

The Compiler

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Spring 1992

Inside

Nowicki new Authority director 3

Dennis Nowicki, a 28-year police veteran, is named executive director of the Authority.

Homicide prevention 8

New research suggests that, contrary to popular belief, many murders can be prevented.

Mapping a new course 11

Using computerized crime maps, police and community leaders are learning to pinpoint problems in some of Chicago's most violent neighborhoods.

Research perspectives 13

Three researchers offer their ideas on violent crime's causes and cures.

Data report 16

A look at the statistical state of violent crime in Illinois.

A counterattack on violence

The availability of increasingly powerful firearms is just one of the reasons experts cite for the recent escalation of violence in Illinois and nationally. Bad economic times, changing demographics, drug abuse, and street gangs are all contributing to the record rates of homicide and other violent crimes recorded last year in Chicago and throughout the nation.

But at the same time experts are refining their explanations of increased violence, other policy makers, police officials, and community leaders are formulating a counterattack. They're using new information, and new information technology, in an attempt to isolate the problem and to develop innovative and meaningful solutions.

Beginning on page 8, this issue of *The Compiler* takes an in-depth look at the state of violent crime in Illinois, and at some new ways of addressing this growing epidemic.



As concern over tuberculosis rises, jails use computer to check its spread

With tuberculosis cases on the rise in Illinois and nationally, corrections officials are growing increasingly concerned about the spread of the highly contagious disease among their inmate populations. In Illinois, some county jail officials are using a computer system developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to help check the spread of the disease and to reduce their own liability risks.

Such was the case recently in St. Clair County. After an inmate in the county jail tested positive for the TB virus in early March, jail officials used the Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) to immediately identify all other people who had been housed with the infected inmate since his admission in January. Computer records revealed that most of the seven former cell-mates had been released back to the community, but because CIMIS had up-to-date address information on each of them, officials were able to track them down and provide TB test kits.

"Without CIMIS, it probably

would have taken a clerk at least a day or two to sift through the paper files and compile the list of former cellmates and their current status," said Jail Administrator Carol Stirrup. "With CIMIS, we were able to gather the information in an hour, and we knew it would be accurate and comprehensive. Given the contagious nature of TB and the fact that people inside the jail and out in the community were involved, speed and accuracy were of the essence," she said.

In late March, seven more inmates at the St. Clair County Jail tested positive for the TB virus, and officials once again used CIMIS to track down former cellmates.

St. Clair is one of 14 Illinois counties currently using CIMIS to keep track of inmates booked into their county jails.

In Cook County, officials use CIMIS to track jail inmates who have active TB cases or who test positive for the TB virus. When these inmates are to be released, CIMIS is used to notify public health officials, who can then provide follow-up services.

Concern over TB in correctional facilities has grown in recent months with the emergence of a new, drug-resistant form of the disease. In New York, this new TB strain is believed responsible for the deaths of at least a dozen state prison inmates and one correctional officer.

In Illinois, where the number of TB cases in the general population has increased 10 percent over the last three years, the number of active cases in correc-

tional facilities remains relatively low. The Illinois Department of Corrections diagnosed nine active TB cases among inmates during 1991. However, skin tests and self-reports reveal that about one-quarter of all inmates entering IDOC harbor the TB virus, but do not have active cases of the disease. Tuberculosis lies dormant until conditions such as a weakened immune system or malnutrition allow the virus to become active.

ALERTS expands into Champaign County

The Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System (ALERTS) has expanded into Champaign County, with the addition of five new users. The Champaign, Homer, and Mahomet, Ogden, and Thomasboro police departments are the first users of what will eventually be a county-wide ALERTS installation there. Champaign County is the third area of the state to install ALERTS, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's mobile data terminal system.

ALERTS continues to expand in the Chicago and Springfield areas as well. Two new users have been added in the Chicago area: Illinois State Police District 3, and the Winnetka Police Department. Five new users have been added in the Springfield area: Illinois State Police District 9, and the Jerome, Mechanicsburg, Sherman, and Williamsville police departments.

ALERTS, in its fourth year, has 101 users in Illinois. ALERTS is an in-car computer terminal network that provides officers with instant access to national, state, and local crime information.

