

The Compiler

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Winter 1991

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Busting up a big business

IF AUTO THEFT WERE AN INDUSTRY, it would rank 56th on the 1990 *Fortune 500* list of the most profitable U.S. corporations, according to the Michigan Automobile Theft Prevention Authority. Motor vehicle theft costs Illinois consumers hundreds of millions of dollars a year in stolen vehicles and higher insurance costs. In 1989, Illinois ranked fifth in the United States in the number of motor vehicle thefts.



This issue of *The Compiler* focuses on motor vehicle theft in Illinois and on a new Illinois program to prevent vehicle thefts and apprehend and prosecute offenders. Under the auspices of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council will, starting in 1991, use funds provided by the insurance industry to develop coordinated prevention, enforcement, and prosecution programs.



This issue provides an in-depth statistical view of motor vehicle theft in Illinois and describes the new Illinois program, as well as the Michigan program that inspired it. Stories begin on page 6.

Record number of offenses reported in 1989

Fueled by a sharp increase in violent offenses, the number of crimes reported to the police in Illinois increased 1.2 percent in 1989 to a record 662,268 index offenses, according to the 1989 Illinois Uniform Crime Reports data released by the Illinois State Police in October. Reported violent crimes—including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, and aggravated assault—rose by more than 5 percent. Reported incidents of theft increased by 2 percent, while motor vehicle theft reports increased 1.4 percent. However, the number of arson and burglaries reported during the year decreased 7.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

J. David Coldren, executive director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, said the data are, at best, a conservative estimate of the number of crimes actually committed. "One important thing to remember about the UCR numbers is that they cover only those crimes that are reported to the police. For some crimes such as sexual assault, the actual number of offenses may be twice the reported number," he said.

"What the UCR numbers reveal only indirectly is the tremendous effect that illegal drugs continue to have on crime and criminal justice in Illinois," Director Coldren added. "The bottom line is that an already overloaded and underfunded criminal justice system is facing even more activity in the years ahead, and the primary reason is illegal drugs."

1991 meeting schedule

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is scheduled to meet on March 22, June 7, September 27, and December 6 in 1991. All meetings are open to the public and will begin at 9:30 a.m. Meetings will be held in the Authority's offices at 120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th floor, Chicago, Illinois. This schedule is subject to change.

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STAC system helps prevent Halloween vandalism

When police in Baltimore County, Maryland, wanted to do something about vandalism around Halloween, one of the first things they turned to was their computer. Using the Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) system developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the county police department was able to analyze incidents from previous Halloweens and generate computerized crime maps that identified vandalism "hot spots."

Phil Canter, the supervisory statistician for the department's Operational Analysis Unit, said that officers in the field called the new crime-fighting tool "one of the most useful things headquarters has done for us." The officers were so enthusiastic, in fact, that they requested similar maps analyzing robbery during the December holidays.

Mr. Canter said the department plans to use STAC to support more focused drug enforcement efforts and to analyze the impact of illegal drug trafficking on other types of crime. The department is also working on programs that would define the optimum radius of a hot spot (the area with the highest crime) as well as identify secondary hot spots. The department hopes to give personnel in district offices the ability to generate their own

hot spot analyses.

"STAC is a nifty package. In the long run, the hot spot program will save us a lot of work," he said. "It provides information for important decisions, such as the deployment of our forces."

Baltimore County is a beta test site for STAC, a set of crime analysis programs the Authority created to help law enforcement agencies isolate patterns in where and when crime occurs.

Carolyn Rebecca Block, the Authority's senior research analyst who has overseen development of STAC, said nearly 100 agencies have expressed interest in the system. Like the Baltimore County Police Department, many of them have begun the necessary (but often time-consuming) task of having their communities electronically mapped ("geocoded") so they can use the STAC programs, which operate on either personal computers or small mini-computers.

Dr. Block said she hopes the Maryland experience will spur greater interest in the STAC technology in Illinois. She said STAC is ideally suited to support many of the new drug enforcement efforts—nuisance abatement, in particular—that are being implemented by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the Chicago Police Department, and other criminal justice agencies.

Seven agencies join ALERTS

The Authority's Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System (ALERTS) continues to expand. The Berwyn, Joliet, Kane County Forest Preserve, Oak Brook, Sugar Grove, and Westchester police departments, as well as the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System (NIPAS), have recently joined the in-car terminal network, bringing the total number of ALERTS users to 56.

Authority announces drug abuse and violent crime control strategy

New programs to expand community-based policing in Illinois, to reduce violence in Chicago, and to help public defenders with burgeoning drug caseloads would be funded under a \$23.9 million drug abuse and violent crime control strategy proposed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement and prosecution, offender treatment, and nuisance abatement are among the programs that would continue to receive funding under the state-wide strategy, which the Authority submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice on January 4.

The strategy spells out how the state plans to spend \$17.9 million in federal funds awarded this fiscal year under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, plus nearly \$6 million in matching state and local resources. The \$17.9 million represents Illinois' share of the \$475 million the federal government is spending nationwide for state and local drug

control efforts. Illinois is receiving about \$1.1 million more than it did last year under the same federal program.

Here are highlights of the federal allocations proposed in the Illinois strategy:

- ◆ \$2.8 million for the state's metropolitan enforcement groups and drug enforcement task forces.

- ◆ \$2.9 million for drug prosecution programs and \$1.2 million for public defense.

- ◆ \$2 million for specialized probation and offender treatment programs in prisons.

- ◆ Nearly \$1.7 million for community policing, including information systems to support these efforts.

- ◆ More than \$1 million for violence reduction in Chicago, plus \$1 million to continue a high-intensity drug enforcement program in East St. Louis.

- ◆ \$630,000 to continue nuisance abatement efforts in Cook County.

- ◆ \$788,000 for state police programs involving DNA test-

ing, crime scene processing, and latent fingerprint analysis, plus \$375,000 for marijuana eradication under Operation Cash Crop.

- ◆ \$1 million to continue evaluation of drug control efforts.

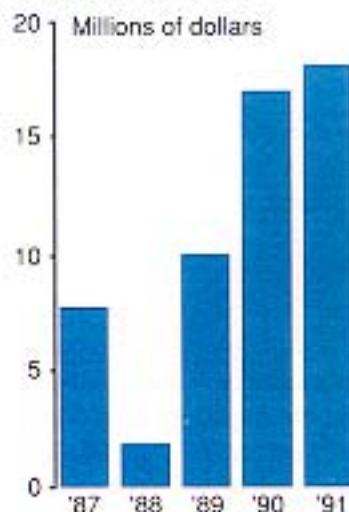
The Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance has until mid-February to review and approve Illinois' strategy. Public comment is also being accepted during this period. The Authority plans to begin designating implementing agencies and awarding federal funds in the spring and summer.

The Illinois strategy is based on criminal justice, demographic, and public health data and on the testimony of 155 criminal justice officials, citizen group representatives, and service providers who took part in public hearings the Authority held in November and December. Witnesses identified several key problems that need attention, including a shortage of equipment and personnel, an inadequate drug enforcement infrastructure, an increase in the caseloads of prosecutors and public defenders, and the inabil-

ity of communities hardest hit by illegal drugs and crime to pay for even basic services.

For a copy of the strategy, contact the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Federal and State Grants Unit, 120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th Floor, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-3997 (312-793-8550).

Federal spending on drug enforcement in Illinois has more than doubled since federal fiscal year 1987.



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Police memorial dedicated



The first Illinois Police Officers Memorial was unveiled on the Capitol lawn in Springfield on Monday, October 29. The bronze sculpture, by Illinois State University sculptor Keith Knoblock, displays the names of every law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty in Illinois since 1854. The statue has space on its granite base to add more officers' names in the future.

Justice grants awarded

The U.S. Justice Department has awarded grants totaling \$1.8 million to the American Probation and Parole Association for the development of three projects. The first project, sponsored by the association, will assist state corrections divisions with the development and implementation of drug testing programs for offenders. The other two projects, sponsored jointly by the association and the Council of State Governments, will develop programs, policies, and strategies aimed at eradicating youth drug abuse and will train probation and parole personnel to assess the impact of crime upon victims and the management of restitution. For more information, contact the Council of State Governments, Headquarters Office, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, Kentucky, 40578-1910 (606-231-1939).

Uniform Conviction Information Act opens up records for the first time in Illinois

Concerns remain over completeness of state criminal history records

Starting January 1, 1991, conviction records of serious criminal offenders in Illinois became available for the first time to private employers and the general public from the Illinois State Police (ISP).

Under the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act (UCIA), the public may, for a fee, gain access to the state's conviction records for felonies and Class A and B misdemeanors. Here's how the new law works.

◆ First, the requester must obtain a conviction information request form from ISP's Bureau of Identification in Joliet. Record searches can be based on either fingerprints or names, although a fingerprint-based search is preferred, because fingerprints provide more reliable identification and help prevent the use of false names. The State of Illinois will guarantee the accuracy and completeness of a fingerprint-based request and will be liable for any errors in conviction information based on a fingerprint search, but not for a name-based search. If the request is being submitted without fingerprints, the record subject's name, race, sex, and date of birth must be provided. Requesters will be charged \$4 for each name search and \$14 for each fingerprint search.

A requester who cannot fingerprint the person to be checked may contact a police or sheriff's department for fingerprinting assistance. Agencies that choose to provide this service may charge a fee of up to \$10 per request.

