
ILLINOIS PUBLIC SAFETY



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What is Public Safety?

The Field:

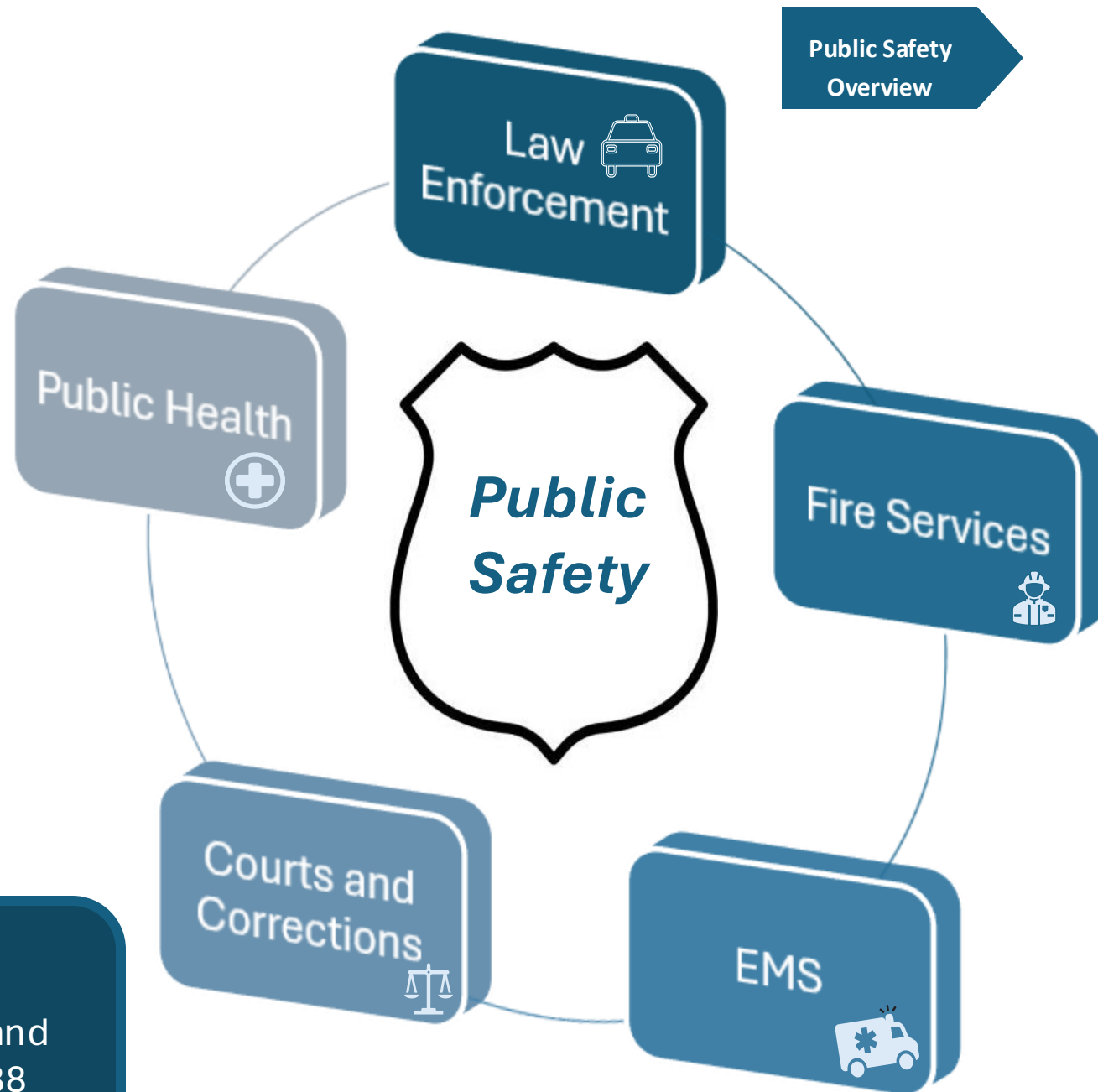
Public Safety encompasses the services and infrastructure designed to safeguard the community and prevent harm

Key Roles:

- Protect lives and property
- Respond to emergencies
- Enforce laws and regulation
- Infrastructure and Safety
- Community Preparedness and Prevention

Public safety Includes:

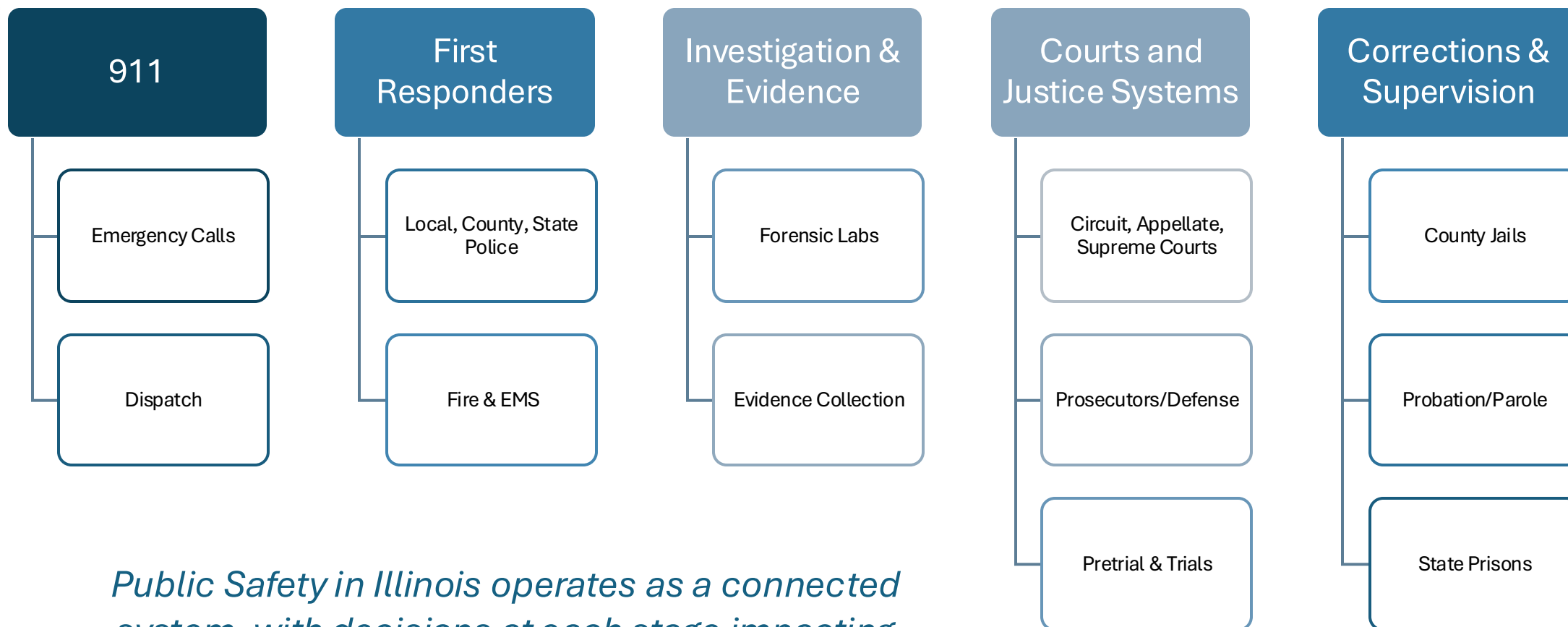
Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS, Courts and Pretrial Systems, Corrections, 911 and 988 Services, Public Health and Prevention





Illinois Public Safety System Overview

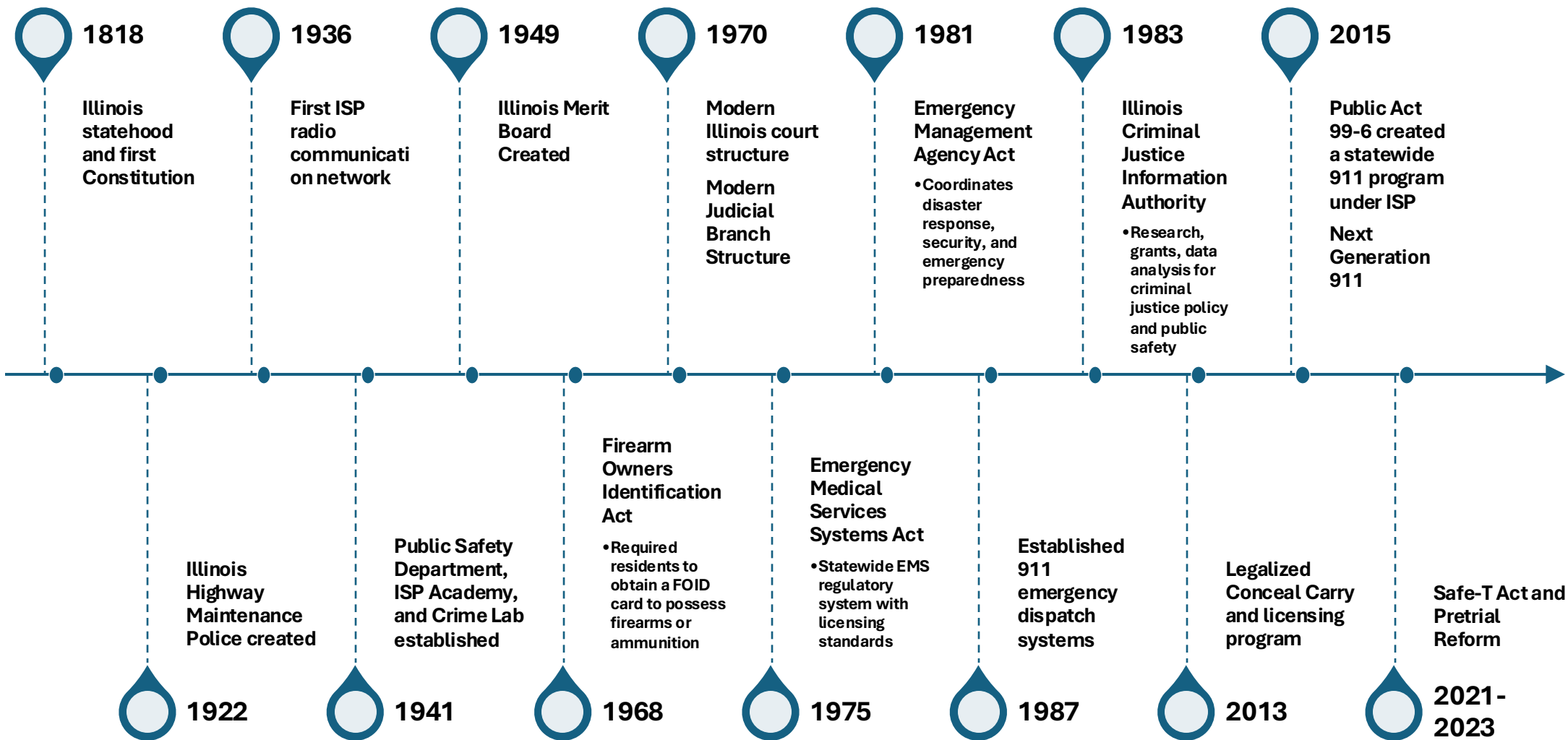
Public Safety
Overview



Public Safety in Illinois operates as a connected system, with decisions at each stage impacting outcomes across law enforcement, courts, and corrections.



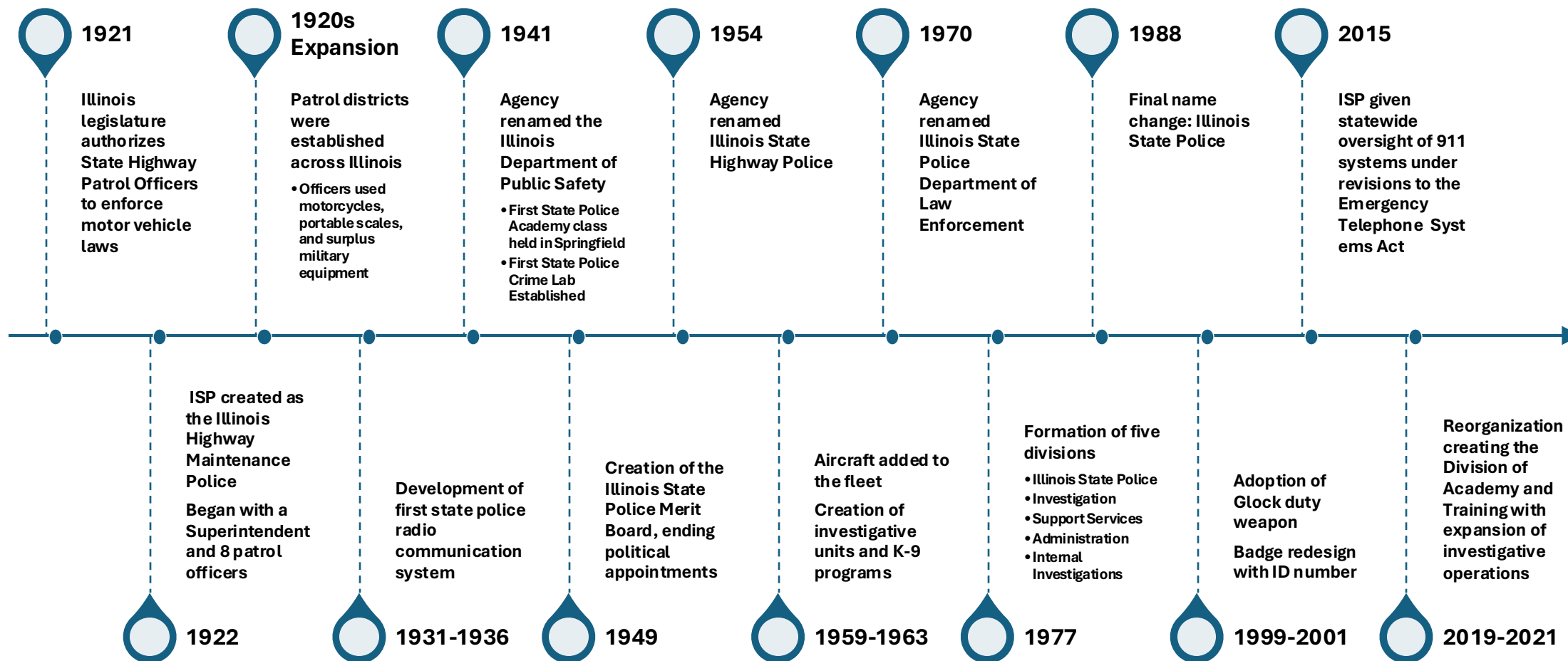
Illinois Public Safety History





Illinois State Police History

Public Safety
Overview





Illinois State Police (ISP)

Public Safety
Overview

Mission

Protect Public Safety
Pursue Justice for the people
of Illinois

Vision

Seeking to be a premier
policing agency striving for
excellence

Values

Integrity
Service
Pride

Goals

Improve Quality of Life
Safeguard the Public
Provide Leadership

Major Operational Divisions

Patrol

- Highway patrol and traffic enforcement
- Crime interdiction and roadway safety

Criminal Investigation

- Major crime investigations
- Organized crime, narcotics, human trafficking investigation

Forensic Services

- Statewide forensic laboratories
- DNA analysis, fingerprints, and digital evidence

Justice Services

- FOID and concealed carry licensing
- Crime history records and offender registration

Academy and Training

- Trooper training and recruitment
- Tactical and physical skills training

911 Division

- Oversight of statewide emergency communication systems

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SAFE-T ACT: What Changed in Illinois

Safe-T Act

Safety, Accountability, Fairness and Equity Act



Elimination of Cash Bail

Illinois became the first state to eliminate cash bail statewide.

Moved away from money based release, now focus on risk and compliance



Pretrial Release

Defendants are presumed eligible for release. Detention requires the State to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant:

- 1.) Committed a detention-eligible offense
- 2.) Poses a real and present safety threat or a flight risk
- 3.) No combination of release conditions can mitigate those risks.



Not Just Bail Reform

SAFE-T also included policing reforms, body camera requirements, detainee rights, and broader decarceration goals



Enacted: 2021



Pretrial provision effective: September 18, 2023



Pretrial Fairness Act (PFA)

Changes to Illinois' Pretrial Process

Safe-T Act



What Is It?

- Part of the SAFE-T Act
- Responsible for major changes to Illinois' pretrial process



New Approach

- Shifted from cash bail to risk-based system
- Focuses on public safety, flight risk, and detention eligible



Higher Burden

- State must prove detention is needed
- Judges may detain only when State proves requirements



Risk, Not Just Charge

- Charge alone is not enough
- Courts consider facts, history, access to victims, court compliance, and overall risk



Framing

- Supporters: fairer, less wealth-based system
- Critics: limits ability to protect public safety in some cases

Under the Pretrial Fairness Act, pretrial detention is limited to cases where the State can show the defendant is charged with a detention eligible offense, presents a real safety or flight risk, and that no release conditions can reasonably address those risks.



Why Supporters Wanted the SAFE-T ACT & Pretrial Fairness Act

Safe-T Act

Address Wealth Based Detention

- Cash bail let people buy their way out of jail
 - Low-income individuals stayed jailed for less serious offenses
- Aimed to reduce unequal treatment

Shift to Risk-Based Pretrial System

- Detention based on flight risk, public safety, and likelihood of court compliance
- Judges can detain only when statutory requirements are met; when the State meets its burden

Create A More Just & Humane System

- Lawmakers wanted a *more just system*
 - Reduce unnecessary incarceration before conviction
 - Help protect employment, housing, and family stability

Advance Broader Criminal Justice Reform

- Includes policing reforms & accountability measures
- Training standards implemented
- Modernize Illinois' justice system

Reforms were designed to create a fairer, more consistent pretrial system while maintaining public safety. Goal: Replace wealth-based pretrial detention with a risk-based pretrial judicial process while advancing broader criminal justice and policing reforms in Illinois.

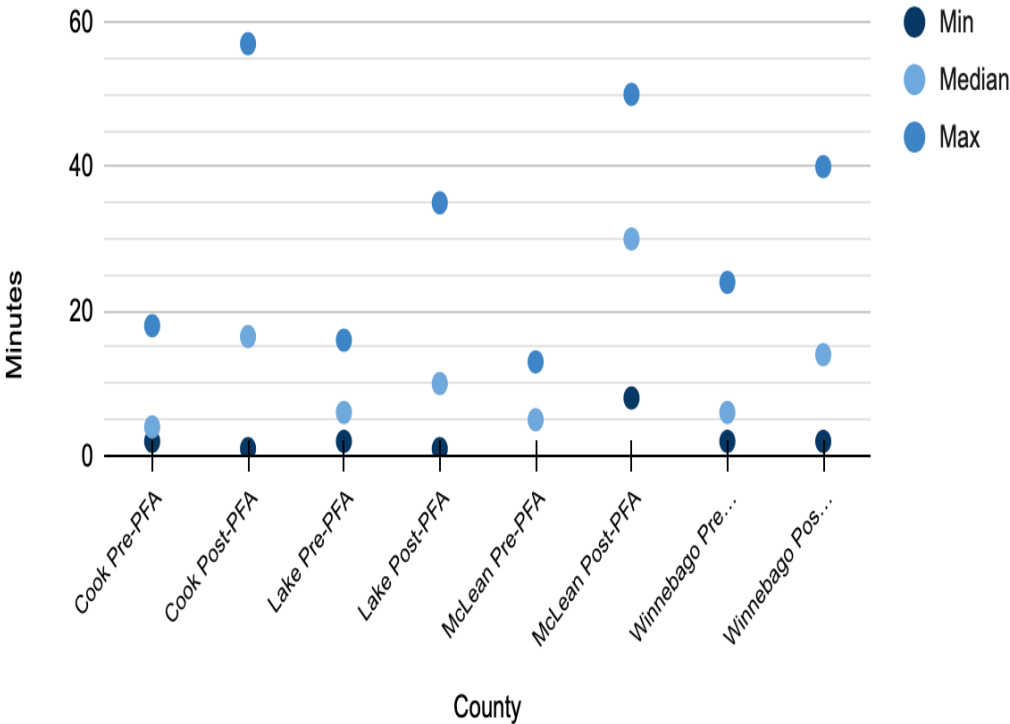


SAFE-T ACT (PFA): Outcomes After First Year (2024)

Safe-T Act

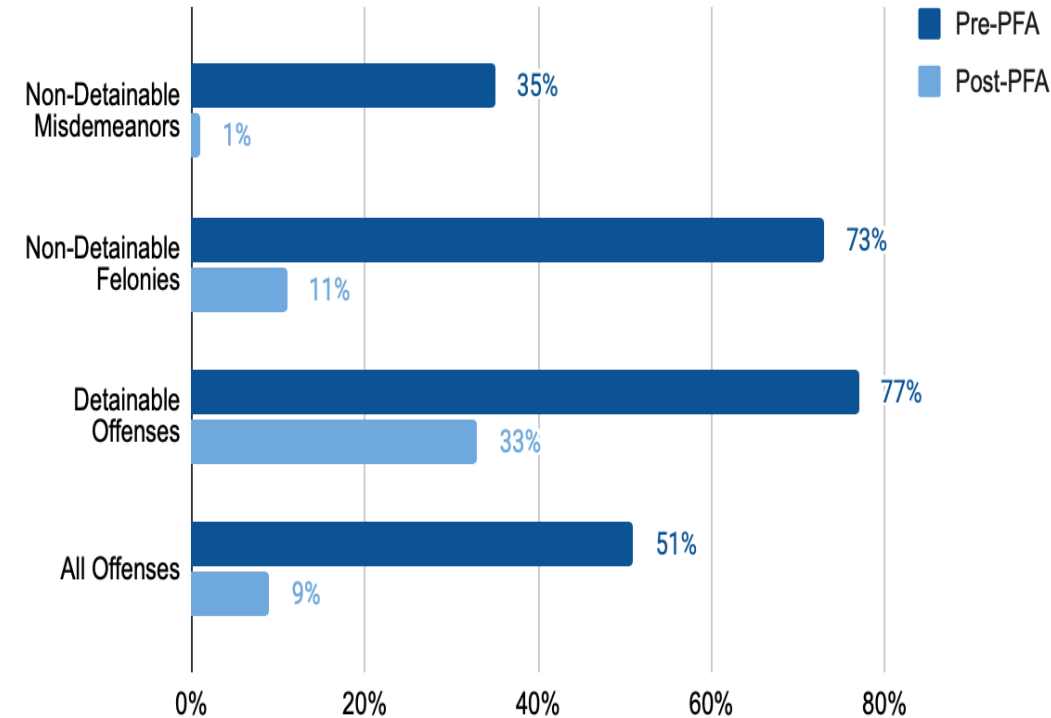
After SAFE-T Act, hearings in which detention was argued were significantly longer in length.

Loyola Chicago Center for Justice



In 22 counties examined, the percent of defendants detained at their initial court hearing decreased markedly for all offense types

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice



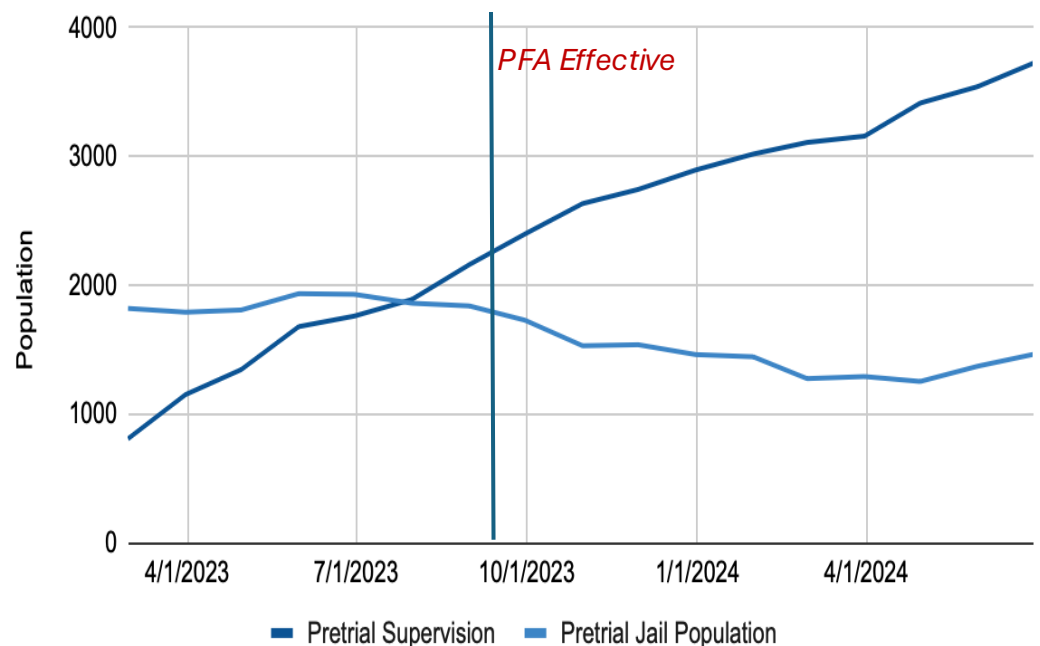
Detention rates declined across offense types under SAFE-T, while the composition and complexity of cases remained important factors in pretrial decision making.



SAFE-T ACT: Outcomes After First Year

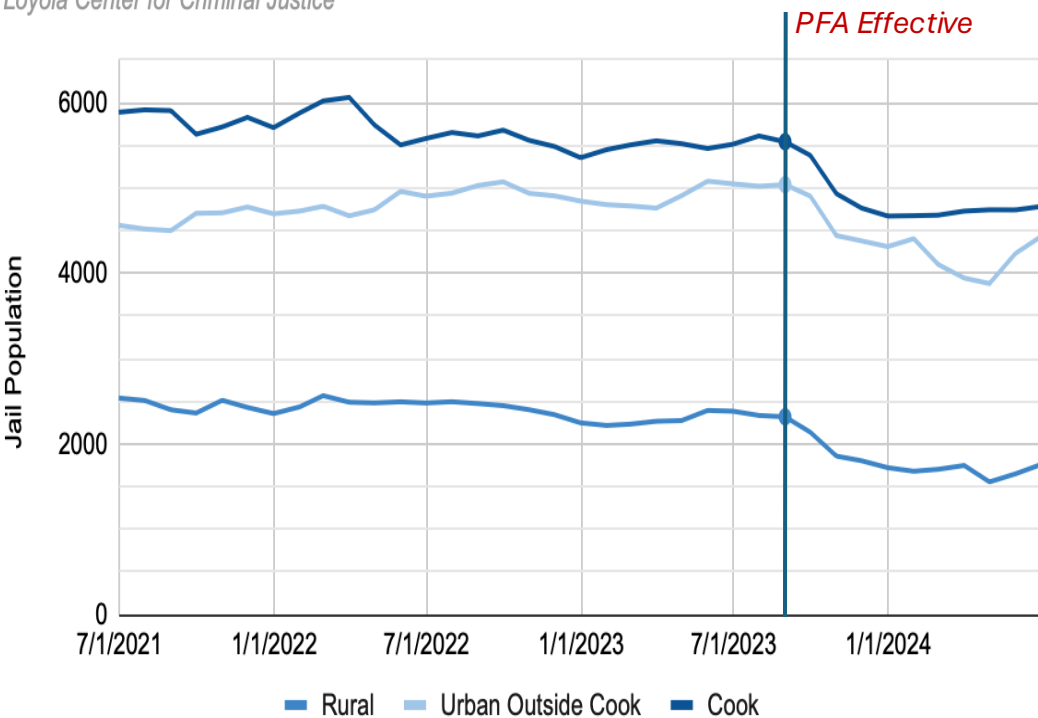
Across 44 counties, the increase in defendants under pretrial supervision post-PFA dramatically exceeded the post-PFA drop in the pretrial jail population.

Office of Statewide Pretrial Services, Illinois Dept. of Corrections Jail and Detention Standards Unit data



Pretrial jail populations fell after Illinois' Pretrial Fairness Act went into effect, down 14% in Cook and Urban counties and 25% in Rural counties.

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice



Following the SAFE-T Act implementation, pretrial detention declined while supervision increased, reflecting a shift in how individuals are managed before trial.



Detainable vs. Non-Detainable Offenses

Detainable Offenses (Eligible for Pretrial Detention)

The State may request detention if defendant is charged with detainable offense, poses safety or flight risk, and no conditions can reduce risk.

- Non-probationable Offense
 - Forcible Felony
 - Stalking
- Violations of Order of Protection
 - Domestic Battery
 - Sex Offense
- Any Attempt of the Above
 - Willful Flight

Non-Detainable Offenses (Release)

Offenses that generally result in release with a court date and possible conditions.

- Certain lower-level Battery Offenses
 - Theft and Property Offenses
 - Traffic Offenses
 - Business Offenses
- Class A, B, and C Misdemeanors

Defendants charged with these offenses are generally released with a notice to appear, either issued by officers on scene or later through the prosecution after charging review.



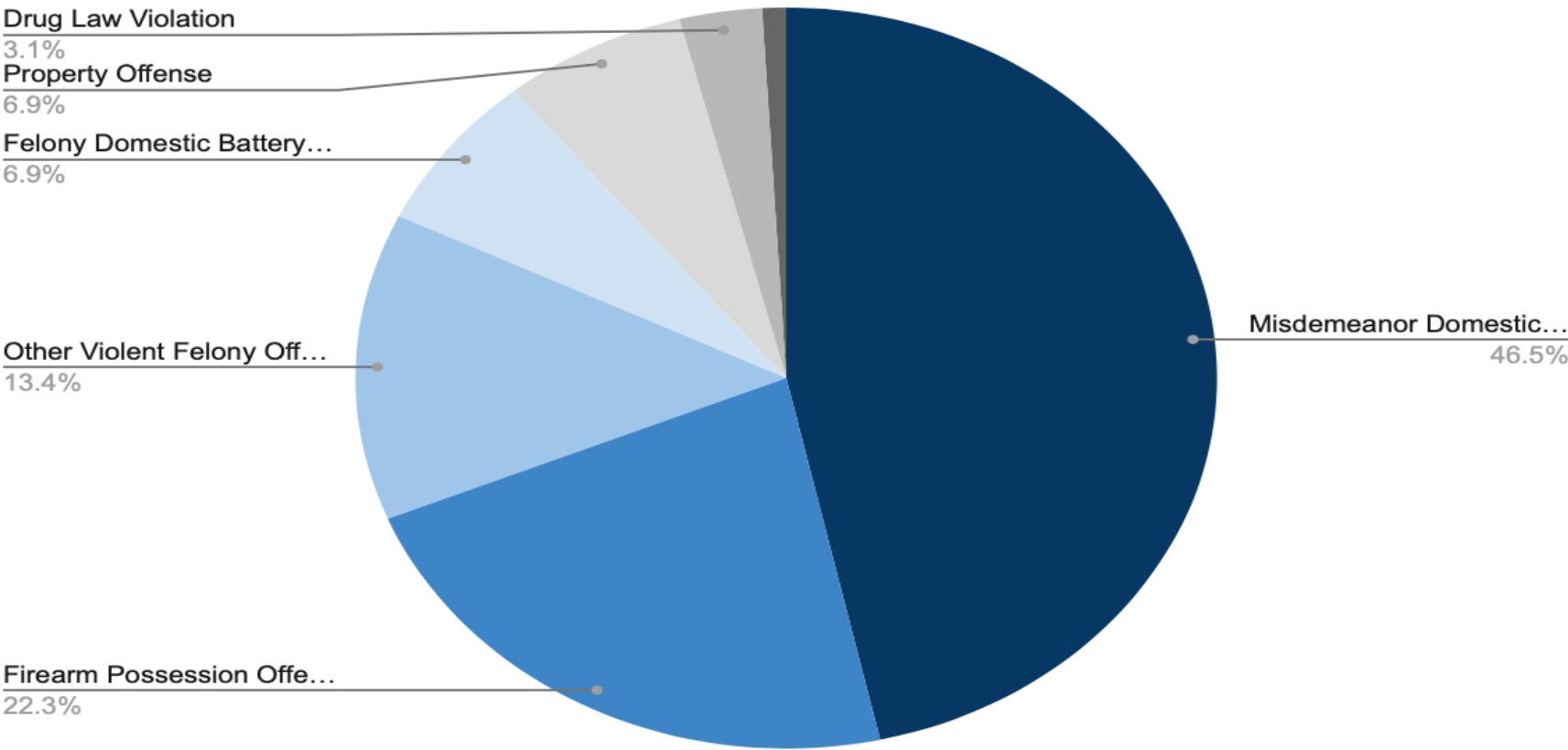


Detainable Offenses Under PFA

Safe-T Act

During the first ten months of the PFA, 53% of nearly 25,000 detention eligible cases involved domestic violence charges, meaning prosecutors were legally allowed to seek pretrial detention in these cases.

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice



However, being eligible does not mean detention occurs, about 39% of cases had a detention petition filed and roughly 24% resulted in detention, showing that eligibility sets the threshold, but actual detention depends on charge severity, judicial decisions, and county-level practices.

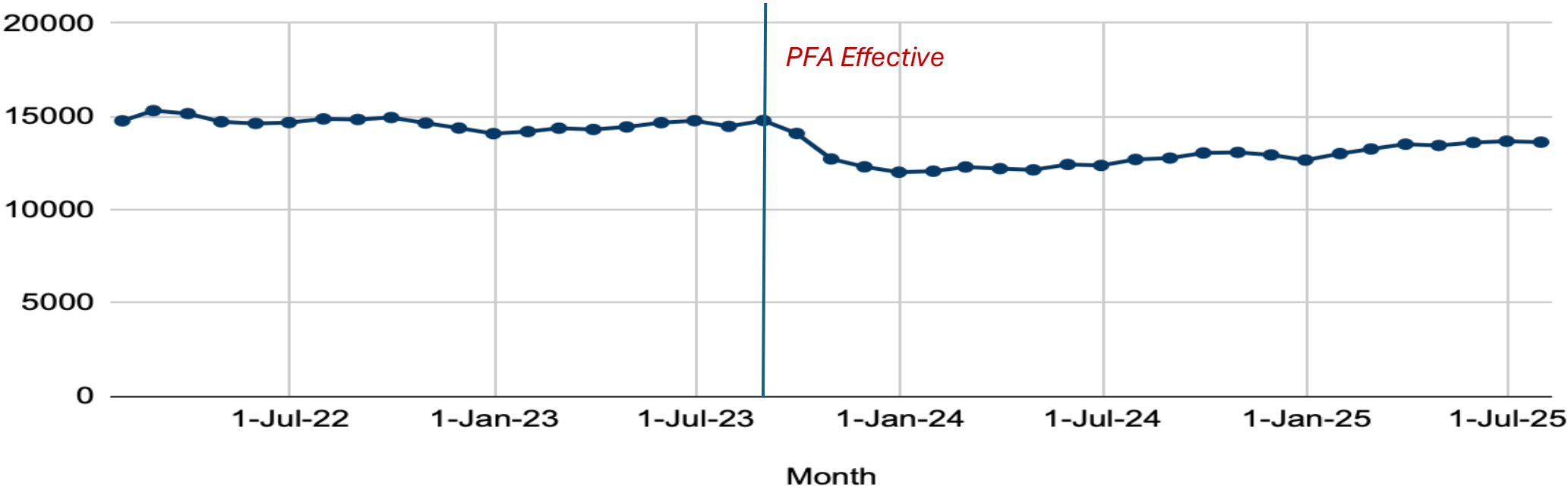


Pre-Trial Jail Population in Illinois 2025

Safe-T Act

Average Pre-Trial Jail Population in Illinois remains ~7% lower than pre-PFA levels.

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice (July 2025)



● Total Illinois Average Daily Jail Population

Reported Crime Context	Total Reported Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Reported violent and property crime declined in many rural counties and in Cook County following PFA implementation. However, not every county in Illinois saw a decline.
First 6 months of 2023 vs. First 6 months of 2024 (Before vs. After PFA Implementation)	↓ 11% decline	↓ 7% decline	↓ 14% decline	



SAFE-T Act Cost of Implementation

Safe-T Act

\$26M

Office of Statewide Pretrial Services

Funds to establish the OSPS

\$10M+

Training & Compliance

For Training, compliance, and implementation requirements

\$6.5M

Body Cameras & Storage

ISP investment across FY2022-FY2023 for cameras and storage

Courts and Pretrial Investment

- \$1.6M for pretrial data technology systems
 - \$26M to establish Office of Statewide Pretrial Services
- 165 new positions across Illinois counties
 - Supports pretrial decision-making, reporting, and supervision

Law Enforcement & System Compliance

- ISP: \$6.5 for body cameras and storage
 - LETSB: \$10M for operations and compliance
- Camera grant fund increased from \$3.4M to \$13.6M
 - Creation of Misconduct database and review panel
 - ICJIA: \$1M for reporting and implementation
 - \$600K for additional SAFE-T Act support

The SAFE-T Act required significant upfront investment to support the implementation of pretrial reform, transparency, and the overall statewide system changes.

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Bottom Line Before the Data

Crime Data

Illinois public safety trends are improving overall, but the improvement is uneven by offense type and geography.

Improving Overall

Many statewide indicators declined from recent peaks and generally moved with national crime declines

Still elevated in places

Homicide, robbery, burglary, drug/narcotic activity, and county-level variation remain important concerns

Interpret carefully

NIBRS participation and reporting practices affect year-to-year and state-to-state analysis

Use targeted responses

Planning should focus on specific offenses, specific regions, and systems absorbing the demand of crime.

Focused takeaway is not simply if Illinois is safe or unsafe. It is where the public safety system is still under the most pressure and demand.



Why There Are Data Discrepancies

Crime Data

Different Levels of Data

- County Data reflects individual agency reporting
- Illinois statewide data aggregates certified agency submissions
- FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data standardizes reporting across states for national comparison

Why the Data Can Differ

- Different counting methods (Summary Reporting vs NIBRS)
- Summary Reporting counts only the most serious offense per incident; NIBRS counts all offenses within an incident
- Not all agencies report to the FBI every year thus state data can be more accurate

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Transition (2021)

- FBI replaced Summary Reporting (SRS) with NIBRS in 2021
- NIBRS captures multiple offenses per incident
- Higher state totals compared to national may reflect better reporting, not more crime

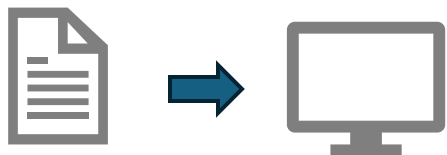
Illinois agencies submit monthly and annual NIBRS data to the state UCR program, including arrests, hate crimes, domestic incidents, school incidents, use of force, mental health incidents, and officer involved events. Reporting increased from **641 agencies in 2023** to **767 agencies in 2024**, which can affect year to year comparisons.



Reporting Challenges

Illinois Crime trends should be interpreted alongside reporting participation, reporting system changes, and major agency reporting practices.

NIBRS Transition



The FBI Transitioned from the Summary reporting system (SRS) to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Reporting Participation



Illinois reporting agencies increased from 641 in 2023 to 767 in 2024.

Chicago's Influence on Illinois Data



Chicago accounts for roughly one-fifth of Illinois' population and a substantial share of reporting crime. Chicago has experienced reporting gaps in crime data within past years. This can affect Illinois overall crime totals.

Crime Statistics remain the best tool for identifying trends, but results should be viewed within the context of reporting practices and participation levels.



Important Definitions as defined by FBI: UCR

Criminal Homicide	The intentional killing of one person by another person. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accidents, or self defense situations are generally excluded.
Rape	Non-consensual sexual penetration of another person, regardless of how slight the penetration may be or what object/body part was involved.
Aggravated Assault	An intentional attack intended to cause serious bodily injury, usually involving a weapon or conduct likely to result in severe harm or death. Minor/simple assaults are not included.
Robbery	Taking or attempting to take property directly from a person through force, violence, threats, or creating fear.
Burglary	Entering or attempting to enter a structure without permission with the intent to commit a theft or felony offense inside.
Larceny Theft	Taking property without permission and without force. Includes offenses such as shoplifting, bicycle theft, and stealing unattended property.
Motor Vehicle Theft	Stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle, including cars, trucks, motorcycles, or similar vehicles.
Drug Abuse Violations	Offenses involving the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of controlled substances or narcotics.



Important Definitions as defined by Illinois Criminal Code 720 ILCS

Crime Data

Criminal Homicide	The unlawful killing of another person. Includes first degree murder, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, and reckless homicide.
First Degree Murder	Knowingly causing another person’s death, intending to kill or seriously injure someone, or acting in a way likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
Second Degree Murder	A killing that would otherwise be first degree murder but involved mitigating circumstances, such as serious provocation or an unreasonable belief that deadly force was justified.
Reckless Homicide	Causing another person’s death through reckless conduct that creates a substantial risk of serious harm.
Rape/Criminal Sexual Assault	Illinois’ closest equivalent to the UCR rape category. Involves sexual penetration by force or threat of force, or when the person cannot legally consent.
Robbery	Taking property from another person by using force or threatening immediate force.
Armed Robbery	Robbery committed while carrying or using a dangerous weapon or firearm.
Burglary	Entering or remaining without authority in a building, vehicle, structure, aircraft, watercraft, railroad car, or similar place with intent to commit theft or another felony.
Residential Burglary	Entering a residence without authority with intent to commit theft or another felony.



Important Definitions as defined by Illinois Criminal Code

720 ILCS

Crime Data

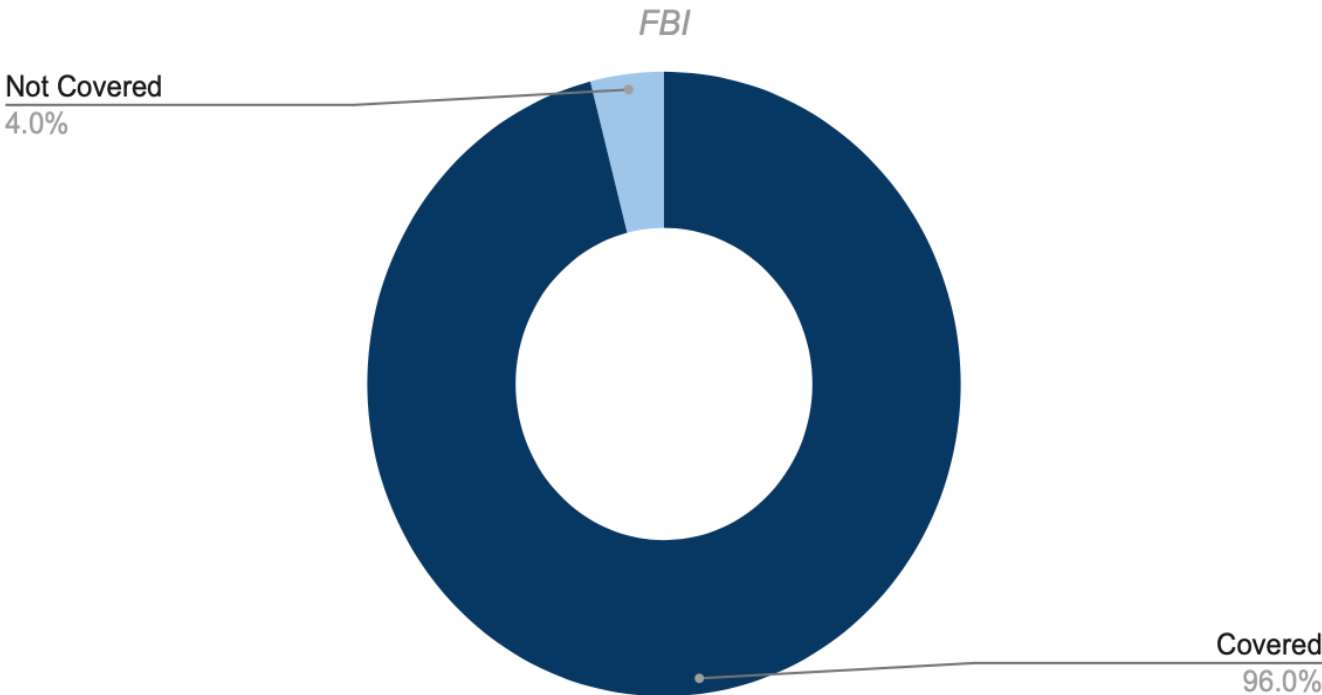
Assault	Knowingly causing another person to reasonably fear they are about to be physically harmed.
Aggravated Assault	Assault with added seriousness, such as weapon involvement, specific locations, or protected victim status.
Battery	Knowingly causing bodily harm or making unwanted insulting or provoking physical contact.
Aggravated Battery	Battery involving serious injury, weapon use, protected victims, firearm discharge, or other enhanced circumstances.
Domestic Battery	Battery committed against a family or household member.
Aggravated Domestic Battery	Domestic battery involving great bodily harm, permanent injury, disfigurement, or strangulation.



National Crime Data 2025 – Preliminary Data

All 2025 crime data is preliminary at this time from the FBI NIBRS reporting.

Data Submitted by more than 17,000 agencies in 2025, an increase from 16,675 agencies in 2024. More than 15,000 agencies submitted data via NIBRS for 2025. That is a nearly 500 agency increase compared to 2024.



Violent Crime

-9.3% ↓

1,119,768 Estimated Offenses
412,991 Violent Crime Arrests

Property Crime

-12.4% ↓

5,245,768 Estimated Offenses
868,330 Property Crime Arrests



National Crime Data 2025 – Preliminary Data

All 2025 crime data is preliminary at this time from the FBI NIBRS reporting.





Illinois State-Level NIBRS Crime Data 2024 vs. 2025

All 2025 crime data is preliminary at this time from the FBI NIBRS reporting.

Crime Data

Homicide

550

↓ 24.97% from 733 in 2024

Assault

17,351

↓ 1.75% from 17,660 in 2024

Drug Narcotic

39,831

↑ 9.70 % from 36,309 in 2024

Pornography

2,537

↑ 4.75% from 2,537 in 2024

Burglary

19,814

↓ 43.59% from 35,122 in 2024

Robbery

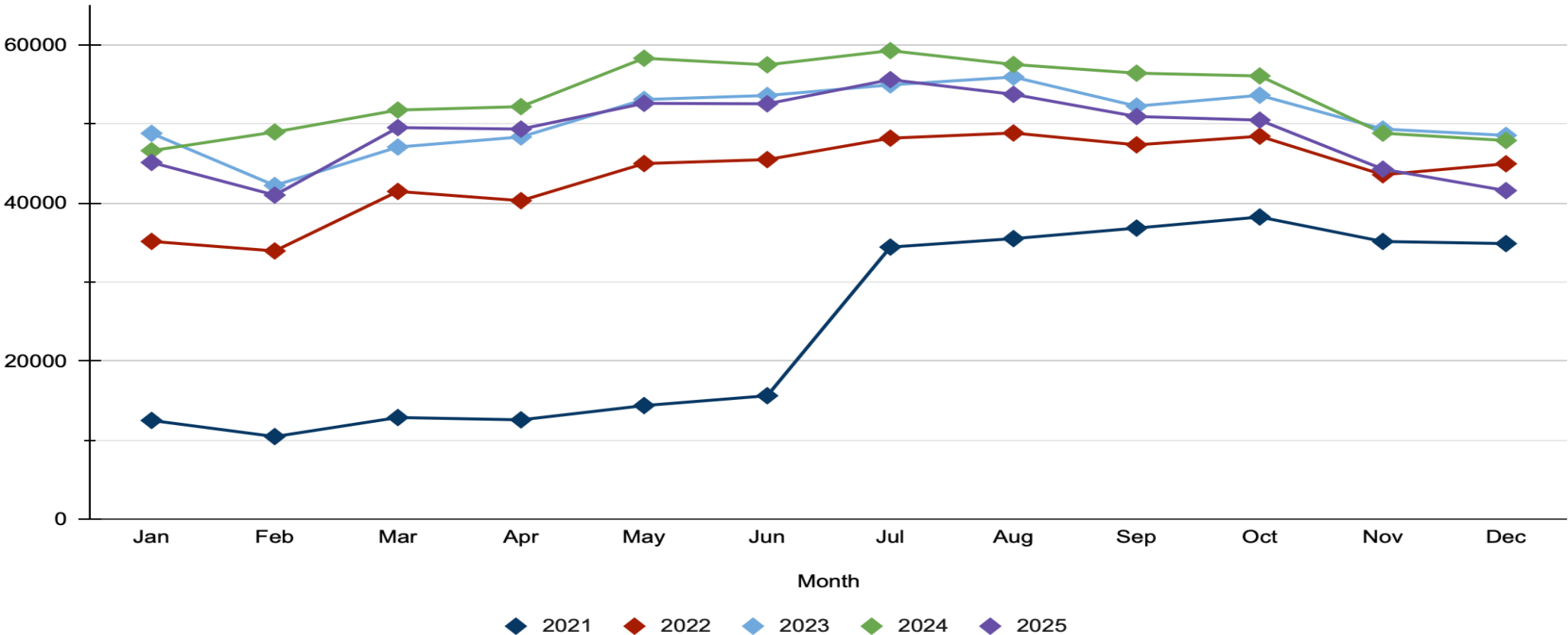
7,635

↓ 33.39% from 11,462 in 2024



Illinois Crime Trends Over Time: All Offenses

Offense Trends Comparison Report (2021-2025)
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program - NIBRS Data



The 2021 jump reflects Illinois' transition to the new NIBRS reporting database and updated I-UCR requirements. Because 2016–2020 data was migrated into the new system, 2016–2022 results should be interpreted with caution. Beginning in 2023, reports include only NIBRS-certified agency submissions, improving accuracy but affecting year-to-year comparisons.



Illinois-UCR Group A vs. Group B Offenses

Crime Data

Group A Offenses

*More **detailed** incident reporting, including offense, victim, suspect, property, and arrest information.*

Examples include homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, fraud, drug violations, weapons offenses, and human trafficking.

Group B Offenses

Reported primarily through **arrest information only.**

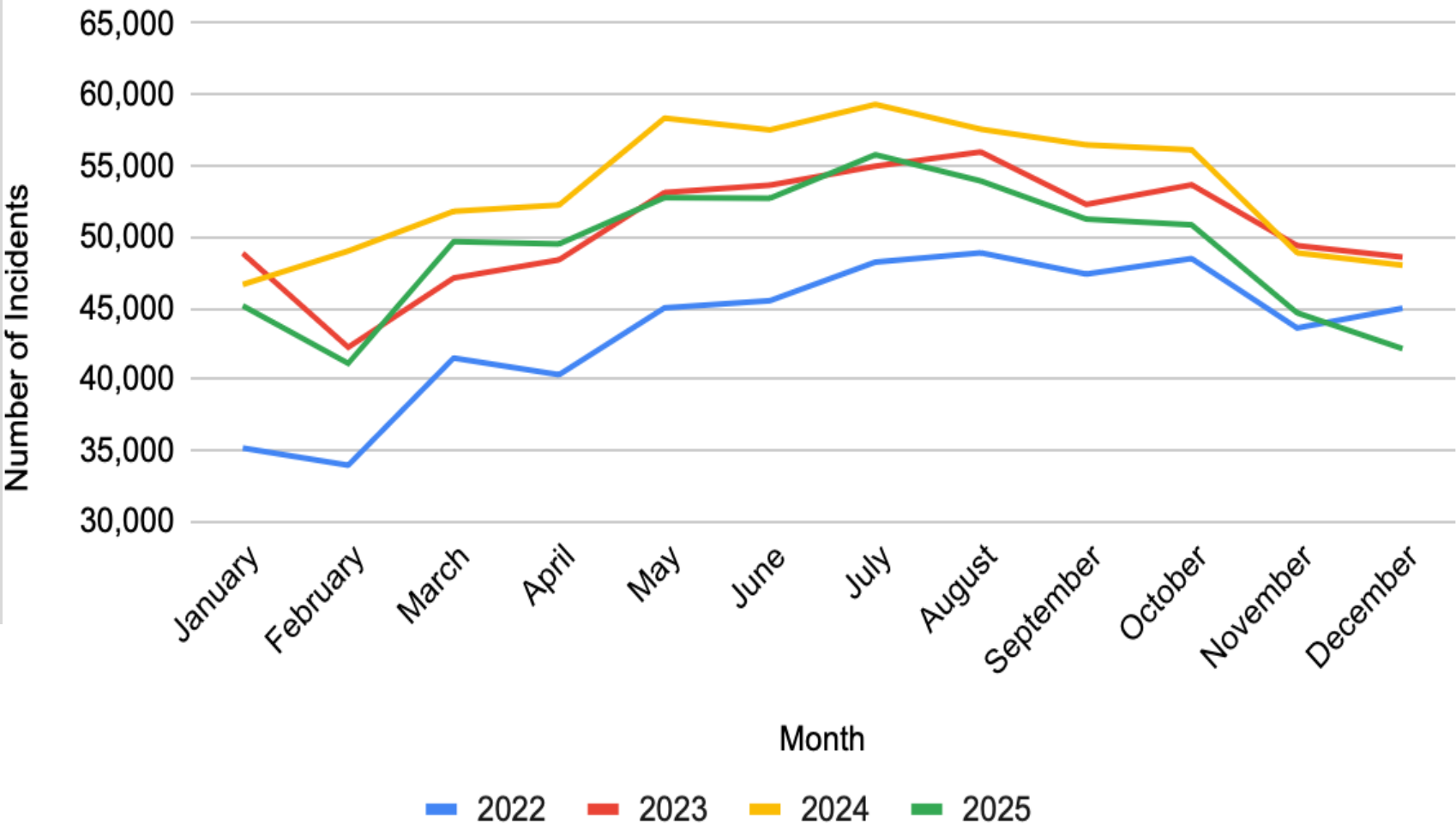
Examples include DUI, disorderly conduct, trespass, liquor law violations, bad checks, family nonviolent offenses, and curfew or loitering violations.



Group A Offenses

Group A offenses increased significantly from 2022 through 2024 before declining in 2025, suggesting Illinois experienced improving crime trends following a period of elevated reported criminal activity.

Group A Trends 2022-2025
IL-UCR



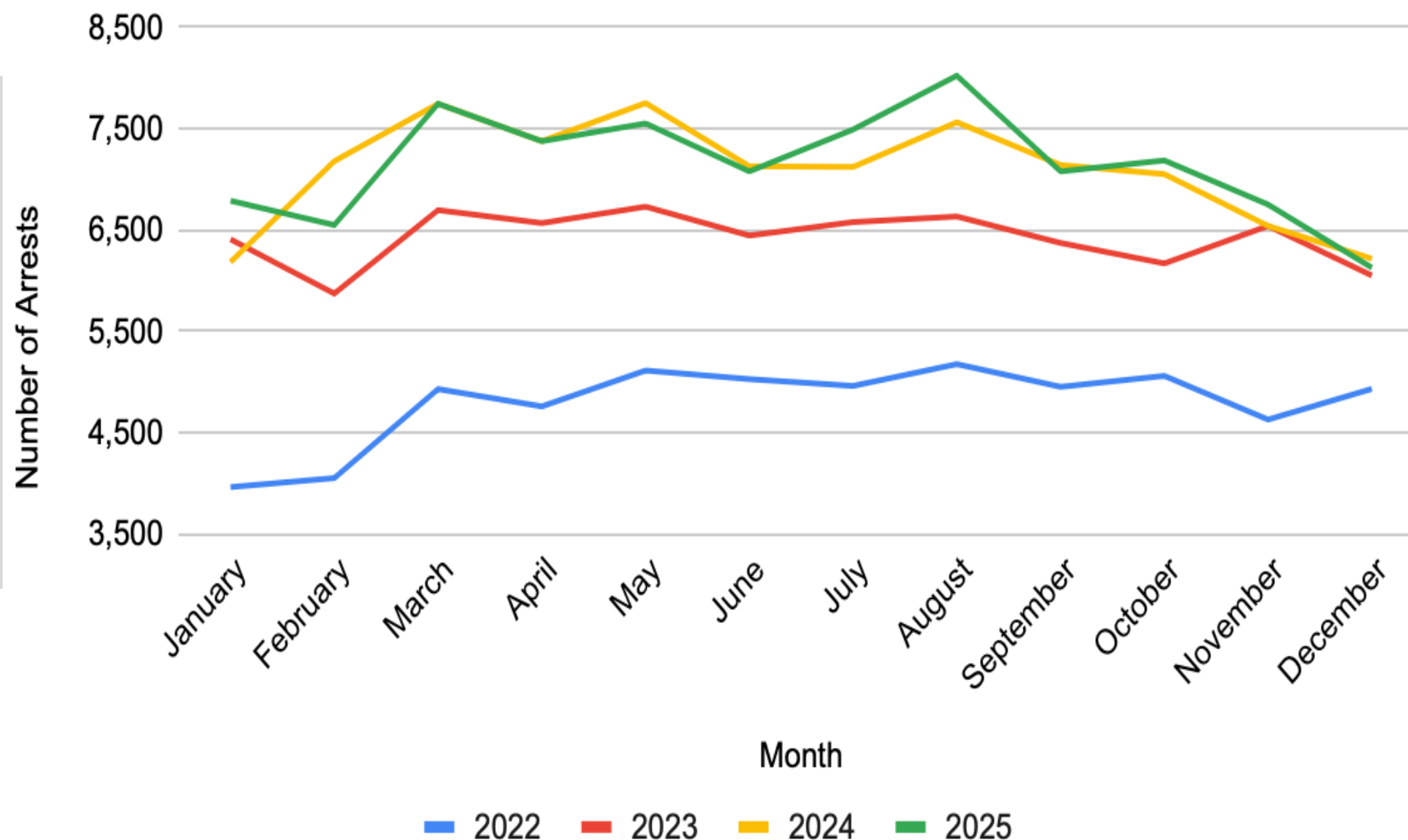


Group B Offenses

Crime Data

Group B arrests remained elevated in 2025, reaching the highest monthly levels observed during the four-year period despite a decline in many major Group A offenses.

