

# IL Annual State Performance Report

## Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program

Reporting Period: [Oct 1, 2018 to Sept 30, 2019]

*This aggregated data is self-reported by the grantees and subgrantees in each state/territory.*

<b>OVC VOCA Assistance Funds</b>				
	<b>2016-VA-GX-0027</b>	<b>2017-VA-GX-0048</b>	<b>2018-V2-GX-0070</b>	<b>2019-V2-GX-0024</b>
<b>Federal Award Amount</b>	\$87,163,624.00	\$71,746,088.00	\$128,771,417.00	\$86,235,200.00
<b>Total Amount of Subawards</b>	\$75,281,136.00	\$58,681,320.00	\$18,320,794.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	88	27	43	0
<b>Administrative Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Training Funds Amount</b>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Balance Remaining</b>	\$11,882,488.00	\$13,064,768.00	\$110,450,623.00	\$86,235,200.00

<b>Subgrantee Organization Type</b>				
<small>The total number of subgrants represents all subgrants funded across all federal awards active during the reporting period. The number is not unique as there are subgrantee organizations that are continuously funded from each federal award.</small>				
<b>Type of Organization</b>	<b>2016-VA-GX-0027</b>	<b>2017-VA-GX-0048</b>	<b>2018-V2-GX-0070</b>	<b>2019-V2-GX-0024</b>
<b>Government Agencies Only</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
Corrections	0	0	0	0
Courts	0	0	2	0
Juvenile Justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	4	0	3	0
Prosecutor	13	0	10	0
Other	6	1	2	0
<b>Nonprofit Organization Only</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	21	1	14	0
Coalition (e.g., state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition)	2	1	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence Organization	3	9	1	0
Faith-based Organization	3	2	0	0
Organization Provides Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Services	4	1	1	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	5	0	2	0

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool (PMT)

Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Multiservice agency	11	4	6	0
Other	16	8	2	0
<b>Federally Recognized Tribal Governments, Agencies, and Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Child Abuse Service organization (e.g., child advocacy center)	0	0	0	0
Court	0	0	0	0
Domestic and Family Violence organization	0	0	0	0
Faith-based organization	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Organization provides domestic and family violence and sexual assault services	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault Services organization (e.g., rape crisis center)	0	0	0	0
Other justice-based agency	0	0	0	0
Other agency that is NOT justice-based (e.g., human services, health, education)	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for a specific traditionally underserved community	0	0	0	0
Organization by and/or for underserved victims of crime (e.g., drunk driving, homicide, elder abuse)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Campus Organizations Only</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Campus-based victims services	0	0	0	0
Law enforcement	0	0	0	0
Physical or mental health service program	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Number of Subawards</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>

\*This number is not unique across fiscal years as there are subgrantee organizations that are funded from multiple federal awards.

<b>Subaward Purpose</b> A single SAR can select multiple purposes. Numbers are not unique				
	2016-VA-GX-0027	2017-VA-GX-0048	2018-V2-GX-0070	2019-V2-GX-0024

Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool ( PMT )

A. Continue a VOCA-funded victim project funded in a previous year	45	25	41	0
B. Expand or enhance an existing project not funded by VOCA in the previous year	32	0	1	0
C. Start up a new victim services project	11	2	1	0
D. Start up a new <b>Native American</b> victim services project	0	0	0	0
E. Expand or enhance an existing <b>Native American</b> project	0	0	0	0

**VOCA and Match Funds**

A single SAR can select multiple service types. Numbers are not unique

	2016-VA-GX-0027	2017-VA-GX-0048	2018-V2-GX-0070	2019-V2-GX-0024
A.INFORMATION & REFERRAL	75	17	42	0
B.PERSONAL ADVOCACY/ACCOMPANIMENT	60	14	37	0
C.EMOTIONAL SUPPORT OR SAFETY SERVICES	66	15	33	0
D.SHELTER/HOUSING SERVICES	20	12	18	0
E.CRIMINAL/CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSISTANCE	73	18	39	0
F. ASSISTANCE IN FILING COMPENSATION CLAIMS	88	27	43	0

