

The Compiler

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Summer 1990

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Drugs aren't the only crime problem facing Illinois. How will violent and property crime in Illinois change in the 1990s?

Across the board, activity is up in every part of Illinois' criminal justice system—more arrests, more people in jail, more court cases, more prisoners, more offenders on probation. Much of this increase in activity has been driven by our success in arresting and prosecuting drug offenders. But is our success threatening our efficiency and our productivity?

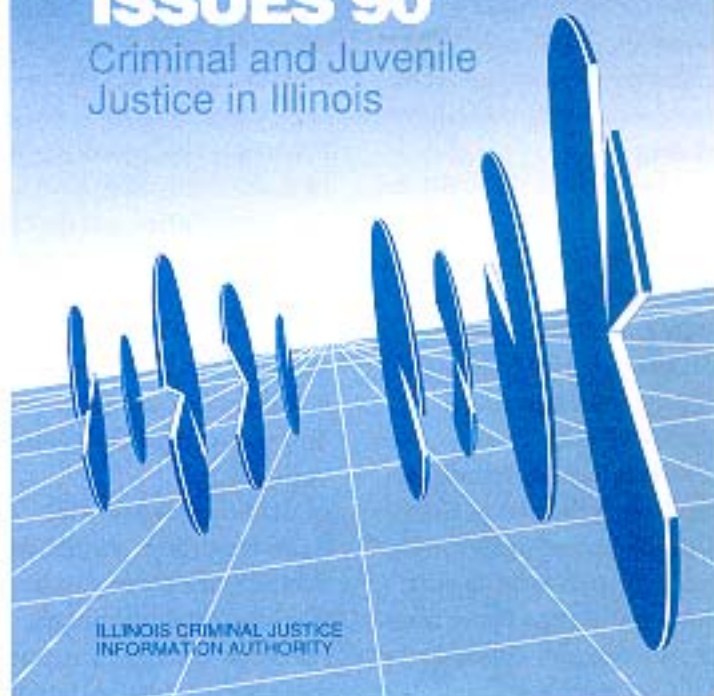
In *Trends and Issues 90*, its latest study of criminal justice in Illinois, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority compares the workload of the criminal justice system with the resources that support it—and finds that funding for criminal justice is not keeping pace with demands for services. Although activity has shot up in recent years, overall spending for criminal justice, when adjusted for inflation, has not increased by nearly as much—and for some parts of the system it has even declined.

This edition of *Trends and Issues*, like previous editions, also

TRENDS AND ISSUES 90

Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois

Focus on
Criminal
Justice
Financing



provides a broad historical and statistical portrait of the criminal justice system in Illinois, and focuses on some of the most important factors affecting the system, including drug abuse and crime.

This issue of *The Compiler* summarizes the report's key findings in financing, drug enforcement, and projections of crime trends. Free single copies of *Trends and Issues 90* are available from the Authority's Information Resource Center at 312-793-8550.

Illinois gets \$16.8 million in federal drug funds

With a significant boost in federal funds, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is carrying out a \$22.5 million plan this year to fight drug abuse and drug-related crime in Illinois.

The statewide strategy, which is being funded by \$16.8 million in federal money plus \$5.6 million in state and local matching funds, calls for expanding drug law enforcement efforts while reducing the demand for illegal drugs by educating people about the increasingly severe legal consequences of drug abuse.

In April, the Authority designated more than \$2.8 million of the federal funds for the state's metropolitan enforcement groups (MEG) and drug enforcement task forces. Among other things, the Authority's plan creates a new drug task force in the east central Illinois counties of Coles, Douglas, Edgar, and Moultrie, and it expands existing drug units into nearly a dozen counties not currently covered by a MEG or task force.

The strategy also includes

substantial new resources for prosecution, probation, parole, and user accountability programs, as well as efforts aimed at areas of high-intensity illegal drug trafficking, including East St. Louis.

The Authority has also designated close to \$2 million in federal funds to expand a multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution program in Cook and the collar counties and to improve drug prosecution efforts throughout the state. Under the Authority's plan, a specialized drug prosecution unit is being created in the DeKalb County State's Attorney's Office, and the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor is establishing a unit in Peoria to assist state's attorneys in west central and northwest Illinois with complex drug trafficking and asset forfeiture cases.

Other elements of the statewide strategy include community crime prevention (including a public information campaign to educate Illinoisans about the legal and social consequence of drug abuse), law en-

forcement training, and evaluation of Illinois' drug control efforts.

The \$16.8 million is Illinois' share of the \$450 million in federal drug enforcement funds approved by Congress last fall under an amendment to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Illinois' total is almost four times the amount of money the state received under the same federal program last year.

Approximately two-thirds

of the federal funds will go to local units of government in Illinois, and about one-third to state agencies. Every three federal dollars must be matched by one local or state dollar.

To obtain a copy of the Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime, contact the Authority's Office of Federal Assistance Programs, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, 60606-3997 (312-793-8550).

Motor vehicle theft prevention legislation goes to governor

Legislation that could generate up to \$7.7 million in non-tax dollars each year to curb motor vehicle theft has been approved by the Illinois General Assembly and sent on to Governor James R. Thompson.

The legislation, first proposed last spring by Lieutenant Governor George Ryan and the Illinois Anti-Car Theft Committee, would create an 11-member Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council within the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The council would be responsible for evaluating and funding local and state programs designed to prevent motor vehicle thefts and to improve the administration of anti-theft laws in Illinois.

The program would be paid for entirely through an annual \$1 per vehicle assessment that every company writing auto insurance in Illinois would be required to pay into a new Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Trust Fund. The fund would provide financial support to criminal justice and government agencies as well as private and neighborhood organizations involved in preventing motor vehicle thefts.

The Illinois legislation is patterned after a successful program in Michigan. When that program reached full operation, reported auto thefts fell 11 percent between 1987 and 1988, and comprehensive auto insurance rates stabilized or even declined.

More than 70,000 motor vehicles were reported stolen in Illinois in 1988, an increase of 12 percent over 1987 and 41 percent over 1972. However, only about one out of every eight motor vehicle thefts reported each year in Illinois results in an arrest.

The Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act (HB 3521) was sponsored by Representative Richard Mautino (74th—Spring Valley) and Senator Emil Jones (17th—Chicago). (A bill containing similar provisions, HB 3529, sponsored by Representative Terry Parke [49th—Schaumburg] and Senator Emil Jones, also passed.) If signed by the Governor, the law will take effect January 1, 1991.

The Compiler

Volume 10, Number 2

THE COMPILER is published by authority of the State of Illinois by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

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Printing order number: 89-13
Number of copies: 8,000

Authority information systems continue to grow

The number of criminal justice agencies in Illinois using computerized information systems developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority continues to expand.

The Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System has nearly doubled, increasing from 25 to 45 law enforcement agencies since October 1989. Joining the system are the Aurora, Bellwood, Bensenville, Elgin, Evanston, Geneva, Hawthorn Woods, Hazel Crest, Hebron, Kanelworth, Lincoln Hills, Lakemoor, Lakewood, Morton Grove, Northfield, Oak Lawn, Park City, River Grove, Skokie, and Spring Grove police departments. ALERTS allows police to access needed information using in-car terminals without tying up voice radio communications.

In addition, the Hazel Crest Police Department and the Prospect Heights Police Department have each installed the Authority's Police Information Management System, bringing the total number of system users to 49. PIMS organizes police records, enabling law enforcement agencies to analyze crime and report their data directly to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Correctional Institution Management Information System, or CIMIS, stores the complete records of inmates in local jails. Madison, Brown, Pike, and Schuyler counties have joined CIMIS since October 1989. Fifteen county jails now use the system.

The Rapid Automated Prosecution System, or RAPS, now includes Carroll, DeWitt, Hamilton, Massac, Saline, and Wayne counties. Prosecutors in 30 counties use RAPS to organize their cases.

Sheriffs move to new quarters

Less than a year after breaking ground on 1.5 acres of land it purchased just north of Springfield, the Illinois Sheriffs' Association has moved into its new headquarters in Sherman, near exit 105 on I-55. The new, larger space will mean expanded training, youth programs, and community services for Illinois sheriffs and their constituents, said ISA Executive Director Don White. The new headquarters is located at 380 West Andrew Road, Sherman, Illinois, 62684 (phone, 217-496-2371; fax, 217-496-2373).

Two more Illinois law enforcement agencies accredited

Two more Illinois law enforcement agencies were approved for accreditation when the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in July. The Downers Grove Police Department, Chief George Graves, and the DuPage County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff Richard Doria, join 11 previously accredited law enforcement agencies in Illinois: the Buffalo Grove, Evanston, Glenview, Mount Prospect, Palatine, Palos Heights, St. Charles, Schaumburg, Skokie, and Wilmette police departments, and the Illinois State Police.

Two Illinois schools win "drug-free" honor

Two schools in Chicago's northern suburbs were honored this spring as "drug-free" by the U.S. Department of Education.

