
**WORKING FOR
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
IN ILLINOIS**

Illinois
Criminal Justice
Information Authority



Biennial Report
For the Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

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**TO THE GOVERNOR
AND THE HONORABLE MEMBERS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:**

WHILE THE 1970S were a decade of experimentation in criminal justice, the 1980s have brought renewed emphases on a more traditional approach: providing justice that is certain, swift, and appropriate for both criminal offenders and the innocent people they victimize. With a new decade only months away, it is a good time to review how well our criminal justice system is doing in meeting those three goals—and what is being done to promote an even more efficient justice system in the years ahead.

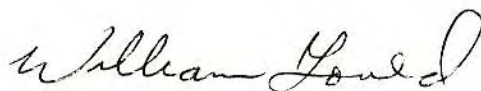
In terms of enhancing the *certainty* of justice in Illinois—that is, increasing the probability that offenders are identified and apprehended—the state's record is good. As the Authority's recent *Trends and Issues 89* report points out, arrests in Illinois are up, especially arrests of those offenders who traffic in and abuse illegal drugs. In the last few years, the people of Illinois have been unequivocal in their demands that criminal justice do more about drugs and crime, and our law enforcement agencies have responded aggressively.

As for the other two parts of the equation, however, our record is, at best, mixed. Criminal cases continue to be mired in our courts as resources for prosecution, public defense, and the judiciary fail to keep pace with expanding workloads. And our attempts to punish offenders with appropriate severity are tempered by the fact that seriously crowded correctional facilities can accept only so many new offenders. Clearly, the wrong message is sent when a defendant awaiting trial for a serious crime is released from jail simply to make room for someone else. We cannot achieve a system of swift and appropriate justice, for offenders and victims alike, until these major hurdles are overcome.

This report documents how the Authority is helping the state's criminal justice system move closer to creating a system of certain, swift, and appropriate justice in Illinois. In those specific areas where resources are not meeting public expectations or increased workloads, the Authority has sought to improve productivity through the application of information technology, research, and other programs. For the system as a whole, the Authority has also worked to improve productivity by serving as a forum for systemic planning and coordination among agencies.

In the years ahead, improved productivity and greater coordination will become even more important, as the public's expectations continue to grow and as criminal justice faces the very real problem of attracting qualified people to an increasingly complex field. Among the biggest challenges for criminal justice in the next decade and beyond will be to use information technology more wisely and to research, plan, and coordinate efforts more thoroughly. Helping the system meet these formidable challenges remains the Authority's long-range mission.

Sincerely yours,



William Gould
Chairman



J. David Coldren
Executive Director

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THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION Authority is an agency of state government created in 1983 to improve the administration of criminal justice in Illinois through the effective use of information and information technology. The Authority works to enhance the information tools and management resources of individual criminal justice agencies. In addition, the agency serves as a statewide forum for criminal justice planning and for solving problems that span different parts of the justice system.

The specific powers and duties of the Authority are spelled out in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 210-1 et seq.). They include the following:

- Developing information systems for the improvement and coordination of law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections
- Monitoring the operation of existing criminal justice information systems in order to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens
- Serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice
- Undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice
- Establishing general policies concerning criminal justice information and advising the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies
- Acting as the sole administrative appeal body in Illinois to conduct hearings and make final determinations concerning citizens' challenges to the completeness and accuracy of their criminal history records
- Serving as the sole, official criminal justice body in the state to audit the state central repositories for criminal history records
- Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for using criminal justice funds awarded to Illinois by the federal government

The Authority is organized into two units: (1) a 15-member board representing different parts of the criminal justice system and the private sector; and (2) a professional staff trained in criminal justice administration, information technology, research and analysis, and agency management. In addition, the Authority occasionally organizes advisory committees or work groups, consisting of Authority members, staff, and other criminal justice officials, to address specific problems or needs.

By statute, the Authority's membership includes the following people (see *pages 3-5 for biographies of each member*):

- Two local police chiefs—the Chicago police superintendent and another chief who is appointed by the Governor
- Two state's attorneys—the Cook County state's attorney and a chief prosecutor from another county who is appointed by the Governor
- Two sheriffs—the Cook County sheriff and a sheriff from another county who is appointed by the Governor
- Four state officials—the attorney general (or a designee), the directors of the Illinois departments of Corrections and State Police, and the director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor
- Five members of the public who are appointed by the Governor

The Governor also designates a chairman from among the agency's 15 members. Authority members are not paid, but are reimbursed for expenses related to their official duties with the agency.

The Authority meets in open public hearings at least four times a year, usually in the agency's office in downtown Chicago. Members also serve on five standing committees that help direct and review much of the agency's work:

THE APPEALS COMMITTEE decides administrative appeals by citizens challenging the accuracy and completeness of their state

AUTHORITY STAFF ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- Administers the Authority's various programs.
- Determines priorities and allocates resources.
- Maintains liaison with the Governor, the General Assembly, Authority members, and state and national criminal justice officials and organizations.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

- Responsible for the general operations of the agency, including procurement of office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, inventory management, printing, and meeting and travel arrangements.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

- Oversees the federal assistance programs the Authority administers, including the Justice Assistance Act, the Victims of Crime Act, the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

- Provides legal services to the Authority, particularly in areas such as the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, access to criminal justice information, privacy and security concerns, and interagency funding agreements.
- Helps to direct the Authority's legislative program.
- General counsel serves as secretary to the Authority.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL AND BUDGET

- Formulates the Authority's annual budget.
- Administers all of the agency's financial transactions.
- Administers personnel policies, employee benefits, and equal employment opportunity matters.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

- Oversees the editing, design, and production of research reports, technical manuals, newsletters, and other documents published by the Authority.
- Manages media relations for the agency.

POLICE SYSTEMS UNIT

- Develops and administers the Authority's information systems for law enforcement, including PIMS and ALERTS.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

- Under the deputy director, manages the Authority's research and information technology programs and its prosecution and correctional systems.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS UNIT

- Information Resource Center. Serves as a clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics and research.
- Management Operations and Audits Center. Monitors the quality of criminal justice data and responds to agencies' management and information needs.
- Statistical Analysis Center. Develops statistical methodologies and provides statistical advice and interpretation to support criminal justice decision making.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT

- Systems Development Center. Develops the software for the Authority's prosecution and correctional systems.
- Quality Assurance Center. Creates design standards and oversees testing of the Authority's information systems.
- Systems Operations Center. Maintains the Authority's computer facility.
- Telecommunications Center. Maintains communications links with local agencies and criminal justice data systems.
- Microcomputer Center. Tests, evaluates, and supports microcomputer applications in criminal justice.

RAPID AUTOMATED PROSECUTION SYSTEM UNIT

Administers RAPS, a computerized information system for prosecutorial offices.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM UNIT

Administers CIMIS, a computerized information system for county correctional facilities.

criminal history records.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE approves the Authority's annual budget, monitors the agency's fiscal activities, and is responsible for approving awards made under the federal assistance programs the Authority administers.

THE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE develops the Authority's legislative agenda, makes recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly on proposed criminal justice legislation and rules, and promulgates regulations affecting criminal justice information policies.

THE OPERATIONS AND AUDITS COMMITTEE monitors the operations of the Authority's information systems and oversees the agency's data quality audits of criminal history record repositories.

THE RESEARCH AND POLICY COMMITTEE reviews the Authority's research program and develops recommendations regarding criminal justice information policies and practices.

While the members help develop priorities for the Authority and monitor its progress, the day-to-day work of the agency is largely carried out by the Authority's staff. Leading the staff is the agency's executive director, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate. The executive director is responsible for the administration of the Authority.

At the end of the fiscal year 1989, the Authority had an approved staffing level

of 90 employees from all funding sources. These people work in the various offices, units, and centers that make up the Authority's staff organization (*see page 2 for more information on the organization of the Authority's staff*).

The Authority's staff includes people from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines. To help maintain this staff diversity during fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Authority continued to aggressively pursue equal employment opportunities. For the fourth and fifth consecutive years, the Illinois Department of Human Rights approved the Authority's EEO plans, and the Authority worked closely with the department to receive up-to-date training on affirmative action and to inform qualified minority candidates of positions within the agency. At the end of fiscal 1989, the Authority had met or exceeded EEO goals in two of the four employee categories and had significantly surpassed its goal for the number of women on staff (a total of 53 percent at the end of the fiscal year).

Over the last two years, the Authority also worked to make employment opportunities available to people with physical disabilities. In May 1989, the state's Inter-agency Committee on Handicapped Employees honored the Authority for appointing the largest percentage of disabled employees among agencies of its size. Approximately 10 percent of the Authority's employees at the end of fiscal 1989 qualified for disability status.

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

Here are biographical sketches of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's 15 members, and its executive director, at the end of fiscal year 1989:

WILLIAM GOULD, chairman of the Authority since it began operations in 1983, has been active in criminal justice planning and coordination efforts in Illinois for more than a dozen years. He is a former member of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and the former chairman of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Council, both predecessor agencies of the Authority. Chairman Gould is president of Multiprint Company

Inc., a printing brokerage firm in Chicago.

KENNETH BOYLE has been director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (formerly the State's Attorneys Appellate Services Commission) since 1980. A former state's attorney of Macoupin County, Director Boyle served for six years in the Illinois House of Representatives, where he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Director Boyle is chairman of the Authority's Budget Committee.

JANE BUCKWALTER is the associate chancellor for public affairs at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Her career at UIC

dates back to 1978, and has included the positions of vice chancellor for urban and governmental affairs and assistant chancellor for public affairs. Before that, Ms. Buckwalter spent nearly 10 years with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, where she was responsible for criminal justice grants, planning, education, and training.

FRED FOREMAN was elected Lake County state's attorney in 1980 and was re-elected in 1984 and 1988. He served previously as an assistant public defender and then an assistant state's attorney in Lake County. A past president of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association, State's Attorney Foreman was president of the National District Attorneys Association during 1988-1989.

NEIL HARTIGAN has been Illinois attorney general since 1983, following careers in both government and business. After working for 12 years for the city of Chicago, Attorney General Hartigan was elected lieutenant governor in 1972. In 1977, he entered private business, but returned to public service five years later as the state's attorney general. (*Attorney General Hartigan has designated First Assistant Attorney General Michael Ficaro as his representative on the Authority.*)

DONALD HUBERT is an attorney in private practice in Chicago who specializes in criminal law and government administration. He is a former member of the Criminal Justice Information Council and a former assistant Illinois attorney general. Mr. Hubert is chairman of the Authority's Appeals Committee.

MICHAEL LANE was appointed director of the Illinois Department of Corrections in 1981 following a diverse career with the department. He served as a parole counselor, district supervisor, and head of adult parole in central Illinois. In 1977, he became warden of the Menard Correctional Center and later served as assistant director of IDOC's adult program.

JEREMY MARGOLIS has been director of the Illinois State Police since 1987. Previously, he served for two years as Illinois' first inspector general and, before that, for 11 years as an assistant U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

LEROY MARTIN was named superintendent of the Chicago Police Department in 1987. A 34-year veteran of the department, he served previously as commander of the narcotics and organized crime division, director of public and internal information, and commander of detectives. Most recently, Superintendent Martin was deputy chief of patrol in charge of four Chicago police districts.

ROBERT NALL is serving his fourth term as sheriff of Adams County, a post to which he was first elected in 1974. From 1971 to 1974, he was a deputy sheriff in Adams County.

JAMES O'GRADY has been sheriff of Cook County since 1986. Prior to that, he served for 26 years in the Chicago Police Department, becoming chief of detectives in 1975 and superintendent in 1978. Sheriff O'Grady also worked in the Internal Affairs and Court Services divisions of the Cook County Sheriff's Department.

CECIL PARTEE was named Cook County state's attorney in April 1989. Most recently the city treasurer of Chicago, State's Attorney Partee was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from 1957 to 1967 and a state senator from 1967 to 1977, serving as president of the Senate for two years.

ROGER RICHARDS has been chief of police in Fairview Heights since 1978. Having started as a patrolman in 1971, Chief Richards was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977. He is a past-president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. Chief Richards is chairman of the Authority's Legislation and Regulations Committee.

JAMES SPROWL is an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Fitch Even Tabin & Flannery. Best known for his work on computers and the law, Mr. Sprowl has taught at the Chicago-Kent College of Law and is a former vice-chairman of the Criminal Justice Information Council. He is currently vice-chairman of the Authority and chairman of its Research and Policy Committee.

DAN WEBB is a partner with the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn. He is the former U.S. attorney for the northern district of

Illinois and former director of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (now the Illinois State Police). Mr. Webb is chairman of the Authority's Operations and Audits Committee.

J. DAVID COLDREN has been executive director of the Authority since 1983. He was previously an administrative assistant to Illinois' first corrections director, Peter Bensinger, and a special assistant to former Governor Richard Ogilvie. In 1973, Mr. Coldren joined the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, where he founded the Criminal Justice Information Systems Division and served as deputy director. He is immediate past-president of the National Criminal Justice Association.

In addition, the following four people served on the Authority during a portion of

the two-year period from fiscal year 1988 to fiscal 1989:

RICHARD M. DALEY served as Cook County state's attorney, and therefore as a member of the Authority, until his election as mayor of Chicago in April 1989.

ROBERT SCHUFF, former first assistant Illinois attorney general, served as Attorney General Hartigan's designee on the Authority until entering private law practice in the summer of 1988.

FRED RICE was superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, and a member of the Authority, until his retirement in November 1987.

CAROLYN KRAUSE, the mayor of Mt. Prospect, was one of the Authority's five members appointed from the general public until she resigned from the agency in July 1987.

SERVICES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

WHEN IT COMES TO POLICE SERVICES—and especially when those services involve fighting drugs and drug-related crime—the public's expectations have probably never been higher. Fifty-five percent of Americans responding to a May 1989 Gallup poll said their local police are doing their best to combat drugs. But an even higher percentage, 61 percent, wanted law enforcement to do more—and were willing to pay additional taxes for a larger police force.

ALERTS: A NEW ERA FOR POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

In April 1989, the Authority turned on the switch of its newest computerized information system, the Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System—and ushered in a new era for police communications in Chicago's suburbs.

With ALERTS, police officers in the Chicago area are using small computer terminals located in their squad cars to retrieve information about everything from stolen vehicles to wanted and missing persons to criminal history information about suspects. And they're getting this and other information more quickly and easily than they could with conventional police communications—and without using up valuable radio traffic that may be needed for emergencies.

Using conventional methods, a patrol officer wanting, for example, to get background information about a car he or she has pulled over has to radio headquarters with the license plate number, and wait for the dispatcher (who may be juggling similar requests from other officers while dispatching officers to crime scenes) to run the computer checks and radio back the information. With ALERTS, the officer can type the license plate number into the mobile data terminal; search the same national, state, and regional databases; and get back information—for example, that the vehicle is

During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority worked to help Illinois' nearly 800 municipal police departments, 102 sheriffs' offices, and dozens of other state, regional, and local law enforcement agencies meet these public expectations. Through new and enhanced information systems, additional resources for drug enforcement, and specialized technical support and training, the Authority sought to help law enforcement do more within their budgetary constraints.

stolen or wanted in connection with a crime—directly on the in-car terminal. All of this is done within a matter of seconds, and without interrupting the dispatcher from doing his or her main job of dispatching officers to emergencies and crime scenes.

ALERTS also helps to reduce radio traffic by allowing patrol officers to send text messages to one another and to their headquarters. And the system dramatically improves the safety of officers by permitting them, at the press of a single button on their ALERTS terminal, to notify other officers and their headquarters of an emergency requiring immediate assistance.

The mobile data technology used in ALERTS is not new: the Chicago Police Department, for example, has used it for several years. But the cost of setting up and maintaining the necessary communications equipment and computer hardware and software has made such systems financially prohibitive for all but the largest agencies. With ALERTS, the Authority has overcome these cost hurdles by following the same basic principle used in developing all of its information systems: reduce costs by centralizing development and spreading maintenance and operational expenses among user agencies.