Group B Offenses 2022-2025
IL-UCR





Important Note

Crime Data

Crime data provides valuable insight, but direct state-to-state comparisons should be interpreted carefully. Crime statistics are influenced by differences in community characteristics, reporting practices, and data collection methods.

Population & Demographics Matter



Age distribution, density, urbanization, mobility, and economic conditions influence crime patterns

Community Characteristics Differ



Tourism, commuter activity, regional factors, geography, and local environments affect reported crime levels

Reporting & Enforcement Vary



Crime data reflects offenses known to law enforcement and can vary based on reporting behavior and agency practices

Data Collection Has Evolved



The transition to NIBRS changed how incidents are captured, categorized, and compared over time

State comparisons are intended to identify trends and provide context rather than rank public safety performance



States used in Crime Data Analysis

	Illinois	Anchor state and focal point for all comparisons.
	Indiana	Immediate border state with similar Midwest demographics and economic conditions. Useful for neighboring trend comparisons.
	Missouri	Border state with major urban areas (St. Louis, Kansas City) and crime patterns that often affect Illinois regionally.
	Minnesota	Frequently referenced in criminal justice and behavioral health discussions. Midwest benchmark with lower violent crime rates in several categories
	Texas	Large population state with major metro areas and a different justice system structure. Useful large state comparison.
	California	Largest state by population with major urban centers and significant justice reform efforts. Useful policy and scale comparison.
	National	Baseline used to determine whether Illinois trends stand apart from broader movement.



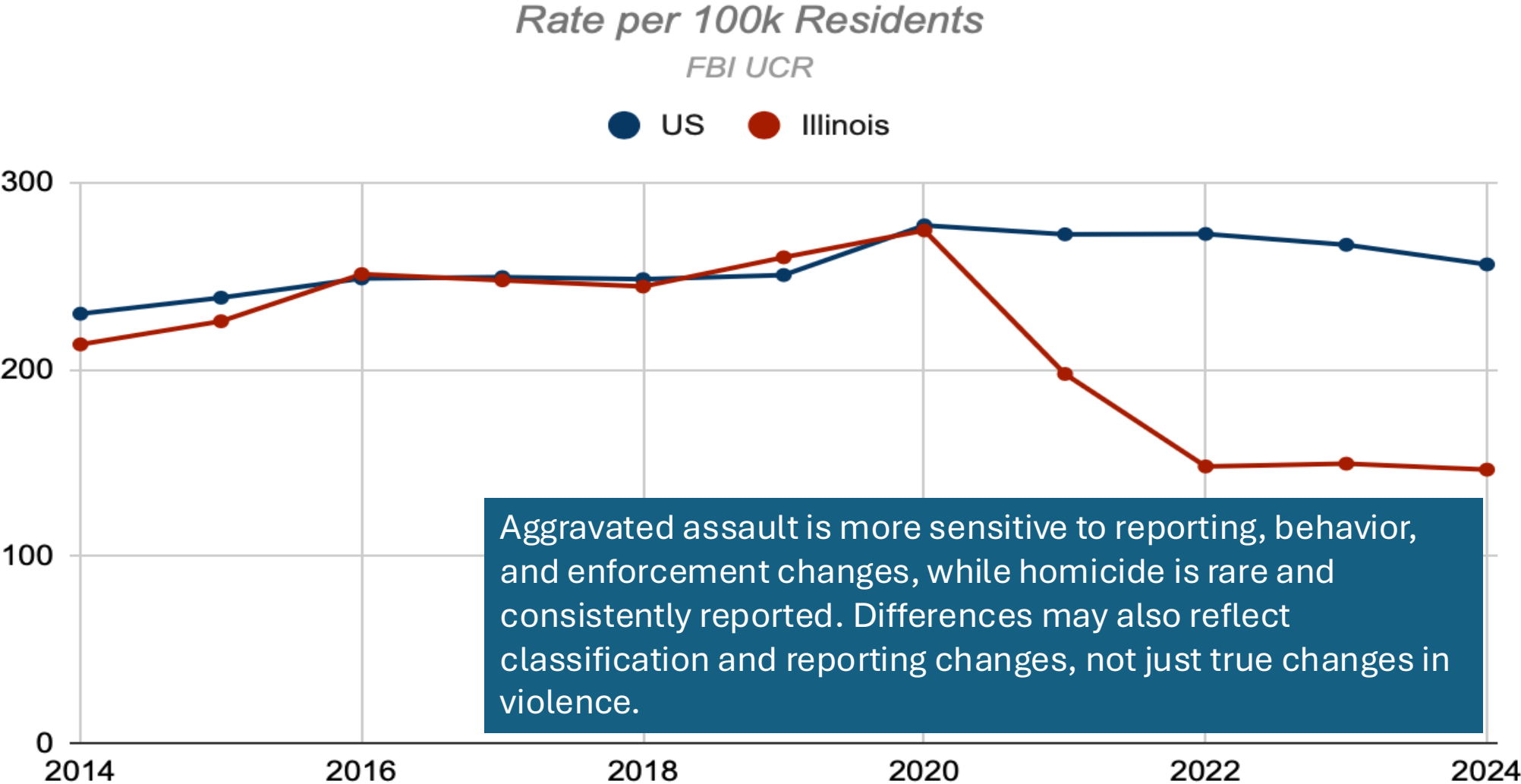
Illinois Public Safety Scorecard

Crime Data

Overall Crime	Improving	Statewide movement generally follows national declines
Violent Crime	Mixed	Several categories improved, but homicide remains a key concern
Property Crime	Improving	Declines are visible, although burglary and property crime still hold demands
Robbery	Elevated	Illinois Remains high relative to some Midwest peers
Drug/Narcotic Offense	Increasing	Increasing, moving against the broader statewide decline
County Variation	Significant	Some counties increased despite statewide improvement



Aggravated Assault Trends



Illinois aggravated assault rates have declined significantly since 2020, while national rates have remained relatively elevated.



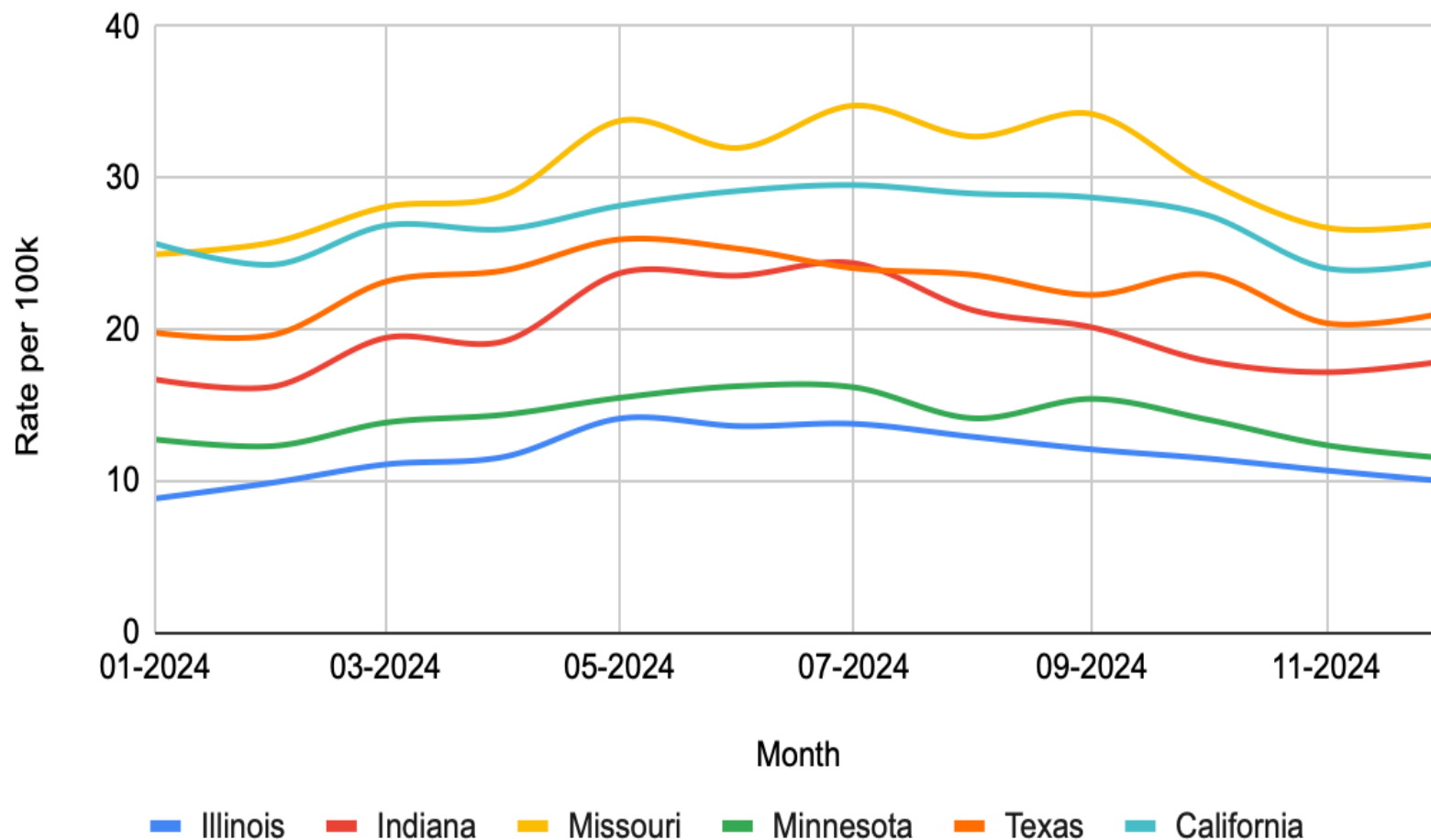
Monthly Aggravated Assault Rates per 100k Population

2024

Crime Data

Illinois consistently ranked near the low end of the comparison group in 2024, with monthly aggravated assault rates generally between **9-14 per 100,000 residents**. Missouri and California reported the highest rates, while Illinois and Minnesota remained the lowest and most stable among the states shown.

Aggravated Assault Rates (2024) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)



Aggravated assault is useful for comparing general trends, but state-to-state differences should be interpreted cautiously because offense definitions, reporting practices, and charging standards can vary.

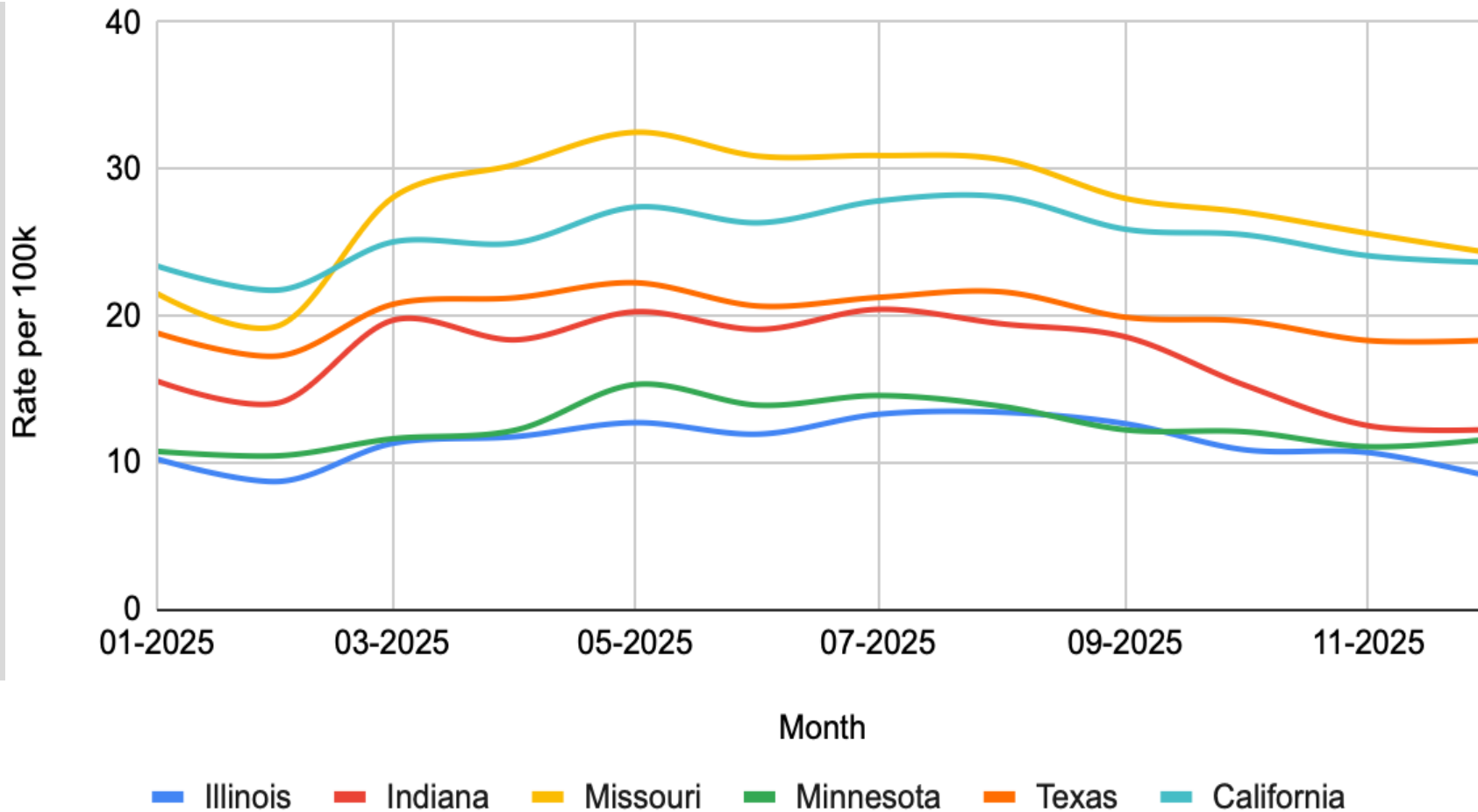


Monthly Aggravated Assault Rates per 100k Population 2025

Crime Data

Missouri and **California** continued to show the **highest** aggravated assault rates in 2025, while **Illinois** remained among the **lowest** comparison states at approximately **9–13 incidents per 100,000** residents per month.

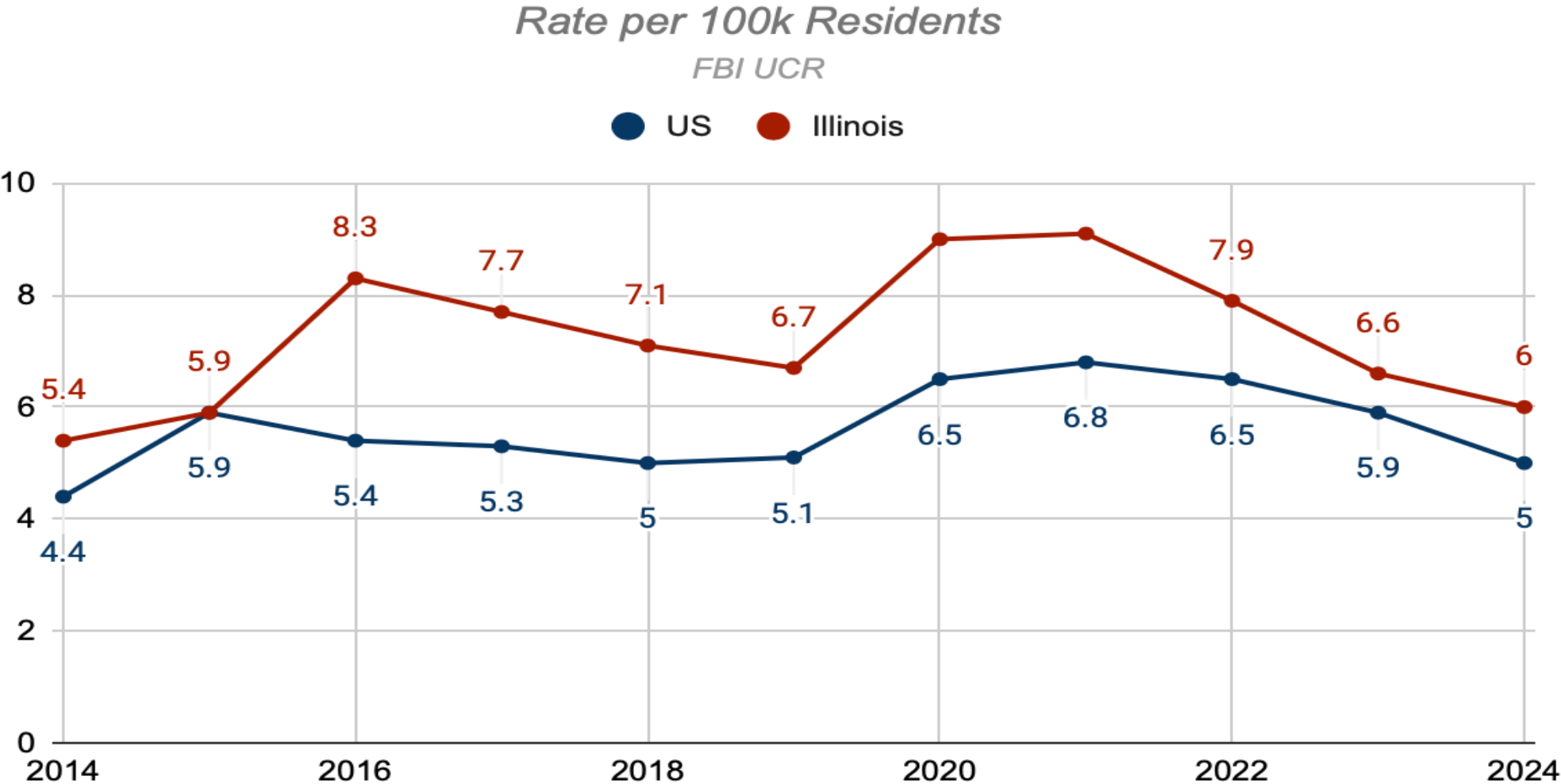
Aggravated Assault Rates (2025) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)



Aggravated assault is useful for trend comparison, but less reliable for strict state-to-state ranking because state definitions and charging practices vary.



Homicide Trends



Homicide rates in Illinois have decreased in recent years but continue to remain consistently higher than the national average.

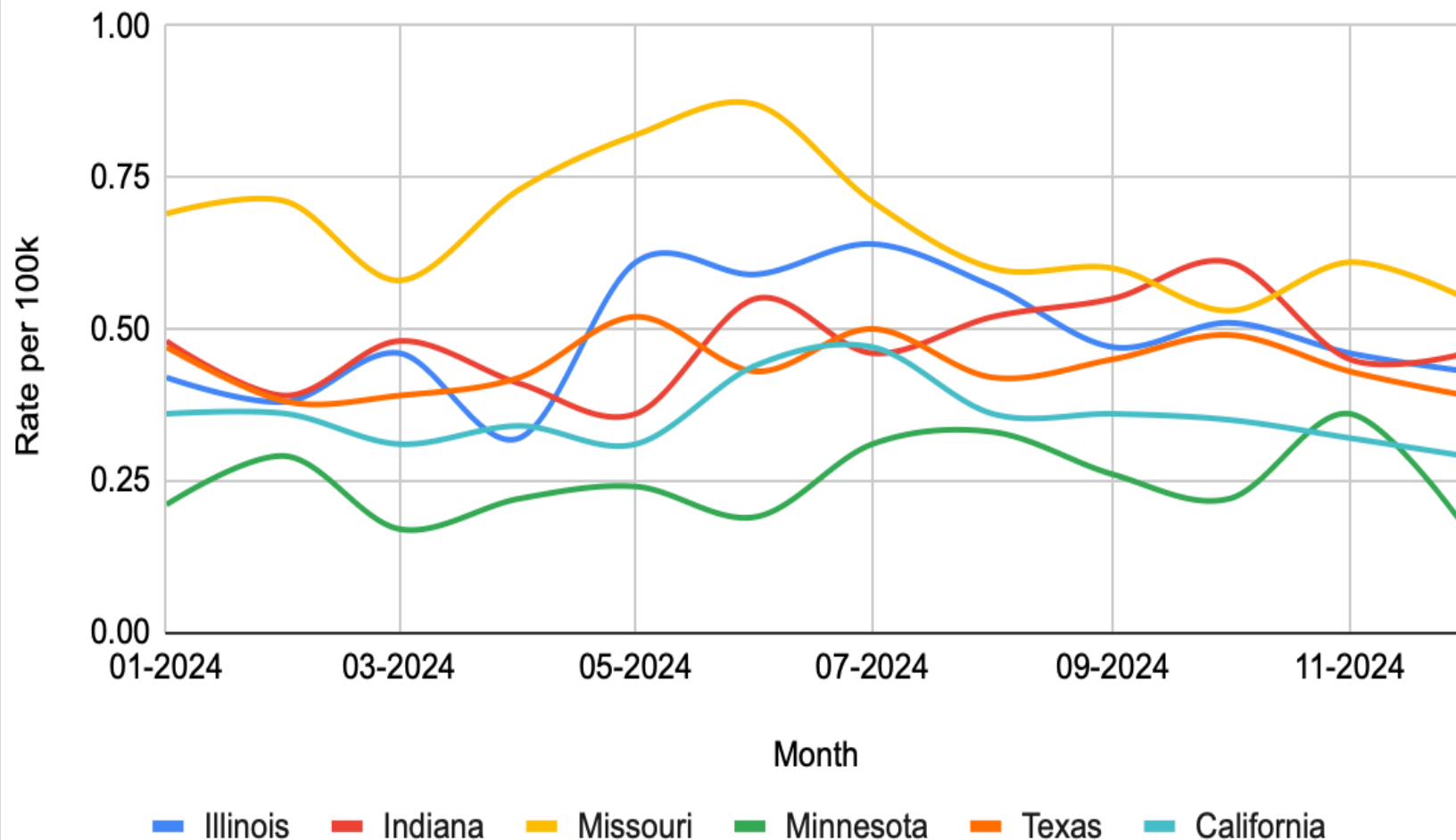


Monthly Homicide Rates per 100k Population 2024

Crime Data

Missouri consistently showed the highest homicide rates in 2024, frequently ranging between **0.6–0.9 homicides per 100,000** residents per month. **Illinois** generally ranked among the higher comparison states, typically ranging between **0.3–0.6 per 100,000**, while **Minnesota** remained the lowest throughout the year.

Homicide Rates (2024) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)





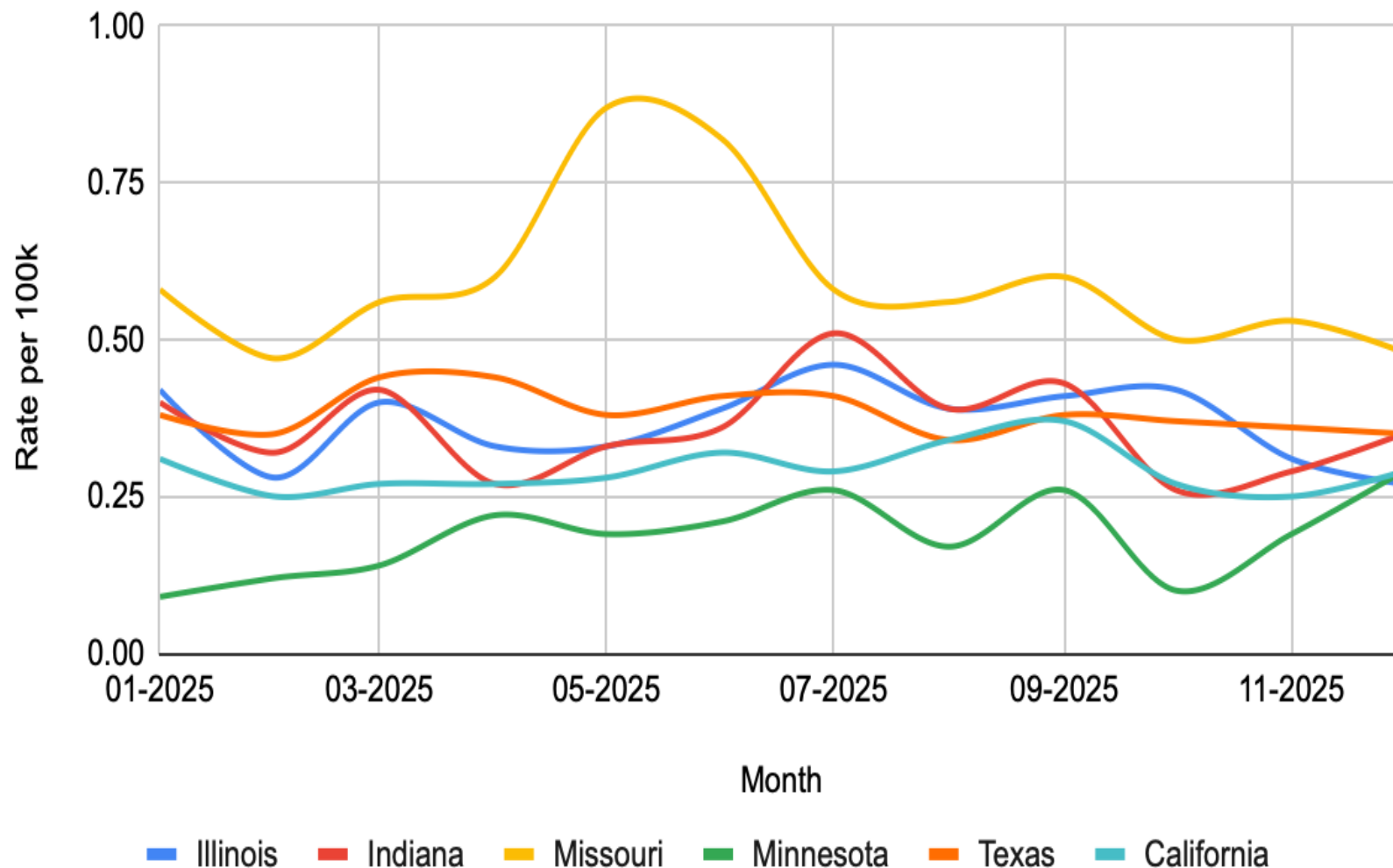
Homicide Trends State Analysis Month by Month 2025

Crime Data

Illinois tracked in the middle of the comparison group for homicide rates in 2025.

It generally moved near Indiana and Texas, remained well below Missouri's higher monthly rates, and stayed above Minnesota for much of the year. Illinois also showed a downward trend later in the year, suggesting improvement relative to its mid-year levels.

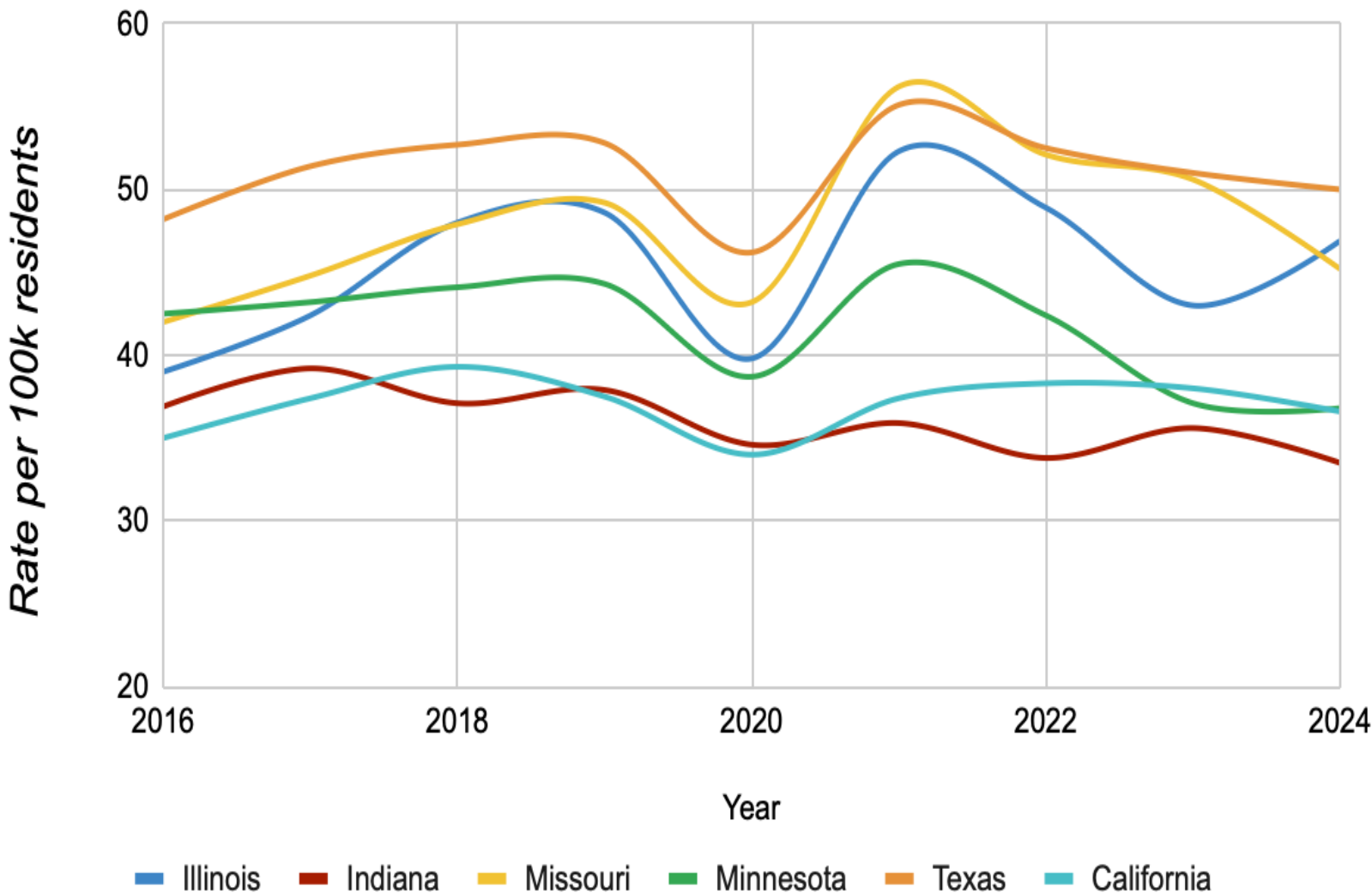
Homicide Rates (2024) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)





Illinois Rape Data

FBI: UCR (2016-2024)



Illinois rape rates generally remained above **Indiana, Minnesota, and California** from **2016–2024**, while tracking below Texas and Missouri in most years. Rates **increased** across most comparison states following 2020 before **moderating in recent years.**

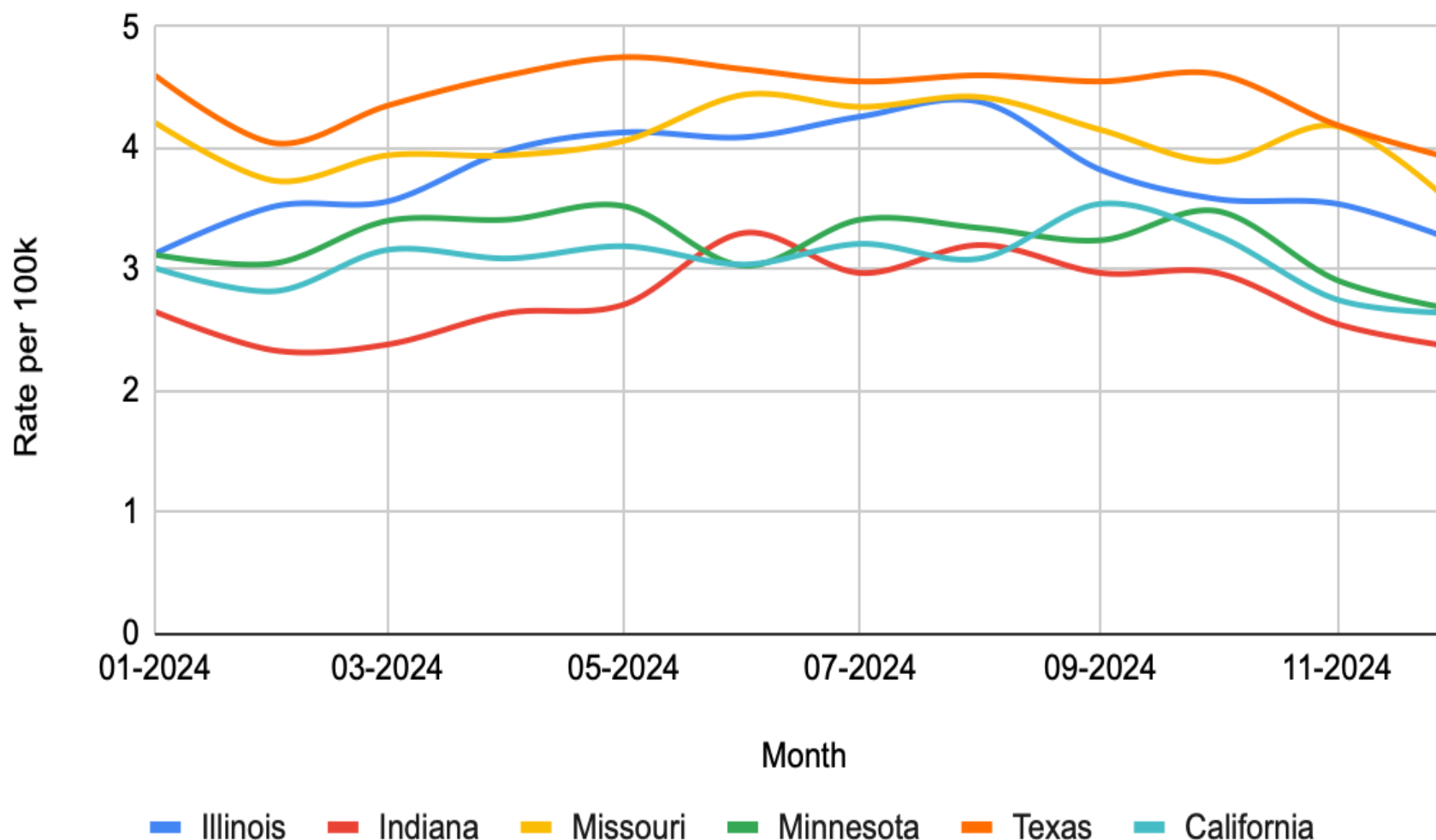


Monthly Rape Rates per 100k Population 2024

Crime Data

Rape Rates (2024) per 100k Population

FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)

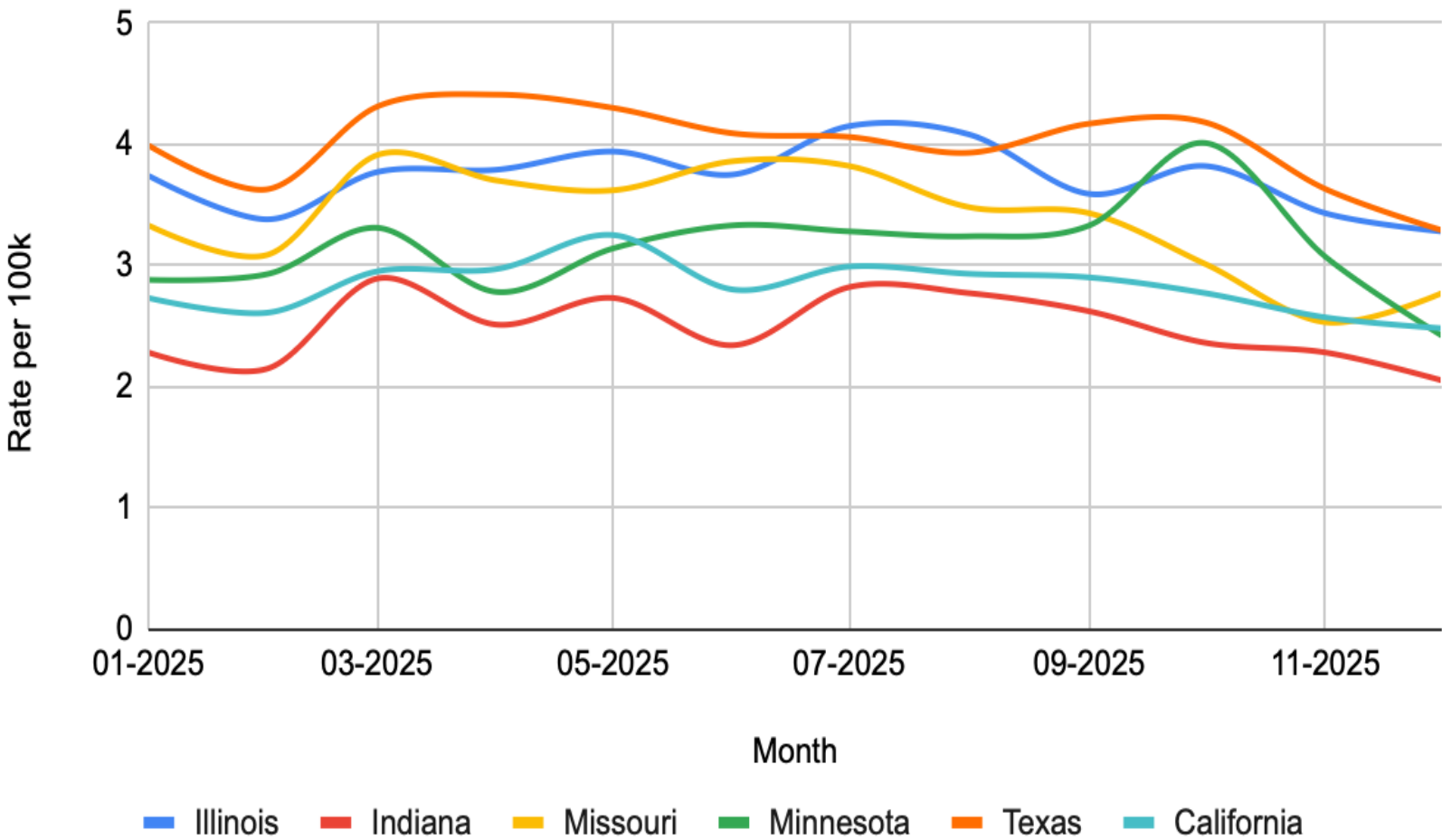


Texas and **Missouri** had the highest reported rape rates in 2024, while **Illinois** generally remained in the **middle** of the comparison group.



Monthly Rape Rates per 100k Population 2025

Rape Rates (2025) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)



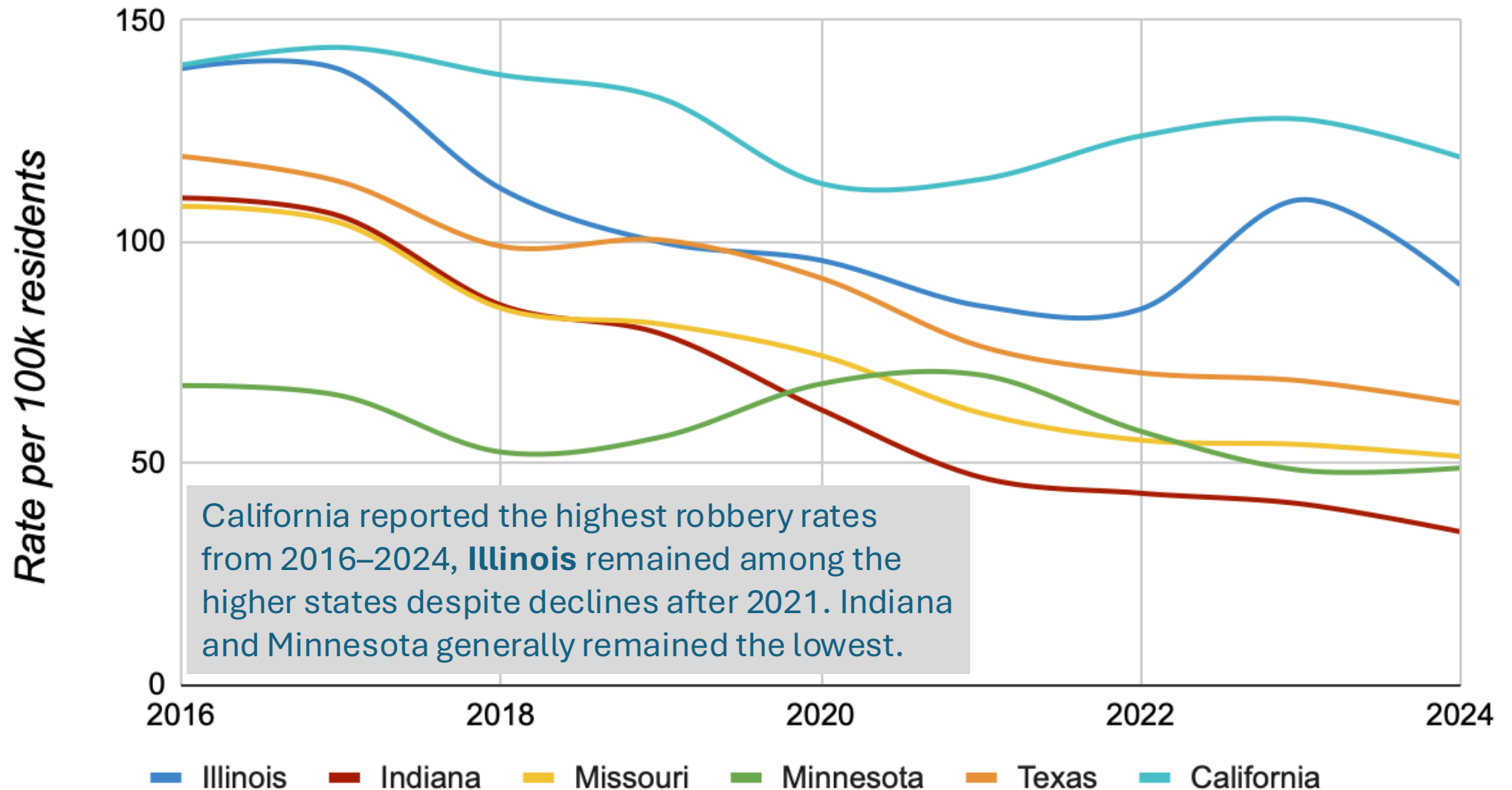
Illinois was among the higher reported rape-rate states in 2025, remaining relatively stable near **3–4 incidents per 100,000** residents per month, while **Texas** was highest through much of the year.



Robbery Data

Crime Data

FBI: UCR (2016-2024)



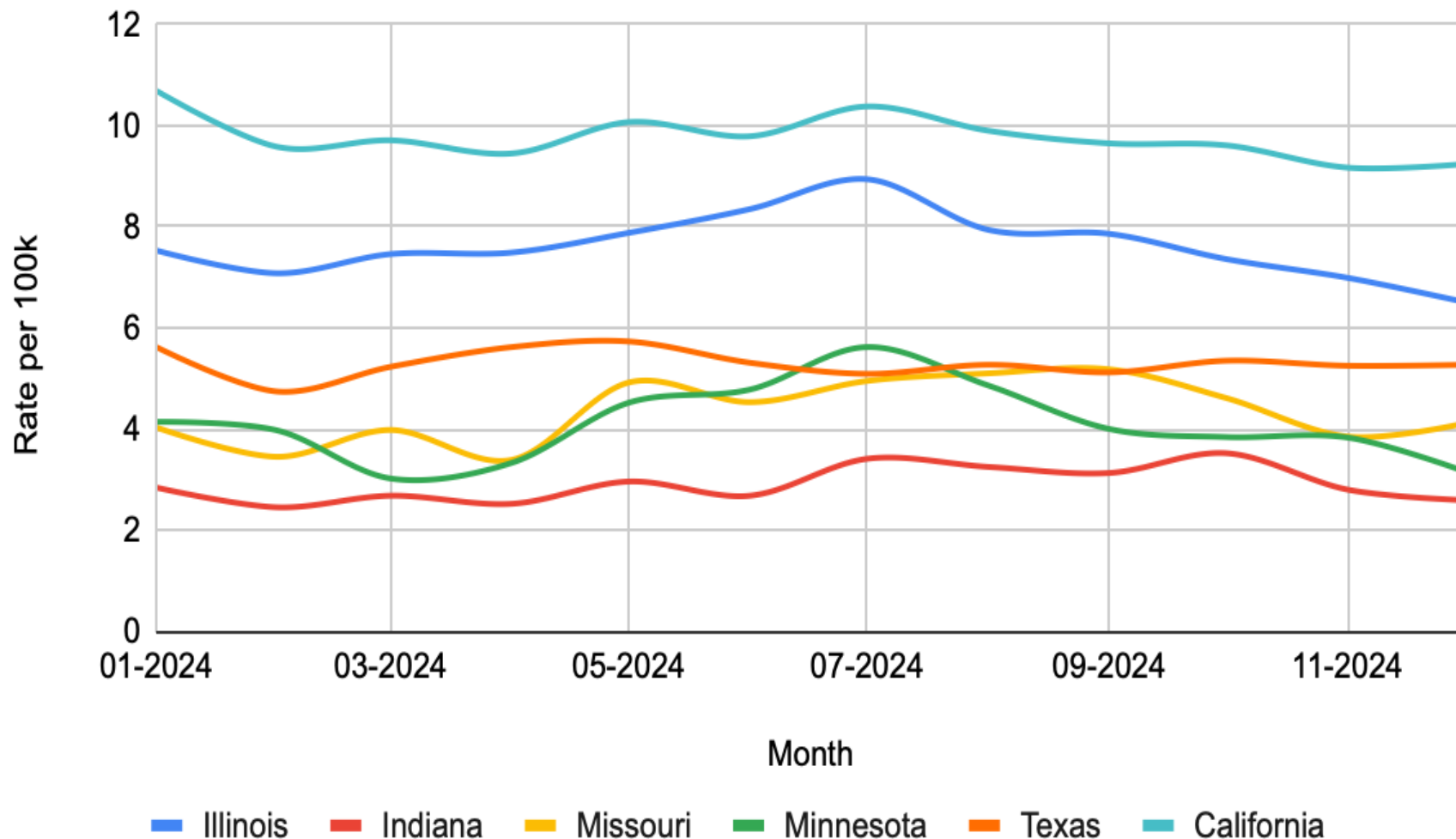


Monthly Robbery Rates per 100k Population 2024

Crime Data

Robbery Rates (2024) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)

California and Illinois showed the highest robbery rates through much of 2024, with **Illinois** generally ranging between 7–9 robberies per 100,000 residents per month.



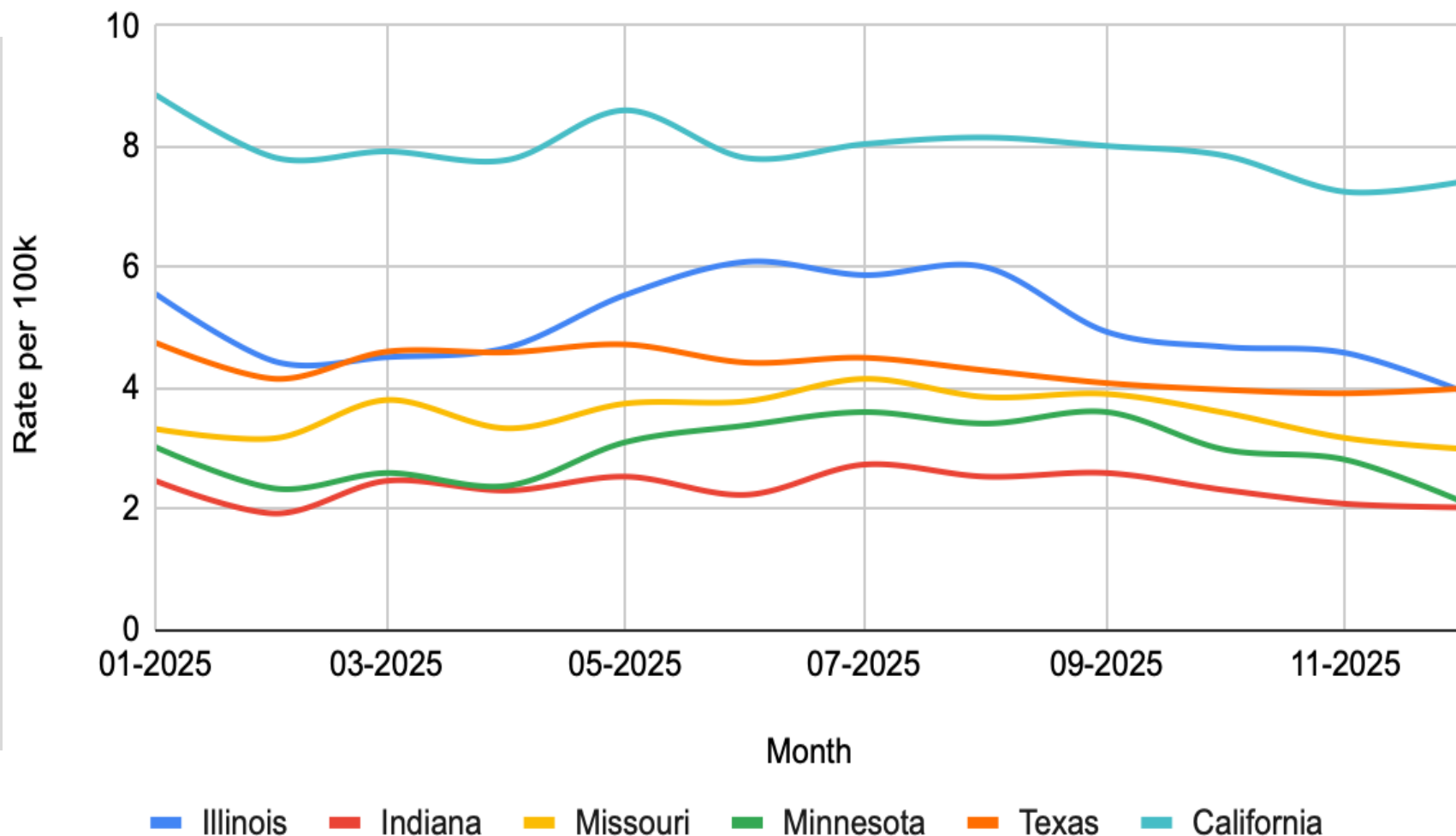


Monthly Robbery Rates per 100k Population 2025

Crime Data

California continued to report the highest robbery rates in 2025, while **Illinois** remained among the higher comparison states despite declines later in the year.

Robbery Rates (2025) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)

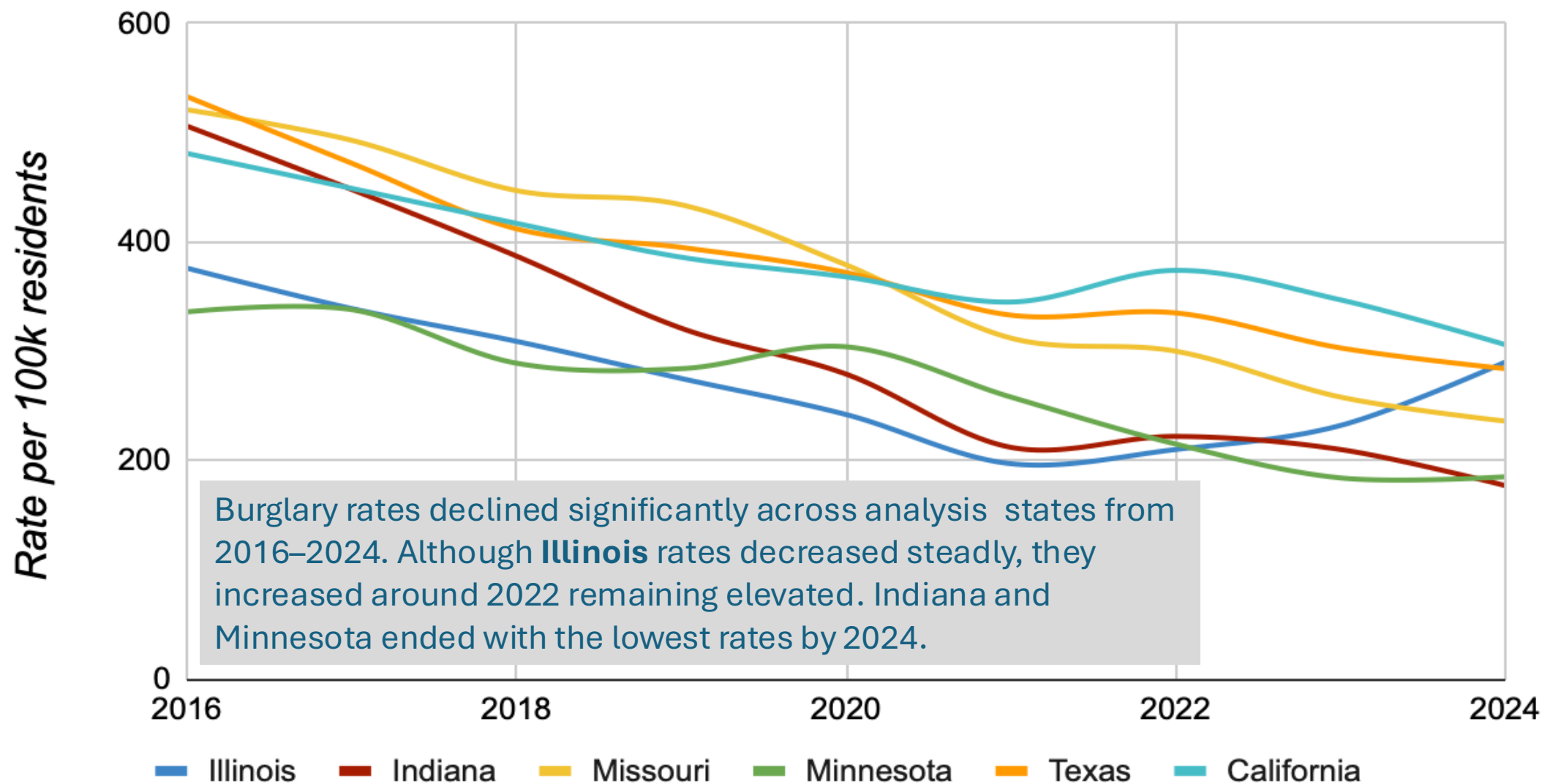




Burglary Data

Crime Data

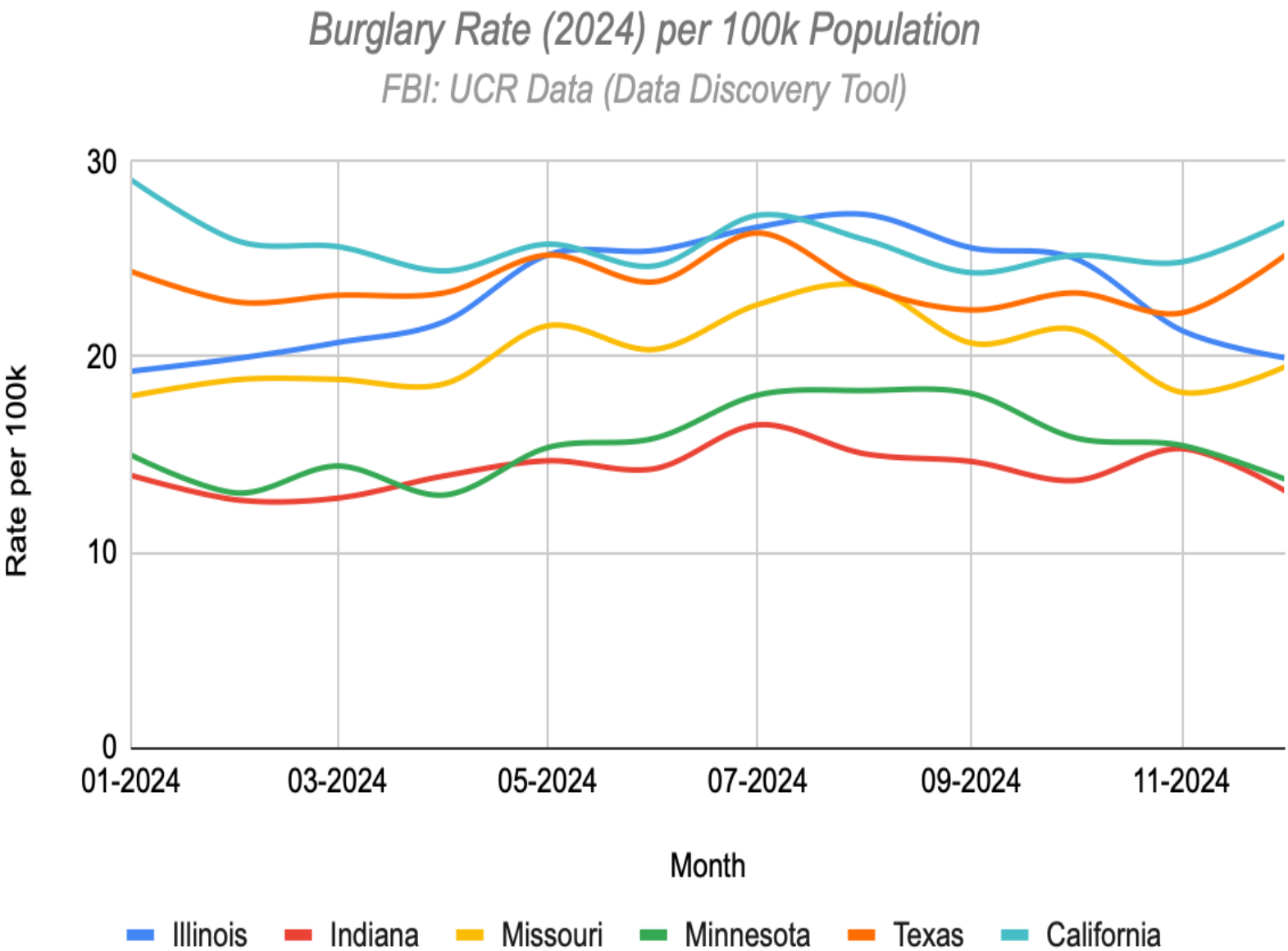
FBI: UCR (2016-2024)





Monthly Burglary Rates per 100k Population 2024

California reported the highest burglary rates through much of 2024, while **Illinois** remained among the higher comparison states, generally ranging between 19–27 burglaries per 100,000 residents per month.