Hawthorn Junior High School in Vernon Hills and St. Mary's Elementary School in Buffalo Grove were the only Illinois schools among 51 nationwide to be cited in the third annual Drug Free Schools Recognition Program.

Recognition goes to elementary and high schools that implement drug abuse prevention and treatment programs. This year, 261 schools competed.

Competing schools must submit detailed reports of their drug and alcohol prevention programs. Education Depart-

ment representatives, usually educators from around the country, then visit select schools to talk to students and faculty members about their programs and drug abuse topics in general.

Hawthorn offers self-esteem workshops and after-school activities to keep students away from the temptation of alcohol or drugs, said Principal Erwin Einhorn.

St. Mary's offers many of the same programs promoting drug prevention and self-confidence, said Sister Ann Busch, the principal. The school has competed in other national contests, and it has attracted national attention in the past, she said.

A message from the editor

This issue of *The Compiler* covers two major events the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has focused its energy on during the past year. One was the publication of *Trends and Issues 90*, the most ambitious edition of the *Trends and Issues* series yet. The other, *Trends and Issues for the 1990s: An Illinois Criminal Justice Forum*, brought together for the first time top criminal justice officials from across the state to discuss issues vital to the future of criminal justice in Illinois.

We are proud to report that both projects were extremely successful. *Trends and Issues 90* has already raised the important question—how will the criminal justice system be adequately funded in the 1990s—among legislators, the media, and criminal justice officials. At the *Trends and Issues* forum in July, officials from all branches of criminal justice and state and local government began to hammer out common goals for the future. The fruits of that historic meeting should be with us for the next decade and beyond.

But these projects, as might be expected, took their toll. Production schedules for all Authority publications, including *The Compiler*, had to be put on hold. With this issue, we hope to get back on track, and remain there. Thank you for your patience.

Kevin P. Morison
Senior Editor

Forum Scrapbook

From July 8–12, officials from throughout Illinois met in Chicago to discuss the most important issues facing criminal justice during the next decade. *Trends and Issues for the 1990s: An Illinois Criminal Justice Forum* included more than 30 workshops and seminars, a televised "town meeting" on drug abuse and crime, a forum for candidates for statewide office, and a banquet program examining the past 14 years of criminal justice in Illinois. A more complete report on the Forum, which was presented by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in cooperation with several criminal justice associations and agencies, will appear in a future issue of *The Compiler*. This scrapbook gives a quick review of the proceedings.

In his keynote address, *Of Crime and the River: Another Decade*, U.S. District Court Judge James B. Zagel (right) discussed the changing size and strength of the river of crime in America, and ways to contain it in the future. In his introduction of Judge Zagel, Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley called upon criminal justice leaders to work more cooperatively in the 1990s (far right).



Authority Executive Director J. David Coldren (below) and Lake County State's Attorney (and Authority member) Fred Foreman (below right) address the media during the news conference announcing *Trends and Issues 90*, the Authority's report on criminal justice financing.

Dean Stocker



Dean Stocker



Dean Stocker



Dean Stocker



Governor James R. Thompson and his wife Jayne were the guests of honor for *A Legacy of Justice—Criminal Justice in Illinois: 1977–1990*, a retrospective that included the premier showing of a video that reviewed criminal justice achievements in Illinois during the last 14 years (left). Among presentations made to Governor Thompson was a Special Olympics Torch Run T-shirt from the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. It was presented by Special Olympics gold medalist Mike Banks, who, along with Sauk Village Police Chief Jim Wade, led a “mini” torch run into the hall (below left). Master of ceremonies for the program was Chicago attorney (and Authority member) Dan Webb (below).



Gubernatorial candidates Jim Edgar (far left) and Neil Hartigan (left) were among seven office seekers who addressed the Candidates’ Forum. Candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and attorney general also presented their criminal justice platforms.

Financing the decade ahead

In the 1990s, criminal justice officials will likely confront increased demands with limited resources. The Authority's *Trends and Issues '90* study reveals current financial trends that can help administrators prepare for the future.

By Kevin P. Morison

Government spending for criminal justice in Illinois has risen faster than the rate of inflation over the last 15 years, but most of the new money is supporting the back end of the system—state and local corrections. And while spending is up overall, criminal justice resources are still lagging behind the escalating demands being placed on the system, a situation that is contributing to cutbacks in law enforcement services, more severe jail crowding, court backlogs, and higher inmate-to-staff ratios in state prisons.

Those are some of the key conclusions of a new study of criminal justice financing contained in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's *Trends and Issues '90* report. The study, the first of its kind in state history, analyzes two decades of data on where the money for criminal justice comes from and how it is being spent in Illinois.

According to the study, combined municipal, county, and state government ex-

penditures for criminal justice, when measured in "constant dollars," rose 36 percent between 1974 and 1988, to almost \$2.5 billion. (Constant dollars are dollar amounts measured in prices that existed in a base year—1988 in this case—so as to remove the effects of inflation when analyzing revenues and expenditures over time.)

Most of the increase in spending, however, has gone for prisons and jails. In 1974, about 14 percent of the \$1.84 billion (in constant 1988 dollars) spent on criminal justice in Illinois went for corrections. By 1988, when overall justice spending had increased to \$2.49 billion, the percentage devoted to corrections had risen to nearly 23 percent. Constant-dollar spending for corrections by state and local government in Illinois more than doubled during this period.

Spending for law enforcement, on the other hand, increased only 13 percent statewide (in constant dollars) between

1974 and 1988, and actually *declined* 7 percent at the Chicago Police Department. As a result, law enforcement's share of all criminal justice resources fell to 58 percent in 1988, from 69 percent in 1974.

On the activity side, the workloads of not just law enforcement, but all parts of Illinois' criminal justice system, have increased dramatically, according to the study. In many instances, criminal justice demands are simply outpacing available resources:

- ◆ Between 1970 and 1988, calls for police service in Chicago increased 15 percent, but constant-dollar spending on the police department declined 8 percent.

- ◆ The number of felony cases filed in Cook County increased 88 percent between 1978 and 1988, but county government spending on the courts and judiciary rose just 6 percent after inflation. In the counties outside Cook, felony case filings increased 40 percent during this period, while expenditures were essentially unchanged.

- ◆ In DuPage County, the number of clients represented by the public defender's office rose 41 percent between 1984 and 1988, but constant-dollar expenditures for the office decreased 19 percent.

- ◆ From 1981 to 1988, the average daily population of the Cook County Jail rose 53 percent, but operational expenditures increased only 12 percent in constant dollars.

- ◆ Probation caseloads in the 101 counties outside Cook increased almost 75 percent between 1981 and 1988; constant-dollar spending rose 41 percent.

- ◆ The number of petitions filed in the Juvenile Court of Cook County jumped 30 percent between 1975 and 1988, but court expenditures declined 12 percent in constant dollars.

Even at state prisons, where the percentage increase in spending actually exceeded the increase in population during the 1980s, persistent crowding has caused sharp changes in the ratio of inmates to prison staff. In fiscal year 1986, there were 45 prison staff for every 100 adult in-

"Funding for the criminal justice system slipped during the 1980s in the face of mounting activity and growing public demands and expectations. This situation has forced the criminal justice system into a perpetual state of crisis management."

— J. David Coldren, executive director,
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

mates; by 1990, the number of staff had fallen to 38 per 100 inmates.

"These are just a few of the examples we found that demonstrate how funding for the criminal justice system slipped during the 1980s in the face of mounting activity and growing public demands and expectations," said J. David Children, executive director of the Authority. "This situation has forced the criminal justice system into a perpetual state of crisis management, as local and state administrators try desperately to match up limited resources with seemingly unlimited demands. Despite the best efforts of these officials, the system continues to lose ground on its day-to-day workload," he said.

Drug trafficking and abuse continue to be a major cause of the increases in criminal justice activity, the report found (see story on page 12). Between 1983 and 1988, the number of drug arrests in Illinois increased 68 percent, with a 26-percent jump in 1988 alone. That year, for the first time in Illinois history, arrests for the more serious controlled substance violations exceeded arrests for cannabis violations.

Police departments in many areas—including Chicago and suburban Cook and DuPage counties—are receiving a smaller share of their municipalities' overall budgets.

26,563 to 19,646.

Here are some of the report's other key findings related to criminal justice financing:

- ◆ About 1 out of every 10 dollars spent by state and local government in Illinois during 1988 went for criminal justice. That represents about \$208 for every state resident, which places Illinois near the middle in per-capita justice spending among the states (see story on page 8).

- ◆ Police departments in many areas are receiving a smaller share of their municipalities' budgets. In Chicago, where almost 50 cents out of every dollar spent from the city's general fund in 1972 went for police protection, police spending dropped to less than 40 cents per dollar in 1988. In suburban Cook County, the percentage of municipal expenditures devoted to police fell from 25 percent to 19 percent

during this period, while in DuPage County, the decline was even greater—from 27 percent of all municipal expenditures in 1972 to 19 percent in 1988.