138 on-duty officers die in 1991

One hundred thirty-eight federal, state, and local law enforcement officers died in the line of duty in 1991, according to figures released in March by the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund and the Concerns of Police Survivors organizations. Eighty-six officers were killed by felonious assault, 72 of these by firearms. Another 52 officers died as a result of accidents on duty, 28 of these in automobile crashes. In Illinois, Eddie N. Jones Jr., of the Chicago Police Department died January 7, and Jimmie Lamar Haynes of the Chicago Housing Authority police died August 17.

The Compiler

Volume 12, Number 1

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

Jim Edgar
Governor

Peter B. Bensinger
Chairman

Dennis E. Nowicki
Executive Director




Kevin P. Morison
Senior Editor

Maureen Hickey
Managing Editor

Jeffrey Austin
Associate Editor

Robert Boehmer
Edwin Kennedy
William Mahin
Jamilah Owens
Teresa Viasak
Staff Writers

Printing order number: 92-7
Number of copies: 9,000
ISSN 1059-6569

Printed using soybean-based ink  Recycled paper

Dennis E. Nowicki, former Joliet chief, named Authority's new executive director

Dennis E. Nowicki, the chief of police in Joliet for the last three years and a 25-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, is the new executive director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. He replaces J. David Coldren, who stepped down March 1 after nine years as director of the state agency responsible for criminal justice research, planning, and information systems development.



"Dennis Nowicki has an outstanding record of leadership, good academic credentials, and impressive experience, beginning as a beat patrol officer and working his way up to ranking jobs with the Chicago and Joliet police departments," Governor Jim Edgar said in announcing the appointment February 11. "His background in working to stop gang crime and drug abuse will be valuable throughout Illinois."

Peter B. Bensinger, the Authority's chairman, said Director Nowicki is well suited to carry on the Authority's tradition of service to local agencies.

"Over the years, the Authority has built up outstanding cooperation and rapport with Illinois' police and sheriffs' departments, state's attorneys' offices, probation departments, and other local agencies that are the backbone of our criminal justice system," the chairman said. "Dennis has the first-hand, practical law enforcement experience, as well as the academic training and professional commitment to serve the needs of the criminal justice system of our state."

From 1964 to 1989, Director Nowicki held a variety of positions in the Chicago Police Department, rising to the rank of deputy superintendent after working such assignments as beat patrol, tactical officer, property crimes lieutenant, and commander of the Youth Division. As deputy superintendent for the Bureau of Administrative Services, he administered nine divisions, including Research and Development, Data Systems, and Auditing and Internal Control. In 1989, he left Chicago to head the 191-member Joliet Police Department.

Director Nowicki was an early and ardent proponent of a more community-oriented approach to policing. As Joliet's police chief, he was able to put that philosophy into practice. In April 1991, he launched the Neighborhood Oriented Policing program, with the help of a federal grant from the Authority. The program, which uses foot patrol officers and other techniques to identify and solve neighborhood problems before they become major crime problems, is one of the first large-scale community policing efforts in Illinois.

"Certainly, problem-oriented policing is something high on my agenda and the state's agenda," Director Nowicki said.

The director has been involved with community policing and other law enforcement issues at the national level as well. During 1990 and 1991, he participated in Harvard University's Executive Session on Drugs and Community Policing. He has also been active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Executive Research Forum, and he served as an advisor to the FBI, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the American Bar Foundation.

A graduate of Northwestern University in Evanston, Director Nowicki holds a master's degree in public services management from DePaul University.

Continued on page 4

J. David Coldren, Authority's first director, resigns after nine years

As executive director of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for the last nine years, J. David Coldren has been able to view the criminal justice system from a unique perspective. His assessment: changes in the system have been profound and, generally, in the right direction.

"Cooperation, collaboration, and professionalism among criminal justice agencies at the local, county, state, and federal levels have never been higher," said Mr. Coldren, who resigned as director March 1.

"At the same time, productivity has increased in most law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies despite unprecedented demands for those services and uncertain funding," he added. "I'm proud to say that the Authority has been an important part of this record of achievement."

