

# Hope After Harm

## State scoring breakdown

The Center for American Progress and Common Justice developed the State Victim Compensation Statute Rubric as a common framework through which survivors, advocates, legislators, administrators, and the public can better understand gaps and opportunities for improvement in state victim compensation law. This document provides the complete breakdown of how Illinois scored in the State Victim Compensation Statute Rubric. For each scoring criteria, the raw score and explanation is given based on existing statute and/or administrative code. States are evaluated based on 30 separate criteria that are grouped into four categories. The

raw score and the weighted score—calculated by applying the category multiplier, a number between 1 and 2 determined based on insights gathered from survivor focus groups—are presented at the top of each category. The rubric’s categories and corresponding multipliers are, in order of appearance: awareness and accessibility (x1.25), adequate compensation (x1), eligibility barriers (x1.75), and experience with the process (x1.5). This rubric is intended to serve as a tool for those seeking to reform victim compensation statute in Illinois and to ultimately ensure their victim compensation program better serves all survivors of violence.

## Illinois

**Total score: 39.75/57.25**

### Awareness and accessibility

*States are evaluated based on language accessibility, procedures for informing survivors of their right to apply for victim compensation, and time requirements for reporting harm or applying for compensation.*

**Weighted score: 5.63/7.5**

**Multiplier: 1.25**

**Raw score: 4.5/6**

Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Inform victim requirement</b>	<p>It is important that state statute, at a bare minimum, requires responding law enforcement officers, medical providers, or the district or state attorneys general interacting with survivors of violence to proactively inform survivors of the availability of victim compensation.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>1 point</b> if, in statute pertaining to victim compensation or in the state's victims' bill of rights, there is an active requirement that the responsible law enforcement agency, medical provider, district attorney, or state's attorney must inform victims or survivors of the availability of victim compensation.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if there is no such active requirement to inform victims or survivors of the availability of victim compensation. In cases where state statute or the state's victims' bill of rights indicates that victims and survivors of victims have a right to be informed of victim compensation but fails to designate who is responsible for informing them about victim compensation, states receive <b>0 points</b>.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/5.1(b)</a> states, "Any law enforcement agency that investigates an offense committed in this State shall inform the victim or any potential applicant contacted during the course of an investigation or arrest regarding the Crime Victims Compensation Program, and advise such persons that any information concerning this Act and the filing of a claim may be obtained from the office of the Attorney General." Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.</p>

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Language accessibility</b>	<p>It is important that survivors do not face unnecessary language barriers when applying for victim compensation, which may make applying for this financial relief inaccessible to them. States should make application materials available in a variety of languages that reflect the needs of their population.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>1 point</b> if application materials are available on the administering agency's official website in all languages that at least 5 percent of all households in the state speak at home.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if application materials are not available in at least one language spoken by more than 5 percent of the state's households.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	<p>According to the <a href="#">U.S. Census Bureau</a>, in addition to English, 14.1 percent of all Illinois households speak Spanish at home and 5.8 percent speak an Indo-European language other than English at home. On the <a href="#">Office of the Illinois Attorney General</a> website, applications for victim compensation are available in English, Spanish, Polish, Chinese, and Tagalog. Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.</p>
<b>Time limits: Reporting harm to law enforcement</b>	<p>Immediately following their victimization, survivors may not know about compensation or may not have the emotional capacity to go through an arduous application process. States should eliminate time limits for reporting violence and/or applying for victim compensation, which can work against the interest of healing.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>2 points</b> if there is no statutorily defined limitation on when survivors can report their harm to proper authorities to still be eligible to receive a victim compensation award.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, victims are required to have reported their victimization to the proper authorities within a specified timeframe to be eligible to receive a victim compensation award but the state will make an exception to this requirement under a "good cause" clause or similar exception.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, victims are required to have reported their victimization to the proper authorities within a specified timeframe to be eligible to receive a victim compensation award and there is no statutorily defined waiver or exception to this rule.</p> <p>States that require victims to have reported their victimization to the proper authorities within a specified timeframe to be eligible to receive a victim compensation award but also codify specific exceptions – including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization – receive an additional <b>0.5 points</b>.</p>	<b>1/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/6.1(b)</a> states that a person is entitled to a victim compensation award if "the appropriate law enforcement officials were notified within 72 hours of the perpetration of the crime allegedly causing the death or injury to the victim. If the notification was made more than 72 hours after the perpetration of the crime and the applicant establishes that the notice was timely under the circumstances, the Attorney General and the Court of Claims may extend the time for reporting to law enforcement." As Illinois establishes a requirement for a victim to report their harm to law enforcement within 72 hours; but allows for an extension of that time requirement due to the "circumstances" of the harm, Illinois receives 1 point for this category.</p>

