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OVERVIEW



ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO

By Leslie Landis
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Acknowledgements

Without Mayor Richard M. Daley's ongoing support of the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence, the *2007 Assessment of the Current Response to Domestic Violence in Chicago* would not have been completed. This Assessment would not have been possible without the participation and cooperation of many individuals and agencies. Some information was directly summarized from materials submitted for inclusion or use in preparing this update. As an *Assessment* of this nature is not the work of one person, I would like to thank the following for their contributions, which to ensure accuracy were incorporated throughout the final full *2007 Assessment* often without attribution: Emily Muskovitz Sweet, Jeri Linas, Michelle Fugate, Amy Rubin, Jody Raphael, Chris George, Greg Kedzior, Vickii Coffey, Denice Markham, Wendy Pollack, Joyce Coffee, Jennifer Greene, Dawn Dalton, Marion Houston, Mary Coleman, Kathy Argentino, Jan Russell, Larry Bennett, Linnea O'Neill, Paul Schewe, Carole Warshaw, Marlita White, Joan Rappaport, Jennifer Kuhn, Azim Ramelize, Karin Dooley, Margaret Holmes, Marista Keating and Regina Hodges. I also want to thank the many agencies that completed the non-profit agency survey.

**Assessment of the Current
Response to Domestic Violence in Chicago
2007
Overview**

In October 1997 the City of Chicago’s Domestic Violence Advocacy Coordinating Council (DVACC) and the Mayor’s Office on Domestic Violence (MODV) released an *Assessment of the Current Response to Domestic Violence in Chicago*. This 2007 *Assessment* is an important update that reflects nearly ten years of effort to create a sustainable innovative coordinated response to domestic violence.

Status of Effort

Today, the Chicago response to domestic violence has evolved into a tapestry of collective services. A strengthened understanding of domestic violence has resulted in a shift in “ownership” of the response. Domestic violence has been transformed into a community concern that is everyone’s business, not just a criminal justice and/or social service issue. There is overall strengthened coordination, collaboration and commitment. Domestic violence is clearly recognized as a crime that requires collaborative intervention by direct services, the police, and the criminal court system. There is a need to review how existing entities can continue to improve efforts while applying limited resources as efficiently and economically as possible. Diversification of funding streams has resulted in some reframing or repositioning of basic domestic violence service goals.

With heightened public understanding comes a heightened need for expanded services. Efforts to build awareness and education regarding the scope and impact of domestic violence sometimes neglect to take into consideration the resulting demand for services on an already stretched capacity. Building an effective response also requires acknowledgment that many of the needs expressed by those directly affected by the violence are not currently addressed within existing governmental and/or community based services. An examination of funding priorities is also a key requirement that is often neglected in assessments of this kind.

Ten years ago, a number of significant efforts did not exist.

- A new domestic violence court featuring improved facilities and the location of civil and criminal proceedings in the same building opened in October 2005.
- The City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line, which was launched in October 1998, serves as a referral clearinghouse that is dependent on the availability of direct services. The Help Line has received over 157,212 calls since its inception through 2006.
- Attention focused on creating greater access to extended civil legal relief for survivors of domestic violence.

- The need for safe avenues for child visitation and other post separation issues has begun to be addressed.
- New legal protections for immigrant victims have become available.
- General public awareness about domestic violence has increased and there is a greater understanding of the scope and the dynamics of the problem as well as the nature of available assistance.
- Neighborhood residents are participating in problem solving discussions.
- Faith leaders and business leaders are examining their respective roles.
- Efforts are underway to ensure that domestic violence victim needs such as affordable housing, job training and placement and childcare are addressed by institutional and advocacy agendas.
- Lifetime experiences of those who have been exposed to or victimized by domestic violence are being acknowledged and examined within issue specific work such as prostitution, trafficking, and ex-prisoner re-entry.