The Authority established the

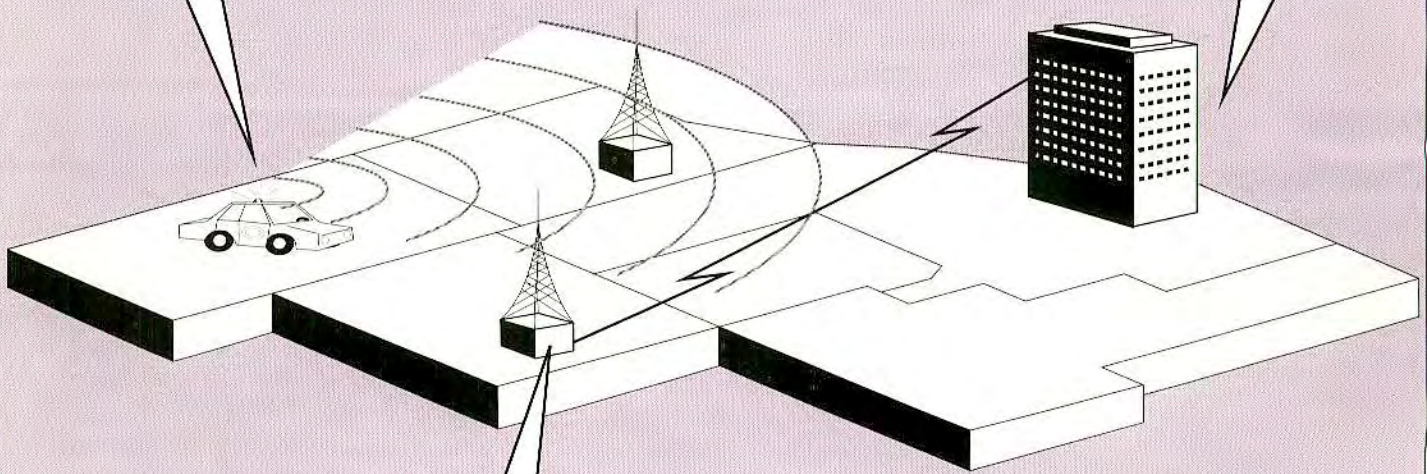
AREA-WIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO TERMINAL SYSTEM

1 MOBILE IN-CAR TERMINAL

- Mobile in-car terminal consists of a small screen, keyboard, and data radio.
- Messages typed into the ALERTS terminal are transmitted over FM radio airwaves to base stations in the surrounding area.
- An emergency warning signal can be transmitted by pressing a single key.
- ALERTS permits confidential car-to-car and car-to-station communication.

3 AUTHORITY'S RADIO NETWORK COMPUTER

- The network control processor first selects the strongest signal received from the base stations.
- After processing the data, the Authority's mini-computers forward the request for information to the state police, FBI, secretary of state, PIMS, or other local system.
- In seconds, the response will be transmitted back to the mobile terminal through the same communications channels.



2 BASE STATIONS

- Base stations are located in facilities equipped with 150- to 200-foot-high antennas that pick up the radio signal from the mobile terminal.
- A cable transmits the signal from the antenna to the base station, where it is converted to a digital signal.
- A modem inside the base station transmits the data signal via land phone lines to a radio network computer at the Authority's Chicago headquarters.

ALERTS USERS*

Berkeley Police Department
 Des Plaines Police Department
 East Hazel Crest Police Department
 Glencoe Department of Public Safety
 Glendale Heights Police Department
 Glenview Police Department
 Hillside Police Department
 Hinsdale Police Department
 Illinois State Police, Marine Patrol
 Lincolnshire Police Department
 Niles Police Department

Norfolk & Western Police Department
 Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan
 Enforcement Group (NEMEG)
 Park Ridge Police Department
 Richmond Police Department
 Riverdale Police Department
 Riverside Police Department
 South Holland Police Department
 Streamwood Police Department
 Vernon Hills Police Department
 Wheeling Police Department
 Wilmette Police Department

*As of June 30, 1989

PIMS: CONTINUED GROWTH IN SIZE AND VERSATILITY

ALERTS network of base stations, radio antennae, central computer hardware, and other equipment using more than \$518,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act (JAA) funds and an equal amount of matching local resources. The Authority developed the ALERTS software and maintains the central computer at its Chicago office. User agencies purchase their own mobile data terminals and pay a small monthly fee to the Authority to cover maintenance costs.

At the end of fiscal 1989, 22 agencies in Cook, DuPage, Lake, and McHenry counties either were using ALERTS or were in the process of installing the system. Most users reported making arrests using infor-

mation gained through ALERTS within hours of installing the system. Some of these arrests probably would not have been made without the system. For instance, an officer with the Hillside Police Department, the first agency to install ALERTS, received a departmental commendation for recovering a stolen vehicle after running a license plate check on a car stopped at a red light.

Nine of the 22 ALERTS users also use the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS). These agencies have the added benefit of using ALERTS to retrieve PIMS records from their own department and from other PIMS agencies.

Now in its eighth year, the Authority's Police Information Management System continued to grow in size and versatility during fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

Twelve law enforcement agencies joined the PIMS network in the last two years, bringing to 48 the total number of PIMS users at the end of fiscal 1989. These agencies provide traditional law enforcement services to more than 1.6 million people in eight Illinois counties, as well as specialized drug enforcement, investigative, and commuter protection services to thousands more throughout the Chicago area. The 12 newest PIMS agencies include seven municipal police departments, in Algonquin, Bartlett, Elmwood Park, Galesburg, Homewood, Lincolnwood, Prospect Heights, and Wheaton; three sheriffs' police departments, in Cook, Knox, and McHenry counties; and the Metra (Metropolitan Rail) Police Department, which provides police services for Chicago-area commuter train lines.

With 500 sworn police officers covering nearly 200 square miles, the Cook County Sheriff's Department is one of the largest PIMS users to date. At the end of fiscal 1989, the department was in the process of installing more than 30 PIMS terminals to help prevent backlogs in entering and retrieving the large volume of data generated by the sheriff's police. Cook

County's \$345,000 system was paid for with equal amounts of federal Justice Assistance Act funds and matching county resources.

The Authority in 1988 installed PIMS at the Galesburg Police and Knox County Sheriff's departments. These two form the second group of law enforcement agencies outside the Chicago area to install PIMS on their own computer. (During fiscal 1987, PIMS was installed on a computer in the Rockford Police Department, which shares the system with the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department and the village of Machesney Park.) The Knox County system was supported through \$105,000 in federal JAA money and an equal amount of matching local resources.

The Authority has also added several new features to PIMS in the last two years:

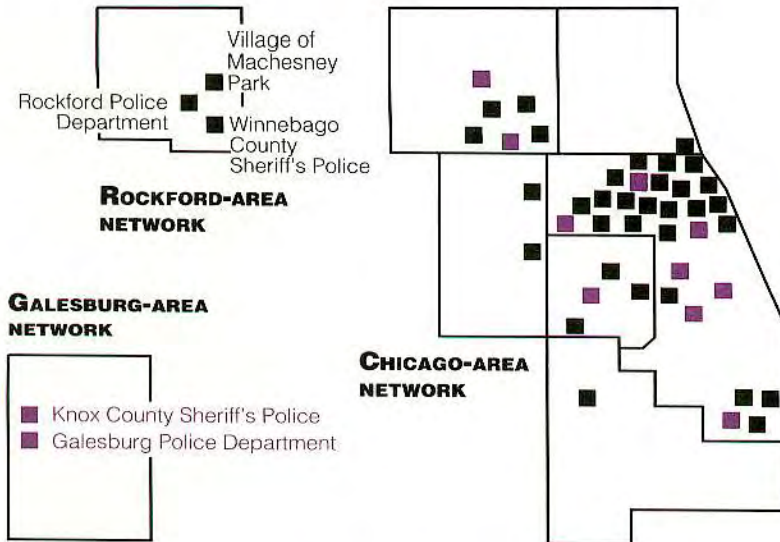
■ A new crime analysis module allows departments to collect detailed and specific information—particularly information about offenders' *modus operandi* (or M.O.)—on crimes such as robberies, sex offenses, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts. Departments can retrieve this information—either from their own records or from other those of other PIMS agencies—based on specific incident or offender characteristics. Officers can also ask the system to pick out from the PIMS database a select number of incidents that most closely match a particu-

POLICE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CHICAGO-AREA NETWORK

Algonquin Police Department
 Arlington Heights Police Department
 Bartlett Police Department ✓
 Buffalo Grove Police Department
 Calumet City Police Department
 Cook County Sheriff's Police
 Crystal Lake Police Department
 Des Plaines Police Department
 Dolton Police Department
 Elgin Police Department
 Elk Grove Village Police Department ?

Elmwood Park Police Department
 Evanston Police Department
 Fox River Grove Police Department
 Glencoe Department of Public Safety
 Glendale Heights Police Department ✓
 Glenview Police Department
 Harvey Police Department
 Highland Park Police Department
 Hoffman Estates Police Department
 Homewood Police Department
 Huntley Police Department
 Illinois State Police, Division of Criminal Investigation ✓
 Joliet Police Department
 Lincolnwood Police Department
 Metra (Metropolitan Rail) Police
 McHenry County Sheriff's Police
 Morton Grove Police Department
 Mt. Prospect Police Department
 Naperville Police Department ✓
 Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Enforcement Group (NEMEG)
 Oakwood Hills Police Department
 Palatine Police Department
 Park Ridge Police Department
 Prospect Heights Police Department
 Rolling Meadows Police Department
 Schaumburg Police Department
 St. Charles Police Department
 Streamwood Police Department
 Wheaton Police Department ✓
 Wheeling Police Department
 Wilmette Police Department
 Winnetka Police Department



PIMS sites added during fiscal years 1988 and 1989 are indicated by color

lar crime they are investigating. Another feature allows agencies to publish bulletins alerting other PIMS departments of incidents or crime patterns that might interest them.

■ The Authority continued to enhance the crime-mapping capabilities of PIMS. Local agencies can now generate maps more quickly and easily on microcomputers and laser printers located in their headquarters, instead of having to produce them on the Authority's computer. In addition, PIMS mapping technology has been integrated with the system's search programs, which allow users to query the PIMS database and retrieve information based on different values (or ranges of values), such as the type of offense, the day it occurred, and the like. Data

from these searches can be downloaded from the PIMS database to an agency's microcomputer and drawn as a map for use in investigations, departmental planning, and presentations to community groups and government bodies. At the end of fiscal 1989, 10 PIMS agencies were using the mapping technology.

■ PIMS can now be linked with computer-aided dispatch (or CAD) systems. This interface automatically transfers the initial CAD incident record to PIMS, thus eliminating the need to enter twice the data on an initial call for service. The three agencies on the Rockford network, as well as the Evanston Police Department, are using this interface.

PROMOTING COOPERATIVE DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Public concern over drug abuse in Illinois has prompted dramatic increases in law enforcement activity against drug offenders. Between 1980 and 1987, the number of adults arrested for drug crimes in Illinois rose almost 40 percent. According to projections contained in the Authority's *Trends and Issues 89* report, these arrests could increase another 80 percent by the year 2000.

To help law enforcement continue to meet the public's demands for tough actions against the most serious drug offenders, the Authority devoted considerable attention during fiscal 1988 and 1989 to developing a statewide drug enforcement strategy and to improving the drug-fighting capabilities of criminal justice in Illinois.

One key element of this strategy has been to strengthen cooperative drug enforcement efforts throughout the state. Over the last two years, the Authority has

awarded nearly \$1.5 million in State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act (SLLEAA) funds to 18 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement agencies in Illinois. These 9 metropolitan enforcement groups (MEGs) and nine drug enforcement task forces have matched the federal money with more than \$500,000 in local resources. The extra \$2 million has been used primarily in two ways: (1) to add personnel—nearly three dozen sworn agents and several clerical personnel are being supported under the Authority's program; and (2) to purchase badly needed equipment, including undercover automobiles and surveillance and communications devices. Some units have also obtained specialized training with the funds.

Of the 18 drug units that have received funding through the Authority, 15 were in existence before the federal awards. Three, however, were created with the help of the Authority:

- The Blackhawk Area Task Force, which covers Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside counties

- The North Central Narcotics Task Force, which covers Kane and McHenry counties

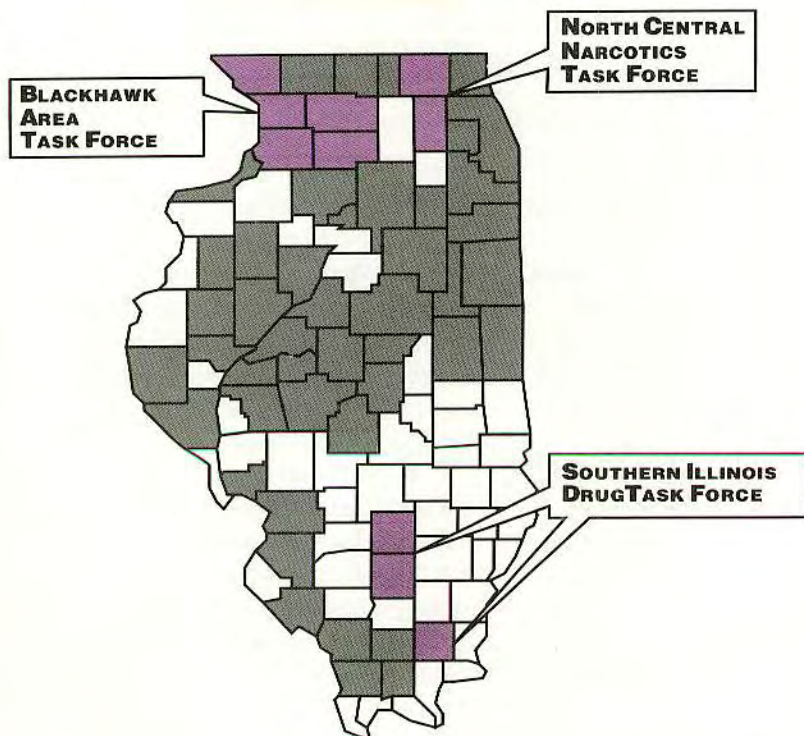
- The Southern Illinois Drug Task Force, which covers Jefferson, Marion, and Saline counties

Each of these new task forces reported significant arrests within months of being formed. The Blackhawk Area Task Force, for example, conducted one of the largest roundups of suspected drug dealers in state history in May 1988, arresting more than 90 people in one day. And in October 1988, the Southern Illinois Drug Task Force obtained indictments against 32 suspected drug traffickers, most of them involved in delivering controlled substances.

With the addition of the 10 counties covered by the three new task forces, 55 of Illinois' 102 counties were served by either a MEG or a drug enforcement task force at the end of fiscal 1989. In the coming years, the Authority has earmarked additional federal drug enforcement funds to allow the MEGs and task forces to expand the geographic areas they serve and to attack special drug problems.

ILLINOIS' MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNITS

With the help of federal funds awarded by the Authority, three new drug enforcement task forces have been created in Illinois.



"IN ORDER TO PROCESS DRUG CASES IN AN ACCURATE AND TIMELY MANNER, IT IS NECESSARY TO EMPLOY THE LATEST IN ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENTATION. THIS EQUIPMENT IS VERY COSTLY, AND IT IS OFTEN ONLY ACCESSIBLE TO CRIME LABORATORIES THROUGH AWARDS FROM ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE AUTHORITY."

— ANDREW PRINCIPE, DIRECTOR
NORTHERN ILLINOIS POLICE CRIME LABORATORY

CRIME LABORATORY IMPROVEMENTS

To a large extent, the Authority's drug enforcement strategy is focusing on multi-jurisdictional efforts, because these have been shown to be the most effective in combatting large-scale drug traffickers. But recognizing that individual law enforcement agencies play an essential role in disrupting street-level drug traffic, the Authority has used federal funds to enhance the drug-fighting resources available to them as well.

In the last two years, the Authority has pumped more than \$2 million in federal funds into the various crime laboratories that local agencies throughout the state use to test evidence in drug cases:

■ The Illinois State Police (ISP), whose seven crime labs serve the majority of law enforcement agencies in the state, was awarded nearly \$800,000 in federal funds during fiscal 1989 to continue a crime lab upgrade program begun in June 1987 with a \$1.1 million federal award from the Authority. Under the program, 12 new forensic scientists specializing in drug chemistry have been hired, trained, and placed in crime labs throughout the state, along with new support personnel to process test results back to local agencies. Sophisticated new equipment—including devices capable of detecting small amounts of drugs in a sample and of differentiating closely related chemical compounds—has been installed, and a microcomputer network for logging and tracking exhibits has been set up.

■ At the Chicago Police Department, a \$1 million federal award is being used for similar upgrades: 12 more chemists devoted to drug cases, new analytical equipment, and better recordkeeping systems.

■ A federal award of \$150,000 allowed the Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory in Highland Park to install both new analytical equipment and an enhanced computer system for managing workloads and preparing reports. One unique feature of the lab's information system is that it permits the more than three dozen law enforcement agencies that use the lab, as well as the state's attorneys' offices in the counties where those agencies are located, to dial into the system and retrieve up-to-date status information and lab results.

■ The DuPage County Sheriff's Department crime lab received \$60,000 in federal funds to acquire state-of-the-art equipment needed for analysis of the growing amounts of controlled substances being seized in that county.