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Time limits:</b> <b>Applying for victim compensation</b>	<p>Immediately following their victimization, survivors may not know about compensation or may not have the emotional capacity to go through an arduous application process. States should eliminate time limits for reporting violence and/or applying for victim compensation, which can work against the interest of healing.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, no limitation is placed on when victims can apply for compensation following their incident of harm to still be eligible to receive an award.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, a limitation is placed on when victims can apply for compensation following their incident of harm to still be eligible to receive an award but will make exceptions to this requirement under a “good cause” clause or similar exception.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, a limitation is placed on when victims can apply for compensation following their harm and still be eligible to receive an award, and there is no exception made to this rule.</p> <p>States that require victims to file an application for a victim compensation award within a specified timeframe from the time of their harm but also codify specific exceptions – including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization – receive an additional <b>0.5 points</b>.</p>	<b>1.5/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/6.1(a)</a> states that a person is entitled to a victim compensation award if “within 5 years of the occurrence of the crime, or within one year after a criminal charge of a person for an offense, upon which the claim is based, the applicant presents an application. ... If the person entitled to compensation is under 18 years of age or under other legal disability at the time of the occurrence or is determined by a court to be under a legal disability as a result of the occurrence, he or she may present the application required by this subsection within 3 years after he or she attains the age of 18 years or the disability is removed.” Furthermore, 740 ILCS 45/6.1(a-1) stipulates that “the Attorney General and the Court of Claims may accept an application presented after the period provided in subsection (a) if the Attorney General determines that the applicant had good cause for a delay.” While Illinois establishes a time limit for when an application must be filed, for including special exceptions based on victim circumstances and waiver of this requirement based on good cause shown, Illinois receives 1.5 points for this category.</p>

## Adequate compensation

States are evaluated based on the explicit inclusion of expense categories survivors encounter over the course of their healing, as well as having adequate compensation caps to meet survivors' needs.

**Weighted score: 11/14**

**Multiplier: 1**

**Raw score: 11/14**

Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Eligible expenses</b>	<p>As almost all awards are given to survivors through reimbursement or payments to vendors, states should make explicitly clear through statute, regulation, and publicly available documents which expenses will and will not be covered and make a wide range of expenses eligible to give survivors flexibility in the support they receive.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> for each expense category explicitly included in either state statute or another publicly available resource, such as an online brochure produced by the state administering agency.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> for each expense category that is not explicitly included in either state statute or a publicly available resource.</p>		
	Crime scene cleanup	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, crime scene cleanup is listed as a covered expense.
	Replacement for property lost, damaged as a result of harm, or confiscated for the purpose of evidence collection	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)(6)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, "replacement costs for clothing and bedding used as evidence" is listed as a covered expense.
	Relocation expenses	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, temporary lodging or necessary relocation is listed as a covered expense.
	Future economic support or loss of support for dependents	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, loss of support of the dependents of the victim is listed as a covered expense.
	Security improvements	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, locks, doors, or windows necessary or damaged are listed as covered expenses.
	Travel	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, transportation costs to and from medical and counseling treatment are listed as a covered expense.
	Bereavement leave	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, loss of earnings attributed to bereavement is listed as a covered expense.