**Priority and Underserved Requirements**

Priority Area	2016-VA-GX-0027	2017-VA-GX-0048	2018-V2-GX-0070	2019-V2-GX-0024
<b>Child Abuse</b>				
Total Amount	\$19,833,929.00	\$7,687,373.00	\$5,524,037.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	23.00 %	11.00 %	4.00 %	
<b>Domestic and Family Violence</b>				
Total Amount	\$25,918,068.00	\$30,975,082.00	\$1,157,960.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	30.00 %	43.00 %	1.00 %	
<b>Sexual Assault</b>				
Total Amount	\$15,563,006.00	\$18,782,660.00	\$586,355.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	18.00 %	26.00 %	0.00 %	
<b>Underserved</b>				
Total Amount	\$13,945,608.00	\$894,955.00	\$10,955,147.00	\$0.00
% of Total Federal Award	16.00 %	1.00 %	9.00 %	

**Budget and Staffing**

Staffing Information	2016-VA-GX-0027	2017-VA-GX-0048	2018-V2-GX-0070	2019-V2-GX-0024
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Office for Victims of Crime - Performance Measurement Tool ( PMT )

Total number of paid staff for all subgrantee victimization program and/or services	1786.16	1009	312
Number of staff hours funded through this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1014179.16	866284	1103871
Total number of volunteer staff supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	19562	1087	3817
Number of volunteer hours supporting the work of this VOCA award (plus match) for subgrantee's victimization programs and/or services	1099183	153413	105956

**AGGREGATED SUBGRANTEE PERFORMANCE MEASURE DATA**

Victimization Type						
Victimization Type	Number of Subgrantees Indicating Intent to Serve This Victim Type	Number of Individuals Who Actually Received Services Based on a Presenting Victimization				
		Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Adult Physical Assault (includes Aggravated and Simple Assault)	2	2225	2827	3232	2848	2783
Adult Sexual Assault	61	2136	4224	4416	5570	4086
Adults Sexually Abused/Assaulted as Children	38	802	1314	1457	2416	1497
Arson	36	38	33	34	31	34
Bullying (Verbal, Cyber or Physical)	1	204	305	413	386	327
Burglary	42	811	789	629	627	714
Child Physical Abuse or Neglect	4	4492	5388	6149	5339	5342
Child Pornography	30	101	134	131	112	119
Child Sexual Abuse/Assault	80	7517	9400	9487	10344	9187
Domestic and/or Family Violence	15	25652	24334	26586	24453	25256
DUI/DWI Incidents	1	790	1005	1029	952	944
Elder Abuse or Neglect	33	31	161	172	188	138
Hate Crime: Racial/Religious/Gender/ Sexual Orientation/Other (Explanation Required)	38	25	72	76	89	65
Human Trafficking: Labor	28	5	8	12	15	10
Human Trafficking: Sex	34	39	55	62	52	52
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	32	277	404	637	246	391

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Kidnapping (non-custodial)	29	7	6	21	20	13
Kidnapping (custodial)	27	13	16	25	21	18
Mass Violence (Domestic/International)	26	36	57	51	76	55
Other Vehicular Victimization (e.g., Hit and Run)	35	374	326	402	392	373
Robbery	42	530	846	890	646	728
Stalking/Harassment	55	967	5503	6102	6432	4751
Survivors of Homicide Victims	2	755	1319	1521	590	1046
Teen Dating Victimization	39	39	71	79	75	66
Terrorism (Domestic/International)	16	0	3	12	6	5
Other	1	6981	11043	11828	9752	9901

**Special Classifications of Individuals**

Special Classifications of Individuals	Number of Individuals Self Reporting a Special Classification				
	Quarter 1 Total	Quarter 2 Total	Quarter 3 Total	Quarter 4 Total	Per Quarter Average
Deaf/Hard of Hearing	112	187	211	227	378
Homeless	436	370	450	377	784
Immigrants/Refugees/Asylum Seekers	725	800	1041	815	1593
LGBTQ	242	1006	1162	1638	1533
Veterans	121	243	247	271	459
Victims with Disabilities: Cognitive/Physical /Mental	2292	1942	2052	2057	4851
Victims with Limited English Proficiency	2718	3271	3969	3619	8333
Other	7	76	27	135	544