A number of obstacles that were identified in 1997 or have emerged over the last ten years are affecting the response:

- Domestic violence is a problem experienced in all of Chicago's diverse neighborhoods. Despite significant progress, abuse continues to tear at the fabric of those neighborhoods, affecting families and impacting community institutions.
- There have been variations in services among specific agencies or programs but no growth in total capacity.
- Service needs of victims of domestic violence and their children exceed present capacity in all areas and types of services.
- In the spring of 2006, Rainbow House shelter program ceased providing emergency shelter services eliminating 42 beds from the City's total capacity.
- There is great competition for limited government and private philanthropic dollars. Programs and the efficacy of services are being closely examined and there is an increased demand for strict, measurable outcomes.

The primary shared goal continues to be acknowledgement of domestic violence as a community crime that requires the formulation of vital partnerships to address that violence. The challenge is to accomplish this within the context of the broader community capacity, public awareness, prevention and limitations of funding while:

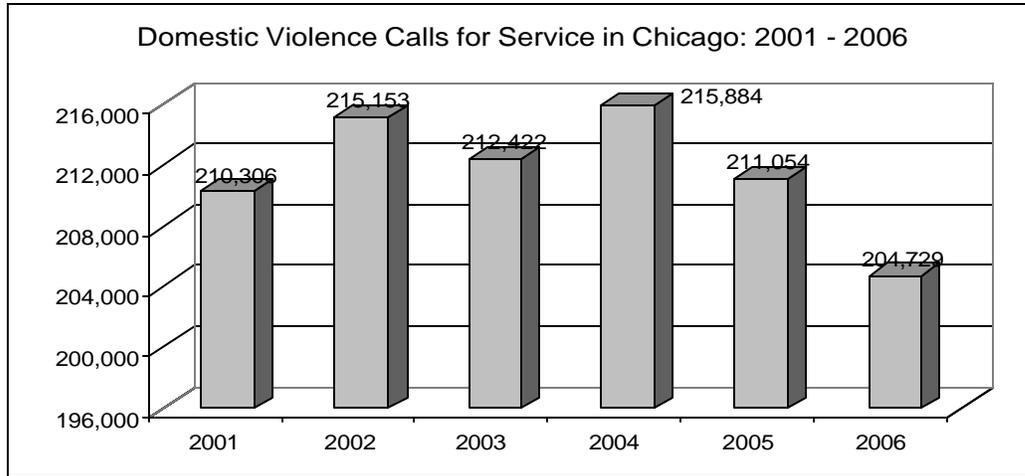
- Recognizing the changing safety and support needs of victims of domestic violence and their children,
- Acknowledging the needs of survivors of domestic violence beyond the crisis period,
- Identifying the service needs of children and adolescents exposed to domestic violence.

2007 Assessment Reported Rates and Service Highlights

Key data were collected and reported in the 2007 Assessment. A cross section of several related key data points are highlighted below. Context and greater description of this and other data is found in the full Assessment including trends in services and funding within each service component section.

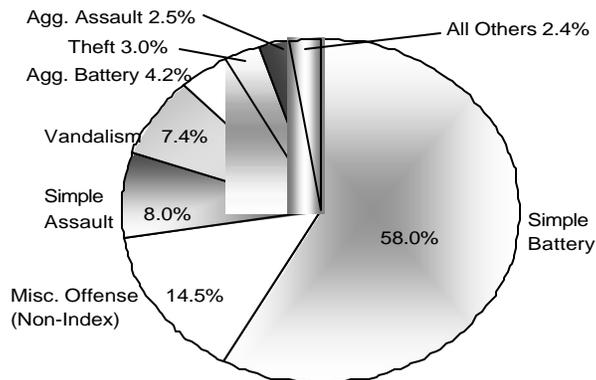
Highlights of Reported Rates:

In 2006, domestic violence calls for service were 3% fewer than recorded in 2005. Similarly in 2005, these calls declined by 2.2% from 2004.