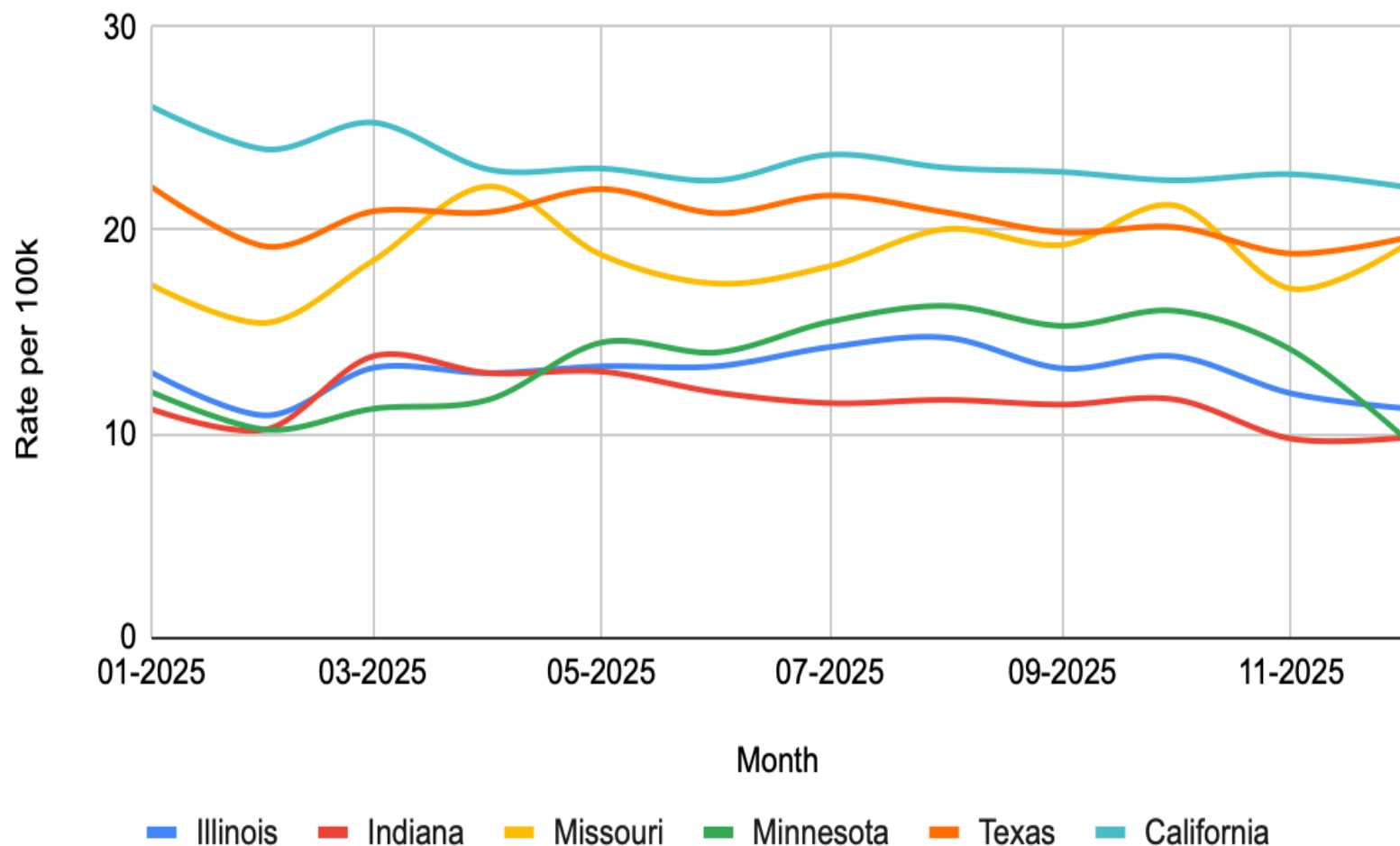


Monthly Burglary Rates per 100k Population 2025

Crime Data

Illinois stayed in the lower-to-middle range for burglary rates among the selected states in 2025. It remained below California, Texas, and Missouri for most of the year, tracked closer to Indiana and Minnesota, and declined toward year-end. This suggests Illinois was not among the highest burglary-rate states shown.

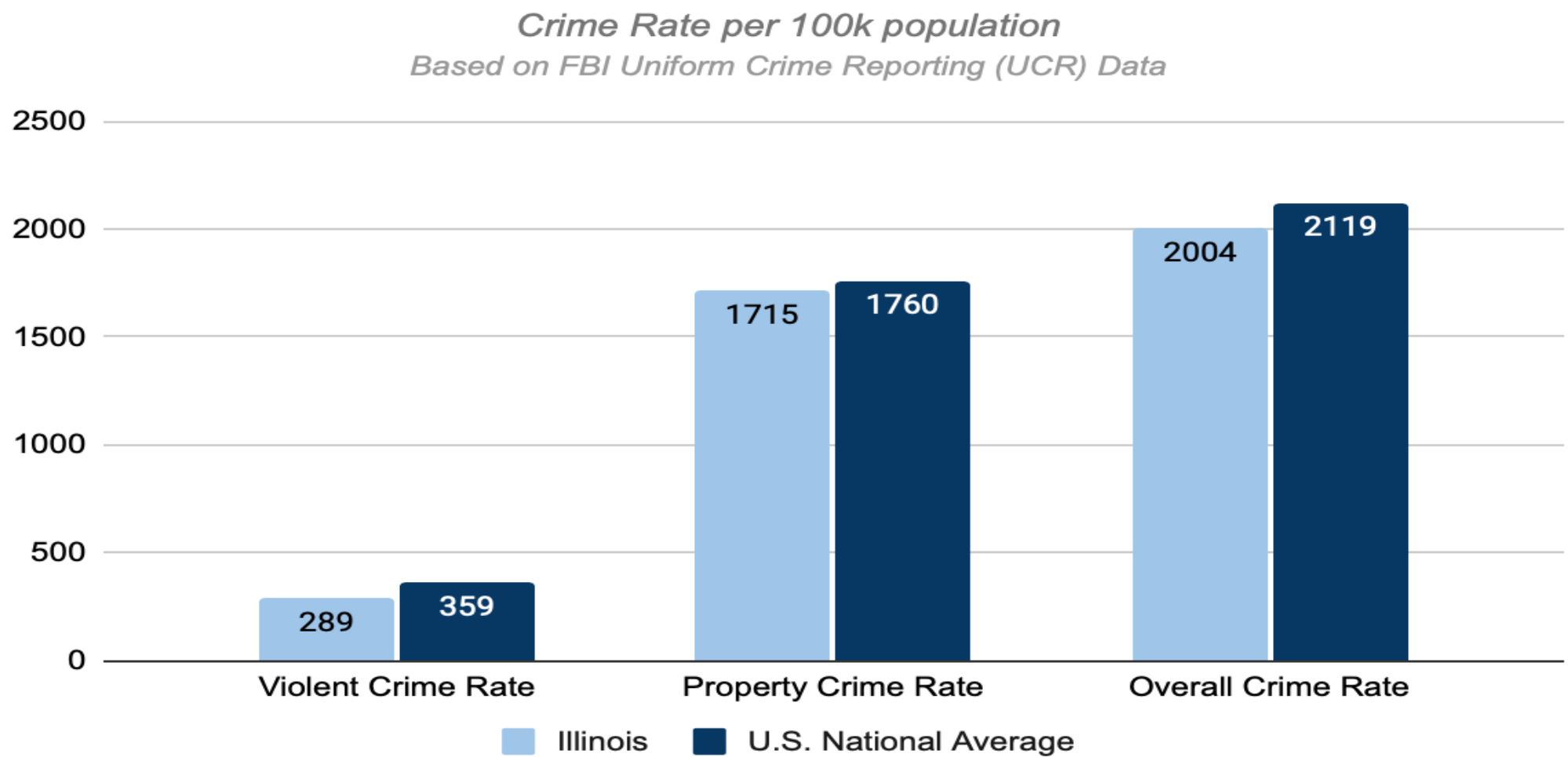
Burglary Rate (2025) per 100k Population
FBI: UCR Data (Data Discovery Tool)





Illinois Crime Rates Compared to National 2024

Crime Data

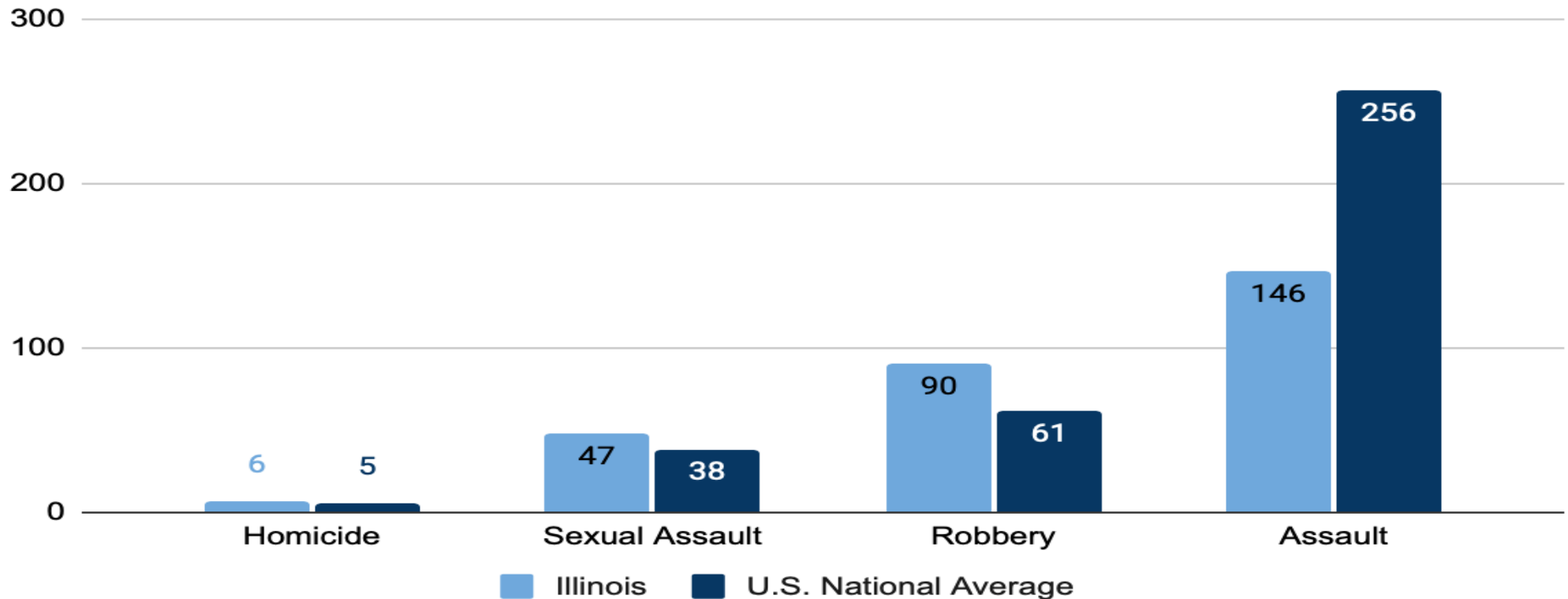


Illinois crime rates overall are lower than the National Average, still crime continues to place demands on law enforcement, courts, and public safety systems across the state.



Illinois Violent Crimes Compared to National 2024

*Violent Crime Rates Per 100k population
Based on FBI UCR Data*

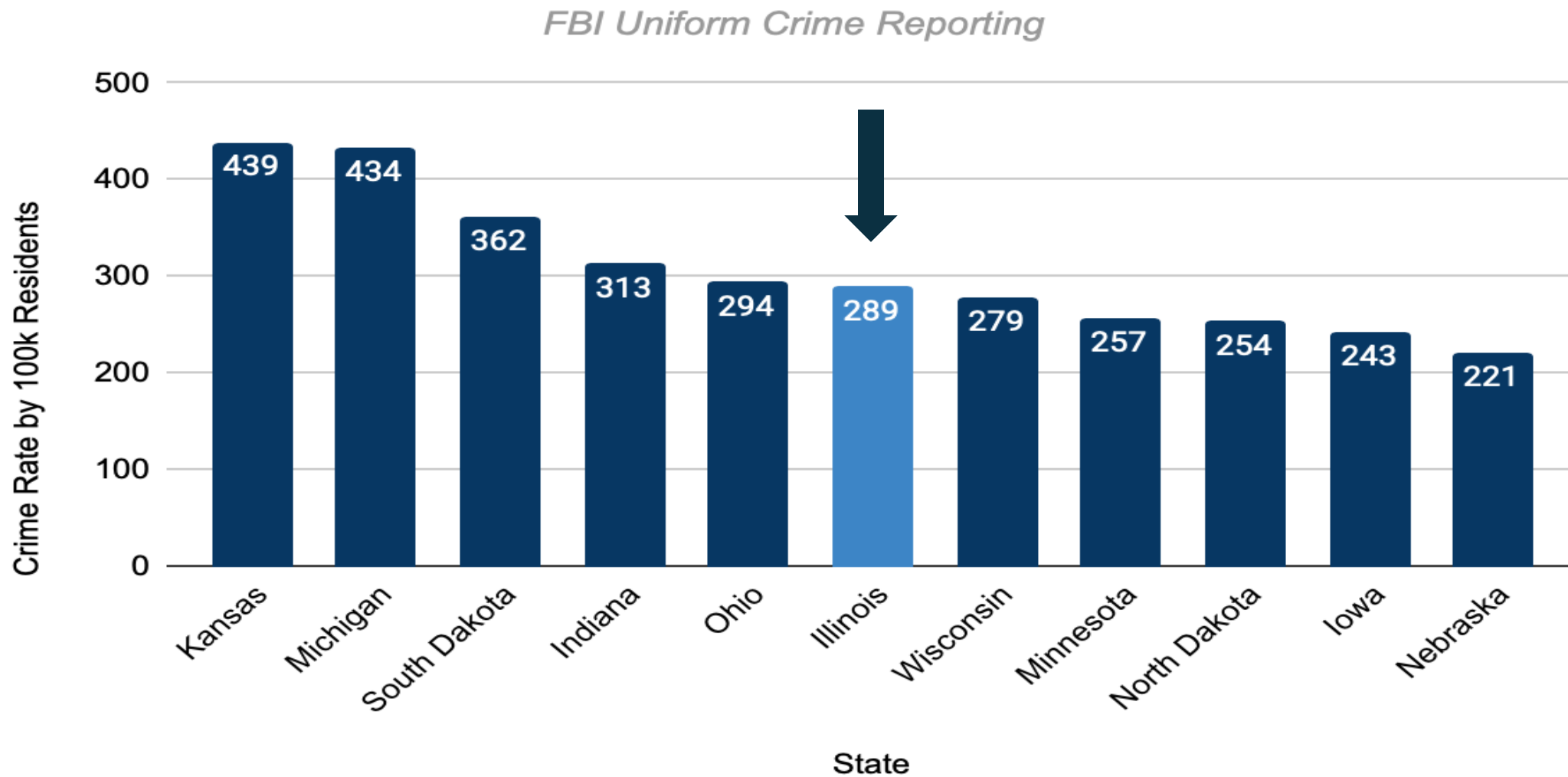


In Illinois, 50.6% of violent crimes were aggravated assaults, 31.2% were robberies, 16.2% were rapes (sexual assaults), and 2% were murders (homicides). Nationally, 71.3% of violent crimes were aggravated assaults, 16.9% were robberies, 10.4% were rapes, and 1.4% were murders.



Violent Crime Reported to Police Midwest 2023

Crime Data

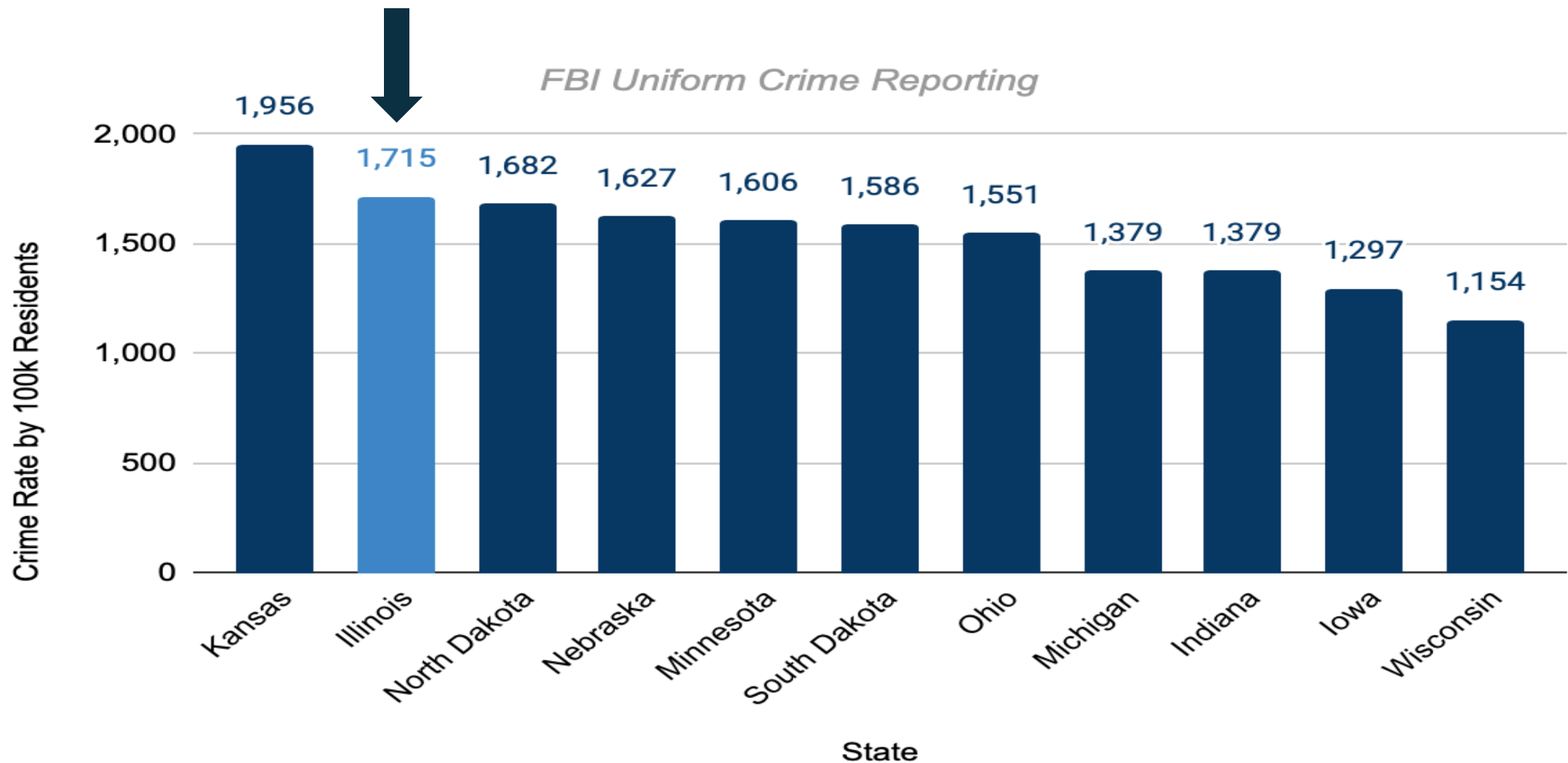


Illinois falls near the middle of Midwest states for violent crime rates, reflecting moderate but ongoing public safety challenges.



Property Crime Reported to Police Midwest 2023

Crime Data



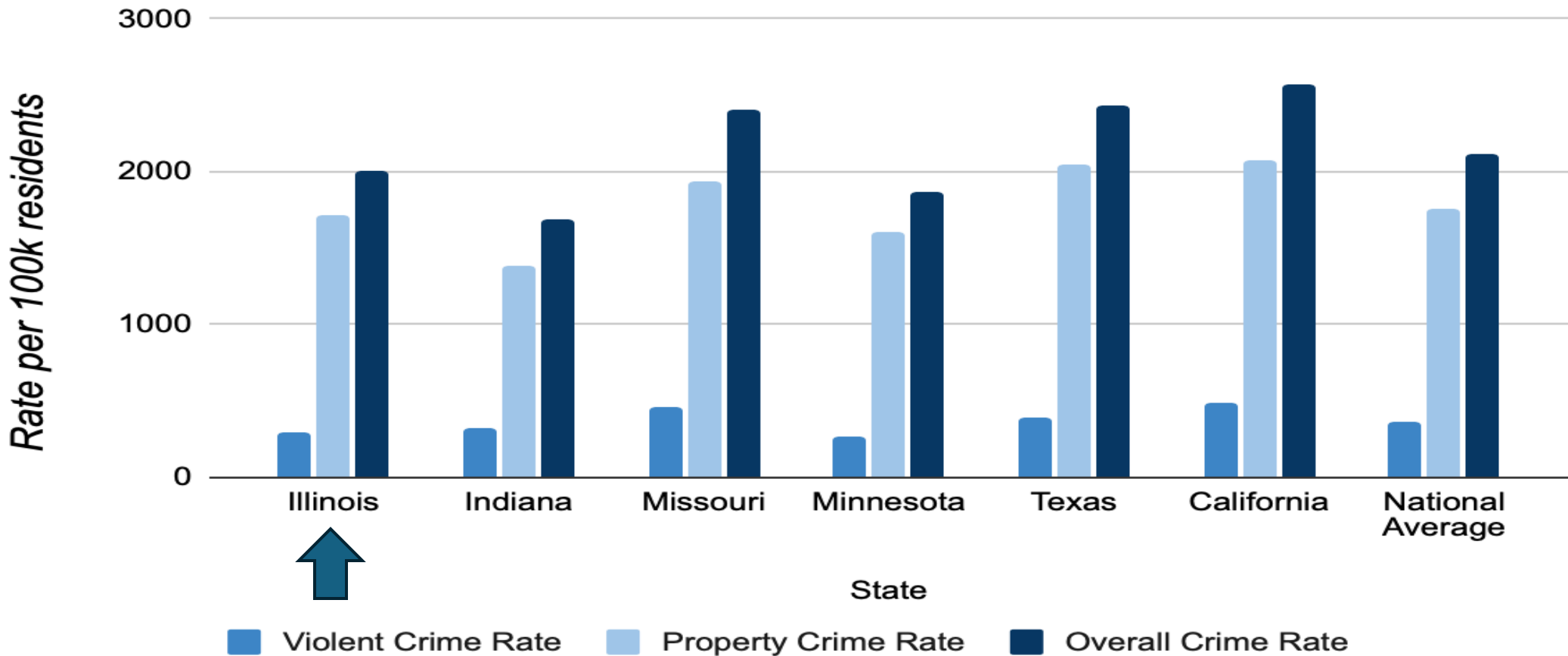
Illinois ranks among the higher states in property crime rates in the Midwest, indicating sustained pressure on law enforcement and prevention efforts.



Crime Rates 2024 Analysis

Crime Data

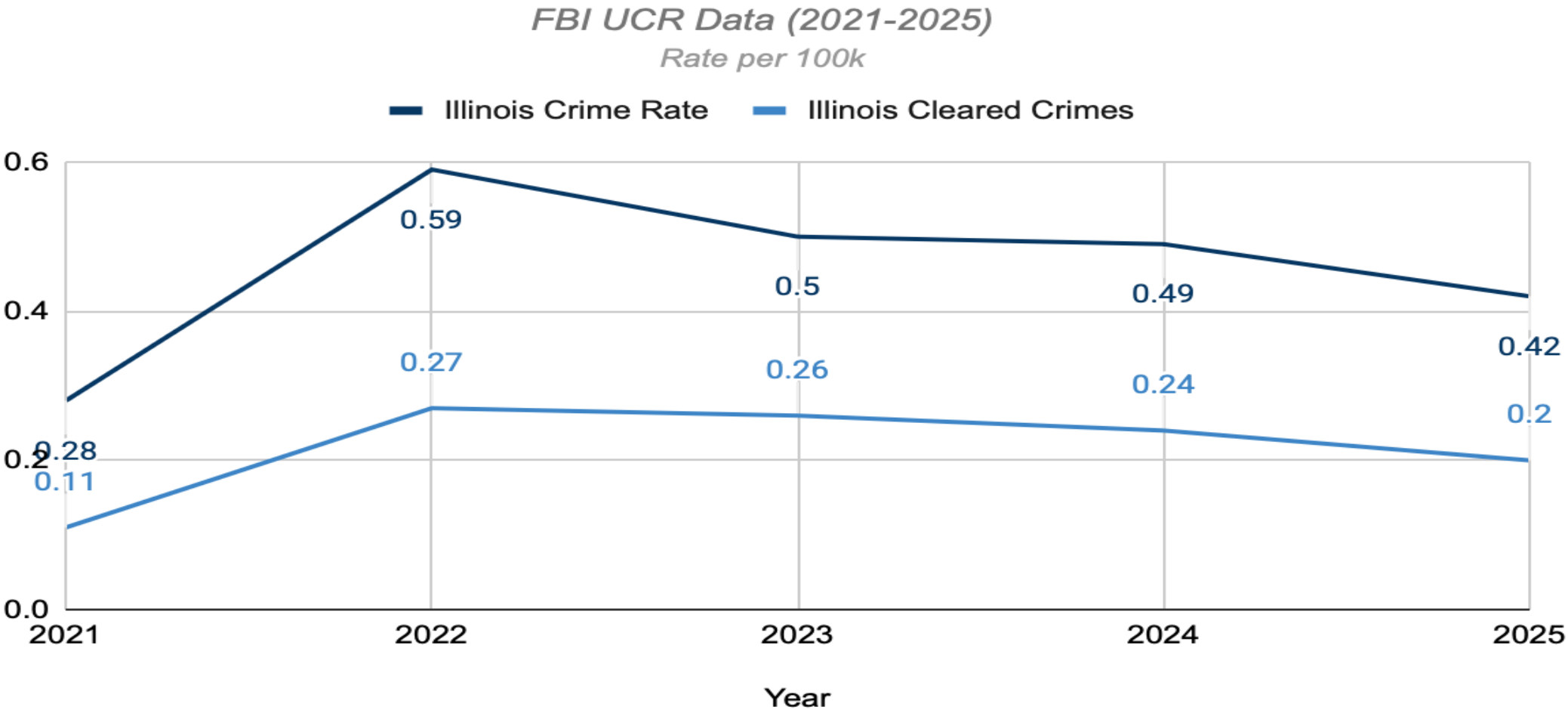
FBI: UCR 2024



Illinois' overall crime rates in 2024 remained below Missouri, Texas, California, and the national average, though Illinois continued to report higher violent crime rates than Indiana and Minnesota. Property crime remained the largest contributor to overall crime across all comparison states.



Illinois Homicide Reported Crime and Clearance Rates (2021-2025)

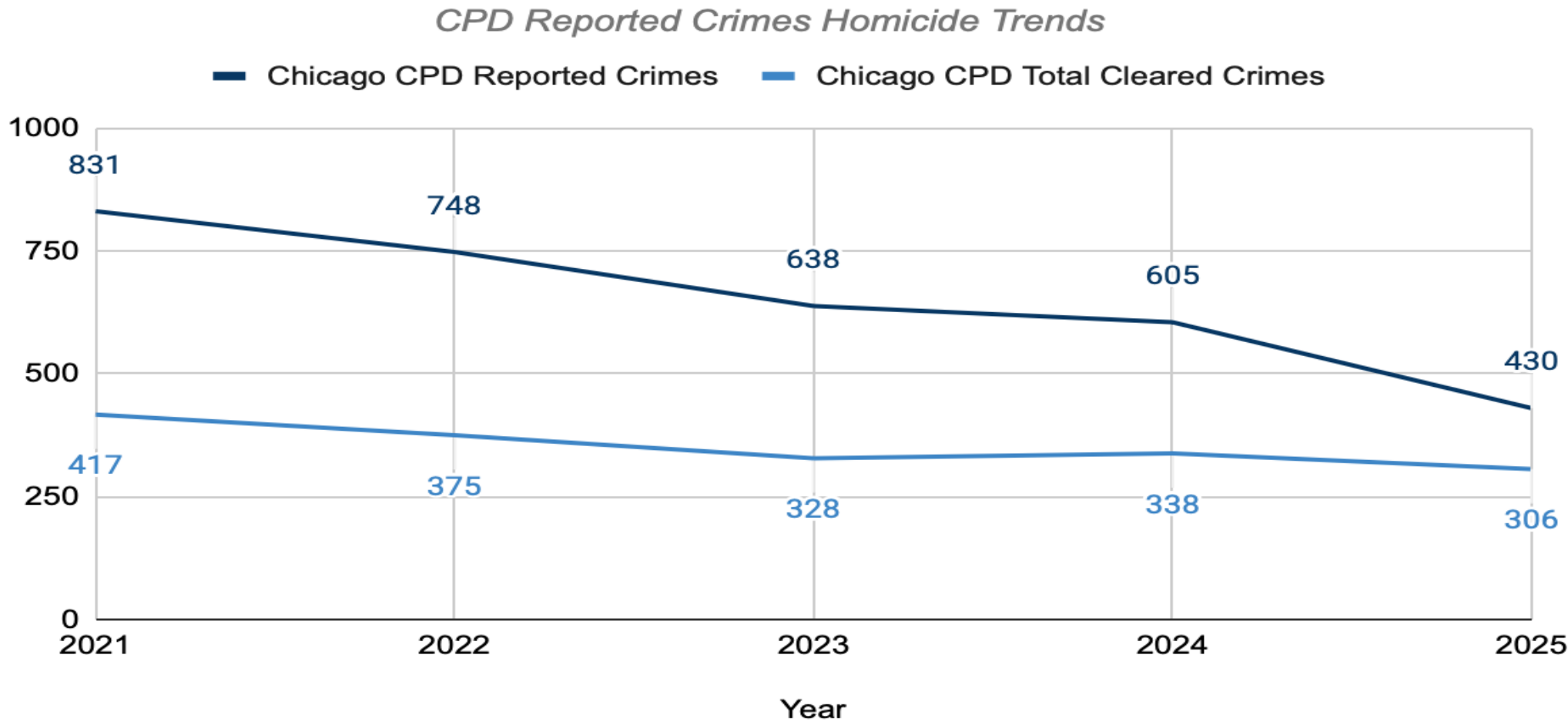


Homicide reports peaked in 2022 and declined through 2025, while clearance rates also trended downward. *Indicating fewer cases are being solved alongside the decrease in crime. the clearance of crimes indicates a lower proprotion of crimes resulting in arrest or resolution.*



Chicago Crime Trends and Clearance Rates (2019-2025)

Crime Data



Chicago Crime Trends show fluctuations over time, while the clearance of crimes indicates a lower proportion of crimes resulting in arrest or resolution.



Chicago Homicides

Crime Data

2025 saw Chicago's lowest homicide count in decades, but raw totals remain higher than several larger or similarly sized cities.

416

Chicago Homicides
2025

-29%

One-year change
2024-2025

804

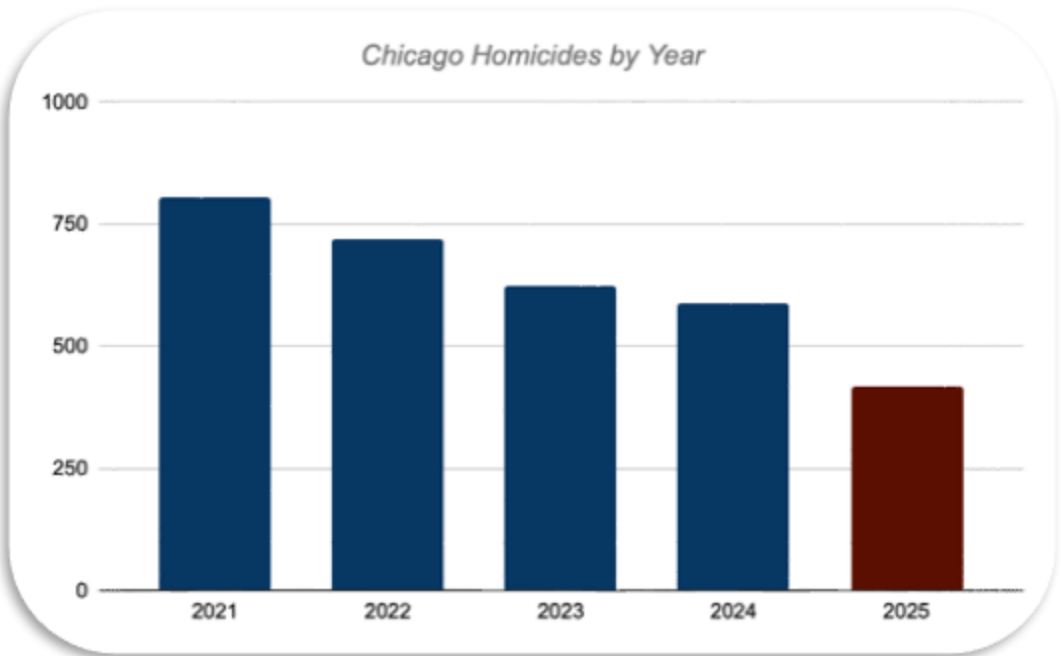
Pandemic-era Peak
2021 Homicide

15.2

Approx. Homicide
Rate per 100k

2.73M

Chicago
Population



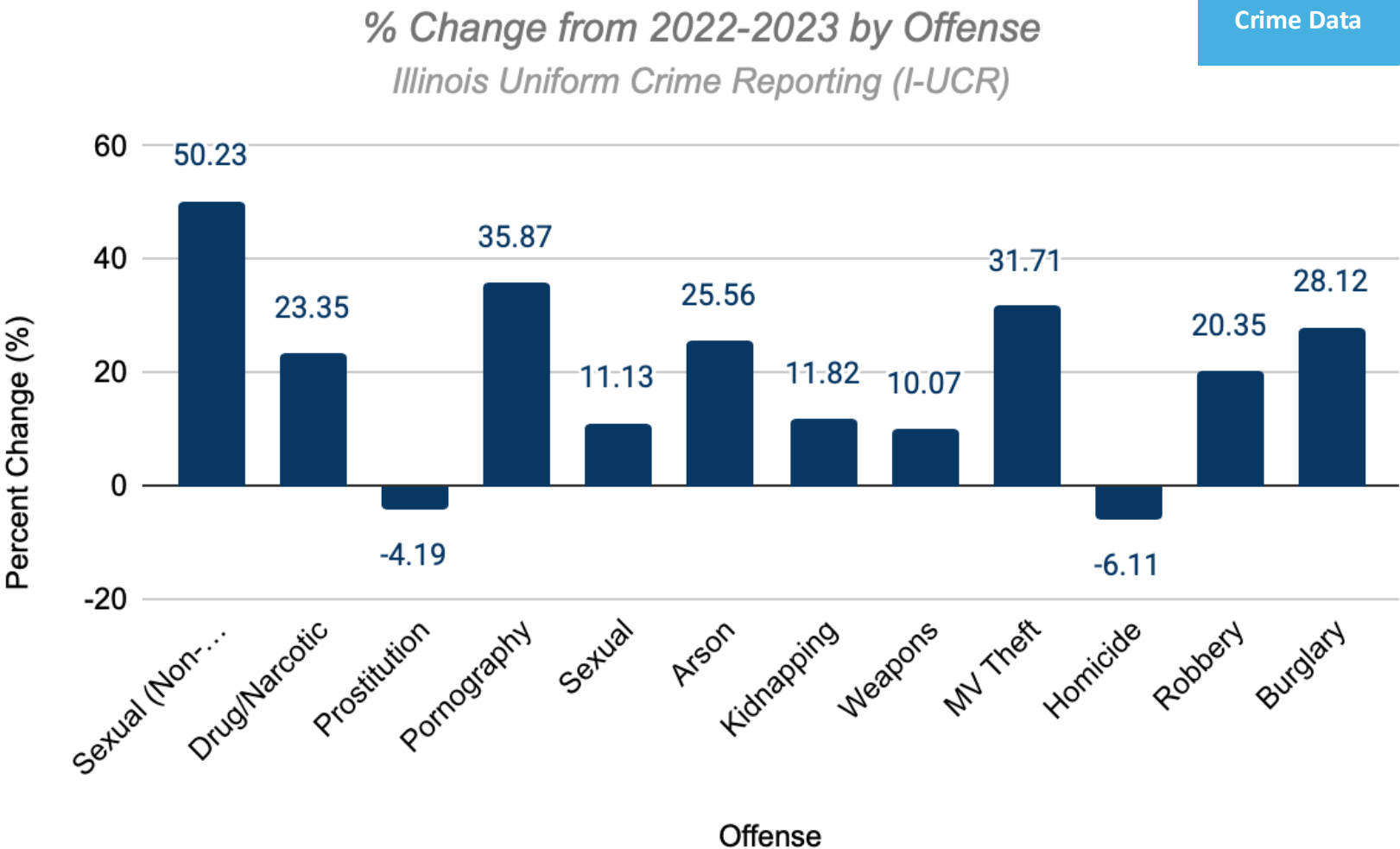
City	Homicide	Population	Rate/100k
Chicago	416	2731585	15.2
New York City	305	8584600	3.6
Los Angeles	230	3869000	5.9
Fort Worth	45	1008106	4.5
El Paso	11	681,723	1.6

Chicago saw decline in rate, but raw homicide totals and population-adjusted comparisons show the city still faces a serious violence challenge.



Illinois State-Level Crime Data - % Change from 2022

Most tracked offense categories increased from 2022 to 2023, while homicide and prostitution declined. The largest increases were in sexual non-forcible offenses, pornography, motor vehicle theft, and burglary.



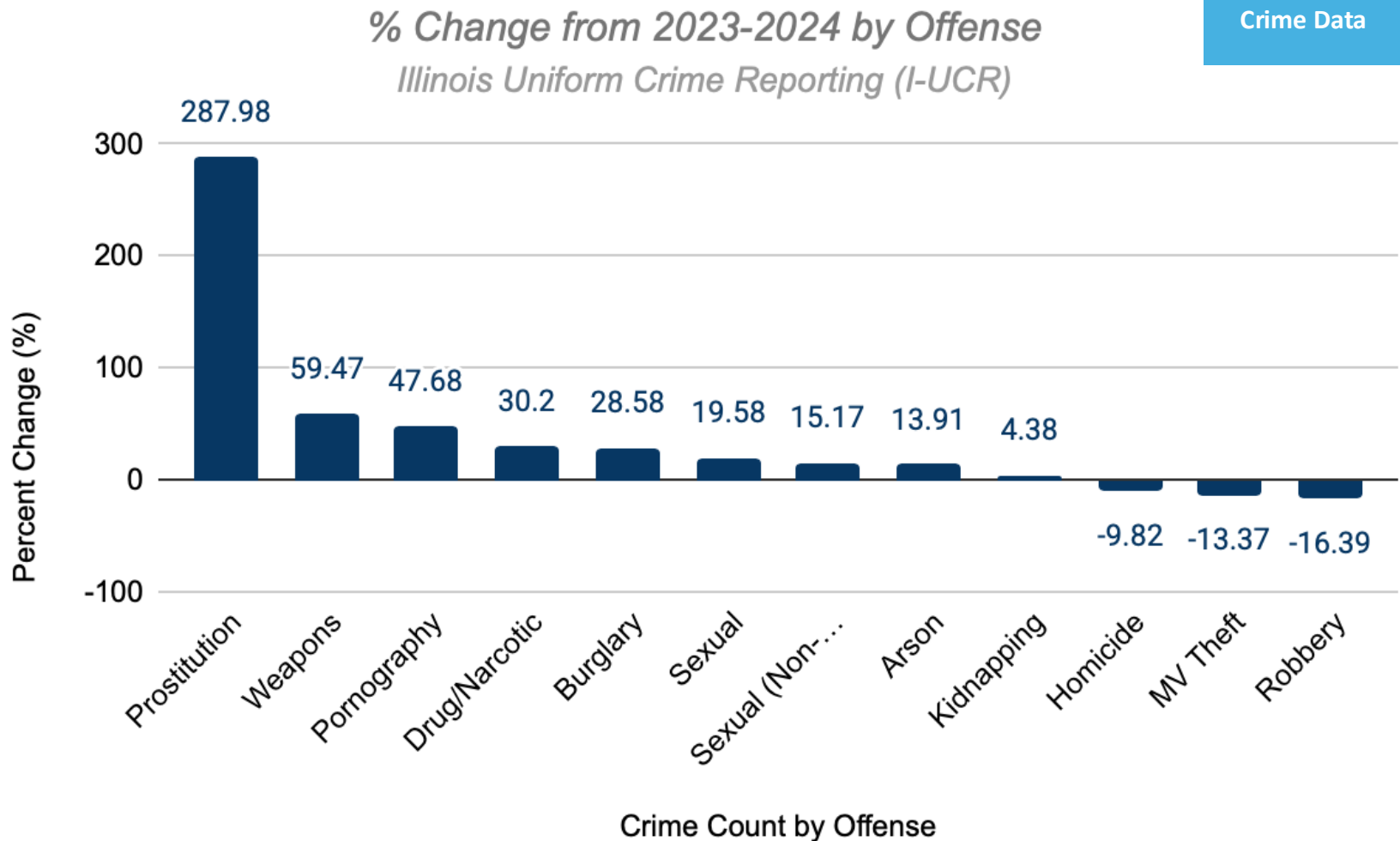
“Sexual” and “sexual non-forcible” are separate reporting categories. Non-forcible sexual offenses generally involve acts where the victim is legally unable to consent, while forcible sexual offenses involve force, threat, or lack of consent.



Illinois State-Level Crime Data - % Change from 2023

Crime Data

Several Categories increased sharply from 2023 to 2024, led by prostitution, weapons, pornography, drug/narcotics, and burglary. There were some categories that saw downward trends year over year.



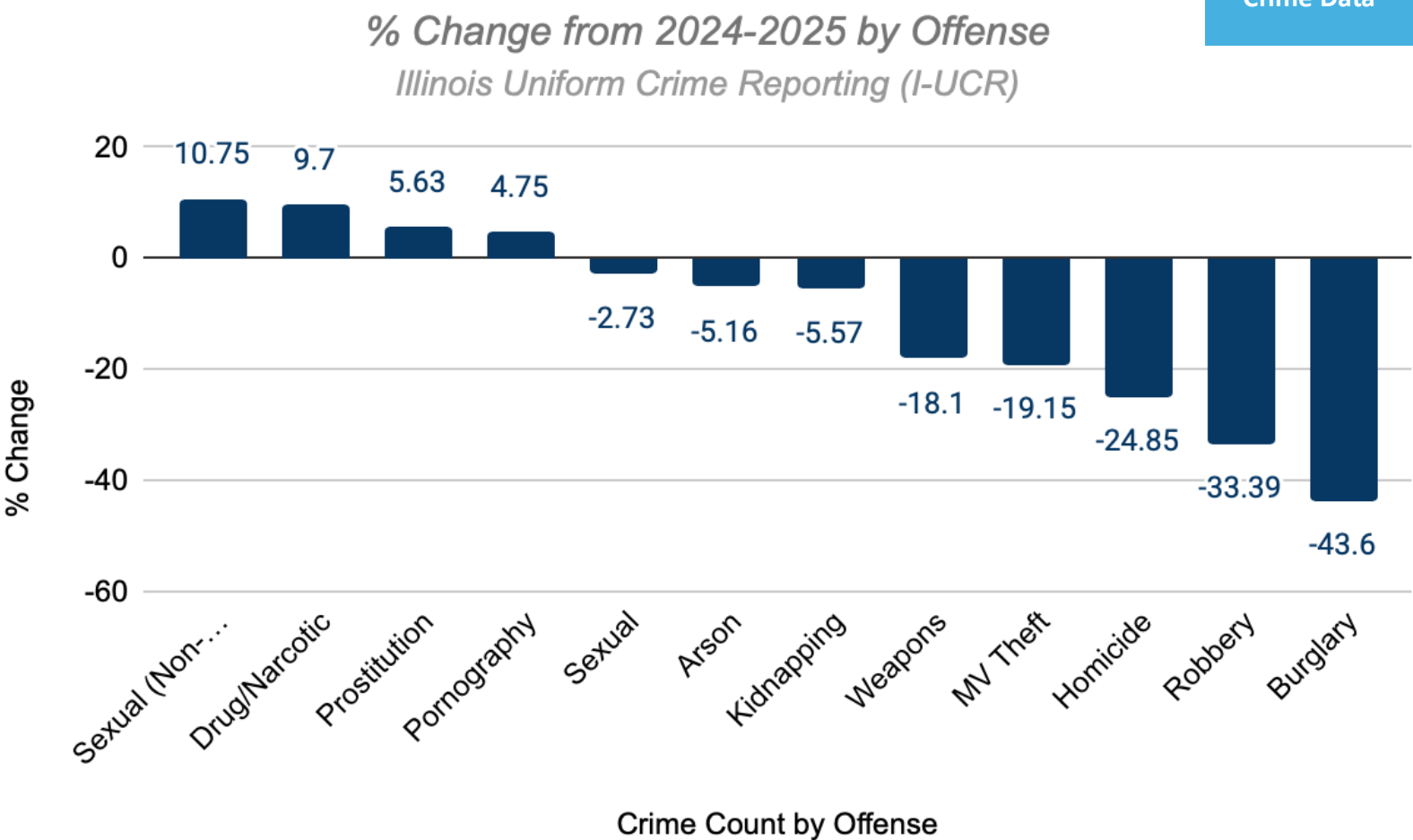
“Sexual” and “sexual non-forcible” are separate reporting categories. Non-forcible sexual offenses generally involve acts where the victim is legally unable to consent, while forcible sexual offenses involve force, threat, or lack of consent.



Illinois State-Level Crime Data - % Change from 2024

Crime Data

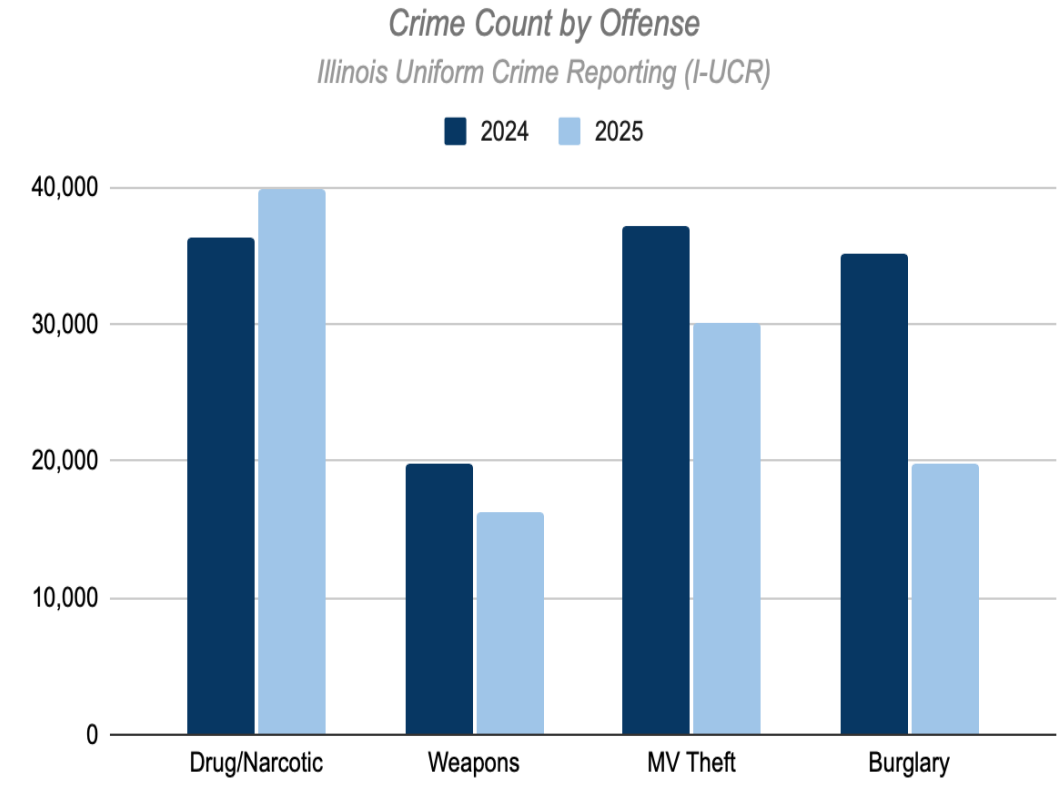
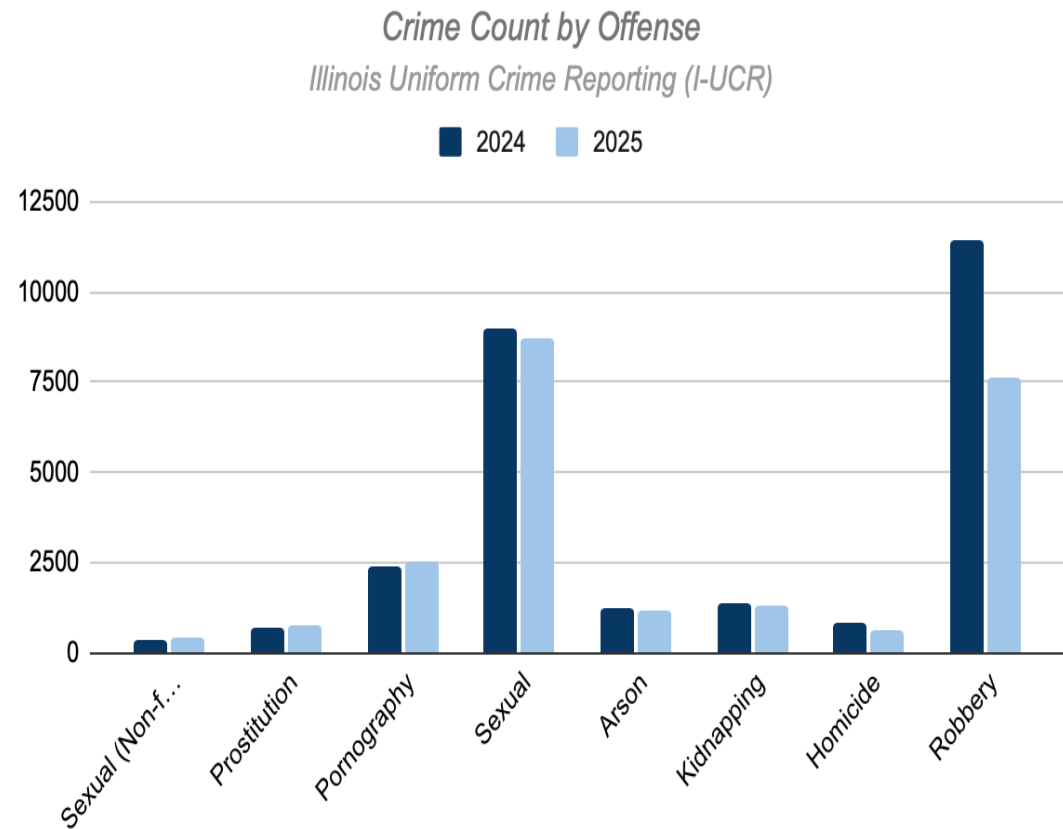
Illinois saw major statewide decreases in some crimes from 2024-2025. At the same time, drug/narcotic offenses increased 9.7% and pornography offenses increased 4.75%, statewide decline was not consistent across every offense category.



“Sexual” and “sexual non-forcible” are separate reporting categories. Non-forcible sexual offenses generally involve acts where the victim is legally unable to consent, while forcible sexual offenses involve force, threat, or lack of consent.