Each of these labs appears to have increased its output as a result of the additional personnel and equipment. At the State Police crime labs, the average number of lab reports issued each month increased to 1,116 during fiscal 1989 from 899 during the previous year, and all but a few reports are now issued within three days of when the lab results are complete. At the Chicago Police Department lab, the number of reports issued increased by more than one-third in the one month in which the majority of new personnel were brought on board—and has remained at approximately that level of 3,500 reports a month ever since. Similar increases have been found at the other two labs as well.

But even with the increases in resources and productivity, the state's crime labs continue to be swamped with an influx of new cases (local agencies submitted an average of 1,172 cases a month to State Police labs during fiscal 1989, compared with 1,096 a month during fiscal 1988). And more and more of the requests are requiring complicated analyses to determine precise weights and substance types. To help the labs try to keep up, the Authority has earmarked more than \$533,000 in federal funds under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to continue state and local upgrade programs.

NEW APPROACHES TO CRIME ANALYSIS

Computer programs that can distinguish areas of high crime according to set boundaries, such as wards, police beats, blocks, or census tracts, have been available for years. But identifying these crime "hot spots" independent of official boundaries has been more difficult. In the last two years, the Authority tackled this problem as part of its development of the computerized Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) package.

CRIME "HOT SPOT" ANALYSIS

Ellipses define the areas of densest crime activity—the hot spots—in a community.



A major part of this effort involved finding the best way to describe a hot spot. One solution Authority researchers incorporated into STAC was an ellipse, which can be anything from a perfect circle to a straight line, depending on the shape of the area with the highest crime activity. An ellipse's dimensions are flexible, which means it can also show the directionality of crime—for example, that it is clustered along a particular street.

The ellipse hot spot is the latest development of STAC, a set of computer programs designed to help law enforcement agencies pinpoint clusters of related crimes, both geographically and with respect to time. This type of information, especially when displayed graphically, can help police target tactical and patrol resources and plan prevention activities.

STAC was developed under a grant from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). During fiscal 1989, the Authority completed the STAC programs and documentation, and submitted them to BJS. In addition, the Authority has entered into an agreement with the Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) to help distribute the STAC package to interested law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois and the United States. By the end of the fiscal year, 30 agencies had received copies of STAC, including the Chicago Police Department's Gang Crimes Section and the Neighborhood Relations Division's 22nd district.

“DuPAGE COUNTY IS ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING COUNTIES IN THE STATE, SO IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE 30-PLUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS HERE TO POSITIVELY IDENTIFY ARRESTEES WITH ONLY ONE FAX SITE. THROUGH THE WORK OF MANY PEOPLE—SENATOR JUDY BAAR TOPINKA, THE AUTHORITY, THE DuPAGE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE AND THE VILLAGE BOARDS IN THE FOUR COMMUNITIES INVOLVED—WE NOW HAVE A TRUE FINGERPRINT FACSIMILE NETWORK IN DuPAGE COUNTY.”

— CHIEF JAMES FLEMING
OAK BROOK POLICE DEPARTMENT

TELEFACSIMILE COMMUNICATIONS: HELPING POLICE IDENTIFY OFFENDERS

In addition to developing computerized information systems for law enforcement agencies, the Authority also monitors Illinois' fingerprint telefacsimile network and oversees placement of facsimile devices throughout the state. Using the network, police agencies submit to the Illinois State Police the fingerprints of suspects they arrest, and receive back from ISP positive identification and criminal history information. This information is critical for properly identifying and charging suspects, for setting appropriate bonds, and for guarding against releasing suspects with outstanding warrants.

In 1986 and 1987, the Authority used federal Justice Assistance Act funds to complete the first major upgrade and expansion of Illinois' telefacsimile network since it was established in the mid-1970s by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, a predecessor of the Authority. New, more sophisticated equipment was installed at the 36 existing telefacsimile sites around the state, and nine additional sites were set up in Cook County. During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority monitored the operations of the upgraded network and continued to make improvements.

In the spring of 1989, for example, the Authority installed four new facsimile sites in DuPage County—at the Bloomingdale, Lombard, Naperville, and Oak Brook police departments—to augment the one existing telefacsimile site in DuPage County at the sheriff's office in Wheaton. The new sites were made possible through a combination of \$14,250 in federal JAA

money awarded by the Authority and more than \$22,500 in matching funds from the four communities. And because the equipment at all five sites can be used by any law enforcement agency, police access to telefacsimile technology in Illinois' second largest county has been greatly enhanced.

One result of the expanded telefacsimile networks in Cook and DuPage counties has been an increase in the number of fingerprint facsimiles submitted to the State Police's Bureau of Identification in Joliet, which analyzes the submissions and transmits identification and criminal history information back to the submitting agency. The average number of fingerprint submissions per month increased from about 2,600 in the first three months of 1988 to approximately 3,500 in the same period of 1989, a 35-percent jump. The bureau estimates that the total increase for 1989 could be 40 percent.

To help the state respond to the increased volume of fingerprint submissions, the Authority in March 1989 awarded the State Police \$34,000 in JAA funds, which was matched by an equal amount of state resources, to purchase additional facsimile equipment and to refurbish existing equipment at the Bureau of Identification. As a result, the State Police is able to receive more fingerprint submissions, and to better handle simultaneous submissions. The goal is to positively identify arrestees before their bond hearings by providing law enforcement agencies with accurate identification and criminal history information within three hours of an arrest.

SPECIALIZED INFORMATION SERVICES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Most law enforcement agencies from time to time have specialized information or training needs. But many of them have neither the internal expertise to meet those needs themselves nor the resources to hire outside consultants. Once again during fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority helped these agencies meet some of their specialized information needs:

■ The Authority continued to make crime prevention information available to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. At the end of fiscal 1989, 501 agencies—municipal police departments, county sheriffs' offices, university police, private security firms, civic organizations, and others—were participating in the McGruff crime prevention information campaign managed by the Authority. This total includes 91 agencies that were new to the program in fiscal 1989. Participating agencies are distributing in their communities a variety of brochures, pamphlets, bookmarks, and other materials developed by the Authority. (*The Authority's crime prevention campaign is described in more detail on pages 34–36.*)

■ The Authority also helped law enforcement officials sharpen their crime prevention skills through two separate training programs. First, the Authority, for the third year in a row, held a series of crime prevention seminars geared for, among others, local crime prevention officers and their supervisors. Second, the Authority provided the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board with \$32,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds to offer specialized crime prevention training and technical assistance throughout the state. During this year-long program, the training board provided help to nearly 600 law enforcement officers (including many police executives), 57 volunteers, and 30 citizens through a variety of training and technical assistance programs.

■ The Authority provided both federal money—\$40,000 in JAA funds—and technical assistance to the Chicago Police Department in developing a computerized da-

tabase of information on sexual assaults. Once completed, the Sexually Motivated Arrest Retrieval System (or SMART) will include information about both solved and unsolved sexual assaults in Chicago. By maintaining this information in one place and making it available to detectives throughout the city, SMART will help officers cross-reference information and detect crime patterns more easily. The system's computerized mug shots of known sex offenders from all over the city also will make it easier for victims to identify an attacker.

■ With the Authority's help, the Chicago Police Department is also computerizing its local criminal history records and improving the information management capabilities of its Office of Professional Standards (OPS), which investigates citizen complaints of excessive use of police force. Using \$60,000 in JAA funds, and following a plan the Authority helped to develop, the Chicago Police Department has begun a comprehensive analysis of what it will take to computerize its massive criminal history record system. In addition, management operations analysts and microcomputer specialists from the Authority are helping OPS improve the way it collects, processes, and uses information.

■ Many law enforcement officials again called on the Authority for answers to specific information questions. Among the requests the Authority's Information Resource Center handled during fiscal 1989 were these: a Chicago-area police chief was given information about state laws regarding background checks of school employees; a State Police lieutenant received materials on asset seizure and forfeiture for distribution to staff; an official with the police training board was provided with statistics on crimes and traffic accidents in the Chicago area; a top Chicago Police Department administrator was given information about changes in policing since the 1960s; and a police chief from central Illinois received statistics on shoplifting. (*The Authority's information clearinghouse is described in more detail on page 40.*)

SERVICES FOR PROSECUTION

LIKE THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLEAGUES, Illinois' prosecutors today are faced with growing public demands but few additional resources from their governing bodies to meet those expectations.

With the number of drug arrests skyrocketing—especially for trafficking and conspiracy offenses—prosecutors are being forced to devote more of their time and energy to these increasingly complex cases. (In Cook County alone, where drug prosecutions increased 140 percent over the last decade, one in five felony cases now involves drug crimes.) At the same time, the public, fed up with continued high levels of

violent and property crime, has grown increasingly leery of plea bargaining, and is instead demanding that more offenders be prosecuted to the fullest extent possible. The result is that approximately 50 percent more felony defendants are being adjudicated at trial now than was the case 10 years ago.

Helping Illinois' 102 state's attorneys cope with these trends—through modern information management systems, through enhanced drug prosecution resources, and through better services for crime victims—was an important part of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's work during the fiscal years 1988 and 1989.

PUTTING THE RAPS ON CRIME

Sixteen more state's attorneys' offices acquired the Authority's Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS) during the last two years. By the end of fiscal 1989, 30 prosecutors' offices, serving more than 3 million Illinois citizens, were using RAPS to maintain control over their workloads, to support victim services, and to improve overall management and efficiency.

As in previous years, the 16 newest RAPS sites were established using federal Justice Assistance Act funds awarded by the Authority. These 16 counties shared a total of nearly \$316,000 in JAA funds, which was matched by an equal amount of county resources. In general, the federal money went toward purchasing the computer hardware needed to operate RAPS, while the counties paid for personnel assigned to use the system, user fees, supplies, and other expenses.

This approach has allowed counties that probably could not have afforded the hardware on their own to overcome this major system startup cost. In many participating counties, in fact, the first computers ever installed in their state's attorneys' offices were purchased for RAPS. So in addition to having an information management system for prosecutors, these counties are able to real-

ize the efficiencies that come with word processing, spreadsheet, database management, and other office automation programs.

Over the last two years, the Authority significantly enhanced RAPS to better meet the case management needs of state's attorneys. The first version of the system, released in 1986, focused largely on automating the process by which state's attorneys notify victims and witnesses of upcoming events in their cases. The latest version goes far beyond the original in terms of both technological power and functional depth.

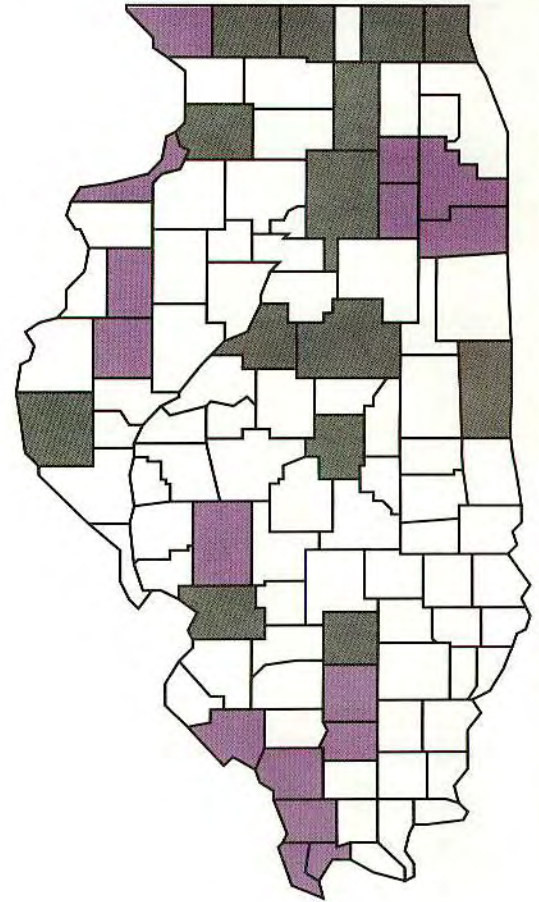
During fiscal 1989, the Authority completed a major redesign of RAPS using a new generation of application development and productivity tools that are pushing small computer technology to its limits. For the Authority's systems development staff, this environment has meant faster and more flexible programming. For the people who use the system, it has meant quicker execution and access to many of the extras—extensive help screens, special function keys, and the like—that save time and hassles.

In addition, the Authority added many new features that make RAPS a more effective case management tool for state's attorneys:

RAPID AUTOMATED PROSECUTION SYSTEM

RAPS users*

Adams County State's Attorney's Office
Alexander County State's Attorney's Office
DeKalb County State's Attorney's Office
Franklin County State's Attorney's Office
Grundy County State's Attorney's Office
Jackson County State's Attorney's Office
Jefferson County State's Attorney's Office
Jo Daviess County State's Attorney's Office
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office
Kendall County State's Attorney's Office
Lake County State's Attorney's Office
LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office
Macon County State's Attorney's Office
Macoupin County State's Attorney's Office
Madison County State's Attorney's Office
Marion County State's Attorney's Office
McDonough County State's Attorney's Office
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office
McLean County State's Attorney's Office
Pulaski County State's Attorney's Office
Randolph County State's Attorney's Office
Rock Island County State's Attorney's Office
Stephenson County State's Attorney's Office
Tazewell County State's Attorney's Office
Union County State's Attorney's Office
Vermilion County State's Attorney's Office
Warren County State's Attorney's Office
Whiteside County State's Attorney's Office
Will County State's Attorney's Office
Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office



*As of June 30, 1989

RAPS sites added during fiscal years 1988 and 1989 are indicated by color

■ **Case tracking.** The system now completely tracks both defendants and charges throughout the life of a case, and it tracks various case events, such as preliminary hearings, arraignments, and so on. This tracking information provides prosecutors with up-to-date information on the status of any single case, and helps them with the overall scheduling of cases and assistant state's attorneys.

■ **Investigatory support.** In addition to tracking cases, RAPS also tracks evidence and suspects. This information is particularly important for supporting state's attorneys' growing role in criminal investigations, particularly of drug traffickers.

■ **Victim-witness notification.** The original version of RAPS was designed to help state's attorneys fulfill their requirements un-

der state law to keep crime victims and witnesses notified of various events in their cases. Now, RAPS can automatically generate a wider variety of documents, including subpoenas and victim notifications beyond those required by law.

■ **Management support.** The latest version of RAPS has an expanded array of management reports that allow chief prosecutors to recognize—and then react to—trends in their caseloads. RAPS can generate reports not only on overall caseloads and dispositions but also on trends in specific types of cases and charges that are filed and disposed of. The system can also help state's attorneys measure the workloads and productivity of their assistants and the outcomes of cases in various courtrooms.

MANAGING CRIMINAL APPEALS

IN ADDITION TO HELPING APPELLATE PROSECUTORS KEEP BETTER TRACK OF THEIR APPEALS, THE APPELLATE PROSECUTORS SYSTEM CAN HELP THEM PREPARE BETTER APPEALS.

With caseloads growing at the trial level, many state's attorneys' offices lack the resources to devote to more complex criminal appeals. These prosecutors rely on the services of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, a state agency that prepares, files, and argues criminal appeals for county prosecutors and provides them with investigative and educational services. In fiscal 1988, the appellate prosecutor's office represented the state in more than 1,200 criminal appeals arising from 98 of Illinois' 102 counties.

With this caseload, the information needs of the appellate prosecutor's office are great—and are substantially different from those of county prosecutors. While state's attorneys are primarily interested in tracking cases, evidence, and victims and witnesses, appellate prosecutors are more concerned with the scheduling of events in an appeal and with support for their legal research.

Recognizing that its Rapid Automated Prosecution could not adequately address the information needs of the appellate prosecutor's office, the Authority developed the Appellate Prosecutors System (APS) during fiscal 1988 and 1989 to support the state's efforts in criminal appeals. The system is now being used in the appellate

prosecutor's four branch offices, in Elgin, Mt. Vernon, Ottawa, and Springfield.

APS collects basic information about every appeal the appellate prosecutor's office handles. Depending on the specific type of appeal, Illinois Supreme Court rules spell out a precise schedule of events that must occur and documents that must be filed. For each of these appeals, APS automatically generates a comprehensive and detailed schedule of events. This schedule provides a handy checklist of exactly what steps must be taken, by what deadline, and in what format, throughout the course of an appeal. It also provides each branch office with a master calendar of events to help manage its workload.

In addition to helping appellate prosecutors keep better track of their appeals, APS can help them prepare better appeals. The system maintains a database of the legal issues raised by the state in every appeal and those presented in the appellate court's decision. When developing issues and arguments in a new appeal, appellate prosecutors can electronically search this database to find similar cases and see how they were handled. In addition, the system collects citation information that tells prosecutors precisely where complete appellate court decisions can be found.