There was a 1.8% decline in reported domestic violence crimes in Chicago in 2006 compared to 2005 (64,349 versus 65,538, respectively). Total domestic battery arrests declined by 1.7% from 10,066 in 2005 to 9,892 in 2006. Within those totals, there was an 11% decrease in arrest charges for Domestic-Battery-Bodily Harm; and, a 36% decrease in Domestic Battery with Prior Domestic Convictions; but Domestic Battery –Physical Contact arrests rose by 72%. Aggravated Domestic Battery arrests were up by 5.7%. Arrests for Violations of Orders of Protection were down 4% in 2006 compared to 2005.

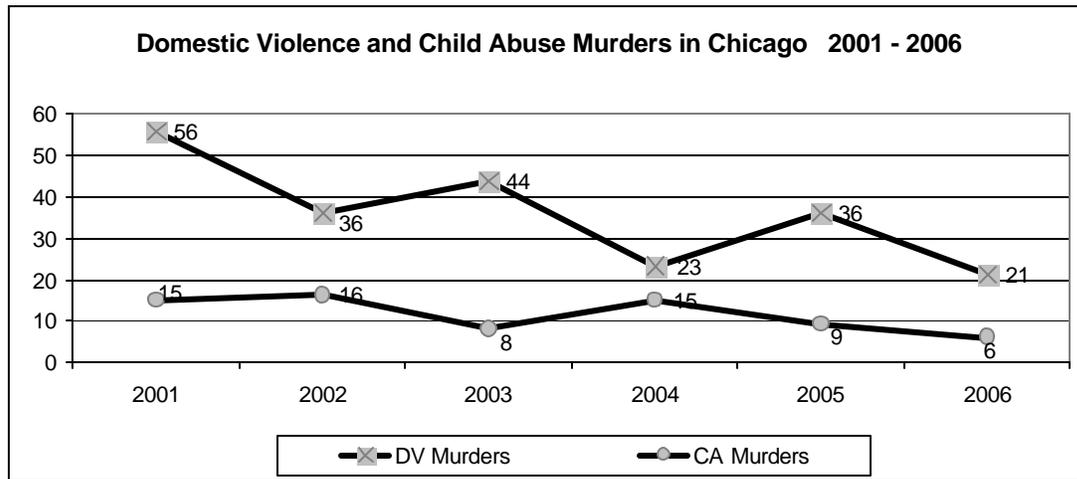
Most Common Chicago Domestic Crimes in 2006



N = 64,349

In 2006, domestic violence murders and child abuse murders were at the lowest annual level since the current coding system began in 1982. Currently, approximately 80% of the

domestic violence homicides in Chicago were situations where there had never been a call to the police.



The total number of callers to the City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line, clients served by domestic violence agencies, and those who utilize the courts is far fewer than even the decreased number of calls for service to 9-1-1.

During the five-year period of 2001 to 2005 the total number of callers to the City of Chicago Help Line continued to increase yearly. Increased awareness reasonably accounts for this increase in usage.

- While call volume increased and the majority of the calls to the Help Line are about a specific victim or abuser, calls from victims themselves have decreased over the years.
- There have been an increasing number of third party callers on behalf of a specific victim.
- Awareness of the Help Line as a resource among active community members has increased.
- An increased number of victim callers report learning of the Help Line through advertisement.
- The overall percentage of callers referred to the Help Line by police is decreasing. With 9-1-1 calls decreasing this would be expected.
- A more significant decrease is in the percent of referrals from domestic violence and social service programs. It is unclear whether program client numbers are decreasing resulting in reduced referrals to the Help Line. The program staff may also be making more direct referrals.
- There has been little change in the demographics of victim callers over this five-year period. No particular demographic group has decreased their use of the line. Geographically there has been a slight decrease in calls from the North sector, constant levels from the Central sector and a slight increase from the South sector of the city.

- There has been a change in the type of services sought or identified in calls made by victims. Calls for information have been increasing over calls for a particular service. There has been a decrease in the percentage of victim callers seeking shelter service.
- Satisfaction with the Help Line was high among diverse victim callers, domestic violence service providers and the police as reported in the 2006 National Institute of Justice funded evaluation of the Help Line.