- ◆ County governments in Illinois are devoting a larger share of their budgets to criminal justice—almost 70 cents out of every general fund dollar spent in 1988. Much of this increase is the result of higher spending on corrections.

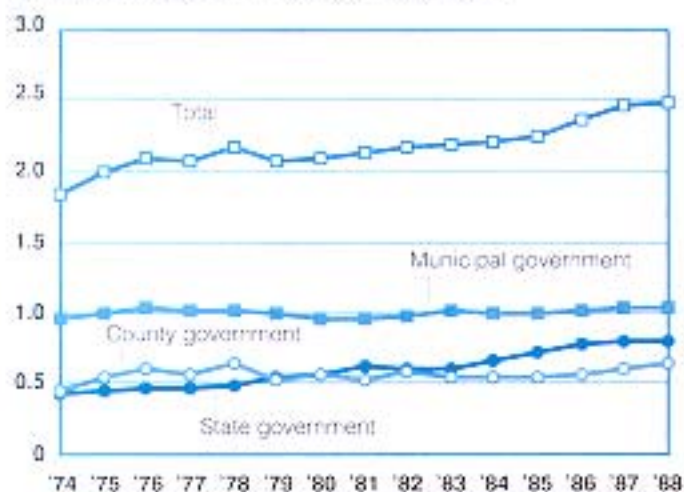
- ◆ Fueled by huge increases in spending on prisons, state government expenditures for criminal justice nearly doubled over the last 15 years in constant dollars. Still, criminal justice accounts for a small share of all state government expenditures—5 percent in fiscal 1988, up from 3.6 percent in fiscal 1973.

- ◆ Federal funds for criminal justice in Illinois—both revenue sharing and block grants—fell sharply during most of the

Criminal justice spending in Illinois

Combined government spending on criminal justice in Illinois rose 36 percent between 1974 and 1988.

Expenditures, constant 1988 dollars (billions)

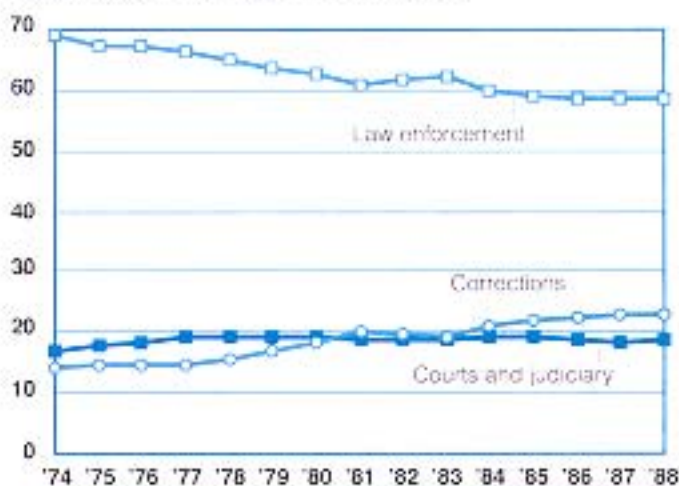


Source: Chicago Department of Finance; Office of the Cook County Comptroller; Office of the Illinois Comptroller

A shift in criminal justice resources

While the proportion of criminal justice spending devoted to corrections has increased, the proportion going to law enforcement has declined in Illinois.

Percentage of combined spending on criminal justice devoted to different system components



Source: Chicago Department of Finance; Office of the Cook County Comptroller; Office of the Illinois Comptroller

1980s. In 1975, federal revenue sharing accounted for nearly 40 percent of the money that county governments outside Cook spent on police and public safety. That number fell to just 7 percent in 1986, right before revenue sharing was eliminated altogether.

◆ The number of full-time law enforcement officers increased 9 percent statewide between 1974 and 1988, but fell 8 percent in Chicago. The 1989 total of 11,824 Chicago police officers was the lowest number in the 21 years for which data were analyzed.

◆ The cost of hiring and equipping a new police officer in Wheaton, Illinois, exceeds \$45,000 the first year.

◆ While the salaries of elected state's attorneys in Illinois generally stayed ahead of inflation over the last two decades, the earning power of the state's judges has declined. Among Illinois Supreme Court justices, salaries (in constant dollars) fell almost 22 percent between 1972 and 1988.

◆ In 1986, fee and fine revenue generated by the courts equaled 38 percent of all trial-court expenditures in Cook County, and 63 percent in the rest of the state.

◆ It cost approximately \$28,900 a year to house a juvenile in a state youth center in 1988. That compares with \$16,000 a year for an adult in a state prison, and about \$3,400 a year for a person on Intensive Probation Supervision.

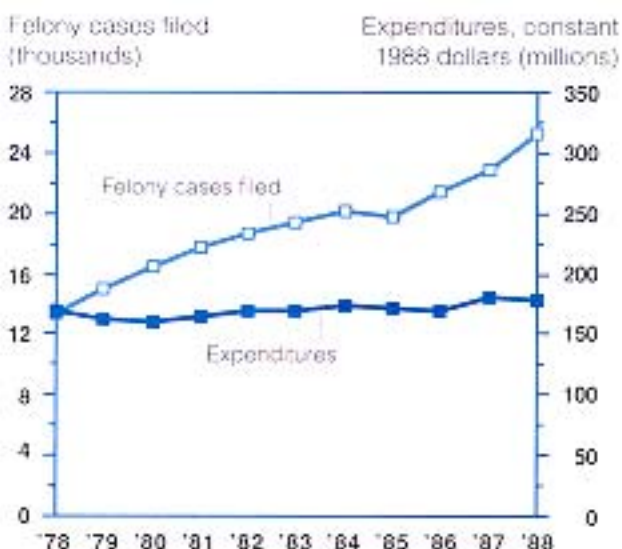
Director Coldren said the Authority's findings show that criminal justice agencies will have to "work harder and work smarter" in the 1990s.

"To maintain our current pace—and to stay ahead of the demands of the new decade—the criminal justice system will clearly need more resources," he said. "But we need to do more than hire more officers, build and staff more courtrooms, and open new jails and prisons. We need to develop innovative and efficient approaches for using our resources."

New technologies, expanded training and cooperation, and greater use of correctional alternatives will be especially important in the 1990s, Mr. Coldren predicted. ■

Demands and resources in the Cook County courts

While felony cases increased 88 percent between 1978 and 1988, Cook County spending on courts and the judiciary rose just 6.5 percent.



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Office of the Cook County Comptroller

Criminal justice financing: the national picture

State and local government spent a combined total of slightly more than \$200 per Illinois resident in 1988 for the criminal and civil justice systems, ranking the state 18th in per-capita justice expenditures, according to a new study by the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The District of Columbia spent the most per resident in 1988, about \$859, for such activities as police protection, the courts, and correctional facilities. It was followed by Alaska (\$541), New York (\$399), California (\$316), and Nevada (\$315).

West Virginia spent the least in 1988, less than \$90 per resident. The national average was about \$218.

Illinois also ranked 18th in the relative personnel strength of its justice systems. In 1988, Illinois had 57 full-time justice employees for every 10,000 state

residents. The national average that year was 58.

Spending patterns in Illinois, as reported in the Authority's *Trends and Issues '90* report, mirror many of the national trends found by BJS. Between 1979 and 1988, for example, justice spending increased approximately 21 percent nationwide after inflation, and nearly 20 percent in Illinois. And as in Illinois, most of the increase in spending nationally went for corrections (a 65-percent rise since 1979), with only a 3-percent hike in expenditures for police protection.

To obtain a copy of the BJS report, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, User Services Dept. 2, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland, 20850 (800-732-3277). Ask for publication NCJ-124132.

Drug-related crimes still rising

Last year, in its *Trends and Issues 89* report, the Authority examined how illegal drugs threaten to overwhelm a criminal justice system already facing record workloads. This year, *Trends and Issues 90* shows that the situation with drug crime is still critical.

The problem of illegal drugs and crime in Illinois will probably get worse before it gets better. By the year 2000, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is projecting that nearly 83,000 adults will be arrested for drug crimes statewide. That is more than 90 percent greater than the number arrested in 1988, which itself was a record year.

In 1988, 43,505 adults (people aged 17 and older) were arrested in Illinois under state drug laws, an increase of 25 percent from 1987. Since 1975, nearly 400,000 adults have been arrested on drug charges in Illinois. Between 1987 and 1988, the greatest increase in drug arrests, 60 percent, was among 17- to 19-year-olds in Chicago.

Increases in the number of recorded drug arrests have contributed, in part, to dramatic revisions in the Authority's projections of the number of drug arrests through the year 2000. *Trends and Issues 90* projects that the number of adults arrested for drug offenses at the turn of the century will be 32 percent higher than the number of arrests projected just last year in *Trends and Issues 89*.