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
	Nontraditional healing modalities	0/1	Nontraditional healing modalities are not listed as an eligible expense under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss.
	Replacement services/child care	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, dependents replacement services loss are listed as a covered expense, capped at \$1,250 per month.
	Legal fees, including fees related to compensation process (applications, claims, appeals, etc.)	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, legal fees are listed as a covered expense, capped at \$3,500.
	Accessibility modifications	1/1	Under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)</a> , the definition of pecuniary loss, accessibility equipment and modifications are listed as a covered expense.
<b>Maximum allowable compensation</b>	<p>While not every incident of harm and its corresponding expenses will necessitate a maximum compensation award, the amount of victim compensation available to survivors is often not enough to meet their financial needs. States should ensure their compensation caps are aligned with the full extent of need.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>2 points</b> if the statutorily defined maximum compensation limit for all victims is equal to or above the estimated average cost of harm per victim of robbery in the state, after adjusting for cost of living.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if the maximum compensation limit is equal to or above the estimated average cost of harm per victim of robbery in the state, after adjusting for cost of living, but only under the condition that the victim has suffered a “permanent” or “catastrophic” injury.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, under no condition, the statutorily defined maximum compensation limit, after adjusting for the cost of living, meets or exceeds the estimated average cost of harm per victim of robbery in the state.</p>	0/2	<a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.1(f)</a> states, “A final award shall not exceed ... \$45,000 per victim for a crime committed on or after August 7, 2022.” Adjusted for the cost of living in Illinois, this is equivalent to \$45,521.22. The estimated average cost of harm per victim of robbery, adjusted for the cost of living in Illinois, is \$57,934.96. As the maximum compensation award falls below this estimate, Illinois receives 0 points for this category.
<b>Maximum allowable compensation for funeral and burial expenses</b>	<p>Due to the costliness and gravity of laying a loved one to rest, the sub-cap for funeral and burial expenses is considered individually.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>1 point</b> if, after adjusting for the cost of living, the statutorily defined maximum compensation limit for expenses related to funeral or burial services meets or exceeds the estimated 2023 median cost of burial with a vault.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if the statutorily defined maximum compensation limit for expenses related to funeral or burial services is below the estimated 2023 median cost of burial with a vault, after adjusting for the cost of living.</p>	1/1	<a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(h)(16)</a> states the maximum allowable compensation award for funeral expenses is \$10,000 for each victim. Adjusted for the cost of living in Illinois, this is equivalent to \$10,115.83. The 2023 estimated cost of a funeral with a vault, adjusted for the cost of living in Illinois, is \$9,880.56. Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.

## Eligibility barriers

*States are evaluated based on the removal of harmful and restrictive policies, which reinforce existing inequities and penalize those at the margins.*

**Weighted score: 20.13/29.75**

**Multiplier: 1.75**

**Raw score: 11.5/17**

Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Mandatory police reporting</b>	<p>Given that many survivors are uncomfortable dealing with law enforcement and the subjective, often biased nature of police reporting, states should not require survivors to report their victimization to law enforcement to be eligible to receive victim compensation and instead accept documentation from agencies not affiliated with the criminal legal system.</p> <p>States receive a maximum of <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, victims are permitted to report their harm to entities not affiliated with the criminal legal system or a government agency – such as medical, mental health, or victim service providers – to demonstrate they have been a victim of violence.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, victims are required to report their harm to law enforcement to demonstrate they have been a victim of violence but provide statutory exceptions due to good cause shown.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, victims are required to report their harm to law enforcement and the state does not codify a good cause waiver to this requirement.</p> <p>States that require victims and survivors of victims to report their harm to police but also codify specific exceptions – including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization – receive an additional <b>0.5 points</b>.</p>	<b>2/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/6.1(b-1)</a> stipulates alternatives to an official report to law enforcement that can satisfy the requirement to report laid out in 740 ILCS 45/6.1(b-), including reports from noncriminal legal system agencies such as an independent medical evaluation. Furthermore, because Illinois statute does not condition acceptance of these alternative forms of evidence based on special circumstances of the victim, Illinois receives 2 points for this category.</p>