◆ Requests for employment or licensing purposes, whether based on a name check or a fingerprint check, must be signed by both the employer and the record subject. When ISP completes its record search, it will send the requester two copies of the report. The requester must then forward one copy to the record subject, who has seven days in which to inform the employer if the conviction information is inaccurate or incomplete. After that, the employer may make an employment decision based on the information.

◆ ISP must give priority to record searches for criminal justice and other government agencies. Searches being done for private employers and the general public must wait until the high-priority searches are taken care of, but then should be completed within about two weeks.

ISP will conduct searches only on completed conviction records that have been filed with ISP. For cases in which an arrest has been filed with ISP but no disposition—conviction or otherwise—has been received, ISP will not check with the circuit courts for a disposition update.

By not obtaining missing conviction information, ISP is not living up

to the spirit of the law, charged the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry (CACI) in a letter to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR). "The proposed rule is inconsistent with our understanding of the spirit and intent of the law that we supported. If allowed to stand, the proposed rule would make the new law virtually useless from our point of view," wrote CACI President Samuel R. Mitchell.

"It's tantamount to employers spending money for misinformation," said Francine Scott, also of CACI. "If in fact the conviction information does exist, the department not having it is almost a moot issue."

Authority Executive Director J. David Coldren urged ISP to use the record searches requested under the act as an opportunity to obtain missing dispositions from the courts, even if it meant setting a higher fee for the searches. The Authority's latest audit of the state's Computerized Criminal History system found that, as of May 1988, more than half of a random sample of the arrest records on the system were missing court dispositions.

"The single greatest impediment to criminal justice in Illinois today, at the indictment stage, at the sentencing stage, is missing information on the state police criminal history system," Director Coldren said. "It seems to me that an opportunity exists—with this law going into effect and now that you're opening it up to public inquiry—to go from being passive in concerns about accuracy and completeness to being more active, more aggressive."

Despite the concerns stated by CACI and the Authority, JCAR approved the limited search procedures in December.

Paul Fields, the Authority's general counsel, said the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act was first proposed by the Authority in 1986 in response to the increasing need of non-criminal justice agencies, businesses, and private citizens to obtain accurate and complete conviction information. Before the UCIA, the state's criminal history records were closed to the general public—with a number of exceptions for criminal justice agencies, state and local government agencies, the military, regulated professions, and private child-care providers.

The UCIA bill was originally sponsored in the General Assembly by Senators David Burkhausen (2nd-Lake Forest), James "Pate" Philip (23rd-Elmhurst), Stanley Weaver (52nd-Urbana), Aldo DeAngelis (40th-Chicago Heights), John Davidson (50th-Springfield), Jack Schaffer (32nd-Crystal Lake), and Adeline Geo-Karis (31st-Zion) and by Representative Tom Ryder (97th-Jerseyville) and former Representative John O'Connell. Governor James R. Thompson signed the bill into law as Public Act 85-922 (Ill.Rev.Stat. 1990, ch. 38, par. 1601 et seq.), on December 1, 1987, with an effective date of July 1, 1990. A 1989 law delayed the effective date six months, to give ISP more time to prepare for its implementation.

For more information on how to obtain conviction records, contact the Illinois State Police, Bureau of Identification, 260 North Chicago Street, Joliet, Illinois, 60431 (815-740-5160).

"It seems to me that an opportunity exists to go from being passive in concerns about accuracy and completeness to being more active, more aggressive."

— J. David Coldren
Authority Executive Director

New year brings host of new laws affecting criminal justice in Illinois

Several new laws that affect criminal justice agencies in Illinois took effect January 1:

- ◆ The Electronic Home Detention Law describes who is *not* eligible to be placed in an electronic home detention program and provides guidelines under which electronic home detention programs must operate. (PA 86-1281)

- ◆ The Illinois Department of Corrections may establish work-and-day-release programs for nonviolent pregnant offenders and nonviolent female offenders with children under age 6. (PA 86-1380)

- ◆ The offense of vehicular invasion has been created. Vehicular invasion, a Class 1 felony, takes place when a person knowingly, by force, and without lawful justification enters or reaches into a motor vehicle while it is occupied, with the intent to commit a theft or felony. (PA 86-1392)

- ◆ The offense of ethnic intimidation has been changed to the offense of hate crime. The new law also recognizes additional classes of persons who are victims of hate crimes and includes additional acts that may constitute hate crimes. (PA 86-1418)

- ◆ The Illinois Substance Abuse Treatment Program, a one-year pilot project in the Department of Corrections, has been established. The project will provide a 30-day treatment program for substance-abusing offenders. (PA 86-1320)

- ◆ It is now a Class 2 felony, with a fine of up to \$100,000, for a person to use a cellular telephone in order to traffic in controlled substances. Students may not have cellular telephones in school or on school property. (PA 86-1391)

- ◆ County boards may impose their own fees on convictions, up to designated amounts, in addition to any other fines. The fees will be placed in the county's general fund and will be used to finance the county court system. (PA 86-1267)

- ◆ An offender sentenced to probation, supervision, conditional discharge, or periodic imprisonment who undergoes mandatory drug or alcohol testing or is on electronic monitoring may be required to pay for the testing or the electronic monitoring. (PA 86-1320)

- ◆ Vehicles used in drive-by shootings are subject to seizure and forfeiture. (PA 86-1372)

- ◆ Some offenses related to motor vehicles have been made aggravated offenses, and the offense of organizing an aggravated vehicle theft conspiracy, a Class X felony, has been created. (PA 86-1209)

- ◆ When the Department of Children and Family Services receives a report of suspected child abuse or neglect, it must orally notify local law enforcement personnel and the state's attorney's office of the involved county within 24 hours and must confirm the oral report in writing within 48 hours of the report. (PA 86-1357)

- ◆ The state's attorney, rather than the county board, now sets the salaries of assistant state's attorneys, within budgetary limitations. (PA 86-1303)

- ◆ Penalties for criminal damage to property and criminal damage to state-supported property have been upgraded from a Class A misdemeanor to up to a Class 2 felony, depending on the value of the property. The new law also requires the court to impose upon the offender a fine equal to the value of the damage to the property, if the damage exceeds \$10,000. (PA 86-1254)

Illinois' asset forfeiture law challenged in federal court

A class-action lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of Illinois' new law on asset seizure and forfeiture in drug cases was filed in U.S. District Court in Chicago on December 14. The suit is believed to be the first challenge to the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act (PA 86-1382), which took effect last September.

The lawsuit was filed on behalf of two Chicagoans who had cash and assets seized by the Chicago Police Department in October, as well as "all other similarly situated persons" in Illinois. The State of Illinois, the state attorney general, and the Cook County state's attorney are named as defendants.

The suit contends not only that the forfeiture act is unconstitutional on its face, but also that it specifically violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (as well as Article I of the Illinois Constitution) by providing for two separate forfeiture procedures, depending on the value of the assets seized.

Under the law, if the property seized exceeds \$20,000 in value, excluding vehicles, or if it is real estate, the state's attorney must seek forfeiture through a judicial procedure. But if the property seized is a vehicle, or is not

real estate and is valued at \$20,000 or less, forfeiture is carried out through a non-judicial, administrative procedure.

The suit contends that both the judicial and non-judicial procedures are unconstitutional and that the law fails to provide for the return of seized property.

Kenneth Baumgarten, head of the local drug prosecution support unit in the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, said officials anticipated a legal challenge to the forfeiture law, which he said has already prompted approximately 1,000 seizures statewide. "Any time you pass a new statute, you have to expect a challenge," he said. Mr. Baumgarten noted that in other states, legal challenges to forfeiture laws have typically been initiated in state, not federal courts, as is the case in Illinois.

The Illinois law was based on the work of a 21-member subcommittee of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and was sponsored and passed by a bipartisan coalition in the Illinois House and Senate this past summer. The law establishes uniform procedures for asset seizure and forfeiture in drug cases, allows for the forfeiture of real estate, and creates a uniform formula for distributing forfeited proceeds.

Taking aim at car thieves in Illinois

With vehicle theft on the rise again, Illinois is taking new aim at car thieves, chop-shop operators, and other people involved in the multi-million dollar enterprise of stealing motor vehicles. Footing the bill for the new enforcement and prevention effort is the insurance industry, which is banking on fewer thefts translating into lower costs—for both insurers and consumers.

By Kevin P. Morison

How can a state reduce motor vehicle thefts, increase offender convictions, and curb rising insurance rates—without spending additional tax dollars? Officials in Illinois hope the answers lie in an ambitious and innovative grant program set to get under way in 1991 under the auspices of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

The new program is expected to generate between \$5 million and \$8 million a year for vehicle theft enforcement, prosecution, and prevention programs throughout the state. But instead of general tax revenue, money for the program will come entirely from an annual \$1-per-vehicle assessment to be paid by all companies that write motor vehicle insurance in Illinois.

"The Governor and General Assembly took an innovative approach to the mounting problem of motor vehicle theft, which costs Illinoisans and their insurance carriers more than \$300 million per year," said Lieutenant Governor (now secretary of state) George H. Ryan, who helped spearhead legislative passage of the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act, the 1990 state law that created the grant program. The act took effect January 1, 1991.

As secretary of state, Mr. Ryan automatically has a seat on the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, the 11-member board that the law establishes within the Authority to oversee the new grant effort.

Turning the numbers around

With motor vehicle theft rates rising both in

Illinois and nationally, state officials said the timing of the new program is no accident (see page 8 for a statistical look at motor vehicle theft in Illinois).

"While property crime in Illinois was overall fairly stable in 1989, the 1.4-percent increase in motor vehicle theft is troublesome, especially coming on top of the 12-percent increase we had in 1988," said Authority Executive Director J. David Coldren. "It's troublesome because auto theft, like burglary, can be contained through targeted prevention efforts."