SUPPORTING A MORE COMPLEX WAR ON DRUGS

Criminal justice officials today are relying on a two-pronged attack against drug traffickers. They're using the traditional approach of arresting and prosecuting offenders. But they're also devoting more time and effort to financial investigations—to tracing and ultimately taking away the drug-tainted assets of traffickers.

In Illinois, carrying out these financial investigations and following through on asset forfeiture proceedings in court are largely the responsibility of prosecutors. As a result, their role in the war on drugs has grown more important and more complex in recent years. During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Authority helped state's attorneys throughout Illinois meet these new challenges through a variety of drug prosecution programs.

The largest of these programs is targeting that part of the state with the biggest drug trafficking operations: the Chicago area. Over the last two years, the Authority used more than \$1.5 million in federal and local funds to establish the first multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution effort in Illinois, covering the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. Under the program, 21 new assistant state's attorneys and 10 new investigators are working exclusively on drug cases and asset forfeiture proceedings. The six state's attorneys' office have also purchased new equipment—computers, communications and surveillance devices, and other necessities—to support their stepped-up drug investigation and prosecution activity.

However, the Authority's multi-jurisdictional program involves more than just new personnel and equipment for individual state's attorneys: it also provides for increased coordination of drug prosecution efforts in the six-county region. Under the program, representatives of the six offices are meeting every other month to share information about ongoing investigations and ideas on drug prosecutions and asset forfei-

ture cases. They're also meeting regularly with local drug enforcement officers, federal officials, and even criminal justice representatives from neighboring states to share information, coordinate activities, and avoid costly duplication of efforts. Each of the six state's attorneys has also designated a single contact person who can provide other agencies with information on an ongoing basis.

The results of the program so far have been encouraging. In the year before it began, approximately 7 out of 10 arrests made by the multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units in the six counties were ultimately prosecuted. During the first year of the program, that percentage increased to nearly 9 out of 10. The conviction rate on these arrests was 98 percent, which is noteworthy, since the vast majority of these arrests are for the more serious crimes involving controlled substances.

Asset forfeiture activity also has picked up as a result of the Authority's program. In DuPage County, for example, more than \$244,000 in cash and property was forfeited by drug offenders between May 1988 and May 1989. In Lake County, nearly \$115,000 was forfeited during a 10-month period.

Outside the Chicago area too, state's attorneys are receiving help from the Authority in prosecuting complicated drug cases and in seizing the assets of suspected drug traffickers. Under a \$133,000 program developed by the Authority and carried out by the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, a special three-person drug prosecution unit is helping state's attorneys throughout Illinois with various drug cases. The unit's two attorneys and one investigator provide consultation over the telephone, assist in the preparation of cases, and sometimes even go on-site to serve as co-counsel in complex drug cases, to trace assets, or both.

The program is geared primarily to

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG PROSECUTION PROGRAM

McHENRY COUNTY

Funding:
\$83,718 (Federal)
\$27,906 (Match)
\$111,624 (Total)

Staff hired:
1 ASA
1 investigator
1 support staff

LAKE COUNTY

Funding:
\$148,215 (Federal)
\$49,405 (Match)
\$197,620 (Total)

Staff hired:
2 ASAs
1 investigator
1 support staff

KANE COUNTY

Funding:
\$77,168 (Federal)
\$27,560 (Match)
\$104,728 (Total)

Staff hired:
2 ASAs

COOK COUNTY

Funding:
\$615,473 (Federal)
\$237,806 (Match)
\$853,279 (Total)

Staff hired:
12 ASAs
7 investigators

DUPAGE COUNTY

Funding:
\$138,877 (Federal)
\$46,292 (Match)
\$185,169 (Total)

Staff hired:
2 ASAs
1 investigator

WILL COUNTY

Funding:
\$90,171 (Federal)
\$30,057 (Match)
\$120,228 (Total)

Staff hired:
2 ASAs
1 support staff

small and medium-sized prosecutors' offices that may not have the resources or the expertise to aggressively pursue these types of cases. In its first 11 months, the unit participated in 67 drug prosecutions, 19 investigations, and 19 asset forfeiture actions resulting in the confiscation of nearly \$100,000 worth of cash and property. The unit also provided 230 telephone consultations.

In addition to this direct assistance, the Authority offered state's attorneys and law enforcement officials with up-to-date training on the complex and changing laws governing asset forfeiture. During fiscal 1988, more than 500 criminal justice officials took part in asset forfeiture training seminars the Authority sponsored in Collinsville, Matteson, and Springfield.

HELPING PROSECUTORS HELP VICTIMS

"IF IT WEREN'T FOR OUR VICTIM COORDINATOR A LOT OF VICTIMS WOULDN'T BE TESTIFYING IN COURT. OFTEN VICTIMS' INITIAL ATTITUDE ABOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS TOTALLY NEGATIVE. BUT IF THEY HAVE SOMEONE TO TALK TO WHO WILL HOLD THEIR HAND AND HELP MINIMIZE THEIR FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN, WE CAN PROSECUTE CRIMES MUCH MORE SUCCESSFULLY."

— CRAIG DEARMOND
VERMILION COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY

State's attorneys have always recognized the important role that crime victims play in criminal prosecutions. In 1984, the Illinois General Assembly decided to formalize this relationship between prosecutors and victims by passing the crime victims' "bill of rights." This law, which has been expanded and strengthened over the years, requires state's attorneys to provide victims with certain basic information about the progress of their cases and about the social services available to them.

During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority helped many of Illinois' state's attorneys fulfill more than just the minimum requirements of the bill of rights law, but also their greater responsibility to treat victims with fairness and compassion.

For the 30 state's attorneys' offices using the Rapid Automated Prosecution System, the Authority has made it easier to notify victims in a timely manner of various events in their cases. This means that victims are well-informed, and therefore more likely to participate in the court process. The system also saves time and resources that state's attorneys can instead devote to prosecutions, to more victim services, or to other activities.

During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority also helped nine state's attorneys' offices coordinate victim services. Sharing more than \$200,000 in federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds awarded by the Authority and nearly \$81,000 in matching

county resources, these nine offices—in Alexander, Coles, Gallatin, Lee, Livingston, Sangamon, Stephenson, Vermilion, and Whiteside counties—have placed specially trained victim coordinators on their staffs. (In addition, the Madison County State's Attorney's Office, which has reorganized its victim coordinator program, received \$11,250 in VOCA funds to support the program during fiscal 1988.) Victim coordinators inform crime victims of their rights, explain the judicial process to them, help victims apply for financial compensation, and direct them to counseling and other social services.

Together, the nine state's attorneys' offices participating in the Authority's program serve an average of more than 300 new victims each month, and they provide ongoing services to hundreds more. In many counties, the number of victims served has increased markedly under the Authority's program. In Vermilion County, for example, the number of new victims served increased 75 percent between fiscal 1988 and fiscal 1989, and in Livingston County, the number doubled.

What's even more encouraging is that the vast majority of these victims are reporting their crimes and cooperating with prosecutors. In Whiteside County, 96 percent of the cases involving victims served by the victim coordinator program were prosecuted during fiscal 1989.

SERVICES FOR CORRECTIONS

RECENT INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE arrested for and convicted of drug crimes have been applauded by almost everyone. For corrections officials in Illinois, however, the enthusiasm is tempered somewhat by the reality that an influx of drug offenders is exacerbating the already severe crowding problem that exists in the state's jails and prisons. With limited resources for building new facilities (and with several years usually required to build a new jail or prison once it is agreed to), corrections managers are increasingly turning to alternative programs and management tools to address crowding and other management and

operational issues.

Over the last two years, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority sought to help many of these corrections officials in Illinois. For county sheriffs, the Authority offered information systems and technical assistance to help jail administrators do a better job of managing jail populations and handling the information problems that go with crowding. And, in an effort to break the cycle of drugs and crime that may be at the root of the crowding problem, the Authority helped the Illinois Department of Corrections expand its drug education and treatment programs for prisoners.

BETTER JAIL MANAGEMENT THROUGH BETTER INFORMATION

For jail administrators, one key to managing scarce bed space and to controlling inmate populations is having access to up-to-date information about the number of people in jail, who those people are, and where they are being housed. At the end of fiscal 1989, 10 county jails in Illinois were using the Authority's Correctional Institution Management Information System to help them with housing decisions and to support a variety of jail functions, including booking, inmate movements, medical treatment, and overall management of the facility.

Of the 10 CIMIS users, five installed the system during fiscal years 1988 and 1989: the Jackson, Kankakee, Knox, Sangamon, and Will county sheriffs' departments. To cover many of the system start-up costs, including computer hardware, these five agencies shared \$235,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act (JAA) funds awarded by the Authority. The counties provided an equal amount of matching resources to pay for ongoing expenses, such as personnel, user fees, and supplies.

In addition to installing new systems, the Authority completed two major CIMIS software releases during the last two

years. The new releases offer CIMIS users dozens of new features designed to improve efficiency and reduce jails' liability worries:

■ **Arrest cards.** In many Illinois counties, the sheriff is responsible for fingerprinting all people arrested in the county (even if the arrest was made by a municipal police department) and for submitting the arrest fingerprint cards to the Illinois State Police. CIMIS automates this often time-consuming process by generating ISP arrest cards with the appropriate information (except the actual fingerprints) captured during the booking process. For each arrest, multiple charges and the disposition of each of those charges can also be entered into CIMIS. This information is useful when determining the criminal history of a newly booked inmate.

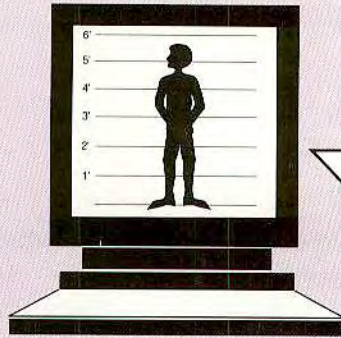
■ **Property, trust fund accounting.** CIMIS records the personal property each inmate surrendered upon entering the jail, and produces a receipt for the inmate to sign verifying the exact property given up. This helps to reduce disagreements, and the jail's liability, over claims of personal items not being returned by the jail when the inmate is released. An expanded trust fund

PROCESSING INMATES USING THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

CIMIS USERS*

Adams County Sheriff
Cook County Sheriff
Jackson County Sheriff
Kankakee County Sheriff
Knox County Sheriff
Lake County Sheriff
St. Clair County Sheriff
Sangamon County Sheriff
Whiteside County Sheriff
Will County Sheriff

*As of June 30, 1989

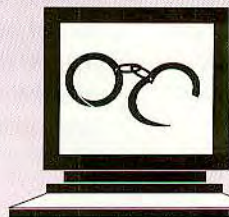
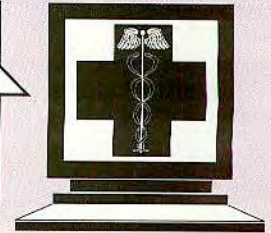


1 BOOKING

- CIMIS records an inmate's identification number, detailed social history, alias names and unique ID numbers, attorney, and emergency contact.
- CIMIS cross-references names, ID numbers, and even sound-alike names, so jail staff can check if an inmate has been admitted before. If so, staff can retrieve and update that inmate's file.
- CIMIS can automatically fill out the State Police's arrest fingerprint card using the booking data.

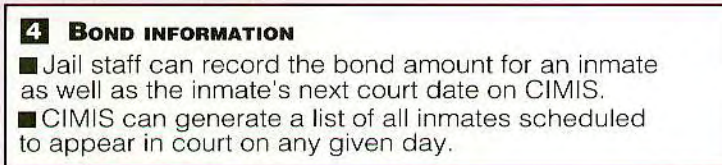
2 MEDICAL INFORMATION

- When a jail's policy requires it, medical information about an inmate can be entered and stored on CIMIS.
- In addition to current physical and psychological problems and prescription drugs, CIMIS records health warnings that may affect how an inmate is classified.



3 ARREST INFORMATION

- An inmate's arrest information, including type of charges filed and statute citations, can be entered and stored on CIMIS.



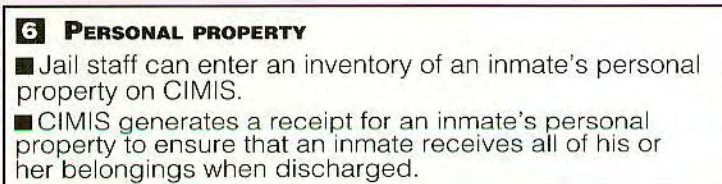
4 BOND INFORMATION

- Jail staff can record the bond amount for an inmate as well as the inmate's next court date on CIMIS.
- CIMIS can generate a list of all inmates scheduled to appear in court on any given day.



5 WARRANT INFORMATION

- CIMIS can keep a record of all warrants on an inmate that are identified by jail staff through LEADS.
- If there are outstanding warrants on an inmate's CIMIS record at discharge time, CIMIS will alert jail staff to check the warrants before releasing the inmate.



6 PERSONAL PROPERTY

- Jail staff can enter an inventory of an inmate's personal property on CIMIS.
- CIMIS generates a receipt for an inmate's personal property to ensure that an inmate receives all of his or her belongings when discharged.



7 HOUSING ASSIGNMENT

- CIMIS records all jail cell assignments and keeps track of inmates' movement in and out of the institution.
- CIMIS also displays warnings about an inmate based on information already in the system. Making appropriate housing assignments could depend on this information.

LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS TO JAIL CROWDING IN COOK COUNTY

accounting program also keeps track of the money jail inmates earn from jobs in the facility and the purchases they make at the jail commissary.

■ **Warrant checks.** When an inmate is booked, jail staff can check Illinois' Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) for outstanding warrants and record them on CIMIS. Then, before the inmate is discharged, CIMIS checks for outstanding warrants. This helps avoid the dangerous and embarrassing situation of releasing an inmate who is wanted in another jurisdiction.

■ **Mug shot interface.** Mug shots of inmates taken by separate photo identification programs can now be electronically stored and retrieved on CIMIS. When coupled with other information, these photos can help officials identify offenders without the use of fingerprints. Several mug shots can even be displayed on the screen at the same time, thus creating an electronic lineup of offenders. The mug shots also provide an additional safeguard against releasing the wrong inmate. While no CIMIS users are currently using the fea-

With a capacity of more than 6,200, the Cook County Jail is the largest single-site detention facility in the United States. It is also severely crowded, and has been throughout much of the 1980s. Since 1982, in fact, the jail has been under a federal court order to keep its population within capacity limits. But with a constant influx of inmates, particularly those arrested for drug and drug-related crimes, complying with the court order has proven extremely difficult.

To examine more closely the causes behind jail crowding in Cook County, and to identify and evaluate possible solutions to the problem, jail officials recently sought the assistance of the John Howard Association, the Chicago Crime Commission, and the Authority. The Authority's primary role was to provide technical assistance and data analysis.

Over the last two years, the Authority completed three major analyses that have helped county officials evaluate existing efforts to ease crowding and explore the merits

ture, several have expressed interest.

■ **Management data.** An expanded CIMIS management reporting function is providing jail administrators with useful information that they can retrieve quickly and easily. CIMIS now generates the monthly report that every jail is required to submit to the Illinois Department of Corrections describing bookings, discharges, days spent in jail, and other information; in larger counties, preparing this report can easily be a half-time job. In addition to producing such preformatted management reports, CIMIS now permits users to gain access to their computerized data without the need for complicated programming. For example, jail officials wanting to develop a lineup can easily select inmates currently in the jail according to a particular set of physical characteristics.

Stronger data discrepancy and internal auditing functions, along with tighter system security, have also been added. These and other new features are helping sheriffs maintain high-quality data, eliminate duplicate records, and gain access to and use information.