Victims are increasingly turning for assistance to the civil domestic relations courts including the two civil order of protection courts located at the Domestic Violence Courthouse. There has been a decreased use of the criminal misdemeanor courts (both criminal charges and related Orders of Protections).

In 2006

- 18,447 orders of protection were issued in civil courts. 10,608 of these orders were emergency orders of protection and 2,969 were made into plenary orders (The difference in the total reflects extensions and interim orders of protection)
- 11,641 orders of protection were issued in criminal court. 3,090 of these orders were emergency orders of protection and 6,359 plenary orders.
- The State's Attorney's Office at the Domestic Violence Court indicated 7,000 people signed into the screening process at the court seeking review of their case for possible charges.
- Chicago's centralized criminal domestic violence courts handled 14,541 misdemeanor cases. These cases are a combination of arrest cases and cases that were screened at domestic violence court and charges were subsequently filed.

In 2005

- 17,544 orders of protection were issued in civil courts.
- 12,773 orders of protection were issued in criminal court.
- In 2005, there were 9,000 people who signed into the screening process at the court.
- Chicago's centralized domestic violence court handled 15,130 misdemeanor cases.

In 2004

- 23,479 orders of protection were issued in civil courts
- 13,588 orders of protection were issued in criminal court.

In 2003

- 22,625 orders of protection were issued in civil courts.
- 14,558 orders of protection were issued in criminal court

In 2002

- 17,526 orders of protection were issued in civil courts.

- 15,227 orders of protection were issued in criminal court

In 2001

- 15,752 orders of protection were issued in civil courts.
- 17,047 orders of protection were issued in criminal court

In 2001 orders of protection issued from a criminal court represented over 50% of the total orders of protection issued. In 2006, over 60% of the orders of protection are issued from a civil court.

Plenary orders of protection provide greater long-term protection for victims. In 2006 most of the orders of protection that were issued in civil court were emergency orders of protection which did not become plenary orders. Most of the orders of protection from criminal court were plenary orders. The criminal court is issuing far fewer emergency orders of protection than plenary orders, which reflects a change from the past practice. This may reflect the fact that the cases of domestic violence that result in criminal charges require the plenary orders of protection due to ongoing or high risk or more serious violence. The prosecutors may screen out cases that historically may have resulted in criminal charges today or victims may opt out of the criminal court process. This results in an increase in the number of victims seeking emergency orders of protection from the civil court. Those victims who seek emergency orders of protection from civil court may be lacking legal representation, other support and/or the abuser/respondent was not served with the order enabling the victim to obtain the plenary order of protection. In the alternative, some victims may have had their goals for immediate legal protection met by the emergency order with further resolution not involving seeking a plenary order.

Regardless of which court issued the order of protection, reports of criminal Violations of Orders of Protection and prosecution of those charges are low despite the fact that the combined total of Orders of Protection issued from civil and criminal court remains high. Perhaps this indicates that the abuse stops with the issuance of the order of protection. Alternatively victims may not be reporting subsequent violations. It is important to determine the cause for the low reports of these particular crimes.

According to a 2005 study, among men who were convicted abusers, completing an abuser program reduced the odds of being rearrested for domestic violence by 63%. Prior violation of orders of protection reduced the odds of program completion by 61%. The recidivism rate for offenders who dropped out of the program was 37% more than twice the 15% for the completers.

Service Highlights and Discussion

Since the early 80's a great deal of attention has been focused on the law enforcement and criminal court system's response to domestic violence in Chicago. The rates of domestic

violence reported within the *Assessment* may reflect that the combined efforts of many in Chicago to address domestic violence as a criminal justice issue has resulted in an actual decrease in domestic violence criminal incidents. Historically, one of the key pathways to service being identified and encouraged for victims who experienced domestic violence was calling the police and cooperating in the prosecution of the abusive family or household member. This pathway is accessible and arrests and prosecution levels are significant despite the decrease in reporting. New facilities and specialized personnel make this an enhanced system increasingly able to respond with best practices for these criminal cases.