Illinois State-Level Crime Data – Crime Count

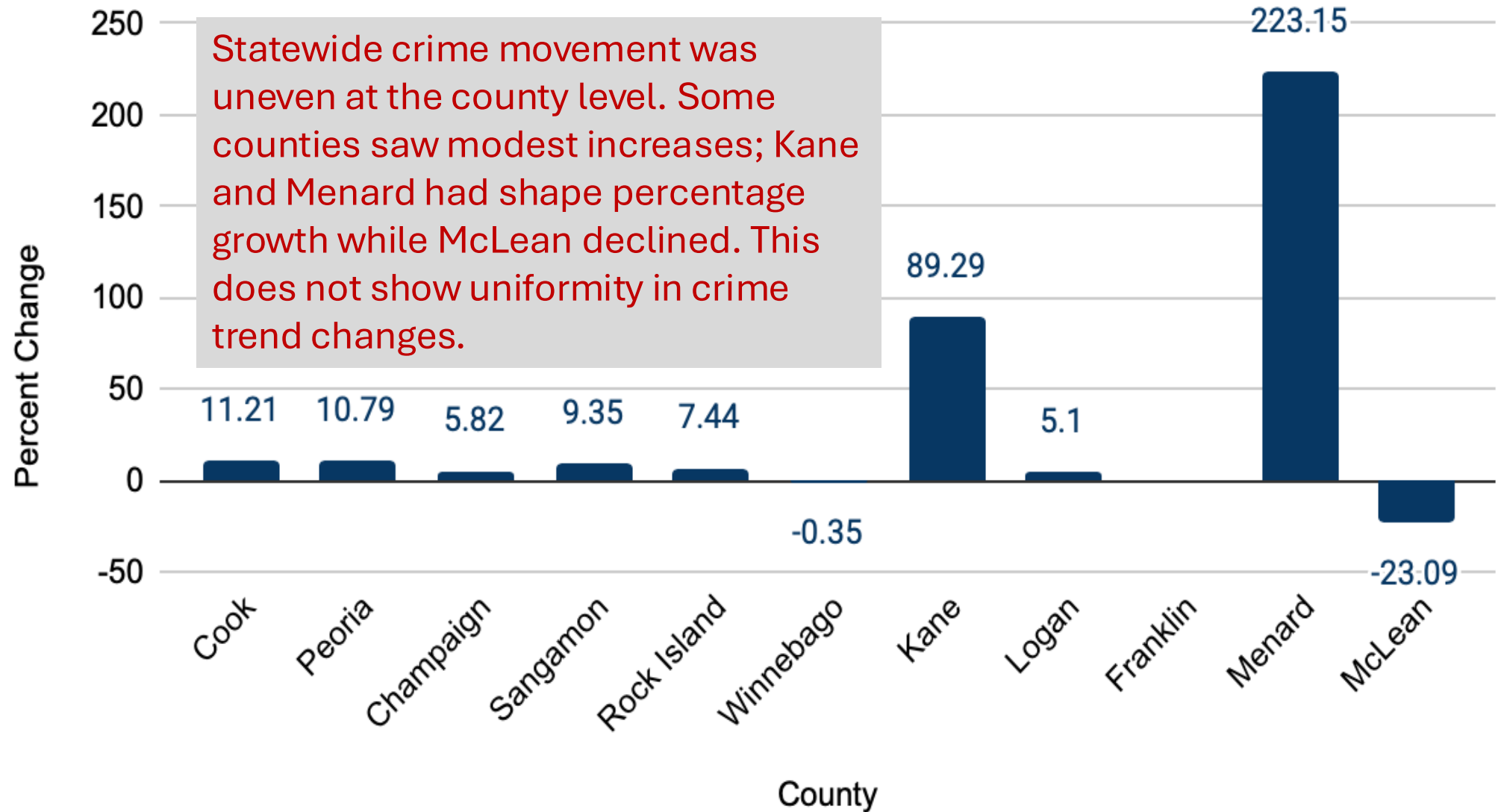


The count view matters for Illinois because percent change can overstate smaller categories. The largest volume shifts were declines in burglary and robbery. **Burglary and Robbery demonstrated large reductions, while drug/narcotic rose to nearly 40,000.**



Crime by County % Change From 2022-2023

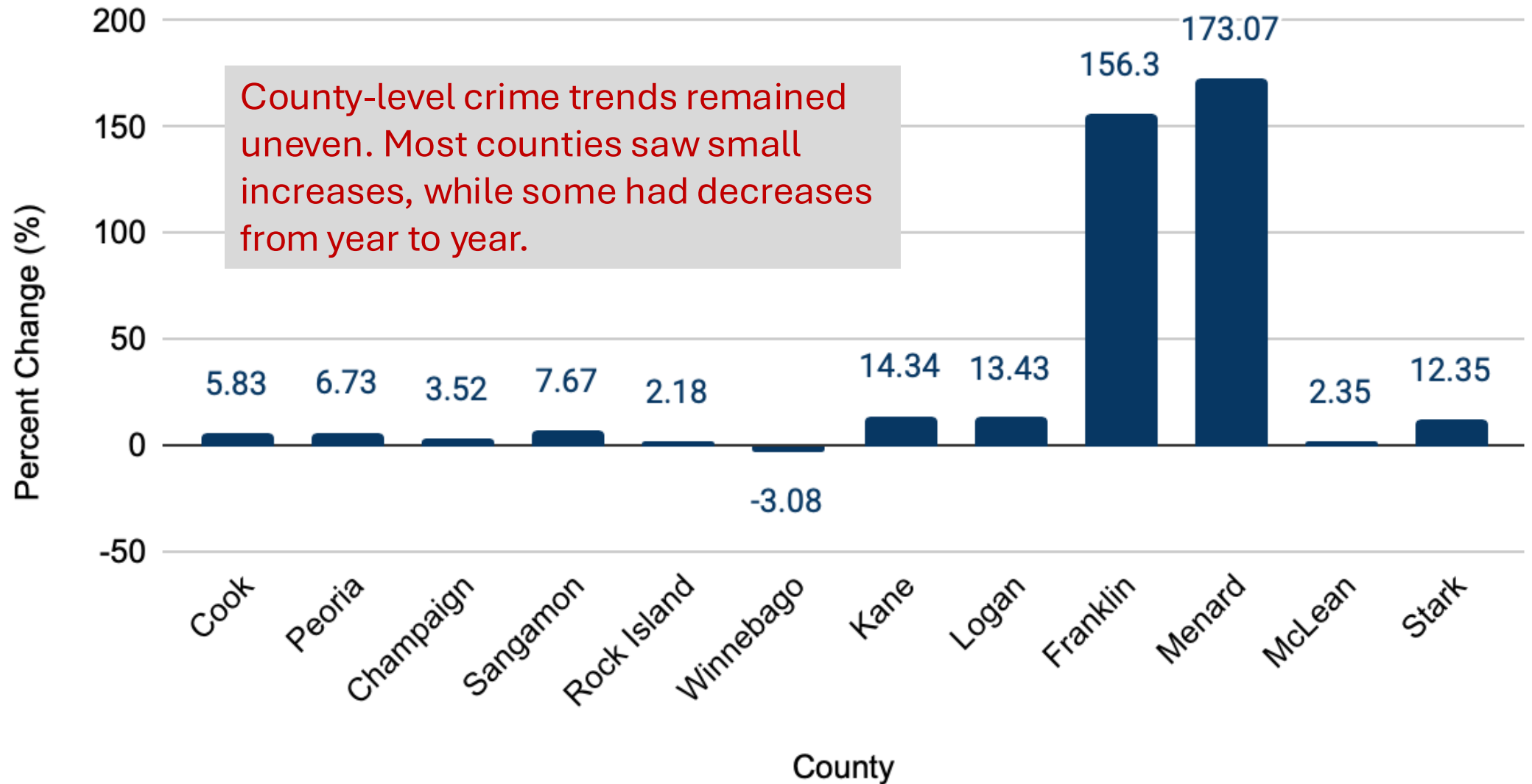
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR)





Crime by County % Change From 2023-2024

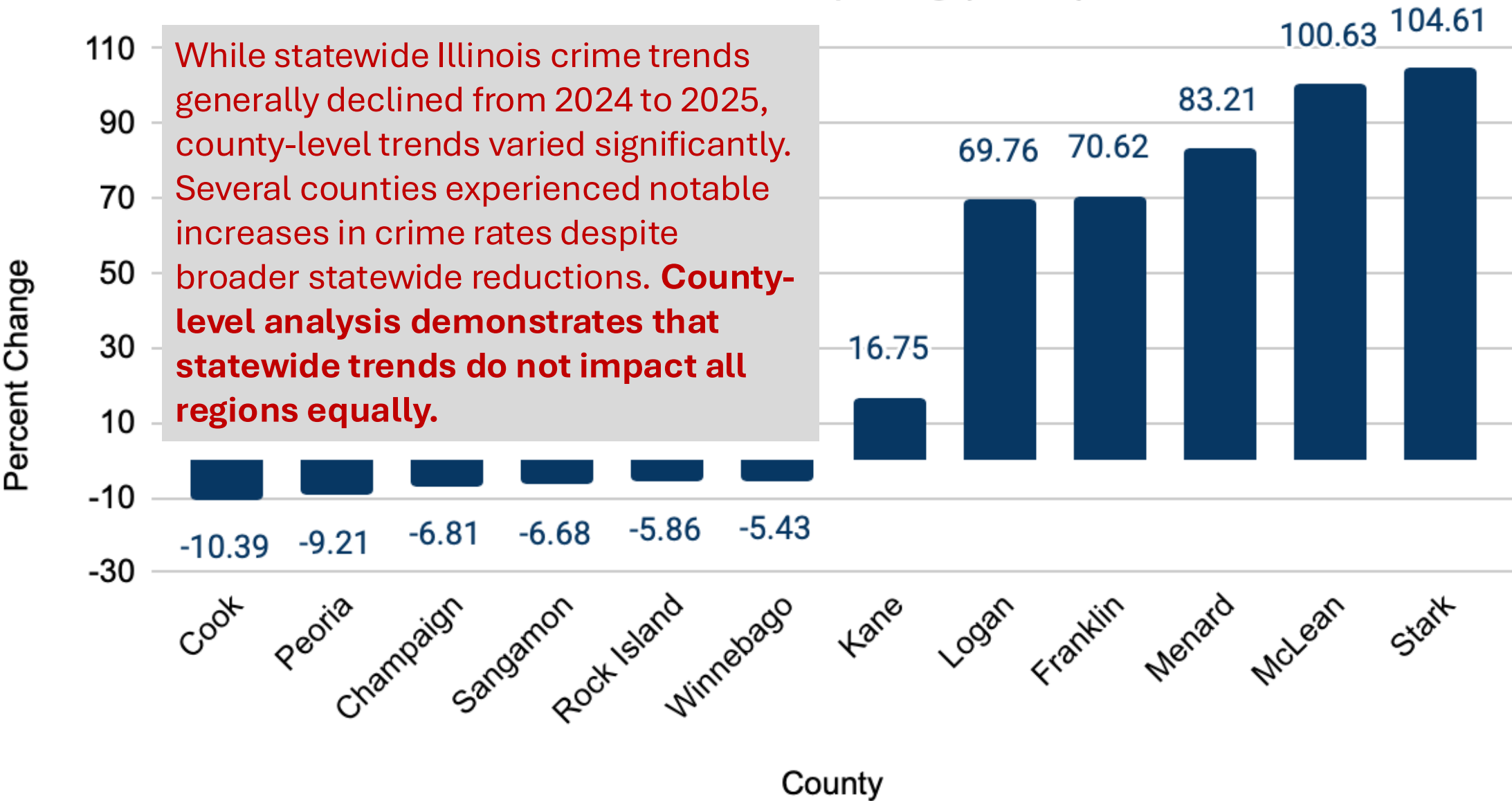
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR)





Crime by County % Change From 2024 to 2025

Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR)





What the Data Means for Illinois

1

Statewide averages can hide local increases

County-level movement matters because statewide improvement does not mean every region is improving

2

Different offenses require different responses

Homicide, robbery, burglary, drug activity, and sexual offenses should not be treated as one broad crime trend

3

Reporting context matters

NIBRS participation, agency reporting gaps, and classification differences can change the apparent size of trends

4

Public safety is a system issue

Crime trends affect law enforcement, courts, jails, corrections, 911, 988, and community resources



Key Findings

Crime Data



Statewide Illinois Trends

- Violent crime generally declined
- Property crime generally declined
- Drug/narcotic offenses increased



Interstate Analysis

- Illinois remained below several large states overall
- Robbery rates remained elevated in relation to Midwest neighbors



Geographic Variation

- County-level trends varied significantly
- Some counties reported experiencing rising crime despite the overall statewide decline.

Main Point

Illinois public safety trends generally improved over years, though outcomes varied vastly by offense type and geographic region



Recommended Focus Areas

1	Improve data quality	Continue improving reporting consistency, NIBRS participation, and transparency around data gaps
2	Target local pressure points	Identify counties and offense categories moving against the statewide trend
3	Prioritize drug response	Align enforcement, treatment, overdose prevention, and county/corrections capacity around drug trends
4	Monitor high-impact offenses	Track homicide, robbery, burglary, and sexual offenses separately from broad overall-crime movement
5	Connect funding to demand	Tie investments in law enforcement, courts, corrections, 911, 988, and behavioral health to measurable system pressure

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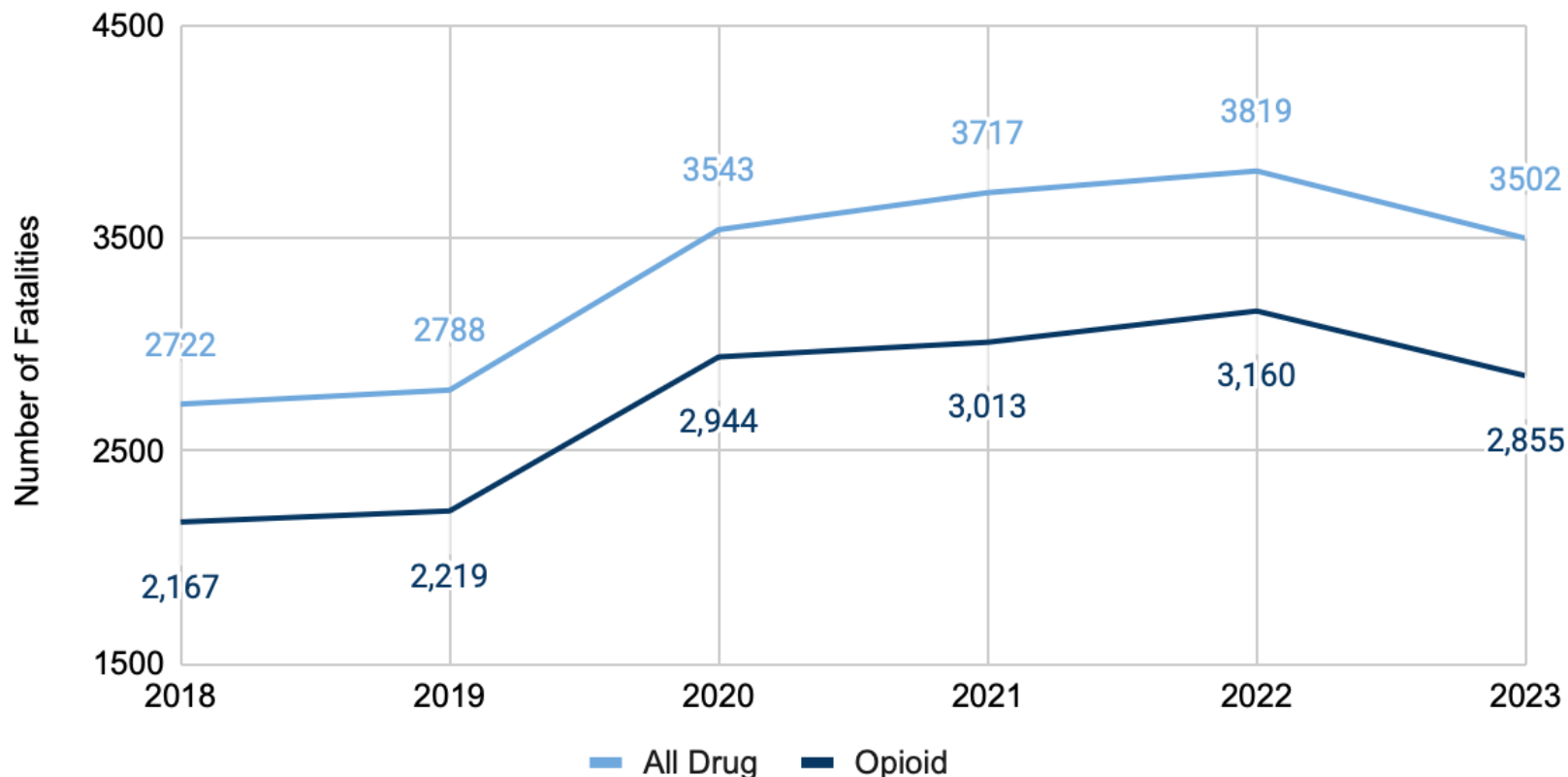
						
Public Safety Overview	Safe-T Act	Crime Data	Substance Data	IDOC Data	Law Enforcement Data	Wrap-Up
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Dangerous Drugs: Overdose Deaths in Illinois

Substance Data

Illinois Department of Public Health
2018-2023



Annual overdose deaths now exceed 3,300–3,500, indicating a sustained public health crisis.

The sharp increase beginning in 2020 aligns with the rise of synthetic opioids, particularly fentanyl.

Illinois' overdose death rate is approximately 27.3 per 100,000 residents (CDC 2023).

Overdoses deaths in Illinois have risen sharply over the past decade and remain at historically high levels despite a recent decline in 2023.



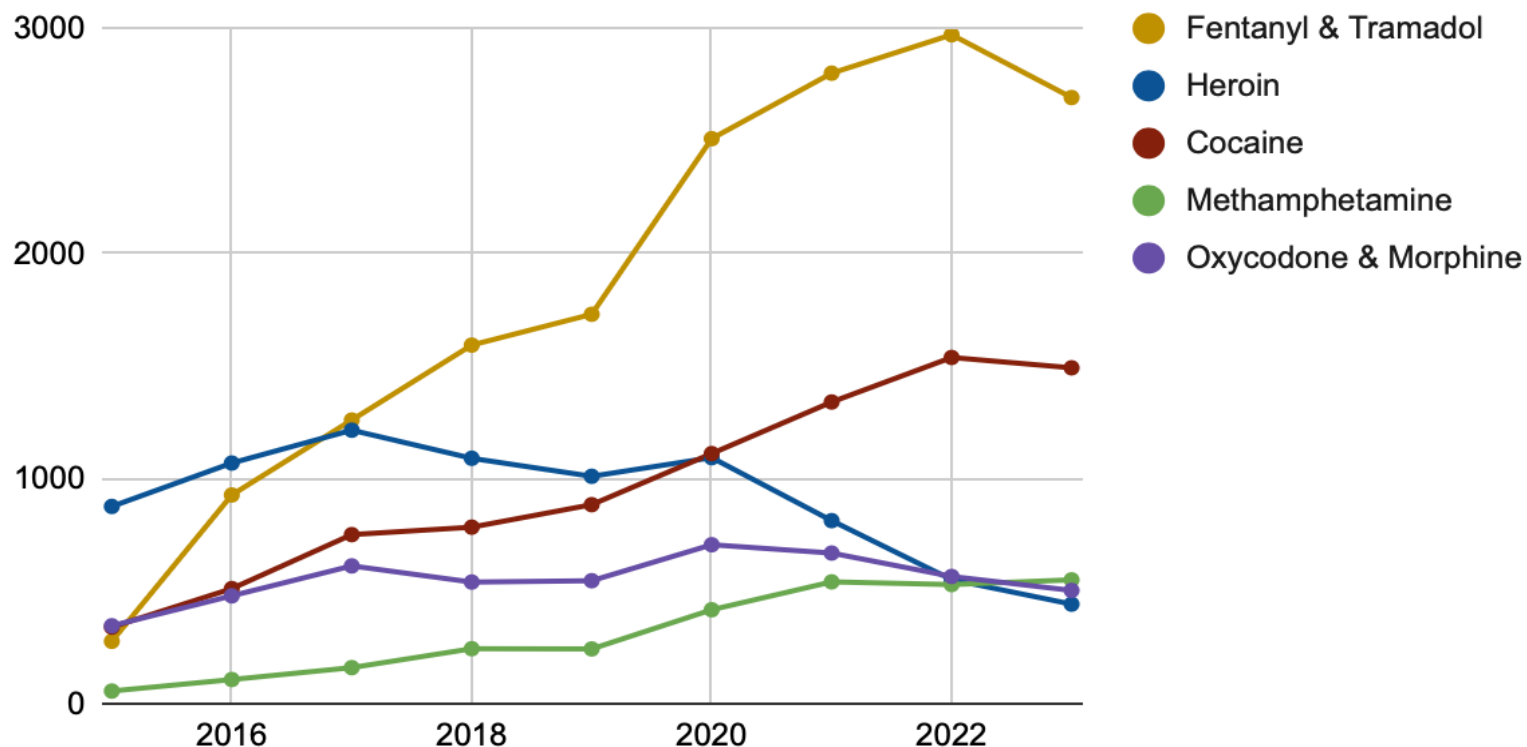
What's Driving Overdose Deaths In Illinois?

Substance Data

Opioids and Synthetic Opioids (Fentanyl) drive the majority of overdose deaths, with increasing involvement from stimulants and multi-drug use.

Drug Overdose Deaths: Illinois

CDC National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics



Overdose death rates in Illinois have more than doubled since 2013, reflecting a long-term structural increase rather than a short-term spike.

Illinois' overdose rate (~28 per 100,000) aligns with national trends, indicating the state is part of a broader nationwide crisis.

Illicit opioid use persists across the population, reinforcing a sustained risk environment even as year-to-year deaths fluctuate.

In 2023, 47% of drug overdose deaths in Illinois were due to fentanyl or tramadol. CDC national Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.



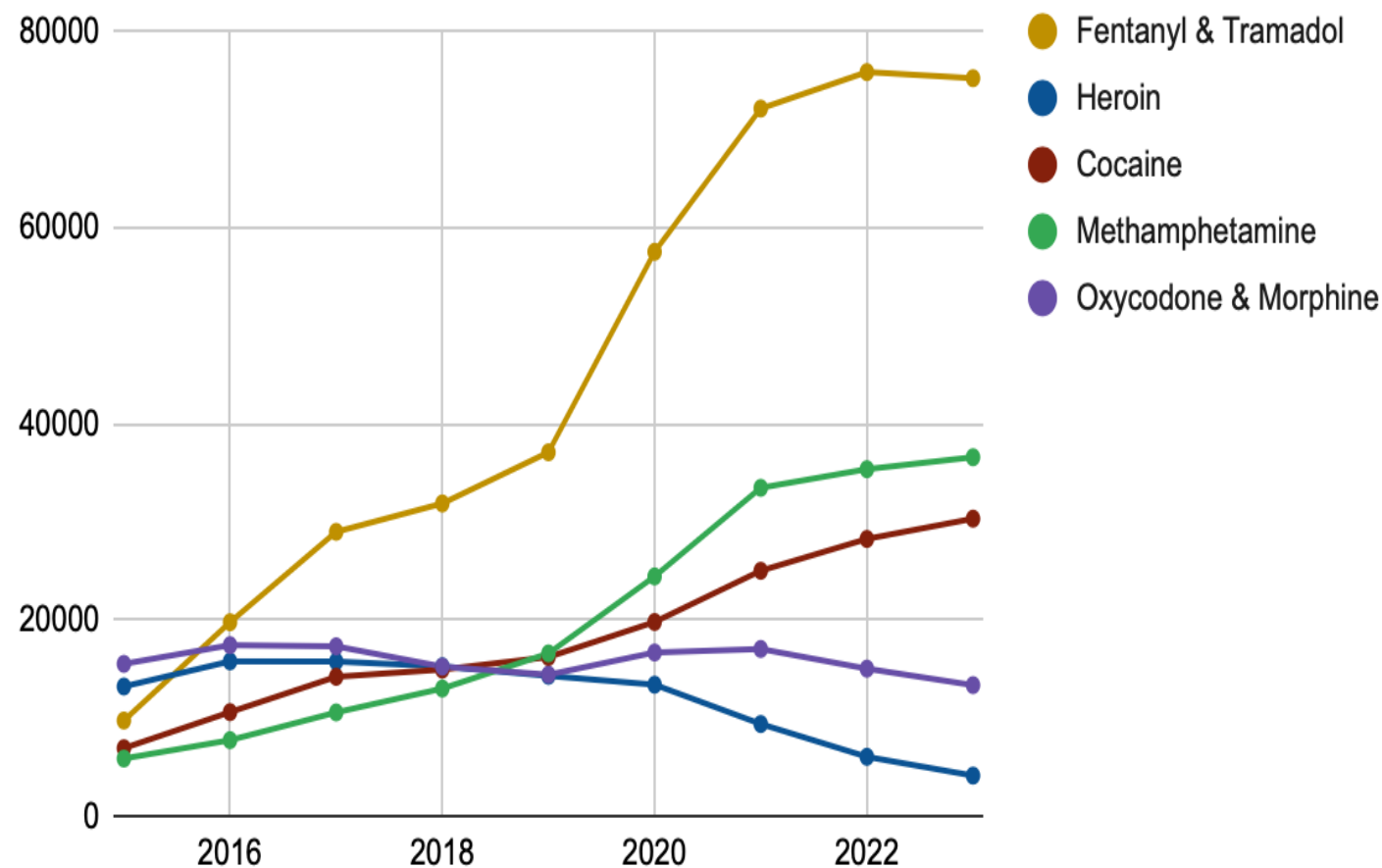
National Drug Overdose Cases

Substance Data

National overdose deaths have increased since 2020, driven primarily by synthetic opioids like Fentanyl. Illinois trends mirror national patterns.

Drug Overdose Deaths: United States

CDC National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics



Fentanyl deaths increased from ~30,000 (2017) to over 70,000 (2022-2023).

Methamphetamine and Cocaine overdoses have more than doubled since 2017.

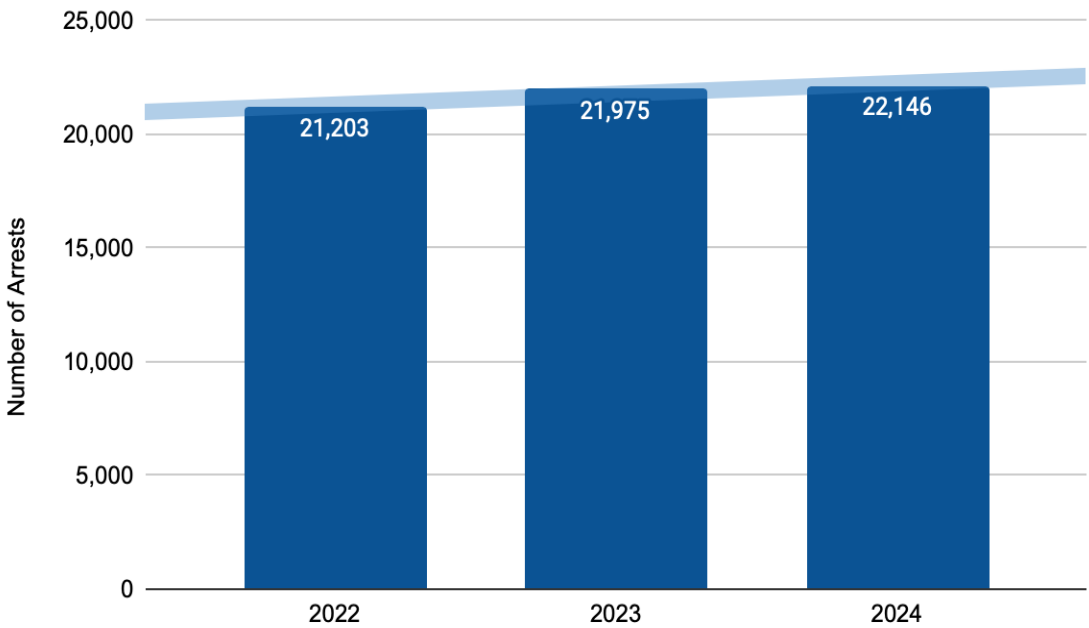
This rise reflects a shift toward synthetic and multi-drug use, created public safety and public health challenges nationwide.



DUI In Illinois

Substance Data

DUI Arrests (Statewide)

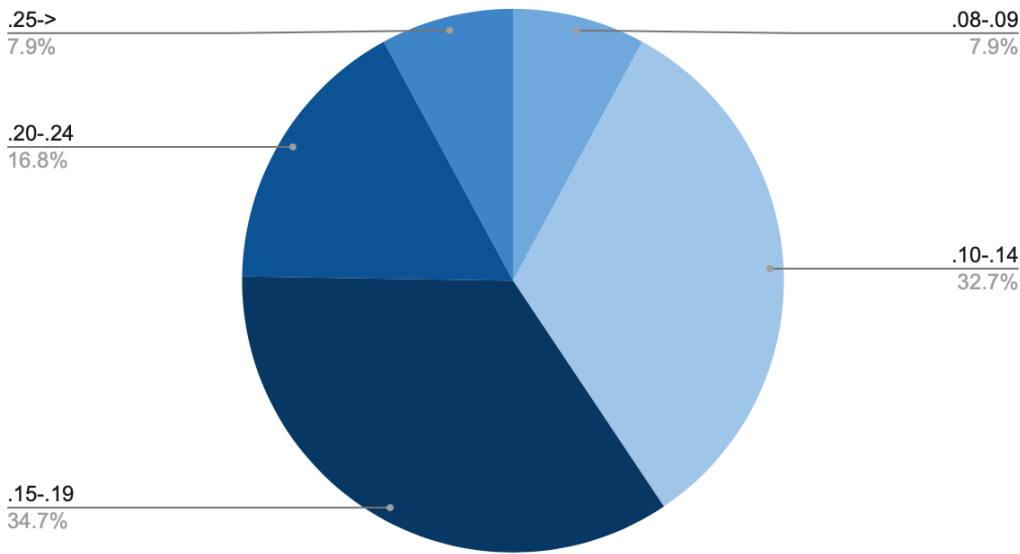


- DUI risk is concentrated among drivers ages 21-34.
- Arrest trends remain steady year over year, suggesting persistent behavior patterns despite enforcement efforts.

What is a DUI?

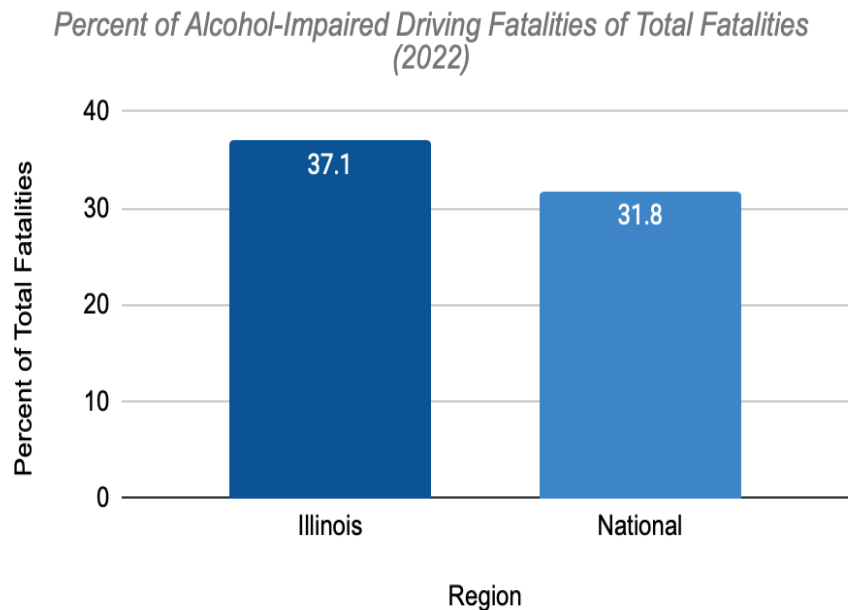
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) is operating a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol, drugs, or other substances (including cannabis), or with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher.

2024 BAC Levels of Drivers Who Failed a Chemical Test





Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities: Illinois vs. National



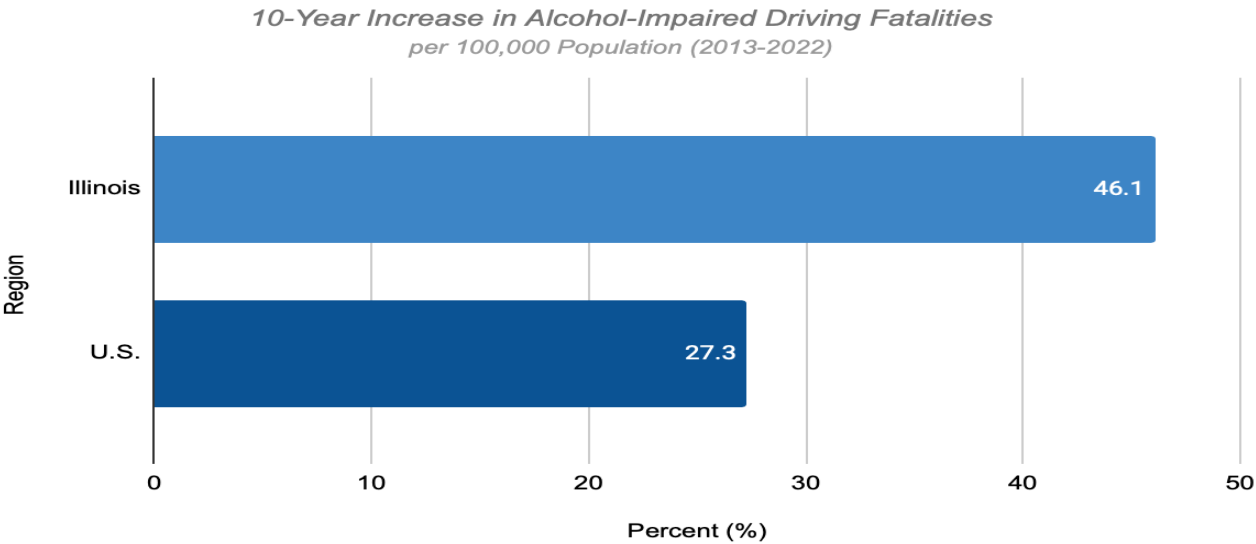
Key Takeaways

- Alcohol contributes to a larger share of total traffic deaths in Illinois than nationally, despite a slightly lower per-capita fatality rate.
- Alcohol impaired driving continues to remain a significant traffic safety concern in both Illinois and nationally.

Alcohol is a factor in nearly 23% of traffic deaths in Illinois each year.
The average BAC of DUI offenders is 0.17, more than double the legal limit (0.08)

Under 21 Impact (IL 2024)

- 904 underage DUI Arrests,
- 245 Zero Tolerance license suspensions





Firearm Regulation, Policy, and Compliance

Substance Data

Statewide Framework

FOID required for firearm possession and purchase

Concealed Carry License (CCL) required to carry

State-level firearm regulations apply across Illinois

Recent Statewide Policy

Protect Illinois Communities Act (2023)

- Bans certain assault weapons and high-capacity devices
- Requires registration of previously owned firearms

Safe Storage Act (2026)

- When minors or prohibited persons present = firearms locked up

Reporting Firearms

- Lost or stolen firearms = reported law enforcement within 48 hours

Restrictions & Local Variation

Restricted Locations

- Schools and school grounds
- Government buildings and courthouses
- Public Transportation

Local Variation

- Chicago and Cook County have historically implemented stricter regulations
- Certain counties have expressed opposition to specific firearm laws.
- Gun Sanctuary

Implementation & Compliance Considerations

Compliance with registration requirements varies across the state

Enforcement and interpretation differ by jurisdiction

Ongoing challenges with tracking, reporting, and compliance.

Illinois has expanded firearm regulations to establish more consistent statewide standards, while local variation and compliance challenges continue to shape how these policies are implemented across jurisdictions.



Firearm Ownership and FOID Trends in Illinois

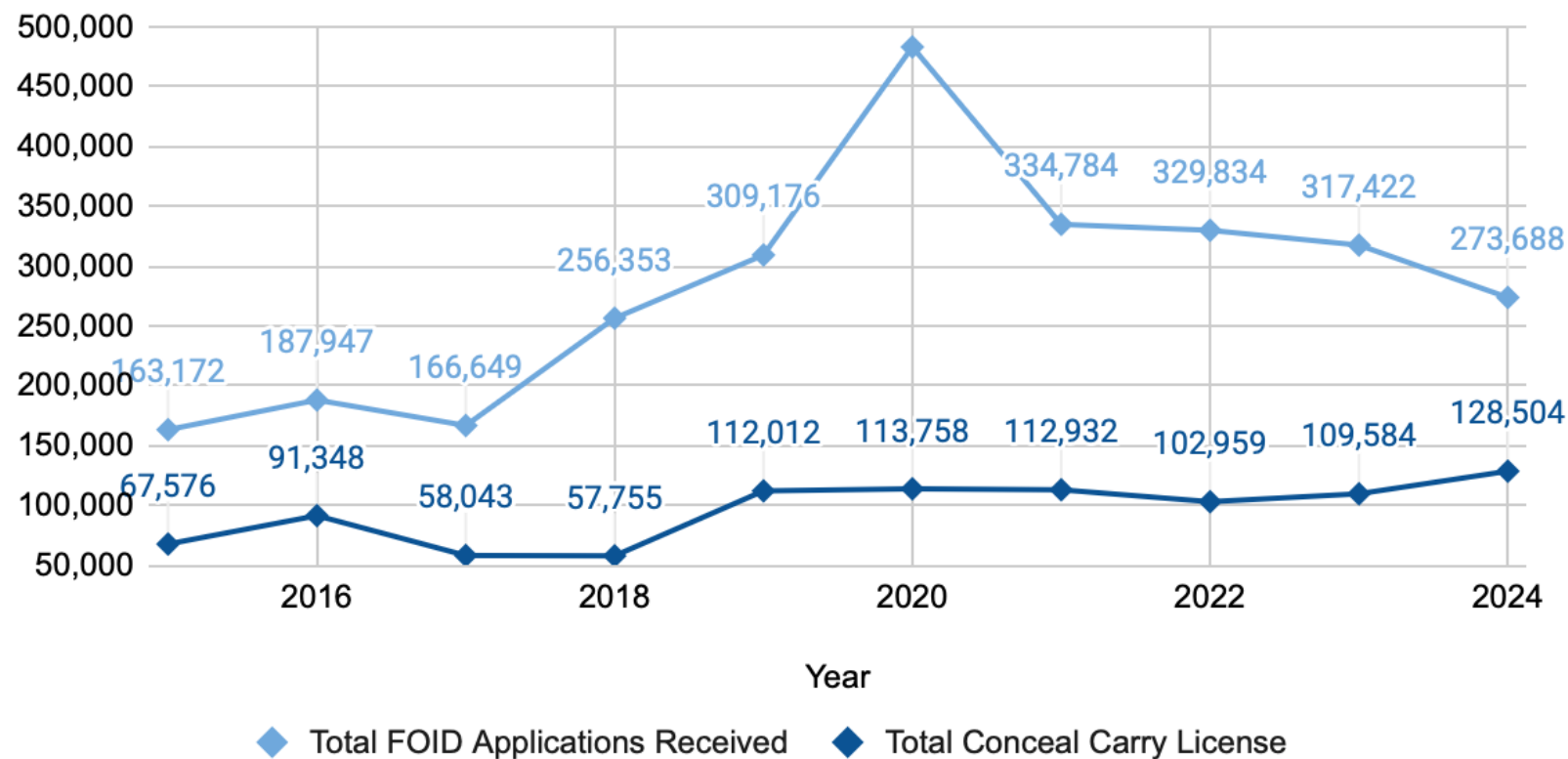
Substance Data

What is a FOID Card?

- A Firearm Owners Identification Card:
 - Required to legally possess or purchase firearms and ammunition in Illinois
 - Administered by Illinois State Police under the FOID Act (430 ILCS 65)
 - Applications are reviewed through background checks
- **Basic Requirements**
 - Valid state ID
 - Disqualifiers
 - Felony conviction
 - Active protection orders
 - Certain mental health conditions

Total Applications Received

Illinois State Police Data



FOID data reflects the scale of legal firearm ownership in Illinois and provides a baseline for understanding access to firearms across the state.

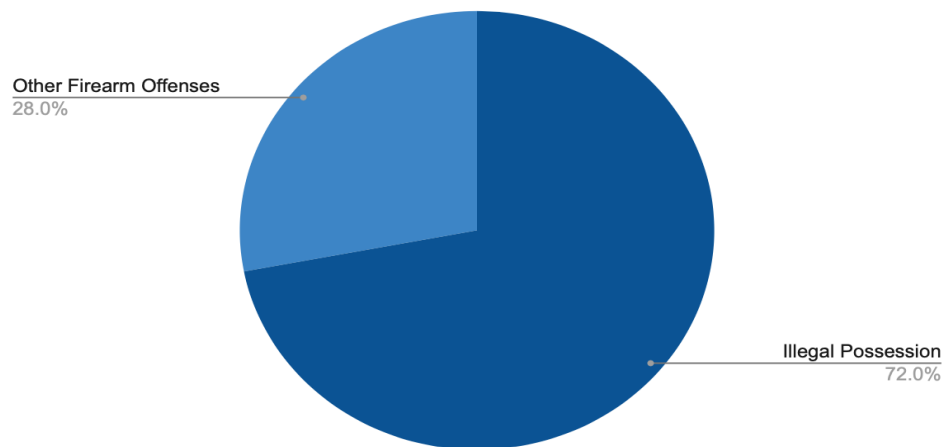


Illegal Firearm Possession in Illinois

Substance Data

Firearm Conviction Breakdown

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice

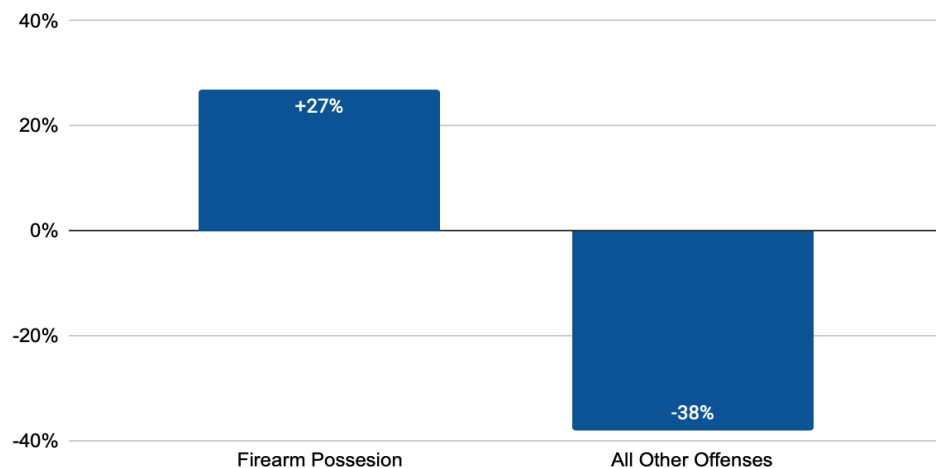


The Possession Gap

- Illegal possession accounts for the vast majority of (72%) of the state's firearm convictions (2021)
- These cases do not involve the use of a weapon in a violent crime or unlawful discharge
- Indicates a system focus on possession offenses rather than violent gun useage

Prison Admissions Change (2014-2019)

Loyola Center for Criminal Justice



Growth In Incarceration

- Despite an overall 38% drop in other prison admissions, firearm possession admissions rose 27% between 2014 and 2019
- In Cook County, these offenses grew from 12% of all dmissions in 2014 to 27% in 2019



Gun Violence in Illinois & the Midwest

A data-driven look at mass shootings, long-run trends, and domestic violence fatalities.



Most Gun Arrests Are Illegal Possession

Substance Data

Illegal Possession: **72%**

"Unlawful use of a weapon", not necessarily involving a violent act toward a victim

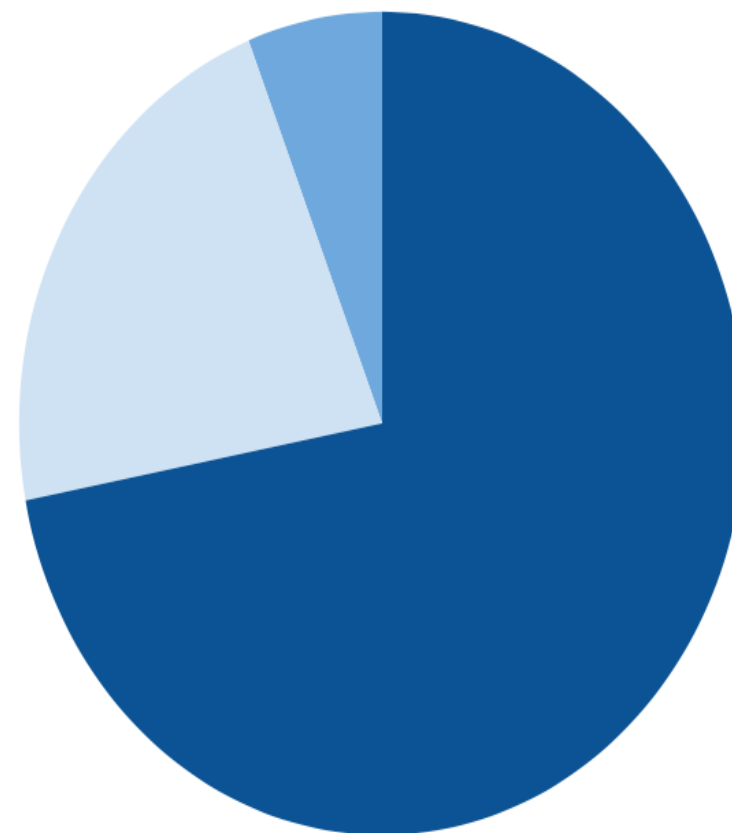
Use in Violent Crime: **22%**

Robbery, assault/battery, criminal sexual assault committed with a firearm

Unlawful Discharge: **6%**

Firing a weapon in prohibited circumstances (toward building or people)

Arrest for Gun Crimes, FY 2009-2019

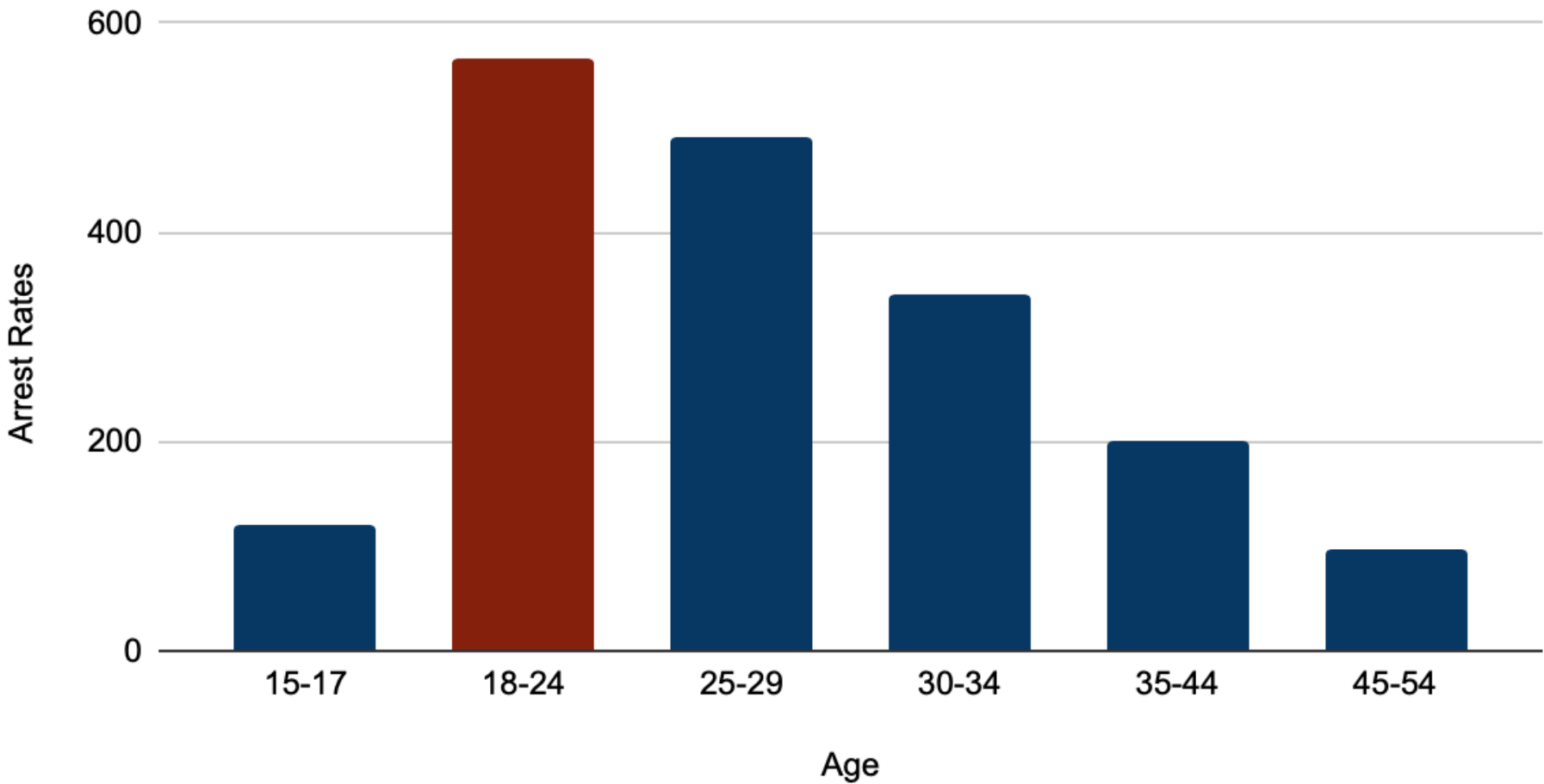


● Illegal Gun Possession ● Use of Gun in Commission of Violent Crime
● Unlawful Discharge of a Firearm



Young Adults Bear the Heaviest Arrest Burden

*Arrest Rates peak sharply at ages 18-24 and fall with age
2016-2018*





Offender Stats

Criminal History of Persons Arrested for a Gun Crime
FY 2009 to 2019

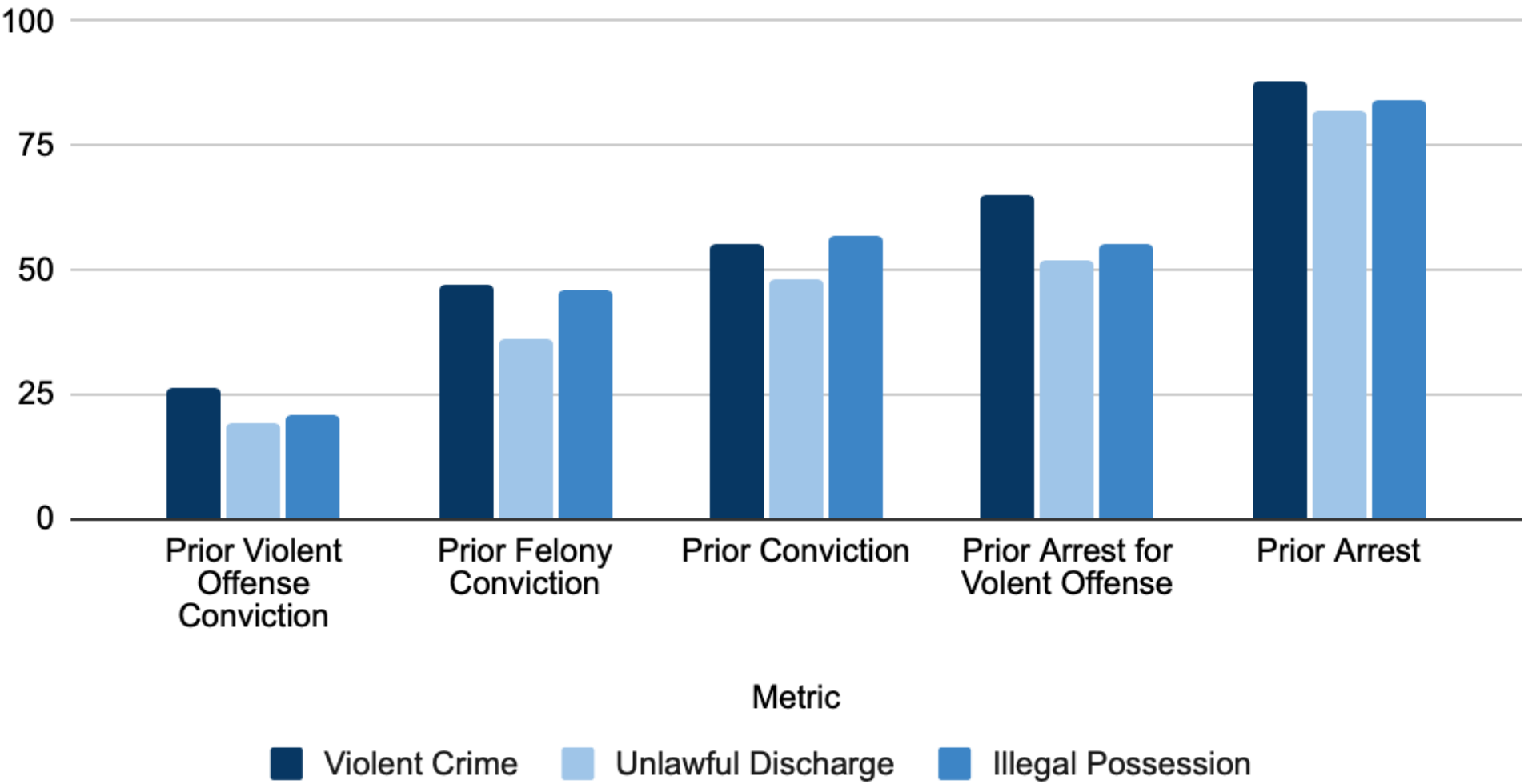


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IDOC Overview & Population Trends

IDOC Data

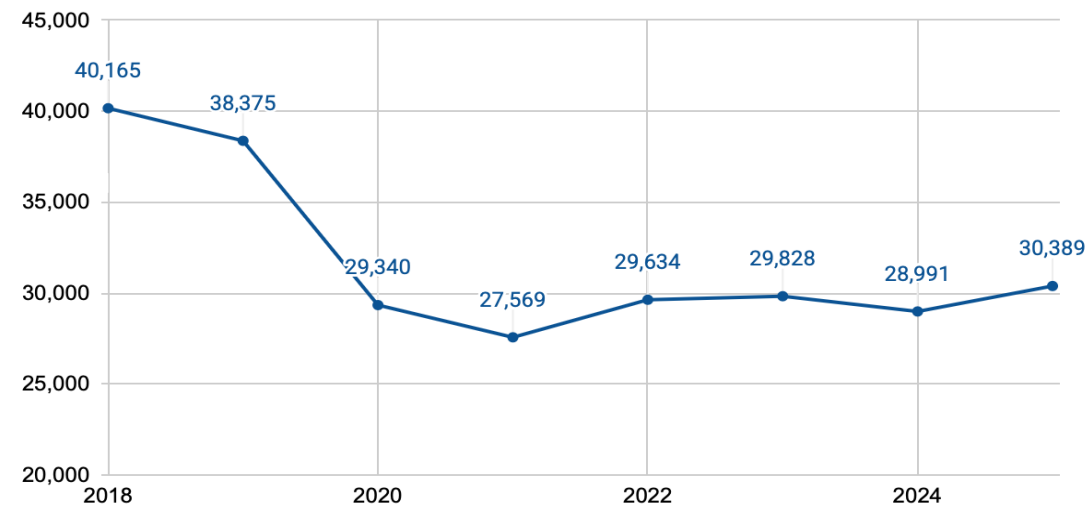
IDOC at a Glance

- Manages individuals convicted of felony offenses and mandatory supervised release violations
- Current Prison Population ~ 30,389 (late 2025/early 2026).
- Illinois incarceration rate: 433 per 100,000 residents
- Part of the broader system including prisons, jails, and community supervision

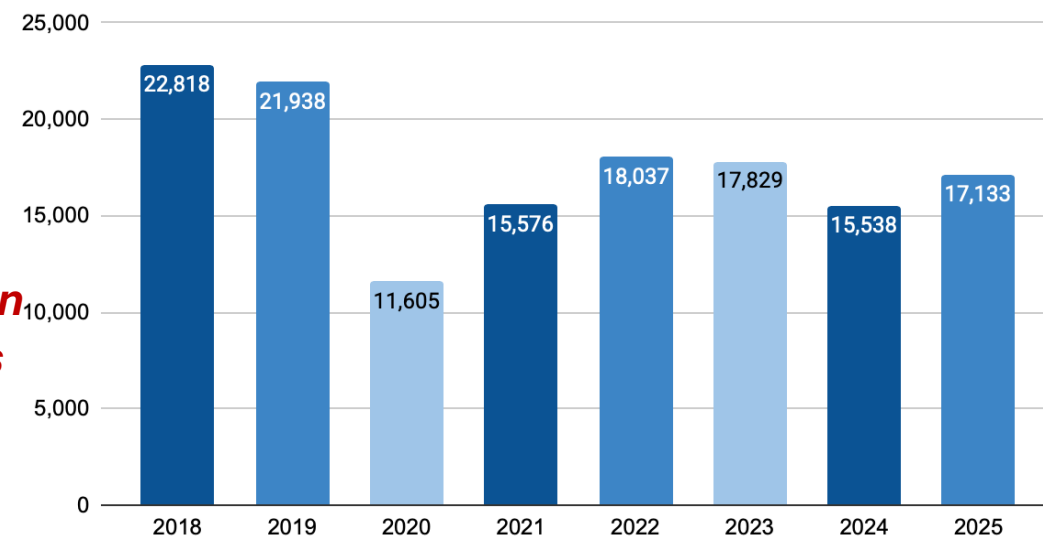
Admissions have not returned to pre-2020 levels, with the SAFE-T Act (2023) reinforcing a structural shift toward fewer prison entries.

COVID-19 caused a major decline in pretrial detention under the old cash bail system, and detention levels had not fully returned to pre-pandemic patterns before the PFA took effect.

