Protection orders issued	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals of cases to prosecutor	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals of federal firearms charges to federal pros	0	0	0	0	0
Cases where follow-up investigations were initiated	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecution	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Case Referrals Received	99	309	293	326	247
Cases Where Charges Were Filed	46	141	121	156	164
Cases Affirmative Decision Not to File Charges	43	133	146	130	73
Cases Transferred to Higher or Lower Court	1	3	0	0	0

- There was a 24 percent decrease in the number of victims/survivors served during the period analyzed.
- During the five year period, services provided to victims/survivors have increased, particularly criminal justice advocacy and victim-witness notification.

- The number of referrals received by prosecution has increased more than 100 percent.
- Charges were filed for 66 percent of the case referrals received.

Domestic Violence Law Enforcement

The Chicago Police Department VAWA funded Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Training and Data Analysis program funds two positions, a Training Technician and a Chief Operations Research Analyst (CORA). The Training Technician provides domestic violence training to CPD officers at all 25 Chicago police districts. These trainings are based on data concerning domestic violence activity in the districts. This information is also at the request of district command. Trainings are provided to domestic violence advocates in both governmental and private sectors. All receive training on the Chicago Response protocol and specialized training curriculum as needed.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trainings	40	212	136	87	85
People Trained	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Law Enforcement	4459	6385	6350	1116	4313
Multi-Disciplinary Groups	56	72	525	138	12
Total	4515	6457	6875	1254	4325

Sexual Assault Medical Advocacy

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

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Trainings	2	4	6	2	5
People Trained	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Health Professionals (does not include SANE's)	72	112	112	74	0
Law Enforcement	7	7	0	3	0
Prosecutors	0	0	2	0	0
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	0	0	26	0	169
Sexual Assault Program Staff	10	13	20	0	18
Total	89	132	160	77	187

Purpose Area: Victim Services

Services for Underserved Areas of Victim Groups

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

Illinois Coalitions Against Sexual Assault

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	1852	1458	1504	1049	1017
Partially Served	0	0	0	0	0
Requested Services Not Available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	424	397	444	291	188
American Indian	3	2	2	8	7
Asian	7	3	11	8	7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	2
Hispanic	178	167	130	133	126
White	1134	810	825	558	681
Unknown	106	89	92	51	6
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	1673	1332	1380	1001	973
Male	179	136	123	48	44
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	735	645	665	353	335
18-24	516	291	296	258	258
25-59	565	510	524	430	416
60 +	19	12	10	8	8
Unknown	17	10	9	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	56	31	35	48	51
People with limited English proficiency	27	30	17	18	12
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	431	387	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	23	17	18	30	26
Other Family member	311	275	275	166	189
Dating relationship	101	74	82	62	64
Acquaintance	529	435	418	272	289
Stranger	202	229	197	117	113
Relationship unknown	686	436	514	402	336
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	785	774	1208	291	688
Crisis Intervention	0	0	373	291	688
Hospital response	485	443	525	277	302

Counseling/support group	832	971	584	465	558
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	714	669	601	475	412
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	0	0	0	0	0
Civil legal assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Victim-witness notification	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/survivor advocacy	256	202	410	182	216

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	4853	5270	4951	4878	4472
Partially Served	0	0	0	0	0
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity/Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	777	888	822	834	769
American Indian	11	14	17	19	31
Asian	35	53	62	75	56
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	19	37
Hispanic	1465	1555	1399	1606	1597
White	2435	1568	2538	2554	2501
Unknown	32	162	113	0	0
Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Female	4405	4855	4714	4693	4272
Male	448	385	236	185	200
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0-17	495	492	83	64	68
18-24	1728	888	955	962	845
25-59	2536	3759	3809	3776	3486
60 +	73	88	104	76	73
Unknown	21	13	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	64	441	80	1044	71
People with limited English proficiency	855	960	915	1042	1016
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	1520	991	1596	1151
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Intimate Partner	2112	2417	2521	2547	2230
Other Family Member	378	374	375	357	360
Dating relationship	1635	1783	1970	2049	1950
Acquaintance	4	86	32	93	43

Stranger	5	0	0	0	0
Relationship unknown	717	580	61	0	0
Services	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls	0	5965	4918	16657	15929
Crisis Intervention	4853	0	997	4878	4472
Hospital response	75	51	55	82	74
Counseling/support group	3812	3988	2670	3420	2973
Criminal justice advocacy/court accompaniment	179	475	370	328	256
Civil legal advocacy/court accompaniment	2982	3249	3667	3239	0
Civil legal assistance	0	102	186	328	0
Victim-witness notification	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/survivor advocacy	1056	772	2685	2730	3263

Transitional Housing Services

The Authority currently funds 10 transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence and their children. The ten programs are funded with a combination of VOCA and VAWA monies. For these projects, VOCA funds are used to the support salaries of transitional housing case managers or advocates who provide intensive services to build victim self sufficiency. Each project also has a VAWA agreement which funds housing, utilities, and other key services.

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

Apna Ghar, Inc.

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	2	15	10	20	18
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	0	5	5	6	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	2	0	9	14	18
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	9	0	0	0
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
18-24	0	5	0	6	6
25-59	2	10	10	14	12
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	2	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	2	15	10	15	18
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	2	15	10	9	10
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	2	15	10	20	18
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	2	15	10	20	18
Children	5	13	4	1	11
Total	7	28	14	21	29
# of Units	2	2	2	2	2

Crisis Center of South Suburbia

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	2	0	5	12	14
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	1	0	4	3	6
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	2
White	1	0	1	12	6
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	0	0	1	2	6
25-59	2	0	5	10	8
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	0	0	0	3
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	2	0	5	12	14
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	2	0	5	12	14
Children	2	0	8	0	21
Total	4	0	13	12	35
# of Units	4	3	3	3	3

Hamdard Center or Health and Human Services

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	24	26	32	33	13
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	0	0	0	0	10
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	24	26	32	33	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	6
White	0	0	0	0	2
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	4	2	0	5	11
25-59	17	21	29	27	2
60+	3	4	3	1	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0	1
People with limited English proficiency	24	13	18	0	8
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	24	23	15	0	11
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	24	26	30	33	13
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	2	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	24	26	32	33	13
Children	22	14	17	18	10
Total	46	40	49	51	23
# of Units	2	2	2	2	2

Korean American Women in Need (Kan-Win)

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	63	52	5	11	16
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	63	52	5	11	16
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	3
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	2	21	0	2	8
25-59	56	31	5	9	8
60+	5	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	63	52	5	11	16
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	63	52	5	11	10
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	63	52	5	11	16
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	63	52	5	11	16
Children	31	24	8	16	23
Total	94	76	13	27	39
# of Units	3	3	3	3	3

Mutual Ground

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	15	23	10	23	18
Requested Services were not available	6	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	1	0	6	18	10
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	7	0	3	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	13	0	4	0	8
White	1	16	2	3	0
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	1	9	10	14	0
25-59	15	14	0	9	18
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	15	17	10	23	9
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	17	10	16	8
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	15	23	10	23	18
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	15	23	10	23	18
Children	17	28	24	55	36
Total	32	51	34	78	54
# of Units	5	5	5	5	4

Phase, Inc. (Wave Domestic Violence Services & Homeless Program)

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	2	184	10	10	6
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	6	27	4	2	3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	5	55	1	3	0
White	12	109	6	5	5
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	2	1	0	0
18-24	12	48	4	3	1
25-59	10	146	6	7	5
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	3	3	2	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	14	1	1	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	1	0
People who live in rural areas	22	87	2	10	6
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	22	110	10	10	6
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	36	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	5	0	0	0
Dating	0	24	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	2	10	10	10	6
Children	0	9	6	6	8
Total	2	19	16	16	12
# of Units	2	2	2	2	1

Quanada

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	17	12	8	16	6
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	1	1	3	2	1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	1	3	0
White	16	11	4	12	5
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	0	0	0	3	0
25-59	17	12	8	13	6
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	2	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	0	0	0	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	13	12	8	16	6
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	7	8	8	16	6
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	4	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	4	0	0	0
Dating	10	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	17	12	8	16	6
Children	9	15	11	6	6
Total	26	27	19	22	12
# of Units	3	3	3	2	3

Safe Passage, Inc.

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	15	19	7	25	25
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	4	4	3	8	5
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	2
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	3	2	10	8	8
White	8	13	4	9	14
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	2	7	1	1	2
25-59	13	12	6	24	23
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	1	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	0	5	3	4
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	6	3	4
People who live in rural areas	4	14	0	0	18
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	8	9	6	25	25
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	1	0	0
Other family/household	0	2	0	0	0
Dating	1	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	8	19	7	25	25
Children	14	16	10	48	36
Total	22	35	17	73	61
# of Units	4	6	5	6	7

Stopping Women Abuse Now, Inc (SWAN)

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	7	11	11	20	13
Requested Services were not available	0	0	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	0	1	0	2	3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	0	2	3	0
White	0	8	9	20	13
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	2	0	0	0
18-24	2	9	1	4	6
25-59	5	0	11	16	7
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	0	3	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	0	0	0	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	0	20	13
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	7	11	11	20	13
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	7	11	11	20	13
Children	5	21	19	23	9
Total	12	32	30	43	22
# of Units	7	7	7	3	3

YWCA of Freeport

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Served	27	20	8	13	10
Requested Services were not available	0	0	4	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black or African American	0	2	3	2	0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	2	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	2	1	1	7
White	15	16	17	10	9
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
13-17	0	0	0	0	2
18-24	4	4	2	2	8
25-59	13	16	15	11	0
60+	0	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
People with disabilities	0	1	1	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	1	0	0	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	1	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	0	0	1	0	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	15	20	18	13	10
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	1	0	0
Other family/household	2	0	2	0	0
Dating	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Victims	17	20	8	13	10
Children	17	24	17	24	11
Total	34	44	25	37	21
# of Units	5	5	5	3	3

**Transitional Housing Programs Previously Funded
by ICJIA through VAWA RURAL**

Anna Bixby

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008
Served	41	38	15	10
Requested Services were not available	4	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008
Black or African American	5	2	4	2
American Indian and Alaska Native	2	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	0	2	3	0
White	35	34	12	10
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-17	0	0	0	0
18-24	12	5	3	3
25-59	29	33	12	7
60+	0	0		0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008
People with disabilities	8	17	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	0	0	0	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	0	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	41	26	15	0
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	40	24	15	10
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	6	0	0
Other family/household	0	2	0	0
Dating	1	6	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008
Victims	41	38	15	10
Children	17	23	16	26
Total	58	61	31	36

Housing, Outreach, Prevention, and Education (H.O.P.E.)

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008
Served	24	19	9	10
Requested Services were not available	19	15	6	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008
Black or African American	0	0	3	2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	5	5	2	1
White	19	21	4	8
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-17	0	0	0	0
18-24	11	4	2	3
25-59	13	15	7	7
60+	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008
People with disabilities	0	1	1	0
People with limited English proficiency	1	0	1	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	1	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	24	13	9	10
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	18	17	9	10
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	1	0	0
Other family/household	2	0	0	0
Dating	4	6	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008
Victims	24	19	9	10
Children	18	19	13	25
Total	48	38	22	35

YWCA of Sauk Valley

Victims/Survivors	2005	2006	2007	2008
Served	1	0	6	12
Requested Services were not available	5	0	0	0
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008
Black or African American	0	0	0	1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino	4	0	0	1
White	7	7	6	11
Age	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-17	0	0	0	0
18-24	1	5	1	2
25-59	10	2	5	10
60+	0	0	0	0
Special Needs	2005	2006	2007	2008
People with disabilities	0	0	0	0
People with limited English proficiency	4	0	0	0
People who are immigrants/refugees/asylum seekers	1	0	0	0
People who live in rural areas	11	7	6	12
Victim/Offender Relationship	2005	2006	2007	2008
Current/Former Spouse or Intimate Partner	11	5	6	12
Parent, step-parent, etc.	0	0	0	0
Other family/household	0	0	0	0
Dating	0	2	0	0
Transitional Housing	2005	2006	2007	2008
Victims	11	7	6	12
Children	4	4	7	37
Total	15	11	13	49



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

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

DATE: August 18, 2010

RE: **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Program Descriptions**

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

Purpose Area: Services to Victims of Domestic Violence

Services to Victims of Domestic Violence

The Authority funds 15 domestic violence programs to provide services to domestic violence victims and their children. Services include court advocates, art therapists, children's counselors, mental health service providers, advocates for homeless women, and youth support specialist. These funded staff members and contracted professionals offer a variety of services including: education about the Illinois Domestic Violence Act, providing information and referrals, making follow-up contacts, advocating in the criminal justice system, helping in obtaining orders of protection, assisting in filing compensation claims, counseling in crisis situations, providing childcare, and evaluations and group therapy.

Clients served may be disabled, homeless, or living in shelters. They may also be non-offending parents of teens victimized by dating violence or children living in homes where their mothers are domestic violence victims. Programs are located throughout the state and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) program subcontracts with 47 partner agencies, of which 33 are shelters and 14 are walk-in programs.

Transitional Housing and Support Services (VOCA Only)

The Authority currently provides VOCA funding to ten non-profit community organizations under this program. Funds are used to support the salaries of case managers and advocates who provide transition services to women and their children who suffered domestic violence. Each VOCA project also has a VAWA agreement which funds rent and utilities for the transitional housing units.

The VOCA program allows for a continuum of services to victims who received emergency residential shelter services initially. The project's primary goal is to help victims beyond the shelter phase. Clients in this program benefit from a variety of services such as personal and legal advocacy, community living and employment skills training, childcare assistance, transportation, and counseling. Because of the limited number of housing units funded, the number of victims served by this group of programs is small. The impact of these services, however, is great, as these agencies strengthen families by preventing homelessness and by providing services that increase women's preparedness for living independently and free from violence.

Civil Legal Services to Victims of Domestic Violence

There are five agencies receiving funding to provide civil legal services to victims of domestic violence under this program title. Through these agencies, services are available to domestic violence victims in all 102 counties within the State of Illinois. These services are provided by professionals funded with VOCA dollars. Included within these professionals are managing attorneys, attorneys, paralegals, and secretaries. Services provided include: information on legal relief available under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act; legal advice and counseling on issues related to domestic violence; referral to a broad range of collateral services for the client; and civil representation on order of protection cases and emergency legal advocacy.

Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Population

Founded in 1973, Center on Halsted in Chicago has grown into Chicago's lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community center. VOCA funds support 1.30 full-time-equivalent staff servicing LGBT and HIV+ victims of domestic violence. Services include a 24-hour crisis hotline, case management, individual therapy, court accompaniment, assistance in acquiring victim's compensation, information and referrals, and legal and medical advocacy.

Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims

Victims of domestic violence need support in gaining orders of protection, finding shelter, obtaining immediate basic needs such as food and clothing, and ongoing case management as they transition out of abusive relationships. One of the most critical problems identified by local agencies is that there are few bilingual domestic violence

service providers available to cater to the needs of immigrants who do not speak English and who may not be knowledgeable about the community resources available to them. The Authority currently provides VOCA funding to three agencies under this program. These funds are used to provide non-English speaking or bi-cultural victims of domestic violence with the comprehensive services needed to facilitate their experience through the legal system as they manage to overcome language and cultural barriers.

Purpose Area: Services to Victims of Sexual Assault

Services to Victims of Sexual Assault

There are two agencies that receive VOCA funds for programs that specifically address the needs of victims of sexual assault. The first is The Women's Center, Inc. in Carbondale serving seven counties in southern Illinois; Jackson, Perry, Union, Franklin, Williamson, Johnson, and Saline. This program provides services to sexual assault victims, ages 12 to 17. This program focuses on three distinct service needs in this area: 1) meeting the increasing demand for sexual assault services for adolescents aged 12 to 17 years; 2) providing these comprehensive services seven days a week (recognizing that adolescents are not in school on weekends and may prefer to access services then); and 3) providing crisis intervention 24 hours per day, seven days per week to sexual assault/sexual abuse survivors. The funds support 2.88 full-time-equivalent jobs that provide the services along with Volunteer Crisis Workers.

The second agency is the YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago. VOCA funds support 1.877 full-time-equivalent jobs to manage the Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline (CRCH). It provides 24-hour telephone counseling, crisis intervention, information, and referral services to sexual assault survivors and their significant others. The CRCH is answered on-site by these staff and supervised volunteers who are thoroughly trained in victim response. The Hotline also maintains a comprehensive service referral directory and provides information and referral to community groups, police, hospitals, and social service agencies in need of referral sources for victims they encounter.

Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Victim Populations

The Authority provides funding for the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, which subcontracts with 33 sexual assault programs serving Illinois communities. Each center provides a range of services to victims including child sexual abuse counseling services, advocacy, outreach, and maintenance of a statewide crisis hotline. ICASA also conducts training programs for sexual assault counselors and advocates. Regional and statewide trainings are provided to ensure that direct service staff have up-to-date knowledge and skills when providing advocacy and counseling services to adult and child sexual assault victims. All 33 sexual assault crisis centers send staff to these training programs.

Purpose Area: Services to Victims of Child Abuse

Services to Victims of Child Abuse

Two organizations receive VOCA funds to serve victims of Child Abuse. The first is Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago which serves eight counties. Staff funded through this program provide a wide variety of services including comprehensive coordination and follow-up services to victims of sexual abuse, physical abuse, domestic violence and their non-offending family members. This is conducted through the emergency room, Safe Kids clinic and the identification of children already hospitalized for other reasons.

The second organization is the YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago at their DuPage County location. This program provides crisis intervention, medical advocacy, specialized sexual assault counseling services to children under age 18 and their non-offending caregivers.

Child Advocacy Center Services

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) are either government-funded or nonprofit agencies that provide a safe location for child victims of sexual assault or severe physical abuse and their non-offending family members. This is where forensic interviewing takes place as well as a wide variety of direct services for the child and his/her family. Thirty-two grants provide VOCA-funded direct services in CACs throughout the state in both urban and rural areas. These include crisis counseling, follow-up contact, therapy, group treatment, information and referral, criminal justice support, assistance in filing compensation claims, personal advocacy, medical advocacy and transportation for forensic exams, and counseling and court appearances. In the rural areas these centers may serve up to seven counties and work with 27 different police jurisdictions. These services are provided by family advocates, case managers, court-appointed special advocates, crisis intervention counselors, and therapists, some of whom are bi-lingual.

Purpose Area: Services to Victims of Violent Crime

Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers

There are currently two agencies that receive VOCA funds from the Authority for the purpose of providing services to victims of drunk drivers. These agencies share a common goal which is to stop drunk driving and to support the victims of this violent crime. They use these funds to provide victim advocacy through a wide array of services which include court support and grief counseling for the victims and their families.

Services to Chicago Victims of Violent Crime

VOCA funds are provided to three agencies to fund programs to that provide direct services to victims of violent crime. The first is Circle Family HealthCare, whose

program focuses on Latina, African American, and immigrant women in Humboldt Park and the surrounding Chicago neighborhoods. It provides therapy, transportation, food, clothing and rent for victims of domestic violence who do not have support of family and friends

The second is the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago, which has a Crime Victims Project that provides an array of legal services to victims of violent crime and their significant others. The project's services are primarily focused on providing formal legal representation in crime victim's compensation cases before the Illinois Court of Claims and in processing through the Illinois Attorney General's Office. Funds support victim advocates who provide the day to day problem solving support to victims and their families. This includes intake, referrals, connecting with other legal support as needed, intervening with sources of medical, hospital, and funeral bills or documentation of lost wages. Many of the victims have received very serious physical injuries themselves or lost relatives and the advocate support is vital to them and their families.

The third is the Rogers Park Community Council, which partnered a few years ago with the local police district to provide support to victims of domestic violence by having a referral card prepared and sent to the agency when the police are called to the scene of a domestic violence incident. The program supports two court advocates who follow up on the referral regardless of charges being brought. They provide a variety of support services at that time and throughout the long and arduous court process. The program has grown to two police districts.

Services to Victims of Downstate Violent Crime

There are two agencies that currently receive VOCA funds under this program. There is a great need for crime victim services in sparsely populated areas. Those who reside in rural areas are equally likely to experience violence as those residing in suburban or urban areas, but are not as likely to easily access needed and available governmental or community resources due to lack of knowledge of the resources' existence or an inability to access these resources due to lack of transportation.

These funds support staff that have been extremely successful in ensuring that community members who have been victimized have access to medical services, transportation, housing, clothing, legal assistance, educational assistance, and help acquiring law enforcement assistance.

Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime

This program addresses the frequent occurrence of abuse among the elderly. There are seven agencies that receive funds from the Authority to address this issue. These agencies use these funds to support the salaries for staff who work diligently to ensure that elderly victims of crime are safe and have their needs met by providing services such as counseling, food assistance, court advocacy, and ongoing contact and support through regular home visits.

Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) uses VOCA funding to provide services to victims of convicted offenders and IDOC employees who have been victims. Funds support 1.9 full-time-equivalent jobs to provide the following services: assistance filing for compensation; assistance filing orders of protection; assistance with victim impact statements; referrals for assistance services including mental health services, counseling, shelters, food or clothing; providing information to victims on parole issues including general explanation of parole, conditions of parole, who is the parole officer, how to reach the parole officer; and how to report a parole violation; and, in general, listening to the victim and providing empathetic support and assistance.

This program is in a unique position to provide information on Prisoner Review Board orders. Victims can learn how these orders work, whether they are in place, and how to report violations. Community-based services would not have immediate access to this type of information and thus victims are more comprehensively served.

Services to Hearing Impaired Victims of Violent Crime

The Chicago Hearing Society (CHS) provides a victim assistance program for victims of domestic violence who are deaf and/or hard of hearing. Throughout the judicial process sign language interpreters or other communication access is provided. The program provides criminal justice support/advocacy, information and referral, crisis counseling, follow up contact, assistance in filing compensation, personal and medical advocacy, and case management.

Services to Juvenile Victims of Crime

Two grants are given to agencies providing services to juvenile victims of crime. One of these agencies serves 13 to 18 year old juvenile victims of domestic and sexual violence in five rural counties. These services include individual therapy, crisis counseling, in-person and telephone information and referrals, and medical and legal advocacy. Staff members build relationships with the local CACs and schools in order to increase the number of referrals.

The other agency provides an art therapy program in three Chicago public schools to children who have been impacted by violent crime including sexual assault/abuse, gang violence, fighting, hate crimes, abusive relationships and /or bullying. Three schools are serviced in an academic term. The program provides services such as individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, information, referral, and follow-up contacts.

Purpose Area: Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Programs

Law Enforcement and Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services

Police departments and state's attorney's offices both benefit from the 25 grants given in this program. Six police departments receive funding to hire advocates and victim specialists to provide services to crime victims in their villages or cities.

Seventeen different county state's attorney's offices benefit from the grant-funded services of advocates, some of whom are bilingual, who work with victims, including those who are seniors or disabled. Common types of services are: crisis counseling, follow-up contact, information and referral, criminal justice advocacy/support, emergency legal advocacy, assistance in filing compensation claims, and personal and medical advocacy. Without these grant funds, victims in police stations and courts would not receive the kind of personal attention they need from police officers or assistant state's attorneys, thus possibly being re-victimized.

Purpose Area: Information Dissemination/Automation

Information Network (InfoNet) for Victim Service Providers

One grant is given to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to maintain and develop an Internet-based data collection and reporting system, InfoNet, which is being utilized by 104 domestic violence and sexual assault programs and 15 CACs in Illinois. These programs access InfoNet via a secure Internet connection from nearly 200 sites throughout the state. InfoNet has three critically important functions: 1) it standardizes data collection and reporting; 2) it provides a central repository for statewide victim service data; 3) it facilitates mandatory reporting to different funders for victim service agencies. All these functions help improve victim services provided in Illinois in that the data InfoNet yields is used by victim service providers and the state agencies that fund them to inform decision making.

Grant funds are primarily used to fund the salaries of two full-time staff developers and equipment (software and hardware) to maintain and improve the efficiency and utility of the system. These developers have the technological skills and expertise needed to maintain InfoNet so that it meets current user needs as well as the ability to respond to new and changing user needs. It is also critical that InfoNet's hardware and software are upgraded and replaced as necessary to make the most efficient use of newer technologies.

Purpose Area: Training for Victim Service Providers

Statewide Victim Assistance Training

Illinois has an extensive network of coalitions and statewide issue groups that are supported by strong legislation dedicated to victim rights and services. Yet, Illinois is a

large, diverse state that still has many unmet needs in the victim services field. Local agencies throughout the state struggle to meet the training and staffing needs for their services. The Illinois Attorney General's Office receives VOCA funding to support the Illinois Victims Assistance Academy to provide quality training at an affordable price. The Academy primarily addresses the needs of staff who are relatively new to the field of victim services (i.e. hired within the past two to four years) through intensive multi-disciplinary training and education. This year students completed two days of training on-line and attended three days of live courses at a central location.

Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies

Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network is a collaborative membership of 100 domestic violence service organizations and allied individuals throughout Cook County. The Centralized Training Institute (CTI) which is a part of the network offers an essential service which develops the knowledge and skills of service providers so that they are able to provide quality services to families experiencing domestic violence. The CTI provides six 40-hour domestic violence training services to 37 clients each quarter and provides ten advanced and specialized training services to between 100 and 150 service providers each quarter.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Victim Services Ad Hoc Committee Members

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

DATE: August 18, 2010

RE: **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funding**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of current fund allocations of VOCA dollars.