In Chicago, adult drug arrests could increase even more dramatically than in the state as a whole. Between 1988 and the year 2000, arrests of adults in Chicago for drug offenses are expected to double, to more than 63,000. In Chicago, drug arrests will likely surpass arrests for index property offenses by 1993. In the rest of

By Jeffrey Austin

Illinois, the number of adult drug arrests is expected to increase 54 percent between 1988 and 2000.

(Because of methodological concerns, arrest projections are calculated only for adults—people aged 17 and older. In recent years, officially recorded drug arrests involving juveniles equaled between 6 percent and 9 percent of the adult total.)

"Across the board, activity is up in every part of Illinois' criminal justice system—more arrests, more court cases, more people in jail, more prisoners, more offenders on probation," said J. David Coldren, executive director of the Authority. "And the big reason for the increased activity continues to be illegal drugs."

The projected increases in adult drug arrests are not an alarmist vision of the future but the continuation of a trend that began in the early 1980s. The statewide number of drug arrests was fairly stable during the late 1970s and early 1980s, ranging from about 22,500 in 1978 to about 26,300 in 1982. But, the number of

adults arrested on drug charges has since exploded, from 25,366 in 1983 to 43,505 in 1988.

And as the number of drug arrests has grown, so has the seriousness of the offenses leading to arrests. Until 1988, the majority of drug arrests each year in Illinois were for marijuana-related offenses under the Cannabis Control Act. However, in 1988, for the first time in Illinois, more people were arrested under the Controlled Substances Act for offenses involving cocaine, heroin, and other controlled substances. About 26,500 people, including adults and juveniles, were arrested for controlled substance violations in 1988, 72 percent more than in 1987. Arrests for controlled substance possession alone nearly doubled between 1987 and 1988. Arrests for possession of cannabis, on the other hand, declined 9 percent between 1987 and 1988.

In many parts of Illinois, especially Cook County, the increase in drug arrests is fueling dramatic increases in the number of drug defendants entering the felony trial courts.

In the felony trial courts of Cook County, the number of defendants charged with drug offenses more than doubled between 1984 and 1988, from 4,766 to 9,617. In 1988, 32 percent of all defendants entering the felony trial courts in Cook County were charged with drug offenses, compared to about 20 percent in 1984. Preliminary 1989 data indicate this trend is continuing: between January and November 1989, 13,742 drug defendants entered Cook County felony trial courts—43 percent more than in all of 1988.

"Across the board, activity is up in every part of Illinois' criminal justice system—more arrests, more court cases, more people in jail, more prisoners, more offenders on probation. And the big reason for the increased activity continues to be illegal drugs."

— J. David Coldren, executive director,
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

The projected increases in adult drug arrests are not an alarmist vision of the future but the continuation of a trend that began in the early 1980s. Between 1983 and 1988, the number of adults arrested on drug charges in Illinois rose 71 percent.

The number of offenders convicted of drug crimes and sentenced to prison is also growing. From 1983 through 1988, prison sentences for drug crimes increased 171 percent in Illinois, from 1,060 to 2,868.

And, as was the case with drug arrests, the *seriousness* of the drug offenses involved is increasing with the *number* of sentences imposed. Prison sentences imposed for Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 drug felonies increased 327 percent from 1983 through 1988, compared to an increase of 86 percent for Class 3 and Class 4 drug felonies. The number of prison sentences for Class X drug felonies alone soared 355 percent during this period.

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) reported that in 1983, drug offenders made up fewer than 6 percent of all prison admissions from Illinois' courts,

but in 1988 they accounted for more than 15 percent. These drug offenders have swollen the ranks of those entering Illinois' prisons—and again, the most dramatic increases involve the more serious drug crimes.

Between the end of fiscal 1984 and the end of fiscal 1989, the number of inmates held on drug charges in state prisons increased 313 percent, from 589 to 2,438. Admissions of Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 drug felons increased more than 300 percent each from 1983 through 1988. These serious offenders will stay in prison longer and therefore contribute to the already severe prison crowding problem.

The increases in drug-related criminal justice activity, particularly activity involving the more serious offenses, con-

tinue in Illinois even though overall drug abuse appears to be declining among many segments of society. This overall decline, however, has been coupled with a growing concentration of abuse among more hard-core users.

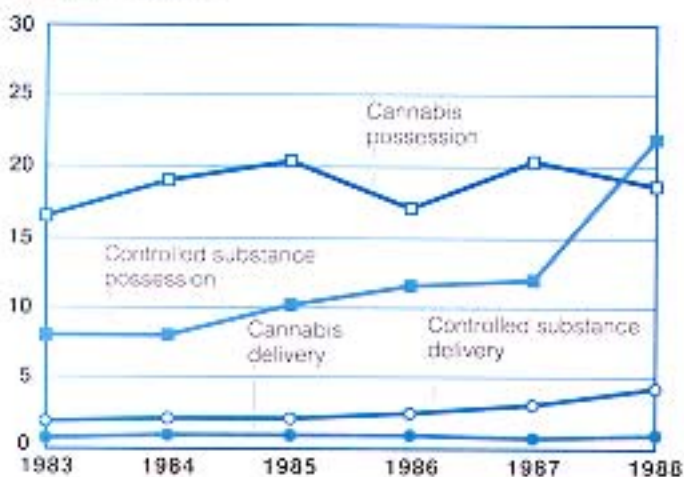
For example, annual surveys of more than 15,000 high school seniors nationwide, conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, suggest that regular use of marijuana, cocaine, stimulants, and other drugs continued to decline in 1989. Less than 3 percent of those surveyed in 1989 said they had used cocaine within the last 30 days, compared to 6.7 percent in 1985. Recent marijuana use fell to 17 percent in 1989 from a high of 37 percent in 1978.

Based on a 1988 nationwide household survey of 8,814 people, an *estimated* 14.5 million Americans had recently used any type of illegal drug, compared to 23 million in 1985. But, the number of people using cocaine weekly is estimated to have risen from 647,000 in 1985 to 862,000 in 1988, and the number using cocaine daily or almost daily rose from 246,000 to 292,000.

A surge in controlled substance arrests

Arrests for possession of controlled substances increased 82 percent between 1987 and 1988.

Arrests (thousands)

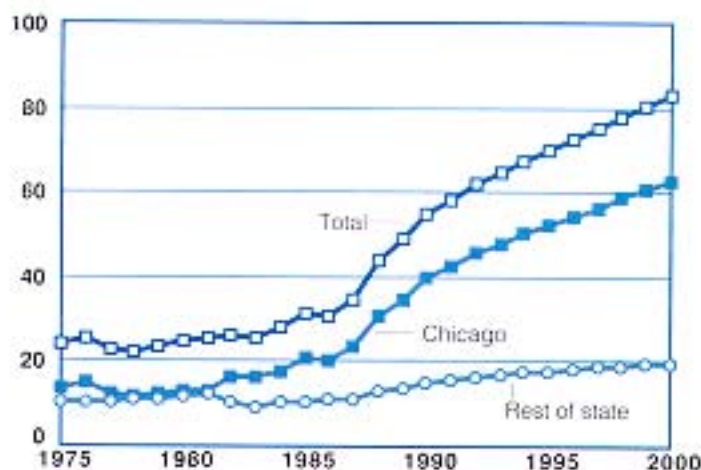


Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports; Illinois metropolitan enforcement groups

Projected increases in drug arrests

Arrests of adults for drug offenses in Chicago are expected to double by the year 2000.

Adult arrests (thousands)



Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (projections)

Tragically, the rise in hard-core cocaine abuse has led to a dramatic increase in the number of cocaine-related hospital emergency room episodes. Among 40 Chicago-area hospitals reporting to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), cocaine-related episodes skyrocketed from 433 during the last six months of 1985 to 1,865 during the first half of 1988.

Director Coldren said that as long as the people of Illinois demand tough action against drug abuse and drug-related crime, criminal justice activity in the state will continue to grow.

"All of us realize, I think, that long-term solutions to the problems of drug abuse and crime lie outside the criminal justice system—in better education, stronger families, and jobs," he said. "But until these long-term solutions are achieved, our system of justice cannot simply close up shop and tell the people of Illinois to look elsewhere for help." ■

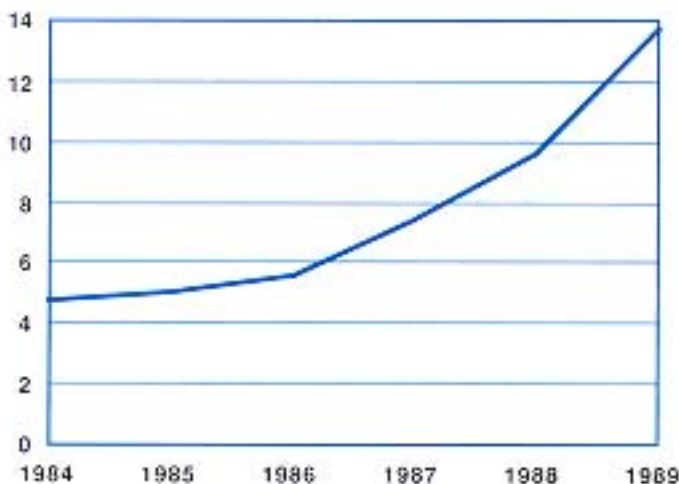
Is crack cocaine a growing problem in Illinois?