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Police cooperation</b>	<p>Victim compensation application review processes are made less racially equitable by requiring and unnecessarily relying on the subjectivity of law enforcement's reports regarding victim cooperation. States should not assess victims' cooperativeness with law enforcement when making determinations on victim compensation claims.</p> <p>States receive a maximum of <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, they do not make victim compensation eligibility contingent on the victim and/or applicant proving they have cooperated with law enforcement investigating their harm.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, they make eligibility contingent on the victim and/or applicant proving that they have cooperated with law enforcement, but they also codify "good cause" or "reasonableness" exceptions to waive this requirement.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, claimants are required to demonstrate that they have cooperated with law enforcement to be eligible to receive an award and do not include a "good cause" exception.</p> <p>States that do require cooperation with law enforcement to be eligible, but also codify any specific exceptions, including but not limited to, being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization, receive an additional <b>0.5 points</b>.</p>	<b>1.5/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/6.1(c)</a> states that a person has the right to compensation if "the applicant has cooperated with law enforcement officials in the apprehension and prosecution of the assailant." Furthermore, Illinois statute stipulates that victims with special circumstances, including being a victim of sexual assault, will be deemed to have satisfied this requirement without having to show additional proof of cooperation. 740 ILCS 45/6.1(c) concludes that the attorney general and Court of Claims, in deciding if the victim has cooperated with law enforcement, will consider "the victim's age, physical condition, psychological state, cultural or linguistic barriers, and compelling health and safety concerns, including, but not limited to, a reasonable fear of retaliation or harm that would jeopardize the well-being of the victim or the victim's family." As Illinois considers cooperation with law enforcement in the reduction or denial of a victim compensation award but makes explicit in statute that an award will not be reduced or denied based on certain circumstances of the victimization and/or for good cause shown, Illinois receives 1.5 points for this category.</p>
<b>Contributory conduct: Reduction or denial for victim</b>	<p>Contributory conduct policies deny or reduce the amount of victim compensation someone can receive based on the victim's alleged role in their own harm. These policies perpetuate the false narrative that victims and survivors must be "innocent" or "perfect" to receive support and should be eliminated. States should remove this subjectively determined barrier to access.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, the state does not include provisions to deny or reduce victim compensation due to the victim's alleged conduct in the event leading up to their harm.</p> <p>States receive <b>0.5 points</b> if, in statute, the state includes a provision to deny or reduce a victim compensation award based on the victim's alleged conduct but waives this consideration under specified mitigating circumstances, including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization.</p> <p>State receives <b>0 points</b> for this category if, in statute, the state includes a provision to deny or reduce a victim compensation award based on the victim's alleged conduct and does not codify any waivers under specified mitigating circumstances.</p>	<b>0/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.1(d)</a> states, "An award shall be reduced or denied according to the extent to which the victim's injury or death was caused by provocation or incitement by the victim or the victim assisting, attempting, or committing a criminal act." As this constitutes a contributory conduct clause with no exceptions for victims with certain circumstances, Illinois receives 0 points for this category.</p>

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Contributory conduct: Reduction or denial for survivors of victim</b>	<p>When a loved one is lost to violence, survivors of the victim must do the difficult work of putting them to rest and rebuilding their lives after loss. They should not be punished based on a subjective determination that the victim's actions contributed to their death.</p> <p>State receives the maximum of <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, in cases of applications made by survivors of victims, the conduct of the victim is not considered. Points are awarded if this is the case for any type of compensation. For example, a state may choose not to consider contributory conduct in cases where survivors of victims apply for burial or counseling expenses. States that do not include provisions to deny or reduce victim compensation based on contributory conduct also receive <b>1 point</b> for this category.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, no exceptions are made for survivors of victims when considering contributory conduct of the victim.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	<a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.1(d-3)</a> states, "A denial or reduction shall not automatically bar the survivors of homicide victims from receiving compensation for counseling, crime scene cleanup, relocation, funeral or burial costs, and loss of support." Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.
<b>Contributory conduct: Consideration of gang affiliation</b>	<p>The practice of labeling a person as being affiliated with a gang or having participated in gang-related activities is fraught with misinformation and racial profiling. Perceived gang affiliation should not be used to withhold critical support from a victim of violence.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, gang affiliation or association is not mentioned as a factor for consideration in the approval, denial, or reduction of victim compensation. States that do not include provisions to deny or reduce victim compensation based on contributory conduct also receive 1 point for this category.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> for this category if, in statute or regulations, a victim or claimant's association or affiliation with a gang can be considered in the approval, denial, or reduction of their victim compensation award.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	As no specific mention of gang affiliation or association is included in <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.1(d)</a> to be considered as contributory conduct, Illinois receives 1 point for this category.
<b>Contributory conduct: Consideration of illicit drug or alcohol involvement or use</b>	<p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute or regulations, involvement with or use of illicit drugs is not mentioned as a potential factor in the approval, denial, or reduction of victim compensation. States which do not include provisions to deny or reduce victim compensation based on contributory conduct also receive <b>1 point</b> for this category.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> for this category if, in statute or regulations, a victim or claimant's involvement with or use of illicit drugs can be considered in the approval, denial, or reduction of their victim compensation award.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	As no specific mention of drug/alcohol use is included in <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.1(d)</a> to be considered as contributory conduct, Illinois receives 1 point for this category.