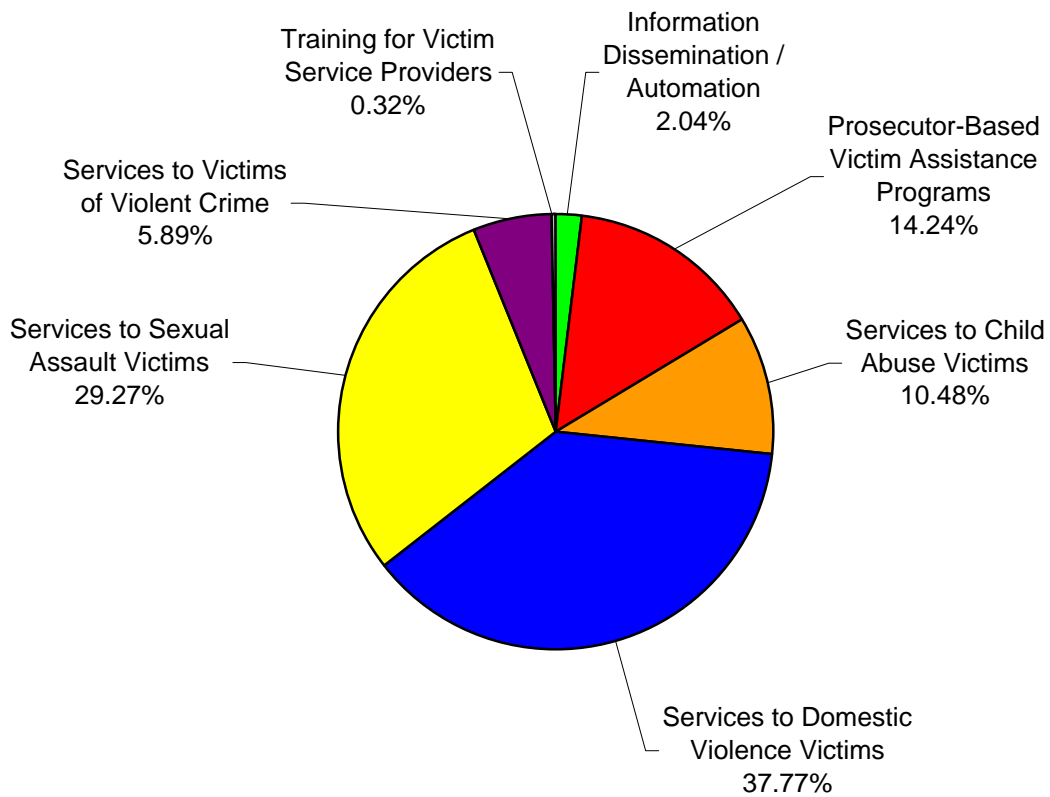
The attached list of programs and grantees indicates which grantees receive VOCA funds for what programs. The following pages contain pie charts that illustrate current VOCA fund distributions, as described below:

- Chart 1 illustrates the allocation percentages of the current VOCA funding total by general program type.
- Charts 2 through 5 illustrate allocation percentages by specific program titles for the general program types that contain more than one specific program (for example, *Services to Sexual Assault Victims* is a general program type containing two specific programs; *Services to Sexual Assault Victims* and *Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations*).
- Chart 6 illustrates the percentages of overall funding to each specific program title.
- Chart 7 illustrates the percentages of overall funding by geographic region.

The total amount of VOCA funds currently allocated is \$12,886,800. The programs draw monies primarily from the FFY09 federal award, but also from the FFY07 and FFY08 federal awards.

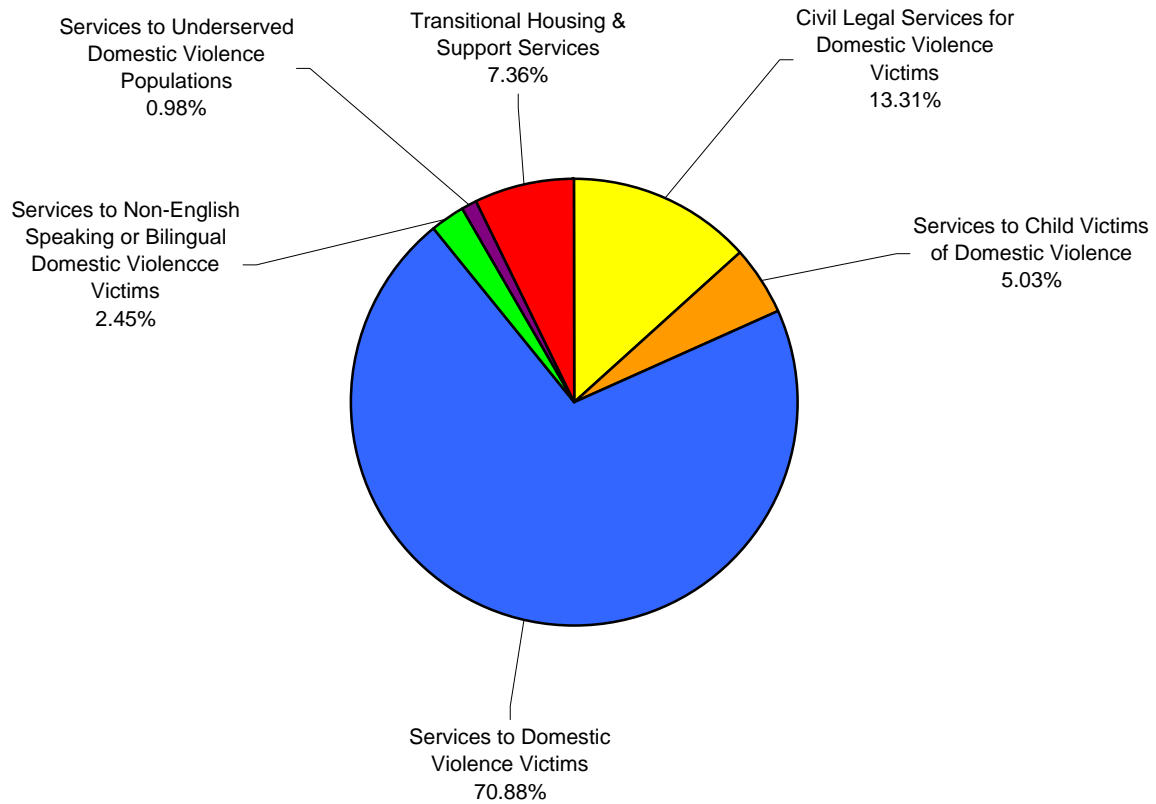
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1. Current VOCA Funding by Program Type



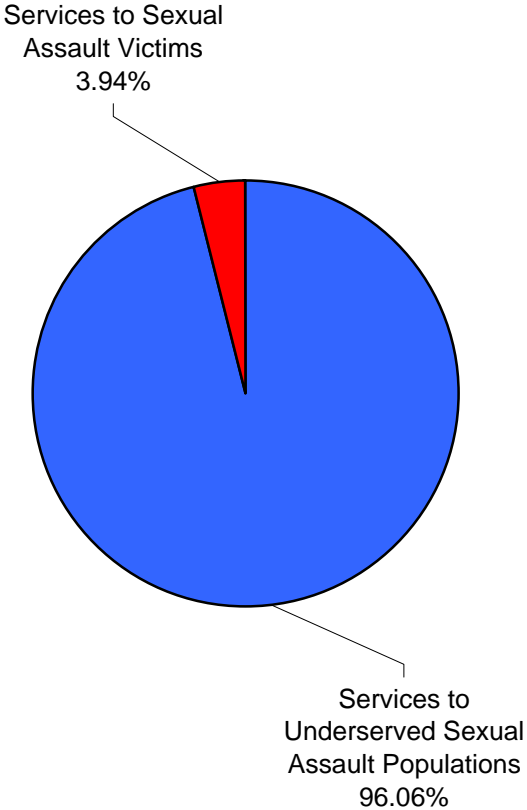
Program Type	Amount
Information Dissemination / Automation	\$262,819.00
Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Programs	\$1,834,526.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$1,350,555.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	\$4,866,942.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$3,771,415.00
Services to Victims of Violent Crime	\$759,093.00
Training for Victim Service Providers	\$41,450.00
	\$12,886,800.00

2. Current VOCA Domestic Violence Program Funding



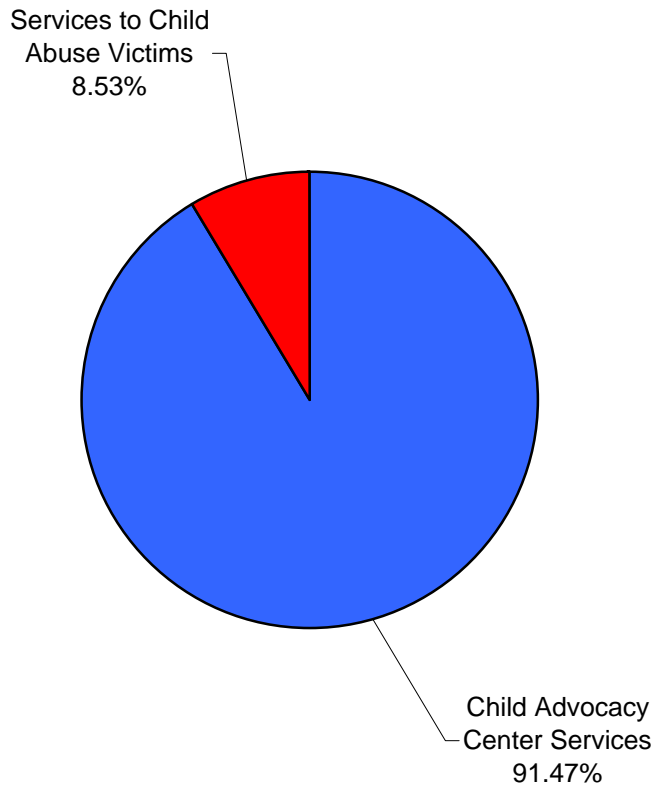
Program Title	Amount
Civil Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims	\$647,713.00
Services to Child Victims of Domestic Violence	\$244,791.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	3,449,452.00
Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$119,158.00
Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations	\$47,818.00
Transitional Housing & Support Services	\$358,010.00
	\$4,866,942.00

3. Current VOCA Sexual Assault Program Funding



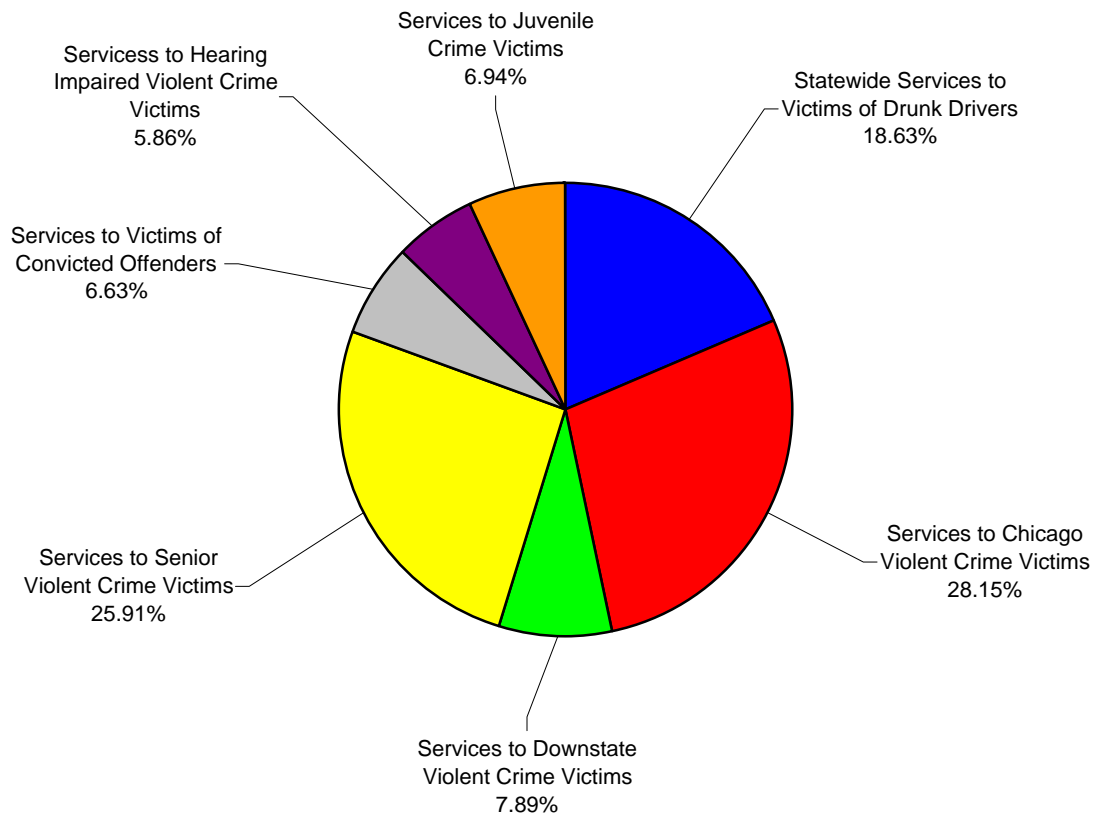
Program Title	Amount
Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations	\$3,622,845.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$148,570.00
	\$3,771,415.00

4. Current VOCA Child Advocacy Center / Child Abuse Program Funding



Program Title	Amount
Child Advocacy Center Services	\$1,235,387.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$115,168.00
	\$1,350,555.00

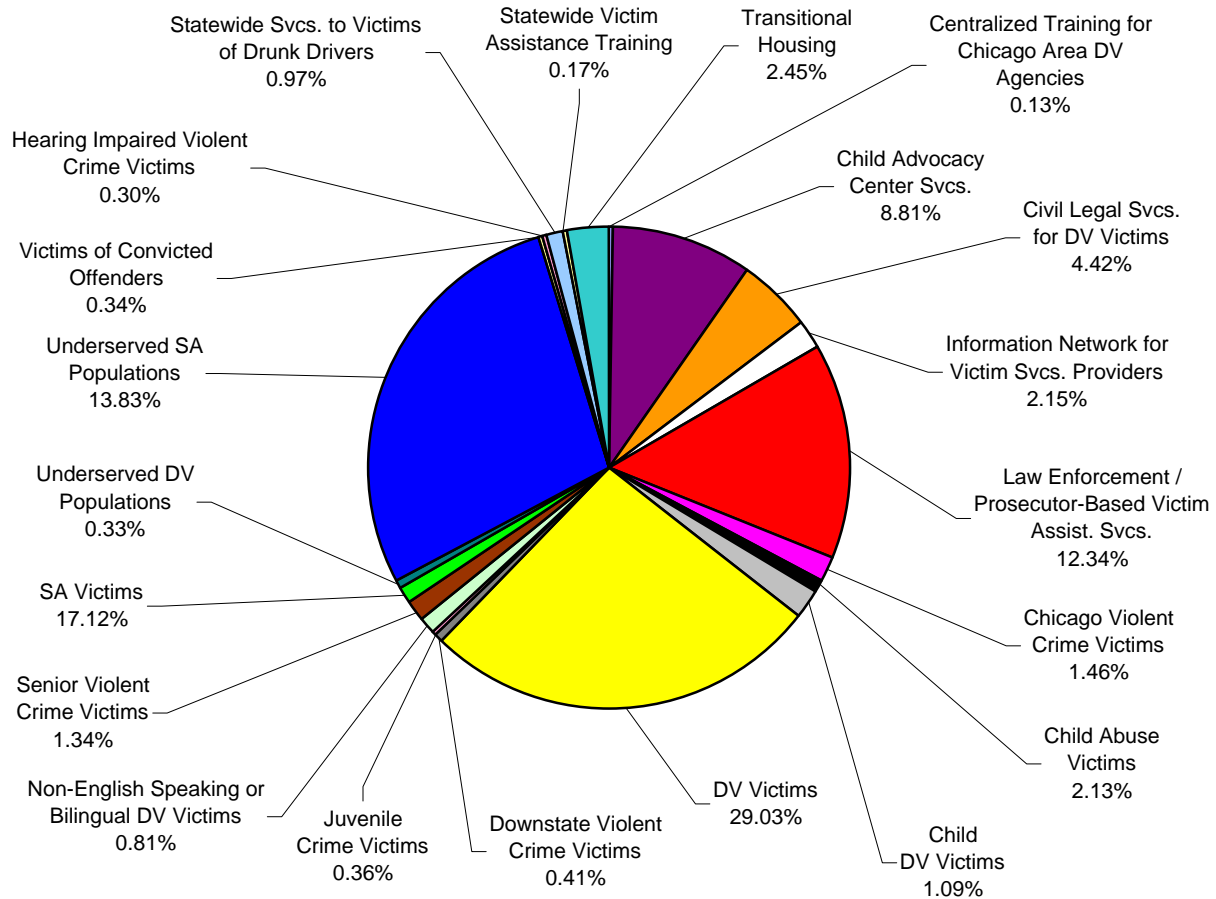
5. Current VOCA Program Funding Serving Victims of Violent Crime



Program Title	Amount
Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$141,385.00
Services to Chicago Violent Crime Victims	\$213,692.00
Services to Downstate Violent Crime Victims	\$59,879.00
Services to Senior Violent Crime Victims	\$196,703.00
Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders	\$50,335.00
Services to Hearing Impaired Violent Crime Victims	\$44,448.00
Services to Juvenile Crime Victims	\$52,651.00

\$759,093.00

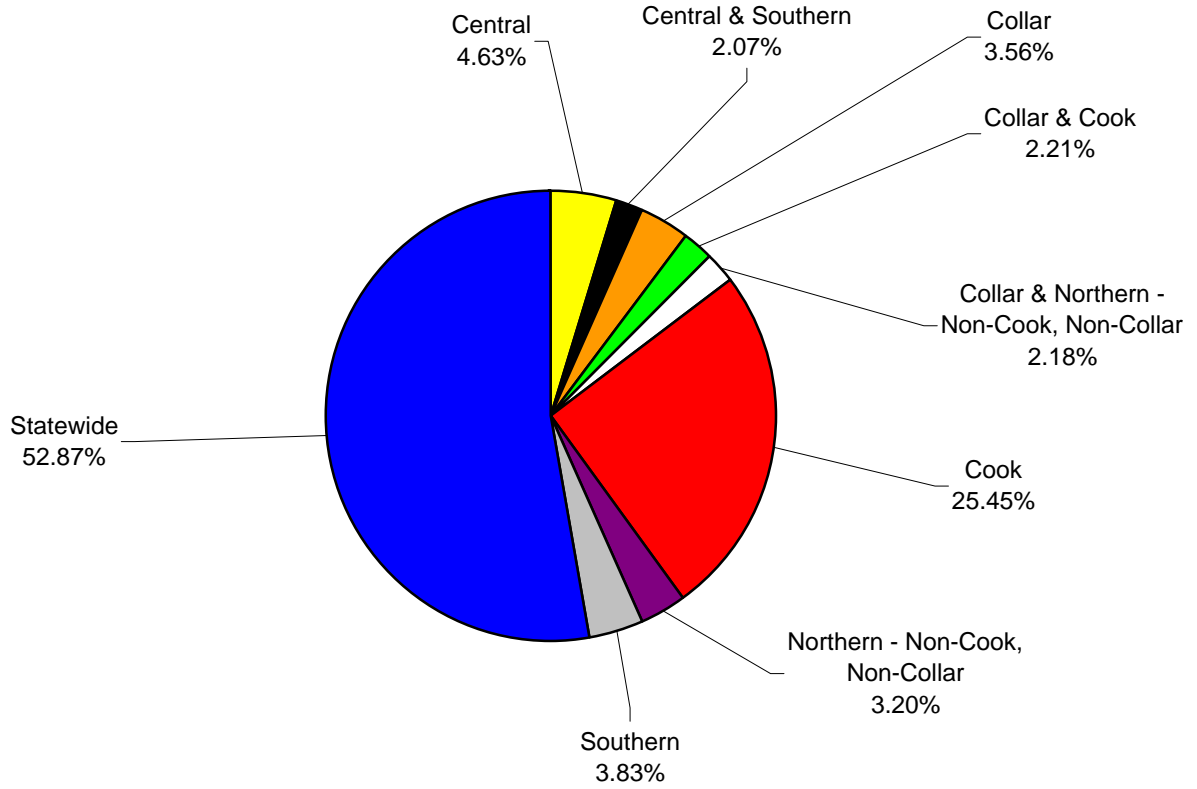
6. Current VOCA Funding by Program Title



Program Title	Total Allocation
Centralized Training for Chicago Area Domestic Violence Agencies	\$18,923.00
Child Advocacy Center Services	\$1,235,387.00
Civil Legal Services for Domestic Violence Victims	\$647,713.00
Information Network for Victim Service Providers	\$262,819.00
Law Enforcement / Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services	\$1,834,526.00
Services to Chicago Violent Crime Victims	\$213,692.00
Services to Child Abuse Victims	\$115,168.00
Services to Child Domestic Violence Victims	\$244,791.00
Services to Domestic Violence Victims	\$3,449,452.00
Services to Downstate Violent Crime Victims	\$59,879.00
Services to Juvenile Crime Victims	\$52,651.00
Services to Non-English Speaking or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims	\$119,158.00
Services to Senior Violent Crime Victims	\$196,703.00
Services to Sexual Assault Victims	\$148,570.00
Services to Underserved Domestic Violence Populations	\$47,818.00
Services to Underserved Sexual Assault Populations	\$3,622,845.00
Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders	\$50,335.00
Services to Hearing Impaired Violent Crime Victims	\$44,448.00
Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers	\$141,385.00
Statewide Victim Assistance Training	\$22,527.00
Transitional Housing & Support Services	\$358,010.00

\$12,886,800.00

7. Current VOCA Funding by Region



Region	Total Allocation
Central	\$596,808.00
Central & Southern	\$266,750.00
Collar	\$459,216.00
Collar & Cook	\$284,781.00
Collar & Northern - Non-Cook, Non-Collar	\$280,499.00
Cook	\$3,280,250.00
Northern - Non-Cook, Non-Collar	\$412,234.00
Southern	\$493,098.00
Statewide	\$6,813,164.00
	\$12,886,800.00



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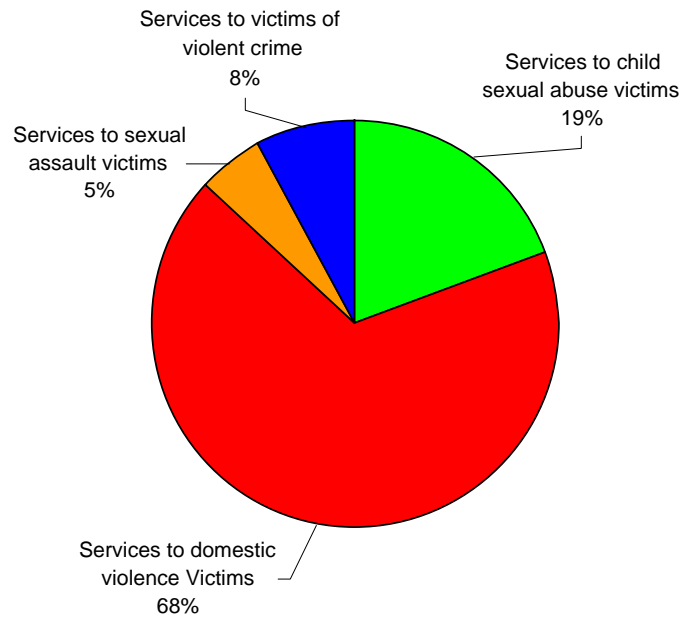
VOCA Programs FFY05-FFY09

	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07	FFY08	FFY09	average percent change
Victim type						
Child physical abuse	829	484	679	580	732	2.1%
Child sexual abuse	10,709	7,793	10,757	8,596	8,615	-1.8%
DUI/DWI crashes	1,093	1,439	1,103	1,444	939	0.8%
Domestic violence	62,848	56,031	54,696	44,319	33,784	-11.2%
Adult sexual assault	3,592	2,661	3,305	2,684	2,641	-4.4%
Elder abuse	411	518	495	367	596	14.5%
Adults molested as children	1,353	1,257	1,369	1,147	1,215	-1.7%
Survivors of homicide victims	1,288	1,030	1,047	774	1,043	-1.9%
Robbery	1,511	1,392	1,301	1,207	1,586	2.0%
Assault	4,246	3,852	3,427	2,980	3,417	-5.0%
Other	10,203	20,808	21,115	9,737	24,661	41.0%
Services Received						
Crisis counseling	39,021	40,244	32,443	24,344	32,331	-1.7%
Followup	61,396	58,800	53,711	34,552	49,611	-1.0%
Therapy	1,823	2,419	2,036	1,364	2,078	7.2%
Group treatment/support	9,499	13,350	10,763	7,413	10,058	5.1%
Shelter/safehouse	unallowable service					
Information/referral - in person	31,242	29,736	25,961	15,402	32,146	10.1%
Criminal justice support/advocacy	103,617	90,001	95,312	110,454	76,363	-4.4%
Emergency financial assistance	1,157	1,151	1,266	889	993	-1.7%
Emergency legal advocacy	31,987	29,414	32,752	33,517	32,953	0.8%
Assistance in filing compensation claims	17,154	12,249	15,536	9,755	15,026	3.0%
Personal advocacy	31,860	29,267	26,628	17,810	25,043	-1.9%
Telephone contact - information and referral	72,361	63,666	54,418	34,593	36,157	-11.7%
Other	79,926	85,611	73,351	53,011	70,891	-0.2%

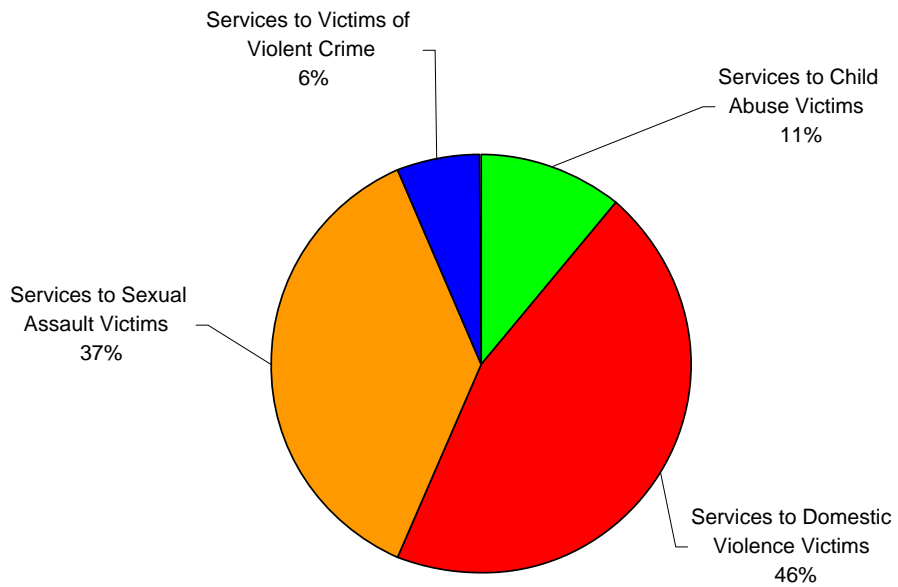
Demographics of Victims Served by VOCA Funded Programs