Although it is difficult to separate statistics about crack cocaine from cocaine in general, there is evidence, based on the amount seized by law enforcement, that crack is becoming more prevalent in some parts of Illinois. During the first three months of 1990, 1,044 grams of crack were seized state-wide, compared to 732 grams during the last three months of 1989, and only 276 grams between April and June of 1989. More than 95 percent of the seized crack was from the Chicago and East St. Louis areas. Though the amounts of crack seized are still relatively small, and Illinois has not been plagued with the crack epidemic that has exploded in other parts of the country, crack cocaine usage appears to be increasing.

Drug defendants clog the felony courts

The number of drug defendants entering Cook County felony trial courts nearly tripled between 1984 and 1989.

Drug defendants (thousands)



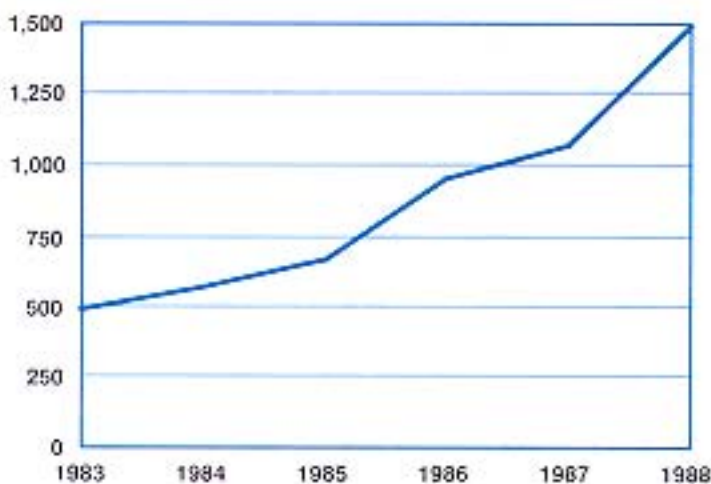
Note: Data for 1989 include only first 11 months of the year.

Source: Criminal Justice Project of Cook County

More drug offenders enter prison

Admissions to Illinois prisons for drug offenses increased 40 percent in 1988 alone.

Prison admissions



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Facing the future

If recent trends continue, expected increases in crime will not stop with drugs. The latest projections from the Authority indicate that the number of reported violent crimes will continue to increase in Illinois in the 1990s, and that the number of reported property crimes will remain high as well.

By Jeffrey Austin

During the 1980s, the demands placed on Illinois' criminal justice system increased dramatically. The number of reported index crimes increased, the number of felony case filings soared, and the number of offenders in state prison grew at the fastest rate in the state's history.

What will the next decade hold in store for violent and property crime? The answer, to a large extent, depends on the specific crime and the geographic area of the state.

In Chicago, for example, the number of reported murders is expected to continue to increase, but then to level off around 1991. At the same time, the number of criminal sexual assaults is expected to decline slightly in Chicago and level off in the collar counties, but to increase sharply in the rest of the state. And among property crimes, reported motor vehicle thefts in Chicago could increase 13 percent by the year 2000, while burglaries should remain relatively stable in

the collar counties and in the rest of the state.

Those are some of the offense predictions contained in *Trends and Issues 90*, the latest statistical portrait of crime and justice from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The projections cover each of the eight index crimes for three different parts of the state: Chicago; the collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will, and suburban Cook; and the remainder of Illinois. For each region, the Authority calculated the projected number of offenses and arrests for the eight index crimes for each year from 1989 through the year 2000.

"The business of projecting reported offenses and arrests out to the year 2000 isn't intended to be a crystal ball operation to pinpoint the absolute number of offenses or arrests that will occur in a particular year," said Carolyn Rebecca Block, the Authority's senior research analyst in charge of projections. "The projections are meant to provide a reasonable idea of where things are going if recent trends continue," she said.

The Authority's projections assume that conditions within Illinois' criminal justice system will remain as they are and that current arrest and offense trends will continue unchanged, Dr. Block explained.

"Of course Illinois' criminal justice system is bound to change in the future," she said. "The Authority's projections let people know that the changes must be for the better or the system will face certain consequences."

Accuracy of Chicago offense projections

The Authority has been predicting index offenses for the last three years, and the accuracy of the projections is improving for many crimes. Here is a comparison of actual and predicted crime levels in Chicago for 1988 and 1989.

Index Crime	1989 predicted	1989 actual	Percent error	1988 predicted	1988 actual	Percent error
Murder	707	742	-5	724	661	9.5
Sexual assault	3,468	3,645	-5.1	3,683	3,498	5.3
Felony	32,203	31,588	1.9	29,088	29,011	0.3
Aggravated assault	37,689	37,615	0.2	34,888	35,970	-3
Burglary	56,931	51,580	9.4	51,369	52,187	-1.6
Larceny/theft	131,371	130,153	0.9	115,400	128,567	-10.2
Motor vehicle theft	47,795	45,898	4	38,209	45,268	-15.6
Arson	2,585	2,558	1	(not projected for 1988)		

Source: Chicago Police Department, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (projections)

Projected violent crime trends

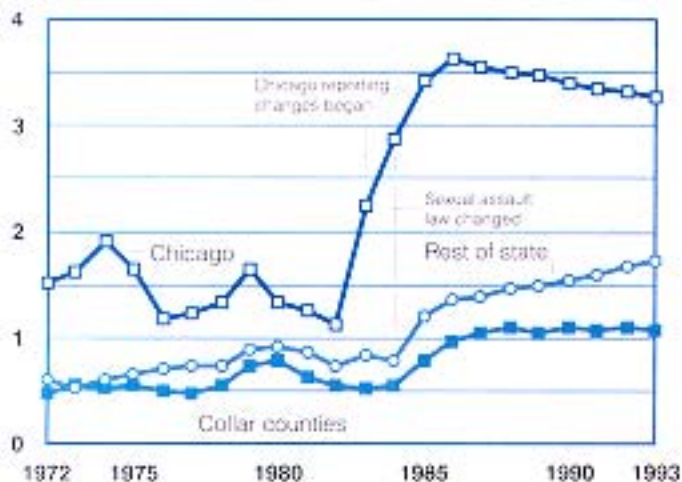
Among reported violent index crimes, the following trends are expected:

◆ **Murder.** Murder offenses have fluctuated in Chicago in recent years, while remaining relatively low in the collar counties and the rest of the state. Offense patterns for the latter two areas should remain low through 1993, leveling off at 120 and 170 a year, respectively. In Chicago, the number of murders per year is expected to increase from 1988's record low of 661,

Projected sexual assault offenses

Reported criminal sexual assaults are expected to increase outside the Chicago area through 1993.

Reported index sexual assaults (thousands)



Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (projections)

Projected motor vehicle theft offenses

Chicago motor vehicle thefts rose sharply in 1988, and are expected to increase through 1993.

Reported index motor vehicle thefts (thousands)



Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (projections)

then remain at about 740 a year through 1993.

◆ **Criminal sexual assault.** The number of criminal sexual assaults reported to the police in Illinois was already high from 1985 through 1987. Still, these reported offenses continued to increase everywhere but Chicago between 1987 and 1988—about 8 percent in the collar counties and 7 percent in the remainder of the state. Although Chicago has seen a 4-percent decline in the number of reported criminal sexual assaults since 1986, the number is not likely to fall below the 1984 level of nearly 3,000 through the year 2000. Reported offenses in the collar counties should remain at the 1988 level of about 1,000, while sharp increases are expected in the rest of the state—due to, at least in part, increased awareness and reporting of sexual offenses in rural areas. By 1993, criminal sexual assaults in Illinois outside Chicago and the collar counties are expected to surpass 1,700, from about 1,500 in 1988.

◆ **Robbery.** The number of reported robberies in Chicago declined between

1986 and 1988 to about 29,000. However, this trend may have begun to turn around. If so, robbery offenses could increase during the next several years and top 34,000 by 1993. In the collar counties, a gradual increase that began in 1985 is expected to continue, with about 4,600 robberies predicted for 1993. The same holds for the rest of the state, where the number of robberies is expected to reach 3,300 by 1993 and 3,500 by the year 2000.

◆ **Aggravated assault.** The number of reported aggravated assaults in Chicago is expected to continue to climb to about 44,700 by 1993 and to more than 51,000 by the year 2000. In the collar counties, aggravated assault reports declined in 1987 and 1988. However, the number is expected to level off at about 6,800 through 1993 and beyond. In the rest of Illinois, the increases of 1987 and 1988 are expected to continue to about 10,000 by 1993 and almost 11,000 by the year 2000.