**General Award Information**

Activities Conducted at the Subgrantee Level	Number	Percent
Total number of individuals who received services during the Fiscal Year.	236910	
Total number of anonymous contacts who received services during the Fiscal Year	18410	
Number of new individuals who received services from your state for the first time during the Fiscal Year.	114562	48.36 %
Of the clients who received services, how many presented with more than one type of victimization during the Fiscal Year?	17634	7.44 %
Number of individuals assisted with a victim compensation application during the Fiscal Year.	36742	

**Demographics**

Demographic Characteristic of New Individuals Served	Number	Percent
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
American Indian or Alaska Native	465	0.41 %

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Asian	1888	1.65 %
Black or African American	33380	29.14 %
Hispanic or Latino	20042	17.49 %
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	189	0.16 %
White Non-Latino or Caucasian	44897	39.19 %
Some Other Race	615	0.54 %
Multiple Races	3733	3.26 %
Not Reported	8355	7.29 %
Not Tracked	998	0.87 %
<b>Race/Ethnicity Total</b>		<b>114562</b>
<b>Gender Identity</b>		
Male	23801	20.78 %
Female	84318	73.60 %
Other	2115	1.85 %
Not Reported	3291	2.87 %
Not Tracked	1037	0.91 %
<b>Gender Total</b>		<b>114562</b>
<b>Age</b>		
Age 0- 12	17529	15.30 %
Age 13- 17	9560	8.34 %
Age 18- 24	13444	11.74 %
Age 25- 59	60051	52.42 %
Age 60 and Older	4527	3.95 %
Not Reported	8332	7.27 %
Not Tracked	1119	0.98 %
<b>Age Total</b>		<b>114562</b>

Direct Services				
Service Area	# of Subgrantees That Provided Services in This Category	# of Individuals/Contacts Receiving Services	Specific Service	Frequency of Service
A. Information & Referral	109	112851	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			A1. Information about the criminal justice process	93580
			A2. Information about victim rights, how to obtain notifications, etc.	84404
			A3. Referral to other victim service programs	35985

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			A4. Referral to other services, supports, and resources (includes legal, medical, faith-based organizations, address confidentiality programs, etc.)	43292
B. Personal Advocacy/ Accompaniment	105	107647	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			B1. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care	39134
			B2. Victim advocacy/accompaniment to medical forensic exam	38
			B3. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1757
			B4. Individual advocacy (e.g., assistance in applying for public benefits, return of personal property or effects)	206424
			B5. Performance of medical or nonmedical forensic exam or interview or medical evidence collection	9387
			B6. Immigration assistance (e.g., special visas, continued presence application, and other immigration relief)	696
			B7. Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	33367
			B8. Child or dependent care assistance (includes coordination of services)	1861
			B9. Transportation assistance (includes coordination of services)	18702
			B10. Interpreter services	3137
C. Emotional Support or Safety Services	91	114483	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			C1. Crisis intervention (in-person, includes safety planning, etc.)	70810
			C2. Hotline/crisis line counseling	59279
			C3. On-scene crisis response (e.g., community crisis response)	4214
			C4. Individual counseling	262223
			C5. Support groups (facilitated or peer)	65713
			C6. Other Therapy (traditional, cultural, or alternative healing; art, writing, or play therapy, etc.)	24321
			C7. Emergency financial assistance	1470
D. Shelter/ Housing Services	49	2815	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			D1. Emergency shelter or safe house	1629
			D2. Transitional housing	827

			D3. Relocation assistance (includes assistance with obtaining housing)	1102
E. Criminal/ Civil Justice System Assistance	100	108394	Enter the number of times services were provided in each subcategory.	0
			E1. Notification of criminal justice events	74059
			E2. Victim impact statement assistance	1112
			E3. Assistance with restitution	3341
			E4. Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	9395
			E5. Civil legal assistance with family law issues	13078
			E6. Other emergency justice-related assistance	63670
			E7. Immigration assistance	3661
			E8. Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	27492
			E9. Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	1298
			E10. Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	54942
E11. Other legal advice and/or counsel	2882			

### ANNUAL QUESTIONS

#### Grantee Annually Reported Questions

Question/Option	Count
<b>Were any administrative and training funds used during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	1
No	0
<b>Did the administrative funds support any education activities during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	0
No	1
Number of requests received for education activities during the reporting period.	0
Number of people trained or attending education events during the reporting period.	0
Number of events conducted during the reporting period.	0
<b>Did the grant support any coordination activities (e.g., with other service providers, law enforcement agencies) during the reporting period?</b>	
Yes	0
No	1
<b>Describe any program or educational materials developed during the reporting period.</b>	
N/A.	