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
new victims	45,122	48,369	48,175	42,646	31,129	215,441
new significant others	12,870	15,437	12,818	9,429	9,512	60,066
ongoing victims	43,602	50,636	42,211	40,832	49,101	226,382
ongoing significant other	23,185	27,630	21,864	18,599	23,114	114,392
Male - age						
0-5 yr old	1,359	1,094	1,139	1,011	1,067	5,670
6-12 yr old	1,588	1,509	1,483	1,251	1,174	7,005
13-17 yr old	1,731	1,764	1,645	1,269	1,090	7,499
18-20 yr old	970	1,088	1,063	725	712	4,558
21-30 yr old	2,871	3,238	3,113	2,433	2,225	13,880
31-40 yr old	2,712	2,954	2,978	2,393	2,188	13,225
41-50 yr old	2,072	2,433	2,341	2,081	1,845	10,772
51-60 yr old	1,075	1,300	1,369	1,147	1,099	5,990
61-65 yr old	339	369	384	317	314	1,723
66+ yr old	566	538	507	548	550	2,709
Male – race/ethnicity						
Black	5,041	6,071	5,573	4,650	3,837	25,172
Hispanic	2,382	2,808	2,887	2,532	2,325	12,934
Asian	144	174	195	160	111	784
Native American	8	35	54	19	77	193
White	7,676	8,029	6,860	5,893	6,997	35,455
Bi-racial	100	79	103	79	114	475
Other race	140	161	154	152	163	770
Unknown race	1,630	1,806	1,278	1,024	1,056	6,794
unknown age	2,233	2,593	1,630	1,375	1,576	9,407
Female - age						
0-5 yr old	1,480	1,548	1,567	1,356	1,327	7,278
6-12 yr old	2,244	2,401	2,352	2,115	2,010	11,122
13-17 yr old	2,620	2,964	2,851	2,799	2,153	13,387
18-20 yr old	2,209	2,903	2,819	2,222	1,428	11,581
21-30 yr old	9,989	13,446	10,613	9,256	5,590	48,894
31-40 yr old	8,414	9,837	9,538	8,318	5,725	41,832
41-50 yr old	5,076	6,034	5,551	4,956	3,543	25,160
51-60 yr old	1,591	2,228	2,241	2,131	1,698	9,889
61-65 yr old	476	584	624	511	468	2,663
66+ yr old	934	941	892	883	945	4,595
unknown age	4,302	3,750	2,391	2,263	1,744	14,450
Female – race/ethnicity						
Black	15,167	17,221	16,401	14,405	8,487	71,681
Hispanic	6,787	7,917	7,779	7,076	4,804	34,363
Asian	298	600	402	349	215	1,864
Native American	32	123	275	80	98	608
White	13,906	15,667	13,844	13,922	11,354	68,693
Bi-racial	235	240	272	259	210	1,216
Other race	241	263	224	362	122	1,212
Unknown race	2,801	2,125	1,543	1,611	1,247	9,327
Male and female victims - disabilities						
blind	31	33	39	37	31	171
deaf	98	62	73	98	52	383
other physical disability	526	559	602	633	879	3,199
other mental disability	501	508	601	551	554	2,715

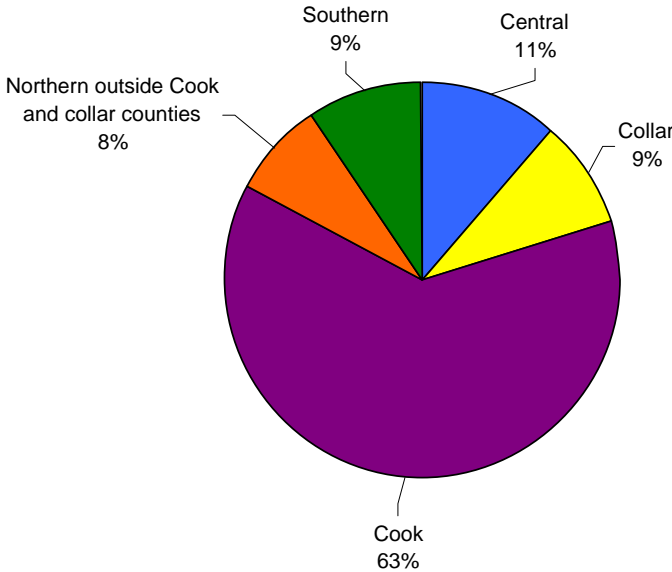
Victims Served by Current VOCA Programs



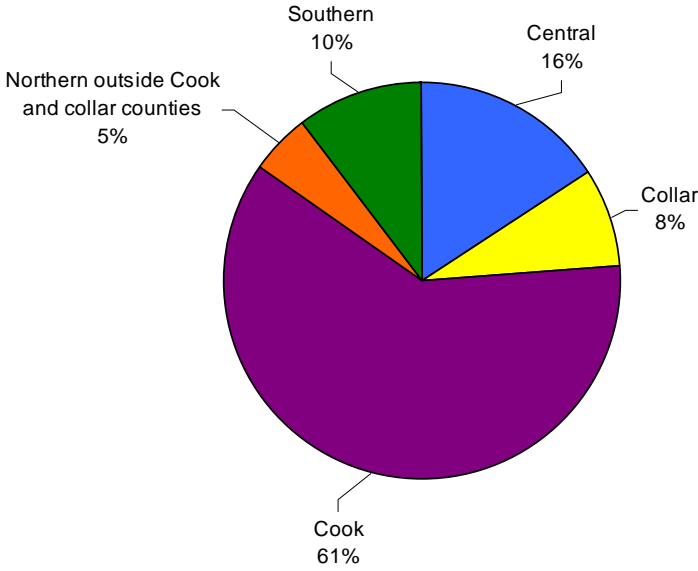
Current VOCA Funding by Program Type



Current VOCA Funding by Region

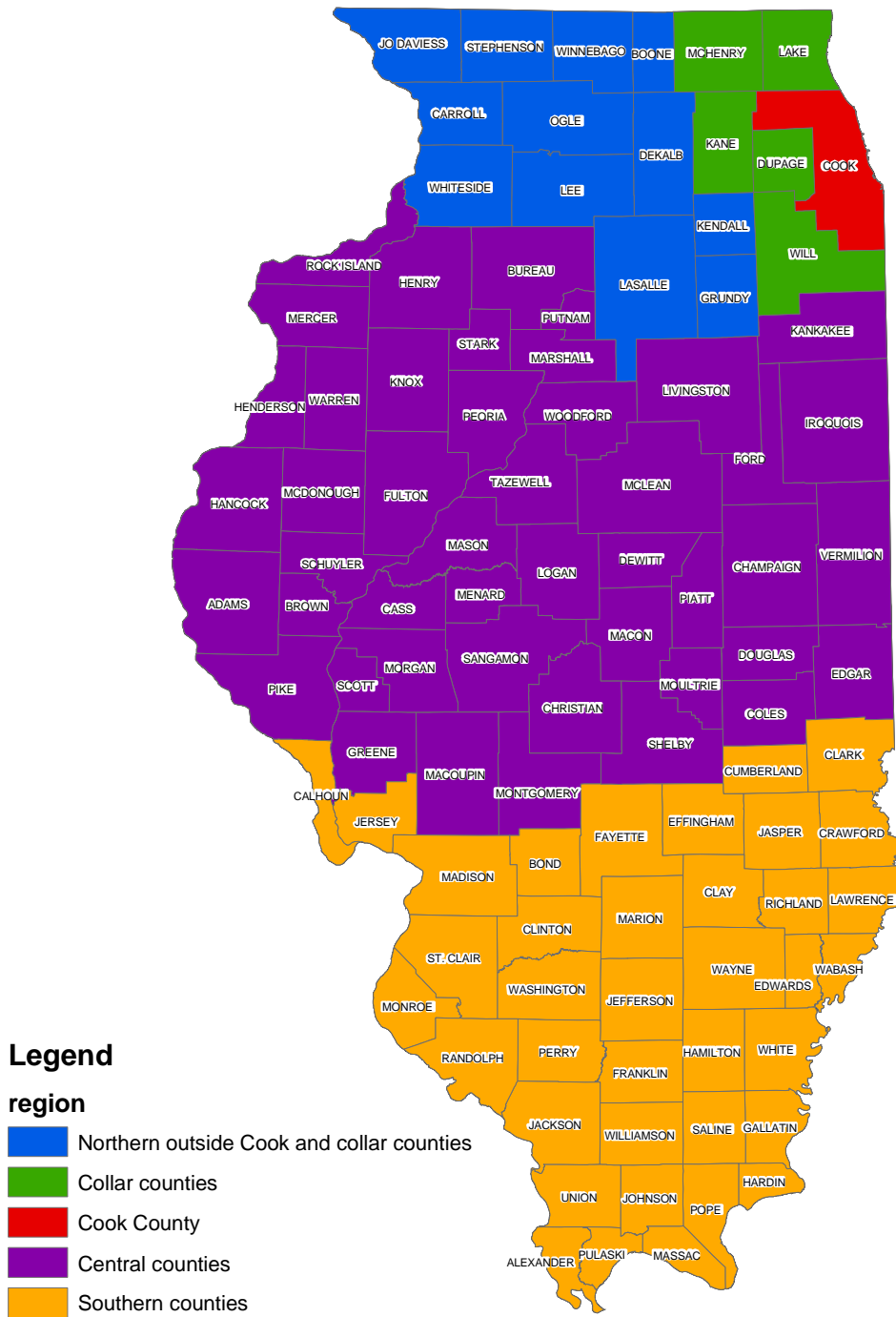


Violent Crimes by Region, 2008



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Illinois regions



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region

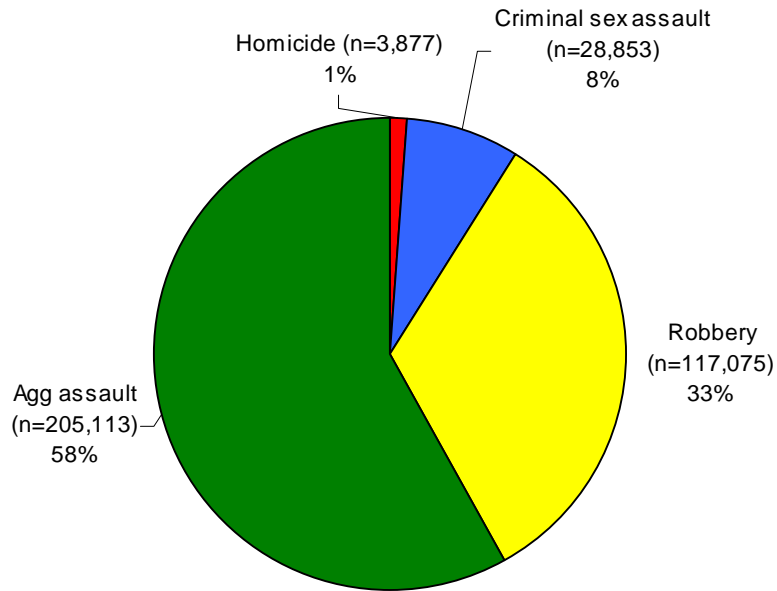
- Northern outside Cook and collar counties
- Collar counties
- Cook County
- Central counties
- Southern counties

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

Regional classifications of counties

Northern outside Cook and collar counties	Central counties		Southern counties
Boone	Adams	Schuyler	Alexander
Carroll	Brown	Scott	Bond
DeKalb	Bureau	Shelby	Calhoun
Grundy	Cass	Stark	Clark
Jo Daviess	Champaign	Tazewell	Clay
Kendall	Christian	Vermilion	Clinton
LaSalle	Coles	Warren	Crawford
Lee	DeWitt	Woodford	Cumberland
Ogle	Douglas		Edwards
Stephenson	Edgar		Effingham
Whiteside	Ford		Fayette
Winnebago	Fulton		Franklin
	Greene		Gallatin
	Hancock		Hamilton
	Henderson		Hardin
Cook County	Henry		Jackson
	Iroquois		Jasper
Collar counties	Kankakee		Jefferson
DuPage	Knox		Jersey
Kane	Livingston		Johnson
Lake	Logan		Lawrence
McHenry	McDonough		Madison
Will	McLean		Marion
	Macon		Massac
	Macoupin		Monroe
	Marshall		Perry
	Mason		Pope
	Menard		Pulaski
	Mercer		Randolph
	Montgomery		Richland
	Morgan		St. Clair
	Moultrie		Saline
	Peoria		Union
	Piatt		Wabash
	Pike		Washington
	Putnam		Wayne
	Rock Island		White
	Sangamon		Williamson

**Total reported violent Index offenses in Illinois,
2004-2008**



Reported violent Index offenses, by crime type and year

Offense	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Homicide	780	1%	770	1%	786	1%	751	1%	790	1%
Criminal sexual assault	5,862	8%	6,017	8%	5,729	8%	5,625	8%	5,620	8%
Robbery	22,611	31%	23,283	31%	23,941	33%	23,161	31%	24,079	34%
Aggravated assault	41,889	58%	42,278	56%	41,222	56%	40,772	55%	38,952	54%
Total	72,351	100%	75,686	100%	73,614	100%	73,772	100%	71,603	100%

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR)

County rates* – Top 25 in reported violent Index offense categories

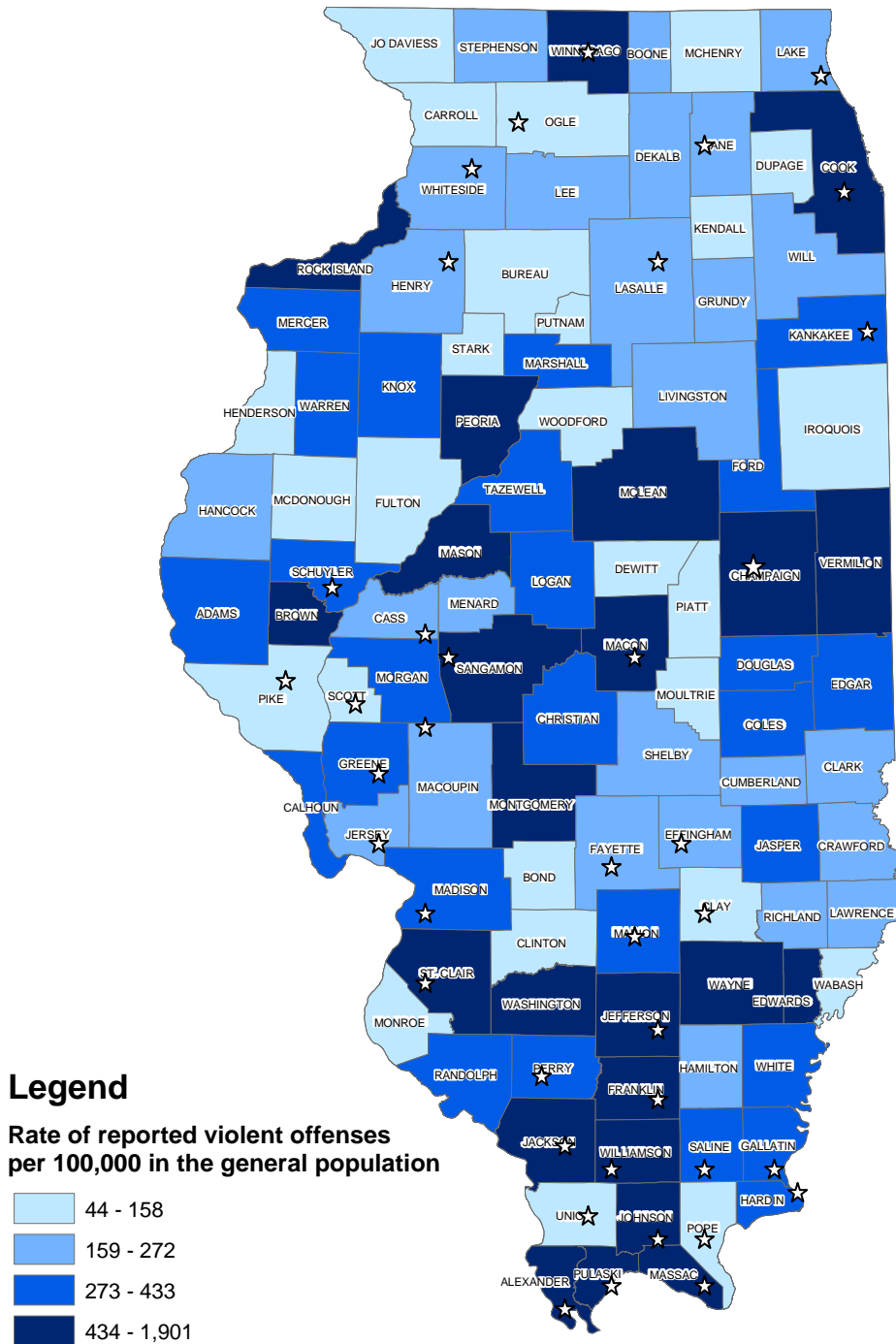
Homicide		Criminal sexual assault		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate
St. Clair (southern)	15.05	Mason (southern)	135.13	Cook	32.16	Alexander (southern)	1,682.60
Cook	10.71	Lee (northern)	107.43	St. Clair (southern)	23.32	St. Clair (southern)	968.02
Winnebago (northern)	8.20	Edwards (southern)	102.35	Winnebago (northern)	22.26	Sangamon (central)	817.83
Peoria (central)	8.19	Jackson (southern)	102.03	Peoria (central)	21.64	Pulaski (southern)	747.39
Macon (central)	7.97	Alexander (southern)	97.06	Sangamon (central)	18.95	Jefferson (southern)	653.61
Mason (southern)	6.65	Macon (central)	90.16	Macon (central)	15.33	Champaign (central)	581.49
Wayne (southern)	6.05	Jefferson (southern)	89.79	Vermilion (central)	14.86	Franklin (southern)	574.63
Clark (southern)	5.95	Vermilion (central)	86.47	Jackson (southern)	11.63	Massac (southern)	521.84
Whiteside (northern)	5.08	Mercer (central)	83.04	Alexander (southern)	11.32	Montgomery (central)	508.65
Cass (central)	4.91	Sangamon (central)	74.07	Kankakee (central)	11.03	Mason (southern)	487.35
Schuyler (central)	4.81	St. Clair (southern)	73.10	Rock Island (central)	9.41	Washington (southern)	474.63
Rock Island (central)	4.77	McLean (central)	70.42	Champaign (central)	8.56	Jackson (southern)	471.98
Massac (southern)	4.42	Champaign (central)	68.96	McLean (central)	7.77	Vermilion (central)	461.99
Madison (southern)	4.37	Edgar (central)	67.45	Madison (southern)	7.47	Johnson (southern)	457.98
Vermilion (central)	4.12	Adams (central)	67.28	Jefferson (southern)	6.90	Wayne (southern)	455.71
Jackson (southern)	3.99	Warren (central)	66.49	Kane (collar)	5.62	Edgar (central)	436.67
Morgan (central)	3.78	Madison (southern)	66.16	Will (collar)	5.25	Greene (central)	430.08
Sangamon (central)	3.78	Schuyler (central)	62.53	Knox (central)	5.13	Rock Island (central)	425.84
Union (southern)	3.68	Whiteside (northern)	62.09	Marion (southern)	4.80	Winnebago (northern)	425.56
Stephenson (northern)	3.56	Coles (central)	61.93	Lake (collar)	4.71	Peoria (central)	420.79
Edgar (southern)	3.55	Pike (central)	60.70	Stephenson (northern)	3.99	Cook	394.95
Kankakee (central)	3.29	Rock Island (central)	60.67	DeKalb (northern)	3.97	Gallatin (southern)	392.53
DeKalb (northern)	3.18	Logan (central)	60.18	Massac (southern)	3.76	Brown (central)	390.96
Champaign (central)	2.77	Peoria (central)	60.06	Logan (central)	3.46	Saline (southern)	373.89
Clinton (southern)	2.76	Winnebago (northern)	32.03	Williamson (southern)	3.43	Christian (central)	371.35

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

The following counties ranked in the top 25 in all four violent Index offense categories*:
 St. Clair (1,289.37), Sangamon (1,085.22), Champaign (738.82), Winnebago (718.40),
 Peoria (705.44), Vermilion (701.21), Jackson (694.29), and Rock Island (585.36).

*In parentheses is the overall violent Index offense rate for that county.

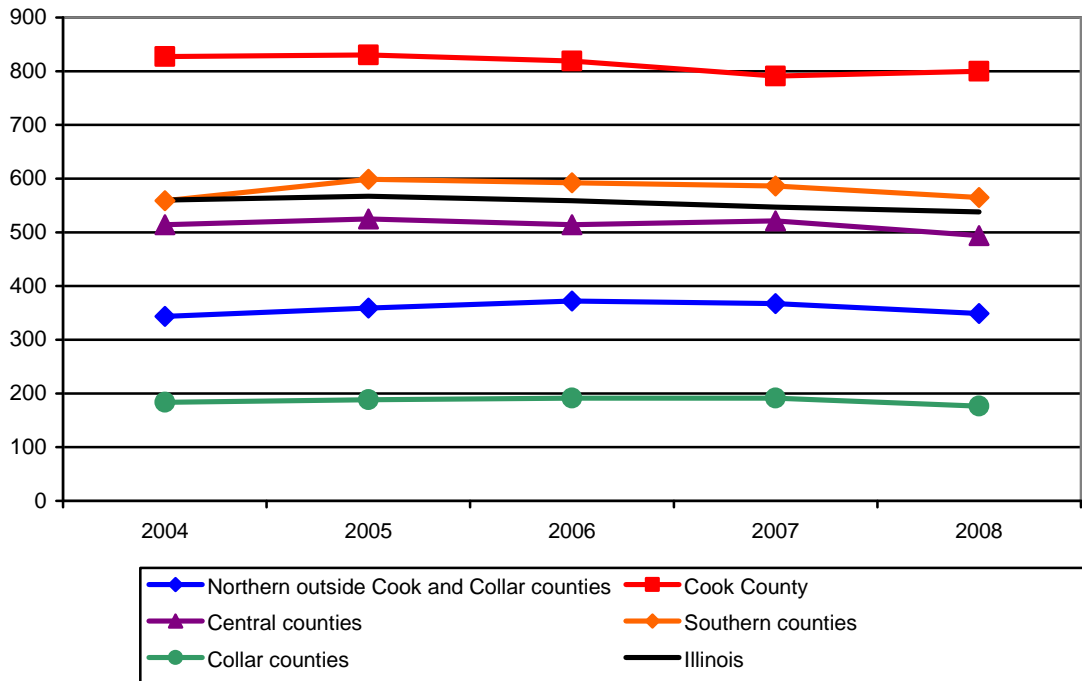
Reported violent Index offense rates and services available, 2008



☆ Indicates agency providing services – In addition to the programs indicated in the map, there are two programs that provide services statewide, one for female inmates and services to victims of violent offenders.

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

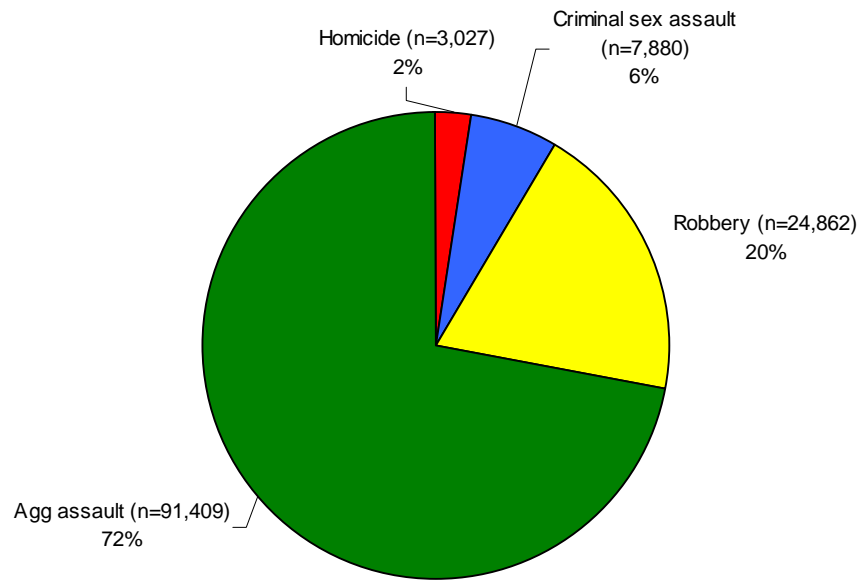
**Reported violent Index offense rates
(per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004-2008**



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

- From 2004 through 2008, reported violent Index offenses declined by four percent statewide. Reported violent index offenses declined similarly in Cook County (-3%), Collar counties (-4%), and the central counties (-4%). Reported violent Index offenses increased by one percent in the southern counties and the northern counties outside Cook and Collar counties.
- During this time period, the reported violent Index offenses rates (per 100,000 in the general population) in Cook County were much above the state rate, and somewhat above the state rate in the southern counties.
- Reported sexual assaults increased 10 percent in the southern counties, and by one percent in the collar counties. Reported sexual assaults decreased eight percent in both the central counties and Cook County, and four percent in the northern counties outside Cook and collar counties
- Reported robberies increased in all regions of the state except the collar counties. Reported robberies increased 31 percent in southern region counties, 14 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, six percent in Cook County, and by one percent in central counties. The number of reported robberies decreased by one percent in collar counties.
- Reported aggravated assaults increased 11 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, six percent in southern counties and two percent in collar counties. Reported aggravated assaults decreased 12 percent in Cook, and six percent in central counties.
- Reported homicides increased in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 28 to 40), southern counties (from 87 to 96), and in Cook County (from 554 to 584). Reported homicides decreased in central counties (from 44 to 31) and collar counties (from 67 to 39).
- Services for victims of violent crime are available in almost every county in Illinois. However, there is a cluster of counties in west-central Illinois where no services are available *in those counties*. Services may be available but difficult to access for victims in those counties.