Projected property crime trends

For the first time, the Authority's projections cover all four of the property index

crimes. Arson, which wasn't designated an index crime until 1980, was previously excluded because earlier, *non-index* arsons were reported differently than *index* arson offenses.

The following trends in reported property crimes are expected:

◆ **Arson.** In Chicago, the number of reported arsons climbed steadily from nearly 2,400 in 1984 to more than 3,000 in 1987, but remained stable in 1988 and may drop to 1,800 by 1993. In contrast, arson offenses jumped 13 percent between 1987 and 1988 in the collar counties, and could increase to about 1,200 in 1993. Elsewhere in Illinois, the number of arsons, which has been relatively stable since 1984, is expected to increase slightly, then level off at about 1,100 a year through 1993 and beyond.

◆ **Burglary.** In Chicago, the number of reported burglaries, after fluctuating from 1983 to 1987, increased in 1988 to more than 52,000. If this trend continues, reported burglaries will reach 58,600 by 1993 and remain at that level through the year 2000. Recent declines in the collar

An older group of arrestees in Illinois

Arrests of 30- to 59-year-olds are expected to increase for all index crimes by the year 2000.

Arrests of 30- to 59-year-olds		Criminal sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny/theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Chicago	Murder							
1988	242	235	617	777	1,215	13,314	1,212	88
2000	271	325	718	908	1,662	17,617	2,137	106
Percent increase	12	38.3	16.4	16.9	36.8	32.3	76	20.5
Rest of state								
1988	92	377	291	2,199	871	10,133	197	74
2000	109	495	375	2,578	1,056	13,748	226	91
Percent increase	18.5	31.3	28.9	17.2	21.2	35.7	14.7	23

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports; Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (projections)

counties continued in 1988 but are expected to reverse, with burglaries exceeding 38,000 by 2000. In the rest of Illinois, the number of reported burglaries has been fairly stable since 1984. This is expected to continue, with the number remaining at about 40,000 a year through 1993 and beyond.

◆ **Larceny/theft.** In Chicago and the collar counties, reported larceny/thefts increased dramatically in 1988. The increase in Chicago is expected to continue briefly, but then level off and decline somewhat, returning to the 1987 level of about 118,000 by 1993. Larceny/thefts in the collar counties are expected to level off at about 120,000 a year by 1993. Although larceny/theft reports did not increase in the rest of Illinois in 1988, they are expected to begin doing so, reaching 106,000 by 1993.

◆ **Motor vehicle theft.** After declining in 1987, reported motor vehicle thefts increased sharply in Chicago in 1988. This trend is expected to continue, with auto thefts reaching about 49,000 in 1993 and 51,000 by 2000. In the collar counties, where reported motor vehicle thefts were stable from 1981 through 1987, the number jumped more than 8 percent to nearly 20,000 in 1988. This high level is expected to decline slightly to about 17,600

in 1993. Little change is expected in the rest of the state.

The Authority's offense projections are based on the assumption that past offense patterns in the three geographic areas analyzed will continue. In fact, the only information used to calculate the projections was past offenses.

The projections do not account for any variables—unemployment trends or demographic changes, for example—that might affect future offense totals. Neither did the projections account for any changes in crime reporting practices or state law.

Arrest projections

However, the Authority's *arrest* projections do account for some of these variables. Future arrest levels in Illinois are based on the anticipated number of people in the state, and the anticipated rate at which they will be arrested.

Arrest rates vary greatly for different age groups and within different parts of the state. Therefore, arrest projections were calculated for eight different age groups both in Chicago and Illinois outside Chicago. Here is a synopsis of the Authority's findings:

◆ **Violent crime arrests.** Statewide, arrests for violent index crimes are expected to decrease slightly through the

year 2000. In Chicago, violent crime arrests are projected to fall from 6,075 in 1988 to about 5,900 in 2000. In the rest of the state, arrests should decrease from 8,217 to about 8,100 during that period.

◆ **Property crime arrests.** Property index crime arrests are expected to increase statewide. The biggest jump is expected in Chicago, where property crime arrests could increase 13 percent, from 42,212 in 1988 to nearly 48,000 in the year 2000. Outside of Chicago, property crime arrests are expected to increase about 5 percent, from 38,734 in 1988 to more than 40,000 in 2000.

◆ **Age of arrestees.** Throughout the 1990s, dramatic increases are expected in the number of 30- to 59-year-olds arrested in Illinois—and therefore, the number of older people entering the state's criminal justice system. Although the arrest rates of 30- to 59-year-olds in Illinois are relatively low compared to the rates of other age groups, this segment of the state's population is growing rapidly. Consequently, the number of 30- to 59-year-olds arrested for every index crime is expected to increase more sharply than arrests involving any other age group. Now, and in the foreseeable future, the state's criminal justice system must deal with an aging population of defendants and offenders. ■



Editorial

Wouldn't you know it? Doesn't it just leave you speechless? Just when I was thinking the importance of crime prevention had been shown where it counts the most—in our neighborhoods and towns—the Illinois General Assembly has decided not to allocate the funds, set aside in Governor Thompson's budget plan, that are needed to develop materials and communicate my crime prevention messages to you. As a result, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority will be phasing out its role as a source of literature and other information for communities throughout Illinois. There are no special materials for Crime Prevention Month 1990, the toll-free phone line will be phased out by the end of the summer, and there will be no training seminars or crime prevention awards in 1990.

Needless to say, this is very hard for me. Since the Authority adopted me as the spokesdog of Illinois' statewide crime prevention campaign about five years ago, I have worked with more than 600 law enforcement agencies in distributing millions of pieces of literature; answered thousands of requests for information from citizens, professionals, and children; and hosted numerous seminars and specialized training sessions. I have appeared in parades, at fairs and other special events, and celebrated Crime Prevention Month with a variety of activities.

At a time when the resources of law enforcement are stretched to the limit, it seems odd that a statewide initiative promoting things citizens can do to help law enforcement and ensure their own safety—and thereby lessen the burden on the criminal justice system—would not be seen as a priority. From my point of view, a bite has been taken out of crime prevention.

My friends at the Authority have advised me that there will be four (not seven) bulk mailings this year—to make the most of the federal funds that remain. All the materials will focus on drug-related crime—there will be no special-focus brochures, such as for latchkey children or senior citizens. I will, of course, continue to serve as a symbol and an advocate for the important role all of us can, and must, play in ensuring the safety of our neighborhoods, our homes, and our families. To do so, I will need to rely more than ever on you, and on national organizations such as the National Crime Prevention Council, to lead the fight against crime.

Thank you for helping me take a bite out of crime.

McGruff

Triad program starts in Illinois

Senior citizens and law enforcement in Illinois will work more closely to prevent crime under a new compact signed in July. Representatives of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the Illinois Sheriffs' Association and the American Association of Retired Persons announced the formation of a state-level "triad" on July 11, at the Illinois Criminal Justice Forum in Chicago.

A triad is formed when sheriffs, chiefs of police, and senior leaders work together to reduce crime against older persons and improve the law enforcement services available to seniors. Under the Illinois triad, only the second such state-level agreement in the country, senior advisory councils to be called SALTs (Seniors and Law Enforcement Together) will focus attention on the public safety concerns of elderly citizens and give them a greater role in the planning and execution of crime prevention strategies. For more information about the Illinois triad, contact Sonja Terry at the American Association of Retired Persons, 708-298-2852.

Fred Braun (1948-1990)

Crime prevention lost a good friend and tireless proponent when Lt. Fred Braun passed away earlier this year. Lt. Braun, a 21-year veteran of the Cook County Sheriff's Police Department, began in patrol and was transferred to community relations when he was promoted to sergeant. As the commander of the sheriff's Community Services Division, he encouraged community groups to join with law enforcement in the fight against crime and was known for his activity with groups of all ages. A member of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, as well as a participant in the Illinois Crime Prevention Association, Lt. Braun was always ready to respond to requests for assistance or to recommend a strategy for reaching a new population or encouraging citizens to take action. He will be missed.



McGruff and Muscular Dystrophy Association State Poster Child Myles Craglow were the lead walkers for the MDA's Second Annual K-9 Walk for Jerry's Kids last October. The event raises funds for patient care and research in the fight against muscle disease by having dogs (and their owners) secure pledges for a two-mile walk through Chicago's Lincoln Park. (Photo by Brian Stocker.)

Happy Anniversary, McGruff

In 1979 an animated dog in a trench coat held his first press conference in New York City. The dog, a vigilant crimefighter, was in the Big Apple to present a new public service campaign focusing on citizen involvement and community action as a way to fight back against crime. The new public service figure who held the press conference had no name.

Eleven years later we know him as McGruff the Crime Dog, and he is the symbol of one of the most successful public information campaigns ever—with a 99-percent recognition rate with children and a 76-percent recognition rate with adults.