In 1989, Director Coldren said, burglary declined 3.7 percent in Illinois, to its lowest level in seven years. "In 1991, we hope to begin turning around our motor vehicle theft numbers as well, through a coordinated prevention, enforcement, and prosecution effort," he added.

Illinois also hopes to turn around some of the rising costs associated with motor vehicle theft, which cost the state's citizens an estimated \$390 million in 1989. Between 1982 and 1988, auto insurance rates in Illinois increased 54 percent (in current dollars not adjusted for inflation).

How Illinois' program is structured

Illinois' new motor vehicle theft prevention program was inspired by a similar program that has been operating in Michigan since 1986 (see page 10 for a description of Michigan's Auto Theft Prevention Authority). According to Michigan officials, their

program has contributed to a substantial decrease in car thefts and a stabilizing of auto insurance rates.

Here is how Illinois' program is organized:

◆ **Council structure.** The Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council consists of 11 members representing law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, insurance companies, consumers, and state regulatory agencies. In addition to the secretary of state (or his or her designee), there are four statutory members: the state director of insurance, the director of state police, the Cook County state's attorney, and the Chicago police superintendent. The Council's six other members are appointed by the Governor: a state's attorney from a county other than Cook, a chief law enforcement official from a jurisdiction other than Chicago, three representatives of motor vehicle insurers, and one representative of insurance purchasers.

All members appointed to the Council serve at the discretion of the Governor for a term not to exceed four years. Council members are not compensated, but can be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their duties. The Council is required to meet at least quarterly.

◆ **Staff support.** Staff support for the Council is provided by the Authority through its Federal and State Grants Unit.

◆ **Council responsibilities.** The Council exercises a variety of statutory responsibilities independent of the Authority. Its primary duty is to review and award grants from the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund, a special trust fund created to receive the annual fees from the insurance industry. As part of the grantmaking process, the Council is required to develop and sponsor statewide strategies to combat motor vehicle theft in Illinois, and to coordinate motor vehicle theft enforcement plans involving interagency and intergovernmental cooperation. The Council is also required to assess the scope of the motor vehicle theft problem in Illinois and to analyze the impact of criminal justice policies and programs for addressing the problem.

"We have a lot of statistics," said Robert Forgue, head of the Cook County State's

Attorney's Organized Crime Unit and a member of the Illinois Anti-Car Theft Committee, which helped draft the enabling legislation for the Illinois program. "But taking those statistics and determining which specific problems exist in specific areas throughout the state I don't believe has been done in a comprehensive fashion prior to this."

◆ **Eligible programs.** Federal, state and local units of government, corporations, and community and business organizations are all eligible to receive financial support under the law. In addition to the Authority's administrative costs, three basic types of programs can be funded: (1) programs designed to reduce motor vehicle theft and improve the administration of auto theft laws; (2) programs designed to inform citizens about preventing motor vehicle theft; and (3) other projects consistent with the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act.

"The idea is to develop new programs, new ideas, new organizational structures, and new resources beyond those that already exist, not to subsidize or supplant current efforts," Director Coldren said.

◆ **Trust fund.** All money collected under the program (including interest) is deposited in the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Fund, which is administered by the Authority's executive director at the direction of the Council. Money deposited in the trust fund is not considered general revenue of the State of Illinois; it can be used only for programs approved by the Council.

Every company writing motor vehicle insurance in Illinois is required, prior to April 1 of each year, to deposit in the trust fund an amount equal to \$1 multiplied by the insurer's total earned car years of policies written in Illinois during the preceding calendar year. Secretary of State Ryan said he plans to monitor the program carefully to make sure the fee does not result in any additional cost to consumers. Most officials, however, expect that insurance carriers will easily recoup the fee through a reduction in theft claims.

◆ **Sunset provision.** The Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act will be repealed on January 1, 1996, unless the General As-

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—*J. David Coldren*
Authority Executive Director

sembly and the Governor choose to extend the law.

Legislative history

Director Coldren said passage of the vehicle theft law is a good example of how the public and private sectors can work together on criminal justice issues of mutual concern. He said much of the credit for drafting the enabling statute and for guiding it through the General Assembly goes to the Illinois Anti-Car Theft (ACT) Committee, a coalition of criminal justice agencies, the insurance industry, and consumer advocates from around the state.

Jeanne McGough, commander of the Chicago Police Department's Auto Theft Section and chairman of the ACT Committee, said the committee began a few years ago as an informal working group of law enforcement officials in the Chicago area. "We really came to the conclusion that law enforcement, by itself, was not going to answer the problem of vehicle theft," she said.

The group was expanded geographically and programmatically to include other criminal justice agencies, insurers, and interested private organizations. The ACT Committee was incorporated in March 1989.

After getting an up-close look at the vehicle theft prevention program in Michigan, committee members made developing a similar program in Illinois one of their first orders of business. The committee's legislative proposal was eventually included in two bills: House Bill 3521, sponsored by Representatives Richard Mautino (74th—Spring Valley) and Bernard Pedersen (54th—Palatine), House Minority Leader Lee A. Daniels (46th—Elmhurst), and Senator Emil Jones (17th—Chicago); and HB 3529, sponsored by Sena-

tor Jones and Representatives Terry Parke (49th—Schaumburg), Louis Lang (1st—Skokie), and Robert Regan (80th—University Park).

HB 3529 ultimately passed the House and the Senate by unanimous votes, and was signed into law by Governor James R. Thompson on September 11 as Public Act 86-1408.

Next steps

Director Coldren noted that even though the law officially took effect on January 1, 1991, insurance companies have until April 1 to deposit their first dollar-per-vehicle assessments in the trust fund. In addition, no official action is likely until the full Council is named by the Governor.

In the meantime, Director Coldren said, the Authority's staff has begun the process of preparing draft rules and regulations for the Council, establishing the trust fund, developing operational procedures, and collecting baseline statistical data.

"We are committed to seeing this program implemented quickly and efficiently once the Council is appointed and organized," he said. "Car thieves and chop-shop operators certainly aren't waiting around for the criminal justice system to get more organized."

Mr. Forgue of the Cook County prosecutor's office stressed that improved cooperation will be a key element of the new program, if it is to be successful: "Being a prosecutor for 13 years and having prosecuted many chop-shop cases, I can tell you that virtually the only time we have been able to put people in jail and shut down big chop-shop places is when we have been able to pool the resources of various agencies and work together." ■

Motor vehicle theft in Illinois

Illinois' new motor vehicle theft prevention program is beginning at a time when motor vehicle thefts in the state appear to be increasing. Motor vehicle theft, one of the most difficult types of crime to solve, is costing citizens and the criminal justice system money and other valuable resources—statewide.

Motor vehicle theft in Illinois appears to be on the rise again. The number of vehicles reported stolen rose sharply in the first part of the 1980s, from 56,190 in 1980 to 71,544 in 1984. After leveling off from 1984 through 1986, reported motor vehicle thefts dipped to 62,746 in 1987, then rose again to 70,087 in 1988 and 71,278 in 1989.

Illinois ranked fifth in the United States in total number of motor vehicles stolen in 1989, and ninth in the number of vehicles stolen per 100,000 registered vehicles in 1988. Overall, motor vehicle theft in Illinois increased 27 percent from 1980 to 1989.

The increases that took place in the late 1980s may be continuing, if Illinois follows national trends. In the first six months of 1990, according to crime statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, motor vehicle theft was the only index property crime to show an increase—6 percent nationally.

Here's a look at some facts about motor vehicle theft in Illinois:

- ◆ A motor vehicle is reported stolen every 7.5 minutes in Illinois.
- ◆ In Chicago, more than 46,000 motor vehicles were reported stolen in 1989, 51 percent more than in 1980 and 2.1 percent more than in 1988.
- ◆ If present trends continue, there will be 75,665 motor vehicle thefts in Illinois in the year 2000, and motor vehicle thefts in Chicago will increase to more than 51,000 in the year 2000.
- ◆ In the collar counties (suburban

By Maureen Hickey and Mark Myrent—

Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will), reported motor vehicle thefts increased 70 percent from 1972 through 1989. Although most of the increase took place during the 1970s, motor vehicle thefts increased more than 8 percent between 1987 and 1988, before falling just 0.2 percent from 1988 to 1989.

◆ In Illinois outside the Chicago metropolitan area, the number of motor vehicle thefts has generally been lower in the 1980s than it was in the 1970s. Since 1983, however, reported motor vehicle thefts increased 28 percent outside the Chicago area. Thefts in that region increased 5.1 percent between 1988 and 1989—a bigger percentage increase than in Chicago or the collar counties.

◆ Motor vehicle thefts, along with burglary from a motor vehicle and theft of parts and accessories, made up more than a third of Illinois' index larcenies in 1989.

◆ Motor vehicle theft rates appear to correlate with population density. The number of motor vehicles stolen per 100,000 people in Chicago is much greater than the number stolen per 100,000 in other areas of the state. Other, relatively metropolitan, counties also have high motor vehicle theft rates.

◆ The value of all motor vehicles stolen in Illinois in 1989 was more than \$390 million, or about \$6,166 per stolen vehicle. If present trends continue, coupled with inflation factors, it is estimated that dollar losses from motor vehicle theft in the year 2000 will

total approximately \$679 million.

◆ Average automobile insurance premiums in Illinois rose 54 percent from 1982 through 1988 (without adjusting for inflation). The 1988 average premium in Illinois was \$448.