Total reported violent Index arrests in Illinois, 2004-2008



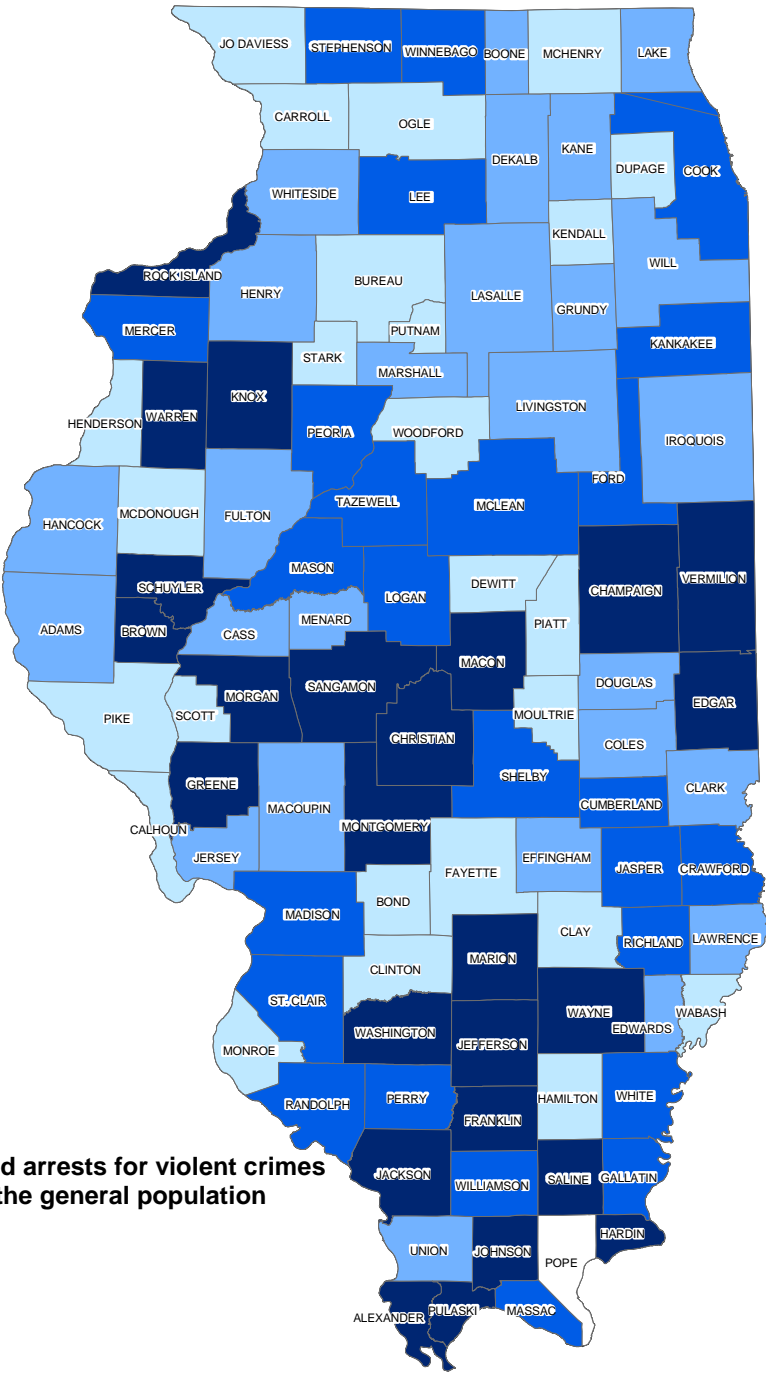
Illinois reported violent Index arrests, by crime type and year

Offense	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Homicide	653	3%	631	2%	533	2%	613	2%	597	2%
Criminal sexual assault	1,707	5%	1,693	6%	1,497	6%	1,525	6%	1,458	6%
Robbery	4,741	18%	5,086	19%	5,185	20%	4,927	20%	4,923	20%
Aggravated assault	18,862	73%	19,460	72%	18,345	72%	17,524	71%	17,218	71%
Total	25,963	99%	26,870	99%	25,560	100%	24,589	99%	24,196	99%

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR). Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

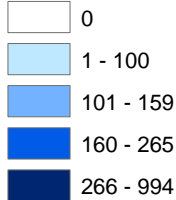
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Arrest rates for violent Index crimes, 2008



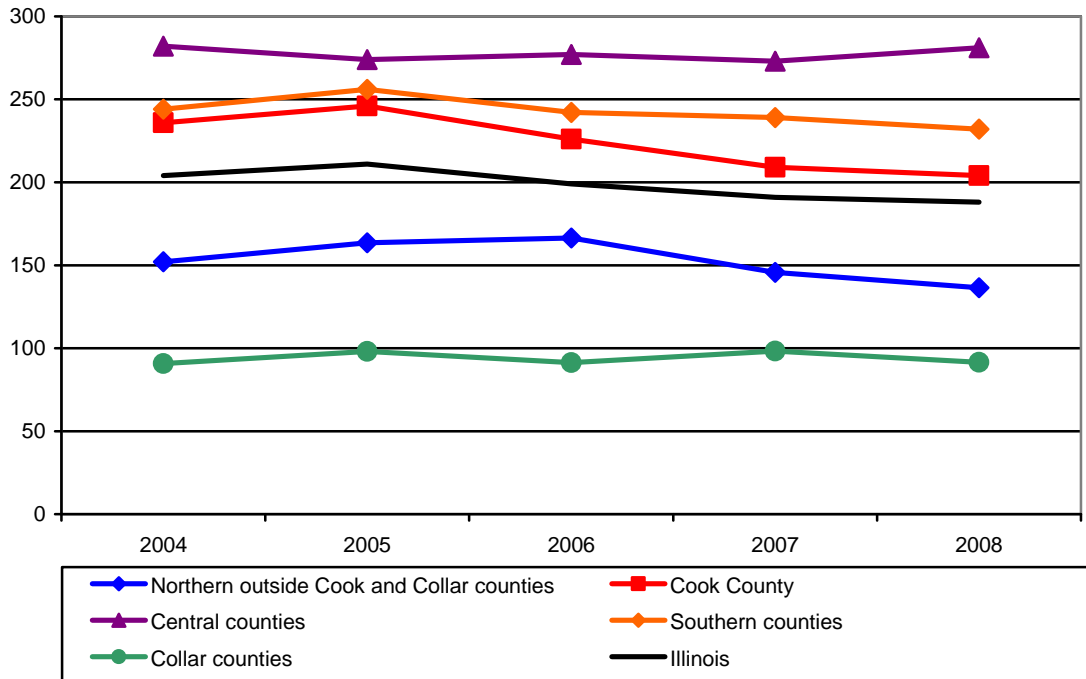
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Rate of reported arrests for violent crimes per 100,000 in the general population



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

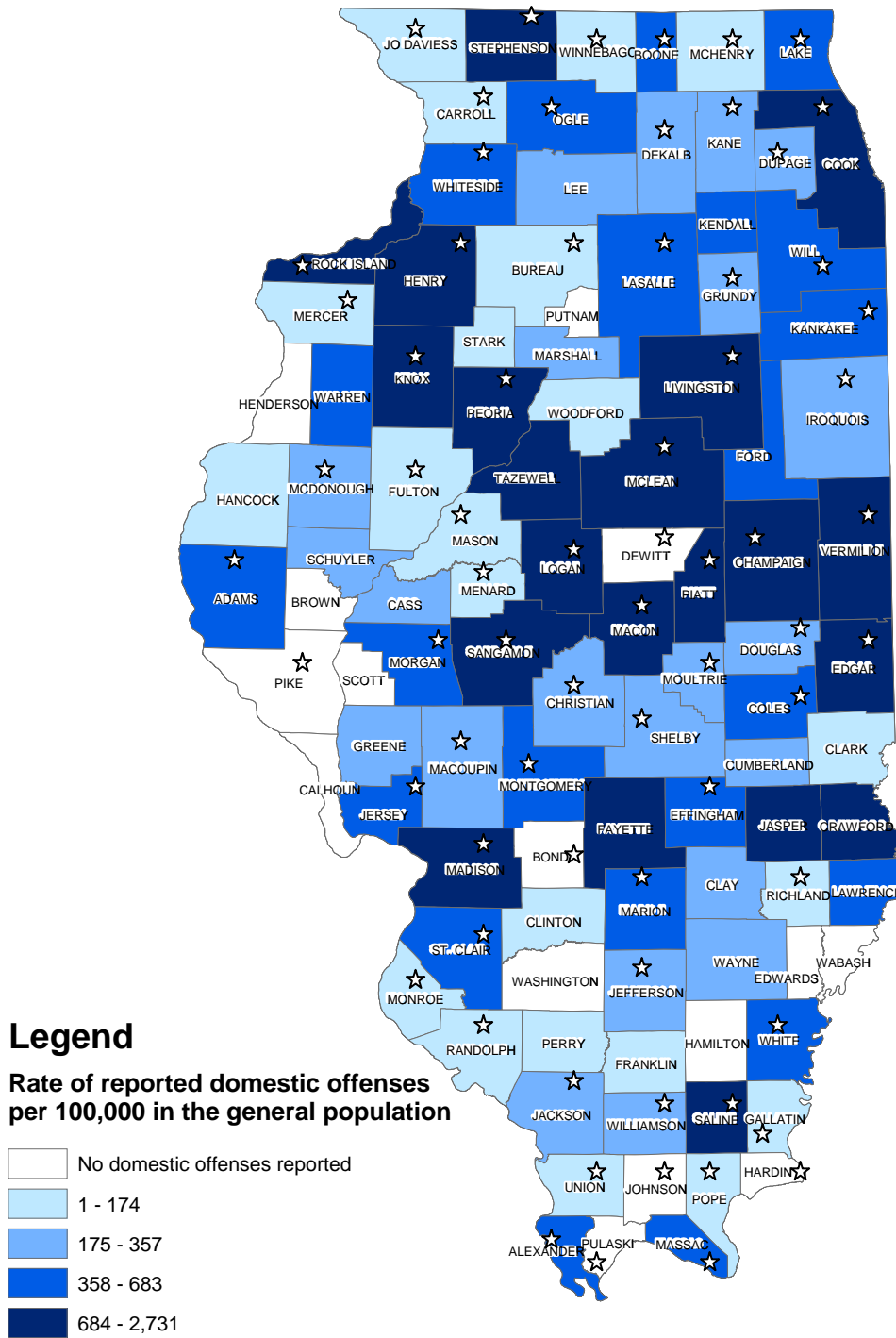
**Arrest rates for violent Index crimes,
(per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004-2008**



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

- From 2004 through 2008, arrests for violent Index crimes decreased eight percent in Illinois. That trend was driven by a 13 percent decrease in arrests for violent Index crimes in Cook County, a 10 percent decrease in the northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, and a five percent decrease in southern counties. Arrests for violent Index crimes remained constant in the central and collar counties.
- Arrests for aggravated assault decreased 19 percent in Cook County, nine percent in southern counties, and in three percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties. Arrests for aggravated assault increased four percent in collar counties and one percent in central counties.
- Arrests for robbery decreased one percent in Cook County. Arrests for robbery increased in every other part of the state – 38 percent in southern counties, 25 percent in collar counties, eight percent in central counties, and two percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties.
- Arrests for criminal sexual assault increased only in the southern counties (9 percent). Arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased in all other regions of the state – by 23 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, 19 percent in Cook County, 16 percent in central counties, and 12 percent in collar counties.
- Arrests for homicides decreased 21 percent in Cook County, from 518 to 410. Arrests for homicide increased in every other region of the state - from 26 to 48 in the southern counties, from 34 to 51 in the collar counties, from 22 to 31 in the northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, and from 53 to 57 in the central counties.

Reported domestic-related offense rates and services available, 2008



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

Domestic-related offenses by crime type, 2008

Offense	Frequency	Offense	Frequency
First degree murder*	18	Soliciting for a juvenile prostitute	1
Concealing homicidal death	1	Juvenile pimping	3
Criminal sexual assault*	436	Obscenity/Harmful material	2
Aggravated criminal sexual assault*	124	Sexual exploitation of a child	50
Forcible sodomy*	1	Exploitation of a child	2
Other type of sexual assault	51	Aggravated criminal sexual abuse	318
Criminal sexual assault with an object*	7	Criminal sexual abuse	421
Armed robbery*	43	Criminal transmission of HIV	5
Robbery*	90	Indecent solicitation of a child	21
Aggravated vehicular hijacking*	1	Indecent solicitation of an adult	1
Aggravated robbery*	4	Public indecency	15
Aggravated battery*	1,198	Sexual relations within families	9
Battery	2,955	Child pornography	4
Reckless conduct	88	Statutory rape	5
Battery of unborn child	7	All other sex offenses	23
Heinous battery*	6	Endangering the life or health of a child	692
Aggravated battery of a child*	47	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor	311
Domestic battery	37,333	Contributing to criminal delinquency of a juvenile	22
Aggravated battery of unborn child	26	Child abuse	216
Other battery	661	Unlawful sale of travel ticket to minor	26
Aggravated stalking	3	Possession of cannabis 30 grams & under	8
Aggravated battery of a senior citizen*	5	Sales of liquor to minor, drunkards	4
Aggravated assault*	760	Illegal consumption by minor	8
Assault	545	Reckless driving	11
Burglary*	55	Hit and run	5
Residential burglary*	164	Prowler	1
Home invasion*	118	Telephone threat	326
Theft from motor vehicle*	17	Harassment by telephone	767
Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories*	17	All other disorderly conduct	477
Burglary from motor vehicle*/vehicular invasion	68	Interference with emergency equipment	10
Vehicular invasion	6	Mob action	87
Theft*	1,232	Armed violence	1
Motor vehicle theft*	76	Obstructing justice	2
Arson*/Aggravated arson	24	Interference with judicial procedure/contempt	6
Deceptive practices	37	Bribery/Extortion	2
Forgery	99	Intimidation	169
Fraud	22	Hate crime	5
Other deception	29	Stalking	19
Credit card fraud	53	Kidnapping	12
False personation	3	Aggravated kidnapping	3
Financial exploitation of elderly/disabled	15	Unlawful restraint	311
Possession of stolen property	10	Child abduction	48
Computer tampering	3	Unlawful visitation interference	197
Criminal defacement	16	Violation of orders of protection	1,829
Criminal damage to property	1,358	Probation violation	3

Domestic-related offenses by crime type, 2008 cont.

Criminal trespass to land	99	Disclosure of domestic violence victim location	18
Criminal trespass to vehicle	50	Compounding a crime	3
Criminal trespass to residence	239	Domestic violence	6,203
Unlawful use of weapon	18	All other criminal offenses	117
Reckless discharge of a firearm	5	Total	61,042

*Index offenses; **Violent/person offenses**; **Property offenses**; **Other offenses**

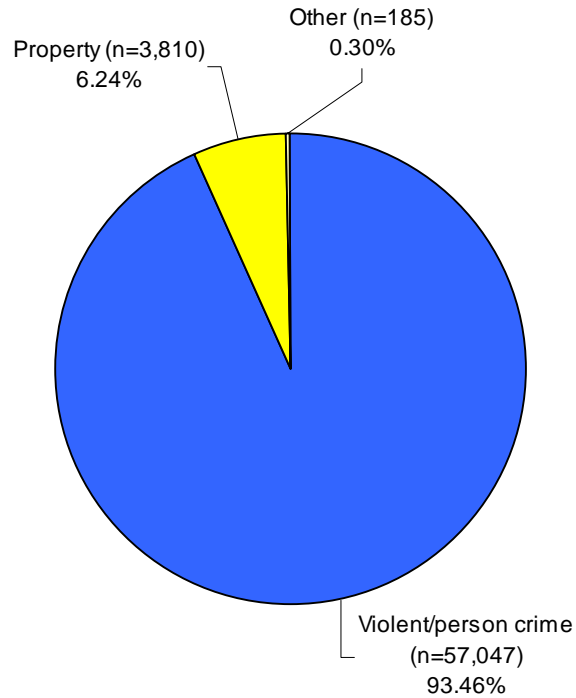
Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplemental data

Illinois domestic-related reported offenses, 2004-2008

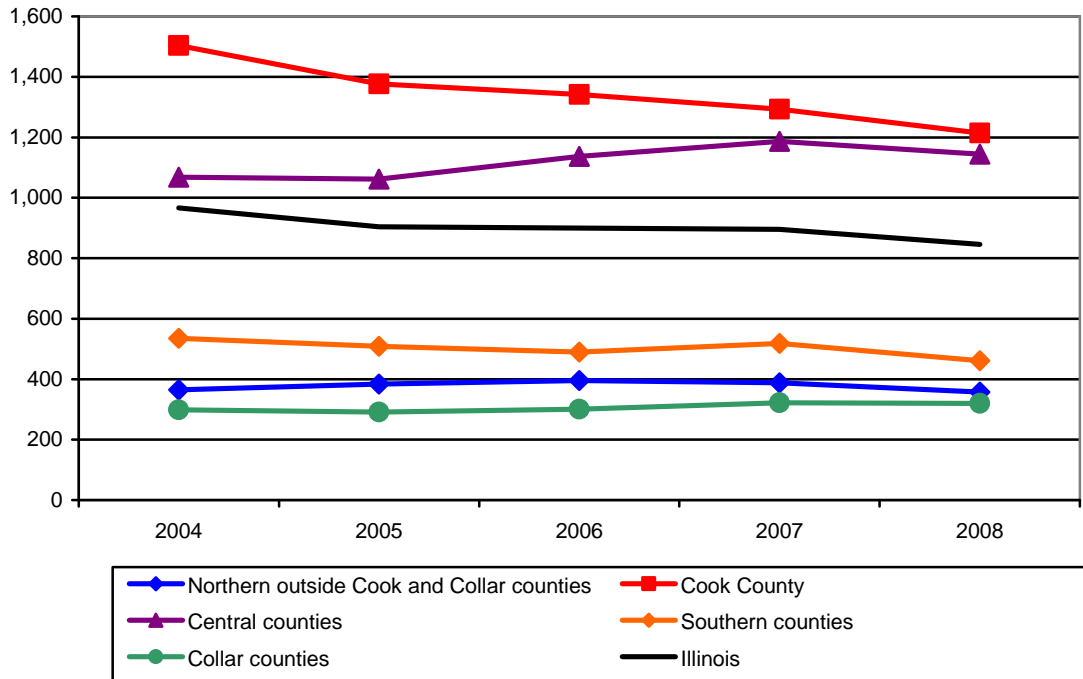
Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Domestic-related violent Index offenses	1,209	3,338	1,936	3,463	2,162
All reported domestic-related offenses (violent and non- violent)	53,951	59,993	56,259	63,996	61,042

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program, supplemental data

Illinois domestic-related reported offenses, 2008



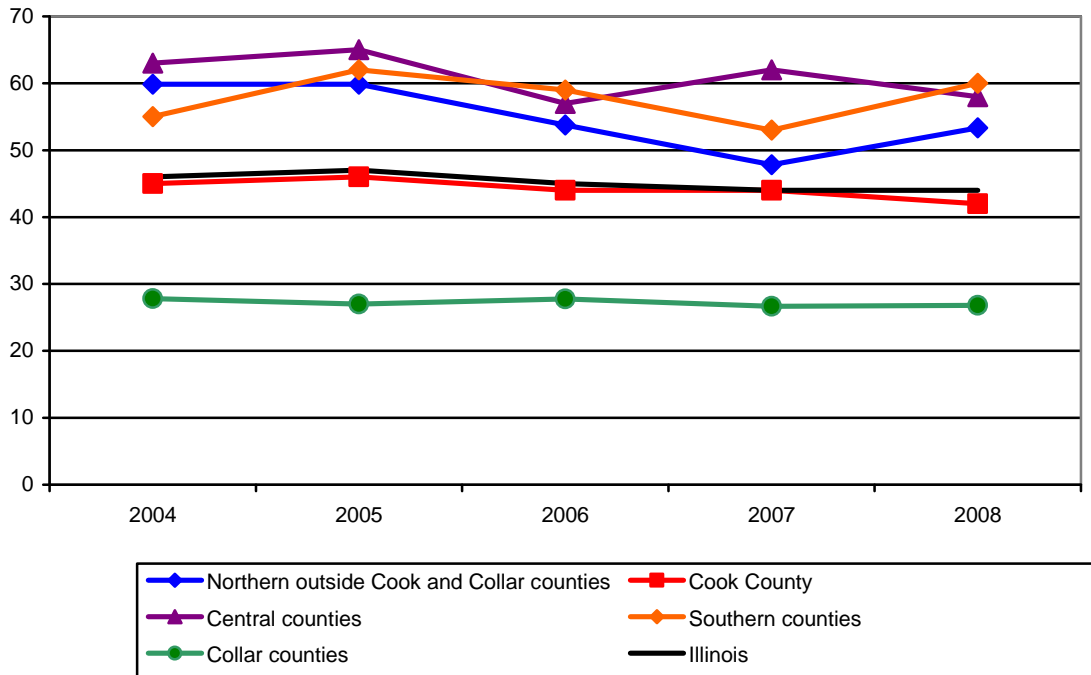
Total reported domestic-related offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004-2008



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of reported domestic offenses (all types) occurred in Cook County (365,658), followed by central counties (124,125), collar counties (47,457), southern counties (32,006), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (17,513).
- It is important to note that **no domestic offenses were reported by police departments to the I-UCR Supplemental program in some of Illinois' largest cities located in the northern region of the state (outside Cook County) during this time period.** There were no reported domestic offenses in Aurora (collar county, population 170,854), Rockford (northern county outside Cook and collar counties, population 156,596), Joliet (collar county, population 149,643), and Naperville (collar county, population 142,479). An additional 36 cities with populations greater than 10,000, mostly located in the northern region, did not report domestic-related offenses to the I-UCR Supplemental program, as mandated by state law (20 ILCS 2630/5.1).
- From 2004 through 2008, reported domestic-related offenses declined 12 percent in Illinois. This trend was driven by a 19 percent decrease in Cook County and a 14 percent decrease in southern counties. Reported domestic-related offenses also decreased two percent in northern counties outside of Cook and collar counties, to the extent that these crimes were reported (see bullet point above). Reported domestic-related offenses increased seven percent in both central counties and collar counties.
- Services available for victims of domestic violence are spread throughout the state. However, services may be difficult to access in rural areas, even if services are available.

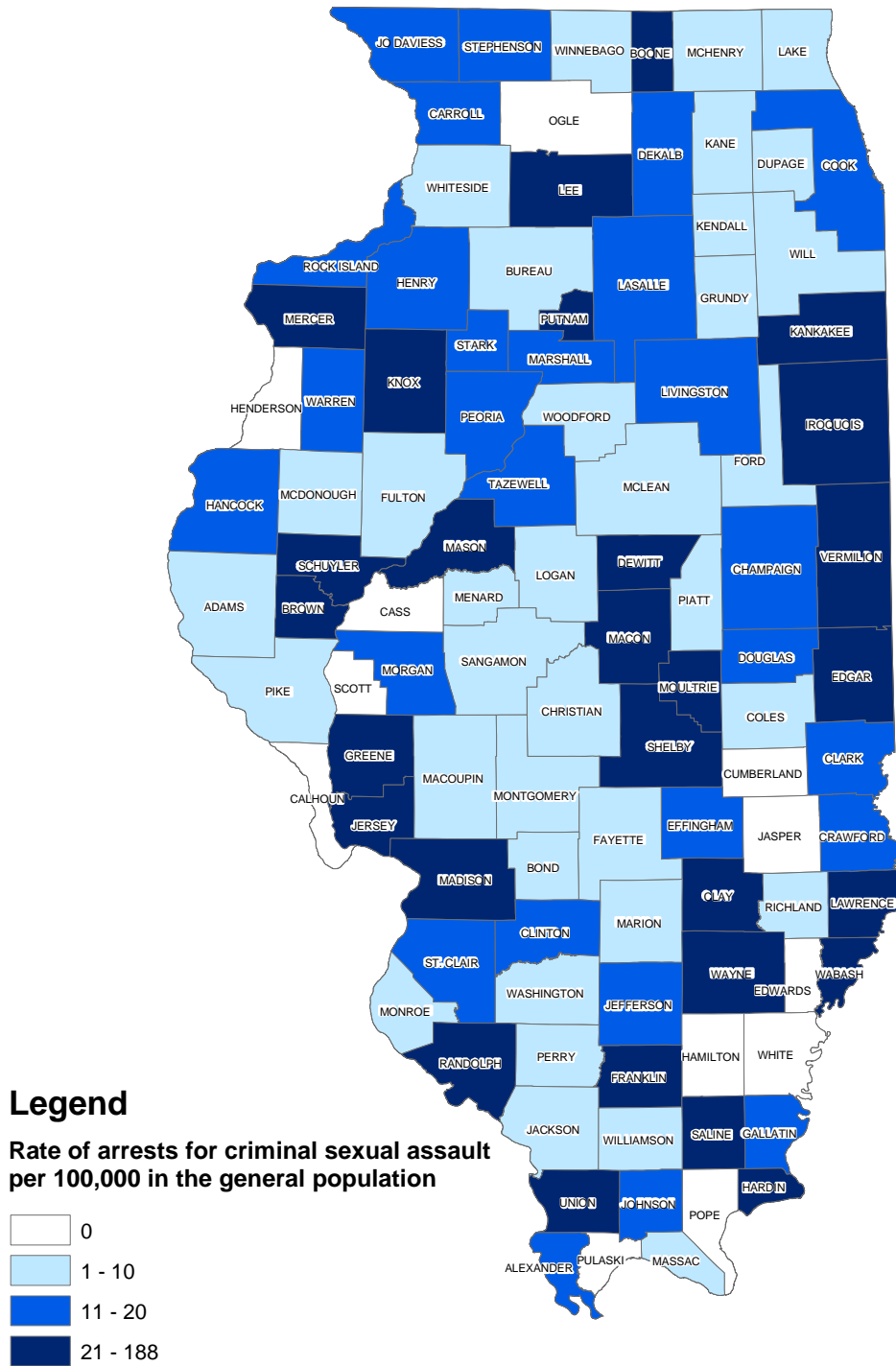
Reported criminal sexual assault offense rates (per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004 –2008



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

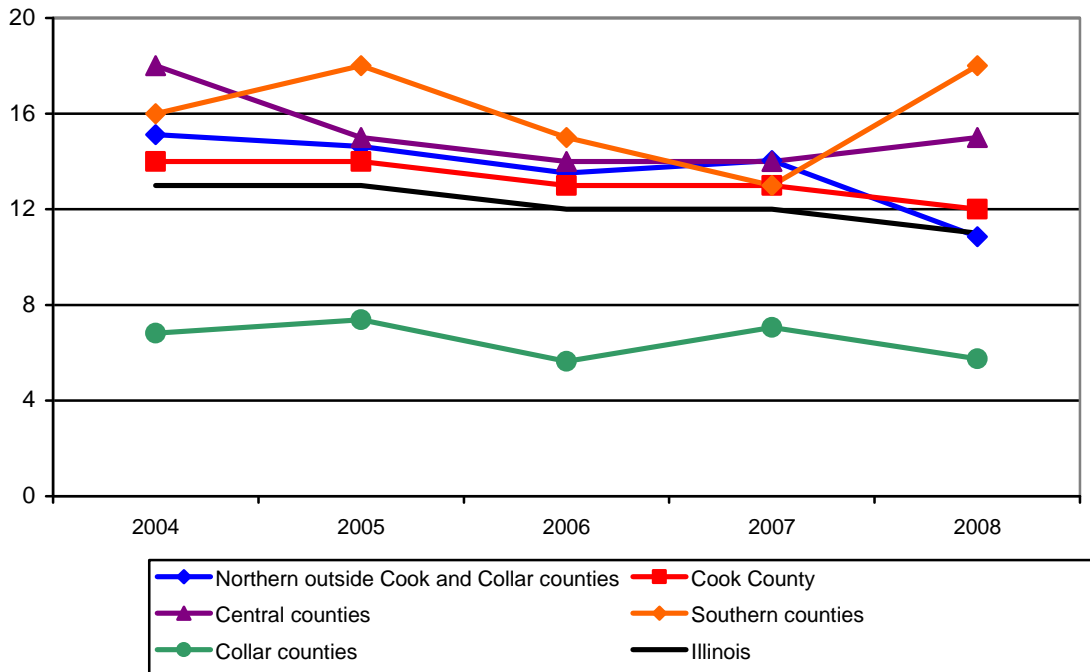
- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of reported criminal sexual assaults were in Cook County (11,653), followed by central counties (6,766), collar counties (4,206), southern counties (3,685), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (2,543).
- From 2004 through 2008, reported criminal sexual assault rates were higher than the state rate for southern counties, central counties, and northern counties outside of Cook and collar counties.
- The number of reported sexual assaults increased 10 percent in southern counties and one percent in collar counties, while they decreased eight percent in both central counties and Cook County, and decreased four percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties.
- During 2008, services were available to all victims in the state, although most were located in the northern part of the state. Fewer services are available in central and southern Illinois, which may make access difficult.

Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault, 2008



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

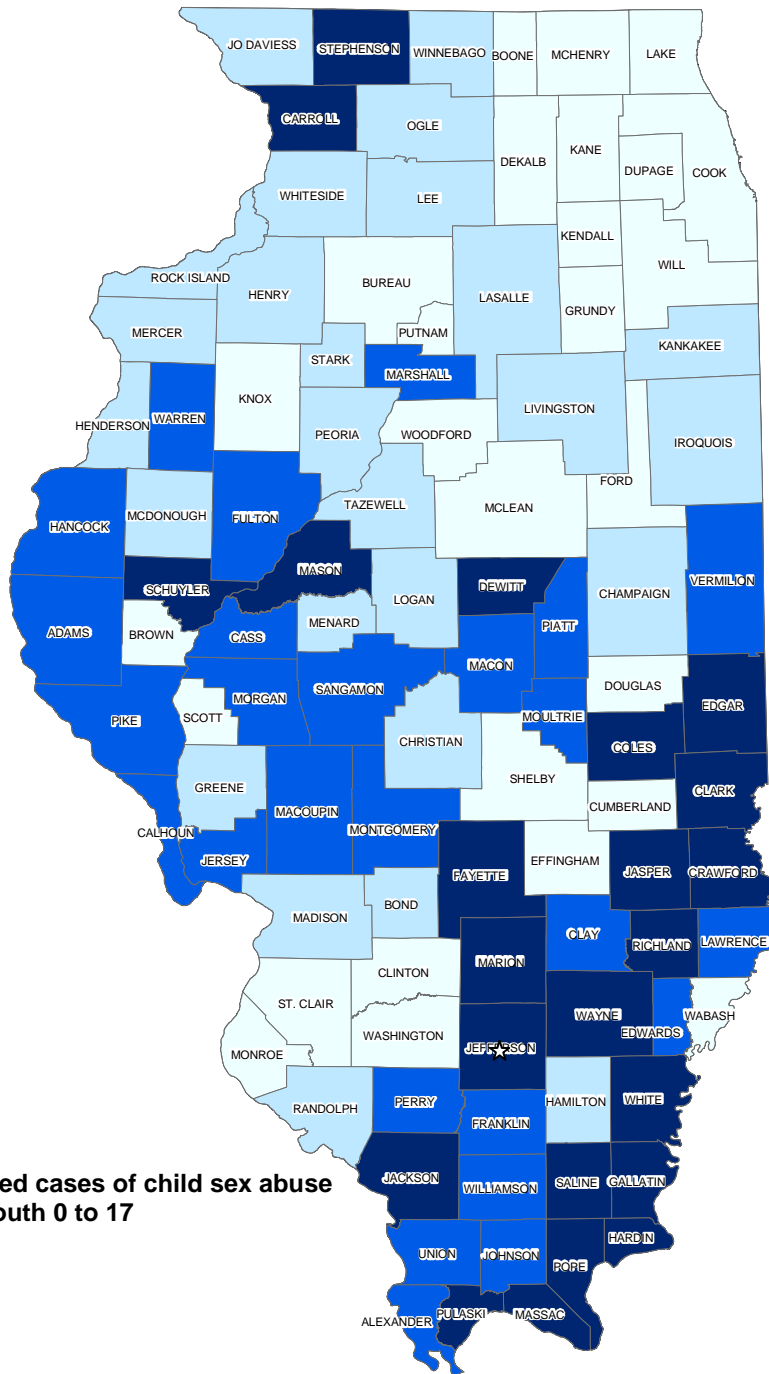
Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault (per 100,000 in the general population), by region, 2004 – 2008



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of reported arrests for criminal sexual assault were in Cook County (3,512), followed by central counties (1,701), southern counties (1,027), collar counties (1,009), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (631).
- During this time period, arrest rates for criminal sexual assault were above the state rate for all regions except the collar counties.
- From 2004 through 2008, the *number* of arrests for criminal sexual assault increased nine percent in southern counties, but decreased in every other region of the state: 23 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, 19 percent in Cook County, 16 percent in central counties, and 12 percent in collar counties.
- From 2004 through 2008, the *rate* of arrests for criminal sexual assault (per 100,000 in the general population) decreased 15 percent statewide. Northern counties outside Cook and collar counties experienced the greatest decrease (27 percent), while the central counties experienced a 16 percent decrease, along with Cook County and the collar counties (14 percent decrease). Arrest rates for criminal sexual assault increased 12 percent in the southern counties over the five year period, after rate declines in 2006 and 2007.

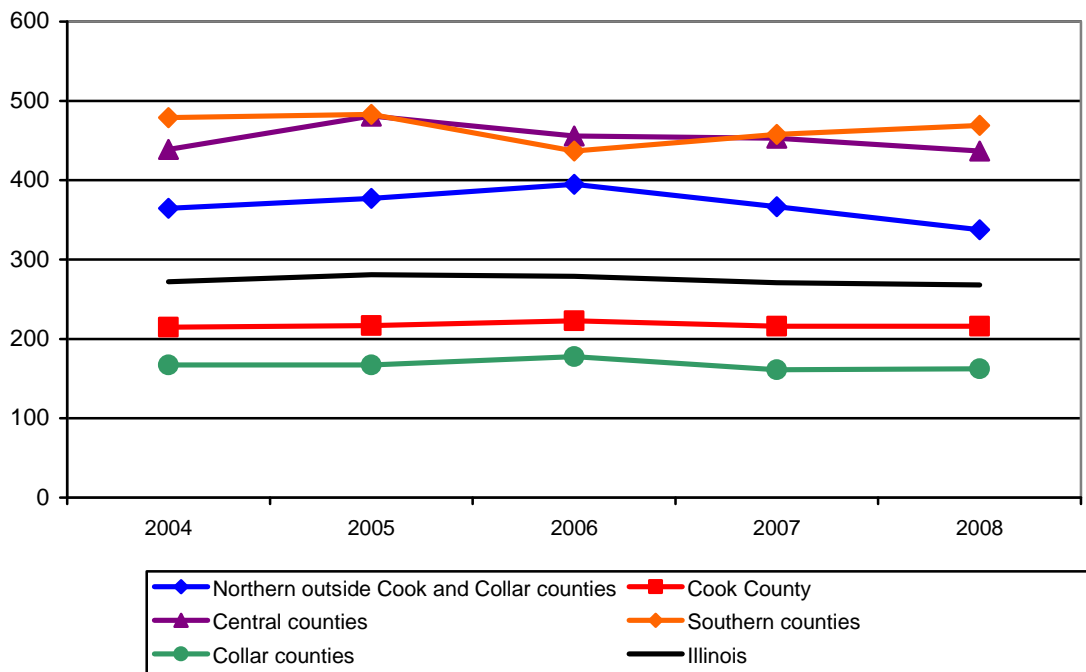
Rates of reported child sexual abuse and services available, SFY2008



☆ Indicates a child abuse service provider (child advocacy center)

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

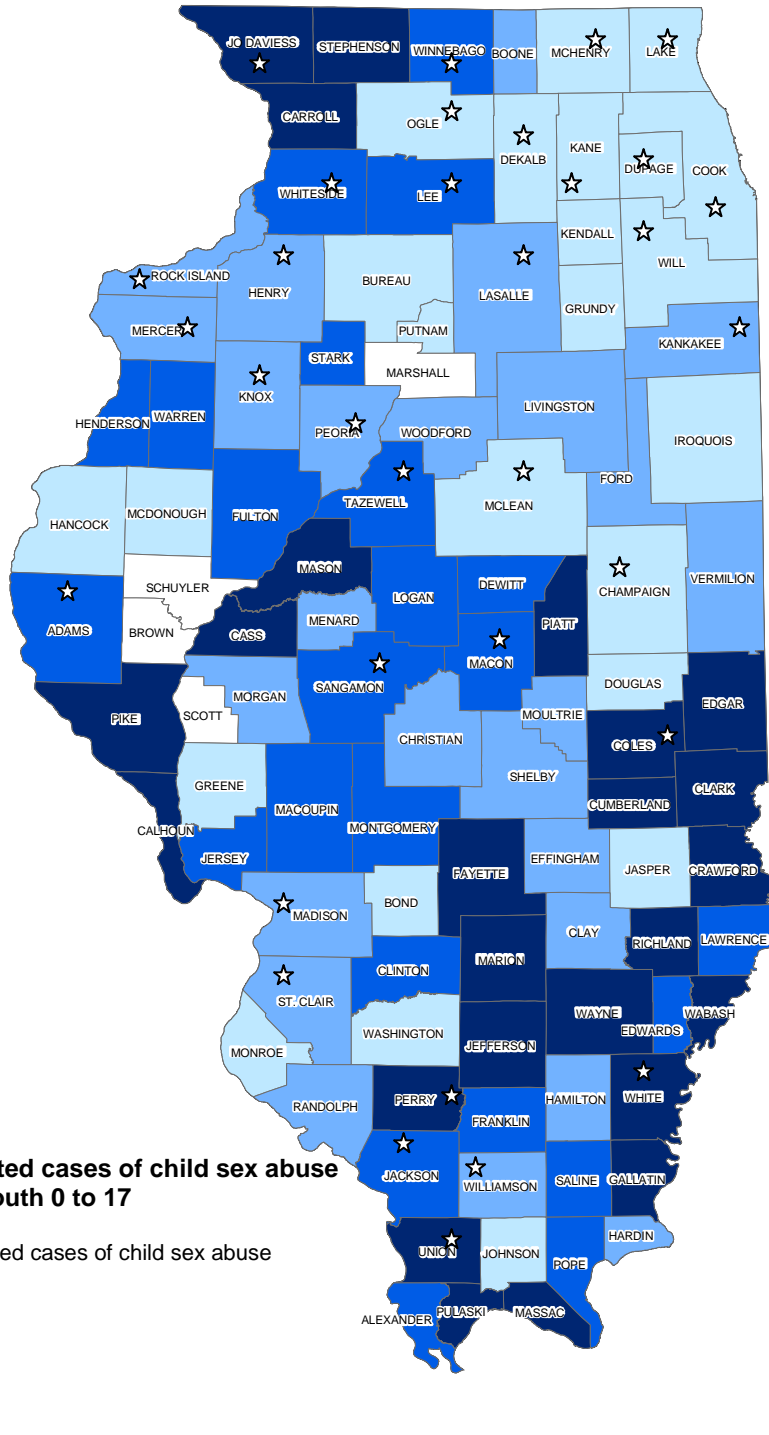
Rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 Youth 0-17), by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of child sexual abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were in Cook County (14,654), followed by those in central counties (11,401), collar counties (7,052), southern counties (6,815), northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (4,144).
- The number of reported cases of child sexual abuse decreased across all areas of the state: reported cases decreased six percent in southern counties, four percent in both Cook and central counties, three percent in northern outside Cook and collar counties, and one percent in collar counties (from 1,391 to 1,383).
- Reported child sexual abuse rates (per 100,000 youth ages 0-17) were less than the state rate in Cook and collar counties during this time period, with rates in the southern counties twice that of Cook County each year.
- Although some of the highest rates of reported child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth ages 0-17) were found in the southern counties in SFY2008, fewer services were available in that region than in other parts of the state.

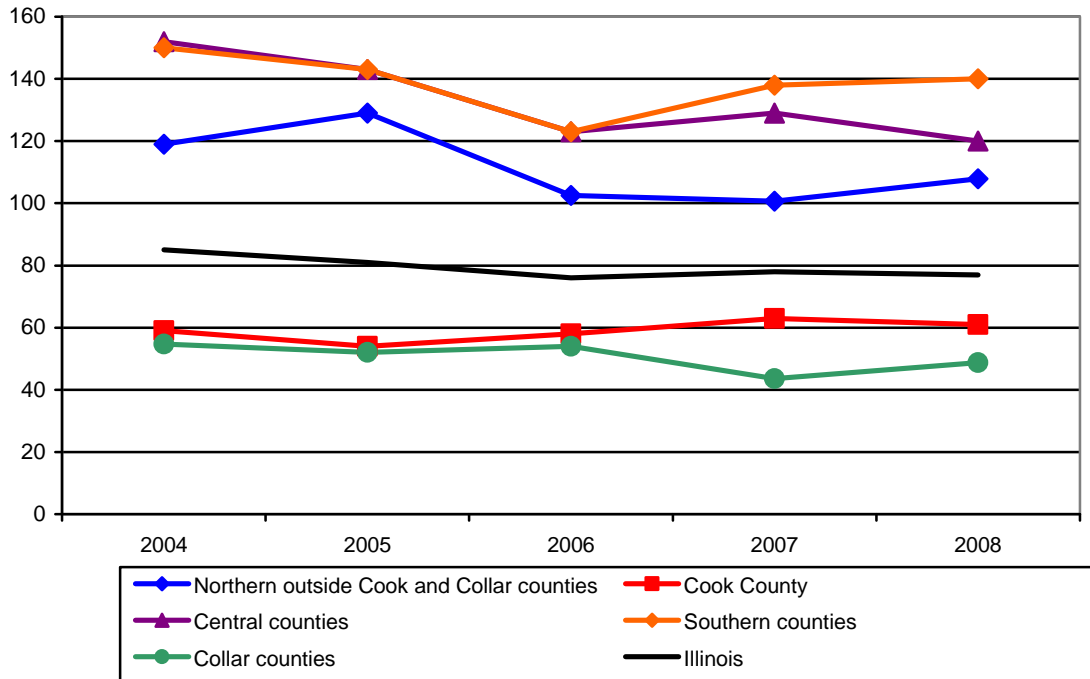
Rates of indicated child sexual abuse cases, SFY2008



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

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

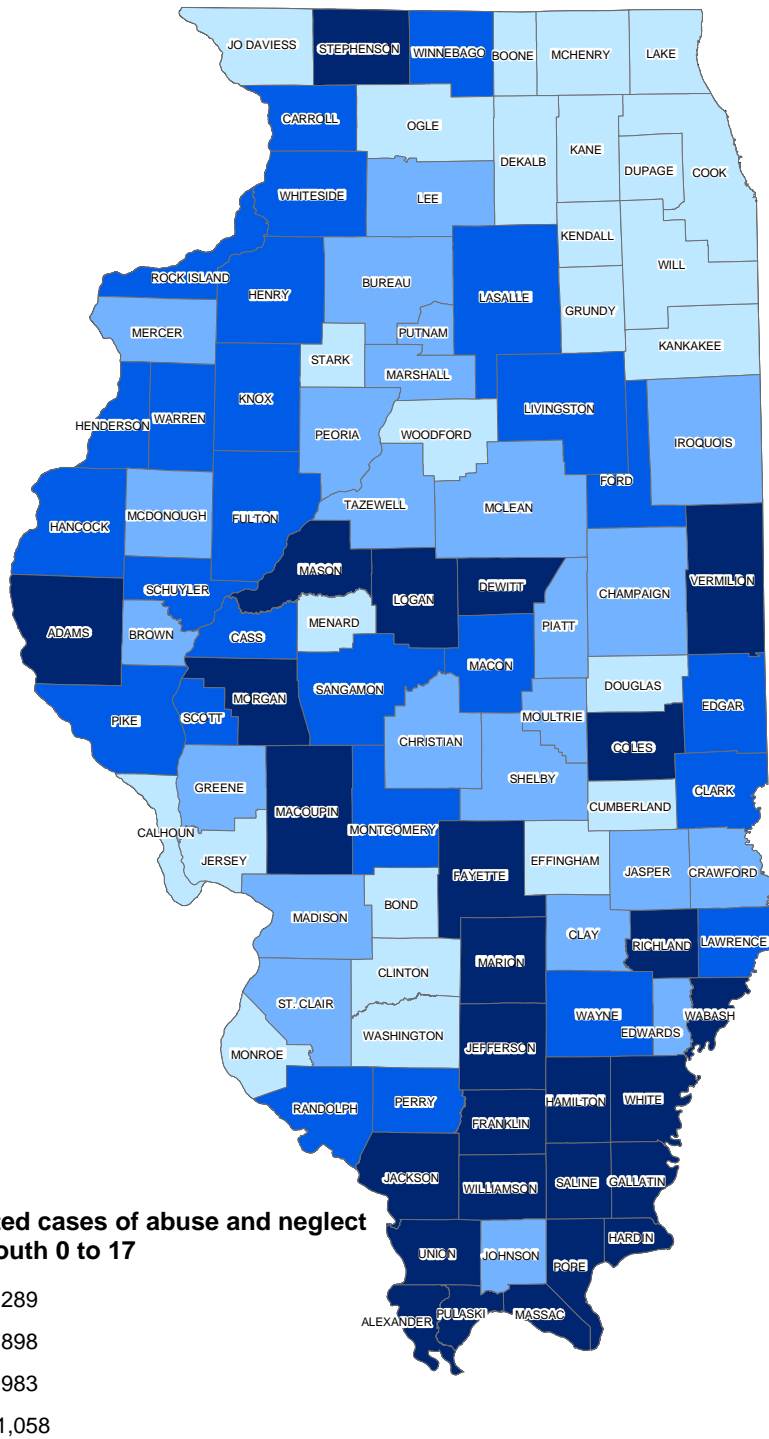
Rates of indicated child sexual abuse cases (per 100,000 youth 0-17), by region, SFY2004 - SFY2008



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

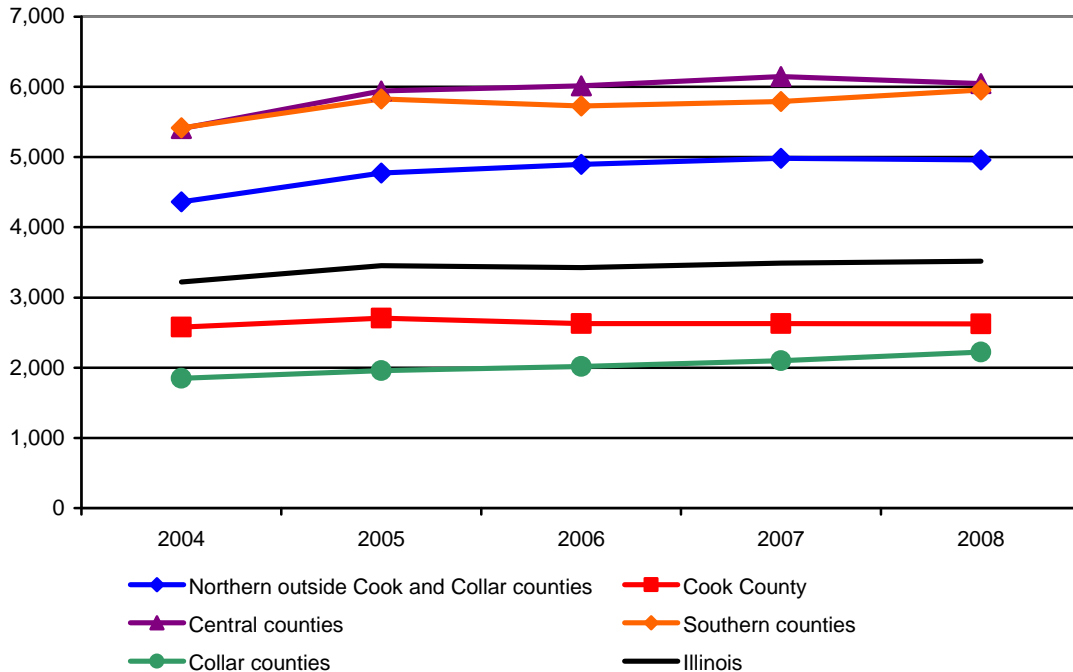
- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of indicated cases of child sexual abuse determined by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were in Cook County (3,962), followed closely by central counties (3,357), collar counties (2,135), southern counties (2,031), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (1,257).
- The *number* of indicated cases of child sex abuse decreased in all areas of the state from 2004 to 2008: the largest decrease was 24 percent in central counties (from 776 to 592), followed by 10 percent in southern counties (from 446 to 402), nine percent in collar counties (from 455 to 416), northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (262 to 250), and Cook County (812 to 796).
- From 2004 through 2008, the *rate* of indicated child sexual abuse (per 100,000 youth ages 0-17) decreased nine percent statewide. This trend was driven by a 21 percent rate decrease in central counties, an 11 percent decrease in collar counties, a nine percent decrease in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, and a six percent decrease in southern counties. Cook County, on the other hand, saw a three percent increase in the rate of indicated child sexual abuse cases.
- As with the rate of reported child sexual abuse cases, Cook County and the collar counties were below the state rate of indicated child sexual abuse cases during this time period.

Rate of reported child abuse and neglect cases, SFY2008



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

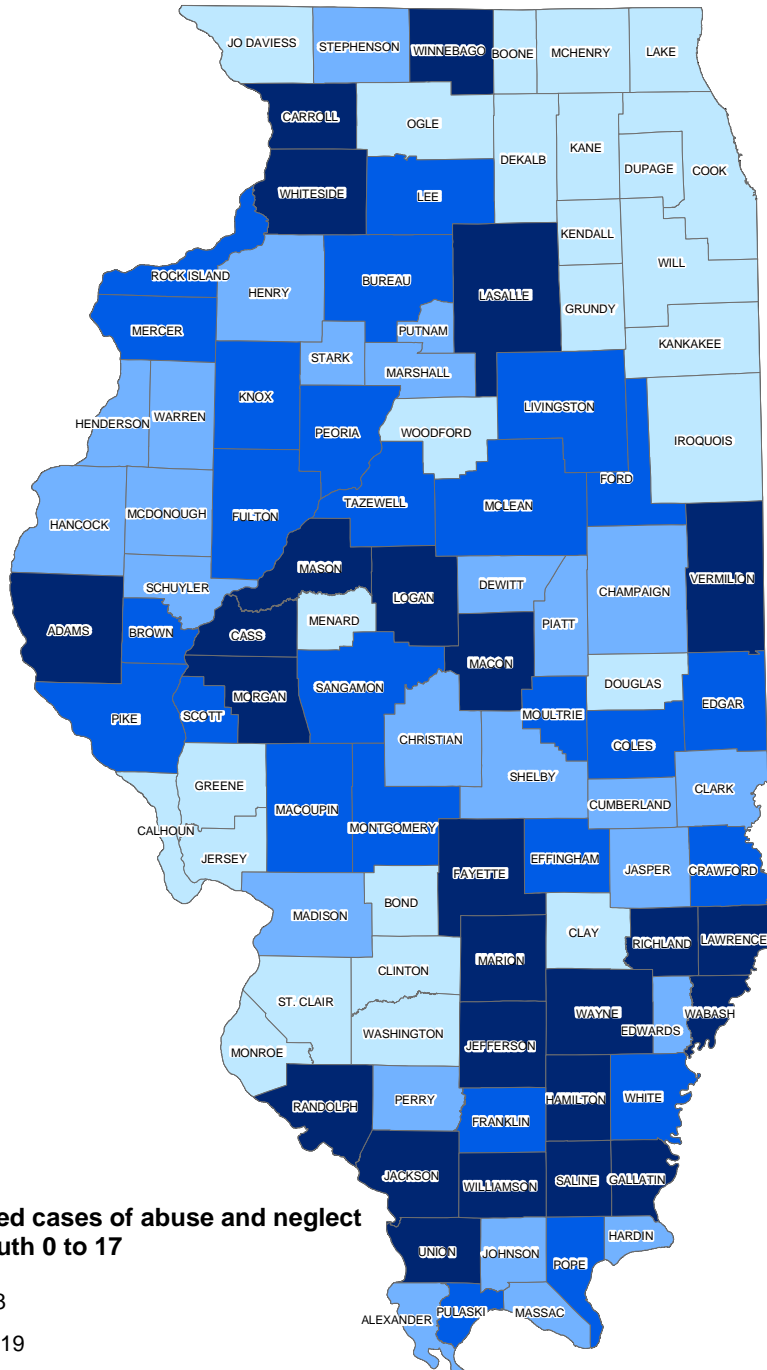
Rates of reported child abuse and neglect cases (per 100,000 Youth 0–17), by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of cases of child abuse and neglect cases reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were in Cook County (177,502), followed by central counties (148,644), collar counties (85,666), southern counties (84,102), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (54,051).
- The *number* of reported cases of child abuse and neglect increased in most areas of the state from 2004 to 2008: 23 percent in collar counties (from 15,366 to 18,955), 20 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 9,605 to 11,501), eight percent in central counties (from 27,689 to 29,864), and six percent in southern counties (from 16,160 to 17,119). The number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect decreased two percent in Cook County (from 35,442 to 34,451).
- The *rate* of child abuse and neglect (per 100,000 youth ages 0-17) increased nine percent statewide. The greatest increases in rates were seen in collar counties (20 percent), northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (14 percent) and central counties (12 percent), and southern counties (9 percent).
- Although the highest rates of reported child abuse and neglect were found in the central and southern regions of Illinois in 2008, fewer services were available in those regions than in other parts of the state.