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Conviction status or history</b>	<p>Having a conviction history does not prevent someone from becoming a victim of violence, nor does it make someone less deserving of support. Conviction histories should not be used to withhold critical support from a victim of violence.</p> <p>States receive the maximum <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, there is either: 1) no explicit language that bars a victim or claimant from applying for or receiving a victim compensation award; or 2) an explicit inclusion that claimants cannot be denied compensation or have their compensation reduced based on the applicant's or victim's arrest or conviction history (pre- or post-victimization, probation or parole status, or due to outstanding fines and fees).</p> <p>States receive <b>0.5 points</b> if, in statute, claimants can be denied compensation based on the victim's arrest or conviction history, but the state also codifies specific waivers to this rule under mitigating circumstances, including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, a claimant can be denied compensation or have their compensation reduced based on the applicant's or victim's arrest or conviction history and the state does not codify exceptions to this rule.</p>	<b>2/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2.5</a> states, "A victim's criminal history or felony status shall not prevent compensation to that victim or the victim's family." As Illinois explicitly makes clear in statute that persons with a history of arrests or convictions may still receive an award, Illinois receives 2 points for this category.</p>
<b>Incarceration status or history</b>	<p>Denying incarcerated people compensation further exacerbates cycles of trauma and disenfranchisement, which victim compensation programs are intended to interrupt. Incarcerated people should be permitted to apply for and receive victim compensation.</p> <p>State receives the maximum <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, there is either: 1) no explicit language that a victim or claimant currently incarcerated is barred from applying for or receiving a victim compensation award; or 2) there is a specific inclusion that a claimant cannot be denied compensation based on their incarceration status or if the harm on which the claim is based occurred while the victim was incarcerated.</p> <p>States receive <b>0.5 points</b> if, in statute, the state codifies specific waivers to this rule under mitigating circumstances, including but not limited to being a victim of sexual assault or human trafficking and being a minor (under the age of 18) at the time of victimization.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> for this category if, in statute or regulations, a claimant can be denied or receive reduced victim compensation based on being incarcerated or if the harm on which the claim is based occurred while the victim was incarcerated.</p>	<b>0/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2.5</a> states, "No compensation may be granted to an applicant under this Act while the applicant is held in a correctional institution. An applicant who is held in a correctional institution may apply for assistance under this Act at any time, but no award of compensation may be considered until the applicant meets the requirements of this Section." Illinois therefore receives 0 points for this category.</p>