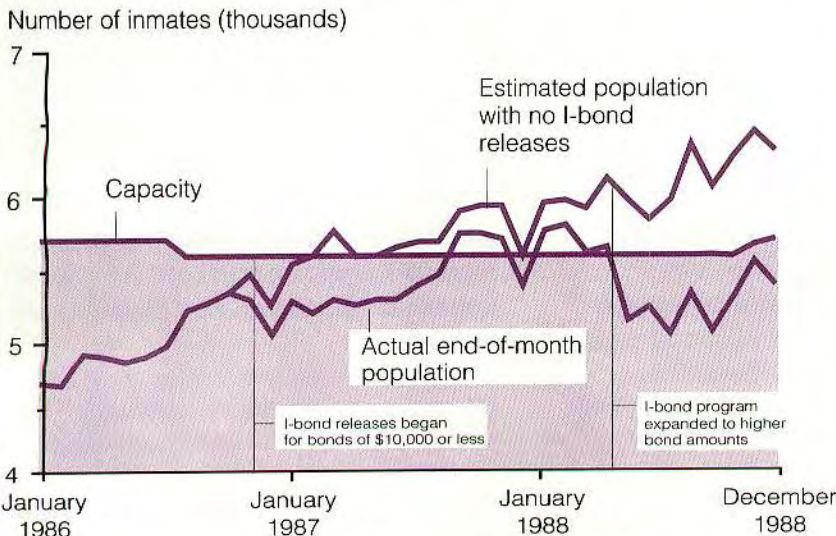
of possible new programs:

■ **I-bond releases.** First, the Authority assessed the jail's release policies for inmates held before trial, paying particular attention to the controversial program of the jail releasing some inmates on individual recognizance bonds (I-bonds) in order to make room for new inmates. The Authority's goal was to find out whether the jail was using an effective set of criteria to decide which inmates were released on I-bonds—and whether the criteria were changing.

In general, the Authority found that effective, consistent criteria were indeed being followed. Inmates charged with misdemeanors or less serious felonies (and consequently those with the lowest cash bonds) were almost always being released before inmates charged with more serious offenses. But the Authority also found that in order to make room, the jail over time was widening its criteria and releasing inmates who had been charged with more serious felonies and

EFFECT OF I-BOND RELEASES ON COOK COUNTY JAIL'S POPULATION

In November 1986, Cook County Jail began releasing certain pretrial detainees on individual recognizance bonds, in order to comply with a federal court order that the jail maintain its population within its capacity. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority recently estimated what the jail's population would have been over the last three years if the I-bond program had not been in effect.



Source: Cook County Department of Corrections, Authority analysis

had received higher bond amounts, as well as persons held on warrants or for probation violations.

■ **Periodic imprisonment.** Next, jail officials began looking at ways to maximize the use of existing jail resources, possibly by converting some facilities into use by full-time inmates. The Authority was asked to study the jail's 276-bed periodic imprisonment unit as a possible candidate for conversion. Periodic imprisonment, which is usually assigned as a condition of probation, enables certain convicted offenders to serve jail time on a flexible schedule that can accommodate work, school, family responsibilities, and other matters.

The Authority's analysis, however, re-

vealed that the unit was seldom full, particularly on weekdays (90 percent of the confinement schedules fell entirely or partially on weekends). In addition, the Authority found that many of the offenders sentenced to periodic imprisonment failed to successfully complete the program and that although the program was intended to finance itself by requiring employed participants to pay room and board, very few were actually paying.

Based on this and other information, the county eventually decided to convert the periodic imprisonment unit for use by full-time inmates.

■ **Projected crowding levels.** Finally, the Authority examined what effect I-bond releases have had on Cook County Jail by projecting what the jail population *would have been* without them. This information has been useful to county officials not only for analyzing the impact of past policies but also for planning future space needs.

Basically, the Authority found that without I-bonds, the jail's population would have exceeded its capacity in every month after January 1987, with the problem steadily worsening over time. At the end of 1988, for example, the Authority projected the population would have been almost 6,300, or about 940 over the actual end-of-month population and more than 600 over the jail's capacity at that time.

For fiscal 1990, the Authority plans to study in more depth the public safety issues related to I-bonds by comparing the levels of crime committed by Cook County Jail inmates released on sheriff's I-bonds with those released on other types of bond. In addition, the Authority plans to publish a synopsis of findings from its extensive technical assistance project. Besides helping officials in Cook County assess various options in the battle against jail crowding, this information will help administrators of other jails better understand crowding and possible solutions.

“WHAT WILL NEVER WORK IS TO GIVE SOMEONE THIS INTENSIVE THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM AND THEN DROP THEM ON THE STREETS AND SAY ‘MAKE IT.’”

— JANE HUCH, WARDEN
DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) has estimated that nearly 6 in 10 adults incarcerated in Illinois are candidates for some level of substance abuse programming. But in recent years, as resources for corrections have been focused largely on responding to unprecedented prison population growth and severe crowding, substance abuse education and treatment have not been addressed in a comprehensive manner. This, despite a growing body of research that clearly establishes the correlation between substance abuse and criminal behavior, and between drug abuse and recidivism among career criminals.

To expand the drug education and treatment resources available to state prisoners in Illinois, and to begin helping some offenders break the cycle of drugs and crime, the Authority assisted IDOC in establishing a three-part substance abuse program. With \$187,500 in federal drug enforcement funds awarded by the Authority and \$62,500 in matching state resources, IDOC initiated the program during fiscal 1989—and has met with some early success.

■ **Therapeutic community for drug-abusing female offenders.** There are indications that the connection between drug abuse and crime, strong as it is, may be stronger among women than men. To provide intensive group and individual treatment for substance-abusing women, IDOC established a 30-bed therapeutic community at the Dwight Correctional Center, Illinois' only all-female prison. The Dwight program is modeled after the highly successful Gateway Foundation program at the Cook County Jail and is staffed by Gateway personnel.

Within a month of opening in September 1988, the program had reached its capacity

and had developed a waiting list that continues to be 10 or more. The program served 57 women in its first seven months, providing them with an average of 610 hours of group therapy and 54 individual therapy sessions each month. And while it is still too early to measure the program's effect on recidivism, early signs are encouraging. Of the nine program participants who have been released from Dwight, none has been returned to prison for violating the conditions of her release.

■ **Community reintegration.** Providing treatment for a substance-abusing offender behind bars is an essential step, but the real test comes when that person returns to the community. To help women who have completed the Dwight program and are ready to be released from prison, IDOC purchased in May 1989 six additional slots in a Chicago-based treatment program. Since then, the six slots have been full.

■ **Offender education.** Before the Authority's program was established, IDOC had active substance abuse education programs in only three adult and one juvenile institution, with a few other programs scattered throughout the prison system. The goal of the new effort is make drug abuse education available to any inmate who wants it.

During fiscal 1989, a standardized 12-week curriculum was developed and approved by IDOC. In May, 60 adult and juvenile counselors, representing every correctional institution in the state, received training about the curriculum and other issues. By the end of the fiscal year, two of the education programs, at the Dwight and Henry Hill (Galesburg) correctional centers, had begun. Ultimately, classes will be open to all inmates on a voluntary basis, with as many as 1,500 participants expected annually.

SERVICES FOR THE SYSTEM

UNLIKE A LOT OF OTHER GOVERNMENT functions, criminal justice is an amalgam of many agencies representing many levels of government. An offender who is arrested by a municipal police department may be detained in a county jail, tried in a multi-county judicial circuit, represented by a county public defender, and incarcerated in a state prison. And influencing the entire process are state legislators and the Governor, who enact our criminal laws and appropriate resources for criminal justice.

Helping many of these agencies operate more efficiently is a major part of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's mission. Beyond individual assistance,

If agencies are to participate in a unified criminal justice system, their staffs must understand the intricacies of how that system works. They need to know about basic organization and structure and about major trends that are shaping criminal justice—and how those trends are affecting their own agencies and others.

To provide officials at all levels and in various disciplines with a comprehensive source of information about criminal justice in Illinois, the Authority published *Trends and Issues 89: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois*. By the end of fiscal 1989, the report had been distributed to more than 2,500 lawmakers, local law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, researchers, and others in Illinois and across the country.

Trends and Issues 89 is the second edition of the Authority's award-winning publication. (The first edition, published in 1987, received the 1988 Excellence in Analysis Award from the Criminal Justice Statistics Association.) Like the original, *Trends and*

however, the Authority also strives to get these often-disparate agencies to act as a unified system. As the only state agency that includes representatives from almost every part of the system (as well as the public), the Authority is uniquely positioned to take a systemic view of criminal justice—to analyze objectively the interplay of forces within the system, to identify common needs and concerns (particularly those related to information), and to plan how to meet those needs in a coordinated, cost-efficient manner.

During the fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Authority fulfilled this part of its mission in many ways: through research, through planning, through technology, through training.

Issues 89 covers two broad areas: (1) how criminal justice is organized in Illinois—the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of each part of the system, and (2) what recent statistical data can tell us about trends in criminal justice—past, present, and in some cases, future.

Unlike the first publication, though, *Trends and Issues 89* also focuses on what is clearly today's most pressing criminal justice issue—substance abuse—and how drugs are shaping criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority's analysis reveals that arrests for drug crimes in the state have skyrocketed in recent years. The report goes on to predict that if current trends continue, the number of adult arrests for drug crimes could increase another 80 percent by the year 2000, placing incredible pressure on a criminal justice system already facing record workloads.

The Authority's findings made instant headlines during 1989, including a *Chicago Tribune* story that won its reporters an award from the Chicago Bar Association.

TRENDS AND ISSUES IN THE 1990s

Chicagoland

Section 2

Chicago Tribune Sunday, April 23, 1989

Drug crimes swamp courts, jails

By William Grady and Matt O'Connor

The strains on the criminal justice infrastructure in Illinois were supposed to ease in the next decade—providing a breather after 20 years of building new jails and prisons and hiring more prosecutors and judges, all in an expensive effort to cope with an onslaught of crime.

Criminal justice planners had a theory to back up their optimism: Lawlessness, they figured, would decrease through the 1990s as Baby Boomers aged and the baby-sump generation reached the crime-prone

years. Unfortunately, only part of this theory is coming true.

The number of people between the so-called crime-prone ages of 17 to 29 has declined and the number of people between the ages of 30 and 44 has increased as the state's population ages, according to a soon-to-be released report by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

But the state's overburdened criminal justice system continues to creak under the weight of an increasing number of arrests, exploding jail populations—particularly in

the Chicago metropolitan area—and higher caseloads for judges and prosecutors, according to the same report and interviews with law enforcement officials throughout Illinois.

What has happened is that dramatic increases in drug crime and changes in society's attitudes toward substance abuse have shattered the foundation on which demographic planning was built, according to law enforcement officials and criminal justice planners.

"Drug traffickers don't have to age out of the system," said John Firman, associate director of the

state Criminal Justice Information Authority, which addresses the impact of drug crime in its report "Trends and Issues 89," due to be released early next month.

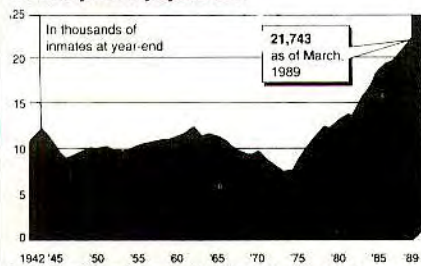
In the Chicago area, Firman says, the capacity of the criminal justice system no longer can cope with the number of drug arrests.

"We're in the most dangerous position for the criminal justice system to be in," Firman said, "playing catch-up."

Drug use is a problem in every corner of the state, says Rick Kozak, assistant deputy director of the

See Crime, pg. 3

Illinois prison population



Chicago Tribune Graphic; Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

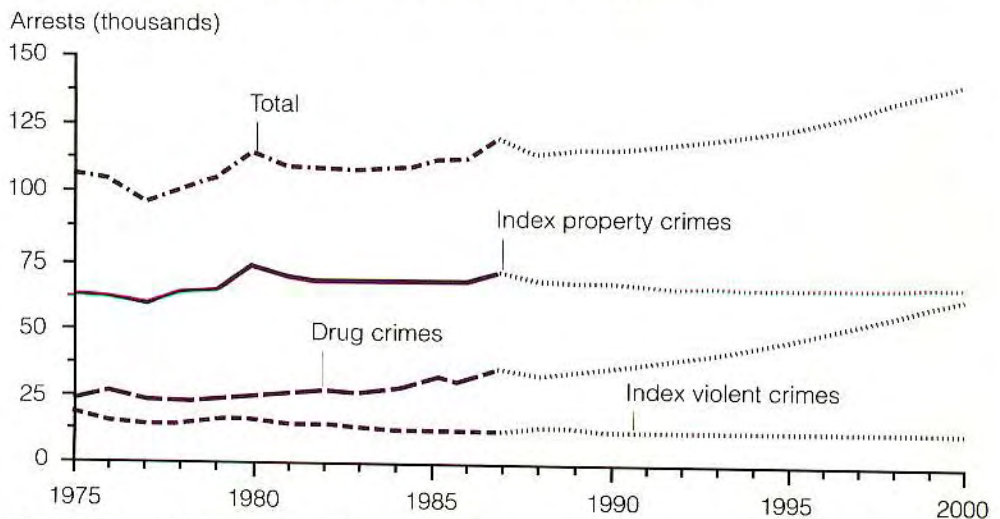
Members of the criminal justice system and other policymakers and researchers also took note—and are now using the report in a variety of ways. Lawmakers report using *Trends and Issues 89* for analyzing legislation and responding to constituents' questions. Executive branch officials, including the Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's offices, are using the publication in planning substance abuse strategies and drug enforcement priorities. And county and local criminal justice officials are using the study for various purposes, including communi-

cating with their governing bodies and the public. Educators at the high school, collegiate, and graduate levels are also using *Trends and Issues 89* to train a new generation of leaders, and to support their own research.

One concern expressed by many of these people is how the system will pay for the increased criminal justice activity related to drugs in the 1990s. In fiscal 1990, the Authority will publish the third edition of *Trends and Issues*, which will focus on these compelling resource issues.

DRUG ARREST TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

In *Trends and Issues 89*, the Authority projected that by the year 2000, arrests for drug crimes in Illinois could nearly equal arrests for property crimes.



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

PLANNING FOR A MORE EFFICIENT JUSTICE SYSTEM

IN APRIL, ILLINOIS BECAME THE FIRST STATE IN THE NATION TO RECEIVE ITS SHARE OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988—NEARLY \$5 MILLION TO CARRY OUT A STATEWIDE STRATEGY FOR CONTROLLING DRUG ABUSE AND VIOLENT CRIME.

In a system as diverse and complex as criminal justice, planning and coordination are crucial. Otherwise, a major change in one part of the system can catch the other parts of the system by surprise, in some cases, overwhelming them. The problem is classic: a new law enforcement program that results in a sharp increase in arrests goes for naught because prosecution, public defense, courts, and corrections systems are not prepared to handle the influx.

Systemic planning becomes even more important when resources are limited, as in the case of federal criminal justice funds. During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Authority continued to plan and carry out statewide strategies for drug enforcement, violent crime control, and services for crime victims, keeping in mind the systemic issues involved and reacting to the ever-changing level of Congressional support for these programs. (*Many of the individual programs developed under the Authority's strategies are described in other parts of this report.*)

As in previous years, the Authority sought input from state and local officials, victim service providers, and members of the public in planning Illinois' federally funded programs. In December 1988, for example, the Authority held three days of public hearings at which 117 people testified about the state's drug enforcement, criminal justice, and victim service needs. Using their comments, as well as research data it had collected and analyzed, the Authority developed a comprehensive strategy for using the state's share of money under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. In April, Illinois became the first state in the nation to receive these funds—nearly \$5 million to improve drug enforcement and control violent crime.

This type of planning process has resulted not just in the timely allocation of federal dollars to Illinois, but also in effective strategies that take into account the needs of

different parts of the system. The Authority's drug enforcement strategy, for instance, boosts enforcement efforts by expanding the state's multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units. But recognizing that more arrests will place increased demands on other parts of the system, the Authority's strategy also enhances the resources of crime laboratories, prosecutors, and corrections facilities. Coordinated planning such as this is critical for making the most out of limited federal dollars.

The Authority's planning role involves work at the local level as well. Back in 1985 the Authority, using federal Justice Assistance Act money, set up a major program to identify and process serious and repeat offenders in Cook County through better identification and criminal history information. To oversee this process, the Authority created a special 15-member planning group that includes representatives of city and suburban police departments, the county sheriff's and state's attorney's offices, the courts, County Board, State Police, and the Authority.

Beyond merely helping to direct the program, this planning group has created new policies and procedures that are improving criminal justice in Cook County without spending federal dollars. For instance, the group developed a policy, subsequently adopted by the presiding judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, mandating all suspected felons and all suspected Class A misdemeanants who are not known by local authorities to be positively identified through fingerprints before having bond set. This policy is helping ensure that serious and repeat offenders who may try to hide their identities (and therefore their criminal histories) are not being treated as first offenders when they appear for bond hearings. This improvement and others could not have occurred without the forum the Authority provided for bringing officials together to identify problems and plan solutions.

IMPROVING DATA QUALITY

In any discipline, decision making improves when decision makers have broad access to different types of information. But more information does not guarantee better decisions if the information itself is inaccurate or incomplete. In criminal justice, where decisions are made every day affecting public safety and the rights of individuals, data quality is crucial.