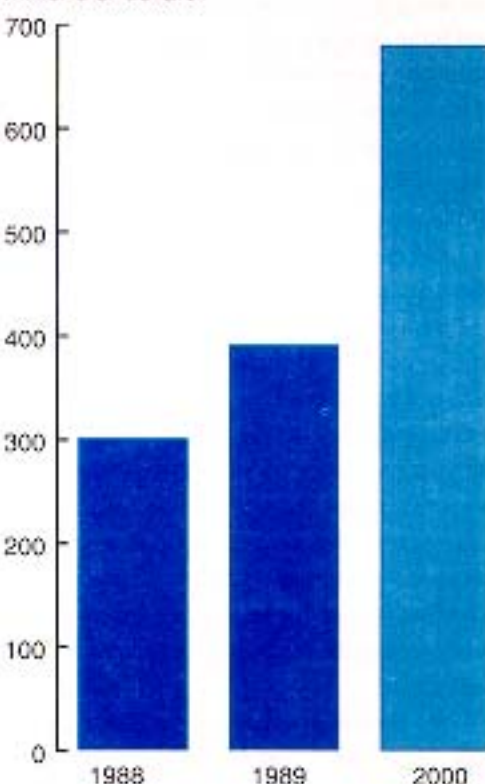
◆ A relatively small percentage of reported motor vehicle thefts in Illinois were cleared through an arrest in 1989—less than 1 in 7. By comparison, almost 1 in 4 thefts unrelated to motor vehicles was cleared by arrest.

◆ The highest arrest rates for motor vehicle theft are among people aged 17 through 19. In 1988 alone, the arrest rate for this age group rose 74 percent to 508 arrests per 100,000 people that age in the Illinois population.

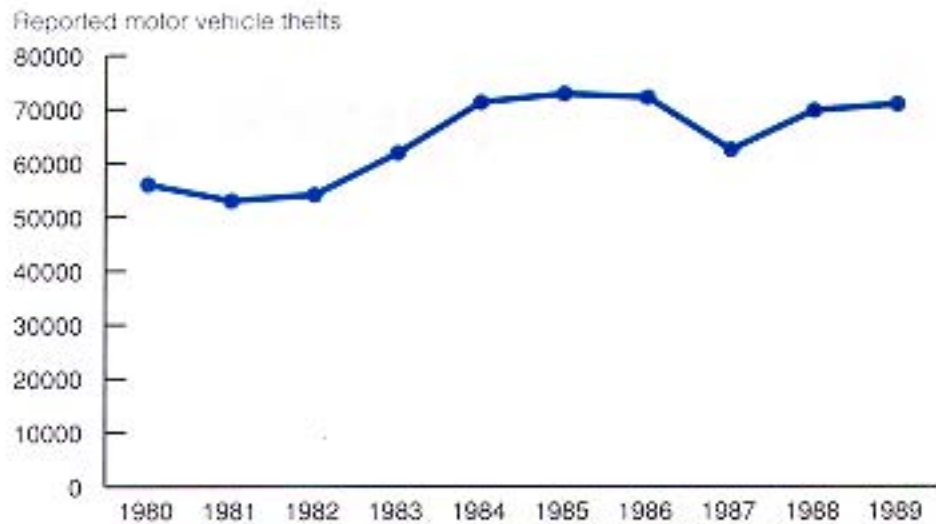
◆ Automobiles accounted for 88 percent of all vehicles stolen in Illinois in 1989. Nationwide, the Chrysler Conquest had the highest theft rate of any domestic or foreign car in 1989. ■

Almost \$700 million worth of motor vehicles are expected to be stolen in Illinois in the year 2000.

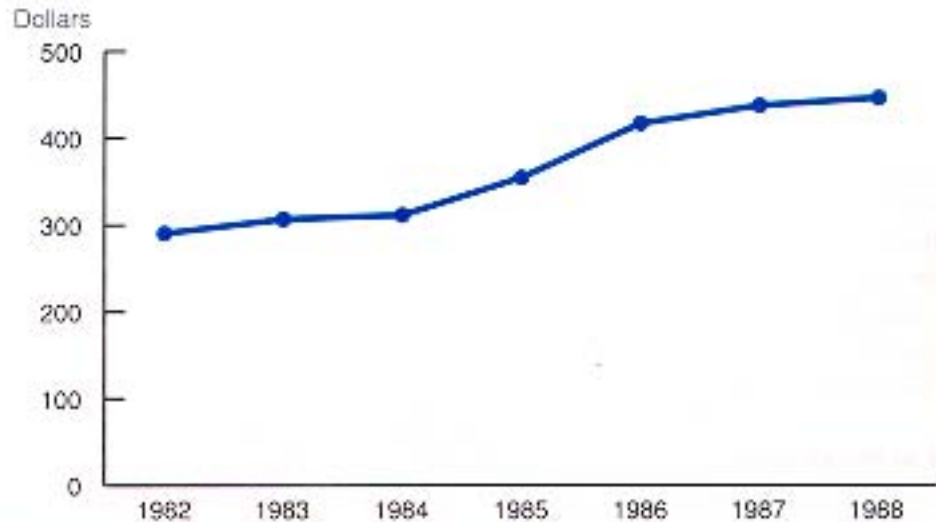
Millions of dollars



Motor vehicle thefts in Illinois have been rising since 1987.



Average automobile insurance premiums in Illinois rose 54 percent from 1982 through 1988.



Illinois ranked fifth in the United States in total number of motor vehicles stolen in 1989.



The Michigan program: how's it doing?

When government officials in Illinois wanted ideas on how to set up a statewide program to curb motor vehicle theft, they looked to the State of Michigan for some guidance. Now in its fourth year, Michigan's Automobile Theft Prevention Authority continues to play a role in reducing motor vehicle thefts in that state.

By Jeffrey Austin

In 1986, Michigan had the nation's third highest motor vehicle theft rate—800 per 100,000 population. In response to this rather dubious distinction, then-Governor James Blanchard and the Michigan Legislature established the Automobile Theft Prevention Authority (ATPA), the nation's first legislatively mandated agency to deal solely with the problem of auto theft.

Impact of the program

In 1987, the ATPA's first full year of operation, Michigan's auto theft rate dropped from third to sixth in the nation—and from fourth to fifth in the actual number of auto thefts. Michigan Uniform Crime Reports show the decline in thefts there is continuing, even as they increase nationally. Between 1988 and 1989, reported auto thefts dropped 2.8 percent in Michigan, from 67,211 to 65,297, while Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics indicate that, nationally, auto thefts increased 9 percent during the same period.

Exactly what impact the ATPA has had on motor vehicle thefts is, of course, difficult to measure. Michigan officials note that auto thefts in Michigan were already declining from 1984 through 1986 (before the creation of the ATPA). But they also note that the drop accelerated in 1987. Auto thefts fell 6.9 percent in Michigan between 1985 and 1986, but the rate of decline nearly doubled to 12

percent between 1986 and 1987.

"Although total auto thefts are down and auto theft rates are down, we don't say that the ATPA is the agency that is stopping auto theft in Michigan," said Valdis Vitols, executive director of the ATPA. "We are the hub around which various agencies interact to reduce auto theft," Mr. Vitols said.

How the ATPA operates

The ATPA is directed by a seven-member board appointed by the governor and approved by the state Senate. The board comprises the director of the Michigan State Police; two representatives from other criminal justice agencies; two representatives of automobile insurance purchasers; and two representatives from Michigan automobile insurance companies.

"Police are, by nature of the job, very territorial—'this is my beat, this is my case, that's your case.' That attitude just does not work when dealing with auto theft because of the high mobility of the operation. The cars are stolen here, stripped there, and the parts are sold somewhere else."

— Valdis Vitols
Executive Director
Michigan Automobile Theft Prevention Authority

The rising cost of auto insurance was one of the main factors that led to the enactment of the Essential Insurance Reform Act which created the ATPA. Charles Trubac, regional vice-president of State Farm Mutual Insurance Company, Michigan's second largest auto insurer, estimates that his company has saved almost \$6 million since 1986. In 1989, for the first time ever in Michigan, average premiums for comprehensive automobile insurance declined.

The activities of the ATPA are funded by a \$1 assessment on each insured non-commercial passenger vehicle—giving the authority an annual budget of more than \$5 million. The ATPA uses these funds to provide grants to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judicial agencies, and private non-profit organizations. The grants provide for the operation of auto theft prevention programs and for hiring and training staff members who work specifically to reduce auto theft.

"Approximately 90 percent of our grants go to law enforcement, 8 percent to prosecution, and 2 percent to private non-profit organizations," said David Tjepkema, ATPA program coordinator.

For 1990, the ATPA awarded 33 grants—totaling \$7 million—to 65 law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and non-profit groups. (The total amount of money awarded for 1990 is higher than the ATPA's approximate annual revenues because it did not make any awards in the year it was established, and interest was earned on revenue deposits.)

Mr. Vitols stressed that one of the

driving forces behind the ATPA is cooperation. More than one-third of the ATPA's grants for 1990 went to multi-jurisdictional organizations.

"We feel that a spirit of cooperation and absence of jurisdictional jealousy have been vital to any success we've had," Mr. Vitols said. "Police are, by nature of the job, very territorial—'this is my beat, this is my case, that's your case.' That attitude just does not work when dealing with auto theft because of the high mobility of the operation. The cars are stolen here, stripped there, and the parts are sold somewhere else," he said.

Community involvement

Because auto theft operations are often run under the cover of a legitimate business, or are located in remote areas, Mr. Vitols said the public can often play an important role in reducing auto theft.