Appointed by former Governor James R. Thompson in 1983, Mr. Coldren was the Authority's first and only director during its initial nine years. Prior to that, he held top administrative positions in the Illinois Department of Corrections, the administration of the late Governor Richard B. Ogilvie, and from 1973 to 1983, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (one of the Authority's



Continued on page 4

Coldren

Continued from page 3

predecessor agencies), where he was deputy director.

Mr. Coldren served two terms as president of the National Criminal Justice Association and is a founding member of the Law Enforcement Information Management Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"David first came to Illinois in 1970 to join my staff

when I served as Illinois' first director of corrections," Authority Chairman Peter B. Bensinger said. "In the ensuing two decades, he has made a tremendous contribution to improving the criminal justice system not only here in Illinois, but nationally as well."

Among the programs Mr. Coldren helped develop or expand at the Authority were a network of computerized information systems for local law enforcement agencies; an ex-

panded research program that produced several award-winning publications, including the annual *Trends and Issues* report; annual strategies to control drug abuse and violent crime and to assist crime victims, using federal money; statewide crime and drug abuse prevention campaigns; and a program for protecting the security and privacy of criminal history information through regular audits of the state's records systems. He also over-

saw the creation in 1991 of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, an 11-member board working under the auspices of the Authority to curb auto theft in the state.

"I am unabashedly proud of that legacy," Mr. Coldren said. "I take special pride in the outstanding staff who have worked with me at the Authority and who will continue to address the problems that confront the Illinois criminal justice community."

Nowicki

Continued from page 3

The director said he plans to build on the legacy of the Authority's first nine years, with an emphasis on community concerns and community involvement.

"Under David Coldren's leadership the Authority be-

came highly regarded in Illinois and nationally. I plan to build on that legacy," Director Nowicki said. "Over the years, I have come to know and respect the Authority's staff. Their talent will enable us to move forward and reach out to the community as we address the critical public safety issues of the 1990s and beyond."

Attorney General proposes tougher domestic violence laws, victim rights amendment

Illinois Attorney General Roland W. Burris in March announced a nine-point legislative agenda aimed at strengthening the state's domestic violence laws. The proposed legislation follows a series of statewide public hearings the Attorney General's Office held in November, December, and January.

The hearings, held in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act on March 1, examined what statutory changes, if any, should be made to further protect victims of domestic violence.

Included in the nine-point legislative proposal are the following recommendations:

- ◆ Add dating relationships to those relationships that are already covered by the domestic violence laws.
- ◆ Eliminate court fees for orders of protection and require that all orders of protection be entered onto the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) immediately after issuance.
- ◆ Add to the penalties that can be issued by a judge in a domestic violence case the direct reimbursement by abusers to shelters, public or private, that help their victims.

In addition to the proposed legislation, Attorney General Burris announced the creation of the Division of Women's Advocacy within the Attorney General's Office. The new division will assist in preparing legislation, disseminate information to victims and criminal justice agencies, and conduct seminars for police, prosecutors, and judges.

"It will be the first such advocacy division in the nation, and I feel that it will be a model for other states to copy," said Attorney General Burris, who is a member of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

In April, Attorney General Burris, joined by victim rights advocates, announced a drive to amend the Illinois Constitution this year to include a provision safeguarding the rights of crime victims.

IACP launches computer information network

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has launched a new computer information network, IACP NET, that allows police chiefs, sheriffs, and other criminal justice executives and their staffs to exchange information with their colleagues throughout the United States and Canada.

Conceived of by IACP's Law Enforcement Information Management Section, IACP NET is being offered in partnership with LOGIN Information Services, a leading provider of information services to local government.

IACP NET is made up of three components. IACP Services provides news on law enforcement events and activities, announcements, and legislation affecting law enforcement. Communications Services allows subscribers to communicate with one another through electronic mail, a bulletin board, or computer conferencing. IACP Database Services offers management information from a variety of national sources.

IACP NET is available to all law enforcement agencies for an all-inclusive, one-year subscription fee of \$500 to \$1,500, depending on department size. There are no additional charges for usage.