**Describe any planning or training events held during the reporting period.**

The planning process continues throughout the year with staff meeting with individual sub-grantees and stakeholders. No VOCA-funded trainings were held during the reporting period.

**Describe any program policies changed during the reporting period.**

N/A.

**Describe any earned media coverage events/episodes during the reporting period.**

ICJIA staff participated in a press conference for the opening of the Trauma Recovery Center at Advocate Christ Medical Center in Chicago funded through VOCA.

**Describe any coordinated responses/services for assisting crime victims during the reporting period.**

N/A.

**Please discuss the major issues in your state that either assist or prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period.**

Major issues that prevent victims from receiving assistance during the reporting period include the following: The Crime Victim Assistance Compensation program through the Illinois Office of the Attorney General is problematic across all VOCA programs. Many clients have significant compensation needs, often incurring expenses on the front end of their victimization experiences (i.e. necessary changes to their home if the crime rendered them disabled). The process for accessing victim assistance is slow-moving; however, and many clients are denied with little explanation. Transitional housing for undocumented clients. Clients who need housing while they wait for their immigration benefit frequently run out of time in shelters and have no transitional housing placement. Lack of qualified sign language interpreters at police stations and hospitals. Interpreters must stay within their licensed qualification levels and their realm of professional expertise. Shame/guilt, lack of childcare, drug addiction, and lack of transportation and financial resources often hinder the victim from seeking services. Some judges and law enforcement do not understand the dynamics of domestic violence and are not mandated to receive training on the subject. This often makes it difficult for the victim to obtain an emergency order of protection. Major areas that assisted victims in receiving assistance during the reporting period include the following: Child advocacy centers and rape crisis centers partnered with first responders to create the passing of the Harassment Awareness and Prevention Task Force. This resulted in the Workplace Transparency Act, P.A. 101-0221, SB75. In addition, the Sexual Assault Evidence Teaching Reporting Commission passed a law requiring the Illinois State Police to establish a sexual assault evidence teaching system P.A. 101-0377, SB1411. Expansion of anti-trafficking programs has led to the creation of programs, such as the Family Resources Braking Traffik program, which allows partner agencies to collaborate in presentations and trainings and provide additional trauma services. In July 2019, a residential facility opened its doors to girls with trauma histories under the supervision of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. The residential facility uses therapeutic services, such as the Arc model, to begin the reduction of self-harm and physical altercation and understanding taking responsibility for their actions.

**Please describe ways that your agency promoted the coordination of public and private efforts within the community to help crime victims during the reporting period.**

Civil legal entities have partnered to train medical students and hospital staff on how to recognize and address signs of domestic violence. They also launched a statewide online discussion group for advocates to use as a resource to ask questions, discuss challenges, and share strategies and legal updates. State s attorney s offices have formed (or joined) multi-disciplinary teams and used National Nights Out to spread the word about domestic violence and sexual assault. Community violence grantees hosted events with local police departments to build relationships with law enforcement and the public. Others have partnered with rehabilitation centers to build relationships for elderly and disabled survivors to help them to access food pantries and develop friendships. Finally, others developed partnerships to combat teen homelessness for teen survivors of domestic violence with organizations such as Project Now and Bethany for Children and Families. Transitional housing grantees have conducted 40-hour domestic violence trainings at local police departments and participated in the human trafficking task force. Court-appointed special advocates have utilized their agency websites, social media, and public speaking opportunities to build awareness of their services. Trauma recovery centers have engaged in extensive outreach activities, developed marketing materials, and reached out to over 30 agencies to promote awareness of the free services they provide.