FINDINGS OF THE AUTHORITY'S AUDIT OF ILLINOIS' COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM

Accuracy rate for primary identification segment variables on "CCH-complete" records

VARIABLE	SAMPLE 1*	SAMPLE 2**	SAMPLE 3***
Last name	99.3%	99.6%	99.7%
First name	98.0%	100%	100%
Middle initial	99.3%	99.6%	100%
Birth date	97.9%	99.6%	100%
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Race	99.3%	100%	100%

Percentage of arrests at least 1 year old with missing dispositional information

	SAMPLE 1*	SAMPLE 2**	SAMPLE 3***
Missing state's attorney disposition	51.4%	47.6%	76.6%
Missing court disposition	51.6%	47.8%	76.9%
Missing both dispositions	51.2%	47.5%	76.9%

* All criminal history records on the system as of May 1988

** Criminal history records updated or disseminated between April 1, 1987, and March 31, 1988

*** Criminal history records newly created under the redesigned CCH system between April 1, 1987, and May 28, 1988

Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Since it began operations in 1983, the Authority has been dedicated to improving the quality of criminal justice data in Illinois, particularly criminal history record information (CHRI). This is because the entire criminal justice system—law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, the judiciary, and corrections officials—relies on CHRI for its most important decisions—charges, bail setting, pretrial release, sentencing, and custodial classification of inmates.

To monitor the quality of CHRI in Illinois, the Authority during fiscal 1989 audited once again the state's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system, the state central repository for rap sheets maintained and operated by the Illinois State Police. This was the sixth Authority CCH audit and the first since the State Police completed a major, five-year redesign of the system.

In general, the Authority found that the quality of the criminal history records on the system had improved markedly since the redesign. But it found that the majority of arrests, even those created under the redesigned system, were still missing dispositional information from state's attorneys and the courts. Missing dispositions, the Authority pointed out, compromise the integrity of CCH information and its usefulness to criminal justice decision makers at all levels in Illinois.

To address the problem, the Authority recommended a variety of solutions, including monitoring of missing dispositions and those agencies that are not reporting them. Some of these recommendations have already been implemented by the State Police. How effective they are will be shown in future CCH audits.

PUTTING THE TECHNOLOGICAL PIECES TOGETHER

With the advent of small computer technology, hundreds of criminal justice agencies in Illinois are now using automated systems to improve the way they manage and use information. But the information of individual agencies is even more valuable when it can be shared with other criminal justice agencies. Linking up different criminal justice agencies and different criminal justice information systems has always been one of the Authority's top priorities.

During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, much of this effort focused on the continued development of a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for Illinois—an integrated network of scalable, on-line systems that can support the information processing needs of law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections agencies. Under CJIS, counties and local governments would have one set of compatible information systems to collect, manage, and share their own criminal justice data and provide access to state and national repositories of criminal justice data as well.

Implementing CJIS in Illinois is a massive project that will take several years. Until now, much of the work has involved developing the primary components of the system—the Authority's information systems of PIMS, ALERTS, RAPS, and CIMIS—and developing communications links among some of those components. In fiscal 1989, for example, the Authority developed software that allows ALERTS users to access data from PIMS, as well as through the statewide Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS). With these building blocks in place, future CJIS development will focus on establishing standard data definitions, deciding what data should be shared and how, and actually designing and creating the CJIS network—all toward the goal of providing county and local governments with an efficient and cost-effective computer solution for their criminal justice information needs.

In addition to developing a state-

wide CJIS, the Authority during fiscal 1989 introduced a new concept for managing criminal justice information in Cook County. The Authority's proposed Chicago-Cook County Criminal Justice Information Center (4CJIC) would be the first facility of its kind in Cook County, housing the major information systems of city and suburban law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections agencies. The idea behind 4CJIC is to remove from city and county data processing departments (which must now handle everything from payroll to parking tickets) the responsibility for developing systems that meet the increasingly complex information needs of criminal justice. Instead, justice systems would be housed under one technological roof, where they could be developed and updated quickly—and integrated more easily—as changes occur in both criminal justice and computer technology.

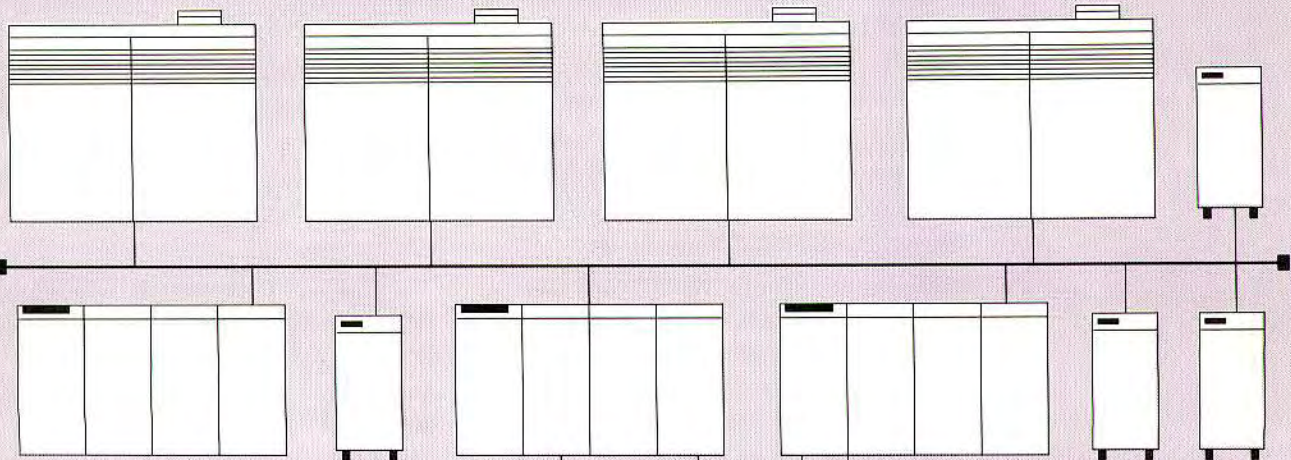
Like CJIS, 4CJIC is a long-term effort. During fiscal 1989, the Authority refined the proposal and presented it to various criminal justice leaders and research and academic experts. The consensus was that it can work, but only if supported by a major commitment of resources and the cooperation of participating agencies. The long-term benefits of that cooperation would be enormous, however, both in terms of reduced costs and improved efficiency in stopping offenders from slipping through the cracks that still exist in the system.

Finally, the Authority continued to offer criminal justice agencies advice and support on microcomputer applications for criminal justice. The Authority's Microcomputer Laboratory, which criminal justice officials can use to try out commercial microcomputer products and configurations, was expanded during the last two years to include a wider range of hardware and software. The facility itself was renovated to create a modern training setting where officials can get hands-on experience with microcomputers and the Authority's other information management systems.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

AUTHORITY'S COMPUTER CENTER

IN-HOUSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS



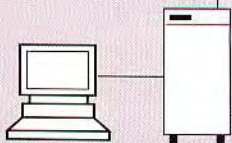
AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS



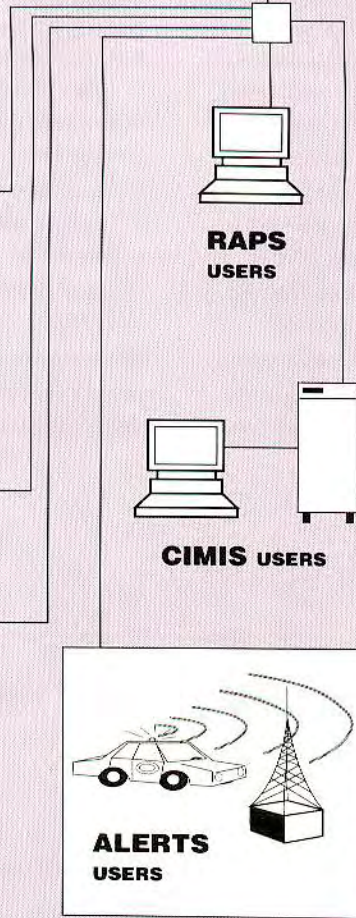
**ILLINOIS LOCAL
GOVERNMENTAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS TRAINING
BOARD**



**PIMS
USERS**



**REMOTE PIMS
NETWORKS**



**RAPS
USERS**

**CIMIS
USERS**

**ALERTS
USERS**

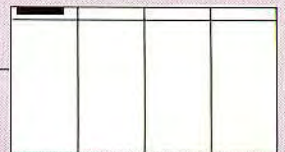
OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS



**ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS**



**COOK
COUNTY
DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS**



**CENTRAL
MANAGEMENT
SERVICES**



**ILLINOIS STATE
POLICE**

FILLING THE NEED FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Most parts of the criminal justice system have agencies devoted to training personnel in those particular areas. Frequently, however, issues arise that demand special expertise or that cross functional boundaries. To meet these specialized and systemic training needs, the Authority over the last two years sponsored several workshops and training seminars:

■ In the growing area of seizing and forfeiting the assets of drug traffickers, the Authority organized three day-long seminars attended by more than 500 police officers, prosecutors, and other officials.

■ Using \$30,000 in federal funds awarded by the Authority, and using a curriculum developed by medical experts in conjunction with the Authority, the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board and the Illinois State Police instituted a statewide AIDS training program for law enforcement and corrections officers. During 1988, 42 local, county, and state officials were trained in how to train other officers about AIDS—how it is spread, what reasonable precautions officers should take to protect themselves, and how to responsibly and safely handle situations where the risk of exposure to AIDS is high. These instructors in turn have trained nearly 900 law enforcement and corrections officers statewide, and hundreds more have received AIDS information distributed by the training board as part of the Authority's program.

■ The Authority, along with the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, sponsored a three-day workshop on criminal justice pro-

jections. More than 60 people—practitioners, policymakers, and researchers—learned new methods and applications of projecting prison populations, crime levels, and other criminal justice activities.

■ Crime laboratory personnel and other people involved in drug enforcement took part in two roundtable discussions sponsored by the Authority. They discussed new technology and approaches for handling increasingly complex requests for drug analysis.

■ In the area of electronically monitored home confinement, the Authority brought together corrections, probation, and courts personnel from throughout the state to learn about how the technology works and how it's being applied in Illinois and elsewhere. In addition, the Authority published a brief report summarizing Illinois' experience with electronic monitoring.

■ Representatives from police departments, universities, and community groups learned about computerized crime mapping and analysis at a seminar hosted by the Authority.

■ Officials in a variety of criminal justice agencies received information and assistance on how to analyze patterns of change over time in crime or other criminal justice variables. By the end of fiscal 1989, 31 organizations—including the Illinois Department of Corrections, the U.S. Customs Service, and Southern Illinois University-Carbondale—were able to analyze time series using a package of computer programs developed by the Authority.

SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC

THE TRUE MEASURE OF ANY GOVERNMENT agency's success is how well it serves the people. While the programs described in this report ultimately benefit the citizens of Illinois, many do so indirectly. For example, the incomplete state rap sheet that gets updated as a result of an Authority audit may spell the difference between a serious offender being identified and arrested or being allowed to remain on

the street.

Some of the Authority's programs, however, are targeted directly toward helping the citizens of Illinois to reduce their chances of becoming crime victims and to get back on their feet if they are victimized. In addition, the Authority serves the important role of helping the people of Illinois, professionals and lay people alike, better understand how criminal justice works in our state.

TAKING A BITE OUT OF CRIME

According to a recent national survey, 9 out of 10 children ages 6 to 12 in the United States know who McGruff is and know that his message is preventing crime. And 97 percent of those who know McGruff say they try to put his advice into practice. Adults too

say they like McGruff and try to follow his advice.

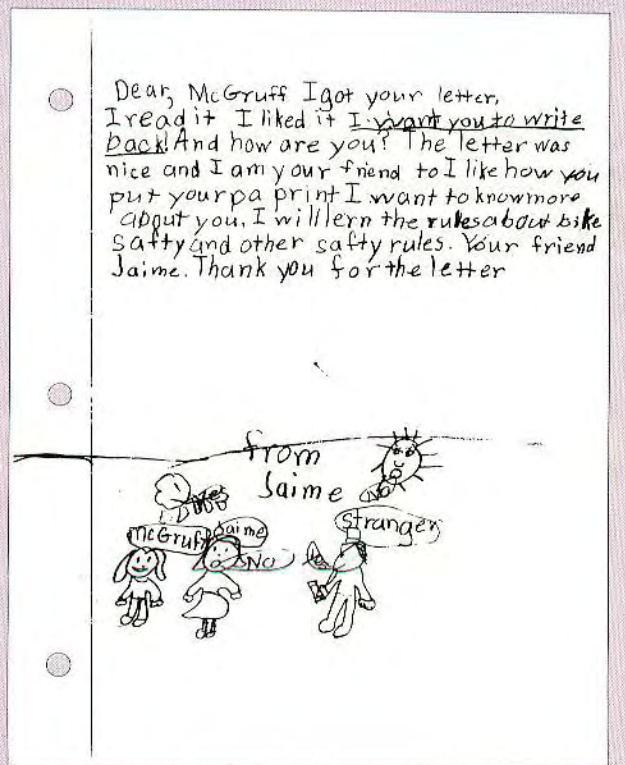
For the last four years, the Authority has been tapping into the incredible popularity of McGruff, using his character to motivate citizens to work together and with local law enforcement to forge safe neighborhoods, schools, and work places. In this regard, fiscal years 1988 and 1989 were no different, as the Authority continued its state-wide crime prevention campaign in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois.

By the end of fiscal 1989, more than 500 municipal and university police departments, sheriffs' offices, private security firms, and community organizations were participating in the Authority's McGruff program. That number is up from approximately 450 at the beginning of fiscal 1988, and includes more than 90 new participants during fiscal 1989. These agencies and organizations helped the Authority distribute in their communities nearly 9 million pieces of crime prevention literature over the last two years. Among other topics, the publications covered home safety, latchkey kids, neighborhood watch, con artists, school crime, travel tips, and safety on the street.

Over the last two years, as the magnitude of Illinois' drug problem grew and the connection between drugs and crime be-


FAN MAIL TO McGRUFF

Each year, McGruff receives hundreds of letters like this one from Jaime. A survey has shown that 97 percent of children who know McGruff say they try to put his advice into practice.



McGRUFF'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

The Authority distributed more than 1 million of these *Winners Don't Use Drugs* pamphlets during fiscal 1988 and 1989.



Winners Don't Use Drugs

Hi kids! It's your pal McGruff here. I want you all to be winners.

I don't mean by scoring the most points or running the fastest. I mean by being the best you can be.

When you do your best, you're *always* a winner. Here are some facts, puzzles, and games to help teach you that to be a winner, you have to be drug-free.

Drugs and You

Many kids are worried about drugs. Some kids feel pressured to try them. You've probably worried or thought about trying drugs too.

Drugs—and I don't mean medicine your doctor tells you to take when you are sick—are pretty scary. They got a lot of kids into big trouble. Drugs could make you sick—you could even die. That's why it's a crime to use or sell many kinds of drugs—because they're so dangerous.

Some drugs that are legal for adults to decide about using can hurt younger people. For example:

- Beer and wine have the drug alcohol in them. Alcohol can make you sick to your stomach or act in embarrassing ways. Worst of all, alcohol makes it hard for your brain to grow right.

■ Cigarettes have the drug nicotine in them. Nicotine like alcohol, is addictive. This means your body learns to want it and eventually depend on it even though it's harmful. Cigarettes also give you smelly breath and may burn holes in your clothes.

There are other drugs that are against the law for anyone to use—adults or children. They are as bad or even worse for you as nicotine and alcohol. Some of these illegal drugs are marijuana, PCP, LSD, cocaine, and crack. Ask your parents, school nurse, or teacher to help you find out how each of these drugs hurts your body and your mind.

came clearer, McGruff's campaign in Illinois turned toward the prevention of drug abuse. One of the Authority's most popular publications, first distributed in February 1988, was its *Winners Don't Use Drugs* brochure, a mixture of games, puzzles, and tips for young people on the dangers of substance abuse. In addition, the Authority distributed to more than 400 school districts in Illinois a drug prevention kit developed by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and Dow Consumer Products. The kit includes a drug prevention video, an audio tape of McGruff anti-drug songs, a computer game, and printed materials for children and their parents. And the Authority's 1989 crime prevention seminars, scheduled for the fall, will focus on drugs and crime prevention in the 1990s.

In addition to its publications, the Authority continued to provide citizens with direct assistance on questions and issues related to crime prevention. During fiscal 1989, nearly 3,000 people contacted the Authority's clearinghouse of crime prevention information, up from 2,640 information requests in fiscal 1988 and approximately 2,500 in fiscal 1987. Nearly three-quarters of the requests are calls to the Authority's

toll-free number, 1-800-4-MCGRUFF, with the remainder being letters written to McGruff. About two-thirds of the requests are from children and teenagers.