Rates of indicated child abuse and neglect cases, SFY2008*



Legend

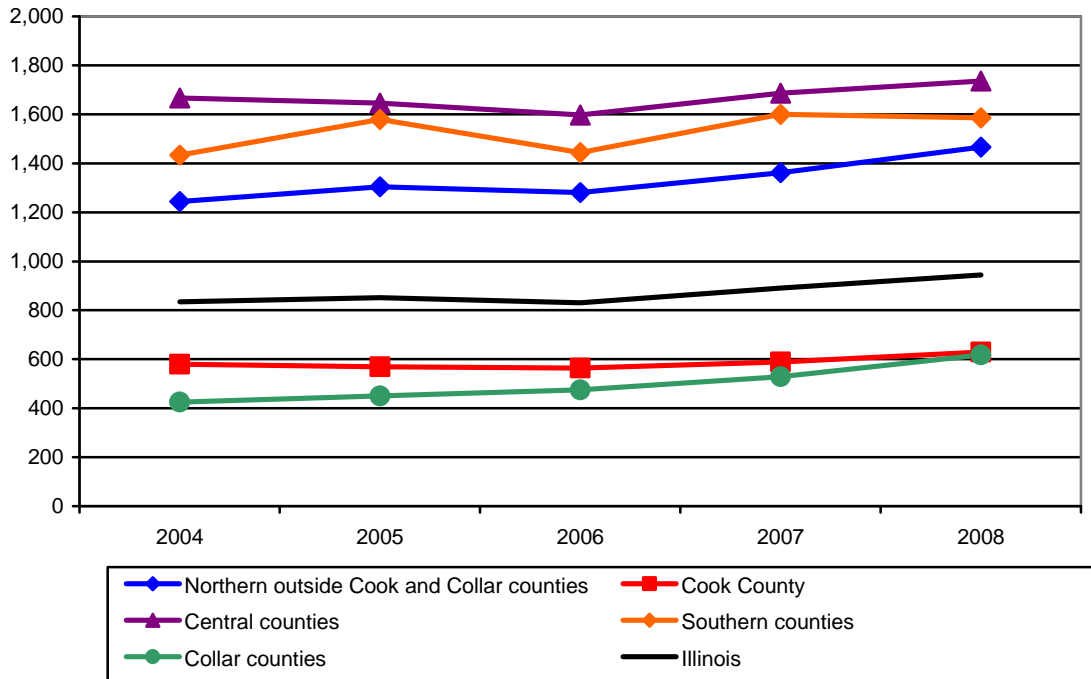
Rate of indicated cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth 0 to 17

- 362 - 1,088
- 1,089 - 1,619
- 1,620 - 1,998
- 1,999 - 3,457

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

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

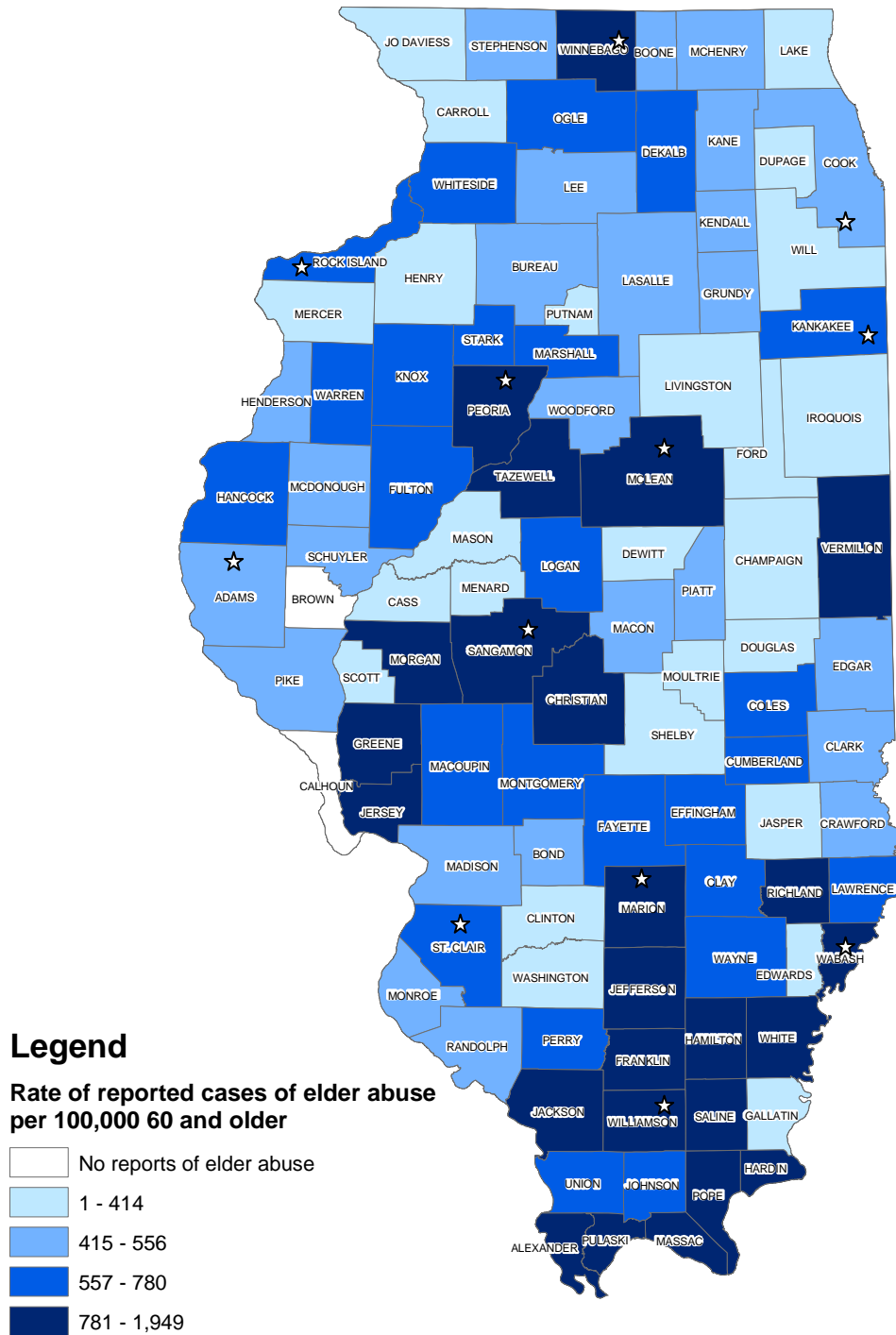
Rates of indicated child abuse and neglect cases (per 100,000 Youth 0–17), by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect determined by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were in central counties (41,896), followed by Cook County (39,475), southern counties (22,378), collar counties (21,100), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (15,012).
- From 2004 to 2008, the *number* of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect increased across all areas in the state: indicated cases increased 49 percent in collar counties (from 3,534 to 5,264), 24 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (from 2,740 to 3,397), 7 percent in southern counties (from 4,273 to 4,556), four percent in Cook County (from 7,966 to 8,260), and less than one percent in central counties (from 8,527 to 8,570).
- From 2004 to 2008, the *rate* of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect (per 100,000 youth ages 0-17) increased statewide by nine percent. While all regions of the state experienced an increase, the greatest rate increases were seen in the northern regions of the state: a 45 percent increase in the collar counties, an 18 percent increase in the northern counties outside Cook and collar counties, and a nine percent increase in Cook County. The rate of indicated child abuse and neglect cases, already the highest in the state, increased 11 percent in the southern counties, and four percent in the central counties.

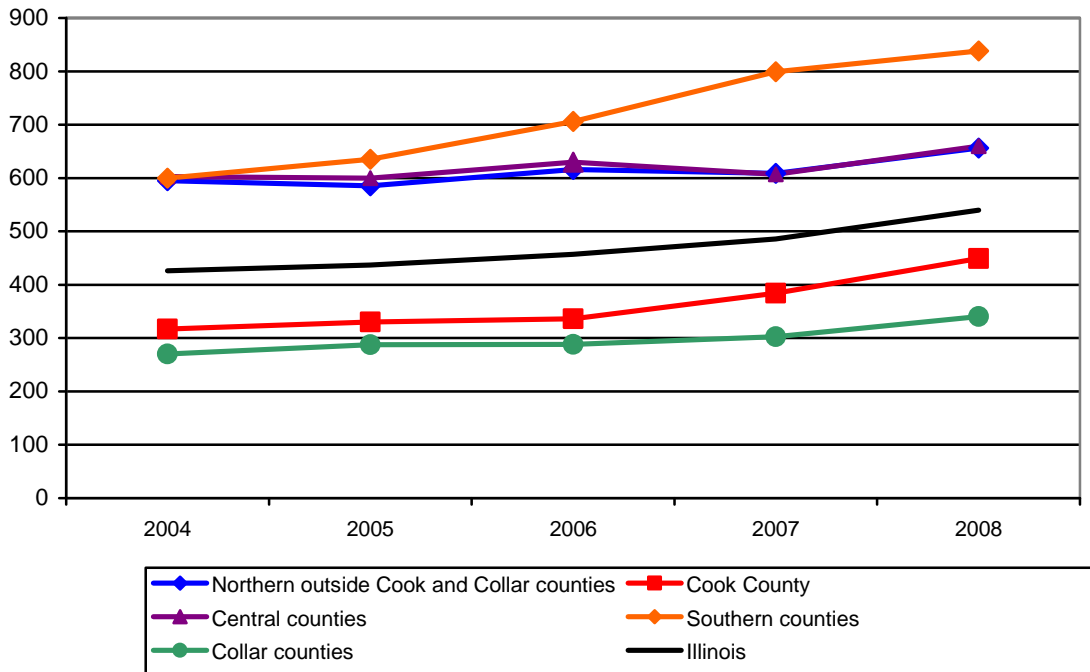
Rates of reported elder abuse cases and services available, SFY2008



☆ Indicates an elder abuse service provider

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

**Rates of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 persons 60 or older),
by region, SFY2004 – SFY2008**



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

- Over the five year period 2004-2008, the majority of elder abuse cases reported to the Illinois Department on Aging were in Cook County (15,043), followed by central counties (12,878), southern counties (8,779), collar counties (4,861), and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (4,502).
- From 2004 through 2008, the *number* of reported elder abuse cases increased across all areas of the state: 42 percent in Cook County (from 2,623 to 3,722), 40 percent in southern counties (from 1,473 to 2,057), 26 percent in collar counties (from 882 to 1,112), 10 percent in northern counties outside Cook and collar counties (875 to 965), and nine percent in central counties (from 2,506 to 2,741).
- From 2004 through 2008, the *rate* of reported elder abuse cases (per 100,000 persons ages 60 or older) increased 27 percent statewide. This trend was driven by a 42 percent increase in Cook County, a 40 percent increase in the southern counties, and a 26 percent increase in the collar counties. The central counties and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties tracked with each other, with 10 percent increases in rates over the five year period.
- As with child abuse and neglect cases, rates (per relevant population) of reported elder abuse cases were lowest in Cook and collar counties, while rates in central, southern and northern counties outside Cook and collar counties were much higher than the statewide rate.

New victim types

Domestic violence and veterans

ScienceDaily (Nov. 7, 2008) — "The increasing number of veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) raises the risk of domestic violence and its consequences on families and children in communities across the United States," says Monica Matthieu, Ph.D., an expert on veteran mental health and an assistant professor of social work at Washington University in St. Louis.

"Treatments for domestic violence are very different than those for PTSD. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has mental health services and treatments for PTSD, yet these services need to be combined with the specialized domestic violence intervention programs offered by community agencies for those veterans engaging in battering behavior against intimate partners and families."

Matthieu and Peter Hovmand, Ph.D., domestic violence expert and assistant professor of social work at Washington University, are merging their research interests and are working to design community prevention strategies to address this emerging public health problem.

Matthieu says there are evidence-based psychological treatment programs that can be a great resource for clinicians to learn how to identify and treat PTSD symptoms. However, identifying battering behaviors among veterans with active PTSD symptoms may be difficult and may require consultation and referral to domestic violence experts.

Research in the VA shows that male veterans with PTSD are two to three times more likely than veterans without PTSD to engage in intimate partner violence and more likely to be involved in the legal system. "Community violence prevention agencies and services need to be included in a veteran's treatment plan to address the battering behaviors," says Hovmand.

Source: <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/11/081106181415.htm>

Sexual assault victims on college campuses

In Illinois, the number of criminal sexual assaults that occur on campuses account for 16% of all reported violent crime while criminal sexual assaults statewide account for 8% of all reported violent crime. In addition, 70% of criminal sexual assaults on campus occur in residence halls.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Post-Secondary Education

Juveniles entering the juvenile justice system on domestic-related offenses

The number of youth charged with domestic related offenses increased 53% from 5,588 in 2006 to 8,563 in 2007. In addition, the most common reason for an over-ride to detain juveniles in a detention facility is for domestic related offenses. Often, the youth is the victim.

Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2008

County	Hispanic**	%	African American	%	Asian	%	American Indian	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)
Adams	625	1%	2,655	4%	315	0%	144	0%	66,897
Alexander	116	1%	2,848	35%	39	0%	26	0%	8,152
Bond	292	2%	1,372	8%	63	0%	88	0%	18,253
Boone	10,916	20%	1,477	3%	787	1%	271	1%	54,142
Brown	280	4%	1,275	19%	18	0%	6	0%	6,573
Bureau	2,375	7%	307	1%	246	1%	79	0%	34,933
Calhoun	34	1%	5	0%	7	0%	16	0%	5,101
Carroll	387	2%	205	1%	91	1%	42	0%	15,841
Cass	2,367	17%	197	1%	64	0%	26	0%	13,574
Champaign	8,356	4%	23,568	12%	16,508	9%	648	0%	193,636
Christian	440	1%	961	3%	268	1%	71	0%	34,501
Clark	119	1%	127	1%	37	0%	32	0%	16,834
Clay	165	1%	76	1%	115	1%	46	0%	13,767
Clinton	869	2%	1,591	4%	175	0%	63	0%	36,711
Coles	1,020	2%	1,782	3%	611	1%	139	0%	52,172
Cook	1,229,964	23%	1,375,554	26%	327,306	6%	26,884	1%	5,294,664
Crawford	440	2%	1,018	5%	71	0%	62	0%	19,555
Cumberland	92	1%	38	0%	19	0%	23	0%	10,846
DeKalb	10,202	10%	6,820	6%	3,210	3%	338	0%	106,321
DeWitt	293	2%	202	1%	64	0%	36	0%	16,354
Douglas	1,089	6%	189	1%	119	1%	53	0%	19,448
DuPage	117,130	13%	45,723	5%	95,707	10%	3,213	0%	930,528
Edgar	219	1%	405	2%	89	0%	37	0%	18,692
Edwards	40	1%	13	0%	28	0%	8	0%	6,501
Effingham	500	1%	180	1%	155	0%	82	0%	34,275
Fayette	226	1%	810	4%	62	0%	31	0%	20,981
Ford	310	2%	141	1%	84	1%	19	0%	14,050
Franklin	394	1%	292	1%	122	0%	94	0%	39,488
Fulton	555	2%	1,523	4%	107	0%	94	0%	36,719
Gallatin	67	1%	29	0%	5	0%	49	1%	5,982
Greene	82	1%	73	1%	23	0%	40	0%	13,644
Grundy	3,874	8%	1,008	2%	436	1%	122	0%	47,958
Hamilton	96	1%	75	1%	14	0%	23	0%	8,267
Hancock	148	1%	139	1%	56	0%	40	0%	18,691
Hardin	61	1%	130	3%	27	1%	4	0%	4,381
Henderson	95	1%	53	1%	10	0%	11	0%	7,477
Henry	2,154	4%	889	2%	197	0%	70	0%	49,569
Iroquois	1,744	6%	410	1%	142	0%	109	0%	30,285
Jackson	1,810	3%	7,765	13%	2,514	4%	273	0%	58,264
Jasper	64	1%	25	0%	20	0%	8	0%	9,698
Jefferson	659	2%	3,600	9%	263	1%	109	0%	40,083
Jersey	213	1%	293	1%	79	0%	47	0%	22,622
JoDaviess	654	3%	183	1%	66	0%	85	0%	22,188
Johnson	442	3%	2,174	16%	23	0%	36	0%	13,731
Kane	145,035	29%	30,116	6%	17,315	3%	2,330	0%	507,579
Kankakee	8,373	7%	17,169	15%	1,132	1%	269	0%	112,524
Kendall	17,467	17%	6,384	6%	3,048	3%	248	0%	103,460
Knox	2,092	4%	4,150	8%	489	1%	141	0%	51,857
Lake	139,958	20%	51,720	7%	44,332	6%	3,443	0%	712,453
LaSalle	8,165	7%	2,277	2%	948	1%	277	0%	112,474
Lawrence	362	2%	1,492	9%	35	0%	27	0%	16,681
Lee	1,526	4%	1,643	5%	327	1%	48	0%	35,129

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

**Subset of total population

Number and Percent of General Population Constituted by Minorities, 2008 cont.

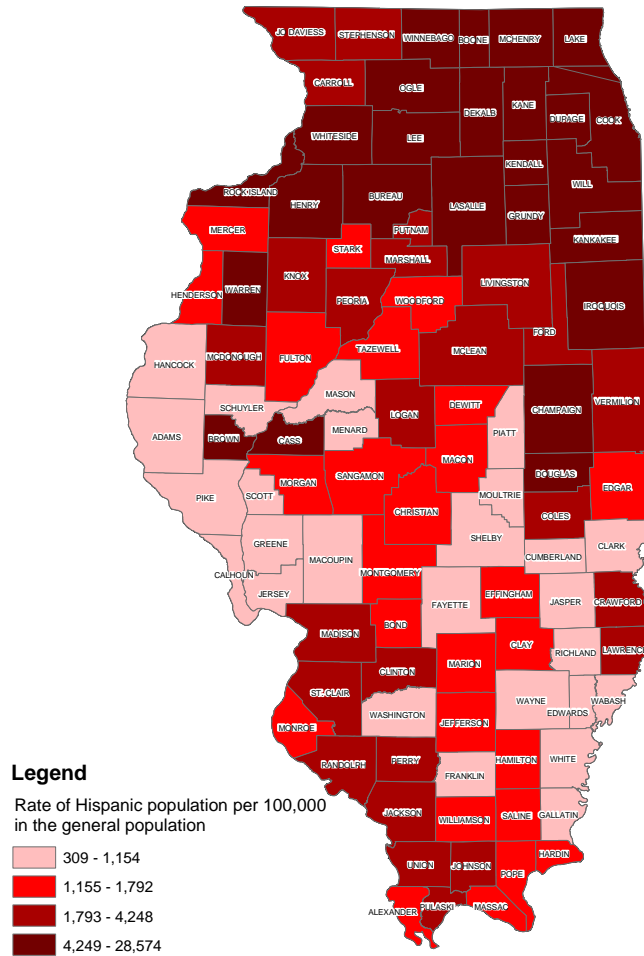
County	Hispanic	%	African American	%	Asian	%	American Indian	%	Total Pop (including Caucasian)**
Livingston	1,135	3%	2,064	5%	153	0%	85	0%	37,681
Logan	562	2%	2,252	8%	260	1%	58	0%	29,788
McDonough	631	2%	1,597	5%	1,069	3%	59	0%	32,788
McHenry	36,159	11%	4,532	1%	9,040	3%	736	0%	318,641
McLean	5,815	4%	12,892	8%	5,237	3%	347	0%	165,298
Macon	1,468	1%	17,132	16%	1,145	1%	243	0%	108,328
Macoupin	446	1%	584	1%	169	0%	133	0%	48,138
Madison	6,009	2%	22,733	8%	2,271	1%	1,020	0%	268,078
Marion	459	1%	1,839	5%	273	1%	115	0%	39,505
Marshall	328	3%	145	1%	42	0%	34	0%	12,670
Mason	129	1%	66	0%	44	0%	46	0%	15,076
Massac	214	1%	1,020	7%	42	0%	39	0%	15,070
Menard	143	1%	141	1%	22	0%	31	0%	12,464
Mercer	286	2%	163	1%	38	0%	24	0%	16,481
Monroe	401	1%	301	1%	130	0%	56	0%	32,804
Montgomery	393	1%	1,262	4%	82	0%	74	0%	29,773
Morgan	580	2%	2,196	6%	252	1%	75	0%	35,251
Moultrie	113	1%	118	1%	51	0%	31	0%	14,374
Ogle	4,904	9%	729	1%	355	1%	173	0%	55,167
Peoria	5,414	3%	33,008	18%	4,925	3%	613	0%	183,655
Perry	467	2%	1,994	9%	78	0%	68	0%	22,484
Piatt	159	1%	167	1%	85	1%	19	0%	16,505
Pike	139	1%	262	2%	54	0%	31	0%	16,519
Pope	49	1%	183	4%	13	0%	40	1%	4,079
Pulaski	117	2%	2,025	32%	65	1%	10	0%	6,362
Putnam	255	4%	62	1%	21	0%	24	0%	6,003
Randolph	589	2%	3,186	10%	96	0%	66	0%	32,641
Richland	162	1%	140	1%	106	1%	23	0%	15,532
Rock Island	15,450	11%	12,763	9%	3,121	2%	593	0%	146,886
St. Clair	7,250	3%	78,534	30%	4,007	2%	1,063	0%	262,291
Saline	351	1%	1,280	5%	76	0%	85	0%	25,944
Sangamon	2,755	1%	22,544	12%	2,808	1%	531	0%	194,925
Schuyler	77	1%	108	2%	10	0%	12	0%	6,916
Scott	16	0%	3	0%	5	0%	9	0%	5,181
Shelby	170	1%	136	1%	56	0%	37	0%	21,748
Stark	75	1%	11	0%	12	0%	15	0%	6,135
Stephenson	1,194	3%	4,189	9%	457	1%	114	0%	46,367
Tazewell	1,973	2%	1,958	1%	983	1%	390	0%	131,524
Union	704	4%	244	1%	67	0%	79	0%	18,191
Vermilion	3,052	4%	10,128	13%	552	1%	243	0%	80,680
Wabash	123	1%	127	1%	105	1%	26	0%	12,047
Warren	928	5%	462	3%	148	1%	41	0%	17,541
Washington	170	1%	148	1%	36	0%	42	0%	14,728
Wayne	143	1%	135	1%	82	0%	49	0%	16,494
White	136	1%	118	1%	30	0%	54	0%	14,671
Whiteside	5,872	10%	1,166	2%	322	1%	197	0%	59,153
Will	101,607	15%	77,880	11%	28,610	4%	2,654	0%	681,097
Williamson	1,025	2%	2,383	4%	516	1%	197	0%	64,628
Winnebago	31,072	10%	36,354	12%	6,681	2%	1,392	0%	300,252
Woodford	496	1%	440	1%	216	1%	63	0%	38,503
Total	1,967,121	15%	1,967,055	15%	593,006	5%	52,639	0%	12,901,563

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*Bold indicates county's minority population is at least 10 percent.

**Subset of total population

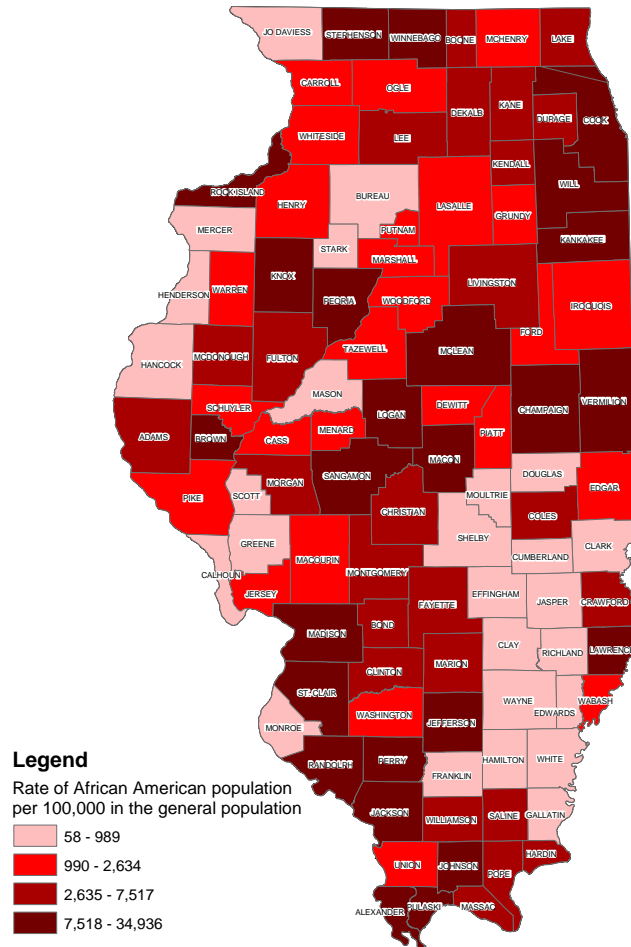
Rate of Hispanic population per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

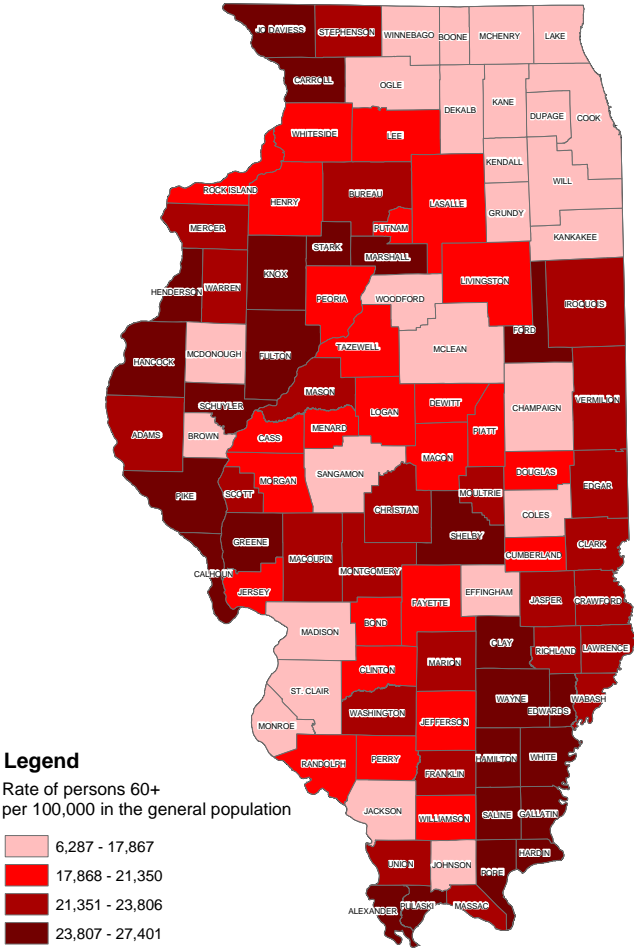
Rate of African American population per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

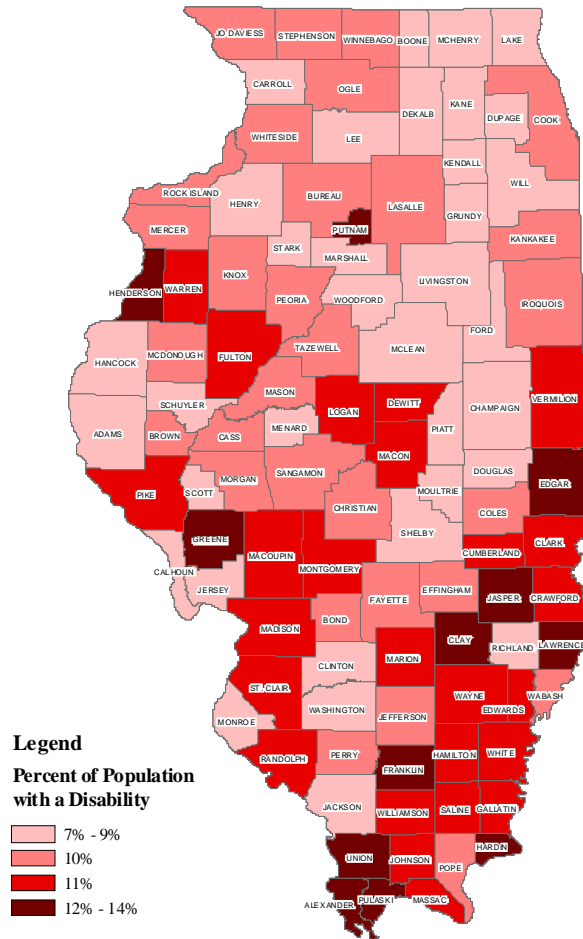
Rate of population age 60 and older per 100,000 in the general population, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