**Please describe any notable activities at the grantee level during the reporting period that improved delivery of victim services.**

Civil legal service providers have increased their geographical areas, hired specialized attorneys that provide immigration (UVisa), family law, and human trafficking services, enhanced referral practices, and strengthened partnerships with social service agencies. Child advocacy centers and state attorneys offices have introduced comfort dogs in their offices and in court to comfort their victims during forensic interviews and during trials. They also have attended trauma-informed trainings on mental health. Community violence grantees attended trauma-informed trainings and grief and loss and mental health trainings. Specialists who counsel or work with youth in the foster care system attended trainings to learn additional strategies to support these children and the foster families. Surveys were distributed monthly to police, county attorneys, churches, and other provider agencies (social service, medical, and mental health), to assess effectiveness in meeting the needs of the elderly and disabled victims in their community. Transitional housing grantees attended trainings on how trauma, stress, and poverty affect the brain. A case manager took program clients shopping during the holiday season for their children to give the clients a sense of empowerment, something that many had not experienced before. The trauma recovery centers developed a new mission: Empowering individuals and families impacted by gender-based violence or the child welfare system to achieve safety and stability through holistic legal advocacy and systemic reform. They also acquired the Family Defense Center, which provides expertise on immigration and family law for clients who have been impacted by the child welfare system. In July 2019, trauma recovery centers staff attended a two-day conference hosted at the original trauma recovery center in San Francisco, Calif. UCSF Trauma Recovery Center staff shared their experiences and expertise on leveraging community partners and creating peer supporters for their clientele. The staff also heard from former UCSF Trauma Recover Center clients.

**Please discuss each priority (i.e., child abuse, domestic assault, sexual assault, and underserved) in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims during the reporting period**

Child Abuse - The parent of a victim of a childcare provider wrote a victim impact statement to be read at the defendant's sentencing: Dear Judge: With this letter I want to express how I have been affected by these acts of abuse against my daughters. First, it changed me; my self-esteem because I feel that I could not do my role as a father to protect my daughters from a sexual predator, who hides behind the face of a good person. I did not realize in time the monster that he is, because he not only destroys girls, but also parents and complete families. It hurts to know that the law in this case is not fair because there are many people who will never be the same, growing up with distrust and much fear of other people. In my case I lost the embrace and trust of my daughters; that since the abuse, I do not feel they are the same because of the past. I want the law to be applied for every abuse committed. However slight it may have been, it caused enormous damages that is difficult to repair. Domestic Assault/Violence - A victim service coordinator (VSC) became involved with a woman who was battered by her boyfriend. The offender chased the woman out of their apartment into the parking lot area. The man dragged the woman by her hair, pulled hair out of her scalp, strangled her, and pounded her head into the pavement until a neighbor intervened. The offender was arrested for felony aggravated domestic battery. The VSC provided advocacy and met the victim in court to obtain a duration of case order of protection. The offender was placed on GPS monitoring and was bonded out by his family. The VSC has assisted the woman with crisis counseling, provided her with educational material related to domestic violence, and has connected the woman to counseling services. The VSC has conducted a home visit and completed the application for Crime Victims Compensation. The VSC also provided the woman with information on the Safe Homes Act, which allows domestic violence victims to break their leases or to remove their name from leases without a financial hardship. The case resulted in a plea bargain. The offender pled guilty to a felony violation of order of protection charge and was put on probation. Sexual Assault - Because of her autism, a victim of a sexual assault is unable to read people's intentions and is overly trusting and easily manipulated. Last summer she was invited to a hotel party by a man she met in a bar. When she got to the hotel there was no party. He locked the door, ordered her to disrobe and sexually assaulted her. The client didn't know how to get home, so she spent the night with the perpetrator who drove her home the next day. A year later she filed for a Civil No Contact Order (CNCO). The respondent obtained an attorney. Upon cross-examination, the attorney for the accused pummeled her with questions, such as: Why did you go to the hotel with respondent? Why did you spend the night there? Why didn't you call the hotel clerk or the police or leave the hotel after he fell asleep? Why did you wait a year to come forward and file a CNCO? Fortunately, the grantee's staff carefully prepared their client over the course of three days for these questions. In closing, opposing counsel argued that the court should not rush to judgment during the wave of the #MeToo movement. In rebuttal, the grantee's attorney reminded the court that, if nothing else, the #MeToo movement has taught us that even highly educated and accomplished women have waited 20+ years to come forward because of fear and victim blaming. Rape victims don't always engage in behavior that makes sense to the public, especially victims like this client who suffer from emotional impairments, they explained. After hearing the arguments, the court granted a two-year CNCO, finding that the client's credible testimony had not been undermined by the cross-examination. Underserved Population - A victim advocate attorney (VAA) assisted a retired female deaf victim of a scam. The victim was playing an app on her smartphone, called Words with Friends. Three different players/scammers contacted the victim and asked her to send them gift cards. The victim considered one of the players her fiancé even though she had never met him in person. The victim lost her entire pension of \$150,000 in one year to the three scammers. The victim's son tried to get her to stop sending money to strangers online, but victim would not listen. The victim had her bank account frozen due to a fake check deposited by one of the scammers. The victim is in denial about being scammed and her son wanted to be granted power of attorney, so he could manage her finances, but she refused. They have a joint bank account, and the son saw that his mom withdrew another large amount of money. The VAA explained how scammers work to manipulate and deceive victims into giving them thousands of dollars and