"We need the cooperation of the neighborhoods and the private sector," Mr. Vitols said. "The chop-shop rings often lead from the neighborhood garage to a barn in the country. People in local neighborhoods often have the best view of who is doing what where."

An ATPA-funded multi-jurisdictional unit covering Wayne County, southwest of Detroit, recently arrested a Garden City, Michigan, man who was running a chop shop out of his suburban back yard. The man was charged with 112 auto theft-related felony counts. The value of the vehicles stolen was estimated at more than \$1 million.

Another ATPA-funded program that relies heavily on public involvement is window etching. Through this program, the vehicle identification number (VIN) is permanently marked on the auto's window with acid and stencils. Window numbers which don't match those on the VIN plate are a dead giveaway that the car is stolen. The purchase of new glass leaves a paper trail which can be traced to the thieves.

In 1989, the ATPA began to provide etching kits to any group wanting to start or continue a window etching program. So far, 4,600 kits have been distributed, and

"Continued funding for these programs, as well as careful monitoring of their progress, should aid in a continued drop in the theft rate, followed by a decrease in insurance premiums."

— *Dhiraj N. Shah*
Michigan's Acting Commissioner of Insurance

enough supplies are available to etch 25,000 cars.

"Continued funding for these programs, as well as careful monitoring of their progress, should aid in a continued drop in the theft rate, followed by a decrease in insurance premiums," said Dhiraj N. Shah, Michigan's acting commissioner of insurance.

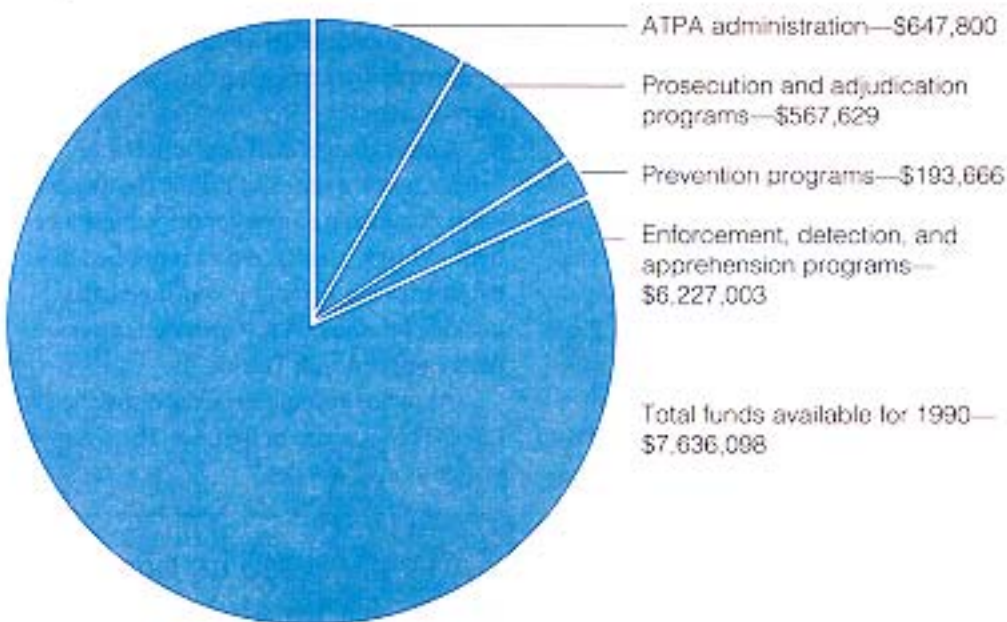
"Since it has always been considered an insurance problem, auto theft has traditionally been on the bottom of the criminal justice priority barrel," Mr. Vitols said. "There weren't any established policies and procedures, or training methods, among criminal justice agencies."

The ATPA expects to improve its methods for monitoring and evaluating various auto theft prevention programs through its contact with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, which is administering Illinois' new motor vehicle theft prevention program.

"We try to keep an open line with each of our programs," Mr. Vitols said. "We don't just say, 'here's some money, now run with it'. We're open to discussions with any and everybody involved with auto theft prevention. We expect to learn a lot from you folks at the Authority because of your resources for analyzing and comparing various programs." ■

How the Michigan program allocates its funds.

Here's how the Michigan Automobile Theft Prevention Authority planned to use its funds during 1990.



Source: Michigan Automobile Theft Prevention Authority

Car 54, where are you?

Radiolocation systems for vehicles are coming of age. More than a dozen agencies are participating in a pilot project in the Los Angeles area to test the ability of two new tracking systems to help recover stolen vehicles.

By Joey Garcia

California suffers from the worst auto theft rate in the nation, and Los Angeles County leads the pack. Of the 295,000 vehicles stolen in the state last year, 129,000 were stolen in Los Angeles County. Said Lieutenant Chuck Shipley, coordinator of the southern division auto theft for the California Highway Patrol (CHP). "If L.A. County was a state, percentage-wise we'd be ranked the worst in the nation."

The Teletrac test

The high rate of stolen vehicles makes Los Angeles County a fertile testing ground for radiolocation systems. Last August, the CHP's Los Angeles division began a 90-day test and evaluation of a dispatch-based radiolocation system developed by International Teletrac Systems of Inglewood, California.

Lieutenant Shipley said his agency was eager to participate in the pilot program after being "particularly impressed with trial demonstrations of the Teletrac system."

"If, in the field, the Teletrac system lives up to its promise," he said, "it could provide law enforcement agencies and the public with a tremendous new service. It would just be a better communication link between the victim of the crime and law enforcement. Without just going out and taking a stolen vehicle report, it allows us to respond—in a

more proactive-type action—and actually make more arrests, which would act as a deterrent for thieves in the long run."

Teletrac officials claim the system is capable of locating hundreds of thousands of vehicles traveling throughout its service area, company officials said. Using specially developed software driven by a transponder system, a dispatcher is provided with immediate, visual location information, in map and/or tabular form, of any Teletrac-equipped vehicle in the service area. A radio location unit that uses a transponder device about the size of a VCR and backup battery power supply is concealed inside a vehicle.

The transponder in the radio location unit is activated by a paging signal transmitted from a Teletrac Master Control Center. The transponder emits a 900 MHz signal that is picked up by a receiving antenna at the control center.

Control center staff confirms the vehicle's stolen status by calling the owner while continuing to monitor the vehicle location. When law enforcement is notified that the stolen vehicle status is confirmed, the tracking information is transferred to pursuit units equipped with Teletrac.

At police headquarters, the dispatcher's screen shows a map of the area. The signal is visible as a yellow dot.

"You see a two-to-four square block area but you can get it down to the street names better than what the Thomas Guide shows you," said Lieutenant Shipley. "The location of the vehicle is all done by the computer in milliseconds. I mean, it's fast."

"By the time (the vehicle) turns the corner of the street it's been stolen from, we're looking for it," said Ron May, group manager for Teletrac's stolen vehicle locator services.

Data stored at the Master Control Center provide law enforcement with the approximate speed of the car as well as the names and descriptions—hair and eye color, height and weight—of those people who are allowed to drive the vehicle.

"The device in the car acts as an informant," Lieutenant Shipley said, "transferring information to law enforcement directly at the time that the vehicle is driven without the key. One of the points of the system will be its ability to not give you false reports."

"We (Teletrac) have bent over backward to guarantee to law enforcement that there will be no false activations," said Mr. May. "Of course, it may occasionally happen. But that will be rare—we can safely say that (the signals) would be 99.9 percent what we call legitimate episodes."

One of the biggest problems with stolen cars, Lieutenant Shipley said, is that they get ransacked.

"A lot of cars are stolen at night," he said. "Teletrac is a development that might assist law enforcement in a more spontaneous way to enhance our ability to make more arrests and recover more vehicles before they are stripped."

But if the car is stolen with the key in it, the Teletrac system would not activate. The vehicle's owner would have to report it to the police, who in turn would notify Teletrac. The firm would then activate the alarm.

"So far the system is really revving up to do what they say it'll do," Lieutenant Shipley said. "Out of the activations we initiated, the accuracy rate of the vehicle signal from the time we activated it and got the location and time, was 96 percent. That's pretty good."

The LoJack pilot

The Southern California division of the CHP

"If, in the field, the Teletrac system lives up to its promise, it could provide law enforcement agencies and the public with a tremendous new service."

— Lieutenant Chuck Shipley, California Highway Patrol

is also participating in a one-year pilot program with LoJack Corp. of Needham, Massachusetts. The firm was one of the first on the market with a radiolocation device—they introduced their product in 1986.

The pilot project, which began July 20, 1990, took two years to get off the ground. In addition to the CHP, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles Police Department are participating. LoJack provided tracking devices to each of the 47 law enforcement agencies within Los Angeles County at no cost. Only one agency chose not to participate.

The LoJack device is a hidden, chalkboard-eraser-sized transmitter that operates like a homing mechanism. In addition, there is a backup battery that powers the LoJack unit if the thief slices the vehicle's main battery cable.

Unlike the Teletrac system, LoJack is initiated only after the vehicle owner reports the vehicle stolen. Police enter the vehicle's five-digit LoJack code paired with the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) into the Stolen Vehicle Recovery Network Computer, activating the LoJack unit in the stolen vehicle.

LoJack is not dispatch-based. The hidden transmitter emits a signal every 30 seconds. To receive the signal, each patrol car must be equipped with a computer, four additional antennas and monitoring devices that track signal strength and direction.

Once law enforcement tracks which direction the signal is coming from, the device in the stolen car emits a reply code that reveals the make and model of the car to law enforcement.