Prison Population Trends
IDOC



Prison Admission Trends
Loyola Chicago Center For Criminal Justice

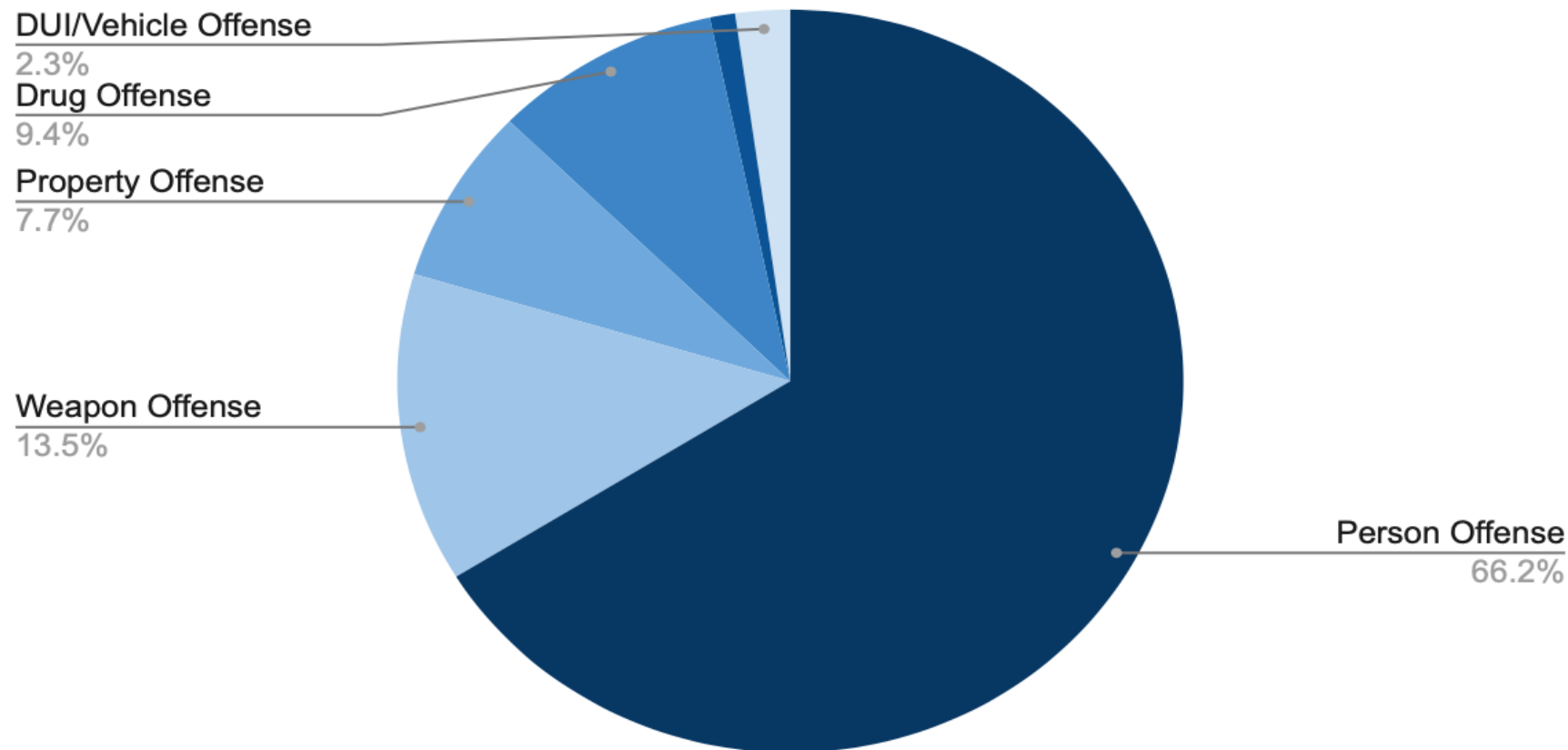




Prison Population (2025)

IDOC Data

Prison Population by Offense
Loyola Chicago Center For Criminal Justice



When we look at who is actually in prison, the majority are there for person offenses. Property and drug crimes make up a much smaller portion. This is important because it means the population is largely driven by serious offenses, which are tied to longer sentences and fewer release options.



Role of Courts in the Justice System

Courts are the central decision point that determine who enters, stays in, or exits the justice system.

Arrest/Booking

- Investigation
- Law enforcement makes an arrest
- Individual processed and taken into custody

Jail/Prison

- If detention is ordered or sentenced to incarceration

Courts

- Circuit Court: Pretrial, Facts, Sentencing
- Appellate Court: Review or Reverse Legal Decisions
- Supreme Court: Highest, Supervise, Final Say

Release

- Pretrial Release/Supervision
- Release from custody or completion of sentence

Circuit Court is the court of original jurisdiction involves pretrial, case facts, sentencing.

Appellate Courts review trial records and legal decisions to determine whether evidence supports a conviction, but are not determiners of facts.

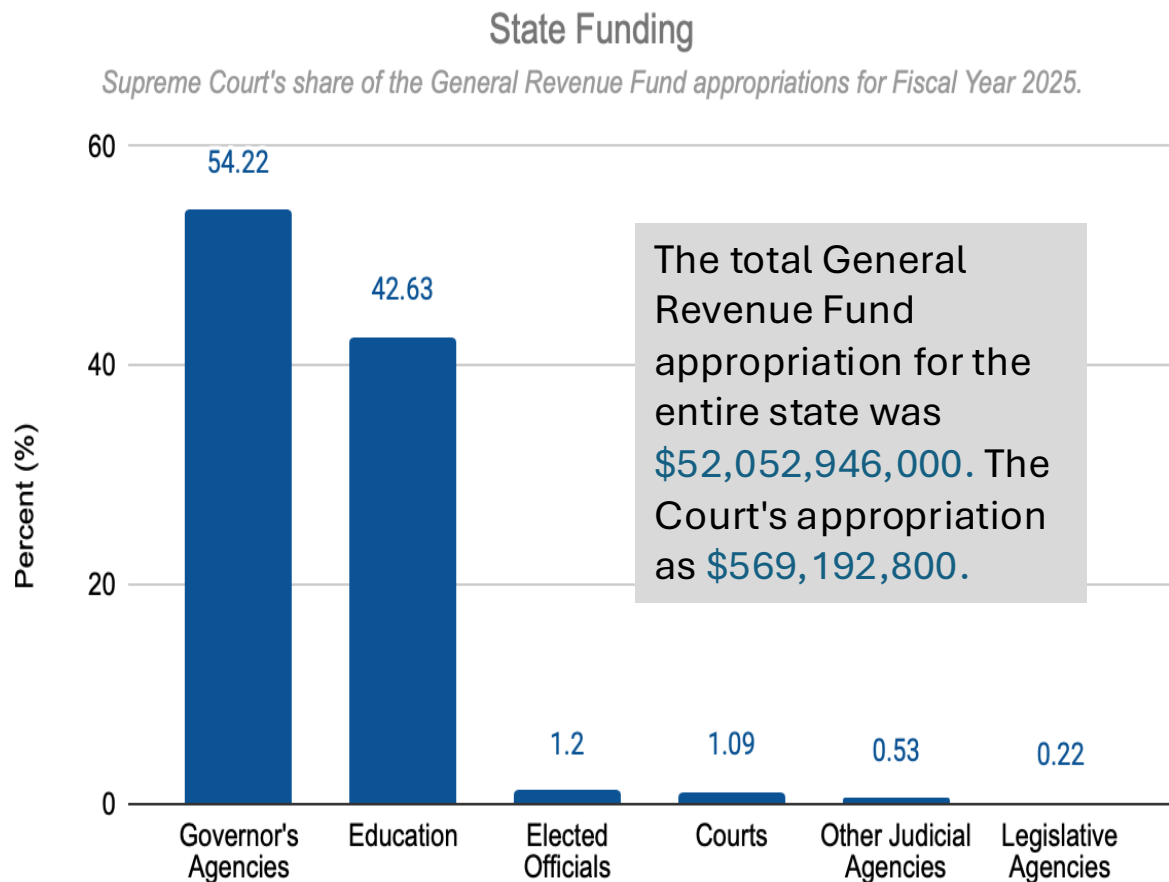
The Supreme Court provides final decisions and system oversight.

Court decisions directly determine system flow, incarceration, and outcomes.



Illinois Courts: Funding and Scale

IDOC Data



Illinois courts are funded through a shared system where the state funds judges and statewide services, while counties fund local court operations and infrastructure.

Key State Funding Highlights

Total General Revenue Fund (FY2025): \$52.05 Billion

Judicial Branch Appropriations: \$569 Million

Supports ~ 3,100 probation and court services personnel

State Funds judicial salaries

- Supreme & Appellate Courts
- Circuit Courts
- Probation & Court Services
- Statewide Court Administration

Counties Fund

- Courthouse Facilities & Infrastructure
- Circuit Clerk Offices & Staffing
- Day-to-Day Trial Court operations

Total operating cost 2024: \$240,058,421



Illinois Courts: Funding and Scale

IDOC Data

Primary Funding Sources

State Income Tax

- Supports State funding for judges, statewide services, and court programs

County Property Tax

- Funds local court operations, courthouse facilities, and clerk offices

Filing Fees

- Paid by individuals and businesses

Court Fines & Assessments

- Fees imposed by the court.

Support Illinois Justice through combination of state, local, and court funding fees.

Court-related fees, fines, and assessments collected by circuit clerks are dedicated to improving court operations and supporting essential programs throughout Illinois.

Revenue collected by circuit clerks and specific purposes (2024)

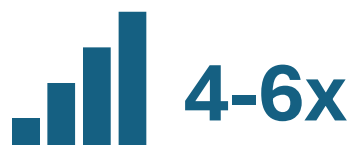
Court Automation Fund	Automated system for court records	\$21,817,367
Court Document Storage Fund	Storage of court records	\$21,229,123
Circuit Court Clerk Operations	Offset costs for collection and disbursement of funds	\$7,003,758
County Fund to Finance Court System	Help finance court system in the county	\$5,294,895
County Law Library Fund	Maintain law library for judges, attorneys, and public	\$9,093,540
Violent Crime Victims Assistance	Support victim and witness assistance centers	\$4,085,712
Traffic & Criminal Conviction Surcharge	Training for law enforcement and correction officers.	\$6,280,172
Drug Treatment Fund	Treatment programs for addiction	\$3,049,166
Trauma Center Fund	Support Illinois Trauma centers	\$1,531,645
Drivers Education Fund	Support Drivers education programs in high schools.	\$1,611,807
Child Support	Court ordered payments	\$914,691,164



Mental Health Prevalence in the Justice System

IDOC Data

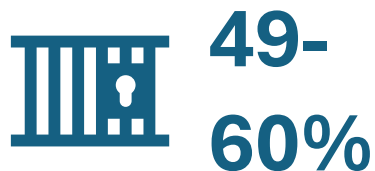
Mental Health and Substance Abuse use disorders are significantly more common among justice-involved individuals than in the general population.



More common:

Mental health disorders are 4-6 times more common among justice-involved individuals vs. the general population

Jails: 20% serious mental illness; 68% Substance abuse disorder



Of incarcerated individuals report a mental health condition

Research estimates 1 million individuals with a Mental Health Disorder are on probation or parole in the United States.



Of jail inmates have co-occurring substance use disorders. Substance use and mental health disorders often occur together

Mental health and substance use challenges are widespread across the justice system and impact individuals at every stage of involvement.



Of Illinois prisoners report experiencing traumatic events in their lifetime



Mental Health, Crime, and System Response

IDOC Data

7-10%

Of all police-citizen interactions involve a mental health disorder.

Lack of Treatment Drives System Involvement

- 63% of individuals with a history of mental health disorder received treatment in prison (2011-2013)
- 45% of those jailed received treatment (2011-2012)

68% of IL police/sheriffs rank mental health crisis response as a top-3 community proirity.

Barriers lead to repeat involvement

- Many individuals do not receive treatment while incarcerated
- Individuals with a mental health disorder on parole are nearly 2x more likely to be reincarcerated within one year of released

Coordination between courts, corrections, and treatment providers is critical.

- Treatment referrals often come through attorneys, jail staff, prosecutors, probation, or pretrial services.
- Judges may order treatment as a condition of release, probation, or sentencing.
- Behavioral health needs are often identified during jail intake, supervision, or case preparation.



Social Workers In Illinois: Workforce & Role

IDOC Data



30,000+

Licensed social workers in IL



60%

Nation's core mental health
providers are clinical social workers



74,000

Annual job openings projected
nationally

Workforce Role

- Courts & corrections
- Child welfare & DCFS
- Community Mental Health
- Schools & Healthcare Systems

Workforce Demand

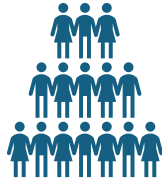
- Critical for baseline behavioral health
- Experiencing rapid, growing demand
- Workforce shortages directly impact vulnerable services

Social Workers are the essential foundation supporting mental health, prevention, and vital community services across districts in Illinois.



Social Workers In Illinois: Workforce & Role

IDOC Data



49-60%

Incarcerated individuals with
mental health conditions



~45%

Jailed inmates with mental health
needs actually receiving treatment



2x

Individuals with mental health
disorders are twice as likely to be
reincarcerated

System Challenges

- Widespread, unaddressed behavioral needs
- Severe lack of adequate treatment inside jails
- High rates of repeat system involvement

Role of Social Workers

- Delivering targeted mental health services
 - Providing critical diversion support
 - Ensuring reentry and probation stabilization

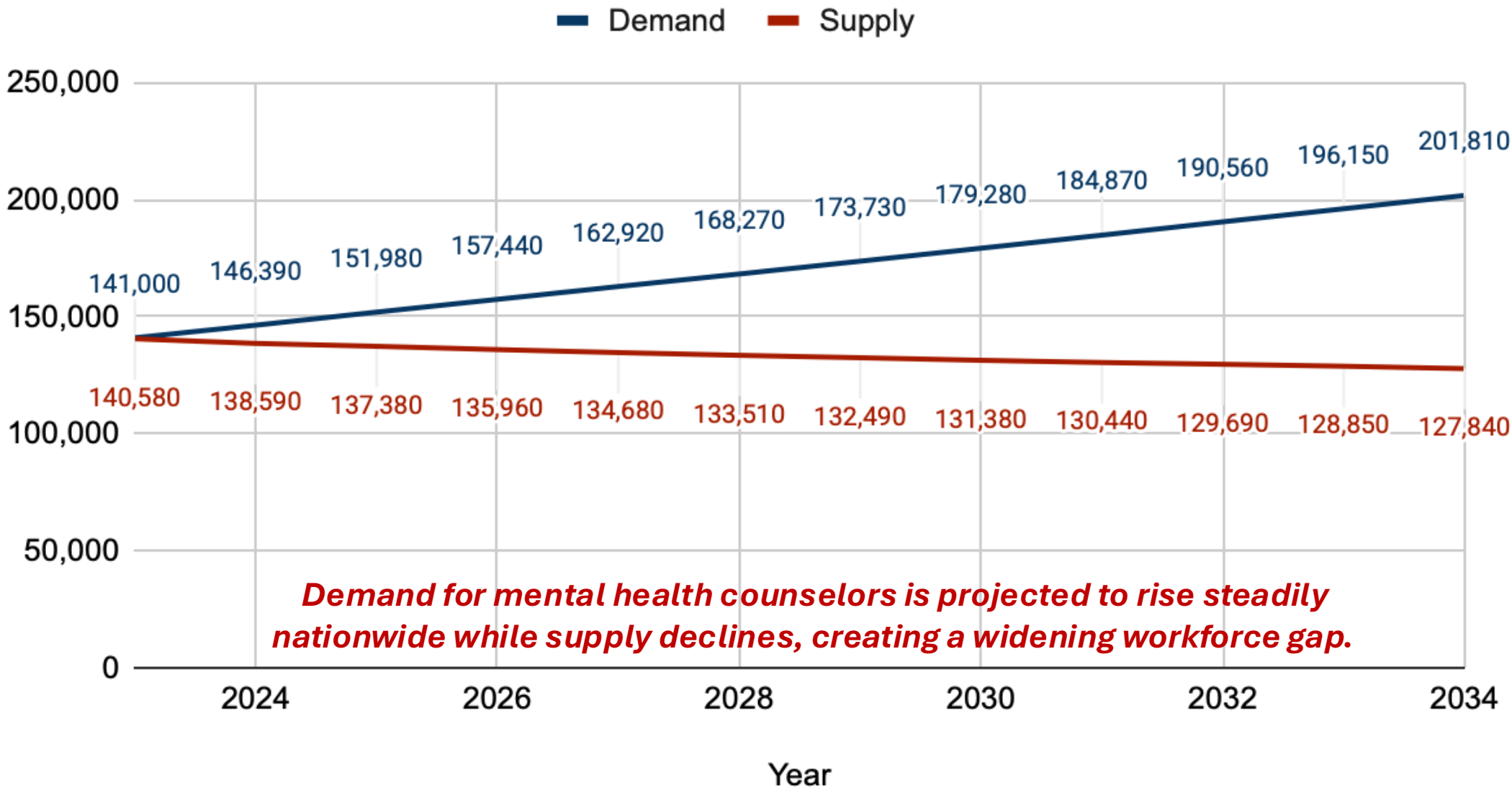
Social Workers are a vital, cost-effective part of the solution to intercept crises and radically reduce repeat justice system involvement.



Mental Health Counselors National Projected

IDOC Data

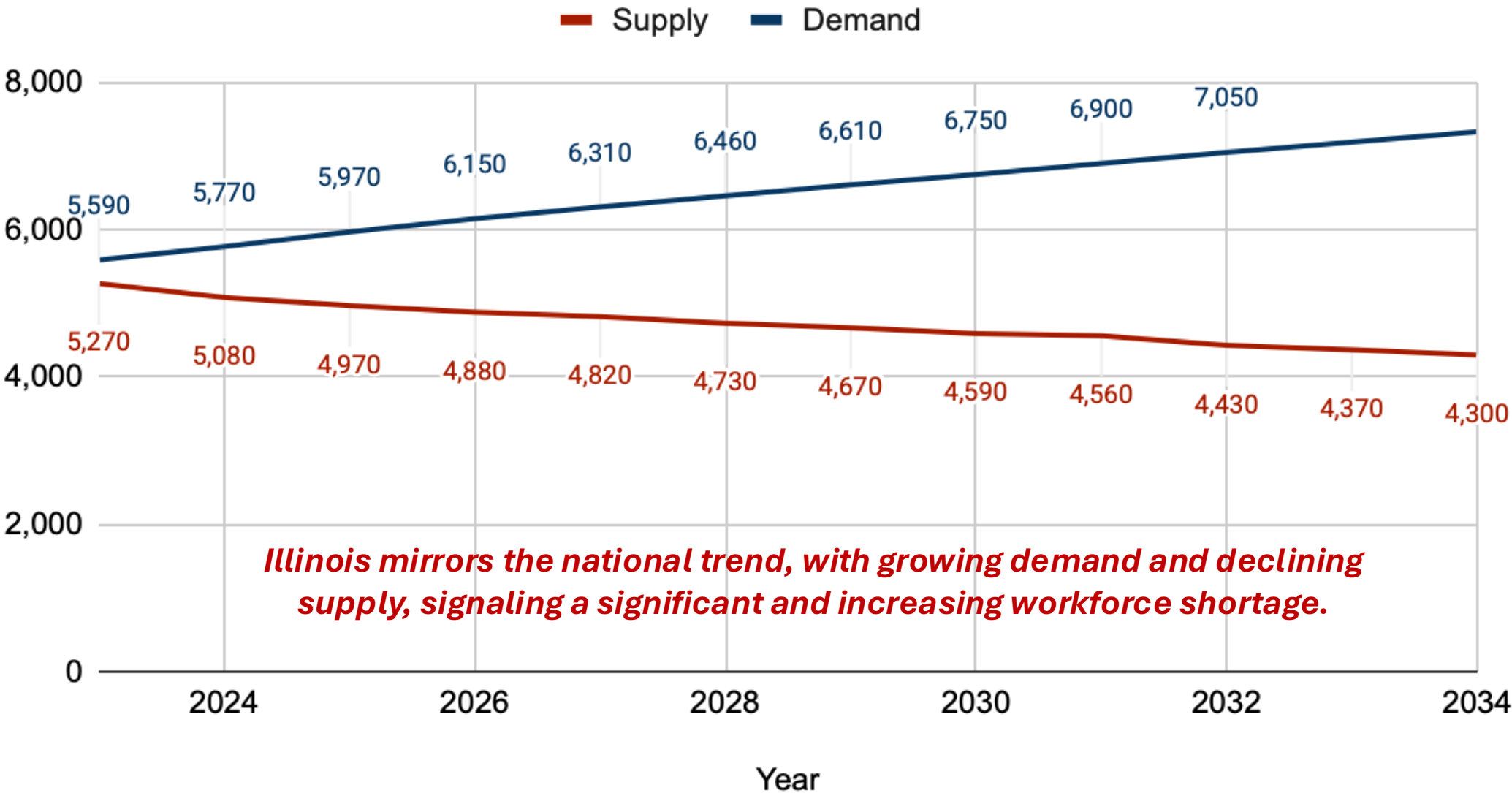
HRSA National Center for Health Workforce Analysis





Mental Health Counselors Illinois Projected

HRSA National Center for Health Workforce Analysis





Rehabilitation Programs

IDOC Data

Illinois offers a comprehensive network of rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism, build skills, and support successful reentry into society. Five Core Areas:

Education & Vocational Training

- ABE, GED, and college programs
- Certified trades: welding, construction, automotive
- Job readiness and workforce certifications

Behavioral & Cognitive Programs

- TRAC (15-hour behavior and goal-setting program)
- Anger management, CBT, relapse prevention
- Criminal thinking and decision-making programs

Substance Abuse & Mental Health

- Therapeutic communities
- Peer education (recovery support)
- Integrated mental health services
- Drug court

Reentry & Employment Programs

- Adult Transition Centers (work release)
- Resume workshops, tax credit programs, employer incentives
- Reentry summits and community service connections

Faith-Based & Support Programs

- Chaplaincy services and religious instruction
- Bible study, mentoring, spiritual counseling
- Faith Behind Bars Act (2024): guarantees access to religious practice and materials while incarcerated

Illinois offers a wide range of rehabilitation programs, but outcomes depend heavily on access, participation, and continuity after release.

Access

Not all facilities offer same programs.

Geographic location and facility type can limit what programs are available.

Participation

Voluntary enrollement and consistent engagement are essential.

Motivation and institutional support are important.

Continuity After Release

Skills and progress made inside must be reinforced outside.

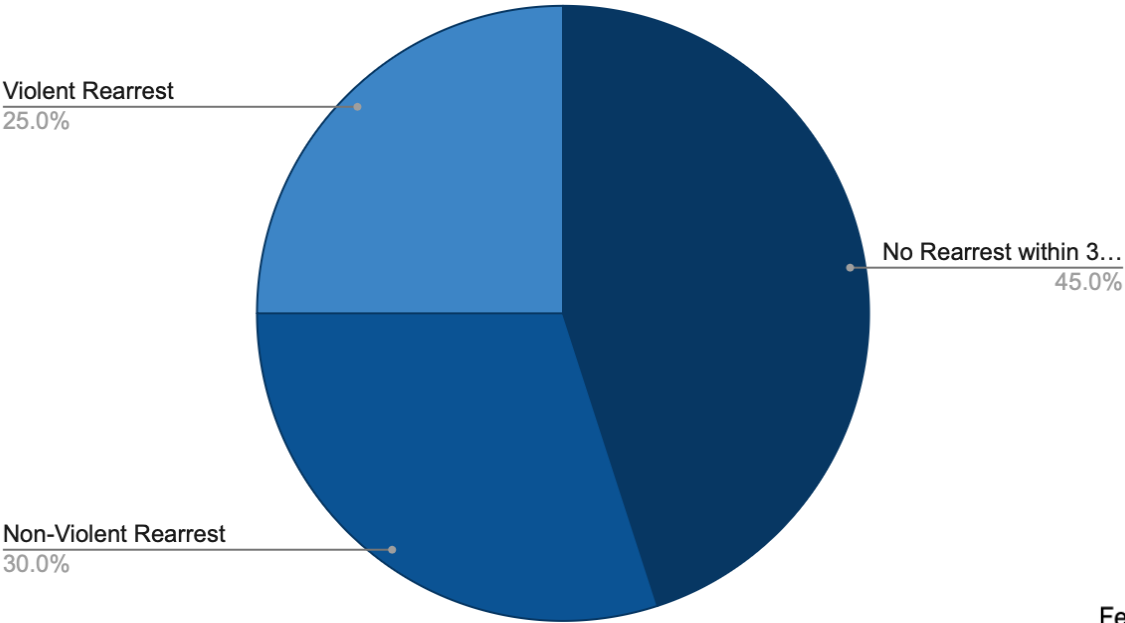
Community, employment, ongoing support services are important.

Bridging the gap between in-facility programming and community-based support remains a central challenge for the Illinois Department of Corrections.



Recidivism Patterns After Release

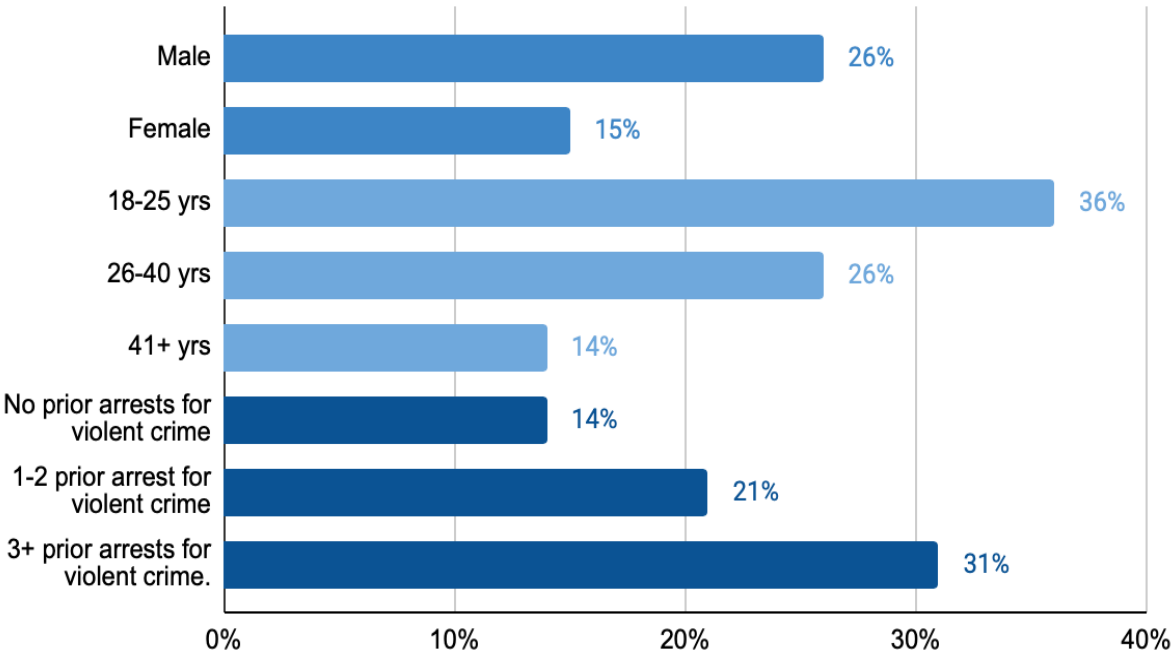
ISP, IDOC, ICJIA (2018-2019) Data



Recidivism continues to be a factor in the system, although data indicates that the majority of reoffending involves non-violent offenses.

- Less than 1% arrested for murder
- 75% had no violent crime rearrest
- Domestic Violence Offenses account for ~12% of violent rearrest cases
- Younger individuals (18-25) have the highest risk at ~36%

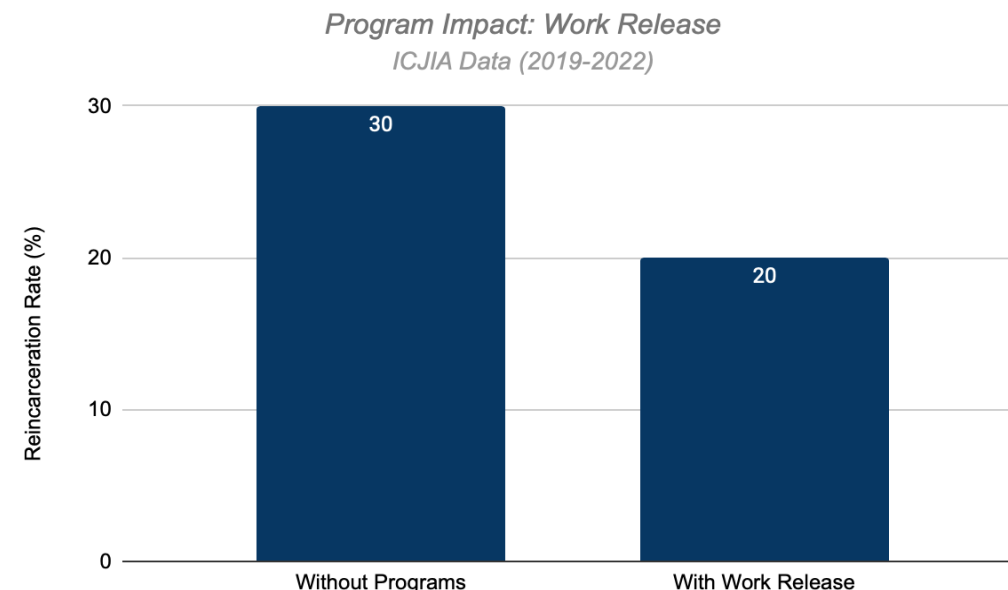
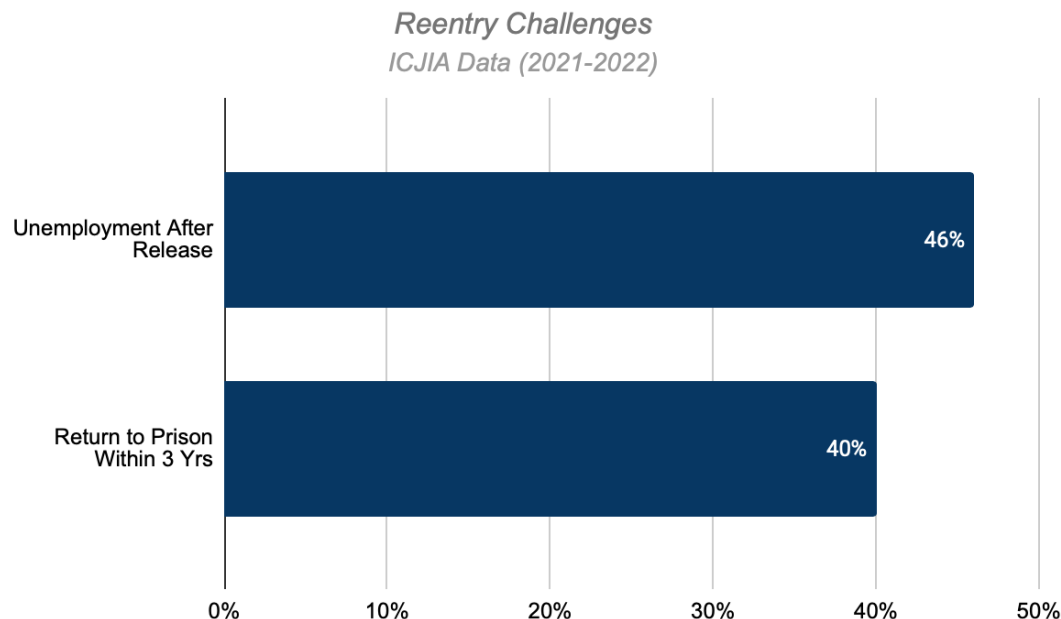
Violent Crime Arrest Following Release from Prison
ISP, IDOC, ICJIA (2018-2019) data





Reentry Gaps and Program Effectiveness

Reentry challenges, especially employment, drive recidivism, while structured programs significantly improve outcomes.



Program Duration Matters:

- Programs lasting less than 1 yr are associated with higher recidivism rates

Employment Drives Success

- Stable employment is strongly linked to reduced recidivism and better long-term outcomes

*Work release participants also see **15.5% lower rearrest**, **36.9% lower reincarceration**, **+22% longer time to rearrest**, and **+63% longer time to reincarceration***



What is DCFS?

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) promotes the well-being of children, youth, and families by responding to reports of potential abuse and neglect. Works to provide family-centered care and connection to resources.

Key Highlights:

6,248

Child Achieved
Permanency

Through reunification, adoption,
or guardianship in FY25



7,400

Day Care Facilities
Licensed

Safely serving Illinois families
statewide

60K

Families Served Annually
With services and community
support

238K

Hotline Calls Answered
Responding to reports of child
abuse and neglect



Mission/Vision of DCFS in Illinois

Mission: *Promoting the safety and well-being of children, youth, and families through protection, support services, and community partnerships*

Vision: *Every child and youth can grow and thrive in a family*

Family Focused

Supporting children and strengthening families

Integrity

Professionalism and accountability in every action

Respect

Treating families and communities with dignity

Empathy

Trauma-informed and compassionate care

Equity

Fair and equitable access to services



DCFS System Overview



Child Protection & Investigation

24/7 hotline – trained investigators – mandated reporters



Family Preservation

In-home support to keep children safe at home



Out-of-Home care

Kinship, foster homes – healthcare – case reviews



Permanency Planning

Reunification first – guardianship or adoption if needed



SAFE Model

Includes six core components for facilitating caregiver behavioral change: **intake assessment, initial family assessment, protective capacity family assessment, change focused contact, progress assessment, and SAFE@Home Safety Management.**

Standardized Decision-Making

Reduces inconsistent case decisions with structured, documented assessments

Child Vulnerability & Safety Threats

Evaluates child vulnerability, safety threats, and surrounding circumstances

Caregiver Protective Capacities

Strengthens caregiver abilities rather than defaulting to removal

Family Functioning

Balances child safety with family preservation through holistic evaluation

25%

Fewer Investigations attributed to SAFE in FY2025

85%

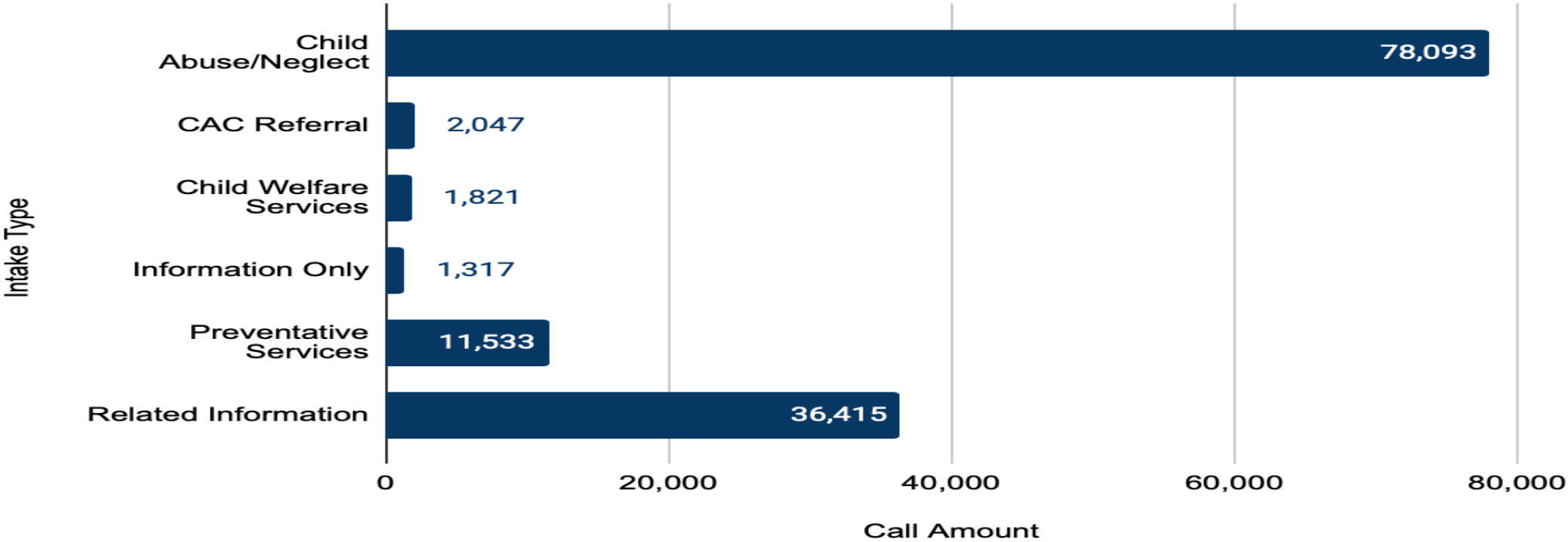
Increase in community-based prevention referrals



Illinois DCFS Hotline & Intake Activity

238K Total Hotline Calls & Intake Events	173K Assigned Intake Actions	78K Child Abuse & Neglect Intakes	73.4% Intake Activity Resulting in Assigned Follow-UP
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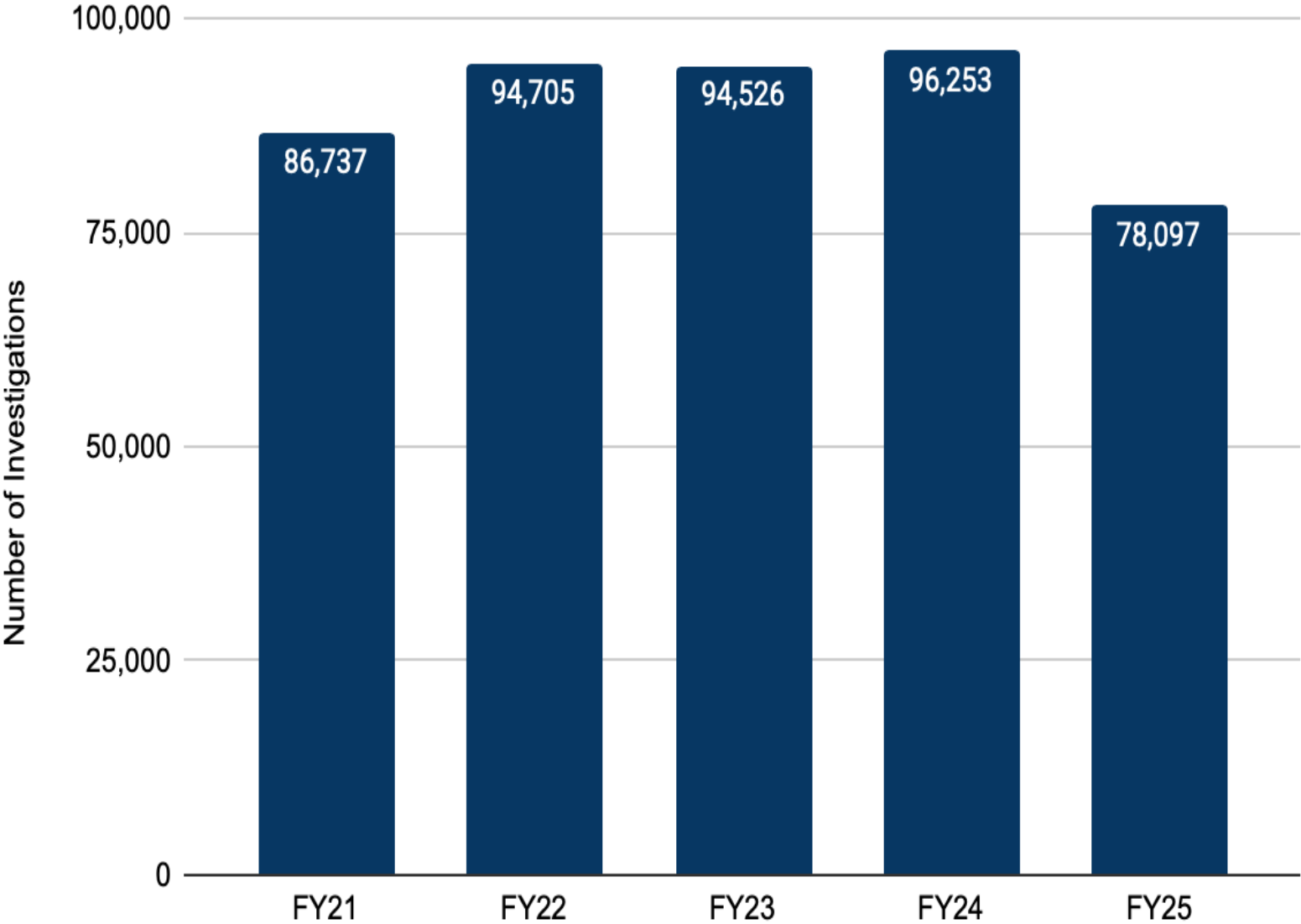
Largest Intake Categories





Investigation Voume: Peaked in FY2024

IDOC Data



~50%
Cook, Northern & Central regions each represent 27-31% of investigations

95%
Family reports (not facility) account for ~95% of all investigations in every year



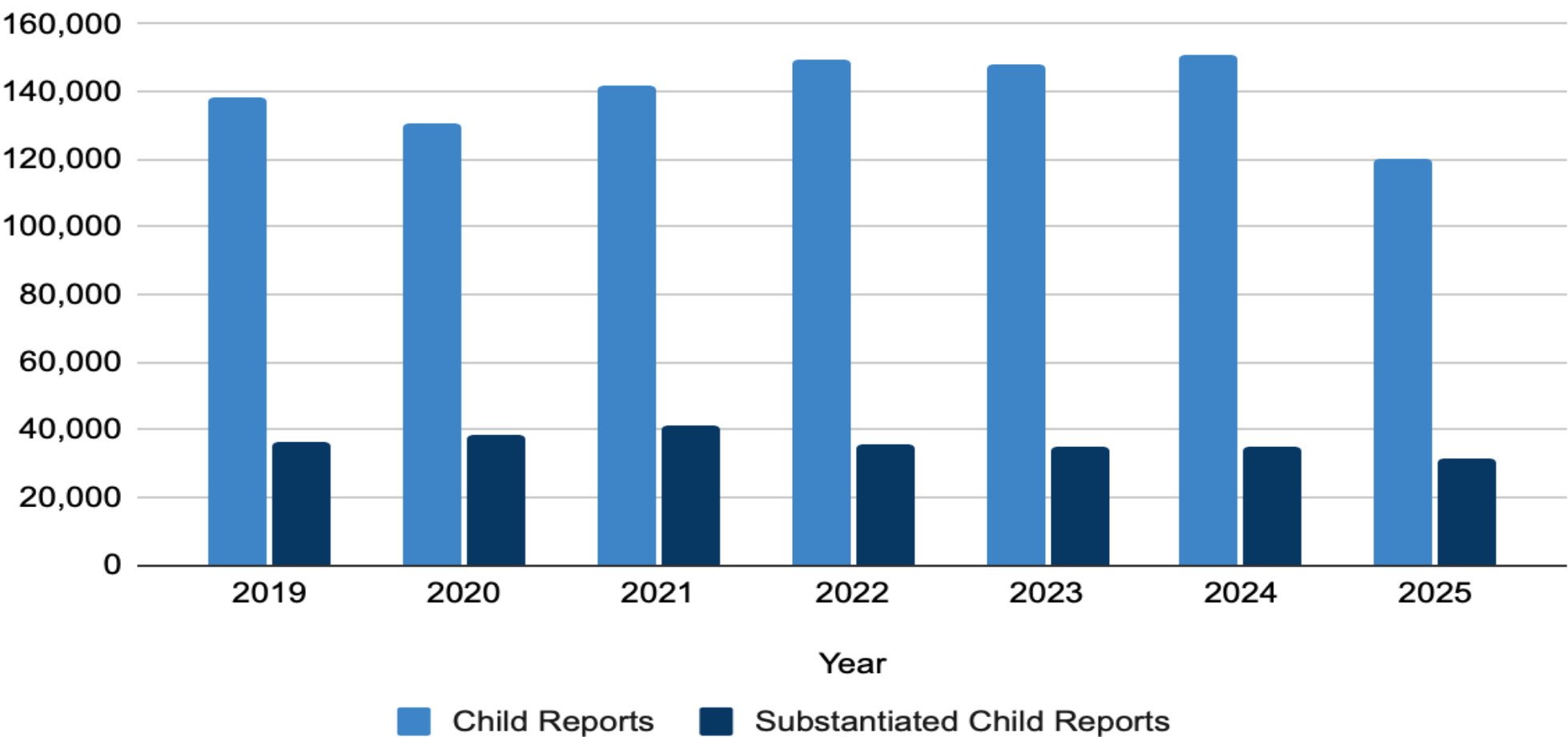
Child Report and Substantiated Child Reports

IDOC Data

Substantiated Child Reports consist of the number of child reports where at least one allegation is found true during the fiscal year.

Child Reports consist of the number of children reported as alleged victims of maltreatment during each fiscal year.

University of Illinois: Child and Family Research Center Data





Percentage of Substantiated Child Reports Containing a Specific Substantiated Allegation Type

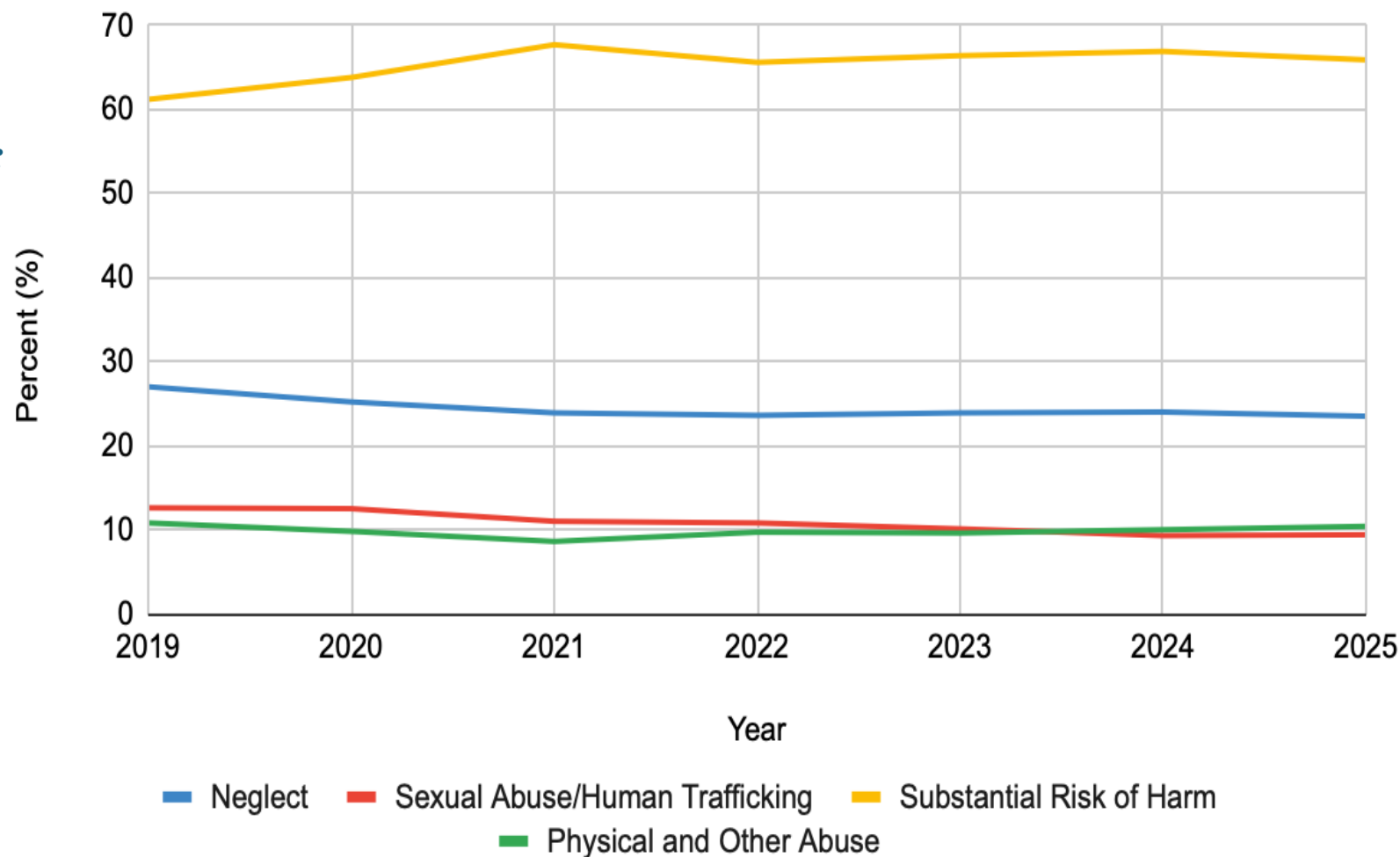
Neglect: lack of supervision, environmental neglect, and other neglect allegations

Physical and Other Abuse: physical abuse, emotion abuse, and substance exposure allegations.

Sexual Abuse/Human Trafficking: all sexual or human trafficking allegations.

Risk of Harm: substantial risk of physical injury, environment injurious to health and welfare allegations.

University of Illinois: Child and Family Research Center Data



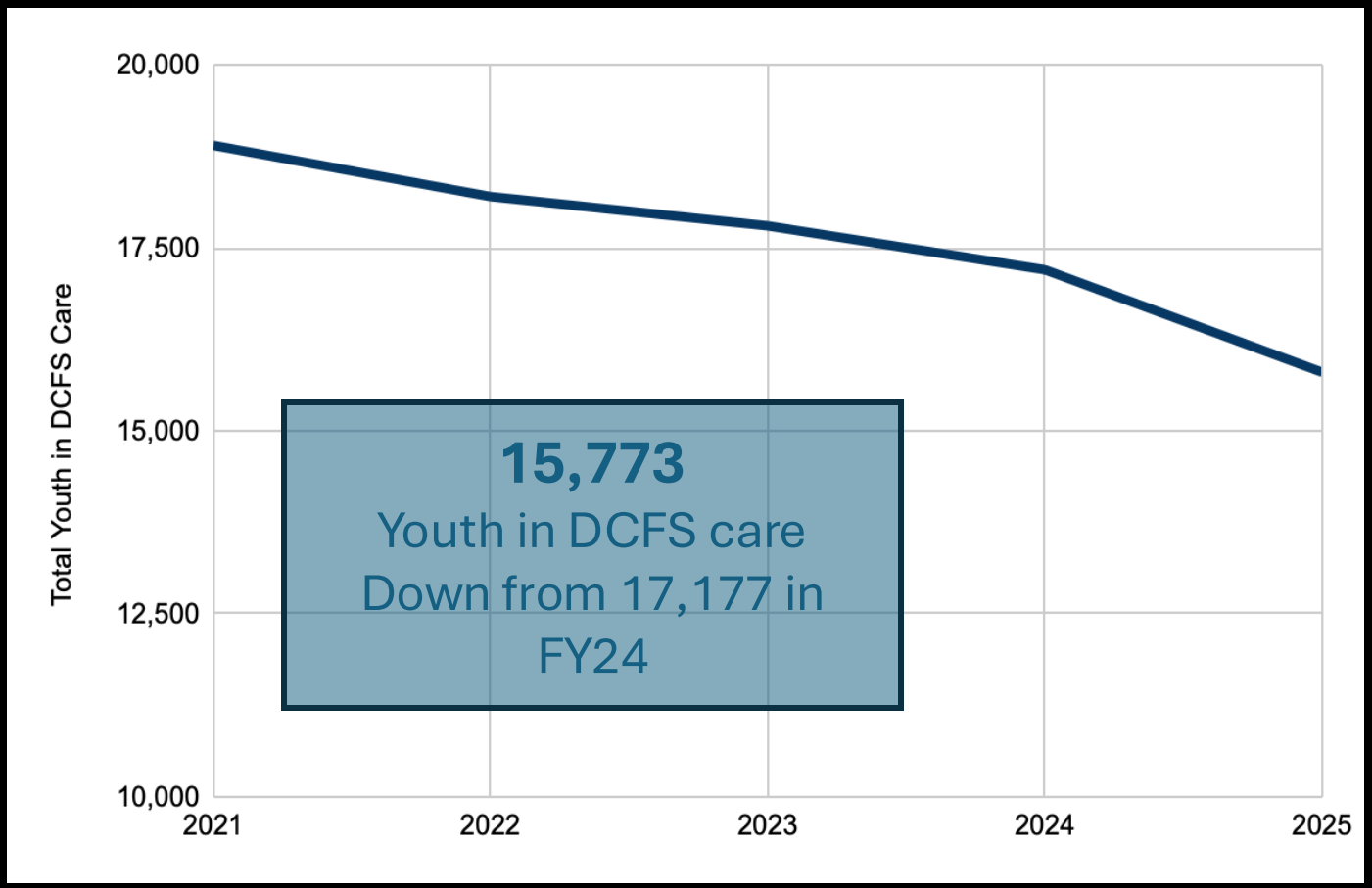


Foster Care & Permanency

IDOC Data

6,248 Children Achieved Permanency in FY2025	2,563 Reunifications	73.4% Intake Activity Resulting in Assigned Follow-Up	36.2% Best Permanency Rate in Over a Decade
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For the first time in more than **10 years**, more youth ***exited*** foster care than ***entered*** care.