advised victim to block the scammers and not send them money.

**Please briefly describe efforts taken to serve Victims of Federal crime during the reporting period.**

Child advocacy centers have memorandums of understanding with the FBI due to the nature of the children crossing state lines. CACs also work with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Secret Service to combat both online child exploitation and commercial child sexual exploitation. Human trafficking is a federal crime and all transitional housing programs are trained and qualified to assist victims who come to their facility. In one agency, services were offered to a 48-year-old African woman who was brought here by a trafficker she met online. She endured verbal abuse and chose to leave the trafficker. She later returned, and the abuse started again, but becoming worse with physical, emotional, sexual, and financial abuse. This individual was kept in a home and was not allowed to go out. The victim finally escaped the home and went to the local hospital for treatment. The victim advocate reached out to the victim who sought services from a local shelter, but later returned to her abuser. The second round of abuse was much worse as the victim endured physical injury and torture. She sought assistance at a local hospital and was sent to a shelter. This client engaged in services and became aware of her power and control. She is now living in VOCA transitional housing. Those who have experienced human trafficking need a variety of trauma-informed services to obtain safety and exit the life of human trafficking. These include crisis intervention, education on dynamics of human trafficking, safety planning, access to referrals, and an explanation of legal rights and remedies.

**Please identify any emerging issues or notable trends affecting crime victim services in your state during the reporting period.**

The trends affecting crime victim services in Illinois during this reporting period include the following: The Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act mandates that a rape crisis center advocate be called whenever a rape kit is taken. Rape crisis centers doing this work do not have the staff capacity for this dramatic increase in hospital calls. Grantees are dealing with agencies, such as local school districts, who are unwilling to put their staff on the stand. These agencies try to remain impartial or unbiased. This stance makes it difficult to illicit testimony. Judges and law enforcement do not understand the dynamics of domestic violence. Emerging need for sign language interpreters in different languages (Polish, Arabic, and Spanish). Children victimized by other children with problematic sexual behavior. The #MeToo movement has led to an increase in numbers of survivors disclosing past abuse and seeking help. Increase in violence against transgender women of color. Survivors are experiencing significant financial challenges in meeting their basic needs and achieving stabilization in the aftermath of a crime. Transportation remains a problem, especially in areas where public transportation is not available. There is a need for emergency shelter for youth. Support is needed for male survivors. More children are entering probate court. More immigrant victims are reporting being threatened by their abusers with deportation and separation from their children. The opioid epidemic has led to an uptick in elder abuse in the southern area of the state. The opioid epidemic in Illinois is driving an increase in the number of women entering the Illinois Department of Corrections. Children whose mothers are incarcerated face many challenges, including psychological strain, antisocial behavior, suspension from school, economic hardship, and criminal activity. Additionally, the lack of parental visits creates a barrier to bonding between mother and child.