To join IACP NET or obtain additional information, call the IACP NET hotline at 800-227-9640.

Drugs and crime: Chicago sets new records

Chicago leads nation in cocaine use among arrestees

Chicago, for the moment, leads the nation in the number of male felony arrestees testing positive for cocaine, according to a preview of the latest Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) figures.

From October through December 1991, 70 percent of Chicago arrestees tested positive for cocaine, up from 49 percent a year ago. The numbers mean that for the first time since the DUF testing program began, Chicago has surpassed Manhattan (59 percent) and Los Angeles (48 percent) in cocaine use among arrestees.

The percentage of arrestees testing positive for any drug fluctuated during 1991, but showed little change overall. From October through December 1991, 77 percent of arrestees tested positive for any drug, up from 72 percent for the same three-month period in 1990. First quarter 1991 results also reported the percentage testing positive for any drug at 77 percent.

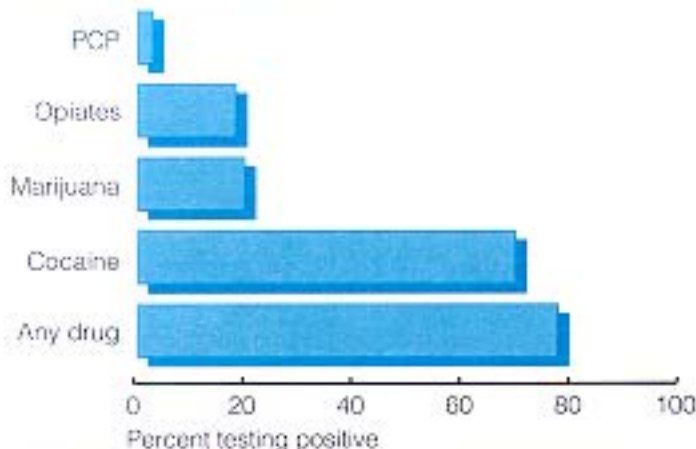
While Chicago reported the highest percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine in the fourth quarter of 1991, the city led the nation in arrestee use of opiates (23 percent), and was second highest in use of PCP (11 percent), during the second quarter of 1991, according to recently published DUF figures.

The only testing site with a higher PCP percentage in the second quarter was San Jose, where 14 percent of male arrestees tested positive for PCP. DUF figures show some fourth quarter declines in opiate and PCP use among Chicago arrestees.

Chicago ranked third, behind Philadelphia and Manhattan, with 60 percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine during the second quarter of 1991. Chicago had the fourth-highest percentage of male arrestees testing positive for any drug, with 75 percent.

The DUF program, begun in 1987 by the National Institute of Justice, tracks drug-use trends among persons booked for crimes in 24 U.S. cities. Arrestees voluntarily submit to anonymous urinalysis and interviews about drug use.

Drug use among Chicago arrestees, October-December 1991



Source: National Institute of Justice Drug Use Forecasting Program

Violent crime reports hit record high

Big increases in robbery and homicide pushed violent crime reports in Chicago higher by nearly 10 percent last year to a record 90,520 offenses, according to preliminary statistics from the Chicago Police Department.

Reports of property crime also increased in 1991, though by a more modest 1.5 percent. Still, the city's overall crime index was 3.7 percent higher last year than in 1990.

Increases were recorded in six of the seven index crimes for which figures were available (1991 arson data were not published). Motor vehicle theft was the only crime to show a decrease, falling about 3 percent between 1990 and 1991.

But it was the increase in violence that provided the most dramatic trend.

Robbery surged 17.9 percent last year, to a record 43,783 reported offenses. Murder was up 8.7 percent; the 925 homicides last year was topped only by the 970 recorded in 1974. Criminal sexual assault rose 6.4 percent, to 3,575 offenses, and aggravated assault increased 2.9 percent, to a record 42,237 crimes.

Last year's 9.9-percent rise in violent crime was the fourth consecutive increase in Chicago. Reports of violent crime have risen 32 percent since 1987 and 48 percent since 1984, the year the police department overhauled its crime reporting system. Since 1984, robberies have increased 53 percent and aggravated assaults 46 percent.