Citizens are learning about the Authority's crime prevention program in a number of ways. Many continue to learn about it through television public service announcements that are created by NCPC and the Ad Council and then distributed in Illinois by the Authority. With the assistance of the Chicago Police Department, the Authority again tagged these national PSAs with McGruff's address and phone number in Illinois. The Authority also stepped up its distribution of radio PSAs during fiscal 1989, contributing regularly to a master tape of PSAs the State of Illinois sends every other month to radio stations statewide.

The Authority publicized its campaign in many new ways as well. A McGruff poster graced the sides of Chicago city and suburban buses, and crime prevention messages were placed on electronic billboards that dot various expressways in the Chicago area. McGruff and the Authority also participated in several special events, including the Illinois and DuQuoin state fairs, Chicago's 1989 St. Patrick's Day Parade, Chicago's 1988 No Crime Week, and crime prevention fairs and senior citizens' days at the State of Illinois Center. And the Authority, in conjunction with Santa Fe Speedway and the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR), sponsored the first McGruff Family Night at the speedway, located in Hinsdale.

Local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois also continued to sponsor McGruff appearances, many of them using McGruff costumes donated by the Authority. In fiscal 1988, for example, the Authority donated two McGruff costumes to the Chicago Police Department. That year, the Authority also created a model crime prevention house that illustrates a variety of home safety tips—proper locks, good lighting, and other features. After displaying the house at fairs and other events, the Authority donated the house to the Illinois Crime Prevention Association for use by its members.

Finally, the Authority did more than

WINNERS OF THE 1988 GOVERNOR'S AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

NORTHERN REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Chicago Police Department, Senior Services Section; Elk Grove Village Police Department; Waukegan Police Department

Business: Bolingbrook Auto Center

Civic Organization: Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs (special statewide award); Sauk Village Mediation Team

News Media: WEHS-TV 60, Aurora

Individual (Volunteer): Karen Carlson, Evanston; Howard Wurster, Des Plaines

Individual (Professional): Officer Carl Bachman, New Lenox Police Department; Officer Charles Fioravanti, Broadview Police Department

Exemplary Program: Anti-Vandalism Program, Rockford Police Department and Rockford Public School District 205

CENTRAL REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Quincy Police Department

Business: Domino's Pizza/Prairie Pizza Inc., Champaign

Civic Organization: Moline PTA Council

News Media: Active 8, WQAD-TV, Moline

Individual (Volunteer): Lois Brodsky, Linda Ogle, Jann Shipley, Vicki Stewart, Champaign

Individual (Professional): Deputy Gary Ryner, Knox County Sheriff's Department

Exemplary Program: Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), Illinois State Police

SOUTHERN REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville Police Department

Business: Peacock Printing, Mt. Vernon

Civic Organization: Delta Theta Tau Sorority, Mt. Vernon

News Media: Mt. Vernon Register-News

just energize citizens around crime prevention: the agency sought to recognize those individuals and agencies that are helping to take a bite out of crime in their communities. For the third year in a row, the Authority presented many of these unsung heroes with the Governor's Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Community Crime Prevention. Ninety-four individuals and groups from around the state were nominated for the

1988 awards. Of these, 26 were selected as winners and honored at the Authority's series of crime prevention seminars, which were held in Collinsville, Oak Brook, and Peoria.

The Authority's own crime prevention efforts didn't go without recognition either. During fiscal 1988, the Ad Council presented Illinois Governor James R. Thompson with a certificate of merit for the Illinois McGruff program.

OFFERING KIDS AN ALTERNATIVE TO STREET GANGS

"WE CAN'T GET A KID OUT OF A GANG. THEY MUST MAKE THAT DECISION. BUT WE CAN SHOW THEM THAT'S NOT THE WAY TO GO. IF WE CAN GET THEM TO SAY NO WHEN THEY'RE APPROACHED, WE'VE WON. WE TRY TO PREVENT AND INTERVENE BEFORE THEY ARE RECRUITED."

—TOMMYE BROWN, PROGRAM COORDINATOR
GANG REDUCTION INTERVENTION PROGRAM

One of the biggest crime prevention challenges facing criminal justice is reducing the influence of street gangs in our cities. In many of Chicago's neighborhoods (and in neighborhoods of cities throughout Illinois), street gangs are a violent and destructive force, especially in and around schools. In addition to dealing drugs and committing other crimes, gangs can destroy the quality of school life and seriously impede learning. One national study found that almost 1 in 10 junior high school students in big city schools stayed home at least once a month out of fear.

To sustain themselves, gangs need a continuous infusion of "new blood." In many areas, where young peoples' alternatives are limited and the fear of not joining a gang is great, this infusion presents no problem. Many gangs simply recruit the younger siblings of existing members.

But in an attempt to show young teens at two schools on Chicago's West Side that there are alternatives to gangs, the Authority teamed up with the Chicago Public Schools, the police department, and the Chicago Intervention Network to create the Gang Reduction Intervention Project (GRIP). Using nearly \$100,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds awarded by the Authority, and an equal amount of local resources, the two schools spent the 1988-89 school

year working with parents and community leaders to reduce crime and drug abuse, boost school attendance, and prevent potential hard-core gang members from signing up.

Approximately 20 students at each of the two schools—Cameron and Morton—participate in the program at any one time. During both the school year and summer vacation time, GRIP students participate in specialized school programs that explain the dangers of gangs and crime. They also go outside their schools attending sporting events, visiting museums, taking music lessons, and going to plays—all in attempt to demonstrate, clearly and forcefully, that other options to gangs do exist.

In one year, the Authority-sponsored effort has not solved the gang recruitment problem at the two schools. GRIP students still skip classes and have discipline problems; some have even been arrested. But there are encouraging signs as well. At Cameron, the number of GRIP students receiving misconduct reports fell steadily during the first few months of 1989. And at Morton, a small but consistent group of students with perfect attendance records developed over the course of the school year. According to school employees, greater parental involvement will be needed before communities can turn the corner on gang recruitment.

GIVING VICTIMS THE COURAGE TO PREVAIL

To those people for whom crime prevention didn't work—the thousands of innocent victims of crime in Illinois—the criminal justice system owes its compassion and support. During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Authority continued to support a variety of direct services to crime victims throughout Illinois. Once again, much of this effort was directed toward victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. But the Authority also developed innovative programs to help other victims who may never have received adequate services (or any services) in the past—victims of hate crime, sexual assault victims in impoverished neighborhoods, and the relatives of homicide victims.

During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority continued to support the statewide network of community-based sexual assault centers known as the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA). Over the two years, 25 of ICASA's member agencies—including two centers not previously funded through the Authority—received from the Authority an average of \$24,000 each in federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds. These awards allowed ICASA agencies to hire and train people to counsel and advocate on behalf of sexual assault victims. Together, the 25 centers provided nearly 7,000 hours of court advocacy and medical support services to more than 1,600 victims of sexual assault in fiscal 1988. Preliminary figures suggest that even more victims were served in fiscal 1989.

In Chicago, a disproportionately high percentage of sexual assaults occur on the city's South and West sides, but in the past, few victims in these impoverished areas received the counseling and services needed to promote their emotional recovery and to help them seek prosecution of their attackers. During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority reached out to more than 1,100 of these critically under-served citizens with a three-part, federally funded program. Various hospitals and social service agencies in the targeted areas shared more than \$360,000 in VOCA money, and almost \$130,000 in local matching funds, to train and place volunteer victim advocates in hospital emergency rooms, to create and

sustain group support programs, and to expand the number of legal advocates who help victims report crimes to police, serve as liaisons between victims and the state's attorney's office, and accompany victims to court.

Domestic violence victims who are served by the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) also received assistance from the Authority during fiscal 1988 and 1989. Thirty-eight of ICADV's domestic violence centers around the state, including three not previously funded through the Authority, each received between \$12,900 and \$16,500 in VOCA funds over the two years. Together, the 38 centers devote nearly 60,000 hours of legal advocacy services annually to victims of abuse in the home. One critical service these victims receive is information about their right to obtain orders of protection from their attackers. More than 8,300 of the centers' clients secured such orders in fiscal 1988, a total that represents more than 30 percent of the more than 22,000 protection orders entered into the statewide LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) telecommunications network.

Services to child victims of sexual assault and the children of adult domestic violence victims were again boosted by the Authority through nearly \$250,000 in VOCA funds awarded during fiscal 1988 and 1989. In fiscal 1988, five sexual assault programs provided more than 3,500 hours of individual and group counseling, support groups, and advocacy services to 299 young victims and 202 significant others. In fiscal 1989, six centers were funded, and preliminary reports show an even greater number of clients were served. Domestic violence agencies also combined more than \$270,000 in VOCA funds with other federal money to deliver more than 40,000 hours of services to approximately 7,500 children of domestic violence victims over each of the last two years.

Statistics from another Authority-supported program illustrate the tremendous need for services to young victims of crime. Transitional Living Programs (TLP), a Chicago agency that helps get sexually exploited teenagers off the street and into

counseling, education, and treatment programs, reported that during their 1988–1989 program year, the number of exploited youths served in most program categories was more than double their projections. TLP documented more than 4,500 contacts with youth through street outreach services, provided crisis intervention to nearly 500, counseled and advocated on behalf of more than 250, and provided 1,311 nights of shelter care to 257 of these exploited youths.

During fiscal 1988 and 1989, TLP was awarded \$162,000 in VOCA money and almost \$55,000 in local matching funds to expand the agency's crisis intervention, counseling, and advocacy services. The agency also established an apartment site and specialized services for girls who are living on the street or with adults who abuse them. During TLP's 1988–1989 program year, 13 of the 17 girls who entered the independent living program achieved self-sufficiency or became reunited with their families.

According to the best available data, hate crimes—crimes against people singled out because of their race, national origin, religious affiliation, or sexual orientation—are increasing in Illinois. During fiscal 1988 and 1989, the Authority joined the growing effort to help these victims, by both educating criminal justice professionals in Illinois about hate violence and devoting resources to serving its victims.

On the training side, more than 50 victim coordinators and community workers attended an Authority-sponsored seminar on hate crimes in April 1989. These people came away with a better understanding of the extent of hate violence in Illinois and the special needs of its victims, the latest statistics on hate crimes, and some of the strategies being used to combat the growing problem.

On the services side, the Authority for the last two years has helped Horizons Community Services, Chicago's largest provider of general services to the gay community, carry out a strategy to reduce acts of criminal violence against gay people. Working with the Chicago Police Department and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office—and with \$67,000 in VOCA funds awarded

by the Authority (plus \$23,000 in local matching funds)—Horizons established a 24-hour hotline and referral service, and developed and distributed literature on the problem of anti-gay violence and the resources that are available to victims. In the first 15 months of the program, Horizons received an average of 18 calls a month involving crimes such as harassment, assault and battery, and even murder. Although it is estimated that 80 percent of hate crimes go unreported, approximately 50 percent of the people who call the Horizons hotline report the crimes to the police.

The friends and families of homicide victims in Lake and Cook counties are another group of victims who began receiving the Authority's support during fiscal 1988 and 1989. Support groups were created with federal and local funds to help these survivors deal with their feelings of grief and social isolation. The more than \$30,000 in federal VOCA funds and \$10,000 in local matching funds received by the Lake County State's Attorney's Office was also used to train victim coordinators, who help the survivors participate in the criminal justice system, and to develop an outreach program to expand community support and referrals for survivors. From June 1988 through May 1989, close to 600 victims in Cook and Lake counties received assistance from programs in their area, including participation in support groups for survivors.

In Cook County, the state's attorney's office earmarked part of a \$113,000 federal award from the Authority (and \$52,000 local match) to expand services to victims even after a conviction is achieved. The state's attorney's office hired additional staff to accompany victims to parole hearings, alert victims to upcoming appellate proceedings and clemency hearings, inform them of their rights regarding parole hearings, and make sure victims receive the counseling and other services they need. In fiscal 1989, 577 victims in Cook County were contacted regarding post-conviction services; 285 attended proceedings related to their cases.

Training continued to be an important component of the Authority's services for victims. During fiscal 1988 and 1989,

AUTHORITY-SUPPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

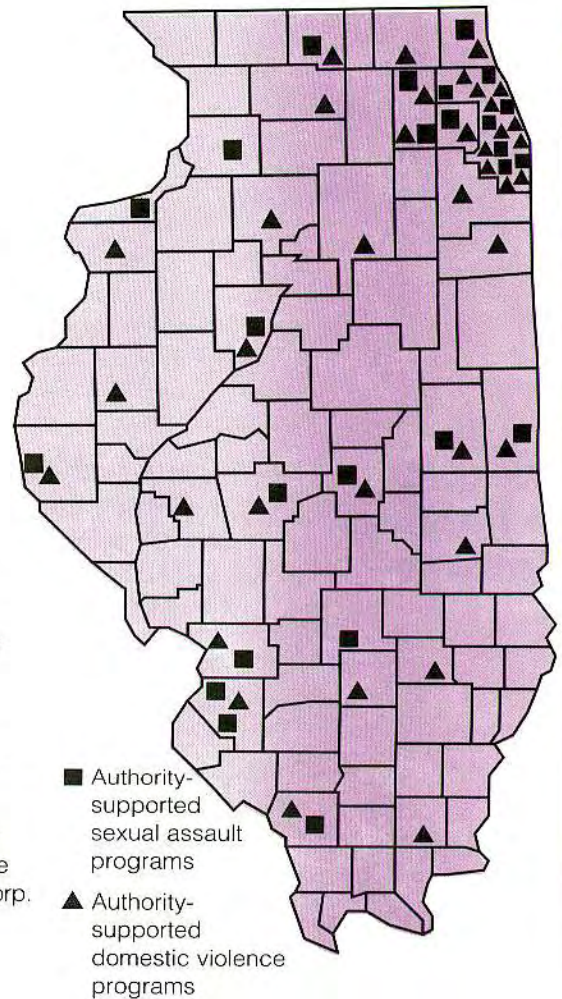
During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, 25 sexual assault centers and 38 domestic violence programs in Illinois were awarded federal victim assistance funds by the Authority.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS

Aurora, Mutual Ground
 Belleville, Call For Help
 Carbondale, The Women's Center/
 Rape Action Committee
 Chicago:
 Community Mental Health Council
 Edgewater Uptown Community Mental
 Health Center
 Rape Victim Advocates
 Women's Services/YWCA
 Danville, A Woman's Alternative Shelter
 Decatur, Growing Strong
 East St. Louis, Volunteers of America
 Edwardsville, Sexual Abuse Care Center
 Elgin, Community Crisis Center
 Lombard, DuPage Women Against Rape/
 YWCA West Suburban Area
 Mt. Prospect, Northwest Action Against Rape
 Park Forest, South Suburban YWCA
 Peoria, Tri-County WomenStrength
 Quincy Area Network Against Domestic Abuse
 Quad Cities Rape-Sexual Assault
 Counseling Program
 Rockford Sexual Assault Council
 Springfield, Rape Information and Counseling
 Service
 Sterling, YWCA/COVE
 Summit, Des Plaines Valley Community Center
 Urbana, A Woman's Fund—Rape Crisis Service
 Vandalia, Sexual Assault Family Emergency Corp.
 Waukegan, Lake County Council Against
 Sexual Assault

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

Aledo, Mercer County CADV
 Alton, Oasis Women's Center
 Aurora, Mutual Ground
 Belleville, Women's Crisis Center
 Carbondale, Women's Center
 Centralia, People Against Violent Environments
 Charleston, Coalition Against Domestic Violence
 Chicago:
 Chicago Abused Women Coalition
 Family Rescue
 Harriet Tubman Center For Battered Women
 Neopolitan Lighthouse
 Rainbow House/Arco Iris
 Clay City, Stopping Woman Abuse Now
 Danville, Danville YWCA/Woman's Alternative
 Shelter
 Decatur, DOVE Domestic Violence Project
 Des Plaines, Life Span
 Elgin, Community Crisis Center
 Evanston YWCA
 Glen Ellyn, Family Shelter Service
 Harrisburg, Anna Bixby Women's Center
 Hazel Crest, South Suburban Family Shelter
 Jacksonville, Women's Crisis Center
 Joliet, Guardian Angel Home
 Kankakee, Kankakee County Coalition Against
 Domestic Violence
 Macomb, Western Illinois Regional Council
 Community Action Agency
 Oak Park, Sarah's Inn
 Peoria, Tri-County WomenStrength
 Quincy, GUANADA
 Princeton, Freedom House
 Rochelle, HOPE of Rochelle
 Rockford, WAVE/PHASE
 Springfield, Sojourn Women's Center
 Streator, Against Domestic Violence
 Summit, Des Plaines Valley Community Center
 Urbana, A Woman's Place
 Waukegan, A Safe Place
 Woodstock, Turning Point
 Worth, Crisis Center for South Suburbia



approximately 250 professional and volunteer victim service providers throughout Illinois attended VOCA-funded training seminars co-sponsored by the Authority and the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor. Seminar topics included serving the survivors of homicide victims, working with elderly victims of crime, understanding the role of victims in delinquency and child abuse proceedings, and serving victims of hate crimes.