What the marketing statistics translate into is this: McGruff is getting his message across to the general public. McGruff has become the nationwide spokesman...er, spokesdog...for individuals protecting themselves, their property, and their community against crime. The crime dog encourages people to overcome their fear of crime through cooperation and community involvement, not vigilantism, as a means of fighting back. But his message would not be effective if he were not such a likable hound.

Much of the credit for McGruff's image goes to Jack Keil of the New York advertising agency Dancer Fitzgerald Sample (now Saatchi & Saatchi DFS Compton). Mr. Keil was assigned the crime prevention account after the Ad Council awarded it to Dancer Fitzgerald in 1978. Jack Keil and his account team decided the campaign needed some kind of symbol the public could rally around. But it was Mr. Keil himself who started thinking in "animal symbols"

and came up with *Take A Bite Out of Crime*. And what kind of animal bites? A dog.

McGruff went through several incarnations before he became the lovable, rumpled, Columbo-like detective he is today. Mr. Keil originally drew a dog with a Keystone Kop look, and another, Deputy Dog, that looked like Snoopy with a law enforcement mission. Other team members came up with J. Edgar Dog, a bulldog with a police hat and badge, and Sarge Dog, a militaristic Great Dane. But it was an art director at Dancer Fitzgerald who came up with the right combination. McGruff was not vicious, but very inviting and comfortable looking, just like the neighborhood dog.

After the first press conference in New York, a contest was launched to name the new crime prevention dog. He had a face, a logo, but no name. On July 1, 1980 he officially became McGruff the Crime Dog. Appropriately enough, he was named by a police officer, Officer John Isbell of the New Orleans Police Department.

In 1980, McGruff also made his first television appearance. In a series of public service announcements, McGruff urged his audience to "Lock a door, stop a thief" and to leave lights on when they left their home. These first PSAs were such a success that McGruff went on to star in many more, featuring topics such as child abduction, teenagers as crime victims, neighborhood watch, and several anti-drug spots targeting different age groups. Since the campaign began, network television stations across the country have donated an average of \$40 million a year to the McGruff campaign.

Become an anniversary community

Celebrate McGruff's birthday by becoming a McGruff Anniversary Community.

As a McGruff Anniversary Community, your town, village, or city pledges to perform 10 crime prevention activities during 1990. Three of the activities must be: 1) a commemorative proclamation declaring October as Crime Prevention Month; 2) promotion of McGruff's public service announcements—urging television, radio, newspapers, and outdoor advertisers to use the special advertisements; and 3) organization of a local task force that will start at least one crime prevention program with long-term prospects for your community. The remaining seven activities are left up to your community. They can be anything from a park clean-up to a McGruff birthday party for children.

Each anniversary community will receive a certificate from the National Crime Prevention Council and a coupon that may be used for McGruff publications and licensed products. To become a McGruff Anniversary Community, call the council at 202-393-7141 and ask for an information packet.

But television, radio, print, and outdoor advertisements are only part of McGruff's campaign. Local law enforcement, schools, and community groups continue to be a major reason behind its success. In Illinois, for example, McGruff was adopted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in 1985. Since then, the Authority has worked with more than 600 agencies in spreading McGruff's word throughout Illinois. The Authority designed and distributed millions of pieces of McGruff literature, organized special McGruff events, established a statewide toll-free McGruff crime prevention phone number, localized and distributed McGruff's PSA's, and served as advisor and liaison for all participating McGruff state agencies.

Nationwide, in the last 10 years McGruff has proved to be far more than a cartoon. McGruff has appeared on a federal postage stamp, on talk

shows, on broadcast and cable television programs, and at numerous promotional events ranging from professional baseball games to President Bush's inaugural parade. He visits schools, shopping malls, and county and state fairs shaking everyone's hand from small children to adults (who may be slightly embarrassed to be shaking the dog's paw). But perhaps most important is the use of the character by law enforcement agencies. Police officers suit up daily as McGruff to get across their crime prevention messages, and police departments have gone to court for permission to use the costume to aid abused children, who would talk only to McGruff.

As Mr. Keil told Smithsonian magazine in April 1988, "When you think of the possibility that McGruff saves lives, or helps reduce crime, I think we've made a difference, and it makes me feel terrific."

Happy Birthday McGruff!

Crime prevention briefs

The new version of McGruff's drug abuse prevention video, "The No Show," is now available from the National Crime Prevention Council. The NCPC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance decided to revise "The No Show" to edit out the appearance of actress Drew Barrymore, who has admitted a drug and alcohol dependency problem. The decision to delete Ms. Barrymore's performance is to eliminate any confusion her appearance in an anti-drug video may cause children who view the tape. For information on obtaining the re-edited version, contact the NCPC at 202-393-7141.



Congratulations to the Rockford Speedway for capturing Illinois' first Crime Prevention Coalition/NASCAR National Award. The speedway—with assistance from the Winnebago, Rockford, Loves Park, and Belvidere police departments; the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department; the Illinois State Police; the Rockford Area Substance Abuse Council; the Rockford Area School District; and the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program—won the 1989 overall national award for its outstanding "McGruff Night" promotion of crime prevention in the Rockford area last year.

What made the speedway's McGruff Night unique was the introduction of the "McGruff Mobile." The speedway had an old, rusty, broken-down ambulance—and an idea. After \$4,200 of repair work, the ambulance became the McGruff Mobile—a car that more than 3,200 area youth signed after taking a pledge not to use illegal drugs. After the pre-event signing, the McGruff Mobile was used throughout the evening to escort McGruff around the track and to pace the evening's races. Other highlights of the evening included McGruff and D.A.R.E. Bear's anti-drug show, McGruff starting the first race, and a McGruff poster contest—with the top three contestants in two age groups receiving \$50 savings bonds.



October is Crime Prevention Month, so be on the lookout for your town's Crime Prevention Month Kit. This year, in honor of McGruff's 10th Anniversary, the National Crime Prevention Council is developing a special anniversary package. The kits are being mailed to each law enforcement agency in the nation directly from NCPC offices in Washington, D.C. They should be arriving in your town soon.



Two bills before the 101st U.S. Congress would designate October 1990 as Crime Prevention Month. House Bill 557 is sponsored by Representatives David Price (North Carolina), William Hughes (New Jersey), and Hamilton Fish (New York). Senate Bill 309 was introduced by Senators Joseph Biden (Delaware) and Strom Thurmond (South Carolina). Each resolution recognizes community crime prevention efforts and McGruff the Crime Dog as leaders in our nation's fight against crime and illegal drugs. The bills, which are both currently in committee, are expected to pass.

Free electronic bulletin board system now available

SEARCH-BBS, an electronic bulletin board system operated by SEARCH Group, Inc., provides electronic mail and file exchange capabilities free of charge to criminal justice agencies and practitioners. For information, call Seth Jacobs, system operator, SEARCH-BBS, 916-392-2550.

National domestic violence hotline announced

The Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence operates a toll-free, 24-hour National Domestic Violence Hotline. The number, 1-800-333-7233, provides information, referral, and crisis intervention services. For further information, contact the Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 7032, Huntington Woods, Michigan, 48070, or call 313-547-8888.

New study looks to improve intergovernmental communication

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is conducting a study of the roles of local, state, and federal legislators and chief executives in the administration of criminal justice. The 18-month study, initiated in May, will attempt to improve intergovernmental communication within the criminal justice system. For more information, contact Bruce McDowell, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C., 20575, or call 202-653-5540.

Conferences

A conference to address the growing problems of drug abuse and correctional overcrowding in Illinois as well as the implication for community-based corrections is scheduled for October 24-26, 1990, at the Holiday Inn-East in Springfield. The conference is sponsored by the Illinois Correctional Association, the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, and the American Probation and Parole Association. For more information, contact the Illinois Correctional Association, P.O. Box 6325, Springfield, Illinois, 62708.



The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office and the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers will sponsor the fourth annual ASLET International Training Seminar in West Palm Beach, Florida, January 8-12, 1991. The curriculum will include general law enforcement training as well as instruction in firearms, motor skills, and other specialized areas. For further information, write the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611-400th Avenue, P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, 53181-1003, or call 414-279-5700, or 414-279-5758.

McGinnis, Claps become newest Authority members

Kenneth L. McGinnis became a member of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority when he became director of the Illinois Department of Corrections on December 1, 1989. Director McGinnis replaced **Michael P. Lane**, now Illinois Secretary of Transportation. Previously, Director McGinnis served as the warden of the Jacksonville Correctional Center. He has also been involved in the opening and organization of several other correctional institutions in Illinois. Director McGinnis holds a bachelor's degree in the administration of justice and a master's in rehabilitation administration from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale.