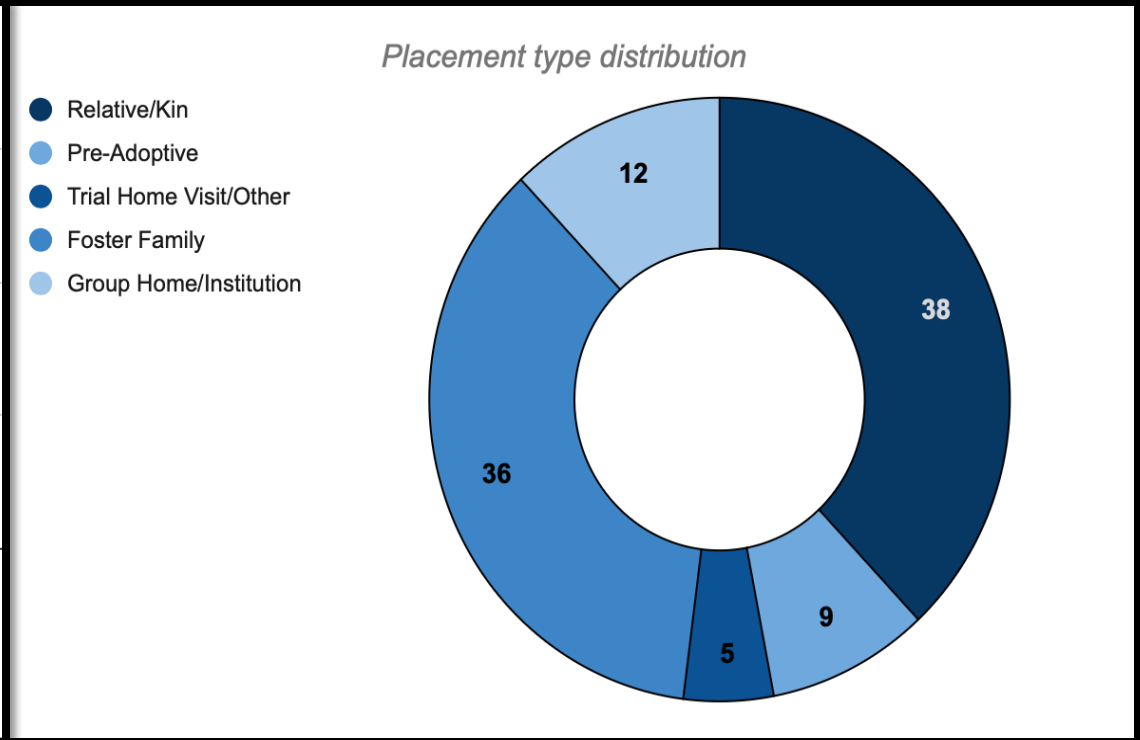
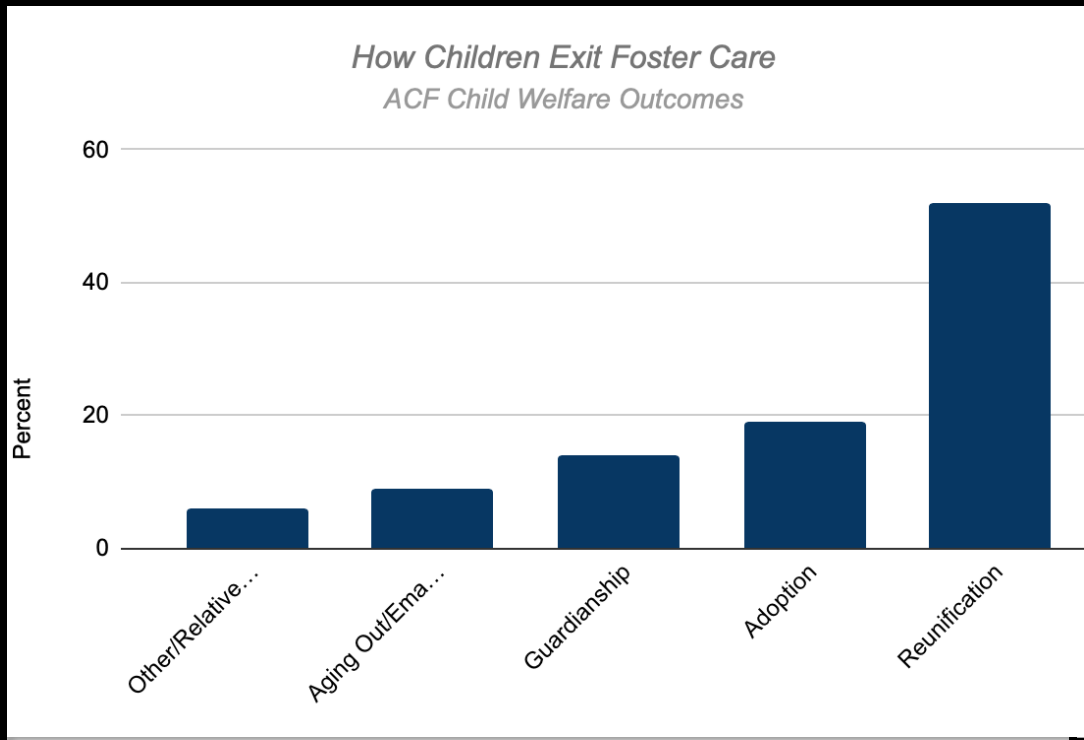
Foster Care & Permanency in Illinois FY25

IDOC Data

Median length of stay in foster care in Illinois: ~14 months

~9% of youth who are reunified re-enter foster care within 12 months

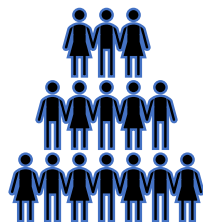
~25,000-35,000 per child per year: estimated cost of foster care in Illinois





Workforce & System Pressure

IDOC Data



Total Workforce
3,922

DCFS employees (highest level
in over two decades)

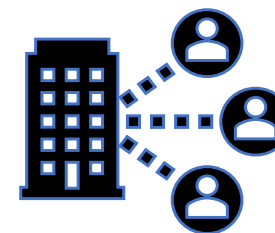
2.6%



**Vacancy
Rate**

FY2025

**All time low
for DCFS**



New Hires in FY25
650

Investigator caseload ratio ~7.0

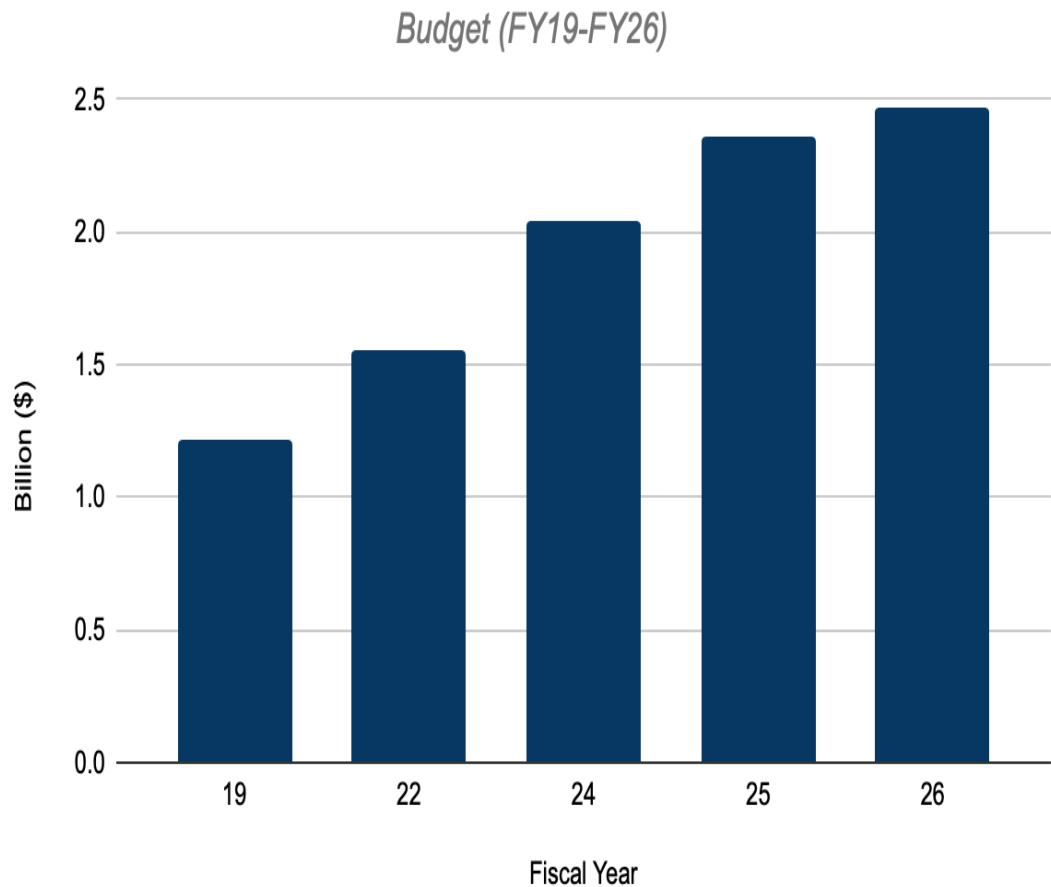
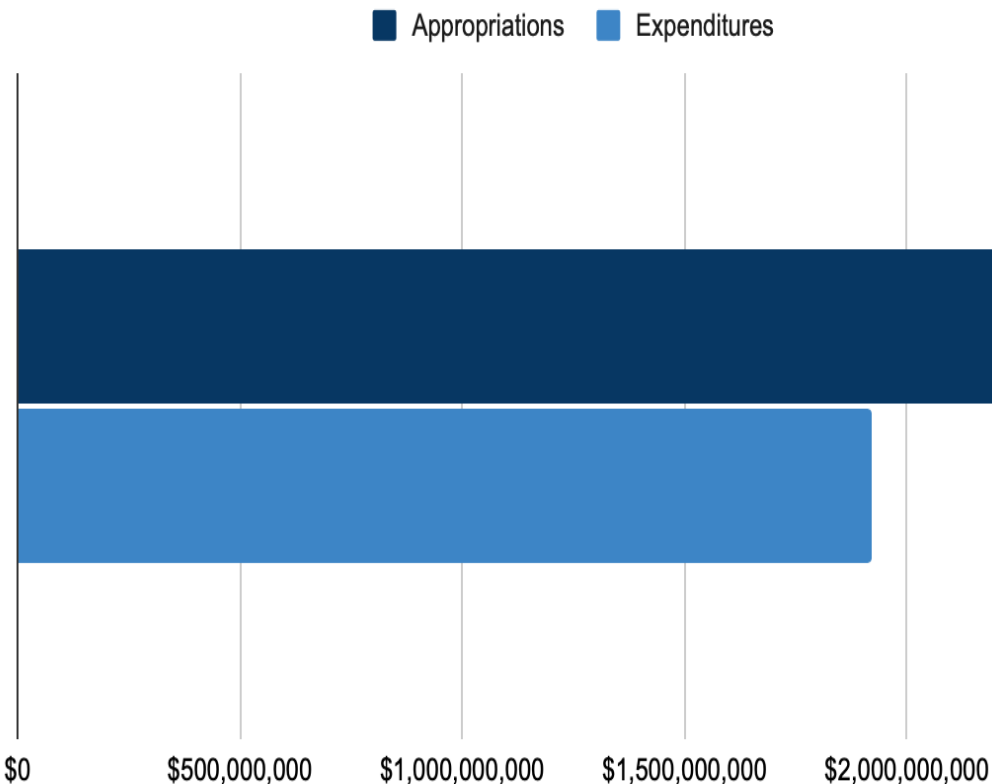
Fully staffed teams and the introduction of the SAFE Model drove a 24.7% reduction in worker caseloads, bringing DCFS into compliance with federal consent decrees for the first time since 1994.



Budget/Funding FY25

IDOC Data

Expenditures: \$1.92B | Appropriations: \$2.36B

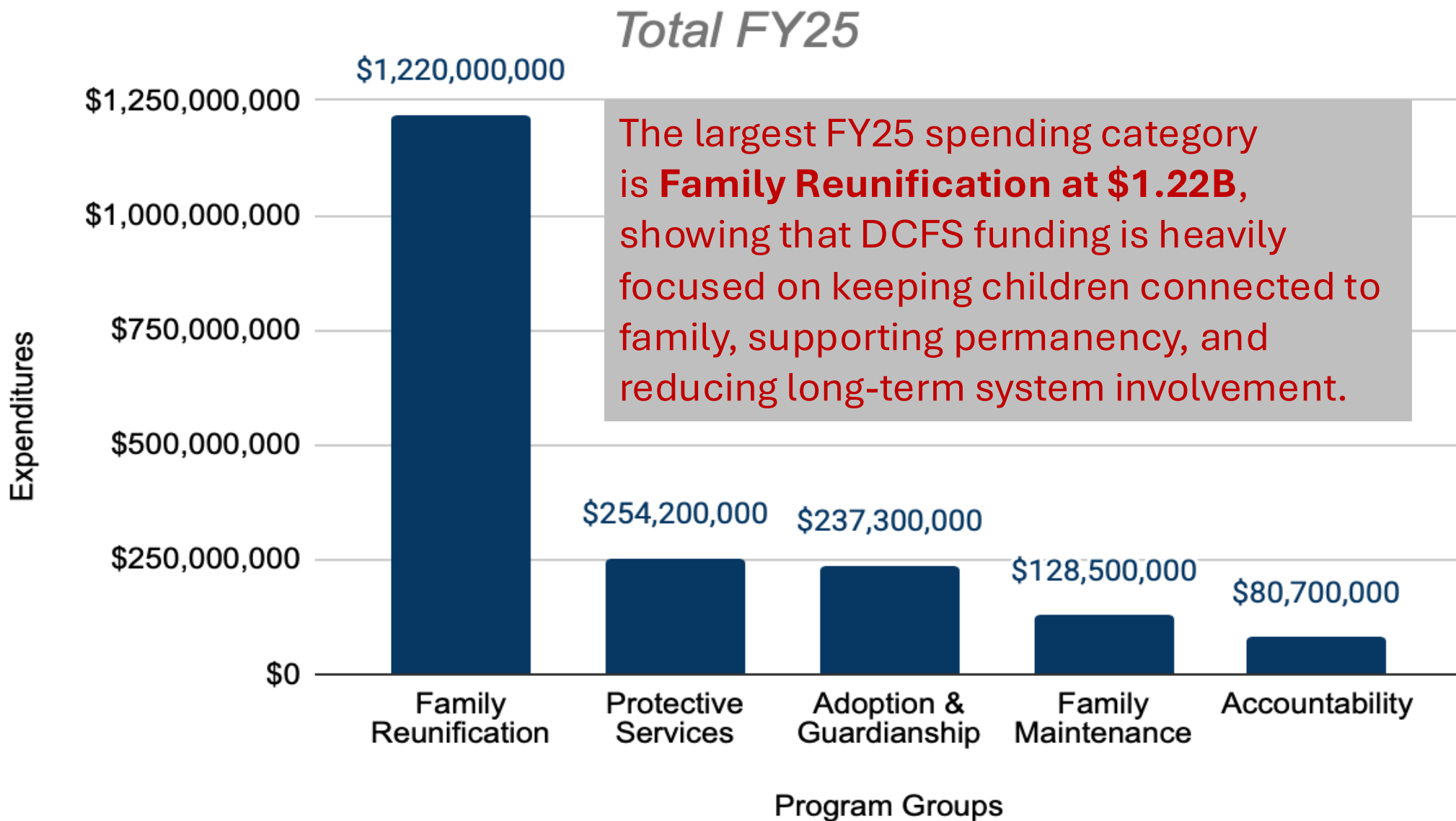


DCFS funding has grown significantly, with FY25 expenditures at \$1.92B and appropriations at \$2.36B. The key question is whether increased funding is translating into improved safety, placement stability, permanency, and accountability.



Budget/Funding

IDOC Data





DCFS Audit Report



- The Illinois Auditor General compliance audit identified 34 findings, including 29 repeat findings, several of which have persisted for years or decades.
- The Audit comes out every 2 years. This is for the 2023/2024 Fiscal Years.



Audit Findings

34
Total Findings

29
Repeat Findings
Previously identified, still unresolved or only partially corrected

25+
Years of Persistence
Some findings data back to 1998

Repeat Findings by Original Year Identified

1998	Untimely abuse & neglect determinations, delayed investigations
2002	Untimely approval and filing of contracts
2008	Incomplete employee evaluations
2012	Contract monitoring & federal reimbursement delays
2018	Property records & licensing compliance
2020	Access control & employee training controls
2022	Fiscal controls, internal auditing & contract notice act



Noncompliance with the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act

IDOC Data

*Illinois law requires DCFS to notify law enforcement and State's Attorney offices within **24 hours** for reports involving child death, serious injury, torture, malnutrition, or sexual abuse of children age 12 and under.*

Delayed notifications

slow criminal investigations, limit immediate protective actions, and compromise evidence collection and child safety responses.

Require by Law

24-hour notification deadline

Audit Reality

17 of 40 reports (43%) sent 4 to 270 days late; 5 of 40 (13%) never sent



Key Takeaways & Ongoing Improvement Efforts

IDOC Data

Illinois DCFS has reported measurable progress in staffing, permanency outcomes, and caseload reduction, while audits continue to identify longstanding operational and compliance challenges requiring further improvement.

Workforce Growth

- 3,922 employees in FY25
- Highest staffing level in more than two decades
- 650 new hires in FY25
- 2.6% vacancy rate (all-time low)

Caseload Reduction

- Investigator caseloads reduced approximately **24.7%**
- DCFS returned to federal consent decree compliance for the first time since 1994

Areas DCFS Reports Working to Improve

- Staffing and retention initiatives
- Caseload reduction strategies
- Prevention-focused services expansion
- Investigative processing enhancements
- Modernization and tracking systems upgrades
- Interagency coordination improvements
- Accelerating permanency outcomes



Analysis States to Illinois Data

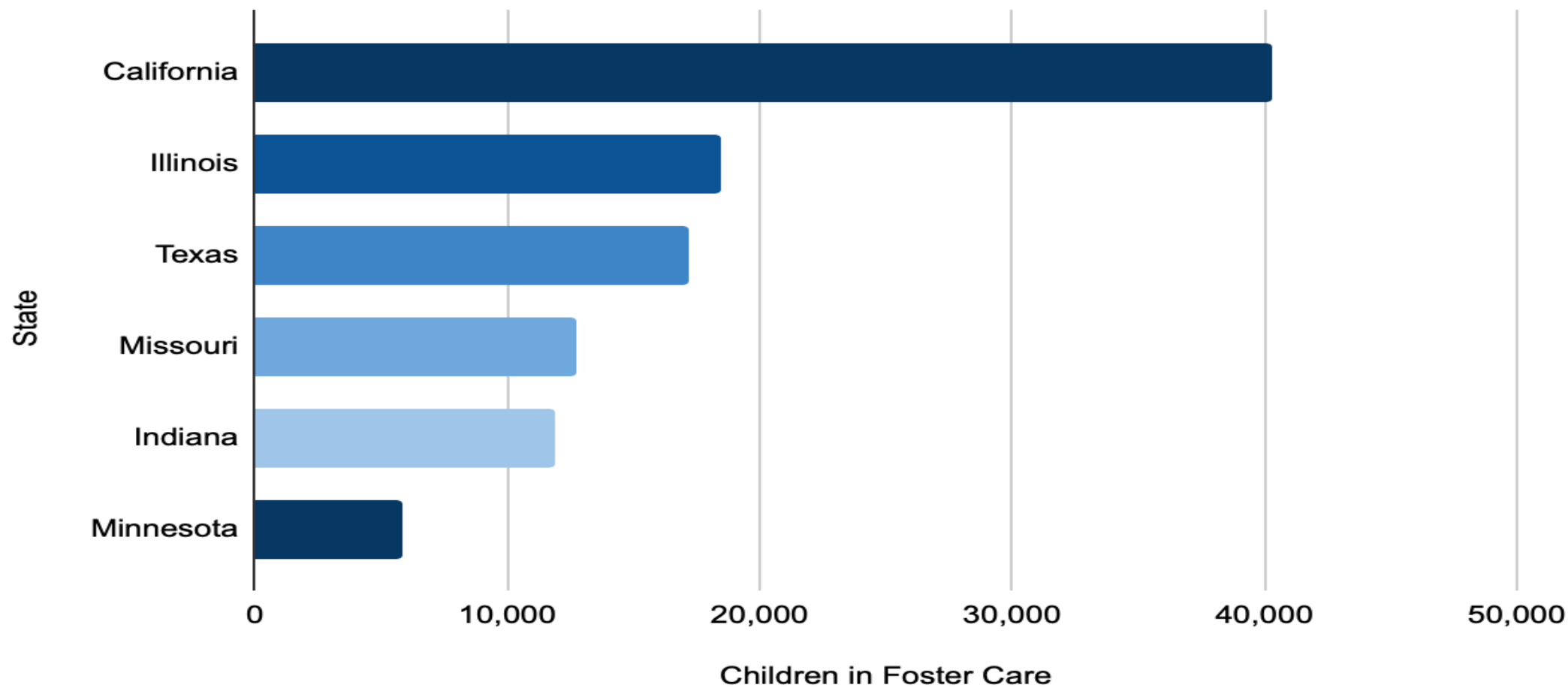


Indiana	Neighboring Midwest state with higher foster care entry rates
Missouri	Regional comparison state with different maltreatment trends and child welfare outcomes
Minnesota	Midwest state often recognized for strong social service systems and family support programs
Texas	Large population state with a significantly different child welfare structure and lower foster care entry rates
California	Largest child welfare system in the comparison group with extensive foster care infrastructure and services



Foster Care Populations Across Comparison States

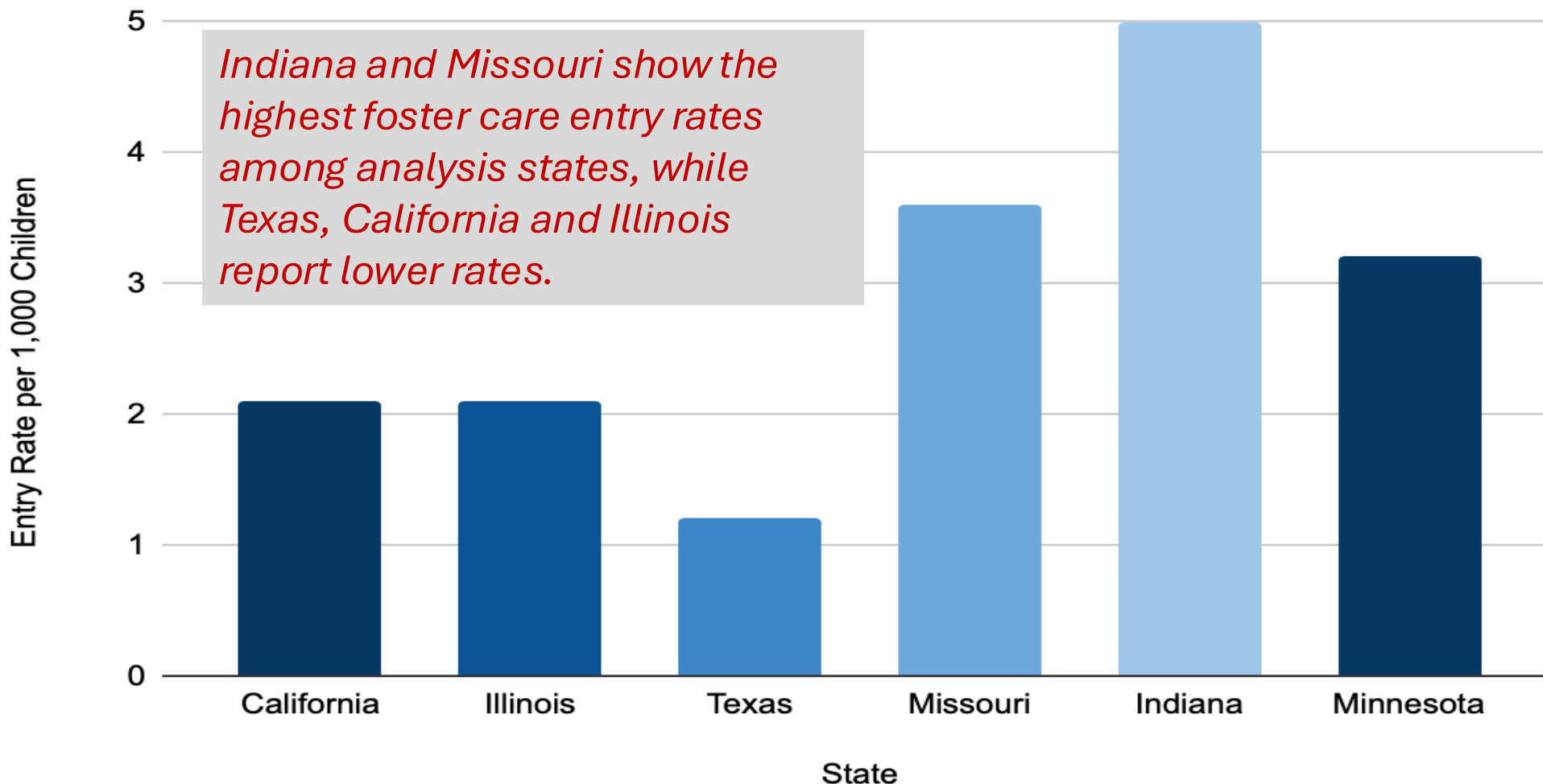
California and Illinois maintain the largest foster care population among the comparison states, while Minnesota has the smallest system by total population.





Foster Care Entry Rate per 1,000 Children (FY2024)

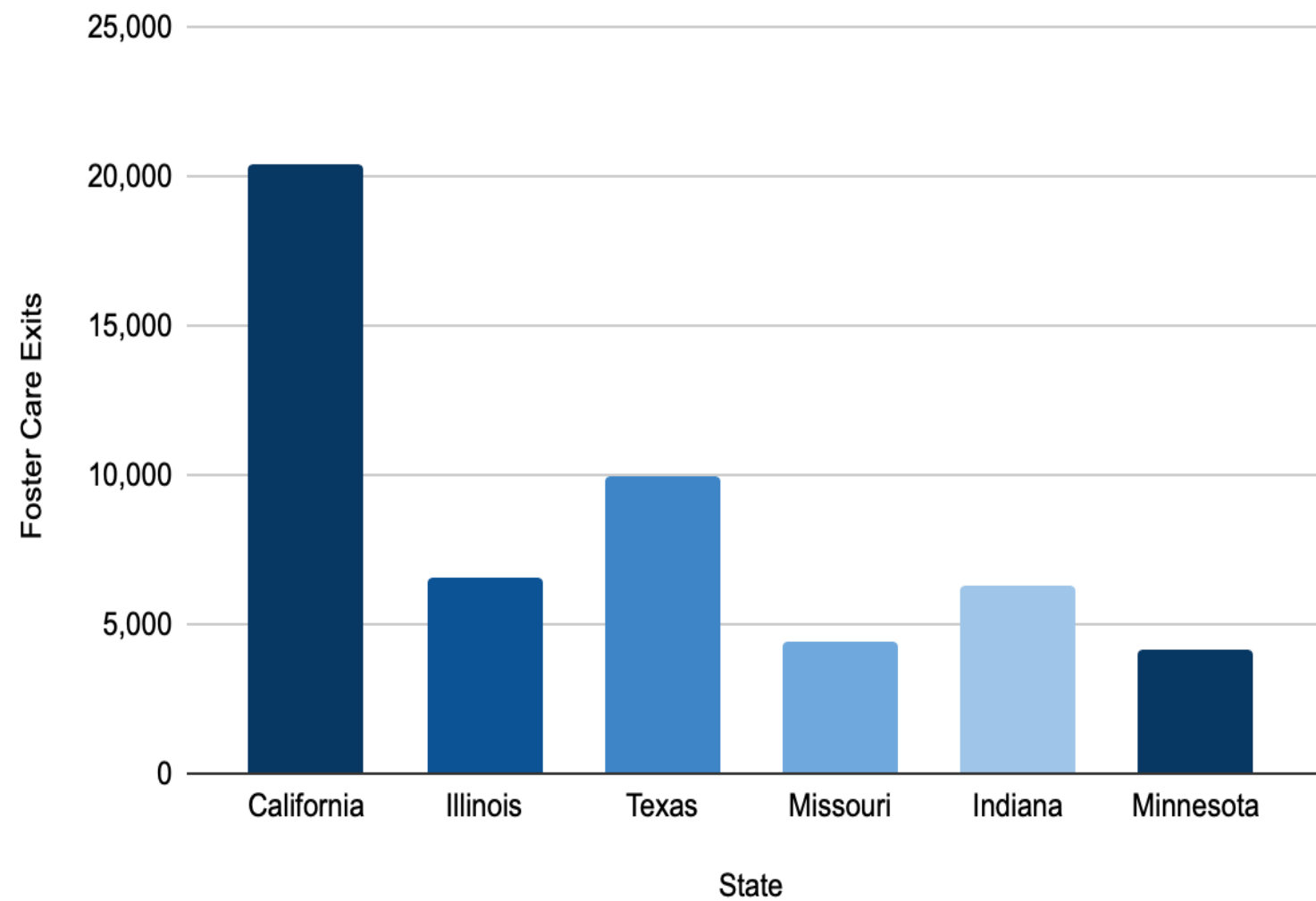
IDOC Data



Foster care entry rates may reflect differences in reporting standards, prevention programs, and removal practices.



Children Exiting Foster Care (FY2024)



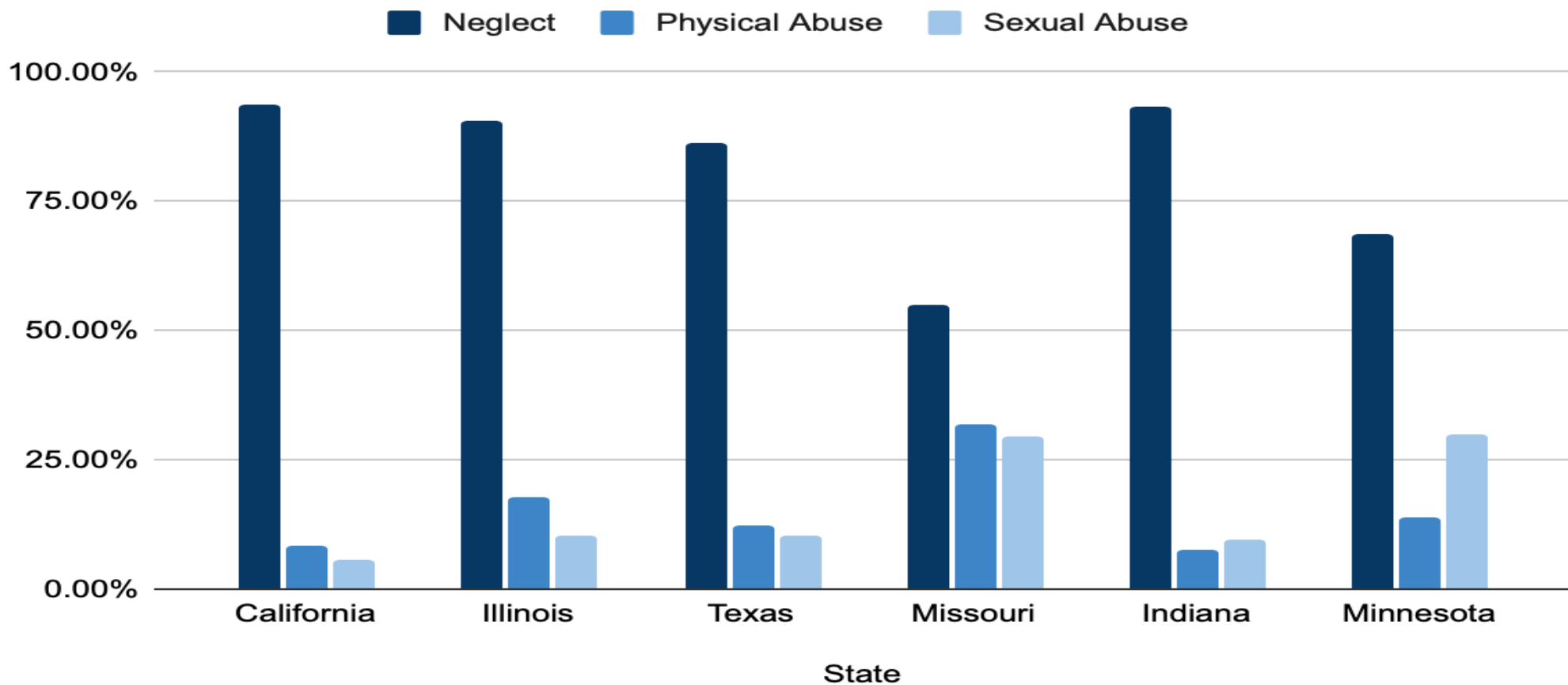
-  - Reunification
-  - Adoption
-  - Guardianship
-  - Aging Out



Substantiated Maltreatment Types (FY2024)

IDOC Data

Neglect remains the dominant substantiated maltreatment type across most analysis states, while Missouri and Minnesota report higher shares of physical and sexual abuse.





Child Welfare and Public Safety FY25

IDOC Data



Stronger Connections, Safer Children, Stronger Communities.
DCFS can interact with each area of the public safety field.



Overall Takeaways and System Outlook

IDOC Data

Concerns

- 29 repeat audit findings
- Reporting delays continue
- Oversight gaps remain

Progress

- Staffing increase
- Caseloads per staff declined
- Permanency rates increased

Reforms

- SAFE Model
- KIND Act
- Prevention referrals went up

Illinois DCFS shows measurable progress, but longstanding compliance and oversight issues still require continued attention.



Youth Trauma Experiences and the Path from Child Welfare to Juvenile Justice

IDOC Data

Chicago Study Overview:

- Data come from a **2018 Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago study**
 - Conducted on behalf of the **Illinois Department of Human Services**
- Funded by the **U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

- Studied **1,633 Chicago-area foster youth**
- Youth were **born between 1996 and 2002**
 - Examined how **trauma, child welfare history, and community factors** relate to **juvenile justice involvement**

Why It Matters

- The study helps explain how some foster youth move from **child welfare involvement** to **juvenile justice contact**
- It identifies the factors most associated with **crossover risk**, including trauma, placement history, and behavioral needs



Foster Youth

IDOC Data

Foster youth in this study represent some of the most system-involved young people in Illinois.

The data come from a 2018 Chapin Hall study for the Illinois Department of Human Services, funded by OJJDP. The study followed **1,633 Chicago-area foster youth** and examined how trauma, child welfare history, and community factors relate to juvenile justice involvement.

1,633

Chicago-area foster youth
studied
Born 1996-2022

97%

Had at least one out-of-
home placement

5

Average DCFS
investigation per youth

83%

Had at least one
substantiated
maltreatment finding

7.45

Average placements per
youth

8.5

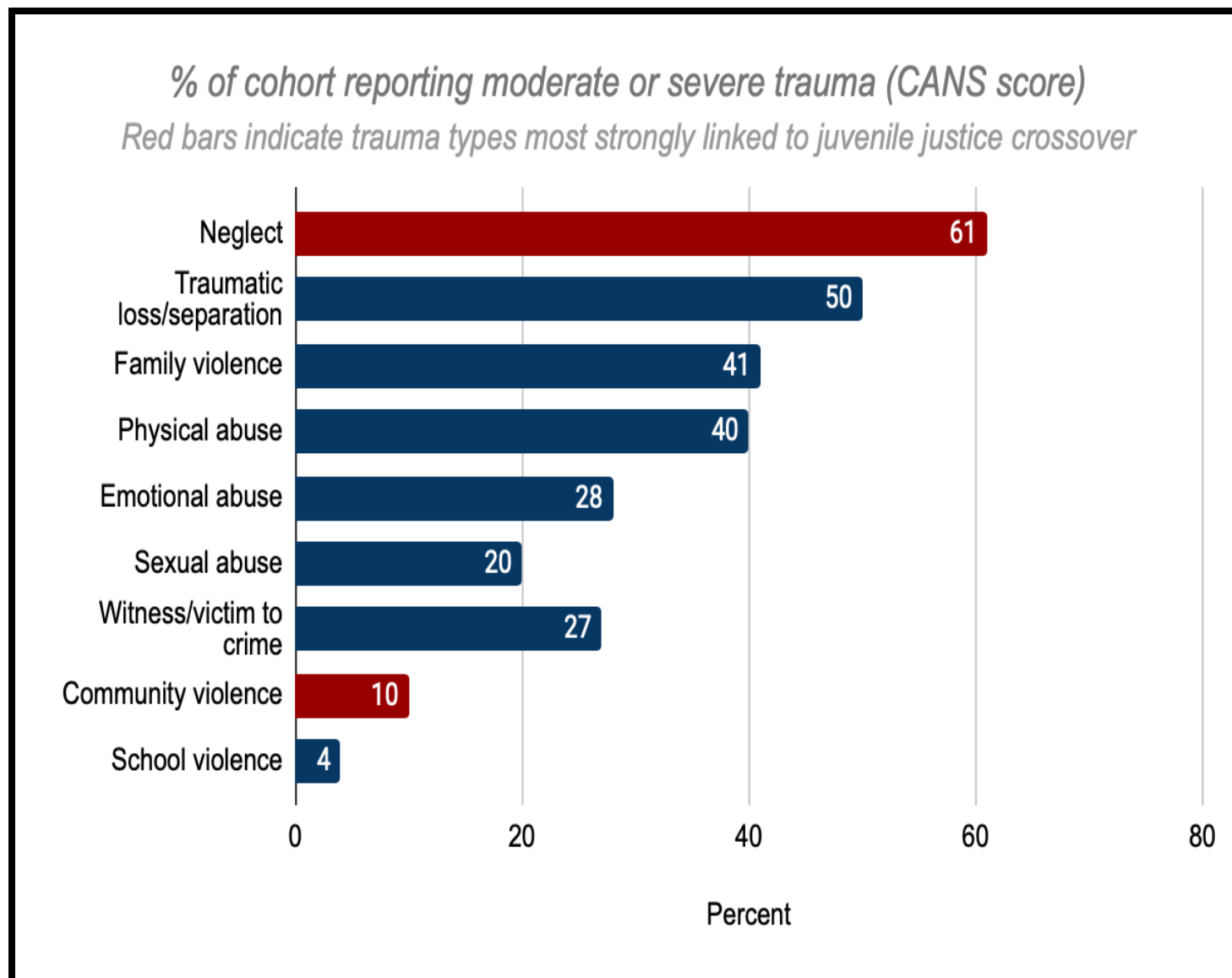
Average age at first
placement

This study focuses on Illinois's highest-need foster youth, children with multiple placements, substantiated maltreatment, and deep system involvement. Even with that level of state attention and resources, 17% were arrested and 14% were detained before age 18.



Already Carrying Heavy Burdens

IDOC Data



85%

Of child welfare-involved youth have experienced at least one traumatic event

4x

More likely than peers to have experienced four or more traumatic events

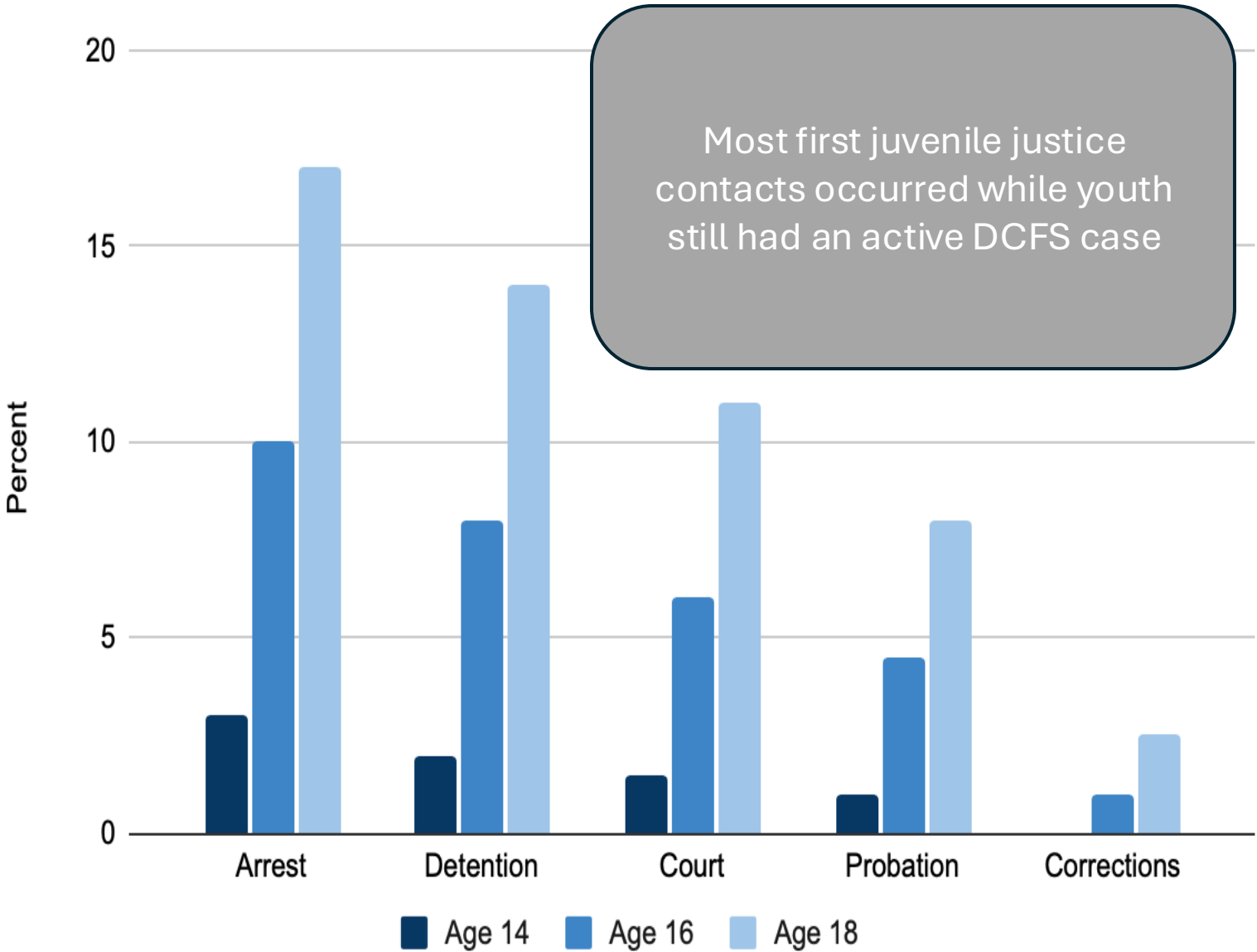
Before Justice involvement, most youth have experience trauma.



Crossover Accelerates in Mid-Adolescence

IDOC Data

Cumulative % of cohort with each juvenile justice contact type, by age



17%
Arrested before 18

14%
Held in detention

90%
Of first contacts occurred while in foster care



What Actually Predicts Crossover?

IDOC Data

Placement Instability

- Each additional out-of-home placement → 3–5% higher risk of ALL five JJ contact types. Strongest and most consistent predictor across every model

Delinquency Risk Behaviors

- High risk behavior score → dramatically higher odds of detention (2.3×), probation (2.3×), corrections (3.0×). Most potent behavioral predictor

Community & School Violence Exposure

- Community violence → ~30% increased risk of court filing and probation. School violence → ~30% increased risk of detention. Specific trauma types that matter

Gender

- Females face 35% lower arrest risk, 70% lower detention/court/probation risk, and 80% lower corrections risk than males. Largest single effect in models



Juvenile Justice Data

National context, Illinois trends, detention, IDJJ custody, youth victimization, reentry, and public safety implications

-74%

National Youth Confinement
2000-2023

5,490

Illinois detention
FY2024 statewide
admissions

+58%

Illinois arrests
Increase from 2021-2022

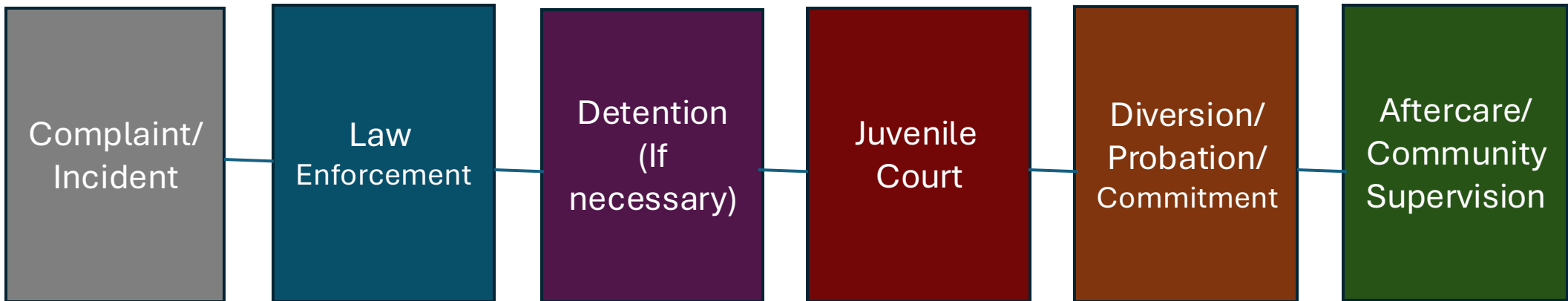
32.1%

IDJJ recidivism
FY2022 exits returning
within 3 years



What is the Juvenile Justice System?

IDOC Data



653,800

*Juvenile Court
Delinquency cases
nationally (2023)*

~1,800

*Cases handled per day
(2023)*

84%

*Of referrals from law
enforcement (2023)*

-65%

*Decline from 1997
peak to 2023*

**Most
Serious
Offense**

**2005
% of Cases**

**2023
% of Cases**

Person

26

39

Property

37

27

Drugs

11

11

Public Order

26

23

Total

100

100



History of Illinois Juvenile Justice System

IDOC Data

1899

— Illinois created the first juvenile court in the United States — Cook County.

1970s

— Juvenile Justice Reform Act era; expanded due process rights for youth.

2006

— IDJJ created as an independent agency, formerly part of IDOC.

2012

— RJ Consent Decree filed addressing mental health, education, welfare & safety.

2020

— 21st Century Transformation Plan — shift to smaller, regional facilities.

2024

— PEACE Center opened in St. Charles as repurposed facility for emerging adults.

2025

— Monarch Youth Center opened in Lincoln; IDJJ continues toward trauma-informed model.



Why Juvenile Justice Exists

IDOC Data

Adolescent Brain Development



Research shows youth are more impulsive, more susceptible to peer influence, and less likely to fully understand long-term consequences than adults.

Capacity for Change



Young people have a greater ability to mature, learn, and rehabilitate over time. The brain continues developing into the mid-20s.

Balanced Approach



Juvenile justice seeks to balance three goals:

- Public Safety
- Accountability
- Rehabilitation

Focus on Reintegration



The goal is to reduce future offending while helping youth become productive, contributing members of their communities.

Core Idea: The juvenile justice system is intended to protect the public while recognizing that young people can change with structure, support, services, and accountability.



Adolescent Brain Development and Decision-making

IDOC Data

Mid-to-late 20s

Brain Maturation

Brain finishes developing and maturing in the mid-to-late 20s

Higher risk

Peer Influence

Social reward and peer context can increase adolescent risk-taking

Late Maturing

Prefrontal cortex

Planning, prioritizing, and good decision-making are tied to one of the last brain regions to mature

Developmental Factor	What is means for juvenile justice
Decision-making	Youth may understand rules but struggle more in fast, emotional, or peer-driven situations.
Impulse control	Self-control and future orientation continue developing into young adulthood.
Peer control	Limit antisocial peer influence and build resistance to negative peer pressure.
Capacity for change	Adolescence is a window for rehabilitation, skill-building, and behavior change.



Supreme Court Cases Shaping Juvenile Justice

IDOC Data

Kent v. United States 1966

What:

A 16-year-old transferred to adult court without a hearing or due process

Why it matters:

Juveniles are entitled to basic due process before transfer to adult court

Impact:

Established procedural fairness in juvenile courts

Kent v. United States 1967

What:

15-year-old committed to institution for a phone call, no adult-level protections

Why it matters:

Juveniles have constitutional rights to attorneys, protection from self-incrimination

Impact:

Most important juvenile justice case in U.S. history.

In re Winship 1970

What:

A juvenile adjudicated under a lower burden of proof than required in adult court

Why it matters:

Delinquency cases require proof beyond a reasonable doubt

Impact:

Strengthened due process protections for youth

Miller v. Alabama 2012

What:

Several juveniles received mandatory life without parole sentences

Why it matters:

Mandatory life without parole for juveniles violates the Eighth Amendment

Impact:

Recognized developmental differences between youth and adults

Montgomery v. Louisiana 2016

What:

Addressed whether Miller applied to previously sentenced individuals

Why it matters:

Miller applies retroactively to prior sentences

Impact:

Thousands of juvenile offenders became eligible for resentencing



National Juvenile Justice Trends



OJJDP

Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention



National Juvenile Justice – Key Statistics

31,800

Youth in juvenile justice facilities, adult prisons & jails (2023)

8.5%

Part 1 violent arrests
Share of youth arrests in 2024

29,300

Juvenile Facility
One-day county in 2023

One-day Count understates:

Youth were admitted to detention and commitment facilities on delinquency offenses ~150,000 times in 2022. Does not include youth held on criminal charges, probation violations, or status offenses.

The national system is much smaller than it was at its peak, but the remaining system still handles a large number of high-need youth



National Juvenile Court Caseload

IDOC Data

2023 caseload remains 65% below the 1997 peak

2023 caseloads remain below pre-pandemic levels for all offenses except person offenses

Person offense share grew from 26% in 2005 to 39% in 2023.

Most Serious Offenses	2005%	2023%	Change
Person	26%	39%	+13%
Property	37%	27%	-11%
Drugs	11%	11%	----
Public order	26%	23%	-3%

-30%

10-year change
Delinquency Cases

+18%

1-year change
2022-2023

The national juvenile court system is smaller than it used to be, although there has been a higher share of person offenses among juveniles.



National Juvenile Court Processing

IDOC Data

Referrals/total delinquency cases **653800**

Cases involving detention **158200**

Cases petitioned **342600**

Cases adjudicated delinquent **156800**

Out-of-home placement **43300**

Probation **106300**

Judically waived to adult court **3900**

Stage	% of referrals
Referrals/cases	100%
Cases involving detention	24%
Cases petitioned	52%
Adjudicated delinquent	24% all/46% petitioned
Out-of-home placement	7% of all/28% adjudicated
Probation	16% all/ 68% adjudicated
Waived to adult court	0.6% all/1.1% petitioned

Only a small share of all referrals become adult-court waivers, while probation remains the most common disposition after adjudication.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)





Mission and Values of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

IDOC Data

Build youth skills while strengthening families to promote community safety and positive youth outcomes.

Safety

- Create a physically and emotionally safe environment for everyone

Integrity

- Act with fairness, professionalism and are accountable for our actions

Change

- Support capacity for growth and believe in opportunities for individual and systemic transformation

Dignity

- All people have intrinsic value and should be treated with kindness and respect despite differences

Teamwork

- Communication is key, Success only comes as a team



Illinois Youth Centers with DJJ

IDOC Data

IYC Chicago

IYC Pere
Marquette at
Grafton

Monarch Youth
Center in Lincoln

IYC Warrenville

IYC Harrisburg

Peace Center in
St. Charles

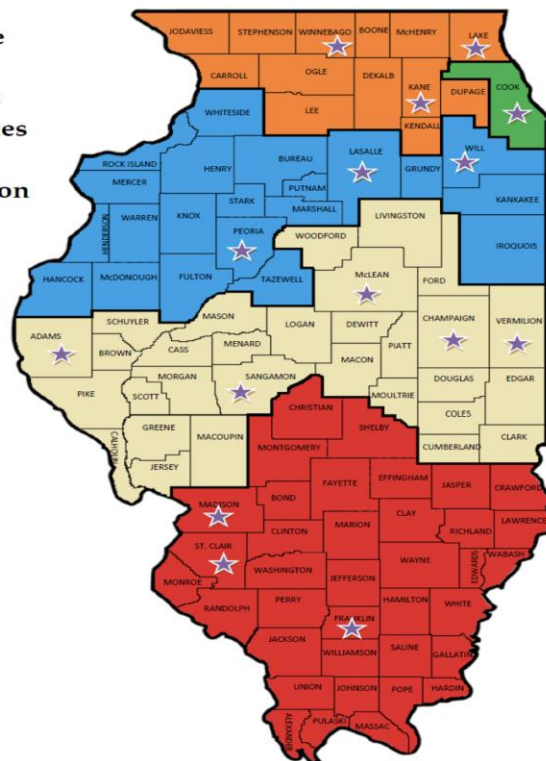
**DJJ does not have jurisdiction over the county juvenile detention centers*

Only center that
house young
women and young
men

Will soon serve
youn adults from
DOC in need of high
school education

For High school
graduates

Administrative
Office of the
Illinois Courts
Probation Services
Division:
Juvenile Detention
Facilities



County Juvenile Detention Centers

- 1.) Adams County – Juvenile Detention Center
- 2.) Champaign County – Juvenile Detention Center
- 3.) Cook County – Temporary Juvenile Detention Center
- 4.) Kane County – Juvenile Detention Center
- 5.) Knox County - Mary Davis etention Center
- 6.) Lake County – Husle Detention Center
- 7.) LaSalle County - Juvenile Detention Center
- 8.) Madison County - Juvenile Detention Center
- 9.) McLean County - Juvenile Detention Center
- 10.) Peoria County - Juvenile Detention Center
- 11.) Sangamon County – Custody Services Division
- 12.) St. Clair County – Juvenile Detention
- 13.) Vermilion County - Juvenile Detention Center
- 14.) Will County – River Valley Justice Center
- 15.) Winnebago County – Juvenile Dentention Center



IDJJ Data & Demographics 2025 Snapshot

215

Youth in Facilities
Mid-November 2025

289

Youth in Aftercare
Mid-November 2025

6.2 months

Average length of stay
IDJJ custody

17.7

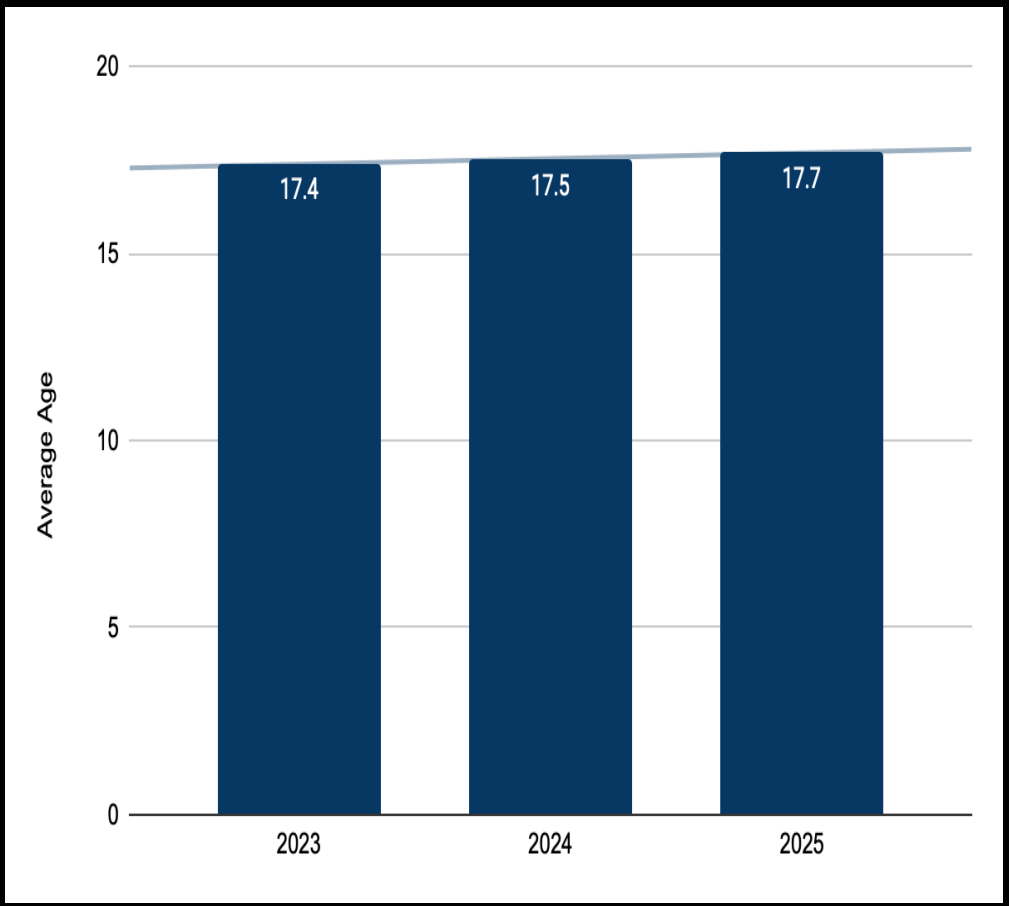
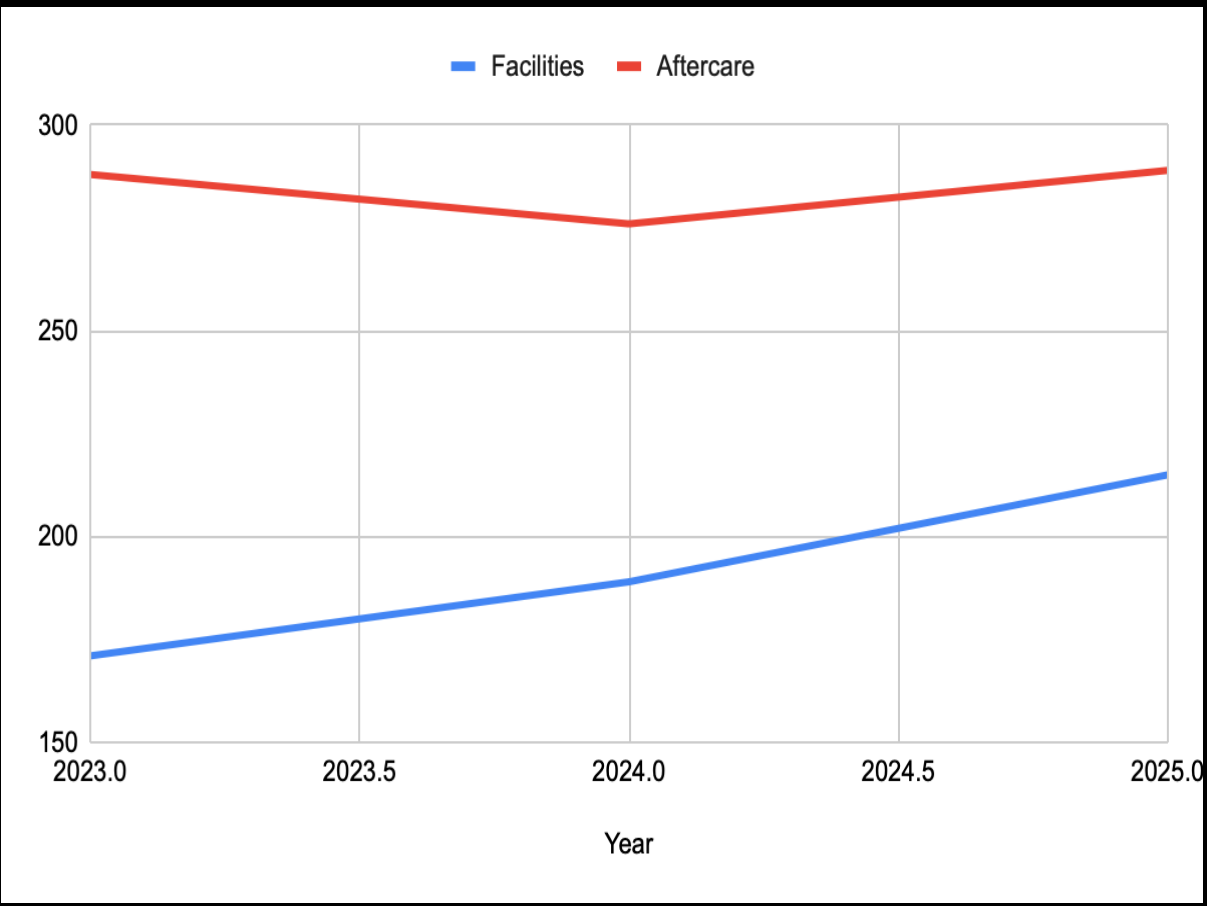
Average age in Facility
FY2025

- IDJJ houses youth committed to state custody through juvenile court proceedings.
- IDJJ also houses a smaller number of individuals convicted as adults who are under age 18 when sentenced to DOC.
- Youth may be committed if at least 13 and under 20 when adjudicated for a felony or first degree murder.
- Most youth are committed for an indeterminate sentence until age 21.
- Release depends on program completion and reentry plans.