**Please briefly outline any staffing retention issues that your victim assistance program has and why these issues may occur during the reporting period.**

Many grantees have a high rate of staff turnover due to vicarious trauma, lack of healthcare benefits, and low salaries. Many programs are trying to compete with the hospitals for staff; this is especially difficult in the rural areas. Other staffing problems arise due to low salaries. With short staffing, the workloads become heavy and lead to staff burnout. Often, cases can be emotionally draining, which can trigger staff who have suffered abuse or neglect in their own past. Finally, some programs require rigorous training. This training can be long and cumbersome. At times, staff will complete the training and then move on to the private/public sector where they can work for higher pay and fewer hours. Finally, staff are reluctant to stay in fear of being laid off due to loss of grant funding.

**Please explain your state process to publicize its victim assistance funding for services to victims of crime during the reporting period.**

A statewide system for the creation and publication of grant funding opportunities was initiated in Illinois in 2016. The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) provides for a centralized and systematized grant application process. All VOCA funds have been designated through a competitive process as per (GATA). Funding opportunities will be announced through a GATA Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) which will be made public, along with an announcement on the agency website. Funded programs will still be listed on the website. As of October 1, 2019, eleven new programs have been funded through the GATA process and over approximately 175 new grant programs have been implemented throughout the state of Illinois with VOCA funds.

**Please explain how your state is able to direct funding to new/underserved populations during the reporting period.**

In 2017, ICJIA's Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee met to review crime and victimization trend data, information on current efforts, and data from funded programs. Committee members included the executive directors of the coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault, and individuals representing agencies serving underserved communities, such as Mujeres Latinas en Accion, Arab American Family Services, and the Center on Halsted, a gay/lesbian/bi/transgender organization. The committee recommended the following priorities for funding: Promote Awareness and Access. o Fund initiatives that raise public awareness of victim services. o Increase funding for advocates and social workers within a variety of organizations to increase victim access to immediate services. o Increase funding of services for underserved victims of crime. Address Core Needs. o Increase funding to address fundamental needs of crime victims. o Fund core direct services to victims of all crime types. Provide victim-centered and trauma-informed services. o Encourage development and expansion of programs that address the impact of multiple victimization experiences. o Promote multidisciplinary responses to victimization. o Encourage trauma-informed and trauma-focused services for victims of crime. Fill Key Gaps o Fund services that address long-term victim needs, such as counseling and mental health services. o Support Programs that specifically address needs of individuals exposed to community violence. Implementation, Outcomes, Sustainability. o Encourage the use of evidence-informed (or promising) and evidence-based practices and programming. o Fund activities that encourage data collection and reporting, document victim outcomes, facilitate program evaluation, and increase knowledge of victimization and service provision in Illinois. With these priorities as guidance, program funding opportunities were developed and published. Targeted underserved populations through these funding opportunities have included underserved geographical areas of the state, as well as vulnerable populations, young men of color, and victims with mental health or substance abuse issues. The planning process for the VOCA funds continues throughout the year in meetings of the ICJIA Budget Committee and meetings with individual sub-grantees and stakeholders. Weekly meetings are held to review progress and identify gaps in services and victim populations. Continued planning and consultation with stakeholders help staff in development of new funding opportunities to address gaps. Depending on needs to be addressed, new programs are developed to address those gaps or previously funded program areas are revised. New program recommendations are submitted to the ICJIA Budget Committee for approval.

**Please explain how your program is able to respond to gaps in services during the reporting period.**

The Ad Hoc Victim Services Committee reviewed information and data concerning gaps in service. They recommended two priorities to address gaps in services, including: o Fund services that address long-term victim needs, such as counseling and mental health services. o Support programs that specifically address needs of individuals exposed to community violence. To address these gaps, all VOCA funded programs were mandated to increase counseling services and mental health services. In April 2018, a Trauma Recovery Center program was funded through VOCA with two sites selected, one in Chicago and the other in Peoria. These programs follow the model in place at the UCSF Trauma Recovery Center. Gaps in services that have been recognized but are still not completely addressed include services to elderly victims, incarcerated victims, and victims of human trafficking. Staff has been meeting with stakeholders and other state agencies that work with these victim populations to better understand the issues and barriers that need to be addressed prior to the development of funding opportunities.

**Please list and explain any outcome measure(s) that are reported to the governor, legislature, or other state entity during the reporting period.**

N/A.