Today, the *Assessment* reports that there are written policies and protocols among police, prosecutors and the criminal courts, each with specialized personnel located in those systems. Informed by the experiences of the external domestic violence victim advocates, improvements have and will continue to occur addressing issues and concerns as they arise. A number of Points for Engagement related to the criminal justice system as well as the legal advocacy and legal service systems as they are presently constituted are enumerated in the *Assessment*.

Taken as a whole the information reported in the *Assessment* calls for more in-depth research and discussion. Resources for domestic violence are not growing at the rate required. This fact necessitates all those who are a part of the coordinated community response to domestic violence to honestly evaluate what will serve the needs of today's victims of domestic violence and their children while holding those who commit acts of domestic violence accountable for their violence and encouraging their embrace of non-violence and non-abuse.

The *Assessment* data raises a number of considerations.

- What are the new methods of outreach to victims who are not currently reached?
- What are the pathways for access to assistance used by victims currently?
Are those points of access domestic violence informed?
- What is the triage of need across the range of domestic violence experiences?
What models of service address the triage of need?
- How can linkage be further targeted across those models based on victim need?
- How do the current response components reflected in the full *Assessment* address those needs? What needs are addressed at reasonable capacity levels? What needs are not addressed at all? What is the priority of need? What is the most useful balance or distribution of resources for Chicago?

The good news is that strong core services, laws, coordination enhancements and necessary collaborations and pilots are underway in Chicago. Recognizing the glass is more than half full is clearly illustrated by the sheer volume of content in the *2007 Assessment of the Current Response to Domestic Violence In Chicago*. To move us forward the *2007 Assessment* is intended to acknowledge and enumerate what in fact constitutes this Chicago response. The *Assessment* catalogues the current sources of direct services at the community and government level while describing the capacity and funding levels and sources for each. Trends and challenges as reported on surveys and in feedback sessions

are also included. Needs reported by victim callers to the Help Line inform the report. Points for Engagement are proposed for each component's response based on the information gathered for this *2007 Assessment*. "Information is power" and collaboration works best when participants all have the same information and share perspectives and interpretations.

Although many of our local partners and allies have strongly encouraged an executive summary of the *Assessment*, to do so would discount the contributions of content and the illustration of scope and interconnectedness which was a key and primary goal guiding its completion. Sections of the *Assessment* can be read independent of others for those who are interested in a limited review. The full *Assessment* is accessible on line at www.cityofchicago.org/domesticviolence.

The table of content outline provided in this Overview identifies each section of the *Assessment* and briefly describes the general content and the number of Points for Engagement identified for each component section as an encouragement to guided review of the full document.

Funding Highlights

Many, but not all Chicago victim service agencies receive funding from the Illinois Department of Human Services and/or the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). The total combined General Revenue (GR), Donated Funds Initiative (DFI) and Federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FFV) funds statewide in FY06 was \$24,213,700. The total FY06 combined GR, DFI and FFV allocation for Cook County was \$8,084,900. The portion provided to Chicago based programs was \$5,619,300. The total federal Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) dollars subcontracted by ICADV in FY 06 in the Chicago/Cook County region was \$1,122,371. The portion provided to Chicago based programs was \$579,741.

The Office of the Illinois Attorney General administers the state's Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act grant program. Funds are collected from convicted offenders by county and distributed to victim service agencies throughout the state. In 2007, the Office of the Attorney General granted just over \$1 million to family violence programs in Cook County. The portion provided to Chicago based programs was \$914,778.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) is a key funder of many of the criminal justice and law enforcement service components as well as specific areas of victim services not funded under the VOCA funds subcontracted through ICADV. The Authority directly administers and awards VOCA and VAWA funding. The combined FY 07 total to Chicago of VOCA and VAWA funding administered directly by ICJIA was \$2,289,123.