IDJJ is a smaller, more targeted state juvenile justice agency focused on rehabilitation, aftercare, and reentry.



Illinois Juvenile Detention: 2023-2025

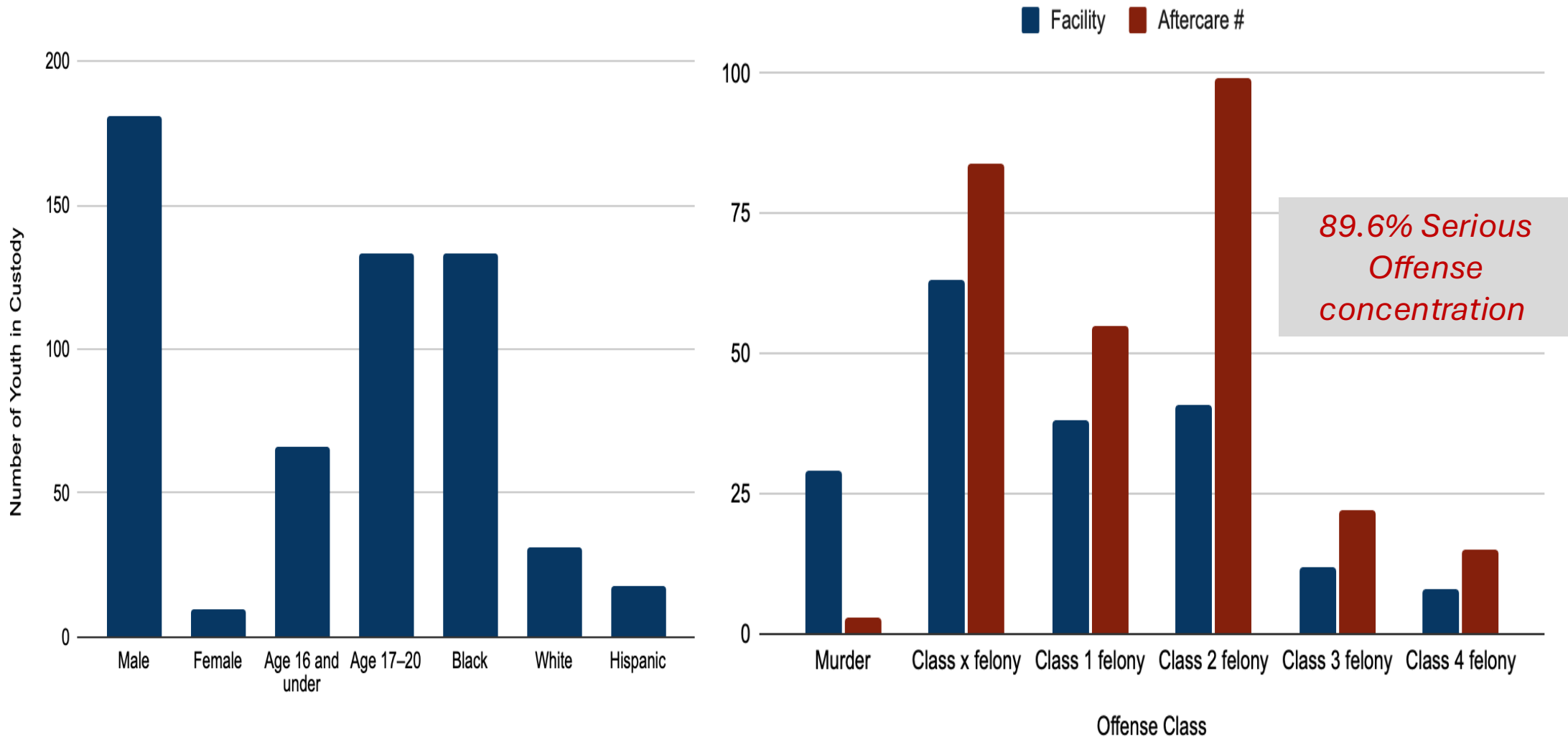


The amount of youth in IDJJ facilities increased from 171 to 215 from 2023-2025 with the average length of stay being 6.2 months in IDJJ custody.



IDJJ Demographics and Offense Severity 2025

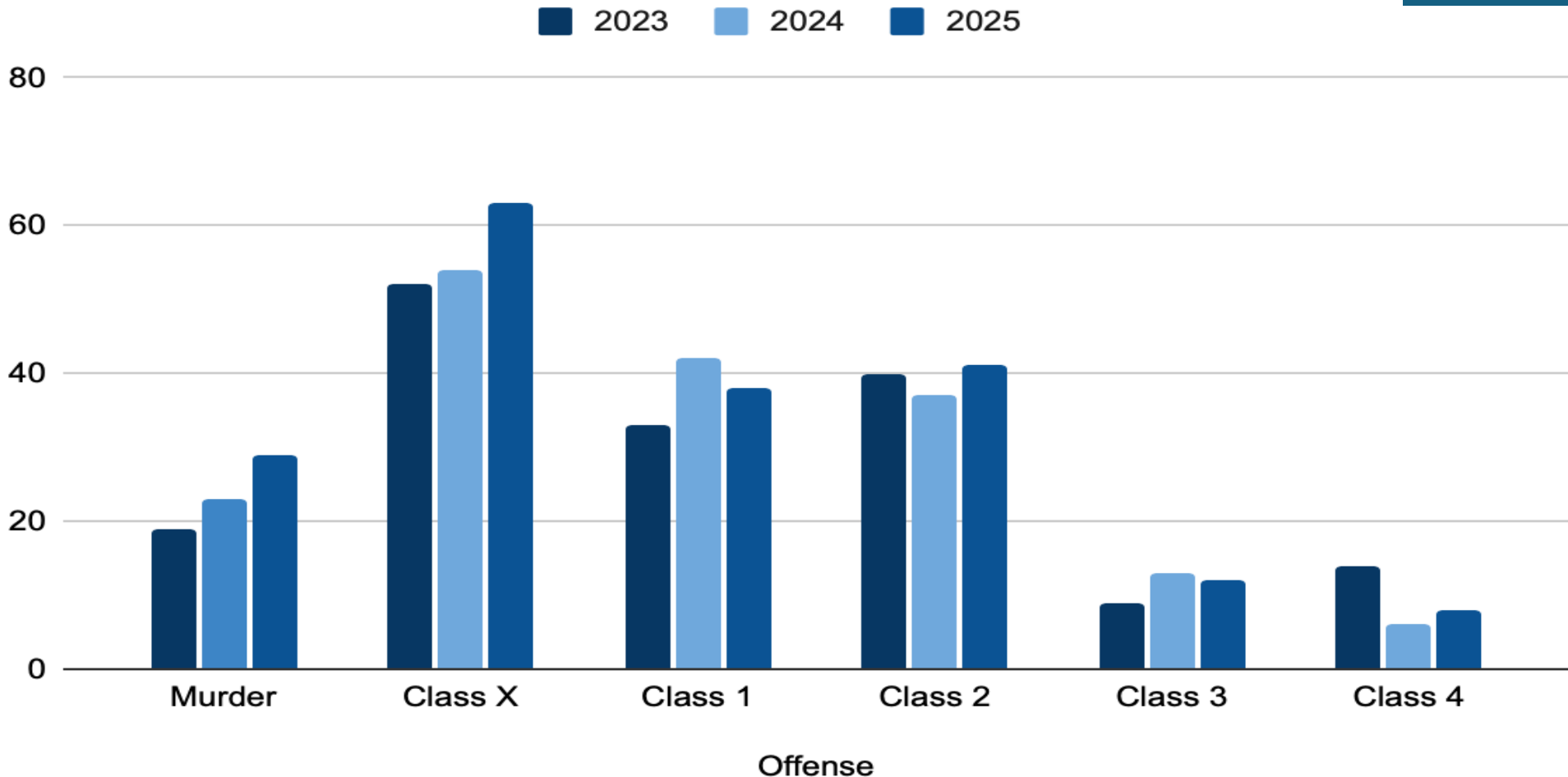
IDOC Data





IDJJ Offense Severity: 2023-2025

IDOC Data



19-29

Murder
Facility youth, 2023-2025

33.0%

2025 Class X
Largest facility offense
class

89.6%

Top 4 classes
Murder through Class 2

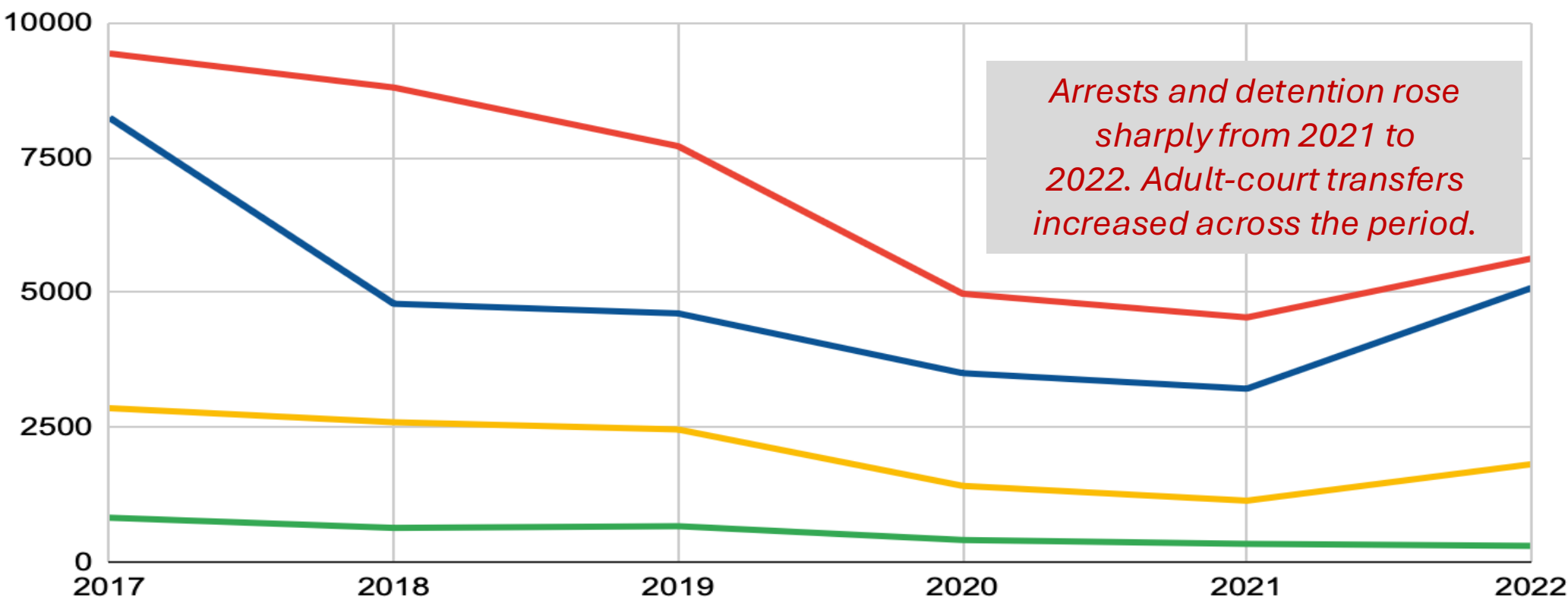


Annual Illinois Juvenile Justice Trends

IDOC Data

Illinois Juvenile Justice Data Dashboard (2017-2022)

Arrests Detention Informal Probation Confinement



Arrests and detention rose sharply from 2021 to 2022. Adult-court transfers increased across the period.

Arrests

5,082 in 2022

Detention

5,628 in 2022

Informal Probation

1,813 in 2022

Confinement

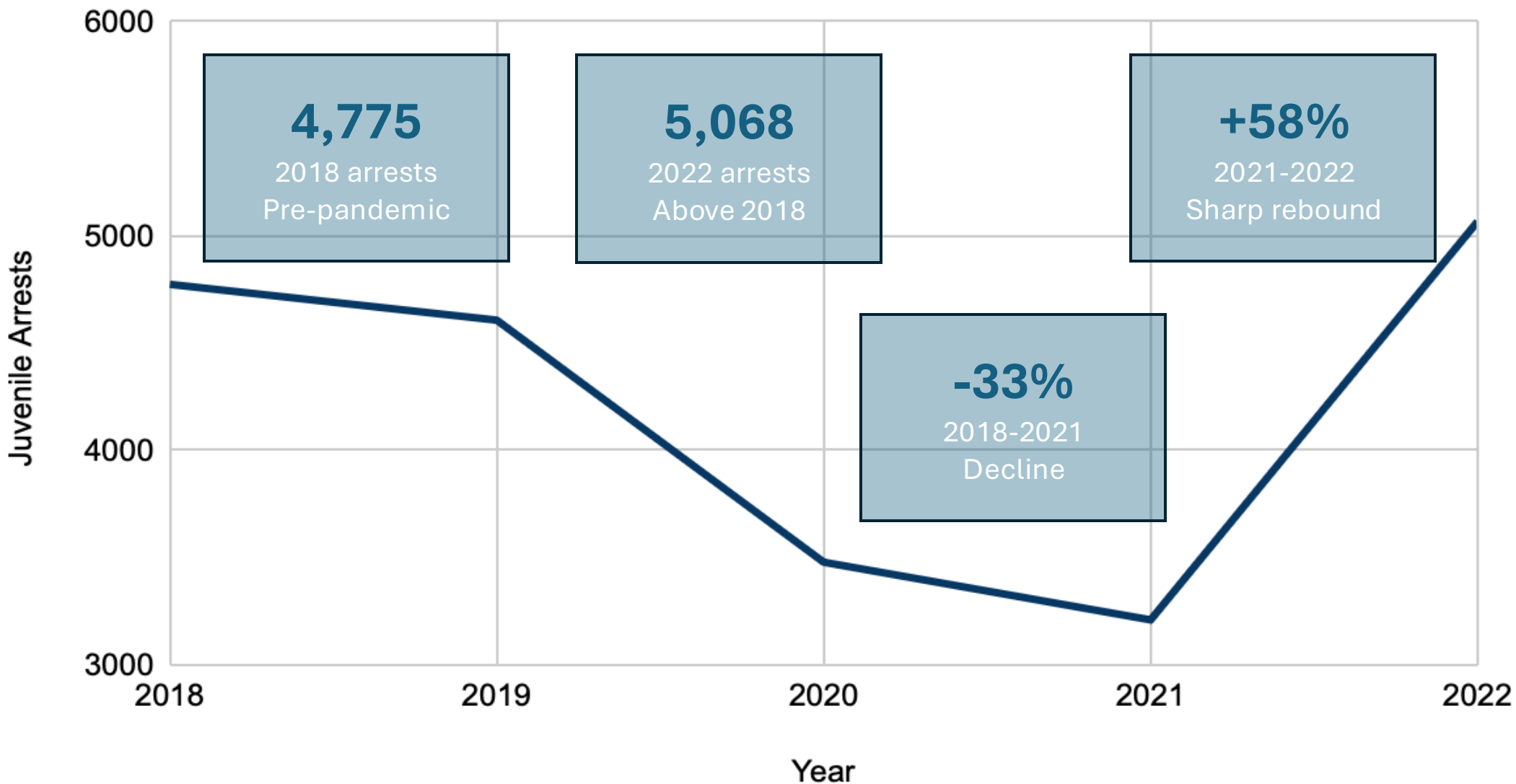
299 in 2022



Illinois Juvenile Arrests

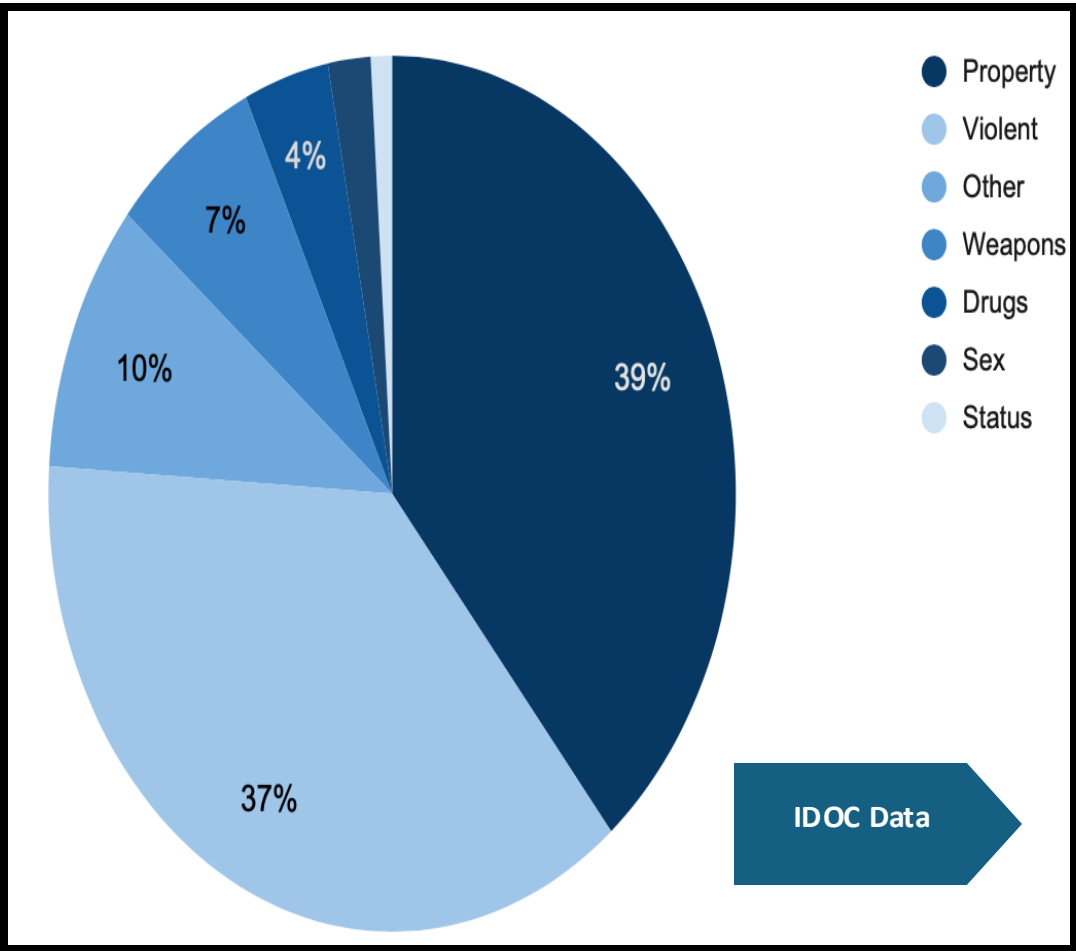
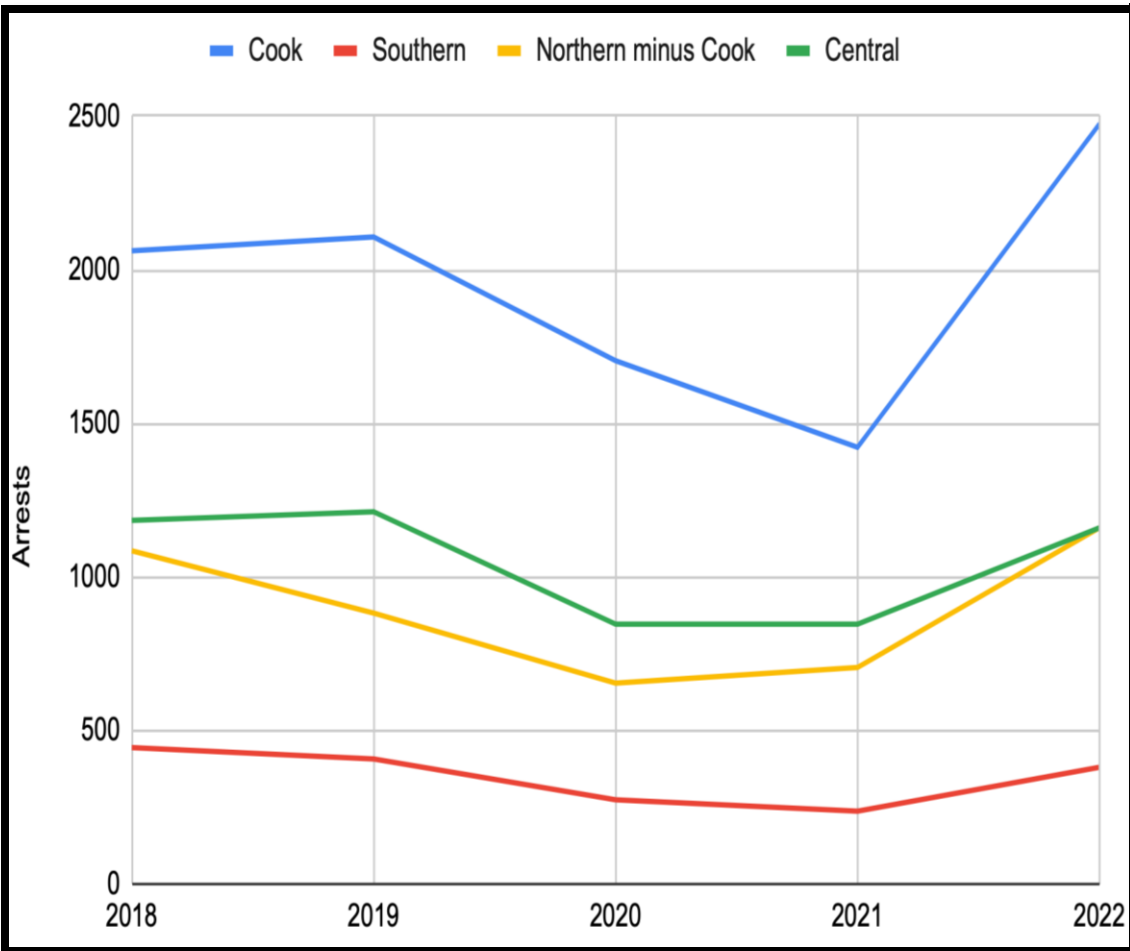
IDOC Data

ICJIA: Illinois State Police Computerized Criminal History Database





Illinois Juvenile Arrests by Region and Offense Type



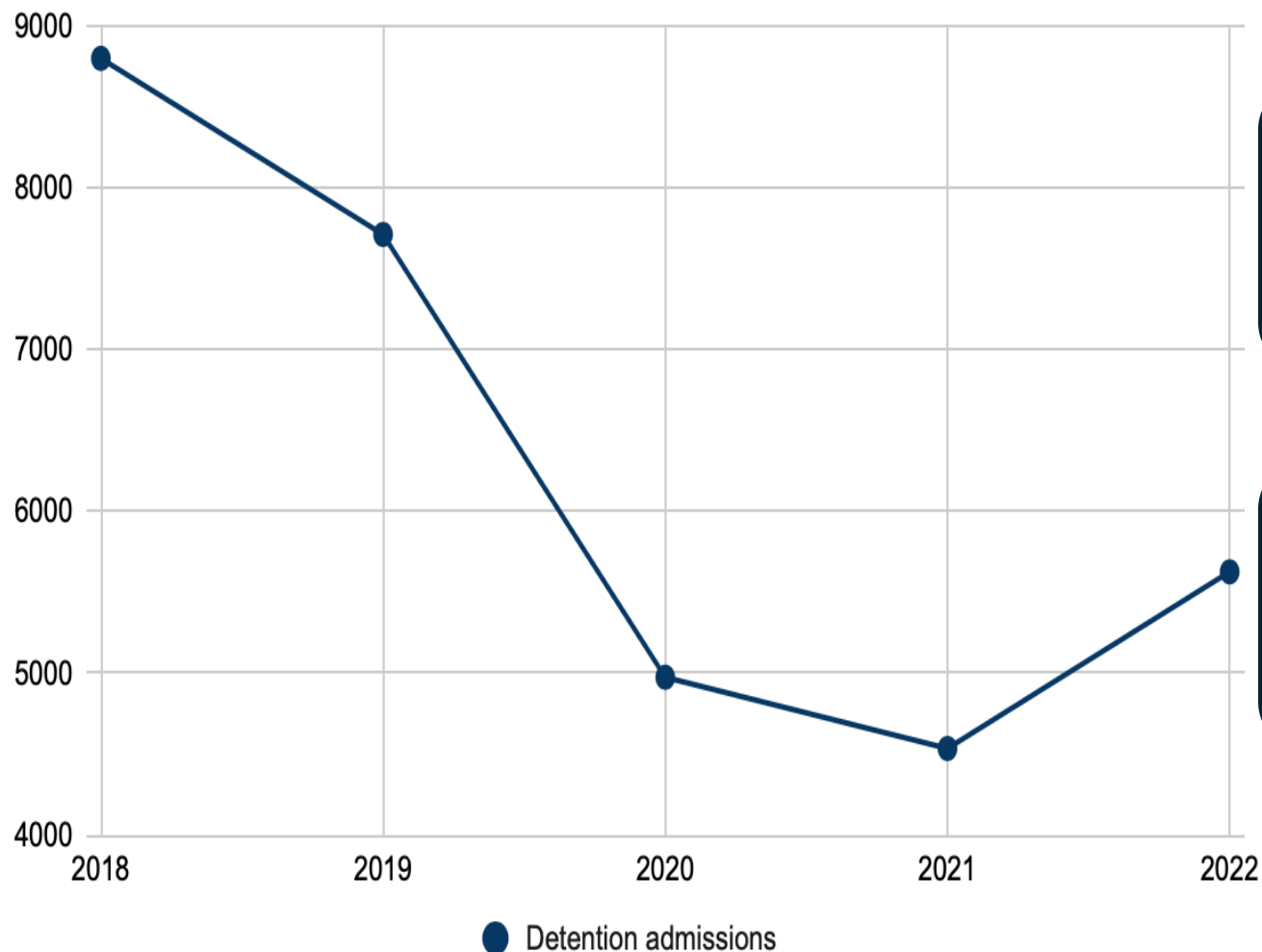
42% Misdemeanor 58% Felony

In comparing types of arrests, the percentage of juveniles arrested for felonies was higher than the percentage arrested for class b or higher misdemeanor offenses



Illinois Juvenile Detention

IDOC Data



-36%

*2018-2022
Detention
Admissions*

+24%

*2021-2022
Rebound*

375

*Dec. 2024
admissions JMIS*

318 57

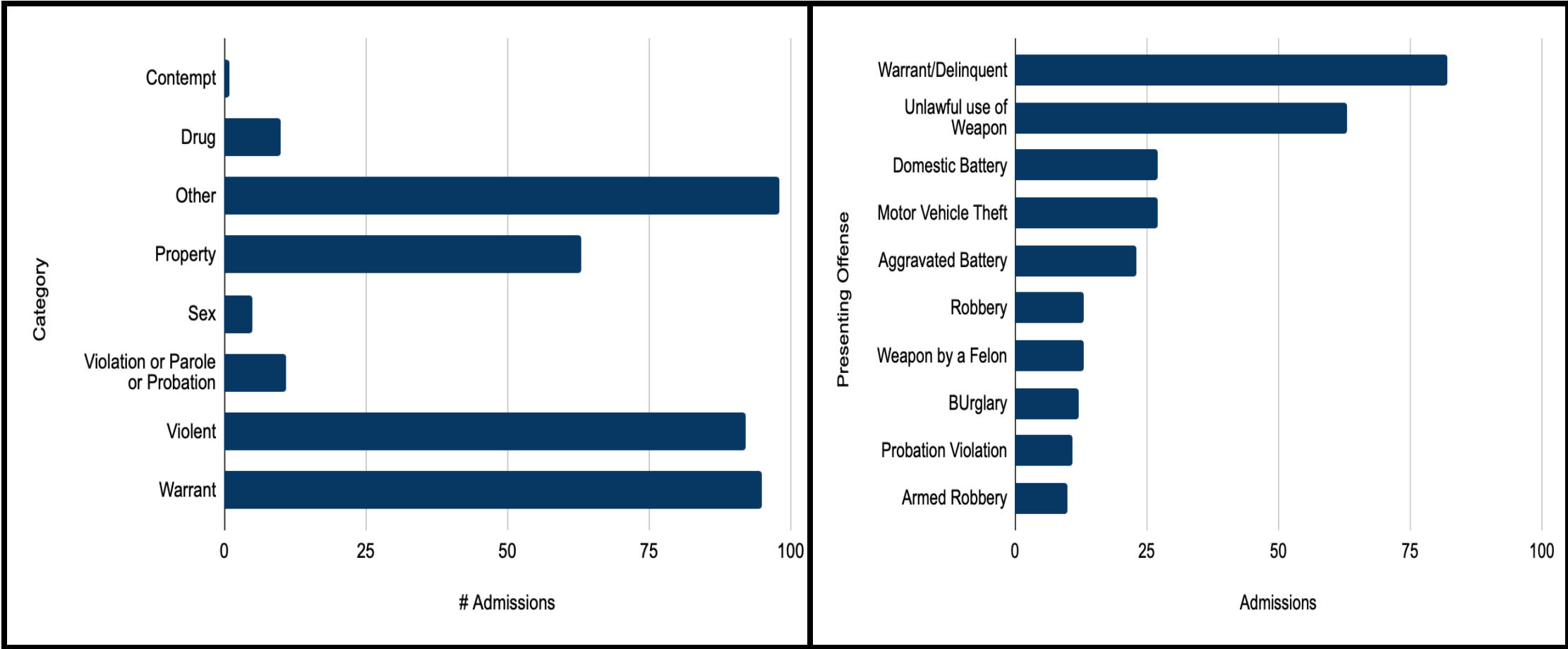
*Male Female
Dec. 2024*

Detention admissions remain below 2018 levels, but current detention remains concentrated among male youth.



December 2024 Detention: Presenting Offenses

IDOC Data

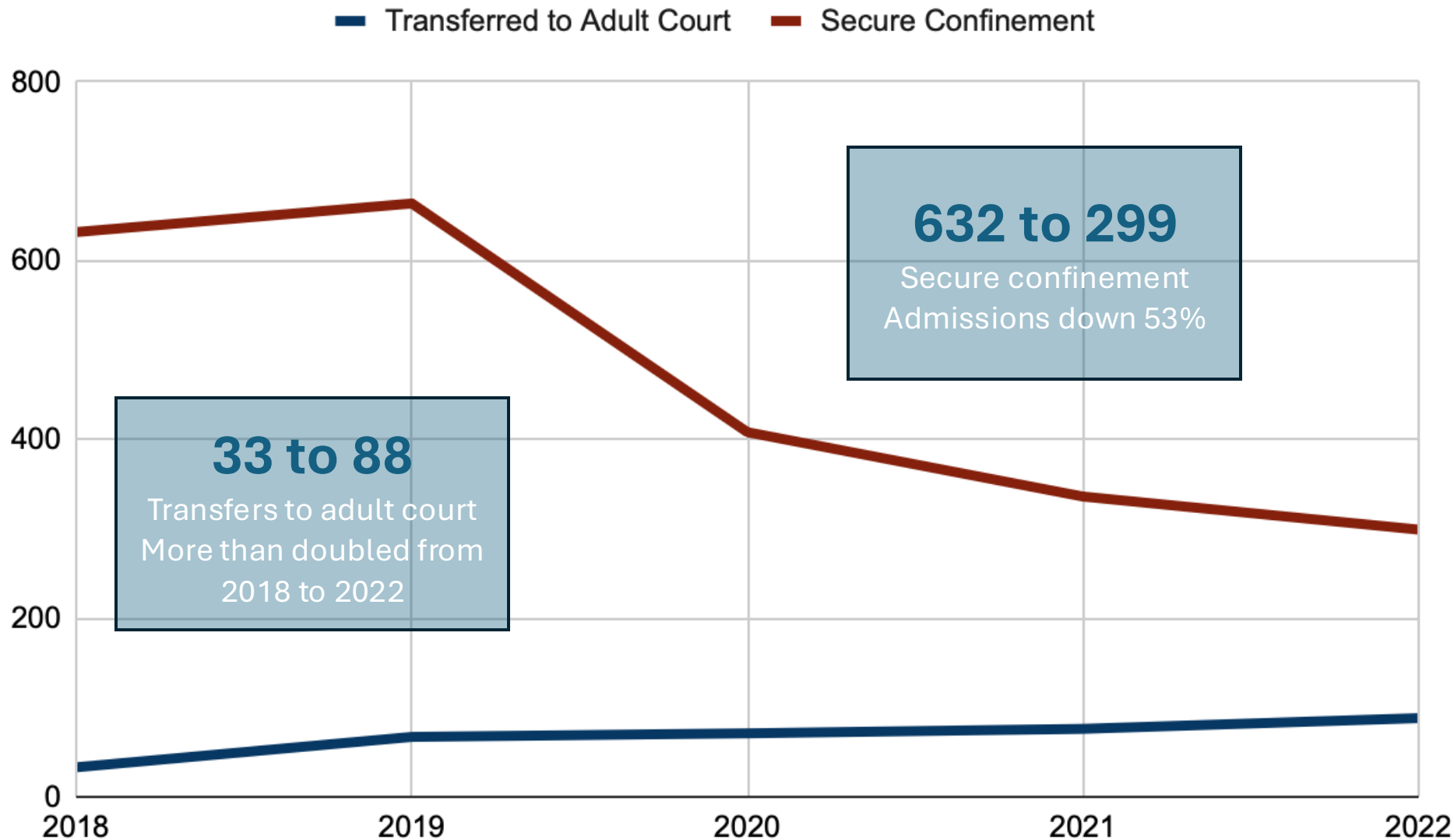


*Warrants, other offenses, and violent offenses
made up the largest categories for December admissions.*



Transfers to Adult Court Increased while Secure Confinement Declined

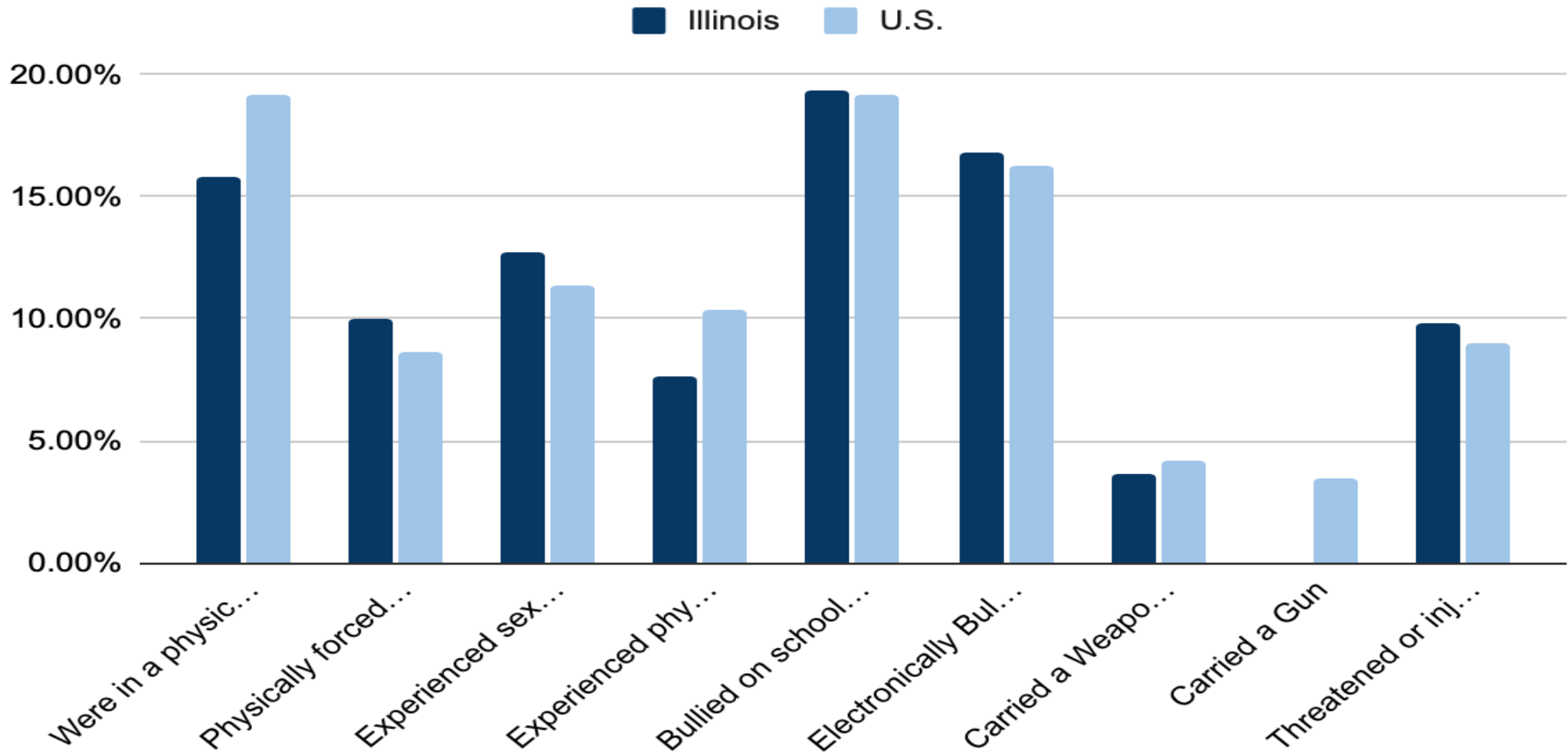
IDOC Data





Youth Victimization Context

IDOC Data

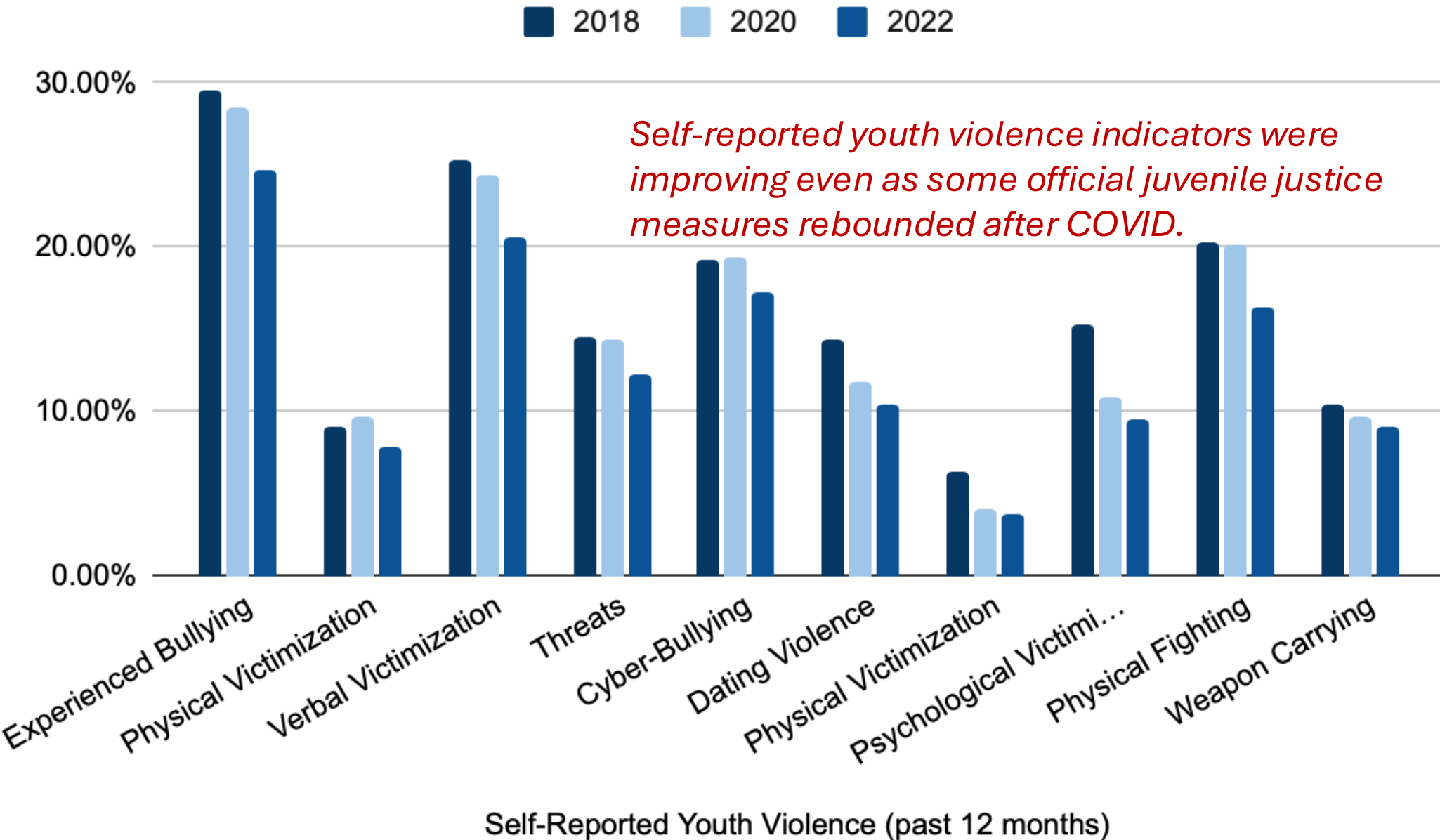


Juvenile justice data should be viewed alongside youth victimization, weapon exposure, bullying, and dating violence indicators.



Illinois Self-Reported Youth Violence Trend

IDOC Data

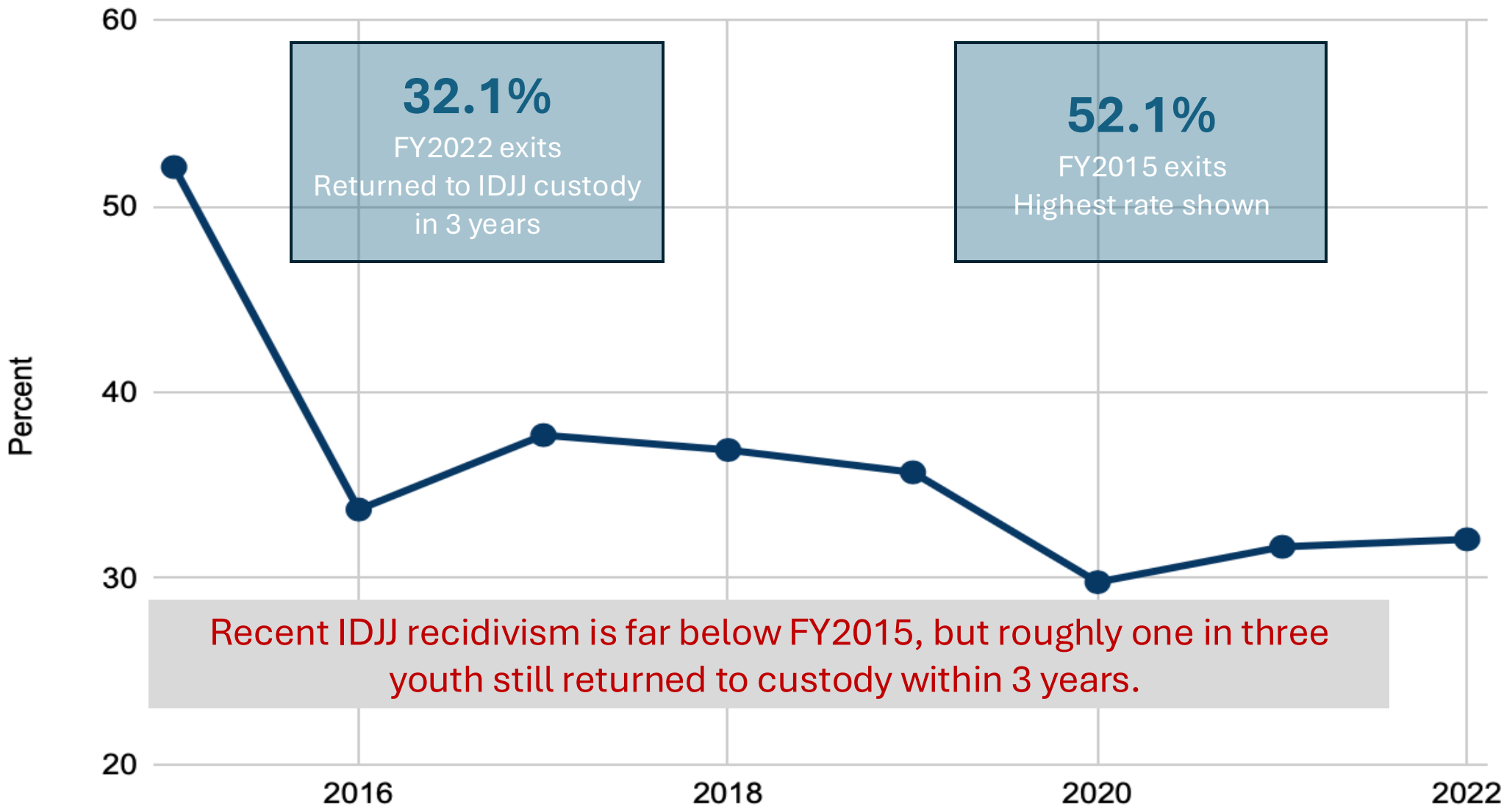




IDJJ Recidivism

IDOC Data

IDJJ measures recidivism as return to IDJJ custody within three years of release.





Education, Credentials, and Aftercare

IDOC Data

IDJJ emphasizes education, work readiness, family support, and reentry planning as public safety strategies.

School District #428 completions	#
High school completed	57
GED completed	8
8th grade completed	6
IYC Harrisburg solar program graduates	5
IYC Chicago OSHA 10/forklift certifications	10

2024–2025 Aftercare highlights	#
Youth enrolled in HS/GED/diploma	89
Completed HS or GED during Aftercare	27
Enrolled in higher ed or vocational certification	22
Employed upon discharge from Aftercare	48

Reentry success depends on education, credentials, employment, behavioral health, family engagement, and supervision.



Illinois Raise the Age Background

IDOC Data

Illinois moved 17-year-old misdemeanors into juvenile court in 2010.

Misdemeanors
2010 reform

**Automatic
Transfers**

Felonies
2014 reform

Policy stage	What changed
Before 2010	17-year-olds were generally treated as adults in criminal court.
2010	Illinois raised the age for misdemeanors so 17-year-old misdemeanor cases went to juvenile court.
2014	Illinois raised the age for most 17-year-old felony cases, bringing them into juvenile court jurisdiction.
Current caveat	Policy stage

Illinois now generally treats 17-year-olds as juveniles, but adult-court transfer laws still create exceptions for certain serious offenses.



Newer Reform: Raising the Detention Age

Illinois is raising the lower age limit for secure juvenile detention, moving from 10 to 12 and in certain circumstances age 13.

10 Prior Floor	12 July 1, 2026	13 July 1, 2027	Child First Task Force
--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------

Element	What Public Act 104-0449 does
Minimum detention age	<i>Raises the floor from 10 to 12 in 2026, then generally to 13 in 2027. Minimum age rises to 13 in certain circumstances</i>
Alternatives	<i>For youth under 13, the law emphasizes community mediation or other court-ordered intervention services instead of detention.</i>
Reporting	<i>Probation/court services must document instances where alternatives to detention failed or were unavailable.</i>
Child First Reform Task Force	<i>Studies detention conditions, community-based alternatives, restorative practices, funding, standards, and child-first reforms.</i>



Juvenile and Mental Health Data

IDOC Data

Youth entering juvenile justice often present significant behavioral health needs.

~70%

Arrested youth with MH
condition
Meet diagnostic criteria
(2018)

~20%

Serious MH condition
Among arrested youth
(2018)

75%

Nonviolent arrests
Arrested youth with MH
condition
(2018)

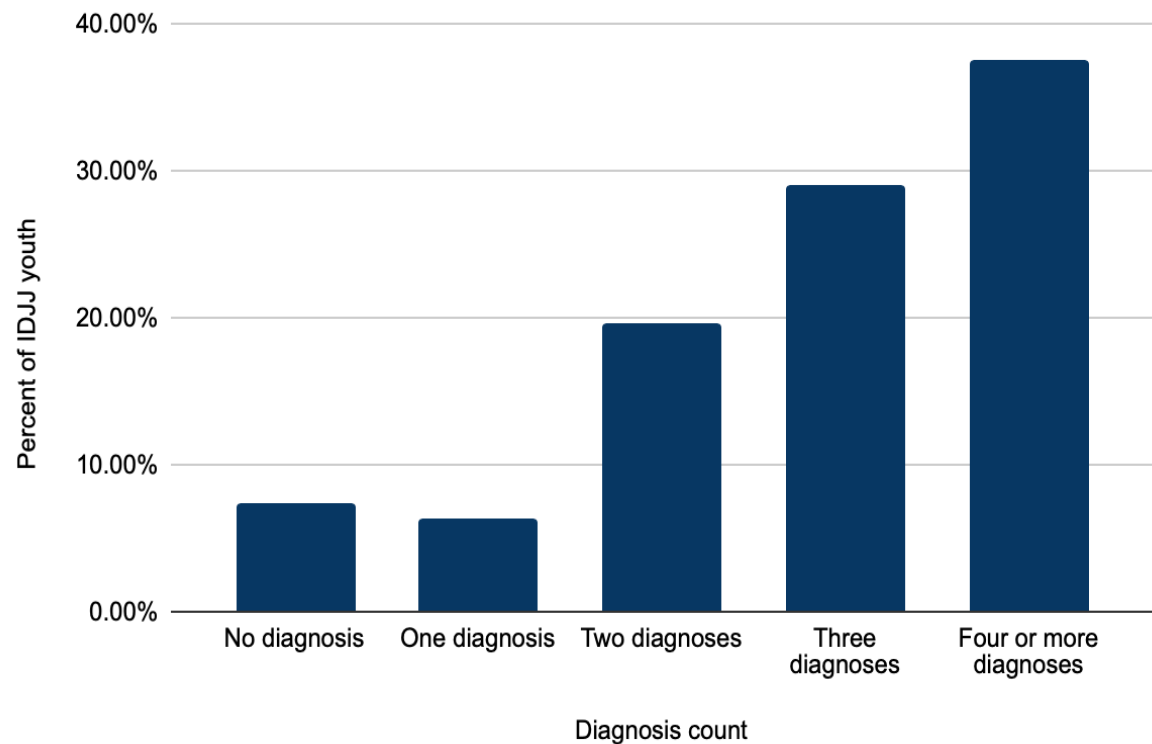
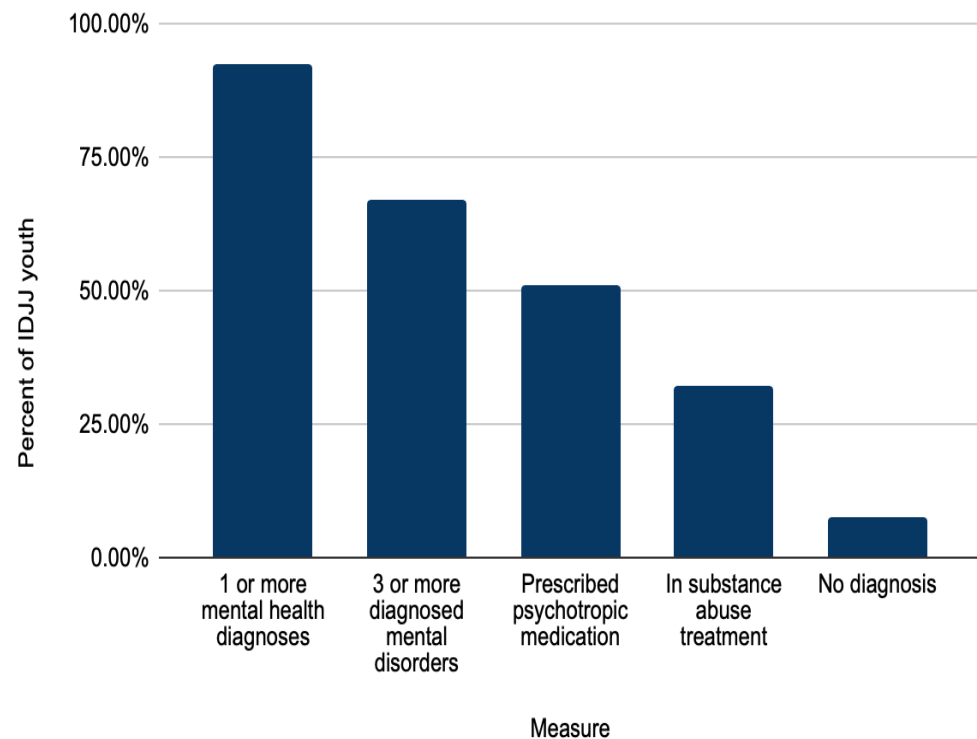
*~30,000 youth arrests and ~11,000 youth admissions to local jails occur in
Illinois annually*

*Only 64% of youth with mental health diagnoses in the juvenile justice system
reported previously receiving mental health services*



Mental Health Prevalence in IDJJ Custody

IDOC Data



92.6%
1+ diagnosis
IDJJ youth

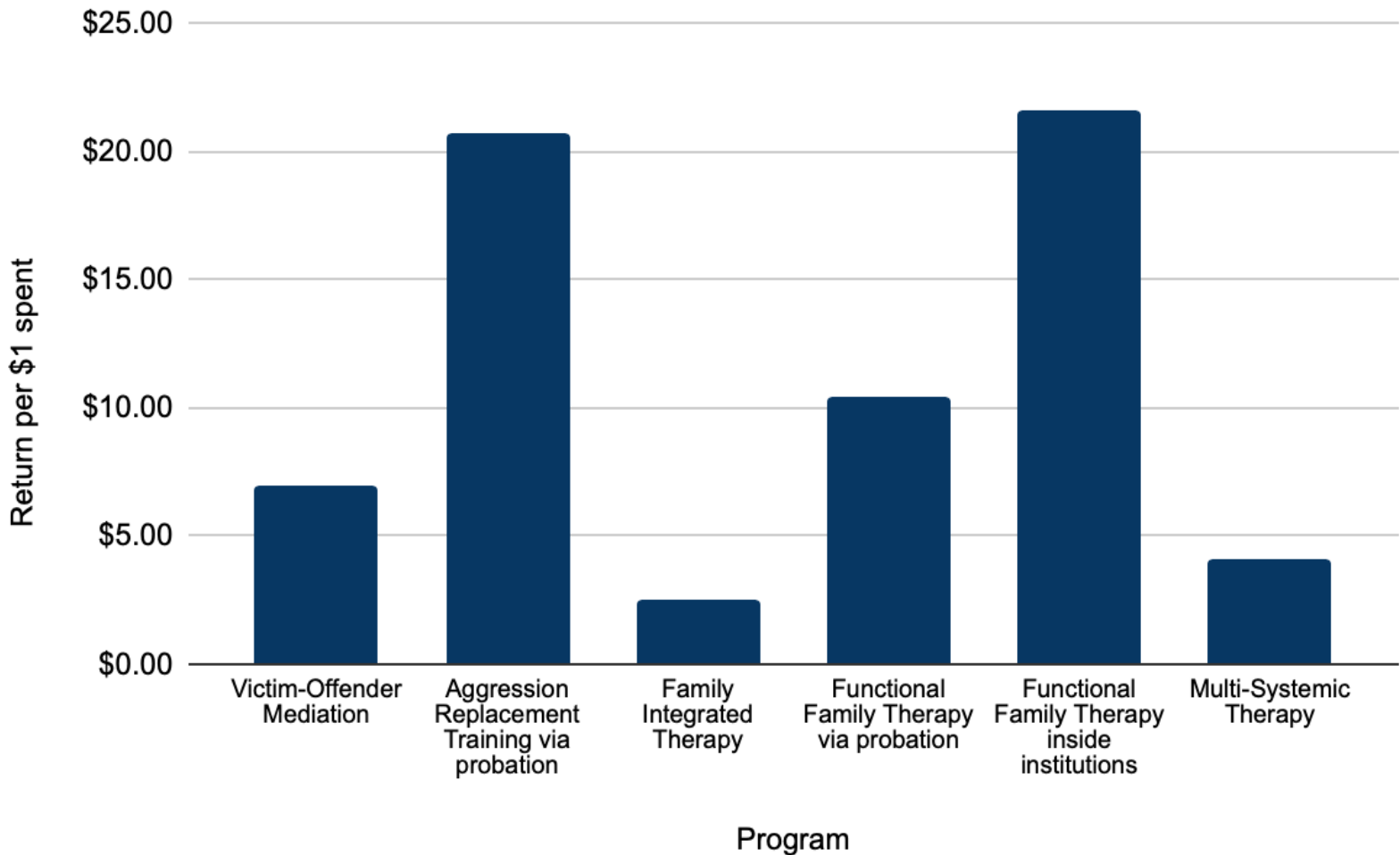
67%
3+ diagnosis
IDJJ youth

32%
Substance treatment
IDJJ youth



Evidence-Based Programs 2019-2023

IDOC Data



\$21.57
Highest ROI
Functional Family
Therapy

\$20.70
Probation-based ART
Aggression
Replacement Training

\$6.94
Mediation
Victim-Offender
Mediation

Financial return comes from avoided future costs. When evidence-based programs reduce reoffending, they can lower police, court, detention, incarceration, victim, and supervision costs while improving education and employment outcomes for youth. That is why programs like Functional Family Therapy and Aggression Replacement Training can return multiple dollars for every dollar spent.