Among reported property crimes, burglary, which had fallen the previous two years, rose 4.9 percent in Chicago, to more than 52,000 offenses in 1991. Larceny/theft increased 2 percent, to a record 131,688 offenses. The 3.3-percent drop in motor vehicle theft was the first in four years.

Reports of non-index crimes also rose last year in Chicago. The 211,255 non-index offenses recorded in 1991 was 3.7 percent higher than 1990's total of 203,755.

Final 1991 index crime statistics for Chicago and the rest of the state will be reported later this year by the Illinois State Police in its annual *Crime in Illinois* publication.

Chicago crime, 1990 and 1991

	1990	1991	% change
Total index crime*	310,235	321,838	+3.7
Violent crime	82,388	90,520	+9.9
Property crime*	227,847	231,318	+1.5
Murder	851	925	+8.7
Sexual assault	3,359	3,575	+6.4
Robbery	37,136	43,783	+17.9
Aggravated assault	41,042	42,237	+2.9
Burglary	49,803	52,234	+4.9
Larceny/theft	129,046	131,688	+2.0
Motor vehicle theft	48,998	47,396	-3.3

*Excludes arson

Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports, Chicago Police Department

Authority staffs new corrections task force

Governor Jim Edgar has assigned the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority the job of providing research and staff support to a new 28-member task force on prison crowding. The Authority is providing the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections with statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of prison crowding. The Authority is also performing data analyses and other research,

and is assisting in developing recommendations for long- and short-term solutions to crowding.

"Those of us who are charged with protecting the public safety should not only be tougher but also be smarter," Governor Edgar said in announcing the task force in February. "We need to assure that violent offenders remain locked up, while others are better prepared to re-enter society."

Anton Valukas, a partner with the Chicago law firm of Jenner & Block and the former U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, is chairman of the task force, which is made up of law enforcement executives, community leaders, legal scholars, union representatives, judges, and state legislators. Among the task force members are Authority Chairman Peter B. Bensinger and three Authority

members, Cook County Sheriff Michael Sheahan, Illinois State Police Director Terrance Gainer, and Illinois Department of Corrections Director Howard Peters.

The Governor has asked the task force to submit an interim report by June 1, in time for immediate legislative initiatives to be considered by the Illinois General Assembly during its spring session. The final report is due by year end.

Funding issue absent from Supreme Court annual report

The Illinois Supreme Court's 1992 annual report to the General Assembly is noteworthy not only for what it does suggest but also for what it doesn't. For the first time in several years, the Court is not asking lawmakers to address the issue of full state funding for the courts.

"In light of the fiscal crisis, that recommendation is not contained in this year's report," Chief Justice Benjamin Miller said in his cover letter to the report. "The Court will renew this recommendation in a future report."

The Supreme Court has once again recommended that the General Assembly reestablish the Judicial Advisory Council. The council, a committee of legislators and attorneys, met periodically from 1957 to 1984, advising the General Assembly on the impact of proposed legislation on the judicial branch.

Among the other 14 recommendations the Court made in its report were the following:

◆ The General Assembly should more strictly follow the

Judicial Note Act (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 63, par. 42.61 et seq.). The act requires the legislature, when it introduces a bill that would increase or decrease the number of judges in the state, to prepare an explanation of why the change is necessary.

◆ The General Assembly should clarify the "gang transfer" provision of the Juvenile Court Act (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 37, par. 805-4 (3.1)). This provision allows the prosecutor to file a petition or motion for transfer to adult court if a minor aged 15 or older who had been previously adjudicated delinquent for a felony is accused of a forcible felony in furtherance of criminal activity by an organized gang. The Court noted that the legislation is unclear on the standard of proof required and suggested that the standard be probable cause.

◆ Because the Illinois Supreme Court has found that no constitutional rights are involved in determining fitness to stand trial (*People v. Brown* (1969) 43 Ill. 2d 79), the General Assembly should consider

having all determinations of competence made by the courts. Current state law allows prosecutors or defendants to demand a jury decision on the question of competence.