Kenneth McGinnis



Attorney General **Neil Hartigan** has named **Joseph M. Claps** his designee on the Authority, replacing **Michael Ficaro**, who resigned from the attorney general's office to enter private law practice. Mr. Claps currently serves as the first assistant attorney general, and is an adjunct professor of law at Loyola University and a lecturer at the John Marshall School of Law. Mr. Claps is a graduate of Loyola University and holds a J.D. from the Illinois Institute of Technology-Kent College of Law.



Governor **James R. Thompson** has reappointed Adams County Sheriff **Robert Nall** to the Authority. A member of the Authority since February 1985, Sheriff Nall's new appointment expires in January 1993.

People—briefly

Delbert N. Dilbeck, formerly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, has been chosen to replace **James D. McKenzie** as special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office. Mr. McKenzie, a 30-year veteran of the agency, left to enter private industry in June. Mr. Dilbeck, a lawyer and former naval officer, has served as an FBI agent for 18 years, most recently as a special assistant to FBI Director William Sessions.



Deputy Executive Director **Ed Maier** resigned from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in July to take a position in private industry. A 19-year veteran of the criminal justice system in Illinois, Mr. Maier was director of the Authority's Information Technology Division for two years and associate director for systems development of the Authority's predecessor agency, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, for seven years, before being appointed deputy director of the Authority in 1985.



Barbara McDonald, administrator of federal assistance programs for the Authority, has been named to the Illinois Assembly on the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, a statewide task force. The assembly, which met in Springfield in March, is expected to publish its findings later this year.



Sheila O'Brien, associate judge of the 20th Judicial Circuit of Illinois, has been appointed by Governor **James R. Thompson** to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Judge O'Brien, whose term on the commission expires February 1, 1991, will replace former commission member **Barbara Wood**.



Hag Paravonian, mayor of Waukegan, has been appointed by Governor Thompson to the Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. Mayor Paravonian, who filled the position formerly held by **Mark McLeroy**, will serve on the training board until August 3, 1992.

Course offerings

The National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center in Washington, D.C., is offering courses this fall for criminal justice personnel. *Managing Your Agency's Microcomputers*, in October, and *Simulations and Modeling in Criminal Justice and Integrating Criminal Justice Information Systems*, both held in November, will provide technical information and hands-on experience. For further information, contact the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center at 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 606, Washington, D.C., 20001, 202-638-4155.

The U.S. Department of Defense is offering courses in polygraph science. In addition to the basic and refresher polygraph examiner courses, courses such as *Fundamentals of Courtroom Testimony and Psychophysiological Fundamentals in the Detection of Deception* are now available. Classes are held at the department's Polygraph Institute, Fort McClellan, Alabama. For schedule information, call Ann Busby at 205-848-3336, or contact the Department of Defense, Polygraph Institute, Building 3195, Fort McClellan, Alabama, 36205-5114.

How to obtain second national drug strategy

The *National Drug Control Strategy: January 1990* was released by the Government Printing Office early this year. The document contains President Bush's second National Drug Control Strategy, in which he stresses the need for national and international coordination of criminal justice, treatment, and prevention activities. The publication, which costs \$8, is available by requesting order number 040-000-00543-9. For more information, contact the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at 202-783-3238.

New criminal justice research directory released

The Criminal Justice Statistics Association has published Volume VI of the *Directory of Criminal Justice Issues in the States*. The results of research conducted by 50 state Statistical Analysis Centers are indexed by subject area. The directory costs \$20. For further information, write to the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 606, Washington, D.C., 20001.

Free manual examines criminal justice costs

The National Institute of Justice introduced a manual, *What Price Justice? A Handbook for the Analysis of Criminal Justice Costs*, in January 1990. Available free of charge, the manual explains how the interdependence of the components of the criminal justice system makes cost reductions difficult. For more information, write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland, 20850, or call 800-851-3420 and request document number NCJ 106777. In Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C., call 301-251-5500.

Free publication examines costs of pretrial drug testing

A recent Bureau of Justice Assistance monograph, *Estimating the Costs of Drug Testing for a Pretrial Services Program*, is available free of charge. The publication provides cost estimates based on a drug testing program for adult arrestees in the District of Columbia and on six similar programs in the United States. For more information, call or write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (see address and phone number above). Ask for document number NCJ 118317.

Criminal justice statistics sourcebook available

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1988* is now available. Organized by subject matter, the book contains information about the criminal justice system, the nature and breakdown of known offenses, and public opinion on the problem of illegal drugs. The sourcebook, which costs \$32, is available by requesting order number 027-000-01331-7 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For more information, call 202-783-3238.

Free resource catalog of TASC programs available

The Bureau of Justice Assistance introduced the *Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Resource Catalog* in December, 1989. The catalog, providing contact and program information for practitioners operating or considering a TASC program, is free of charge. For more information, write the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland, 20850, or call the Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse at 800-851-3420. In Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C., call 301-251-5500.

Illinois Child Witness Project publishes new guidebook

The Illinois Child Witness Project, managed by the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, recently published *Under 10...And in the Witness Chair*, a guide to handling child witnesses. For information about the publication, contact Lynne Marcus at 312-793-1310.

Resource paper on violence in public schools now available

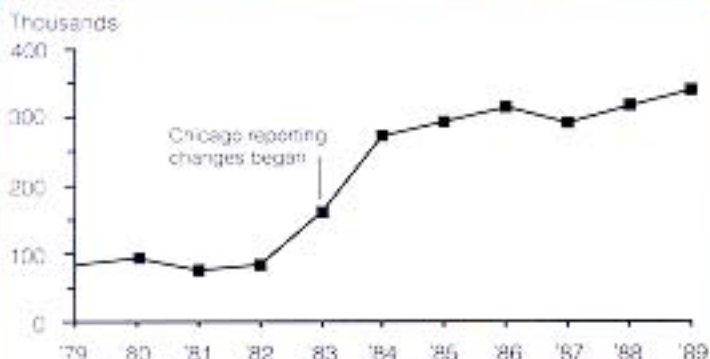
The National School Safety Center has published a resource paper based on a practicum of violent crimes in public schools that the center held in September 1989 at Columbia University in New York. The paper, *School Crisis Prevention and Response*, contains the commentary of participants in the practicum as well as information from school and law enforcement safety specialists. The paper is available for \$3 from the National School Safety Center, 16830 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 200, Encino, California, 91436. For more information, call 818-377-6200.

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

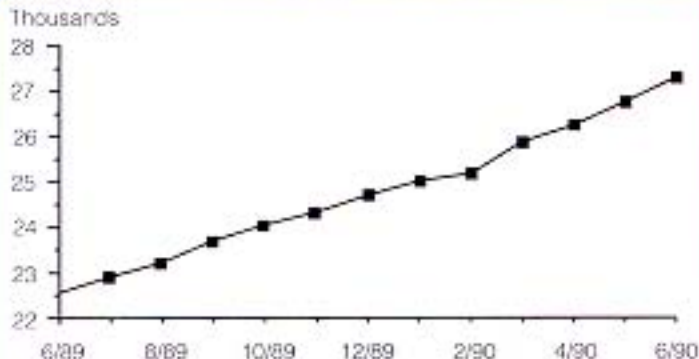
different aspects of the criminal justice system, the data from one graph should not be compared with data from other graphs.

Chicago index offenses



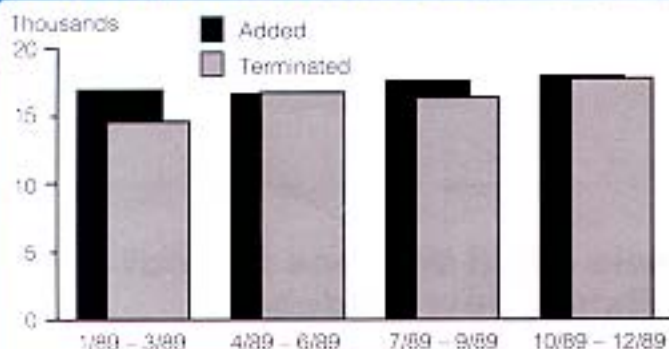
Source: Chicago Police Department

State adult inmate population (end of month)



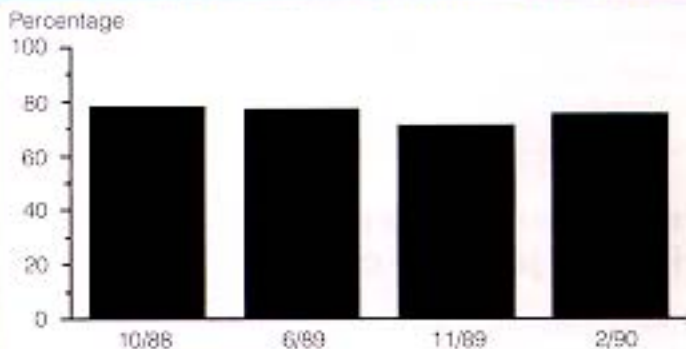
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections
(Includes inmates in state and federal prisons and work release centers)

Felony court cases (statewide)



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Drug-positive arrestees in Chicago (all drugs)



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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