"It's almost like a compass that will point to the direction the stolen vehicle is going so that the officer can travel in that direction," Lieutenant Shipley said.

An interface between the Los Angeles Police Department Communication Center and the Department of Justice (DOJ) provides local law enforcement with stolen vehicle information statewide.

"Every vehicle that is stolen in California, law enforcement is required to enter by VIN into the DOJ computer in Sacramento. That information comes back to the officer

"LoJack is almost like a compass that will point to the direction the stolen vehicle is going so that the officer can travel in that direction."

— *Lieutenant Shipley*

when he runs a plate or a VIN on a car that he has stopped," Lieutenant Shipley said.

The DOJ details are fed into the LAPD computer on a 24-hour basis, he said. Thus far, three vehicles have been recovered using the LoJack system.

The LoJack system will be tested for three years, Lieutenant Shipley said. The Teletrac test ended in November. The systems, which are similar in price, are being tested for different reasons. The LoJack pilot project is a long-range beta test. The Teletrac pilot project is being conducted to test the accuracy of the system. But ultimately, both products will be evaluated for law enforcement by their own criteria.

"We want to know which system is going to improve the stolen vehicle system in southern California the best," said Lieutenant Shipley, "and which is going to be the least expensive for law enforcement."

Fleet management support

Cost-effectiveness is also a concern of the Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE), another participant in the Teletrac pilot. LACOE is testing the firm's corporate fleet locator service, which enables dispatchers to monitor the status and location of thousands of fleet vehicles with an accuracy of 100 feet.

"We're very much interested in Teletrac because it offers our organization the ability to better manage our transportation programs," said Charles Devlin, LACOE transportation officer.

Although LACOE contracts out for transportation services, it remains responsible for 400 school buses. For the pilot project, 10 buses are equipped with radiolocation units.

"What we're primarily interested in is our ability to administer our contract with our transportation providers to make certain they are driving the routes as we have sched-

uled them," said Mr. Devlin. "We want to ensure that they are arriving at their designated pick-up and drop-off points on time."

These factors are especially critical, Mr. Devlin said, because, of the 5,000 students the district serves, a large number are special education or at-risk children.

"If we notify a special education parent that we will pick up the child at 7:30 am, we should be there at 7:30 am—not 7:00 or 7:50," he said.

The LACOE has a liquidated damage clause in their transportation contract that protects them from being forced to continue business with transportation providers who are perpetually early or late. Without the Teletrac system it's difficult to keep tabs on driver schedules, Mr. Devlin said.

"It's not intended to be punitive to contractors," he explained. "It's intended to be in the best interests of students. This (Teletrac) allows us to ensure that."

The fleet management system is similar to the stolen vehicle system, Mr. Devlin said. Although LACOE buses are equipped with two-way radios, the district has asked Teletrac to consider adding interactive capabilities to the fleet management system, such as a silent or foot-activated switch for use in hijackings or other emergency situations.

LACOE is hoping to purchase a radiolocation system, but funding, Mr. Devlin notes, is tight. "Transportation as a whole hasn't been treated very well," he said. "It's not like we have pots of money we can call upon and readily expend."

Mr. Devlin hopes to arrange some type of cooperative financing plan, perhaps with the transportation contractor who may see the need for such a system to assist new drivers who may become lost or disoriented. ■

Joey Garcia is a features editor for Government Technology magazine. This article was reprinted with permission from Government Technology, December 1990.

Illinois wins National Night Out awards

Five Illinois communities were honored for their innovative crime prevention activities held to celebrate the 7th annual National Night Out—America's Night Out Against Crime. The crime watch, which was held August 7, included 8,140 communities and 21 million participants nationwide, with 97 communities, agencies, and organizations from Illinois.

Evanston and Rock Island received two of the 15 awards issued to communities with 40,000-90,000 people. Evanston's Night Out included a flashlight walk co-sponsored by the city's police department, the Residential Crime Prevention Committee, and the NBD Bank of Evanston. The walk concluded at the bank, where a large crime prevention rally was held.

Rock Island was honored for its strong community response. A citywide kickoff rally was held, with local dignitaries as featured speakers. More than 500 children who attended the event were given crime prevention messages and entertained by McGruff and Thunder Wolf (the Quad-City Thunder basketball mascot).

Among cities with populations of 40,000 or less, Alton and St. Charles each received one of the 25 awards presented. St.

Charles took an innovative approach to its Night Out activities. Under the direction of Crime Prevention Officer Anthony Simpson, the police department organized crime prevention activities in individual neighborhoods rather than a large citywide event. The police department's crime prevention van visited different neighborhoods, with McGruff and representatives of the police department handing out crime prevention literature. The van cruised from porch-sittings to block parties, bike rodeos to cookouts—one neighborhood even played host to a live remote broadcast from a local radio station.

The Alton crime prevention van also visited neighborhood block parties on August 7, but only after a week packed full of pre-event activities. On the Saturday before National Night Out, a large community rally was held at the Alton Square mall. The rally also featured a poster contest among different Neighborhood Watch programs, centered around the theme of using lighting as a security measure. The contest was judged by representatives of one of the event's co-sponsors, Union Electric. Another rally was held the following Monday at a Senior Services Center. On National Night Out,

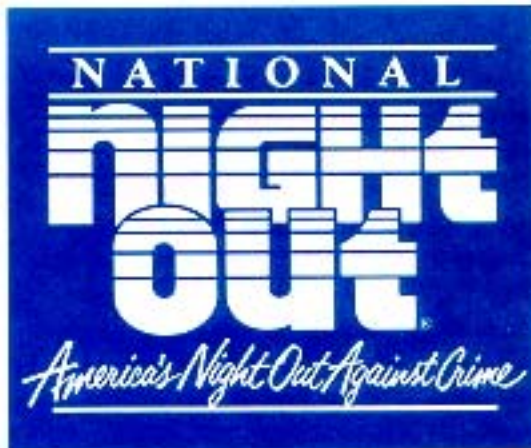
the fire houses and churches all sounded their sirens and chimed their bells at 8 pm to alert citizens to turn on their porch lights.

The key to Alton's success was good publicity and volunteer efforts, said Alton

Police Sergeant Charles Echbach. Public service announcements were read on WBGW-AM, and local newspapers gave the events plenty of coverage. "Without the work of our good volunteers, Alton wouldn't have had any event," said Sergeant Echbach. "We couldn't have pulled this off without them."

Among communities celebrating their first National Night Out, West Chicago received an award. In its first try, West Chicago made a whirlwind of an impression by having McGruff flown to a crime prevention rally by a DuPage County Sheriff's Department chopper. The 1,000 people attending the event were entertained by McGruff, Sparky the Fire Prevention Dog, and the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. The program was planned with the assistance of 40 community volunteers, and 100 new people signed up for local Neighborhood Watch groups.

Overall, Illinois' response to National Night Out was a success, according to Matt Peskin, director of the National Association of Town Watch, the national coordinator of Night Out. "In Illinois, we had more people registered than last year, and as each year passes communities become



more familiar and more comfortable with the event," said Mr. Peskin. "Communities are realizing that, number one, it's fun, and number two, it benefits their overall crime prevention program—some communities will add 8 to 10 new Neighborhood Watch groups from this one event. By no means is National Night Out just one night any more," he added.

New this year is the *National Night Out 1990 Highlights* videotape. The video covers the activities held and accomplishments achieved during last year's event. Copies of the video are available for \$17 (\$12 for National Association of Town Watch members). Send your order to NATW, NNO '90 Video, P.O. Box 303, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 19096.

The 8th annual National Night Out will take place August 6, 1991. Communities, agencies, or organizations interested in participating should write to NATW/Night Out '91, P.O. Box 303, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 19096. Registration forms will automatically be sent to participants in previous National Night Out events. Official 1991 National Night Out registration forms will be sent out in February.

Illinois National Night Out winners for 1990

- ◆ Evanston (population 40,000-90,000 category)
- ◆ Rock Island (population 40,000-90,000 category)
- ◆ Alton (population 40,000 or less category)
- ◆ St. Charles (population 40,000 or less category)
- ◆ West Chicago (first-year entrants)

New crime prevention brochure from the Authority

Street Sense=Common Sense. McGruff's Tips on Personal Safety is the latest crime prevention brochure from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The brochure offers many common-sense tips on how to avoid being victimized while outside the home. *Street Sense* is the last general crime prevention brochure featuring McGruff to be published by the Authority. Four new McGruff brochures on preventing illegal drug abuse will be available in 1991. Forms for bulk orders were sent out to law enforcement agencies in early January.

McGruff history video available

The National Crime Prevention Council has released a videotape history of the McGruff crime prevention program. *The McGruff Story. Making a Difference* features the birth, evolution, and growth of the McGruff "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" public service advertising campaign. The tape is available in three versions: general public, law enforcement, and corporate. The tape was produced for adults, not children. To obtain a copy of the video and the accompanying "presenter's guide," contact the NCPC at 1700 K Street, N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, D.C., 20006, or call 202-466-NCPC.



McGruff celebrates 10 years as America's watchdog

The State of Illinois celebrated McGruff's 10th birthday on October 1, during the third annual crime prevention fair sponsored by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Central Management Services Police Department. Helping McGruff cut his birthday cake are (from left to right) Elio Montenegro, special assistant to Governor James R. Thompson; Rose Mary Bompela, associate director of CMS; and J. David Coldren, executive director of the Authority. Also on hand to help McGruff celebrate were Pandy Panda (the pedestrian safety character) and Sparky the Fire Prevention Dog. Prior to the cake cutting, Mr. Montenegro announced that Governor Thompson had declared October "Crime Prevention Month" in Illinois.