Finally, in an effort to help the citizens of Illinois better understand the rights of crime victims, the Authority updated one brochure and created a new one. The *Illinois Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses*

of Violent Crimes, which explains the landmark 1984 law that promotes fair and compassionate treatment for victims, was updated to reflect recent changes in the law enacted by the Illinois General Assembly.

The new brochure, *Information for Crime Victims*, describes in general and easy-to-understand terms how the criminal justice system works. It explains how felony cases proceed from the reporting of the incident through the trial and how victims participate in each step of the process. These two brochures were distributed to victims through the help of state's attorneys' offices and victims service agencies throughout Illinois.

BUILDING AN INFORMED CITIZENRY

Ultimately, the criminal justice system will be better if the people—including individual and corporate taxpayers, as well as government officials—are better informed about the system.

During the last two fiscal years, the Authority did many things to promote better understanding of criminal justice among people with varying levels of expertise. The *Trends and Issues 89* publication, for example, offers the public basic information about how criminal justice is structured in Illinois and how the system is performing—all in understandable language and a format that is easy to read and use (*see pages 26–27 for more information about Trends and Issues 89*). Other activities—public service announcements, brochures on the rights of crime victims, and information about how citizens can review and correct their own criminal history records—are all directed toward improving citizen understanding of and participation in the justice system.

For more specific needs, the Authority's Information Resource Center (IRC) serves as a resource of statistics, referrals, and other information about criminal justice.

During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, IRC handled more than 1,350 requests for information, or approximately 60 a month, up from 45 a month in fiscal 1987. The center also distributed more than 7,000 research reports during fiscal 1988 and 1989.

During that time, more than 40 percent of the requests came from individual citizens or private businesses and agencies. Approximately one-quarter each were from government officials and from researchers and students. News media accounted for almost 10 percent.

The types of requests were varied. A citizen from Chicago, for example, wanted to know how to obtain an order of protection, while another Chicagoan wanted to know how to correct errors on his rap sheet. Other requests were for crime statistics. A person from Wood River, for instance, wanted to know about comparative crime statistics for Madison and nearby counties.

The information the Authority provides is helping to solve individual problems while bolstering the collective understanding of criminal justice in Illinois.

FISCAL INFORMATION

FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989* EXPENDITURES

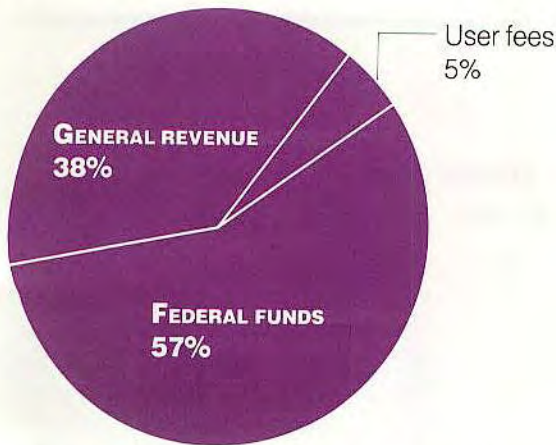
	GENERAL REVENUE		USER FEES**		FEDERAL MONEY		ALL SOURCES	
	FY '88	FY '89	FY '88	FY '89	FY '88	FY '89	FY '88	FY '89
OPERATIONS								
Personnel	\$1,388,972	\$1,422,800					\$1,388,972	\$1,422,800
Retirement	73,454	74,500					73,454	74,500
FICA	98,246	102,300					98,246	102,300
Contractual Services	481,382	529,200	68,585	91,200			549,967	620,400
Travel	57,700	47,000		1,000			57,700	48,000
Commodities	17,910	20,000					17,910	20,000
Printing	34,153	50,400	2,430	3,400			36,583	53,800
Equipment	17,640	23,300					17,640	23,300
EDP	1,039,255	1,037,200	388,846	468,100			1,428,101	1,505,300
Telecommunications	98,046	107,300					98,046	107,300
Operation of Automobiles	7,100	8,100		400			7,100	8,500
TOTAL OPERATIONS	\$3,313,858	\$3,422,100	\$459,861	\$564,100	\$0	\$0	\$3,773,719	\$3,986,200
AWARDS AND GRANTS								
Federal Assistance Support	\$326,307	\$261,700			\$420,402	\$1,040,227	\$746,709	\$1,301,927
State Agencies	435,472	196,100			900,647	1,947,279	1,336,119	2,143,379
Locals/Non-Profits					3,088,526	4,463,275	3,088,526	4,463,275
Investigating Criminal Justice Issues					93,627	44,326	93,627	44,326
TOTAL AWARDS AND GRANTS	\$761,779	\$457,800	\$0	\$0	\$4,503,202	\$7,495,107	\$5,264,981	\$7,952,907
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,075,637	\$3,879,900	\$459,861	\$564,100	\$4,503,202	\$7,495,107	\$9,038,700	\$11,939,107

*Fiscal 1989 expenditures will not be final until September 30, 1989. Figures exhibited are projections based on expenditures as of July 25, 1989.

**User fees refer to funds collected from local criminal justice agencies that use information systems developed and operated by the Authority.

FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989* FUNDING SOURCES AND ALLOCATIONS

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURES



ALLOCATION OF FUNDS



*Fiscal 1989 expenditures will not be final until September 30, 1989. Figures exhibited are projections based on expenditures as of July 25, 1989.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDS ALLOCATED TO ILLINOIS

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT (Federal Fiscal Year)

1987	7.66 MILLION
1988	1.80 MILLION

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988 (Federal Fiscal Year)

1989	4.80 MILLION
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JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT (Federal Fiscal Year)

1985	2.30 MILLION
1986	1.84 MILLION
1987	1.30 MILLION

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (Federal Fiscal Year)

1985	1.33 MILLION
1986	1.83 MILLION
1987	1.50 MILLION
1988	1.79 MILLION

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL FUNDS ACTUALLY AWARDED BY THE AUTHORITY

	FEDERAL	MATCH	TOTAL
JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989	\$9,584,481	\$4,772,319	\$14,356,800
PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1987	6,833,034	3,907,507	10,740,541
TOTAL TO DATE (JUNE 30, 1989)	\$16,417,515	\$8,679,826	\$25,097,341

FEDERAL FUNDS AWARDED DURING FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government implement strategies to improve drug law enforcement. (Note: The drug enforcement grant program of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act has been incorporated into the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.)

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE MATCH	LOCAL MATCH	AWARD DATE
Illinois State Police	State Crime Laboratory Upgrade	\$350,000	\$116,667		1-1-89
Kankakee Area MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	43,386		\$14,612	11-15-89
Multi-County Narcotic Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	54,439		18,147	9-15-88
Will County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	90,171		30,057	9-1-88
Zone 6 Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	32,687		10,986	9-1-88
Blackhawk Area Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	149,203		50,000	8-1-88
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	615,473		237,806	8-1-88
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	77,168		27,560	8-1-88
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	83,718		27,906	8-1-88
North Central Narcotics Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	150,000		50,000	8-1-88
CANE/DANE Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	32,040		10,680	7-1-88
Northwestern Illinois Narcotics Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	43,854		14,618	6-15-88
Illinois Department of Corrections	Offender Education and Treatment	187,500	62,500		6-1-88
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	148,215		49,405	6-1-88
Southwestern Illinois MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	59,789		19,929	6-1-88
Vermilion County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	35,000		11,666	5-15-88
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	138,877		46,292	5-15-88
Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	141,804		48,739	5-15-88
Zone 8 Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	31,528		10,509	5-15-88
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	Local Drug Prosecution Support	100,000		33,333	5-1-88
Chicago Police Department	Crime Laboratory Upgrade	1,020,000		340,000	4-1-88
DuPage County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	65,138		21,713	4-1-88
DuPage County Sheriff's Department	Crime Laboratory Upgrade	60,000		20,000	4-1-88
Lake County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	85,497		28,499	3-1-88
Joliet Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	95,499		40,425	2-1-88
Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory	Crime Laboratory Upgrade	150,000		50,000	1-21-88
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	63,737		21,246	1-15-88
Northeastern MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	214,726		71,575	1-1-88
West Central Illinois Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	48,419		16,140	1-1-88
Central Illinois Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	132,562		44,187	12-1-87
SLLEAA AWARDS JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989		\$4,500,880	\$179,167	\$1,366,030	
SLLEAA AWARDS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1987		2,332,500	761,500		
CUMULATIVE SLLEAA AWARDS TO DATE		6,833,380	940,667	1,366,030	

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988

A federal block grant program designed to help states carry out a strategy to control drug abuse and violent crime. (Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 merges into a single, unified program the drug enforcement grant program of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act and the criminal justice grant program of the Justice Assistance Act.)

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE MATCH	LOCAL MATCH	AWARD DATE
Illinois State Police	State Crime Laboratory Upgrade	\$443,591	\$144,530		6-16-89
ADAA AWARDS JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989		\$443,591	\$144,530		
ADAA AWARDS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1987		0	0		
CUMULATIVE ADAA AWARDS TO DATE		443,591	144,530		

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government carry out initiatives of proven effectiveness that will improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with a special emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. (Note: The criminal justice grant program of the Justice Assistance Act has been incorporated into the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.)

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE MATCH	LOCAL MATCH	AWARD DATE
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Child Abuse Training Video	\$7,500		\$7,500	6-1-89
Grundy County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS)	23,000		23,000	5-1-89
Randolph County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	5-1-89
Illinois State Police	State Offender Identification— Telefax Upgrade	34,000	\$34,000		3-15-89
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Regional Child Abuse Forums	20,000	20,000		3-1-89
Cook County Sheriff's Department	Police Information Management System (PIMS)	172,500		172,500	2-21-89
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Sexual Assault Expert System	30,000		30,000	2-13-89
Chicago Police Department	Criminal History Record Information Program	60,000		78,584	12-15-88
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	System Transfer, Technical Assistance and Training Support	118,000	118,000		12-1-88
Rock Island County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	27,500		27,500	12-1-88
Bloomington, Lombard, Naperville, and Oak Brook Police Departments	DuPage County Telefax Upgrade	14,250		22,546	11-15-88
Chicago Police Department	Sex Motivated Arrest Retrieval System	40,000		40,271	9-1-88
Jackson County Sheriff's Department	Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS)	36,000		36,000	9-1-88
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Area-Wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System (ALERTS)	518,250		518,250	7-1-88
Jackson County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	24,300		24,300	7-1-88
Pulaski County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	11,000		11,000	7-1-88
Sangamon County Sheriff's Department	CIMIS	61,000		61,000	7-1-88
Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Public Schools, District Five	Gang Reduction Intervention Project	99,960		99,960	5-1-88
Galesburg Police Department, Knox County Sheriff's Department	PIMS	105,500		105,500	5-1-88
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	McGruff Crime Prevention Campaign	250,000	250,000		4-1-88
Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board	AIDS Training	30,000	20,495	9,505	3-1-88
McDonough County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	2-15-88
Jefferson County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	2-1-88
Kankakee County Sheriff's Department	CIMIS	41,000		41,000	2-1-88
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	2-1-88
Kendall County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	2-1-89

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT, CONTINUED

Franklin County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	12-1-87
JoDaviess County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	11,000		11,000	12-1-87
Macoupin County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	11,000		11,000	12-1-87
Warren County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	23,000		23,000	12-1-87
Union County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	11,011		11,011	11-20-87
Alexander County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	11,000		11,000	11-1-87
Knox County Sheriff's Department	CIMIS	36,000		39,181	11-1-87
Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board	Crime Prevention Training	32,000		33,655	9-1-87
Will County State's Attorney's Office	RAPS	25,000		25,000	8-1-87
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	System Transfer, Technical Assistance and Training Support	118,400	118,400		7-1-87
Will County Sheriff's Department	CIMIS	61,000		61,000	7-1-87
JAA AWARDS JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989		\$2,201,171	\$560,895	\$1,672,263	
JAA AWARDS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1987		2,333,502	1,027,066	1,351,276	
CUMULATIVE JAA AWARDS TO DATE		4,534,673	1,587,961	3,023,539	

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT

A federal block grant program designed to help states expand the level of services to victims of crime.

AGENCY	PROGRAM	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE MATCH	LOCAL MATCH	AWARD DATE
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Victim Assistance Coordinator Training Program	\$10,000	\$3,334		3-15-89
Roseland Community Hospital (Chicago)	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	4,000		1,333	1-1-89
South Chicago Community Hospital	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	3,000		1,000	1-1-89
Alexander County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,875		5,625	10-1-88
Coles County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	9,000		3,000	10-1-88
Community Mental Health Center (Chicago)	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	25,450		9,254	10-1-88
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Assistance in Post-Conviction Cases	57,872		19,291	10-1-88
Gallatin County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	12,000		4,000	10-1-88
Horizons Community Services	Chicago Community Anti-Violence Program	40,000		13,333	10-1-88
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Assistance in Homicide Cases	19,724		6,574	10-1-88
Lee County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	9,000		3,000	10-1-88
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	Emergency Services for Victims of Sexual Assault	32,539		14,772	10-1-88
Livingston County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	9,000		3,000	10-1-88
Rape Victim Advocates	Emergency Services Training and Support	40,000		13,333	10-1-88
Sangamon County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,875		5,625	10-1-88
Stephenson County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,875		5,625	10-1-88
Vermillion County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,875		5,625	10-1-88
Whiteside County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,875		5,625	10-1-88
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Emergency Services for Victims of Sexual Assault	55,550		18,517	10-1-88
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV)	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	296,478		98,826	9-1-88
ICADV	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	86,672		28,891	9-1-88
ICADV	Domestic Violence Training	75,000		25,000	9-1-88
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA)	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	296,478		98,826	9-1-88
ICASA	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	115,850		38,617	9-1-88

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT, CONTINUED

ICASA	Sexual Assault Training	75,000	25,000	9-1-88
Transitional Living Programs, Inc.	Services to Abused Adolescents	62,500	20,833	9-1-88
ICASA	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	90,137	30,046	6-30-88
ICASA	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	14,485	4,828	6-30-88
ICADV	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	78,442	26,147	6-29-88
Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center (Chicago)	Emergency Services Training	3,000	1,000	6-10-88
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Assistance in Homicide Cases	10,500	3,500	6-1-88
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Criminal Justice Practitioner Training	20,000	6,666	5-1-88
Alexander County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	3,750	4-1-88
Coles County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	5,992	2,773	4-1-88
Livingston County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	6,000	2,240	4-1-88
Madison County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	3,750	4-1-88
Sangamon County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	11,054	4-1-88
Stephenson County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	5,787	4-1-88
Vermilion County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	3,750	4-1-88
Whiteside County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250	6,255	4-1-88
Chicago Sexual Assault Services Network	Training, Technical Assistance, and Public Information Project	12,200	4,067	3-1-88
Gallatin County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	9,000	3,000	2-10-88
Horizons Community Services	Chicago Community Anti-Violence Program	27,068	9,026	1-1-88
Community Mental Health Center (Chicago)	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	29,450	9,817	11-5-87
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	32,539	14,772	10-1-87
Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center (Chicago)	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	3,000	1,000	10-1-87
Roseland Community Hospital (Chicago)	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	3,000	1,334	10-1-87
South Chicago Community Hospital	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	3,000	1,000	10-1-87
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	68,020	22,674	10-1-87
ICADV	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	105,582	35,194	9-29-87
ICADV	Domestic Violence Training	105,000	35,200	8-20-87
ICASA	Sexual Assault Training	105,000	35,000	8-1-87
Rape Victim Advocates	Emergency Services Training and Support	65,000	21,667	8-1-87
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Assistance in Homicide Cases	55,436	32,945	7-1-87
Transitional Living Programs	Services to Abused Adolescents	100,000	33,333	7-1-87
VOCA AWARDS JULY 1, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1989		\$2,438,839	\$3,334	\$846,100
VOCA AWARDS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1987		2,167,032	75,000	692,665
CUMULATIVE VOCA AWARDS TO DATE		4,605,871	78,334	1,538,765



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

**120 South Riverside Plaza
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