The City of Chicago provides just over \$2 million for victim services through the Family Violence Initiative using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The City of Chicago and the Continuum of Care provide some funding for domestic violence shelter services from several sources that are noted in the Emergency Shelter section of the *Assessment*.

There are agencies supported entirely by non-governmental sources. In addition there are a number of private foundations that fund domestic violence victim services. Some key foundations have provided ongoing support while others provide one time or special pilot project funding. Several foundations that have historically provided funding for domestic violence direct service efforts are now shifting their priorities.

Next Steps

With the *2007 Assessment* now complete, the immediate next steps include a series of roundtable events to allow for ongoing discussion and the development of action plans on the key Points for Engagement and overarching concepts reflected in the *Assessment*. MODV and DVACC will organize this series of subject-specific roundtable events that will permit invited parties to target their participation in limited or multiple areas depending on interest. Participants will include domestic violence service providers, key government representatives, corporate and business representatives, media, private and corporate foundations, civil and criminal legal system representatives, research and policy institutions, healthcare/medical practitioners, faith-based organizations, men's advocacy groups, youth and children's service providers and advocacy groups and educators.

In closing, as stated in the full *Assessment*, MODV pledges its support and efforts toward achieving progress on Chicago's Response to domestic violence. The many committed individuals and organizations engaged in this response have made tremendous progress in addressing this serious issue. Their commitment remains strong and is vital to continued progress. Real progress in addressing the "points" identified within the *Assessment* is what it will take to reduce domestic violence while improving our response in Chicago. Courage is the essential element. Courageous victims reach out every day for assistance. Courageous advocates respond and continue to advocate for change. Courageous stakeholders trail blaze within their spheres of influence. Courageous government leaders have committed resources. The accomplishments already achieved in Chicago reflect a commitment to partnership and respectful collaboration. MODV is confident that, as in the past, continued collaboration will achieve the positive outcomes necessary to fully address domestic violence as a community concern in Chicago.

ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CHICAGO

Overview Summary of the Table of Contents

Introduction and Data Gathering Process

Content Summary:

Reviews the Assessment goals and methods

Domestic Violence in Chicago

- Prevalence Data/Rates
- Victims
- Children
- Adolescents
- Seniors
- Abusers
- Other
- Costs

Content Summary:

Provides local and/or national data and research results

Status of Effort

Content Summary:

Overview of current efforts

Funding Overview

Content Summary:

Overview of current key funding levels by source and those currently funded from each source. Aggregate Chicago funding levels are included.

SAFETY AND CRISIS INTERVENTION

- First/Immediate Response
 - 911 Response – Office of Emergency Management and Communication (OEMC)
 - Chicago Police Department (CPD)

Content Summary:

This section reflects the immediate response protocols and training for OEMC and CPD. Includes an overview of the Domestic Violence Program and the Domestic Violence Advocacy Program for officer-involved cases. Includes 4 Points for Engagement.

- Crisis Lines
 - City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line
 - Non-Profit Service Agencies' Domestic Violence Help Lines
 - 311 Services
 - Child Abuse Hotline
 - Elder Abuse Hotline
 - Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline

Content Summary:

Reviews the Help Line operation, protocols, call volume, funding, data collection, promotional activities and evaluation findings. Inventories the non-profit agency crisis lines, staffing and call volume. Briefly describes other related hotline services. Includes 6 Points for Engagement.

- **Caring Community**

- Community Residents
- Chicago Alternative Policing Strategies (CAPS)
- Faith Community
- Business Community

Content Summary:

Reports on the activities that have lead to a documented level of heightened awareness of domestic violence and the resources to respond among community residents, the faith community and business community.

Reviews the mobilization activities which have established 25 district-level domestic violence neighborhood subcommittees including the current activities of and support provided to these subcommittees. Summarizes activities in the faith community including the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence Interfaith Leadership Advisory Committee, the Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network All Faith's Project Committee, JCARES task force of the Jewish community, specific DV program/faith based partnerships, and congregation specific programs. Reports on business community activities including workplace related efforts and corporate support. Includes a summary of the Cut It Out program that educates salon professionals on recognizing and referring victims of domestic violence.