◆ The General Assembly should consider amending the

Illinois Vehicle Code (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 95 1/2, par. 1-100 et seq.) and any other relevant statutes to require local traffic ordinances to use numbering systems that can be correlated to comparable state offenses.

U.S. Justice Department announces research and grant themes

The U.S. Department of Justice has announced 10 main themes for its 1992 research and grant programs, including gangs and violent offenders, community policing, intermediate sanctions, drug testing, and money laundering investigations.

Plans for the use of more than \$125 million in discretionary grants are described in the Fiscal Year 1992 "program plan" for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), a Justice Department agency that includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP).

In the area of gangs and violent offenders, OJP has allocated \$1.5 million to NIJ for research on topics such as gangs in public housing. As part of its efforts to reduce gang violence, OJJDP's \$3.2 million budget includes \$800,000 to mobilize communities against gangs.

OJP has also earmarked \$14.2 million to help police and communities work together. About two-thirds of the money will be awarded by BJA for projects including community policing and drug control in small jurisdictions.

For details on OJP's fiscal year 1992 program plan, see the December 26 issue of the *Federal Register*, pp. 66877-66907.

Recent Illinois laws take aim at weapons on school property and in public housing

Almost one-third of the Illinois public high school students surveyed for the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's *Trends and Issues '91* report said they had brought a weapon to school for self protection at least once during the 1989-1990 school year, and 5 percent said they had brought a gun. The presence of weapons on school property is one of a number of violent crime problems that several recent Illinois laws aim to curb.

With these laws, Illinois has toughened the penalties for weapons violations on school grounds and public housing property. In addition, laws against armed violence in general, and drive-by shootings in particular, have been strengthened.

Weapons in schools and public housing

Generally, the unlawful possession of weapons such as a pistol, bludgeon, or knife is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense, carrying a possible term of incarceration of less than one year. Possessing weapons while in the building or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university is a Class 4 felony, however, punishable by a possible term of imprisonment from one to three years (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 24, par. 24-1(a)(12)).

Other weapons offenses also carry increased penalties. While it is normally a Class 3 felony to carry a silencer, machine gun, or sawed-off shotgun, the violation is increased to a Class 2 felony, carrying a potential prison term of three to seven years, when it occurs on school grounds, on a school bus, or on public housing property. In addition, carrying a firearm while hooded or masked is increased from a Class 4 felony to a Class 3 felony, with a prison term of two to five years, if the violation is on school property, a school bus, or on public housing property (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 24-1(c)).

The unlawful sale of firearms on school premises, a school bus, or public housing property also carries enhanced penalties. A person 18 years of age or older who sells or gives a firearm to a person under 18 years of age on such property commits a Class 3 felony, with a possible prison sentence of two to five years (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 24-3.3).

Tougher laws against weapons in school apply to minors as well. Under the Juvenile Court Act, a minor 15 years of age or older

charged with possessing a weapon on school property will be automatically charged as an adult (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 37, par. 805-4(6)(a)).

Finally, Illinois' "safe school zone" laws have been expanded. Under a new law that took effect January 1, 1992, increased penalties for weapons violations in and around schools will be in effect 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, not just when schools are in session (PA 87-524).

Felons armed with dangerous weapons face stiff penalties

In addition to tougher laws against weapons in schools and public housing, use of a weapon when committing a crime anywhere can also bring tough prison sentences.

A person who commits a felony while armed with a dangerous weapon commits the offense of armed violence, a Class 2 felony or a Class X felony, depending upon the type of weapon (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 33A-2).

Armed violence with a category I weapon, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, switchblade, or large knife, is a Class X felony, carrying a mandatory prison term of six to 30 years. Armed violence with a category II weapon, such as a bludgeon, black jack, or metal knuckles, is a Class 2 felony. However, if the crime carries a higher felony classification if it were committed without a weapon, the greater penalty still applies.