Takeaways Juvenile Justice Takeaway

National Trend

- Youth justice involvement and incarceration are far below late-20th century peaks

Victimization context

- Bullying, fighting, dating violence, and weapon exposure help explain youth risk beyond arrest counts

Seriousness

- IDJJ's smaller facility population is concentrated in serious felony categories

Illinois trend

- Most illinois juvenile justice measures declined from 2018-2022, but arrests rebounded in 2022

Reentry

- Aftercare, education, work readiness, and behavioral health are central to reducing recidivism

Table of Contents

						
Public Safety Overview	Safe-T Act	Crime Data	Substance Data	IDOC Data	Law Enforcement Data	Wrap-Up
• What is Public Safety? • History • Systems Overview	• What is the Safe-T Act? • Outcomes After First Year • Detainable Offenses • Jail Populations • Cost of Implementation	• Data Discrepancies • All Offense Trends • Violent Crime Trends • Property Crime Trends • Chicago Data	• Dangerous Drugs • Overdose Deaths Illinois + National • DUI Data • Alcohol Data • Firearm Data	• Illinois Dept. Of Corrections Data • Courts Data • Courts Funding Data • Mental Health Data • Social Worker Data • Rehabilitation Programs • Recidivism Data • Juvenile Data	• Law Enforcement Data • Law Enforcement Funding • 9-1-1 Funding • 988 Funding	• Key Challenges • What Does All This Mean? • Proposed Legislation



Law Enforcement Workforce

Law Enforcement
Data

30,550

Police and Sheriff Patrol Officers

Illinois has above-average concentration of law enforcement compared to other states

~ 990 – 1,000

Law enforcement Agencies

Includes state, county, municipal, and special jurisdiction agencies

102

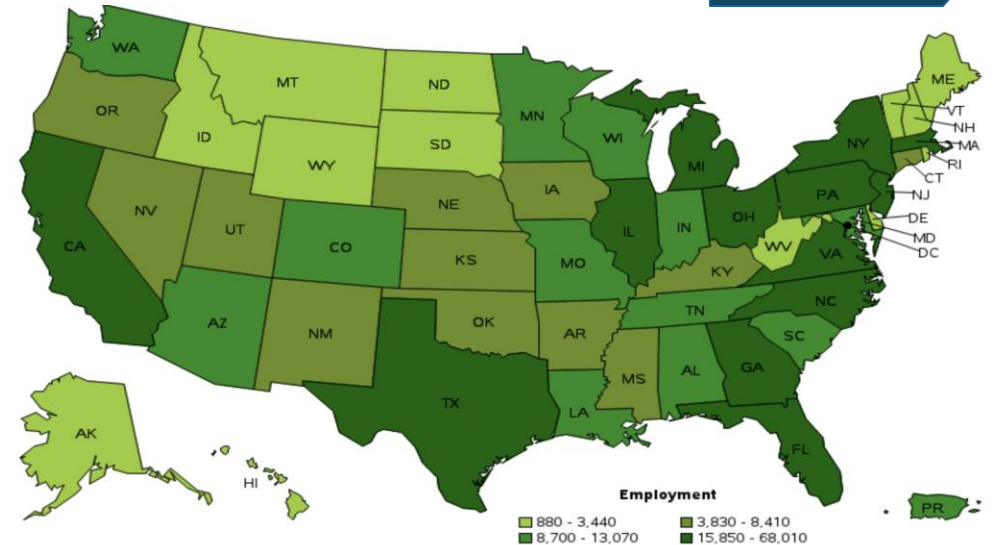
County Sheriff Offices

Sheriffs are elected and operate the county jail in each county

1,840

Illinois State Police Sworn Officers (ISP)

Statewide law enforcement with specialized units and support services



State	Employment	Hourly Mean Wage	Annual Mean Amount
California	68,010	\$53.74	\$111,770
Texas	57,760	\$35.38	\$73,600
Florida	48,030	\$37.73	\$78,480
New York	37,910	\$42.98	\$89,400
Illinois	30,550	\$42.13	\$87,630

Illinois Ranked in the Top 5 States with the Highest Employment level in May of 2023.

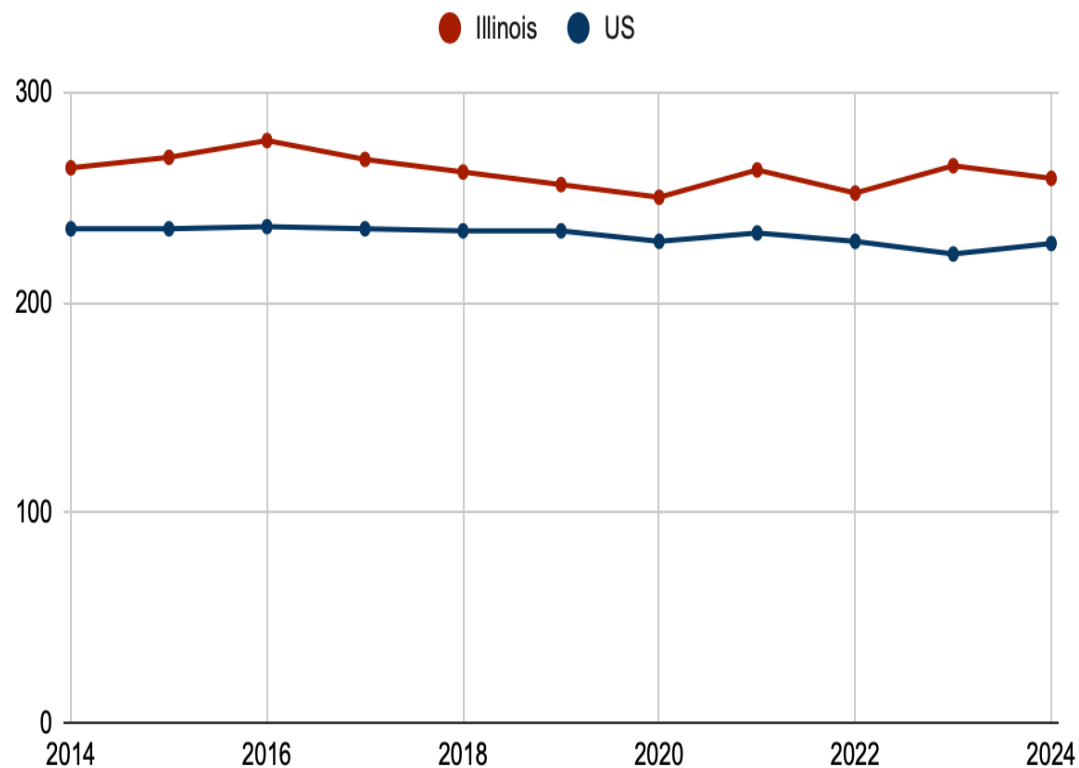


Officers, Crime & Demand

Law Enforcement
Data

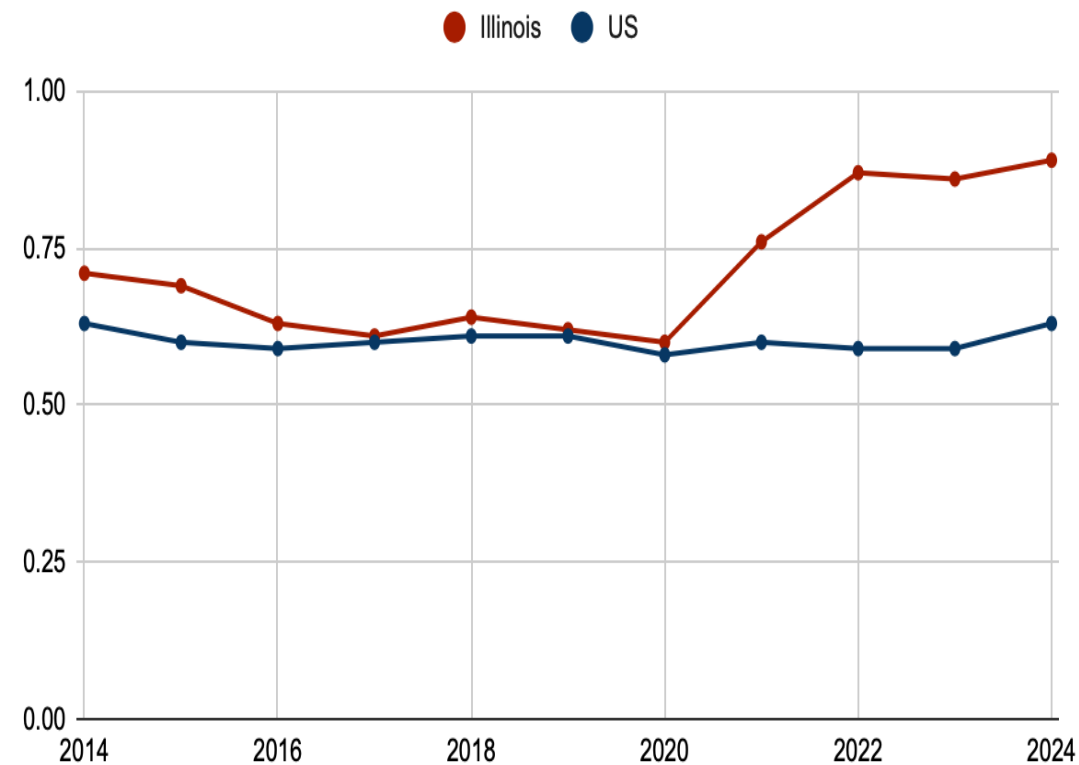
Police Officers and Detectives Employed per 100k Residents

BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics



Police Officers and Detectives Per Violent Crime Incidents

BLS Occupational Employment and Wage Stats, FBI UCR

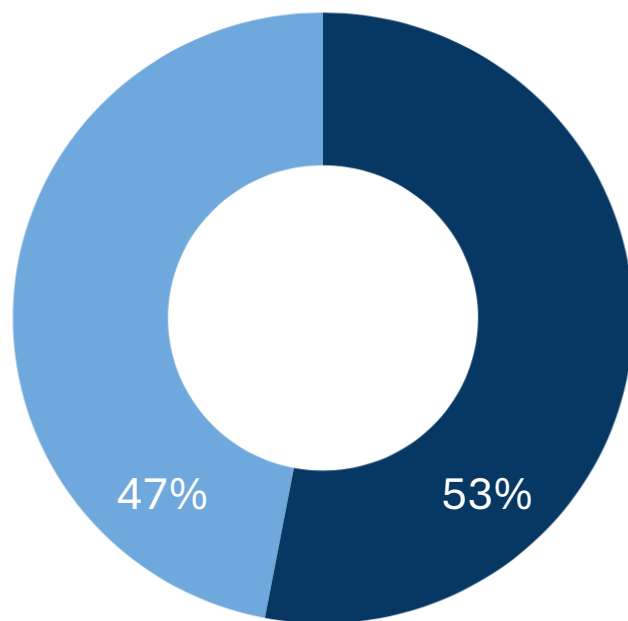


Illinois has more officers relative to both population and violent crime than the national average. The ratio of Detectives per violent crime has increased significantly.



Law enforcement Activity in Illinois (2013-2023)

Law Enforcement
Data



● Low-Level, Non-Violent Offenses ● Other Offenses (Including Serious/Violent offenses)

What the Data Shows

- Majority of arrests involve **non-violent, low-level offenses**
- Includes **drug possession, minor property, and public order violations**
- These cases represent a **significant portion of officer workload**
- Law enforcement demand reflects **broad community needs, not just violent crime**

883k+

Arrests Statewide

Over a 10-year period across Illinois

20.6

Officers Per 10K

Law enforcement officers per 10,000 residents

A significant portion of law enforcement activity is driven by lower-level offenses, shaping overall system demand.



Law Enforcement Funding in Illinois

FY 2027 Proposed Budget

\$995 M

Illinois State Police
State police funding
allocation

\$141 M

Law Enforcement Training
Standards Board
Training & Standards funding

\$520 M

Illinois Criminal justice
Information Authority
Criminal justice information
systems

State-Level Investment

- \$5.3 to hire and train 100 toopers
- \$2.6M for body cameras and in-car systems
- \$30M+ for law enforcement camera grants
- Funding supports statewide public safety programs

FY2025 Grant Priorities

- Recruitment & Retention Grants
- Enhanced Technology Grants
 - Body Worn Camera Grants
- Training & Compliance Initiatives
 - Mobile Training Units

State-level funding reflects only a portion of total justice system investment. Broader system spending, including local agencies, is significantly higher when viewed across the full public safety system.



911 & 988 Funding Data and Information





Illinois 9-1-1: A Decade of Transformation

Illinois historically operated hundreds of independent 9-1-1 systems, resulting in duplication of equipment, staffing, and infrastructure. Statewide efforts have focused on consolidation, interoperability, cost efficiency, and preparing emergency communications systems for Next Generation 9-1-1 technology.

10 Year Progress

Measure	2014	2024	Change
911 Systems	201	129	-36%
Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)	253	178	-30%

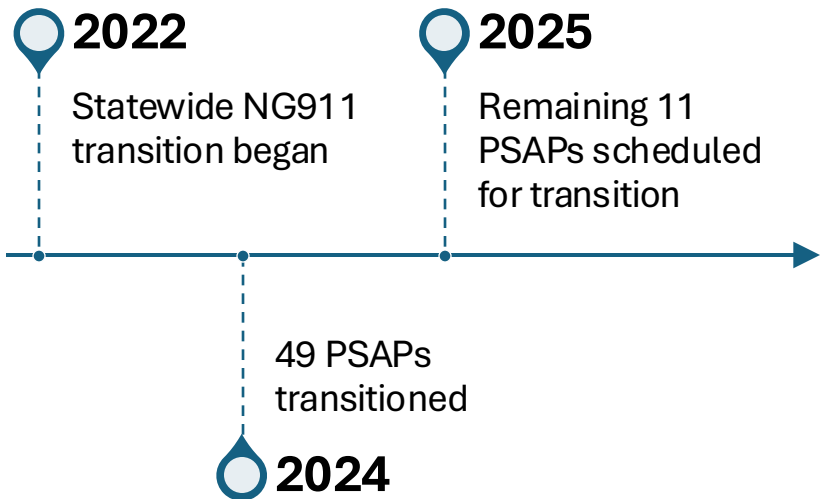
Benefits of Consolidation

Improved Interoperability
Reduced Network Costs
Better Preparation for NG911 Technologies

Shared Resources & Purchasing Power
Enhanced Resiliency During Outages
Improved Staffing Flexibility



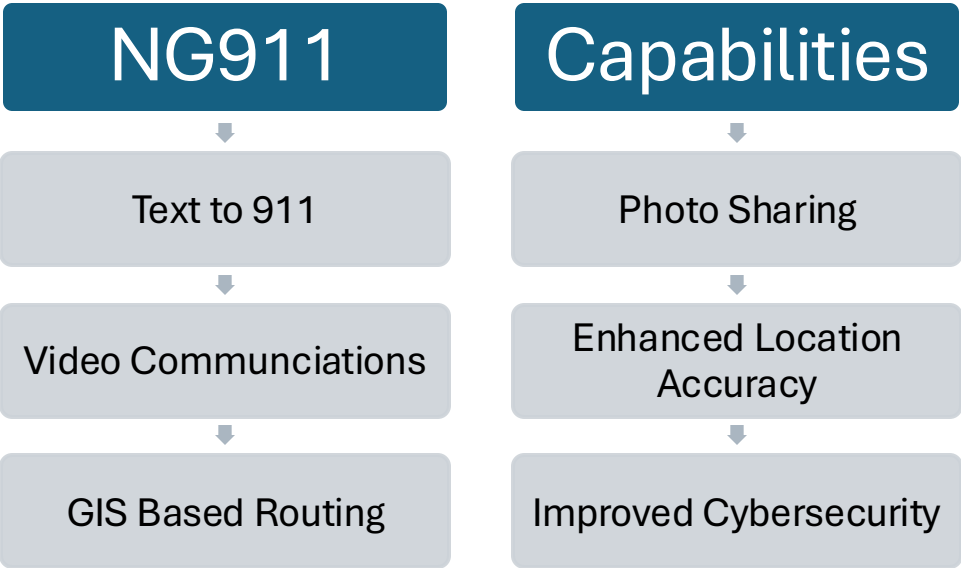
Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911)



What is NG911?

NG911 replaced traditional phone-based 9-1-1 systems with an Internet Protocol network capable of handling voice, text messages, photos, videos, location data, and future digital communications

Current Status



167 PSAPs Receiving NG911 services	94% Of IL PSAPs Served by NG911 Providers
9.2 M 911 Calls Handled Annually	16K+ Text-to-911 Messages Received



Funding 9-1-1 Services

Governed by the Emergency Telephone Systems Act (ETSA).

Primary Revenue: monthly surcharge on telephone lines collected from landline and wireless subscribers statewide.

\$0.05 of each surcharge set aside for NG911 infrastructure grants administered by ISP's Office of the Statewide 911 Administrator.

Remaining surcharge revenue goes directly to local 911 Authorities for to-day PSAP operations.

129 911 systems (governing authorities) Down from 201	178 PSAPs (physical call centers) Down from 253	167 / 178 PSAPs already on the NG9-1-1 network; 11 pending transitions
---	---	--



How Illinois Funds 9-1-1

Funding Emergency Communications Through User Supported Surcharges

Who Pays?

Illinois residents and businesses pay monthly 9-1-1 surcharges through:

-  Wireless Phone Service
-  Landline Service
-  VoIP Services
-  Prepaid Wireless Purchases

Current Statewide Surcharge

FY2024 Revenue

Grant Investments

\$1.50 per month
Per wireless, landline, and VoIP connection **outside Chicago**

Up to \$5.00 per month
Within the **City of Chicago**

\$215 Million
Total 9-1-1 Revenue Collected

\$190 Million
Supporting Direct 9-1-1 Operations

\$7.5 Million
FY26 Consolidation Grants

\$9 Million
FY26 NG911 Expense Grants



What is a PSAP?

Law Enforcement
Data

Public Safety Answering Point – the information behind every 911 call

A PSAP is a facility equipped to receive 911 calls and dispatch emergency services, police, fire, and EMS, to the location of the emergency

178 PSAPS

4,000+ Telecommunicators

**102 County Sheriff Offices Supported
9.2 Millions Calls Annually**

Call received

Dispatcher answers
within seconds

Shows caller
location
automatically

Call assessed

Nature of
emergency
gathered. Under
CESSA, mental
health calls
identified for crisis
routing

Resources dispatched

Police, Fire, EMS, or
crisis responders

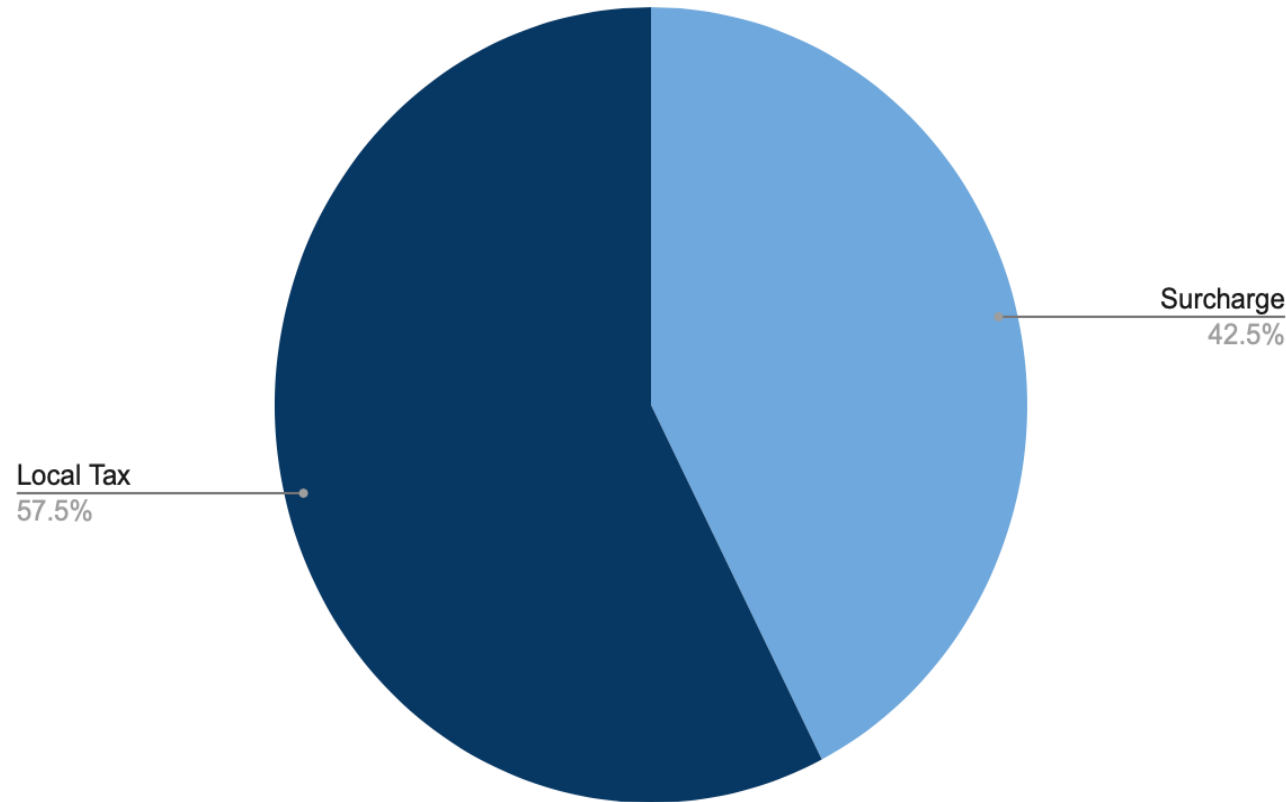
Radioed/digitally
dispatched in real
time

Call documented

Incident logged for
records, quality
review, and legal
compliance.



Funding Source of PSAP Operating Costs



Surcharge taxes are fixed and don't increase with inflation. Thus, the portion covered by local taxes will steadily rise, potentially at the expense of public safety services such as police and fire departments.



988 & Crisis Lifeline:

Law Enforcement
Data

Connecting People in Crisis to Care, Support, and Hope

*Launched nationally on **July 16, 2022**, the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline provides free, confidential, 24/7 support for individuals experiencing mental health crises, suicidal thoughts, substance use crises, emotional distress, and support for family members and caregivers.*

6 Crisis Centers

Illinois 988 Call Centers
Operating Statewide

24/7/365

Free and confidential support
available around the clock

Call, Text, or Chat

Multiple ways to reach help,
available statewide

988 provides a direct pathway to behavioral health professionals, helping connect individuals to care before a crisis escalates into an emergency requiring law enforcement, emergency room treatment, or hospitalization.



988 & Crisis Lifeline:

\$15 Million

State investment to support
Illinois' 988 Crisis Response
Call Centers

988

The easy-to-remember, three-digit
dialing and texting code for
nationwide suicide prevention and
mental health support

11th

Suicide's rank as a leading cause
of death in Illinois (it is the 3rd
leading cause for young adults
ages 15-34)

The Need for 988

- Address increased stress levels and mental health challenges following the pandemic
- Designed to overcome the stigma surrounding seeking help for mental health
- Focuses on preventing mental health crises from escalating into larger emergencies

Why Funding Matters

- Mobile Crisis Response Teams
- Crisis Stabilization Programs
- Community Behavioral Health Services
- Crisis Counselors and Peer Support Specialists
- Crisis Call Centers

The Vision: Ensuring every Illinoisan in crisis has someone to call, someone to respond, and somewhere to go. 988 acts as a universal entry point for crisis services.



Funding Illinois' 988 Crisis Response System

\$15M

**Illinois State Investment
Supporting 988 Crisis Response**

\$231 M

**Federal SAMHSA Funding
National Funding Opportunity**

Illinois Investment Supports

- Crisis Call Centers
- Crisis Counselors
- Workforce Expansion
- Technology Infrastructure
- Crisis System Capacity Building

Federal Investment Purpose

- Sustain and expand 988 operations nationwide
- Improve crisis center staffing
- Enhance technology and call routing
- Strengthen quality assurance and training
- Increase access to behavioral health crisis services

Illinois Vision: "No Wrong Door"

911

Mobile Crisis Response

988

Community Health Providers



Illinois Pride Connect: Statewide Resource and Legal Support Hub

Law Enforcement
Data

Illinois Pride Connect is a statewide resource and legal support initiative that’s goal is to connect LGBTQIA+ individuals and families with information, services, and legal assistance.

What It Is/What It Does

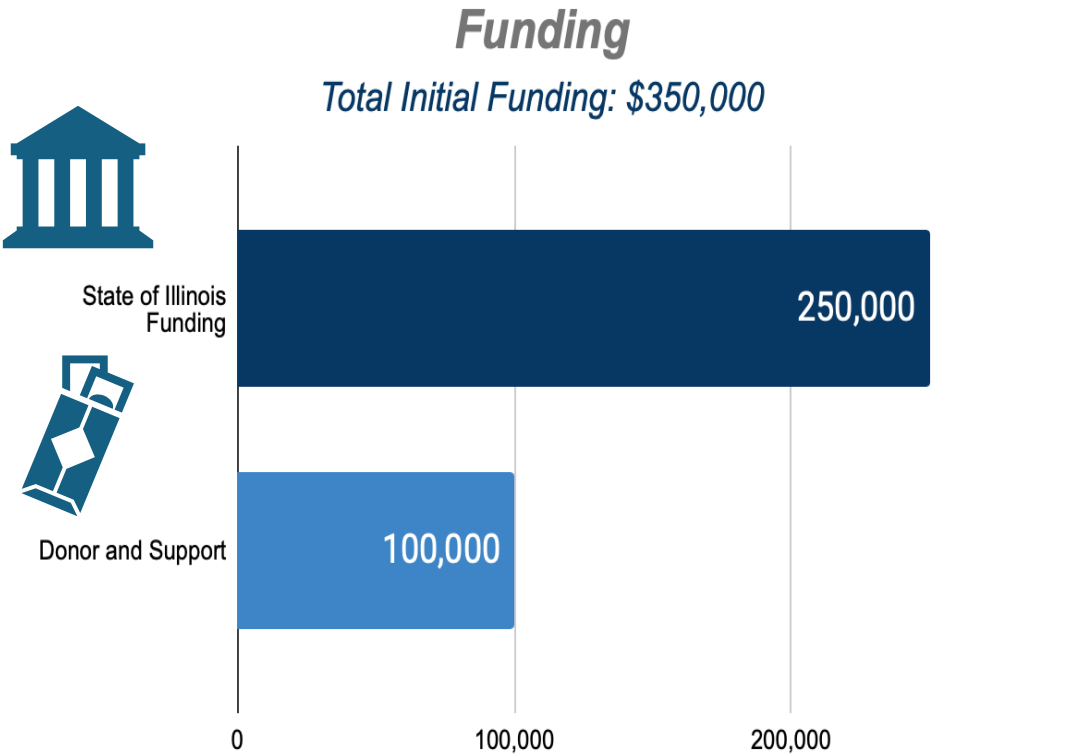
Provides an online hub and free legal hotline that connects individuals and families with information and referrals to support services and legal resources across Illinois

Legal Hotline Services

Offers free legal information, guidance, and referrals on issues including healthcare access, discrimination, housing, education, identity documentation, public benefits, and family support

Collaborative Partnership

Developed in collaboration with legal organizations, advocacy groups, and community partners to expand statewide access to resources and legal support for LGBTQIA+ individuals.



Public funding extends through summer 2026. After, organizations involved in creating the initiative are expected to help determine future funding



Why Consolidation Matters

✗ *Before Consolidation*

- *Duplicate Equipment*
- *Separate Networks*
- *Higher Costs*
- *Limited Interoperability*
- *Uneven Service Levels*

✓ *After Consolidation*

- *Shared Infrastructure*
- *Reduced Network Costs*
- *Improved Interoperability*
- *Better Staffing Flexibility*
- *Enhanced Disaster Resiliency*
- *Faster Adoption of NG911 Technologies*

State Investment

\$7.5 Million
FY26 Consolidation Grants

\$65 M+
Awarded Through Consolidation
Grant Programs

***Consolidation allows agencies to share resources,
improve service delivery, strengthen emergency preparedness,
and better support both urban and rural communities.***

Illinois Emergency Management (IEMA)

*Leads Illinois' efforts for disaster preparedness, mitigation,
response, and recovery.*



12.8M
Residents

102
Counties

900+
Law
Enforcement
Agencies

1,100+
Fire & EMS

70+
Partner
organizations
in IEMA



Emergency Management in Illinois

Protects lives, stabilizes communities, and helps local governments prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters of all types

Preparedness

Planning, training, exercises, and public education

Mitigation

Reducing long-term risks to people and property

Response

Coordinating resources during emergencies

Recovery

Supporting rebuilding and long-term resilience

Brings together local government, public safety, public health, schools, private sector partners, nonprofits, and the public in a whole-of-community approach



Emergency Management in Illinois

Law Enforcement
Data

Illinois emergency management operates through a statewide network of local, regional, and state partners responsible for preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

IEMA-OHS

State led agency coordinating planning, response, and recovery

IL-HSAC

70+ organizations advising state leadership on preparedness

IESMA

Supports local agencies with training, mutual aid, and standards

Mutual Aid

IEMMAS and EMAT deploy support when local resources are overwhelmed



Emergency Preparedness and Response

Law Enforcement
Data

Illinois invests in personnel, equipment, communications, and training to strengthen statewide responses.

Operational Readiness

12 command vehicles; 2 multi-purpose vehicles

Flood Response Assets

3 high-volume pump systems and 3 large-scale sandbagging systems

Training and Exercises

7 statewide training events; ~50 local emergency management personnel

Technology and Communications

*Technology grants, generator caches
weather warning systems*



Homeland Security and Public Health

Law Enforcement
Data

Modern emergency management integrates public safety, public health, and homeland security capabilities

Critical
Infrastructure
Protection



Cybersecurity
Preparedness



Information
Sharing and
Threat
Awareness



Interoperable
Communications



Public Health Designation

Illinois was designated as a **High Performance State** for emergency preparedness in 2026, one of only **20 states** receiving this recognition.

Recent Investments

- **\$45 million** public health modernization initiative
- **\$1.5 million** investment in special pathogen treatment capabilities

Core Public Health Functions

Disease surveillance, hospital preparedness, medical surge planning, emergency public information, and resource coordination



Emergency Management Funding (FY25)

Illinois invests more than \$53 million annually in state and federal preparedness funding to support emergency management, homeland security, disaster response, training, communications, and community resilience

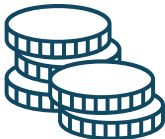
Funding Source	Amount
 State Preparedness & Response Grant Program	\$10 Million
 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	\$10.4 Million
 Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	\$33.5 Million
 Total Annual Funding	\$53.9 Millions

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The Original BIPA Protective Framework

Illinois enacted the Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA) in 2008 to regulate emerging biometric technologies and protect consumer privacy.

1

Written Notice

Companies must inform individuals in writing before collecting biometric data

2

Purpose Disclosure

The purpose and retention period for Biometric Data must be clearly explained

3

Written Consent

Individuals must provide written informed consent before any collection occurs

4

Private Right of Action

Illinois uniquely allow individuals to sue directly, without proving any type of harm



Why Biometric Privacy Matters (BIPA)

Biometric data can identify, track, and profile individuals in ways traditional personal information cannot. Unlike passwords, Biometric information cannot be changed once compromised.

Uniquely Personal:

Biometric identifiers are inherent to each individual and cannot be reset like a password

Long-Term Risk:

Improper collection or disclosure creates enduring privacy and identity exposure

Rapid Expansion:

AI and surveillance technologies are accelerating biometric collection across industries



What **IS** and **ISN'T** Biometric Data?

Law Enforcement
Data

Not all physical or personal data qualifies as biometric under Illinois law.

Biometric Identifiers Under BIPA

- Fingerprints
- Palm veins and prints
- Face geometry
- DNA
- Hand scans
- Iris Recognition
- Odor or Scent
- Behavior patterns
- Typing Rhythm
- Gait
- Keystroke
- Signature
- Voice prints

Excluded Under BIPA

- Photographs
- Writing Samples
- Demographic Data
- Height
- Weight
- Eye Color
- Tattoo Descriptions
- HIPPA-protected Patient Data
- Donated Organs & Tissues
- X-Rays, MRIs, PET scans

Right of Action & Litigation Exposure

Statutory Damages

\$1,000

Per negligent
violation

\$5,000

Per reckless or
intentional
violation

Critical Principle: Plaintiffs may sue without proving actual harm. Technical compliance failures alone can trigger major liability.

High-Risk Industries



Employers – Biometric time clocks and access systems



Healthcare – Patient identification and access controls



Retail – Surveillance and customer recognition



Transportation – AI driver monitoring and safety systems



Driver-Facing Cameras & the State Law

Law Enforcement
Data

Why Cameras Trigger BIPA

- Suits allege cameras scan facial geometry and store biometric data without consent. Drivers cite constant monitoring and unclear data retention.

Company Defense

- Companies argue cameras improve safety, detect fatigue, and reduce false claims. **Lytix** disabled inward-facing AI features in Illinois via geofencing.

How Illinois Differs

Texas, Washington, and Colorado have biometric laws. Their laws focus on consent and don't allow private lawsuits.



Senate Bill 3122: Legislation

What Changed?

SB3122

- Updates BIPA definitions and adds terms for biometric locs, time clocks, and security purposes
- Creates limited exemptions for security uses
- Adds a 30 day notice and cure period before lawsuits
- Shortens the lawsuit filing window to 1 year
- Limits claims where collective bargaining agreements set different biometric policies.

Business Impact Adressed

- *Large class action exposure from per-scan damagers*
- *Operational uncertainty for high-volume biometric systems*
- *Disproportionate damages relative to actual harm*

Legislative Goal

Reduce potentially catastrophic liability exposure while preserving core biometric privacy protections for Illinois residents



SB3122: Deeper Look

Narrows Definitions

Updates BIPA's core definitions, potentially limiting what qualifies as a "biometric identifier" or a "security purpose."

Excludes Security Systems

Exempts biometric time clocks, locks, and systems that convert data into irreversible mathematical representations from BIPA's preview.

1-Year Statute of Limitations

Establishes a strict one-year time limit for bringing BIPA-related claims in state or federal court.

CBA Exemptions

Introduces exemptions for private entities whose employees are covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements.



Key Takeaways: Business Impact, Technology Adoption, and Innovation in Illinois

BIPA:

- Illinois' biometric privacy law regulating biometric data collection and use
- Requires notice, consent, and data retention policies
 - Right of Action

Core Concern:

- Biometric are permanent identifiers that cannot be changed if compromised
- AI and Biometric technologies continue expanding
- Businesses face increasing compliance and operational requirements.

Ongoing Debate: Supporters view BIPA as strong consumer privacy protection. While critics argue the law creates excessive litigation exposure and operational burden.

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Key Public Safety Challenges In Illinois

Wrap-Up

*Illinois public safety trends show **reduced detention and prison entries**, but continued pressure from serious offenses, drugs, mental health, and reentry barriers.*



Drug/Substance Use Impact

- High prevalence, ongoing driver of system involvement



Mental Health Demand

- Mental health and substance use needs remain high across justice-involved populations



Reentry Barriers

- Employment, housing, and continuity after release remain major challenges



Overall Prison Admissions

- Admissions remain below pre-2021 levels, but this does not mean fewer felony cases overall



Prison Population

- Remains consistent, not declining significantly



Pretrial Detention

- Safe-T Act shifted more people toward pretrial release and supervision



What Does This Mean for Illinois Public Safety Right Now and Going Forward?

Wrap-Up

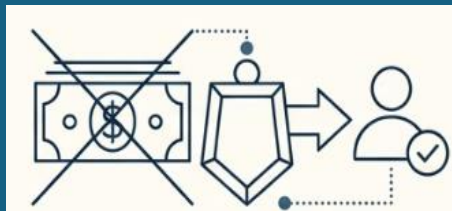
Many of these trends are influenced by recent policy changes, including the SAFE-T Act. **Illinois has shifted away from a cash bail based pretrial detention system toward a risk based model, reducing reliance on detention while increasing demands on courts, supervision, and reentry support.**

System Shift After SAFE-T Act

What Changed

Cash Bail Eliminated

Shift from money-based detention to risk-based decisions



Pretrial release and supervision increased

System Impact

Court activity and appeals increased.
Rise in legal challenges



Judicial Decision-making expanded
Public safety, conditions, and flight risk

What It Means

No clear evidence of crime increase or significant decrease



Greater reliance on support systems
Community-based services interventions are crucial

Key Takeaway: The SAFE-T Act shifted Illinois from a detention-centered model to a supervision-based system, increasing reliance on courts, community programs, and reentry support to maintain public safety.



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
HB1226	Requires in-person renewal for drivers age 79 and older and driving ability demonstrations for drivers age 87 and older or CDL holders age 75 and older. Allows immediate family members to submit written concerns about a driver's medical fitness, prohibiting anonymous reports. Effective July 1, 2026
HB1278	Requires employers to allow employees to use employer-issued devices to document incidents of domestic or sexual violence and provide access to related digital evidence for legal proceedings. Employers may not retaliate against employees for such use. A House amendment preserves existing employer policies and job performance requirements
HB2435	Restricts unsolicited automated commercial phone calls unless the recipient has consented or has an existing business relationship, with consent limited to one year and revocable at any time. Consumers may sue for \$500 per violation, with exemptions for nonprofit, healthcare, and utility calls. House amendments refine definitions and remove class action damages limits
HB3281	Requires law enforcement to arrest alleged abusers in domestic violence incidents, with discretion to divert juvenile offenders based on a domestic violence risk assessment. Non-arrest incidents must be referred to the state's attorney. A Senate amendment replaces prior assessment requirements with an existing adolescent domestic violence tool
HB4328	Bans the sale or gifting of smoke detectors that are not hardwired or do not meet specified battery requirements beginning December 31, 2027, with violations subject to a petty offense fine. Does not prohibit manufacturing for out-of-state distribution
HB4382	Increases penalties for graduated driver's license holders under 18 who violate passenger restrictions, allowing a six-month license suspension if the violation results in serious injury, permanent disability, or death (DJ's Law). Effective January 1, 2027



Proposed Legislation

Bill Title	Description
HB4654	Amends the Human Trafficking Resource Center Notice Act. Requires that the Department of Transportation post a notice as required under the Act in all public restrooms of each roadside rest area.
HB5595	Repeals the requirement for the Illinois State Police to maintain a separate statewide statistical recordkeeping system for studying juvenile delinquency
SB0048	Creates the Foreign Countries of Concern Act, prohibiting governmental entities from contracting with certain foreign entities that would access personal identifying information, barring such entities from receiving economic incentives, and prohibiting ownership of agricultural land, land near military installations, or critical infrastructure. Specifically prohibits entities associated with the People's Republic of China from acquiring real property in Illinois.
SB0091	Requires in-person renewal for drivers age 79 and older and driving ability demonstrations for drivers age 87 and older or CDL holders age 75 and older. Allows immediate family members to submit written concerns about a driver's medical fitness, prohibiting anonymous reports. Effective July 1, 2026
SB0109	Requires FOID cards to prominently display expiration dates, and combined FOID and concealed carry licenses to show separate expiration dates for both credentials on the card's front
SB0110	Removes the prohibition on concealed carry on public transportation vehicles and facilities. Effective immediately
SB0111	Extends the pretrial detention hearing deadline from 48 to 72 hours after a defendant's first appearance when a continuance is granted for certain felony charges including first degree murder and Class X through Class 3 felonies
SB0267	Adds trafficking-related offenses to the definition of "sex offense" under the Sex Offender Registration Act, including involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, and trafficking in persons when committed for commercial sexual activity or sexually explicit performances



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB0280	Increases penalties for fentanyl-related offenses, creating a Class X felony for selling or dispensing any drug containing fentanyl (9–40 years, up to \$250,000 fine) and a Class 1 felony for using electronic communications to facilitate fentanyl trafficking (up to \$100,000 fine)
SB0284	Prohibits plea bargaining for involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, trafficking a minor, or grooming offenses. Also makes it a Class 4 felony for registered child sex offenders to work, volunteer, or be present at entertainment facilities exclusively serving minors
SB0288	Requires a \$5 fee for concealed carry license replacements due to name change, address change, or lost, destroyed, or stolen licenses, deposited into the State Police Firearm Services Fund
SB0297	Removes the prohibition on possessing or using firearm silencers and makes conforming changes to the Code of Criminal Procedure
SB0298	Repeals the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. Amends various Acts to make conforming changes. Effective immediately.
SB1208	Allows non-residents age 21 and older with valid permits from qualifying states to carry handguns in Illinois under reciprocal agreements, subject to Illinois concealed carry laws. Out-of-state permits remain valid for 90 days after establishing Illinois residency
SB1209	Removes the FOID card requirement for acquiring or possessing ammunition and eliminates the requirement for sellers to verify a buyer's FOID card or concealed carry license before selling ammunition
SB1211	Expands concealed carry locations to include IDOT rest areas, public transportation vehicles and facilities, and public parks and athletic facilities operated by municipalities or park districts. Effective immediately



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB1212	Allows concealed carry at IDOT rest areas and their buildings, exempting them from the prohibition on carrying firearms in government-controlled buildings. Effective immediately
SB1213	Removes the prohibition on concealed carry on publicly funded transportation vehicles and facilities. Effective immediately.
SB1214	Allows full-time firefighters with valid concealed carry licenses to carry firearms on duty in public or in a vehicle, if approved by the mayor, city council, village president, or village board of trustees.
SB1216	Requires a court hearing before a FOID card can be revoked, with a State's Attorney petitioning and proving ineligibility by clear and convincing evidence. The Illinois State Police may still suspend FOID cards in certain circumstances
SB1217	Requires the Prisoner Review Board to immediately notify crime victims when an offender is released early, pardoned, granted clemency, furloughed, or receives sentence credit, including offenders found guilty but mentally ill. The Board must make reasonable efforts to locate victims when contact information is unavailable
SB1219	Requires a court hearing before a FOID card can be revoked, with a State's Attorney petitioning the circuit court and proving ineligibility by clear and convincing evidence. Cardholders may contest revocation, and temporary suspension procedures are established while cases are pending
SB1222	Repeals the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. Amends various Acts to make conforming changes. Effective January 1, 2026.
SB1256	Requires individuals with disability parking plates or placards to recertify their disability every five years with a licensed medical professional's confirmation of continued eligibility
SB1313	Removes TRUST Act protections for non-citizens charged or convicted of a criminal offense under Illinois law, requiring law enforcement to immediately notify immigration agents when such individuals are in custody. Effective immediately.



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB1316	Repeals the Illinois TRUST Act. Makes corresponding changes in the Illinois Identification Card Act and the Illinois Vehicle Code. Effective immediately.
SB1332	Expands concealed carry locations to include IDOT rest areas, public transportation vehicles and facilities, and public parks and athletic facilities operated by municipalities or park districts. Effective immediately
SB1333	Allows Illinois to recognize out-of-state concealed carry permits from states with substantially similar training requirements or reciprocity agreements, subject to Illinois carry laws. Out-of-state permits remain valid for 90 days after establishing Illinois residency. Effective immediately
SB1334	Lowers the age for independent FOID card applications from 21 to 18, and updates the religious photo exemption to apply to applicants 18 and older
SB1335	Requires the Illinois State Police to process FOID card renewals within 60 business days, with automatic approval if the deadline is missed. Violations carry civil penalties of up to \$500 per day
SB1336	Expands concealed carry locations to include IDOT rest areas, public transportation vehicles and facilities, and public parks and athletic facilities operated by municipalities or park districts. Effective immediately.
SB1337	Repeals the Firearm Dealer License Certification Act. Amends the Gun Trafficking Information Act, the Illinois State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the Illinois Procurement Code, and the Criminal Code of 2012 to make conforming changes. Effective immediately.
SB1360	Strengthens statewide public safety radio interoperability standards for police, fire, EMS, and emergency management agencies, expands the SIEC's role, requires statewide communication and equipment standards by July 1, 2026, and directs development of a long-term radio infrastructure funding plan. Effective July 1, 2025.



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB1400	Limits adverse possession claims by prohibiting illegal occupancy from establishing ownership rights, requires occupants to have valid leases or proof of permission, and allows property owners to remove unauthorized subtenants when subleasing is prohibited by the original lease
SB1563	Clarifies that eviction law does not prevent law enforcement from enforcing criminal trespass laws or removing persons and property from premises in cases of criminal trespass
SB1569	Increases criminal penalties for fentanyl offenses, raising the sentencing enhancement for manufacturing or delivering fentanyl from 3 to 5 years and adding a 3-year enhancement for certain fentanyl possession offenses.
SB1570	Bans kratom in Illinois, prohibiting purchase, possession, sale, and distribution of kratom products. Violations are a Class B misdemeanor, with an additional minimum \$500 fine for knowingly selling or furnishing kratom
SB1572	Increases penalties by one class for trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude, and involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, with Class X felony offenses carrying 9 to 45 years imprisonment
SB1760	Amends the Illinois Police Training Act. Requires the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board to develop a program for training unpaid volunteers to serve as police chaplains.
SB1773	Adds xylazine to Illinois' Schedule III controlled substances beginning January 1, 2026, with exceptions for licensed veterinarians, certified euthanasia technicians, wildlife biologists, and approved animal medications
SB1781	Strengthens domestic violence-related death investigations by requiring specialized law enforcement training, enhanced coroner investigations, and information gathering from family members when a deceased person has a known history of domestic abuse, helping prevent misclassification of homicides as suicides.



Proposed Legislation

Bill Title	Description
SB1866	Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Makes a technical change in a Section concerning the short title.
SB1985	Creates the Stop Squatters Act, allowing property owners to request law enforcement removal of unlawful occupants via sworn complaint. Establishes civil causes of action for both wrongfully removed occupants and harmed property owners, and makes false claims of property ownership or fraudulent leasing a Class 4 felony
SB2075	Restructures Illinois motorcycle safety training by requiring IDOT to contract with qualified providers such as nonprofits and colleges, excluding motorcycle dealers from eligibility, and establishing standards for staffing, safety, insurance, and quality assurance statewide
SB2134	Restores pre-2021 bail and preliminary hearing language in the Code of Criminal Procedure, replacing "pretrial release" terminology with traditional "bail" language throughout Illinois law, and restores victim notification and protective order provisions. Effective immediately
SB2136	Requires immediate destruction of assault weapons endorsement affidavits and repeals Illinois' bans and penalties on assault weapons, .50 caliber firearms, large-capacity magazines, and rate-of-fire enhancement devices, along with related FOIA exemptions. Effective immediately
SB2165	Expands bribery and legislative misconduct laws to include receipt of property or personal advantage after an improper act has been performed, while exempting permissible campaign contributions under the Election Code
SB2207	Requires licensed health care professionals to complete at least one hour of continuing education on identifying and reporting human trafficking beginning January 1, 2026, and expands immunity protections for individuals and organizations that report suspected trafficking or assist in related investigations in good faith



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB2208	Restricts individuals convicted of DUI with a blood alcohol concentration of .15 or more from driving with a BAC of .04 or more for one year after a first conviction or five years after a second or subsequent conviction
SB2209	Requires the Department of Corrections to restore the site of dilapidated warden's homes at Pontiac Correctional Center to their pre-construction condition within 18 months, with costs paid by the Department of Central Management Services
SB2210	Requires the Illinois State Police to restore the site of the decommissioned State Police building at 15,551 Old Route 66, Pontiac to its pre-facility condition within 18 months, with costs paid by the Department of Central Management Services
SB2211	Requires the Department of Corrections to restore the site of the decommissioned Dwight Correctional Center, including the warden's home and unused structures, to its pre-facility condition within 18 months, with costs paid by the Department of Central Management Services.
SB2303	Strengthens penalties for unlicensed fire sprinkler contractor and inspection work, increasing fines for repeat violations within 24 months and directing penalty revenues to the Fire Prevention Fund. A Senate amendment removes proposed increases to maximum civil penalty caps. Effective immediately.
SB2323	Creates the Illinois Statewide Trauma-Informed Response to Human Trafficking Act, establishing a coordinated statewide system for trafficking prevention and victim services. Requires DCFS to maintain a trafficking unit for youth in care, directs DHS to develop a victim-centered response plan, and requires trauma-informed law enforcement training. A Senate amendment expands youth screening requirements, removes certain confidentiality protections, eliminates some enhanced penalties, and requires courts to consider victim age during sentencing



Proposed Legislation

Bill Title	Description
SB2341	Expands the list of offenses for which courts may deny pretrial release, adding third or subsequent aggravated DUI and serious controlled substance offenses involving Schedule I or II drugs including fentanyl, LSD, and amphetamines, upon a verified State petition and finding of real and present threat to public safety
SB2361	Strengthens Illinois' legal framework for domestic minor sex trafficking by expanding police training, redefining abuse and neglect to include trafficking victims, allowing immediate expungement of juvenile prostitution records, removing mistake-of-age defenses, and ensuring trafficking victims receive crime victim protections and compensation. Victims may seek vacatur of delinquency adjudications, and certain trafficking offenses are added to the Sex Offender Registration Act
SB2381	Adds unauthorized video recording or live video transmission to registrable sex offenses under the Sex Offender Registration Act when the victim is under 18, the offender is 18 or older, and the court determines the offense was sexually motivated. Applies only to offenses committed after the effective date.
SB2738	Increases by one class the penalties for unlawful possession of nitrous oxide and for manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to deliver nitrous oxide for prohibited purposes
SB3020	Broadens the definition of "harassment" in Illinois protective order laws to include stalking, electronic tracking, doxing, and non-consensual creation or distribution of digitally altered or sexual images. Establishes a presumption of emotional distress for protective order purposes and strengthens courts' ability to prohibit such conduct. Later amendments refine definitions and remove certain compliance-proof requirements



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB3040	Creates the Foreign Countries of Concern Act, prohibiting governmental entities from contracting with certain foreign entities that would access personal identifying information, barring such entities from receiving economic incentives, and prohibiting ownership of agricultural land, land near military installations, or critical infrastructure. Specifically prohibits entities associated with the People's Republic of China from acquiring real property in Illinois
SB3089	Extends the pretrial detention hearing deadline from 48 to 72 hours after a defendant's first appearance when a continuance is granted for certain felony charges including first degree murder and Class X through Class 3 felonies.
SB3091	Shifts the burden of proof to defendants charged with manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to deliver 15 grams or more of fentanyl, requiring them to prove by clear and convincing evidence that their pretrial release does not pose a real and present threat to public safety
SB3095	Allows nonresidents age 21 and older with valid permits from states with substantially similar training standards or reciprocity agreements to carry concealed firearms in Illinois, subject to Illinois carry laws. Out-of-state permits remain valid for 90 days after establishing Illinois residency
SB3096	Lowers the minimum age for independent FOID card applications from 21 to 18, and updates the religious photo exemption to apply to applicants 18 and older
SB3097	Requires the Illinois State Police to process FOID card renewals within 60 business days, with automatic approval if the deadline is missed. Violations carry civil penalties of up to \$500 per day, deposited into the General Revenue Fund



Proposed Legislation

Wrap-Up

Bill Title	Description
SB3132	Removes the FOID card requirement for acquiring or possessing ammunition and eliminates the requirement for sellers to verify a buyer's FOID card or concealed carry license before selling ammunition. Effective immediately
SB3134	Allows concealed carry at IDOT rest areas and their buildings, exempting them from the prohibition on carrying firearms in government-controlled buildings. Effective immediately
SB3135	Removes the prohibition on concealed carry on publicly funded transportation vehicles and facilities. Effective immediately
SB3137	Restores various Illinois statutes to their pre-2021 form by repealing and reenacting provisions amended by Public Acts 101-652, 102-28, and 102-1104. Effective immediately
SB3139	Shifts the burden of proof to defendants charged with domestic battery, aggravated domestic battery, or violations of orders of protection, requiring them to prove by clear and convincing evidence that their pretrial release does not pose a real and present threat to public safety
SB3140	Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Increases the penalties for violation of an order of protection by one class. Effective immediately.
SB3141	Increases recommended minimum penalties for protective order violations to 48 hours imprisonment for a first violation and 96 hours for subsequent violations, doubling the current minimums
SB3142	Elevates repeat protective order violations to a Class 4 felony when a defendant has any prior conviction for violating an order of protection, civil no contact order, or stalking no contact order, regardless of which order type was previously violated
SB3281	Creates a new offense for using drones to invade personal privacy by recording or transmitting video or audio over occupied residences without consent, and prohibits disseminating such recordings. Violations are a Class A misdemeanor



Proposed Legislation

Bill Title	Description
SB3303	Updates the required statement on FOID cards with photograph exemptions to specify that the card is valid for firearm purchases when presented with a REAL ID-compliant driver's license, state ID, or U.S. passport. Effective immediately
SB3304	Expands offenses eligible for pretrial detention to include third or subsequent aggravated DUI, serious controlled substance offenses involving Schedule I or II drugs including fentanyl and LSD, and possession of any amount of fentanyl, upon a court finding of real and present threat to public safety
SB3346	Requires a court hearing before a FOID card can be revoked, with a State's Attorney petitioning the circuit court and proving ineligibility by clear and convincing evidence within 45 days. Cardholders may contest revocation, and the Illinois State Police may still temporarily suspend FOID cards while cases are pending
SB3510	Strengthens coordination in child maltreatment investigations by requiring Children's Advocacy Centers to operate under a multidisciplinary approach with structured, legally compliant information-sharing policies. Updates the Bill of Rights for Children to include the right to request a CAC forensic interview, classifies second or subsequent child endangerment violations as a Class 3 felony, and removes proposed changes to hearsay exceptions
SB3995	Creates the Military Installation and Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, prohibiting foreign principals from adversary countries from owning agricultural land, acquiring land within 25 miles of military installations, or accessing state critical infrastructure without approval. Voids conflicting existing contracts and bans certain software from state infrastructure. Effective July 1, 2026
SB4195	Requires mandatory revocation of pretrial release for defendants on electronic monitoring who are found, after a probable cause hearing, to have committed a new felony while on release for a prior felony or Class A misdemeanor. Revoked defendants must remain detained while new charges are pending, with no periodic reassessment required
SB4196	Amends the Illinois TRUST Act to allow state law enforcement to enforce federal immigration warrants, permit communication between state and federal law enforcement on immigration matters, and remove prohibitions against immigration enforcement assistance and detention agreements. Repeals the Court Access, Safety, and Participation Act



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THANK YOU!