Includes 12 Points for Engagement.

- **Legal Protection**

- Safe & Accessible Court Building and Access to Emergency Orders of Protection
- Legal Advocacy
- Legal Services

Content Summary:

Describes the improved access resulting from the new domestic violence court building opened in October 2005. Includes a review of how cases get to court and the number of orders of protection issued in both civil and criminal courts at the Domestic Violence Court. Inventories the number of legal advocacy agencies, the total staff, service description including the eligibility criteria, specialized services, felony advocacy, juvenile court and teen advocacy, funding, aggregated service capacity, and trends. Discusses the need in relation to the capacity. Inventories the number of legal service agencies providing representation to victims, the total number of lawyers, pro bono projects, the eligibility criteria by service type, specialized services, immigration related legal services, VESSA related legal services, juvenile court and teen related cases, funding, aggregated service capacity and need, and trends.

Includes 23 Points for Engagement.

- **Shelter and Housing**
 - Emergency Shelter
 - Non-Emergency Housing Programs
 - Public and Private Sector Housing

Content Summary:

Describes the current capacity, geographically based requested need and the stay duration and utilization of emergency domestic violence shelters. Reflects the current bed count in Chicago domestic violence shelters as 166 beds and 21 cribs. Includes a review of eligibility, screening, program elements, special services and gaps, as well as service trends and current funding and service development issues. Also describes current non-emergency housing programs and related funding. Reviews current public housing reforms required under the Violence Against Women Act as well as current private sector housing related laws and advocacy efforts.

Includes 10 Points for Engagement.

- **Protective Custody of Children**
 - State Protective Custody
 - Parental Protective Custody

Content Summary:

Summarizes the current protocols for response to domestic violence by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and related training efforts. Describes the Safe Haven services of supervised child visitation and exchange services. Also describes the services offered by the Child Advocacy Room at the domestic violence court as well as services for child sexual abuse victims.

Includes 4 Points for Engagement.

- **Support Services**
 - Safe and Accessible Healthcare Services
 - Support Counseling for Victims
 - Support Counseling for Children

Content Summary:

Reports survey results of area hospitals regarding screening for and response to domestic violence. Reflects the rates of referral made by medical providers to the Help Line as well as enumerates domestic violence agency and medical program partnerships. Reviews the response by Chicago public health clinics and Stroger Hospital as well as training to emergency medical technicians of the Chicago Fire Department. Summarized the Illinois Health Cares initiative in Chicago.

Inventories the number of domestic violence counseling services, the total staff, service description including the scope of services and eligibility criteria, specialized services, teen counseling needs and services, parenting services, funding, aggregated service capacity, and trends. Discusses the enhancement needs

in relation to the current capacity. Reviews current programs that blend domestic violence and substance abuse as well as efforts to address the complex mental health service needs of some victims. Partnerships, pilots and trauma informed training efforts are included.

Inventories the number of counseling services addressing children's exposure to domestic violence, the total staff, service description including the scope of services and eligibility criteria, specialized services, funding, aggregated service capacity, and trends. Discusses key service enhancements. Reviews efforts to address the complex mental health service needs and counseling needs of children. Partnerships, pilots and trauma informed training efforts are included. Includes 21 Points for Engagement.

- **Practical Life Resources and Advocacy**
 - Financial Assistance, Jobs and Economic Self-Sufficiency
 - Housing Assistance

Content Summary:

Reviews the current status of public benefits and domestic violence exclusions, inventories domestic violence programs offering emergency financial assistance, summarizes the experience of a pilot effort to address domestic violence as a barrier to work, and reports existing specialized job training, placement and retention programs for victims. Reviews workforce and workplace efforts including economic self-sufficiency efforts.