Deterring drive-by shootings

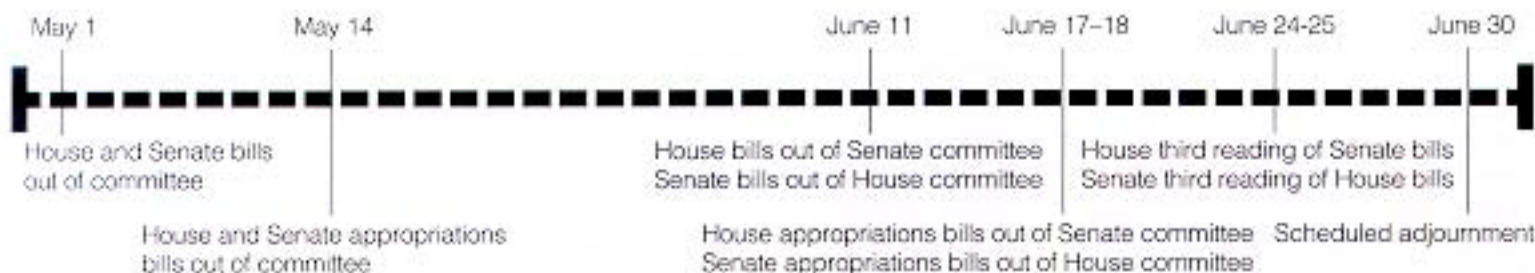
Two recent laws attempt to reduce the incidence of drive-by shootings.

The first law, which took effect in 1990, created the Class 1 felony of aggravated discharge of a firearm: the knowing discharge of a firearm at a building known to be occupied, at another person, or at a vehicle known to be occupied (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 24-1.2).

The second law, which also took effect in 1990, allows for seizure and forfeiture of a vehicle, if a person discharges a firearm from the vehicle with the knowledge and consent of the owner, causing death or great bodily harm to another individual (Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 36-1)

Robert Boehmer

Key legislative dates for the 87th General Assembly, 1992



The murders that can be prevented

Many people believe that homicide is one crime that cannot be prevented. But a growing body of research—much of it based on a unique 25-year-long dataset on Chicago homicide—suggests that some murders can be prevented, if officials take a closer look at specific homicide types, victims, and locations.

By Carolyn Rebecca Block

For most of this century, murder rates in Chicago followed the pattern of most other major U.S. cities. They rose in the 1920s, declined through the mid-1940s, and began to rise again in the 1960s and 1970s. Murder rates in Chicago peaked at 30.5 homicides per 100,000 residents in 1974 (970 homicides) and 29.5 per 100,000 in 1981 (877 homicides).

But during the 1980s, when Washington, D.C., New York City, and Miami were experiencing some of the highest murder rates in history, Chicago had a short reprieve. In fact, the 660 homicides in Chicago in 1988 were the city's fewest since 1972.

Chicago's relatively low homicide levels have come to an abrupt end, however. In 1990, the city recorded 851 homicides (30.5 per 100,000), over 100 more than in any year since 1981. At last count, Chicago Police Department records indicated 925 homicides in 1991, for a rate of 33.2 per 100,000, an all-time high.

Prevention strategies

Can public policy prevent homicide? The common feeling has been "no." But research based on the Chicago Homicide Dataset, containing information on every homicide in Chicago Police Department records from 1965 to 1989, suggests other-

wise. The dataset, which is maintained by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, contains more than 200 variables and more than 18,500 homicides. Statistical analysis of the characteristics of those homicides shows that homicide may be preventable if the effort focuses on three areas:

- ◆ Specific homicide syndromes that are the most dangerous and have the highest chance of successful prevention
- ◆ Specific ethnic, gender, and age groups that are most at risk of victimization
- ◆ Specific geographic areas in which the risk of being murdered is especially high

Homicide syndromes

People who think that homicide and serious violence cannot be prevented often believe that violent incidents are rare, occur randomly, and are all alike. They tend to focus only on unusual cases—homicides committed by a stranger to gain drugs or money, for example—and ignore other types of violence that cause far more deaths and injuries.

While lethal violence is statistically rare, nonfatal violent confrontations are not. Only some street fights, spousal arguments, or robberies end in murder. Each

type of homicide—known as a homicide syndrome—corresponds to a sibling type of nonfatal violent offense.