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Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Eligibility for survivors of victims: Relationship definition</b>	<p>Many victim compensation programs limit who can access financial relief based on their relationship to a victim or a survivor. It is important that victim compensation programs recognize the impact of violence on witnesses and loved ones and that the state broadly defines who is considered a victim's loved one.</p> <p>States receive the maximum <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, applicants with a relationship to the victim beyond shared household, legal status, or by blood are eligible for victim compensation.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, household members—regardless of blood or legal relationship—are eligible for victim compensation, but the state does not consider relationships beyond household members.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, the state only considers relationships defined by blood or legal status.</p>	<b>2/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(a)(4)</a> states, under the definition of applicant, “A person who, at the time the crime occurred, resided in the same dwelling as the victim” is eligible to apply for a compensation award for certain covered expenses. Furthermore, 740 ILCS 45/2(d)(5.2) includes, under the definition of victim, “any person who was in a dating relationship with a person killed in this State as a result of a crime of violence, solely for the purpose of compensating for pecuniary loss incurred for psychological treatment of a mental or emotional condition caused or aggravated by the crime.” As Illinois statute considers relationships beyond shared household, legal status, or by blood, Illinois receives 2 points for this category.</p>
<b>Eligibility for survivors of victims: Witnesses</b>	<p>Many victim compensation programs limit who can access financial relief based on their relationship to a victim or a survivor. It is important that victim compensation programs recognize the impact of violence on witnesses and loved ones and that the state broadly defines who is considered a victim's loved one.</p> <p>States receive the maximum <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, the state stipulates that all witnesses to harm are eligible to receive victim compensation.</p> <p>States receive <b>0.5 points</b> if, in statute, the state only makes those who were under the age of 18 when they witnessed harm eligible to receive victim compensation.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, the state does not make witnesses to harm eligible to apply for victim compensation.</p>	<b>0/1</b>	<p>By the definition of “victim” under <a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(d)(5)</a>, Illinois includes “a person who personally witnessed a violent crime, [and] a person who will be called as a witness by the prosecution to establish a necessary nexus between the offender and the violent crime.” Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.</p>
<b>Eligibility for survivors of victims: Willing or obligated to pay</b>	<p>It is important that victim compensation programs recognize and explicitly include individuals who step up in the immediate aftermath of violence to fill financial gaps for victims and survivors.</p> <p>States receive the maximum <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, the state codifies that a person who willingly paid for or was obligated to pay for expenses related to a victim's harm is eligible for compensation.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if, in statute, the state does not codify that a person who willingly paid for or was obligated to pay for expenses related to a victim's harm is eligible for compensation.</p>	<b>1/1</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/2(a)(5)</a> defines an applicant as “a person who assumes a legal obligation or voluntarily pays for a victim's medical or funeral or burial expenses.” Illinois therefore receives 1 point for this category.</p>

## Experience with the process

States are evaluated based on the availability and amount of emergency awards and whether perspectives of individuals directly affected by violence are consulted or included in the administration of victim compensation awards.

**Weighted score: 3/6**

**Multiplier: 1.5**

**Raw score: 2/4**

Category	Points Awarded For	Evaluation	Explanation
<b>Emergency awards</b>	<p>Most states use a reimbursement model to distribute victim compensation. Without immediate and up-front financial support from states, survivors risk experiencing undue financial hardship, which can compound the trauma of becoming a survivor. States should make emergency awards available to help alleviate these burdens.</p> <p>States receive a maximum <b>2 points</b> if, in statute, the state codifies a process to determine which victim compensation applicants can receive an emergency, tentative, or expedited award to alleviate financial hardship, and the established limit for such an emergency award is equal to or above \$3,750, after adjusting for the cost of living.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute, the state codifies an emergency award process, but the established limit for such an award is below \$3,750, after adjusting for the cost of living.</p> <p>States receive <b>0 points</b> if there is no codified process in statute for victim compensation applicants to receive an emergency award.</p>	<b>2/2</b>	<p><a href="#">740 ILCS 45/10.2</a> states, "If it appears, prior to taking action on an application, that the claim is one for which compensation is probable, and undue hardship will result to the applicant if immediate payment is not made, the Attorney General may recommend, and the Court may make an emergency award of compensation to the applicant." Furthermore, Illinois statute does not establish any limit on how much an emergency award can be made for. Illinois therefore receives 2 points for this category.</p>
<b>Inclusion of victim, provider, and/or advocate perspectives</b>	<p>To meet survivors where they are, it is essential that victim compensation programs are trauma informed, extend compassion, and listen and learn from survivors' experiences. States can do so by including survivors in victim compensation program decisionmaking processes.</p> <p>States receive the maximum of <b>2 points</b> if, in statute or regulations, the state requires at least one survivor to be included in the application review process or in advisory capacity to the review board.</p> <p>States receive <b>1 point</b> if, in statute or regulations, the state requires at least one person with direct experience supporting survivors be included in the application review process or in an advisory capacity.</p> <p>States without this requirement receive <b>0 points</b>.</p>	<b>0/2</b>	<p>Claims made to Illinois' victim compensation program are reviewed by the <a href="#">Court of Claims</a>, which does not include any persons with direct experience as a victim or who work on behalf of victims. Illinois therefore receives 0 points for this category.</p>