Brian Stocker

Drug arrests rise statewide

Drug arrests in Illinois continued to increase in 1989, with the biggest percentage increase outside the Chicago metropolitan area, according to newly released crime statistics from the Illinois State Police. A total of 51,662 people were arrested for drug offenses in Illinois in 1989—just over 10 percent more than in 1988 and 67 percent more than in 1984—according to Illinois Uniform Crime Reports data and crime statistics from the state's metropolitan enforcement groups and the Chicago Police Department.

Between 1988 and 1989, the number of drug arrests increased in all parts of the state—5 percent in Chicago (from 33,034 to 34,546) and 6 percent in the collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will, and suburban Cook (from 8,401 to 8,941). But the largest increase took place in the remainder of the state, where drug arrests jumped 50 percent from 5,466 in 1988 to 8,175 in 1989.

Chicago still accounts for most of the drug arrests in Illinois, however. During 1989, two out of every three arrests in the state were made in Chicago.

For the second year in a row, more than half the drug arrests in Illinois were for controlled substances—65 percent in 1989. A total of 33,582 arrests were for

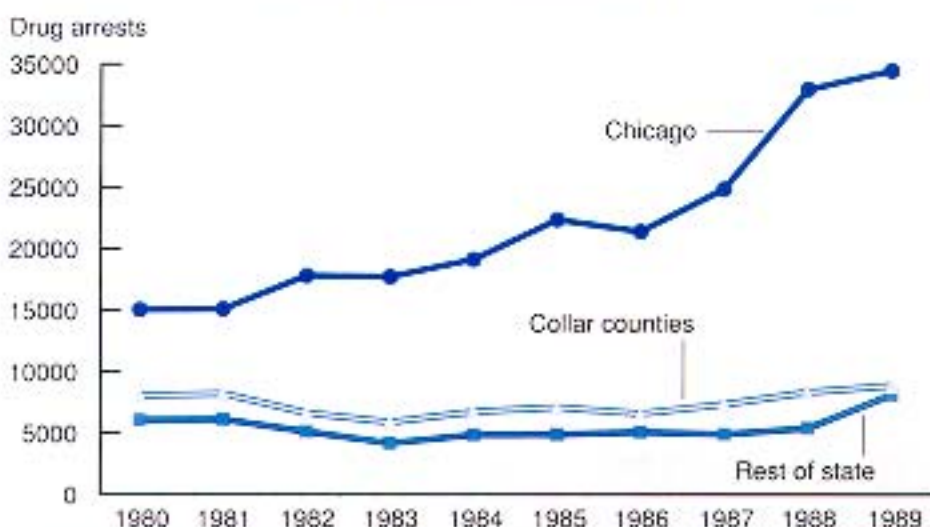
controlled substances, a 26-percent increase over the 1988 total of 26,563. Arrests for cannabis fell 12 percent, from 19,646 in 1988 to 17,243 in 1989.

Although most drug arrests in Illinois are for possession, arrests for delivery are climbing at a more rapid pace. Drug delivery arrests increased 27 percent from

5,222 in 1988 to 6,618 in 1989. Arrests for possession, on the other hand, increased only 8 percent during the same period, from 40,471 in 1988 to 43,806 in 1989.

For more information about the Authority's analysis of Illinois drug arrest data, contact Roger Przybylski at the Authority, 312-793-8550.

Although Chicago accounts for two out of every three drug arrests in Illinois, in 1989 arrests rose 50 percent outside the Chicago metropolitan area.



Source: Illinois State Police, Chicago Police Department, metropolitan enforcement groups; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Nine Illinois counties are now tracking drug use trends among arrestees through the Drug Use Forecasting System.



Source: Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients

DUF program expands to eight more Illinois counties

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) system, which has been tracking drug use trends among arrestees in several large U.S. cities for the last four years, is being expanded from Chicago to other areas of Illinois.

Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients (TASC) began quarterly administrations of the DUF program in Chicago in October 1987. In May 1990, 71 percent of arrestees tested in Chicago tested positive for at least one illegal drug.

In September 1990, with the help of funds from the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, TASC brought the DUF system to eight more Illinois counties: Jackson, Lake, Macon, Madison, Sangamon, St. Clair, Williamson, and Winnebago. Officials said the new sites will help them to determine the extent, nature, and needs of drug abuse among offenders beyond Cook County.

Blueprint for the Future: Forum report examines key issues of the 1990s

Report predicts that responsiveness and accountability will be vital in the new decade

To be successful in the 1990s, criminal justice agencies will have to do more than react to crime: they will have to work more closely with citizens and with one another to identify and contain the underlying conditions that lead to crime in the first place.

"The system will have to maintain—actually improve—such traditional functions as responding to calls for service, investigating crimes, and arresting, prosecuting and punishing offenders. But that won't be enough," the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority says in *Blueprint for the Future*, the final report of the statewide criminal justice forum it held last July in Chicago.

Nearly 700 criminal justice, government, and business leaders from throughout Illinois attended this first-of-its-kind conference, which the Authority presented in conjunction with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the Illinois Sheriffs' Association, the Illinois State's Attorneys Association, and a dozen other agencies and professional organizations.

The 84-page report says that responsiveness and accountability to the community are the benchmarks by which the justice system will be evaluated in the 1990s. "To be successful, criminal justice agencies will have to respond not only to individual crimes and individual criminals, but also to the larger problems that contribute to crime and unrest in their communities," it says.

The report predicts this spirit of responsiveness and account-

ability will be found in almost every part of the criminal justice system in the new decade:

- ◆ There will be a shift toward community-based policing and prosecution techniques.

- ◆ New approaches to fighting drug abuse will emphasize user accountability, nuisance abatement, and the integration of enforcement, treatment, and education.

- ◆ In the area of technology, mobile data terminals, hand-held computers, and other devices will improve police response in the field, while crime analysis, artificial intelligence, and other applications will help police and the public better understand crime and community problems.

- ◆ Correctional policies will emphasize alternatives to prison, individual accountability, rehabilitation, and restitution.

- ◆ There will be a new focus on young people, on the complex problems they face, and on early and decisive action by the justice and child-welfare systems.

- ◆ New methods of financing the justice system will focus on user fees, public safety taxes and surcharges, forfeiture of offenders' assets, and other methods more closely tying the source of funds with the specific problems being addressed.

- ◆ New partnerships between law enforcement and citizens will go beyond traditional crime prevention programs and move into new areas of activism and volunteerism.

"To be successful in the future, criminal justice administrators (and their line personnel)

must expand their vision beyond a purely reactive stance," the report concludes. "They must adopt new approaches and new techniques for accomplishing their jobs. And they must forge new partnerships with one another and with the larger community to address those

quality-of-life issues that touch all of us."

For a copy of *Blueprint for the Future*, write to Olga McNamara, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th floor, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-3997, or call 312-793-8550.

Number of women in policing grows

Women's representation in municipal police departments serving populations over 50,000 grew from 4.2 percent in 1978 to almost 9 percent at the end of 1986. Despite this growth, women represent only 3 percent of supervisors in municipal agencies and 1 percent of those in state police departments.

These and other results of a recent Police Foundation study of the role of women in policing can be found in the foundation's new book, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing*. The book includes a national survey of police agencies, case studies of five large police departments, and personal interviews. For more information, contact the Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20037, 202-833-1460.

Two reports on AIDS in correctional facilities available

Two new reports on AIDS in correctional facilities have been published. The May 1990 edition of *Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice*, published by the National Institute of Justice, is entitled *1989 Update: AIDS in Correctional Facilities*. The AIDS edition, published annually, surveys the prevalence and institutional management of AIDS within the federal and state prison systems as well as within the nation's largest jails. To obtain a free copy, call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 800-851-3420.

An updated version of the booklet, *AIDS and Prisons: The Facts for Inmates and Officers*, is now available from the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union. The booklet answers common questions about AIDS, such as how the virus is transmitted, how to avoid infection, and legal rights and responsibilities of inmates and officers. To obtain a free copy of the booklet or to order it in bulk, contact Judy Greenspan, National Prison Project, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 410, Washington, D.C., 20009, 202-331-0500.

Three studies of female offenders summarized in new book

The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold? contains summaries of three recent nationwide surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association Task Force on the Female Offender. The book includes information about demographics, security issues, facility design and location, and recommendations from the task force for confronting other problems associated with the growing female offender population. For information on how to obtain a copy, contact the Publications Department, American Correctional Association, 8025 Laurel Lakes Court, Laurel, Maryland, 20707, 800-825-BOOK.

Package includes variety of resources on domestic violence

The Police Response to Domestic Violence Information Package, a compilation of resources on police response to domestic violence, is now available from the National Victims Resource Center. The materials include research findings, program descriptions, and policy options on issues confronting police in responding to domestic violence incidents. The package, number NCJ 124012, is available for \$14 from the National Victims Resource Center, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland, 20850, 800-627-6872.

New report explains access to CHRI

A new report from the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Access to Criminal History Records by TASC Programs: A Report on Current Practice and Statutory Authority*, explains who is able to gain access to CHRI, documents the process necessary to do so, and presents results of surveys about CHRI. For free copies of the report, number NCJ 124138, call 800-688-4BJA.

NIJ publications catalog available

The National Institute of Justice has released its *NIJ Publications Catalog*, a centralized list of publications and videotapes produced by the NIJ between 1983 and 1989. Documents are listed by subject. Each entry includes the title, author, publication date, number of pages, NIJ order number, availability, and cost (if any). For more information, call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 800-851-3420.