Reviews the intersection of homelessness and domestic violence, includes a summary of the services offered by the City's domestic violence advocates within the homeless services system. Inventories some of the general housing assistance programs offered to assist victims in obtaining or sustaining housing. Reviews laws and advocacy efforts related to sustaining permanent housing. Includes 10 Points for Engagement.

COURT SYSTEM

- **Effective and Appropriate Response**
 - Criminal Court
 - Civil Court

Content Summary:

Describes the criminal court process including the particular services, resources and training efforts off the Cook County State's Attorney's Office in the Chicago Domestic Violence Court. Describes the specialized services of the Targeted

Abuser Call. Describes the volume, screening process, and bond court process. Discusses current developments and trends in the criminal court.

Describes the civil court response in domestic violence cases. Includes a description of the current laws and procedures related to visitation and custody. Includes 12 Points for Engagement.

RESPONSE TO ABUSER

- Abuser Services, Sanctions and Accountability
 - Arrest
 - Services/Treatment
 - Fathering Issues

Content Summary:

Describes court mandated and community based abuser service programs, including the number of staff, service description including the scope of services and eligibility criteria, specialized services, aggregated service capacity, funding, research related to efficacy, teen abuser service needs and gaps, and other trends. Discusses the enhancement needs in relation to the current capacity. Reviews the need to address fathering issues. Includes 8 Points for Engagement.

FOLLOW-UP SERVICES

- Counseling and System Protocols

Content Summary:

Discusses the lack of follow up or post crisis services, reviews current incident driven follow up programs. Includes 3 Points for Engagement.

TRAINING IN ALL SYSTEMS

- In Service and Cross System Training

Content Summary:

Inventories and describes training efforts for domestic violence service agencies, elder abuse training programs, deaf and hearing impaired training and law enforcement training efforts. Includes 2 Points for Engagement.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

- Public Awareness and Education Campaigns

Content Summary:

Describes Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence and domestic violence agency public awareness efforts, elder abuse awareness, parenting focused prevention and school-based education. Reviews domestic violence agencies' school based programs and evaluation results including best practice components. Also

describes the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority funded youth mini grant programs as well as the work of the Illinois Department of Human Services teen domestic violence and sexual assault stakeholder group. Describes and includes the Chicago Public School policy on teen domestic violence and children's exposure to domestic violence response. The Chicago Police Department's Teen Dating Violence Prevention Project is also described. Includes 7 Points for Engagement.

EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & MONITORING

Content Summary:

Describes the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence research and evaluation role, the Chicago Police Department's Domestic Violence Analyst and the InfoNet data system used by state funded domestic violence victim services. Inventories key university based research resources. Includes 3 Points for Engagement.

POLICY, SYSTEM, SERVICE COORDINATION AND LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

Content Summary:

Describes the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence policy, advocacy and coordination role. The Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence Intersystem Assessment Work Group on Prostitution is also described. The Chicago Metropolitan Battered Women's Network and Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence efforts are included. The Sargent Shriver Poverty Law Center, the Domestic Violence & Mental Health Policy Initiative, and the Illinois Child Trauma Coalition advocacy and policy work are described. Additional task forces and domestic violence agency participation levels are also included. Includes 3 Points for Engagement.

CONCLUSION

Content Summary:

29 Overarching Points for Engagement that are cross cutting are enumerated. The 128 specific Points for Engagement reflected in each component Assessment section are repeated in the conclusion. Next Steps are outlined.

APPENDICES

Content Summary:

MODV Assessment Survey Tool; Elements of Community Response; Major Sources of Funding IDHS DVAC Strategic Resources Management Task Force; Domestic Incident Notice; Map-Legal Advocacy; Map-Legal Services; Map-Shelters; Continuum of Care Housing Models; DCFS DV Screen and Child Endangerment Risk Assessment Protocol; Map-Child Visitation Centers; Map-Counseling Agencies; Map-Abuser Services; Chicago Public School DV Policy; Map—All Agencies.