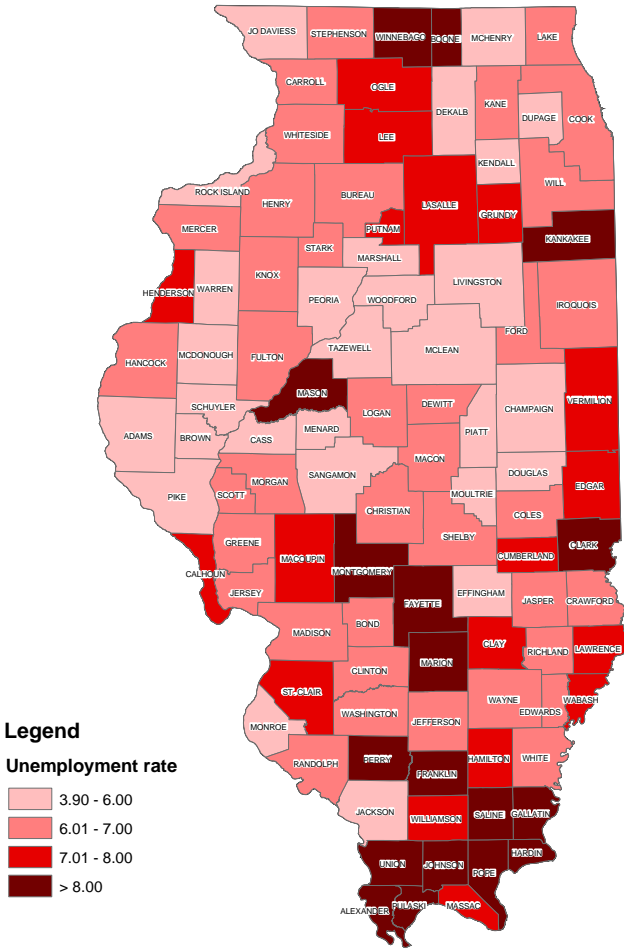
Percent of persons in the general population with a disability, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

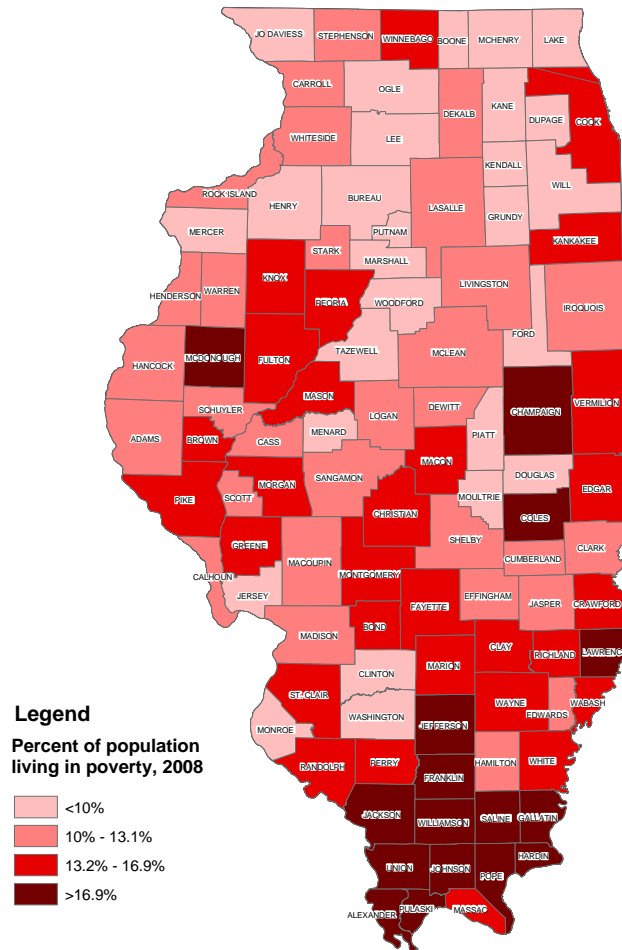
Rate of unemployment per 100,000 in the labor force, 2008



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

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

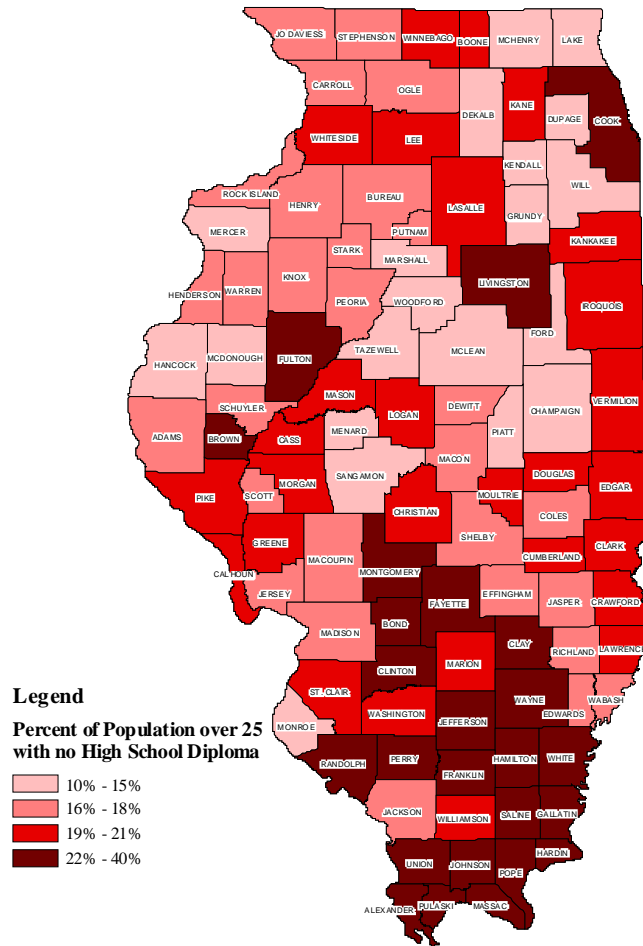
Percent of population living in poverty, 2008



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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

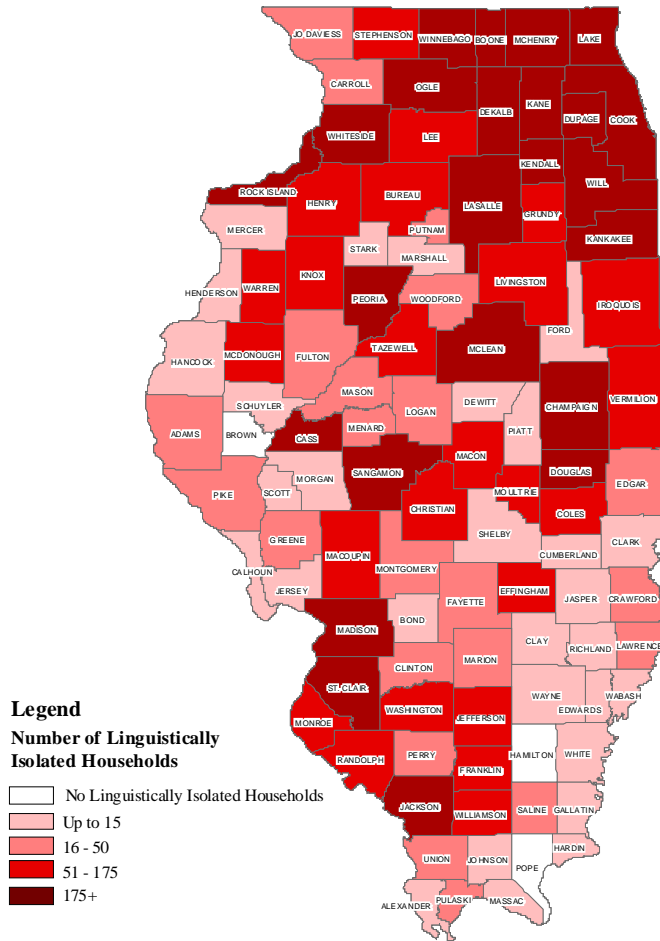
Percent of Persons over 25 Years with no High School Diploma, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The southern counties were those most likely to have higher rates of individuals ages 25 years old or older who do not have at least a high school diploma (or equivalent). These same counties also have higher concentrations of poverty and unemployment.
- Those without education may find it more difficult than those with an education to take the steps necessary to seek services when needed.

Number of Linguistically Isolated Households, 2004*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The number of households where English was not the primary language spoken were concentrated in Cook County, collar counties, and the remaining northern counties.
- There were also several counties in the southern region (particularly southwestern Illinois) where there were higher concentrations of households where English was not the primary language spoken.
- Those who do not speak English may have difficulty accessing services. It is important that service providers are able to provide services in languages in addition to English.
- It is also important to note that along with language barriers, there are cultural differences that may present and need to be acknowledged.

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



ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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An Overview of InfoNet

What is InfoNet?

InfoNet (information network) is a web-based data collection and reporting system used by victim service providers in Illinois. It is a state-of-the-art system that has been recognized nationally for using the latest technologies for facilitating data collection and reporting. The initial development and implementation of the system was a collaborative effort between the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). Since 2004, InfoNet has grown to include partnerships with the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) and the Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois.

The purpose of InfoNet is to maintain a statewide system that:

- Standardizes data collection and reporting, thereby improving the ability to analyze information statewide, regionally, and locally;
- Provides a central repository for statewide victim service data;
- Facilitates reporting for victim service providers that receive grants from multiple funding agencies – which often require different types of information across funding agencies; and
- Facilitates program planning for improving services and system response to victims.

What data are collected in InfoNet?

Basic information about all clients – victims and significant others – who receive service from an agency is entered into InfoNet, including demographic, health insurance, employment, education, marital status, income source, referral source, and special needs. The type of victimization, or presenting issue, and severity of abuse is also captured, as well as victim interactions with court and health care systems. User agency staff also enter information about the offender's involvement with the criminal justice system, including arrest, charge, case disposition, and sentencing information. Information is added to a client's record over time, creating a history of services and events. Information that could be used to identify a client, such as name or birth date, is not entered into InfoNet. Rather, a unique number is used to track each client.

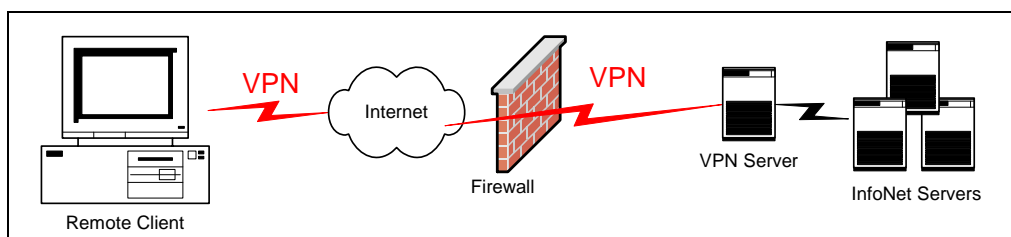
Agencies also enter services provided by staff and volunteers, including direct client services, hotline contacts and outreach efforts such as training, education and system advocacy. Administrative information entered into InfoNet includes details about staff funding sources, which is used to generate reports that reflect grant specific information.

How is the system structured?

Remote users access a centralized database at ICJIA using a web-browser. Data are transmitted between users and the ICJIA database via a high-speed Internet connection. Several levels of security have been built into the system, including password-protected logons and a virtual private network (VPN) that utilizes data encryption to securely transfer data over the Internet.

This centralized system shifts technical responsibility from victim service agencies, which often have little or no resources for information technology, to technical professionals at the ICJIA. Victim service agencies can use InfoNet at no cost; they are responsible only for obtaining a computer, a high-speed Internet connection, and a web-browser.

Diagram of InfoNet System Structure



Who uses InfoNet?

Three types of agencies utilize InfoNet – domestic violence centers, sexual assault centers, and child advocacy centers. All the data are maintained in the same database, but data elements and user interfaces are tailored to the unique needs of each agency type. As of March 2010, 67 domestic violence centers, 37 sexual assault centers and 15 child advocacy centers access InfoNet from nearly 200 sites throughout Illinois. InfoNet is available to ICASA and ICADV member agencies, as well as domestic violence programs that receive grant funds from the Illinois Department of Human Services. In addition, ICJIA has partnered with the Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois to make InfoNet available for child advocacy centers in Illinois.

How do agencies use the data?

InfoNet includes a comprehensive set of reporting tools that facilitate data mining and analysis. These tools include standard reports that meet state and federal reporting requirements, as well as management reports and data filters that assist case tracking and staff management. InfoNet reports are also utilized on a local, regional and state level to identify emerging trends and to target limited resources for victim services where they are most needed.

How much data have been entered in InfoNet to date?

As of March 2010, InfoNet contains more than 12 years of data, totaling more than 660,000 client records and nearly 10 million service contacts.



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**Summary of the Victims of Crime Advisory Group Meeting
Held On July 25, 2000**

In keeping with the Authority's new planning process, the Victims of Crime Advisory Group met on July 25, 2000, to review the priorities, goals, and objectives developed at the recent Criminal Justice Planning Assembly and to begin to develop action steps related to these goals and objectives.

Prior to meeting, Advisory Group members received additional information that helped guide the group as it formulated action steps. In addition, participants received materials from presentations made at the meeting. These materials included:

- Results of a survey sent to all VOCA grantees. The purpose of this survey was to identify the greatest needs of our grantees in providing services to victims.
- Materials describing crime rates and trends and the criminal justice system's response. This information includes a narrative summary of three-year trends at state, regional, and county levels, and then a map that illustrates the 1999 rates for each of Illinois' 102 counties.
- Summary of the written input received from the Authority's solicitation for feedback on the outcomes of the Assembly related to victims of crime.
- Copies of a presentation by Authority staff on victim service programs currently funded by the Authority.

At the meeting, members discussed the reliability of available data. Members agreed that much of what is available is unreliable and that reliability varies among types of agencies and by geographic regions. It was felt that improved data collection would allow service providers and criminal justice agencies to more accurately determine where the greatest demands for service are in order to better target needs and utilize funding more effectively. The group agreed that standardization is needed. They realize, however, that implementing standardized reporting procedures would require a tremendous amount of resources.

The data presentation stimulated conversation on a number of different topics and led to requests for additional information. Members requested maps on elder abuse and additional statistics on crime trends involving this population. In addition, members requested additional information regarding funding of children's services.

During the data presentation, it was noted that male victims of crime receive services less often than female victims. From experience, members identified several reasons they

believe men are less likely to seek services including the idea that men grieve differently and that they tend to seek services later in the process such as when the offender is released. This led to a discussion on how services might need to be targeted in non-traditional ways to meet the needs of this population.

Members also noted that elder abuse victims are often reluctant to seek/utilize services. It was felt that elderly victims are a hidden population as no one is actively looking for them and that many elderly persons do not realize they are victims. While it was felt that education has helped to increase awareness of elder abuse, it was agreed that more outreach is necessary. Many members of the group stated that they would not know whom to contact if they became aware of an elder abuse situation.

Another subject of discussion was children as victims of crime. Members felt that through education/prevention efforts there could be quicker recognition and more accurate assessments by teachers and school administrators of child victimization. The group was also very interested in preventing child victims from becoming abusers themselves. The group requested additional information on this cycle of victimization/perpetration.

The group then discussed how the media could be instrumental in increasing public knowledge of victim services and the plight of victims. The group felt that the media can have a very positive impact on getting information out about available services, helping to identify victims, overcoming myths and misconceptions, and increasing public understanding of the issues faced by victims. It was felt that as of late, the media has shifted away from being sympathetic towards victims to being more sympathetic towards offenders. Recent attention to inmates on death row was cited as an example of this shift away from the victim.

The discussion then focused on how media attention can lead to an increase in disclosure, which in turn can lead to an increase in requests for services. For example, after airing programs on sexual assault or domestic violence, it was noted that hotline calls increase dramatically. It was felt that victim service agencies must be prepared to provide additional services after attention is focused on victimization issues. It was felt that a strong partnership between service providers and the media could help to improve the coverage given to victims and help to prepare service providers for an increase in the need for services after media attention. Members also felt that service providers need to be aware of prevention /education programs taking place in their communities in order to respond effectively to any resulting increases in the need for services.

At the meeting, members of the Advisory Group determined that their priorities, goals, and objectives as detailed in the Victims of Violent Crime section of the booklet entitled "Proceedings of the Criminal Justice Planning Assembly" accurately reflected those developed at the Assembly. Members further agreed that these should continue to be the top priorities for improving the state's response to victims of crime.

The Victims of Crime Advisory Group meeting then focused primarily on its fifth goal, "To strengthen and expand existing services and to develop additional resources for special populations." Members determined funding priorities for victim services programs and developed action steps related to the objectives.

The group determined its funding priorities to be as follows:

1. Continuation of current initiatives;
2. Expansion and strengthening current services; and
3. While the group agreed that new initiatives are needed, members felt that these initiatives should only be considered after the first two priorities are adequately addressed.

Before the group developed action steps for each of the objectives under goal five, a lively and at times difficult discussion ensued as to what constitutes basic services. Defining basic services was one of the objectives set at the Assembly. In the end, the group came to consensus that basic services vary by type of victimization and by population. For example, shelter services would be a basic service for domestic violence victims but would not be a basic service for robbery victims.

The group determined that a victim has a right to the following basic services:

1. Crisis intervention.
2. Advocacy—Legal, criminal justice, personal, and medical.
3. Counseling/Therapy
4. Shelter
5. Case Management
6. Referrals and Information
7. Transportation
8. Compensation assistance and emergency assistance

The group felt that services should be victim-centered, confidential, and appropriate. It was also felt that certain services needed to be available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to these basic services for victims of crime, the group felt that prevention, education, and community outreach were basic services that the community has a right to expect.

After defining basic services, the group then developed action steps for each of the objectives. For the first objective regarding basic services, the group felt that priority should be given to funding current initiatives and also requested information on what other states have done in terms of statewide planning for victim services.

For the second objective of identifying the most effective services and strengthening them, the group felt that victim-centered evaluations of programs were needed and determined this to be a research action step. Members agreed that the evaluations should target impact measures of performance and should utilize methodologies that include

victim input. The group felt that evaluation of innovative, experimental programs should take precedence over evaluation of existing programs.

As was described earlier, the group felt that current initiatives should be expanded and strengthened before new initiatives were funded. In order to strengthen current programs, it was felt that consideration should be given to requesting legislative changes in the VOCA guidelines that would broaden the range of allowable activities to include areas such as program administrative costs. Members also felt it was necessary to identify the tools and resources needed to strengthen existing programs. In order to help determine which services should be expanded, the advisory the group felt it would be necessary to identify agencies with wait lists for services and areas with gaps in services.

The group also felt that funding agencies should make it a policy to provide technical assistance to programs that are performing below expected levels and to discontinue programs that are found to be ineffective even after assistance is provided.

Action steps for the third objective of developing priorities for specialized services after basic services are sufficient included continuing to assess the availability of victim service programs and gaps in services. In addition, the group felt it was necessary to assess and prioritize specialized service needs.

For the fourth objective of identifying additional nontraditional resources to augment existing ones, two policy action steps were developed. The group believes that funding agencies should develop policies for providing technical assistance to grant recipients on developing additional funding sources. Special emphasis should be given to the development of additional funding sources for resource needs such as administrative costs that may not be covered by current funding sources. The second policy step developed was to encourage local government to provide additional financial support to victim service programs.

The final objective was to encourage funding agencies to work together to identify any duplication of efforts, gaps in services, and to use the funds in ways that compliment each other. Towards this end, a research step was developed which expands an earlier research step. This step builds on the research step of assessing the availability of victim service programs and identifying gaps in services and adds identifying any duplication of efforts. Two policy action steps were also developed. The first was for state level funding agencies to coordinate funding efforts in order to maximize resources and ensure victim services are accessible statewide. The group felt that individual funding agencies should establish priority areas and recommend funding levels in light of other initiatives. The second policy recommendation focused on encouraging local funding agencies to coordinate funding efforts in order to maximize the use of available resources.

The group fulfilled its goal of completing the action steps for the objectives related to goal number five and the meeting was then adjourned. The next meeting was tentatively set for September 26, 2000.



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**Summary of the Victims of Crime Advisory Group Meeting
Held On June 27, 2001**

In preparation for the Budget Committee Workshop, the Victims of Crime Advisory Group met on June 27, 2001 to identify and make recommendations on specific program areas for funding related to providing quality victim services. These recommendations, which will be presented later in this document, were based on the approved Criminal Justice Plan and its related action steps.

Prior to meeting, Advisory Group members received additional information that helped guide the group as it formulated its funding recommendations. Participants also received materials from presentations made at the meeting. These materials included:

- The Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois and the Authority Action Plan as approved by Authority Members on June 1, 2001.
- Materials describing victimization indicators and crime victim resources available in Illinois. This information had been previously presented to the group but was included to refresh members and to bring new members of the group up to speed as the group determined areas of need for funding.
- An overview of the use of VOCA funds administered by the Authority by program type.
- An analysis of counties lacking crime victim resources.
- Authority Resolution #2 - Grant Making Principles
- VOCA and VAWA Fact Sheets

The meeting began with an overview of the planning process undertaken by the Authority and the current status of the plan and its related action steps. The update to the group included information regarding the modification to the language regarding the importance of exploring the scope of a system of recourse and the need to evaluate the status of services presently available to victims in Illinois.

After the overview of the planning process, staff reviewed the information on crime trends and victimization indicators. This information had previously been presented to the group and was just to refresh their recollection as they proceeded to determine funding areas.

Staff then gave a brief overview of how VOCA funds have been used for the most recent 12-month reporting period. The report provided a snapshot of who is receiving VOCA

funded services and the types of services they are using by program type. Over the past 12 months, nearly 72,000 new victims and 67,000 on-going victims received services. Due to the fact that the Authority is currently running programs out of four federal fiscal years, it is difficult to portray an accurate picture of the dollars going to each program area. However, from FFY97-FFY99, VOCA funds were used to target specific underserved populations, including 11 percent for children, 2.4 percent for elderly, 1.4 percent for non-English speaking, and .5 percent for hearing impaired. The majority of victims received services from a general violent crime victim assistance program such as a prosecutor based victim assistance program or from an Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence program.

Between FFY97 and FFY01, VOCA funds have averaged \$13.7 million per year. As the VOCA funds administered by the Authority are only a small portion of the funds available in Illinois for victim services, staff presented information on other state level funds available for the provision of services to victims. In addition to the victim service programs funded by the Authority with VOCA funds, the Authority also provides funding for victim services through its Violence Against Women Act funds (average of \$5 million per year since FFY96), Byrne funds (forensic interviewers for children's advocacy centers), and with General Revenue funds for four pilot Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs.

In addition to the Authority, three other state agencies are responsible for administering the majority of victim services funds in Illinois: the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), the Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Attorney General's Office (AGO). Staff presented an overview of the current spending plans for these three agencies.

For SFY02, DCFS requested and received \$33 million for counseling services for children. In addition, \$400,000 in Children's Justice Act Funds is available for planning and policy development related to treatment of child sexual abuse victims. In SFY01, DCFS made over \$2 million dollars in grants to child advocacy centers and the recommended budget for FY2002 is \$3.3 million, a 63.2 percent increase, which includes \$540,000 in additional funding for the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center.

The DHS also provides a substantial amount of funding for victim services. In SFY00, DHS provided \$21.5 million for domestic violence services through General Revenue funds, Domestic Violence Shelter and Service funds, and Family Violence Prevention and Services Act funds. The Department also made \$5.5 million available to sexual assault programs and administered \$2.1 million in VAWA Prevention Funds.

The AGO administers the state's victim assistance funds, through the Violent Crime Victim Assistance program. As the AGO is committed to the provision of core services, current applicants receive first consideration for funding. Funding priorities for remaining dollars are generally determined by the Attorney General and the fund's Advisory Commission. In recent years, the AGO has targeted these funds for the establishment of new prosecutor-based victim assistance programs and children's advocacy centers. In

FFY01, five new applicants received funding, of which four were children's advocacy centers and one was a prosecutor-based victim assistance program.

In SFY01, 72 counties received over \$6 million for victim services from this fund. Of this, over \$1 million went to child victimization programs, \$500,000 to community based victim assistance programs, \$1.7 million to family violence programs, over \$300,000 to police based victim assistance, \$1.2 million to prosecutor based programs, \$350,000 to senior programs, and \$680,000 to sexual assault programs.

In addition to these three state agencies, the Illinois Court of Claims provides funding for crime victim assistance through its administration of Illinois' VOCA Compensation funds, which totaled \$4.9 million in FY01.

Participants of the group were cautioned that this information only gives a partial picture as a considerable amount of money is being spent on victim services in Illinois from other sources such as the United Way, private fund raising, direct federal grants, corporate sponsorships, and local government.

After identifying the dollars available from state agencies for victim services, staff presented an analysis of gaps in services. In general, counties lacking the most resources are located in an area that begins near the state line just south of East St. Louis and goes to the southern tip of the state and then expands north toward Terre Haute, Indiana. Four principle types of gaps in services were identified and discussed including: counties without victim assistance programs, counties without domestic violence services, counties without adult sexual assault services, and counties without children's advocacy center services or children's services through ICASA. It should be noted that the analysis only looked at counties without these services and did not look at the depth of services or the needs of counties that had some level of these services. In addition to the aforementioned gaps, participants also discussed gaps in services for specific populations such as the elderly, disabled, children, and non-English speaking victims.

An analysis by county shows that an area in west central Illinois, two northern counties, and several southeast counties do not have victim assistance programs in their jurisdictions. The top four counties without victim assistance programs in order of the number of violent crime index offenses are Fulton, Coles, Saline, and Iroquois.

Participants discussed the challenges of getting state's attorneys to be receptive to implementing a victim assistance program and felt that for some counties it might be easier to work with the local sheriff's department to begin a law enforcement-based victim assistance program for the county. Participants also discussed the possible need for certain counties to have victim assistance programs in juvenile court. However, members felt that most counties that would benefit from such a program already had them and that those counties that did not have specialized juvenile victim assistance programs are probably adequately serving them through general victim assistance staff.

In terms of counties without domestic violence programs, eight counties had been identified as not having services. However, ICADV provided updated information that four of those counties now have satellite services available. Counties without domestic violence services are Macoupin, Ford, Clark, and Union. Of the four counties, Macoupin had the largest number of reported offenses and the largest number of orders of protection issued. Members noted that Macoupin does have a strong public health department that meets some victim needs.