1991 Texas police academy training schedule published

The Criminal Justice Center Police Academy at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, has published its 1991 law enforcement training calendar. Courses available this year include such topics as death scene investigation, the Kinesic interview technique, investigating child abuse, crimes against senior citizens, uniform crime reporting, death notification, child homicide investigation, and investigating racetrack-related crimes. Courses vary in length and cost. For registration information, contact the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, 77341, 409-294-1669.

Correctional education conference scheduled

The Correctional Higher Education Conference will be held November 21-23, 1991, at the Holiday Inn, Ohio Center in Columbus, Ohio. The international event will focus on pre-service education, offender education, staff in-service training, and applied research. Individuals interested in making presentations at the conference or submitting manuscripts for possible inclusion in the planned post-conference publication should submit a brief abstract prior to March 1. For more information, contact the National Conference on Corrections and Higher Education, Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins, Richmond, Kentucky, 40475-3127, 606-622-1497.

New Crime File tapes available

Ten new programs in the National Institute of Justice's *Crime File* videotape series are now available. Each 28-1/2 minute tape features the discussions of both criminal justice practitioners and researchers about issues such as illegal drugs, crime, prosecution, and rehabilitation. The 10 new tapes, in addition to the 32 original tapes in the series, can be borrowed from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's collection. For more information, call Olga McNamara at 312-793-8550.



New members join Authority

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has four new members. Cook County's new state's attorney, **Jack O'Malley**, and new sheriff, **Michael Sheahan**, automatically became members of the Authority when they were sworn in on December 3. **Roland Burris** also became an Authority member on January 14 when he was sworn in as Illinois attorney general. And in October, Governor James R. Thompson appointed **Wyatt Frazer**, a drug treatment and prevention expert from East St. Louis, as one of the Authority's five members from the general public, replacing Chicago attorney **Dan Webb**.

Attorney General Burris served three terms as Illinois Comptroller, having been first elected in 1978. Previously he was vice president of the Continental Illinois National Bank and director of the Illinois Department of General Services.

State's Attorney O'Malley, a former Chicago Police Department patrol and plainclothes officer and, after completing a law degree at the University of Chicago, former assistant corporation counsel to the department, has been practicing



Roland Burris



Jack O'Malley



Michael Sheahan



Wyatt Frazer

ing law as a private attorney in Chicago since 1983.

Sheriff Sheahan, a former high school teacher, police officer, and Chicago alderman has served as chairman of both the Committee on Police, Fire, and Municipal Institutions and the Committee on Capital Development of the Chicago City Council.

Mr. Frazer is coordinator for Gateway East Health Service, Inc., providing public information and drug intervention services and programs to students in School District 189 in East St. Louis. Mr. Frazer, the author of two children's books, also works with the St. Clair County Regional Prevention Group and Mothers Against Drugs task force.

In brief

Authority Executive Director **J. David Coldren** is one of the three state officials to receive the first Distinguished Leadership Award from the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault. "Director Coldren has the vision and the perseverance to bring together victim advocacy groups and criminal justice personnel to improve our institutional and social response to victims of sexual assault," said **Polly Poskin**, executive director of the coalition, in presenting Director Coldren with the award on December 7. **Jess McDonald**, director of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and **Shirley Randolph**, associate director of the Illinois Department of Public Health, were also honored with the award for their long-standing contributions to the coalition and the victim rights movement.



Steven Egger, an associate professor of criminology at Sanga-

mon State University and member of the Authority's Academic Advisory Committee, has written a book entitled, *Serial Murder: An Elusive Phenomenon*. The book examines specific case studies, presents the current law enforcement responses to serial murder, and discusses problems that hinder police sharing of information about unsolved murders. For more information, contact Praeger Publishers, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, Connecticut, 06881, 203-226-3571.



Elgin Police Chief **Charles Gruber** and **Valerie Salmons**, village administrator of Bartlett, have been newly appointed by Governor **James R. Thompson** to the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. Chief Gruber replaced former board member **Donald Turner**; his appointment expires on August 5, 1991. Ms. Salmons replaced **Allen Schertz**; her ap-

pointment expires August 3,

1992. Governor Thompson also reappointed the following members to the training board:

Schuyler County Sheriff **Charles D. Bond**, Rochelle Police Chief **Winston Brass**, Mayor **Roger Dettro** of Mattoon, Riverside Police Chief **Donald Doneske**, Carbondale Police Chief **Edward Hogan**, Springfield Police Sergeant **Robert J. Hogan**, and **J. Neil Nielsen**, village manager of Oak Park.



Ronald C. Dozier, an associate circuit judge from Bloomington, and **Darrell McGibany**, associate director of the Madison County Probation and Court Services Department, have been newly appointed to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission by Governor Thompson. Judge Dozier replaced former commission member **Bruce Hansen**, while Mr. McGibany replaced **Velma Wilson**. Officer **Neal Cauwe** of the

Midlothian Police Department, **Elizabeth Clarke** of the Office of the State Appellate Defender, and **Michael J. Mahoney**, executive director of the John Howard Association, have been reappointed to the commission.



Secretary of State **George Ryan** has been reappointed chairman of the Advisory Council on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency. His new term expires July 31, 1993.



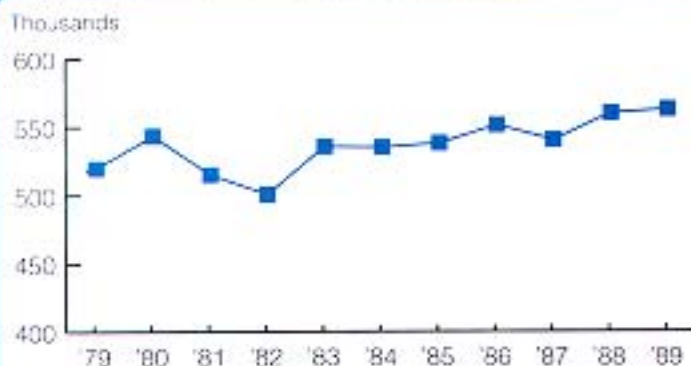
John Firman, the Authority's associate director for research and analysis, has been elected vice president of the Criminal Justice Statistics Association. Mr. Firman took office during the group's September meeting in Denver. **Mike Sabath**, director of the Center for Criminal Justice Research and Information of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, was elected president of the association.

Trends

Trends is a regular feature of *The Compiler*. It displays recent baseline statistics from various criminal justice agencies and programs. Note that because graphs measure

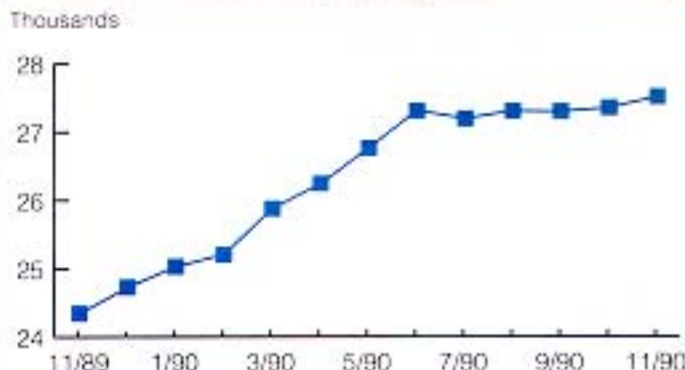
different aspects of the criminal justice system, the data from one graph should not be compared with data from other graphs.

Property index offenses (statewide)



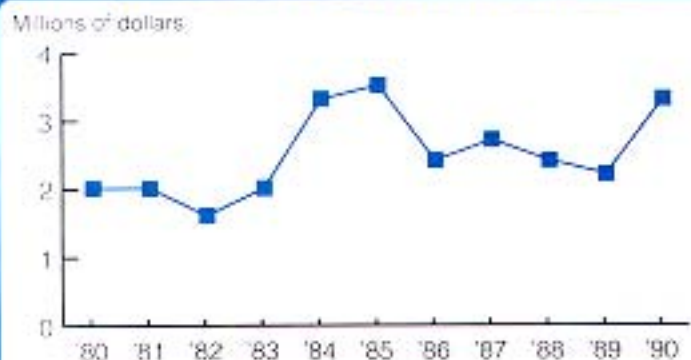
Source: Illinois State Police

State adult inmate population (end of month)



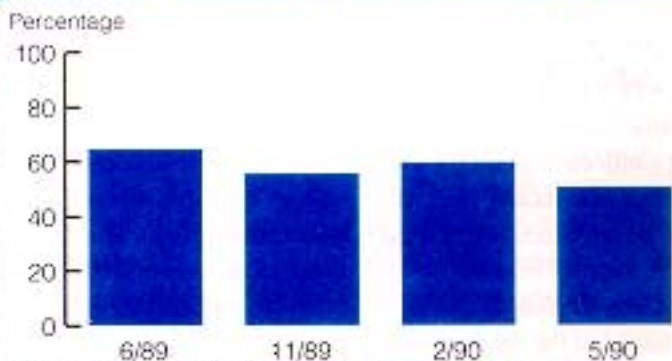
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections
(Includes inmates in state and federal prisons and work release centers)

Compensation awarded to Illinois crime victims



Source: Illinois Court of Claims

Cocaine-positive arrestees in Chicago



Source: National Institute of Justice, Drug Use Forecasting
(Data obtained on each occasion from voluntary urine specimens from approximately 200 male arrestees in Chicago.)



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