The analysis by staff found that twenty-three counties do not have sexual assault services. These include several counties in the northwest, a few counties on the west state line north of St. Louis, several southeast counties, and two counties in east central Illinois. McLean, McHenry, DeKalb, Knox, and Fulton counties were the top four counties without services based on the number of reported offenses. Participants noted that a local non-ICASA service provider was meeting some of the need in DeKalb. Members of the group acknowledged that the southern counties required alternate types of service delivery due to its rural client population being low income and minorities. It was noted that Southern Illinois University has expressed interest in serving some of the communities but that funding is an issue.

Next, participants looked at an analysis of counties that do not have either a children's advocacy center (CAC) or a children's program through ICASA. While this analysis did show that a few areas of the state seemed to be lacking resources for these victims, it did not include services provided by DCFS. Therefore, the needs in these areas may be sufficiently met through DCFS.

Areas without CAC/ICASA children's services include the northwest area of the state along the west state line from central Illinois to its southern tip, and also along the west state line in the southern half of the state. In total, 33 counties are not served by a CAC or ICASA, however, it should be noted that very few of these counties would qualify for DCFS funding given their reported offense rate as they need to have at least one hundred verified cases. DCFS did note that it was exploring the idea of revising the minimum number required. The top counties without such services are Madison (139) cases and Vermilion (42 cases). It was noted by DCFS that the multidisciplinary team in Madison County feels that they don't have a need for a center, however, this attitude may be changing.

Members then discussed the problems related to children that are not involved in the court system who may not be receiving services. It was noted that ICASA children's programs provide services to many children who for a myriad of reasons are not involved in the system. In addition, some of the CACs provide services such as crisis intervention and counseling to children who are not going through the criminal justice process.

From the discussion on children, members then moved on to discussing other underserved populations such as the elderly. The Authority currently funds two elder abuse programs. The Department of Aging provides the majority of elder abuse services. While a listing of the locations of such services was not available, the representative from

the Department on Aging provided insight into areas of the state that may be lacking resources. Most programs are currently in the northern portion of the state. However, statistics show that counties with the highest proportion of persons at least 60 years of age tend to be clustered in the southeast region of the state with a string of counties along the Illinois River. These counties were also more likely to have higher rates of elder abuse cases than the statewide rate. It was also noted that the population percentage of those 60 to 80 years of age would be increasing. Participants discussed that the elderly generally do not cross state lines in the southern region of the state to receive services as Illinois has more intensive investigation process and related services than its surrounding states.

Similar to senior population patterns, counties with high concentrations of disabled persons were mostly clustered in the southeast corner of the state with a few counties also found near the Illinois River. Members of the group felt that the disabled are also underserved. Members felt that this group faced many of the same issues and challenges as the elderly and that the provision of services by service providers is difficult due to access issues.

Members then turned their attention to counties having heavy concentrations of persons who do not speak English, most of whom are located near the Chicago Metro Area. In fact, only five counties, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, and Kendall have at least one percent of their population that do not speak English. It should be noted that the figures were based on 1990 census figures and may have changed substantially. In addition, members discussed that certain communities in the state have high concentrations of non-English speaking persons such as migrant workers.

Next, staff provided an overview of the VOCA and VAWA dollars available and the requirements/restrictions attached to each grant program. An explanation of cores (those programs that began with VOCA funds prior to FFY97) and non-cores (those programs that began with FFY97 or FFY98 funds) and their staggered funding cycles was also given. The group had previously reviewed the approved funding priorities for victim services, which are as follows:

1. Continue current victim service initiatives;
2. Provide victim services to underserved or unserved areas.
3. Expand and strengthen current services; and
4. Implement new victim service initiatives after the first three funding recommendations are adequately addressed.

The group was informed that the Authority had approved continuation of all VOCA programs for a one-year period, which covered the first recommended funding priority. Members were then presented with a table that showed how VOCA dollars were allocated for FFY00 and FFY01. The chart showed the amounts for cores and non-cores and the end dates for programs funded in that particular fiscal year. The group was also given an estimate of \$13.7 million being available in FFY02. This estimate was based on

the fact that between FFY97-FFY01, VOCA funds averaged \$13.7 million per year. The table was as follows:

Current Allocation of VOCA Funds for FFY00-FFY02

FFY	Amount Available For Grants	Cores	Non-Cores	Unallocated
00	\$14.7 million	\$6.5 million Programs carried through 6/01	\$6.7 million Programs carried through 6/02	\$0
01	\$14.6 million	\$6.5 million Programs carried through 6/02	\$0	\$7.1 million
02	\$13.7 million*	\$0	\$0	\$13.7 million*

*Estimate

During the discussion on the difference between core and non-core programs, the group agreed that all current initiatives should be considered core programs. The group is therefore recommending that the Authority remove the distinction between cores and non-cores and considered all current initiatives to be core programs. Any new initiatives begun after this point would not be considered cores.

Based on the aforementioned table, the group discussed possible scenarios for the use of unallocated FFY01 and FFY02 VOCA funds. It is the Advisory Group's recommendation that the remaining \$7.1 million in FFY01 funds be used for the second priority of providing victim services to underserved or unserved areas and then to the third priority of expanding and strengthening current services. Based on the life of the funds and the time necessary to develop and implement new programs, the group recommended that these new initiatives be funded for a 24-month period.

The group further recommended that FFY02 be used to fund all core programs (based on the recommended revision to the definition of core programs) for a twelve-month period. This would mean that funding for all programs, those currently funded and those new programs that would begin with FFY01 money, would end in June 2003. The Group's recommendation is summarized in the table below:

Recommended Use of VOCA Funds for FFY01 and FFY02

FFY	Amount Available For Grants	VOCA Funding and Program End Dates		
		Cores	Non-Cores	New Initiatives
00	\$14.7 million	\$6.5 million Programs carried through 6/01	\$6.7 million Programs carried through 6/02	\$0
01	\$14.6 million	\$6.5 million Programs carried through 6/02	\$0	\$7.1 million Programs carried through 6/03
02	\$13.7 million*	\$13.2 million** Programs carried through 6/03		Any remaining dollars

*Estimate

** Based on recommended revised definition of core

After determining its recommendation for the use of the VOCA unallocated funds towards current initiatives and new programs, the Advisory Group then went on to discuss unmet needs and priority areas. Members first discussed the issue of depth versus breadth of services. It was noted that while services may be available in a particular area, it does not mean that there is sufficient capacity to provide the depth of services to all whom may need them. While members felt that additional funding was needed to improve both the breadth and depth of services in the state, the group still agreed that first priority should be given to breadth, which was given higher priority in the state plan. Members felt it was imperative to consider the cost-effectiveness of programs in areas where gaps exist and also to considering committing resources only to those that can spend it within the time frame necessary.

Discussion then centered on the need for more children's services in the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse and the need for more services for the elderly and the disabled. These themes were heard throughout the discussions on the priorities for these three program areas.

The group discussed gaps in prosecutor-based victim assistance programs. Members agreed that victim assistance programs were a good way of providing services to a wide range of victims at a minimal cost. The AGO informed the group that two new programs in Union and Shelby Counties would be funded through the AGO beginning July 2001. Based on the analysis provided earlier, Member's recommended that funding be made available to the top four or five counties without victim assistance programs based on the number of reported offenses. If a prosecutor was not receptive in any of those counties, Members felt that sheriff-based victim assistance programs would be a viable option. It

was also discussed that law-enforcement based programs such as those through a sheriff's department would reach victims whose cases may never reach the prosecution stage. Members went on to agree that funding for juvenile victim assistance programs was not a priority at this time based on their previous discussions.

As the discussion moved to gaps in domestic violence services, the issue of the lack of children's services, especially in the area of counseling, was raised again. Some members of the group felt that the need for more children's services should come before the need for programs in areas without services. However, the group reached consensus that funding should be made available for a program in Macoupin County and that the remaining three counties were not a priority at this time based on input from ICADV. The discussion on the need for more children's services was tabled for further discussion until later in the meeting when depth of services would be addressed.

From domestic violence, members went on to look at the need for new sexual assault programs in unserved areas of the state. Based on offense rates, the group determined that it would recommend that funding be made available to start two or three new programs. Members agreed that McLean and McHenry needed programs as they had the highest reported offense rates. Technically, McLean County does have a sexual assault center, however, it has had serious problems in providing services and victims have difficulty accessing services. DeKalb County, who ranked third, does have sexual assault services available from a non- ICASA sexual assault provider and it was felt that the services provided were sufficient for the area. As such, Members would also like consideration given to Knox County who ranked fourth.

The group then moved on to the need for additional child abuse services in unserved counties. DCFS noted that they fund primarily coordination and case management. Members asked how forensic interviewing was funded by DCFS to which the reply was that DCFS does provide funding but that it is limited. It was noted that the Authority has used Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds for forensic interviewing. The group was also advised that the VOCA Federal Guidelines do not permit the use of VOCA funds for forensic interviews and that case management, crisis intervention, criminal justice advocacy, and counseling were CAC services that could be funded with VOCA dollars. Thought was given to the need to find other resources for the interviews.

Discussion then centered on the need to look not only at offense rates when determining funding priorities, but to also give consideration to which counties are really ready to implement a CAC. It was felt that timing was important for developing new CACs as many counties are still developing protocols or are in the initial stages of implementing them. As the number of CACs has nearly doubled over the last two years from 16 centers to 30 centers, members of the group discussed that many of these centers are still in a start-up mode and may not be ready to expand their services.

Considerable discussion ensued on the need for breadth versus depth in terms of CAC services. This discussion related back to the need to ensure that counties were ready to develop a CAC, and on the needs of existing CACs, in particular newer centers that do

not have the resources to provide basic services. The Advisory Group came to consensus and is recommending that baseline services be funded first for all existing centers before implementing any new centers or providing depth to more developed centers. DCFS was asked to supply a list of the start of operations dates and DCFS funding levels by service type for each of the centers. Members felt that this information would be helpful in further determining the allocation of funds to address depth and breadth issues. As of the writing of this summary, the information requested had not been received.

This discussion on breadth and depth then led to further discussion on the critical need for increased services for children across the board in terms of sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse service programs. Members noted that many programs have operated for a long time without children's services or with very limited services. Members felt that services for children were the key to preventing problems in the future. The group recommended that funds be allocated to increase the depth of services available to children in all three areas: domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse.

Other areas discussed in terms of depth were the need for more services for survivors of homicide. It was felt that often times a homicide occurs in a community where there are no homicide counseling services. As a full-time counselor would not be needed due to the low volume of cases, members suggested having a fund and list of qualified counselors available for use by counties on an as-needed basis.

Based on earlier discussion, the Group recommended that funds be allocated for elder abuse services. It was felt that this population was in dire need of services. The group agreed that the southern portion of the state should receive the highest priority for funds based on its percentage of elderly persons; the fact that most services are current located in the northern part of the state; and that offense rates in this area are generally higher than statewide rates.

Finally, the Advisory Group considered the needs of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim Assistance Program. Increased services for non-English speaking clients, specifically Polish and Spanish-speaking victims and for fatality cases in traffic court that are not being charged in criminal court were identified as the most needed. At this time, the program does not have any staff providing services in Polish, nor does it have any staff in traffic court. The group agreed that these were critical needs and as such recommended that funds be made available for these services.

In summary the Victims of Crime Advisory Group recommended that:

- All current initiatives be considered core grants;
- Funds be used to increase the breadth of services to the elderly especially in the southeast portion of the state;
- Funds be allocated for 3 or 4 new prosecutor or law enforcement-based victim assistance programs in unserved counties;
- Funds be made available to implement a domestic violence program in Macoupin County;

- Funding for 2 or 3 new sexual assault centers be allocated;
- Children's Advocacy Centers receive funding for breadth issues with priority going toward ensuring that a minimal level of services are available at all existing centers before implementing new programs;
- That funds be used to increase the depth of services to children in the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse; and that
- Funds be allocated to the Cook County's Victim Assistance Program for services to non-English speaking clients and for services in traffic court.

All of the recommendations fit with in the approved Criminal Justice Plan. After an analysis by staff based on available funds and the average cost of implementing similar programs, it appears that sufficient resources are available for all of the aforementioned recommendations.



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Victims of Violent Crime Workgroup

Workgroup participants in the Victims of Violent Crime workshop identified a number of critical issues facing the criminal justice system and victim service providers. The group consisted of representatives from prosecution, law enforcement, probation and parole services, various victim service agencies, and several state agencies. The group discussed a variety of issues and topics related to the system's response to victims. The group then identified and prioritized these issues and developed goals and objectives to address them.

Critical Issues Identified

- Additional Data Collection Needs

Workgroup participants discussed the data presented and identified gaps in the information available. They discussed the need for additional types of data in order to make informed decisions about service needs and policy changes. Participants felt that available data was insufficient in terms of victimization trends and service needs. Additional data was also needed to determine the impact of services and to identify the most effective services. The participants noted that three types of data would be particularly useful to them and to other personnel in the system as they seek ways to improve the provision of services and the criminal justice system's response to victims of crime. These included expanded Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data, a victimization survey, and tracking case decisions.

Participants in the workgroup felt that UCR data needed to include more information about the victim such as age, race, and relationship to offender. Discussants were also interested in collecting data related to children who may have witnessed the crime. Currently, Illinois UCR data related to victim information is extremely limited. Without this information, the group felt that it is difficult to accurately assess who victims are and what their needs might be. For example, it was noted that UCR data does not distinguish between child and adult victims of sexual assault. This inability to distinguish the age of the victim makes it difficult to make decisions about where to place resources.

Discussants felt there is a need for a victimization survey specific to Illinois. Participants felt such information was necessary to more accurately capture victimization rates in Illinois, as many victims never report, and to find out more about why they do not report. The group also felt a victimization survey would allow service providers and criminal justice professionals to better understand victim's perceptions of services and treatment by the system.

The group also felt data related to decisions made at both the law enforcement and prosecution levels were needed. Participants agreed that case-level information such as why an offender was not arrested, why charges were not filed, or why the charges filed were selected needs to be collected. It was felt that this information would provide insight on reasons for these outcomes. For example, what makes an arrest more likely to result in charges being filed? Or why do some charges result in convictions while others do not? What circumstances increase the potential for a case to be dismissed?

Participants in the group were cognizant of the fact that while additional data collection was needed, that the collection of such data would have an impact on the system. Group members acknowledged that increased workloads from additional data collection could not only lessen time available for service provision, but also increase the likelihood of inaccurate data. Thus, careful planning for these foreseen hardships is essential before designating additional responsibilities.

Participants also noted that data collection by service providers and criminal justice agencies need to be coordinated to reduce duplication of efforts and to collect data that benefits as many as possible. Discussion also took place in regard to the fact that users must be able to extract what they need from what is being collected so that it is as useful and as reliable as possible. The final point discussed in terms of data collection was the need for agencies to share data whenever possible so the system can be more effective.

- Training

Participants of the victims of violent crime workgroup felt strongly that additional training was necessary for all persons in the criminal justice system and for victim service providers. Members of the group felt training for all entities should incorporate a victim focus when developing the curriculum. Members of the group commented that such training was necessary in order to treat victims with sensitivity and compassion and to insure their rights are being met.

The group also felt those who need the training the most are often the ones who do not receive it. It was noted that officers and prosecutors frequently do not attend victim specific training when given the choice to attend one in another area. It was felt that by including a victim-perspective in all training, criminal justice professionals would be more likely to receive the necessary information and training to effectively respond to victims.

In addition to training for individual entities based on their roles in the system, the group felt that balanced, multidisciplinary training is needed for all professions in the criminal justice system. Multi-disciplinary training was recognized as a way to help professionals from different parts of the system work more effectively together and to allow the parties involved to better understand each other's roles in the system and how they effect victims.

Participants felt training should be provided before individuals enter their profession through curriculum requirements. The group agreed training should be on an ongoing basis to provide reinforcement of what was previously learned, to expand their knowledge, and to acquire new information as it becomes available.

The group felt training should also be sensitive to the culture and context of the community in which it is being presented. They felt this is especially important when working with underserved communities such as minorities and residents of rural geographic areas.

- Collaboration Among Members of the Criminal Justice System and Victim Service Providers

Collaboration was identified as a critical need within victim services and the criminal justice system. Participants agreed it was necessary to improve the system's response to victims. Participants also felt that collaboration would allow limited resources to be used more effectively by ensuring that any duplication of efforts was minimized. Members of the group acknowledged that true collaboration could not happen without buy-in from the heads of the agencies. Members of the group felt those in leadership positions must make the commitment to improving the system's response to victims a priority and must reinforce this priority through their protocols, actions, and words.

Incentives for collaboration were also discussed. Some participants thought grants should require collaboration and others felt additional resources were needed for the system to collaborate better. Others stated that the addition of resources or grant requirements should not be what induces collaboration. They felt collaboration should be an inherent part of the system's philosophy and the incentive should be to improve its response to victims.

Discussion also centered on the need for funders to collaborate in their efforts to make the best use of limited resources. Collaboration would allow for more creative uses of available resources, help to avoid duplication of services, and would allow funders to better determine gaps in services. Some of the participants also called for uniform grant reporting requirements and felt collaboration among funding agencies could help with this problem.

Members of the group also felt service providers needed to collaborate with each other for many of the same reasons as funding agencies. It was felt that collaboration on the part of service providers would allow for less duplication of services and a more coordinated effort in servicing victims. It was also felt that this collaboration might alleviate competition among service providers for funding and territories.

- System Accountability

Participants in the workshops agreed upon the need for the system to be more accountable to victims and the community at large. Three primary issues were identified:

the lack of awareness of victims' rights by criminal justice professionals and victims themselves, the lack of recourse for victims who believe their rights have been violated, and the need to hold the system accountable for its actions.

Participants felt that persons in the system were often unaware of the specific rights of victims. It was brought up that often personnel in the system do not know how to implement rights, such as the right to be notified of post-conviction hearing dates, or who is responsible for ensuring that these rights are met. It was also felt that victims are often unaware of their rights or how to enact them. Participants discussed the need to equally inform victims of their rights in much the same way that offenders are as they proceed through the system. The group felt training for professionals and additional means of informing victims of their rights were necessary.

Discussion ensued on the fact that victims have no means of recourse when they believe their rights have been violated. While a bill of rights exists for victims in Illinois, there is no method of addressing violations of those rights. Ideas were suggested such as the need for a statewide review board, but participants felt when and how such a board would be used would need to be discussed at length.

In addition to the need to develop a means of recourse for violation of victims' rights, participants in the discussion group felt the system needed to be held accountable in other ways. Members of the group believe information on arrest and charging decisions is important to ensure that the system is accountable for its actions. It was felt that by reporting this information, prosecutorial and law enforcement discretion could be monitored and these entities could then be held accountable for their actions.

- Service Needs

Services for victims were identified as a critical issue. Participants discussed the need to enhance basic services. It was felt that strengthening and expanding basic services would help improve the system's response to victims and their families. The group discussed the need to reinforce the infrastructure of what is currently being provided. They felt that opportunities for higher salaries, training, and funding for materials and equipment needs would help to improve the overall quality of services being provided.

Participants also discussed the need for more services to populations with special needs such as those in rural areas, the elderly, children, female offenders, and non-English speaking victims. There was a great deal of discussion as to what constituted basic services and what was meant by services for special populations. For example, participants disagreed as to whether children should be considered as a special population since they have been receiving services for quite some time or whether they were included in the basic services category.

Participants felt that the system and services providers are doing a number of things well, but most agreed that current services needed to be foundationally solid before expansion took place. Although the group felt that additional services are needed for special

populations, most felt that additional services should not be implemented unless basic services for existing programs are sufficient. Several members felt that funders shouldn't put pressure on service providers to expand services but should instead allow them to strengthen what exists.

Members of the group talked about the needs of children as victims of and witnesses to crimes. Participants agreed that children have special needs in responding to victimization experiences and therefore need specialized services. It was noted that children are often victimized by another member of their household and that this makes the provision of services more difficult. It was noted that the immediate safety and necessary needs of children must be addressed before helping them deal with experiences of victimization. Thus, more collaboration is needed between the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS), child advocacy centers, and other victim service agencies working with children so that all service needs can be effectively coordinated.

Although members felt that services to children should be a priority, a number of members wanted to ensure that basic services are available for all age groups.

Participants also discussed the unique challenges facing victims and service providers in rural areas. Participants discussed issues such as geographic isolation, the closeness of community members, and the fear of outside support as unique issues facing victims from rural areas.

During the course of the discussion, the group identified a number of barriers to services:

- Child care services for children of victims while they receive services.
- Gender difference between victim/service provider for crimes of a sensitive nature.
- A lack of housing options.
- Familiarity of residents in rural areas.
- Lack of transportation in rural areas.
- Some victims do not desire service from the criminal justice system.

Several discussants noted that the expansion and strengthening of services should not be limited to those service providers within the criminal justice system. The advantages of external victim services were discussed, such as the fact that many victims do not report crimes and never enter the system, so they are not eligible for the services the system provides. It was also noted that external advocates can be used as a means of monitoring the response of the criminal justice system to victims of crime.

The group noted that is important to build upon services known to be effective. These services need to be identified among all providers, coordinated to ensure they are complementing each other, and additional resources used to strengthen these services.

Priority Issues

The group felt that the criminal justice system needs to shift its focus so it is more victim oriented. In terms of priority issues, workgroup participants felt that collaboration was the key to addressing many of the issues identified. However, participants felt real collaboration is not easily achieved and working to ensure the system and service providers are working together to improve the system was a major priority. The group believes community members and other professionals such as health care providers and schools also need to be involved.

Training was seen as a priority in all areas of the system. Without training, it was felt that current training for system professionals does not sufficiently address the needs and rights of victims. The group agreed that multidisciplinary training was essential to understanding each other's roles.

The need to hold the system accountable for its actions was identified as a priority. It was felt that victims and the community needed to have a means of recourse if the system wasn't responding appropriately or effectively.

Participants in the workshop felt that additional data collection was a priority. Without additional data, it is difficult to make well-informed decisions regarding victim services and needs.

The final priority area identified was the need for basic and specialized services for victims of crime and their families. It was felt that it was important to strengthen what was being done well, but expansion of basic and specialized services is also needed.

Goals

The overarching goal identified by the Victims of Violent Crime Workgroup was to foster a paradigm shift to encourage the system to be more responsive to victims. It was felt the system as a whole needed to be more focused on the victim. While much is being done well, participants identified a number of ways to improve the system. Participants want to encourage the continuation of programs and policies that have been proven to be effective and to use them as models. It was felt that the paradigm shift needed to start with those in leadership roles and it must be actively encouraged and taught to all members of the system.

Specific goals for the group included making the system more accountable, enhanced data collection, training for all members of the criminal justice system and victim service providers, strengthening and expanding victim services, and collaboration among those involved with victims of crime.

Members of the workgroup believe that increasing the accountability of the criminal justice system will help ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community. To meet the goal of accountability, participants feel that the following needs to be done:

- Collect data related to decisions made at both the law enforcement and prosecution levels.
- Develop a strategy to ensure victims are informed of available services and educated about their rights.
- Develop a system of recourse for victims who feel their rights have been violated.
- Educate the public and criminal justice professionals about victims' rights and victim services available.

Participants also want to improve and expand training to all professionals that work with victims. The workgroup identified the need to:

- Develop or revise training for all criminal justice professionals to include a victim perspective.
- Develop training that is tailored to the context of the community and its populations.
- Provide training for new professionals as well as experienced and seasoned professionals to improve their response to victims.

Another goal of the workgroup was to improve data collection efforts to better target needs throughout the state. Specifically, members felt that it was necessary to:

- Improve the utility of UCR data.
- Conduct a victimization survey in Illinois.
- Increase accessibility of data to other agencies (while maintaining confidentiality).
- Identify ways to provide data collection assistance to relieve the burden of extra work.

The need to increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel and other professionals that work with victims was identified as a goal. In order to collaborate more effectively, participants agreed it was necessary to:

- Develop training on how to effectively collaborate.
- Identify ways for all victim professionals to gain an increased understanding of other agencies' goals and perspectives.
- Promote buy-in from top-level agency employees.
- Develop policies of institutionalized collaboration that include all levels of personnel within agencies.

The final goal identified by the group was to strengthen and expand existing services and to develop additional services for special populations. In order to do so, the workgroup believe it is necessary to:

- Define what is meant by basic and specialized services.
- Identify services that are most effective and strengthen them.
- Develop priorities for specialized services after existing services are fully sufficient.
- Identify additional non-traditional resources to augment existing ones.
- Encourage funding agencies to work together to identify any duplication of efforts and gaps in services and to also use the funds in ways so they compliment each other.

All in all, workgroup participants felt that much was being done well, but the achievement of the above listed goals would enable the criminal justice system and victim service providers to be more responsive to victims of violent crime.



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Goals and Objectives of Victims of Crime Workgroup

The overarching goal identified by the Victims of Violent Crime Workgroup was to foster a paradigm shift to encourage the criminal justice system to be more responsive to victims. It was felt that the system as a whole should be more focused on the victim. While many responses and services have been effective, participants identified a number of efforts to help improve the criminal justice system and the provision of services to victims. Toward this end, the group identified the following goals and objectives:

1. Increase the accountability of the criminal justice system to ensure that the system meets its responsibilities to victims and the community. To meet the goal of accountability, Assembly participants felt that it was important to:

- Collect data related to decisions made at both the law enforcement and prosecution levels.
- Develop a strategy to ensure victims are informed of their rights and of the services available to them.
- Develop a system of recourse for victims who feel their rights have been violated.
- Educate the public and criminal justice professionals about victims' rights and victim services available.

2. Improve and expand training to all professionals working with victims. The workgroup identified the need to:

- Develop or revise training for criminal justice professionals to include a victim perspective.
- Develop multidisciplinary training for criminal justice professionals to help them understand each other's roles and responsibilities as they pertain to victims.
- Develop training tailored to the context of the community and its populations.
- Develop training programs for new professionals as well as experienced professionals.

3. Improve data collection efforts to better target needs throughout the state. Specifically, members determined it was necessary to:

- Improve utility of Uniform Crime Report data.
- Conduct a victimization survey in Illinois.
- Increase data accessibility while maintaining confidentiality.
- Identify data collection strategies.

Goals and Objectives of Victims of Crime Workgroup

4. Increase collaboration among criminal justice personnel and other professionals who work with victims. In order to collaborate more effectively, participants agreed it was necessary to:

- Develop training on how to effectively collaborate
- Identify ways for all victim professionals to gain an increased understanding of other agencies' goals and perspectives.
- Develop policies of institutionalized collaboration among all levels of personnel within agencies.
- Promote commitment and collaboration from top-level agency employees.

5. Strengthen and expand existing services, as well as develop additional services for special populations. To do so, the workgroup believed it was necessary to:

- Define what is meant by basic services.
- Identify the most effective services and strengthen them.
- Develop priorities for specialized services after basic services are fully sufficient.
- Identify additional nontraditional resources to augment existing ones.
- Encourage funding agencies to work together to identify any duplication of efforts and gaps in services, and also to use the funds in ways that compliment each other.