The recent increase in Chicago homicides reflects similar increases in types of violence that did not have a lethal outcome. The number of robberies (including attempted robberies) known to the police in Chicago jumped more than 17 percent from 1989 to 1990, and, according to preliminary figures, rose another 18 percent in 1991. Similarly, the number of assaults (including both threatened assault and actual battery) rose 3 percent last year after climbing 9 percent in 1990.

Other indicators of increasing violence are the number of firearms confiscated by, or turned in to, the Chicago Police Department, which increased 15 percent from 17,106 in 1989 to 19,670 in 1990, and the number of street-gang-related criminal incidents, which increased 20 percent from 3,807 in 1989 to 4,564 in 1990.

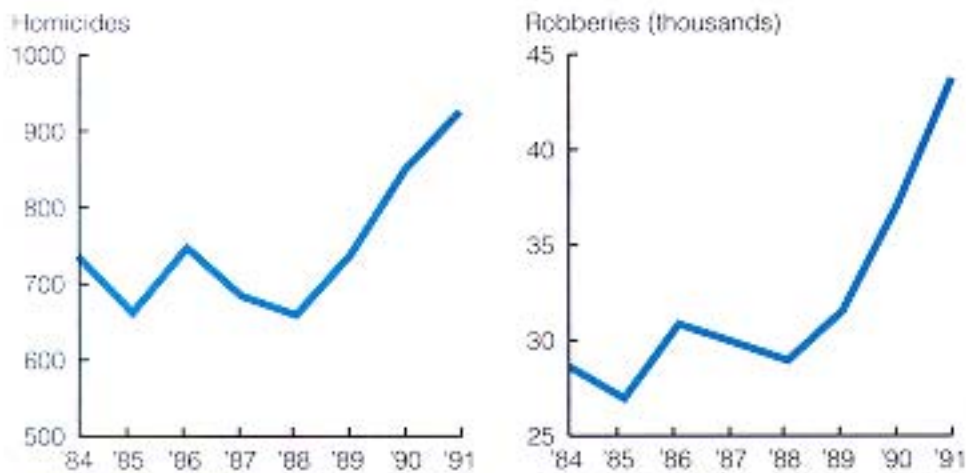
If these trends continue, murder totals in Chicago could surpass the previous all-time record. Similarly, robberies and assaults could reach levels that previously had not been thought possible.

Expressive and instrumental violence

Violent confrontations—fatal or not—can be divided into two groups: expressive and instrumental. In an expressive confrontation, violence itself is the immediate and primary goal of the participants; other motives are secondary. In contrast, the primary goal of an act of instrumental violence (whether lethal or not) is not to hurt, injure, or kill, but to acquire money or property. Expressive homicides, had they not had a fatal outcome, would have been assaults. Instrumental homicides would have been robberies or burglaries.

Expressive and instrumental homicides share a number of characteristics with their nonfatal counterparts. For example, homicides that begin as a robbery are more similar to nonfatal robberies in typical location, weapon, etc., than they are to homicides that begin as an assault.

Chicago robberies have shown a pattern similar to that of Chicago homicides.



Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports, Chicago Police Department

Homicides that begin as different types of confrontations have different homicide syndromes and thus have different characteristics, occur in different areas, and are more likely to victimize some groups than others.

Homicide syndromes and high-risk groups

In Chicago, young black and Hispanic men suffer the highest murder victimization rates among all ethnic groups, although the rates vary from year to year. Future prevention strategies should target these two groups. In 1989, the homicide death rate for both Hispanic and black men aged 15-19 was 126 per 100,000 population, compared to 30 per 100,000 for white men of the same age. Black men up to age 39 had even higher homicide rates (153 at 20-24; 149 at 25-29; 105 at 30-34; 130 at 35-39). Although murder rates are much lower for women than for men, black women are at a much higher risk than white or Hispanic women.

In 1989, four of every 10 murders of Hispanic men—and more than two-thirds of those involving 15- to 19-year-old victims—were street-gang-related, meaning that there was positive evidence that gang activity or gang membership was the motive of the incident. Another third of the Hispanic male victims were killed in a fight, brawl, or argument with someone

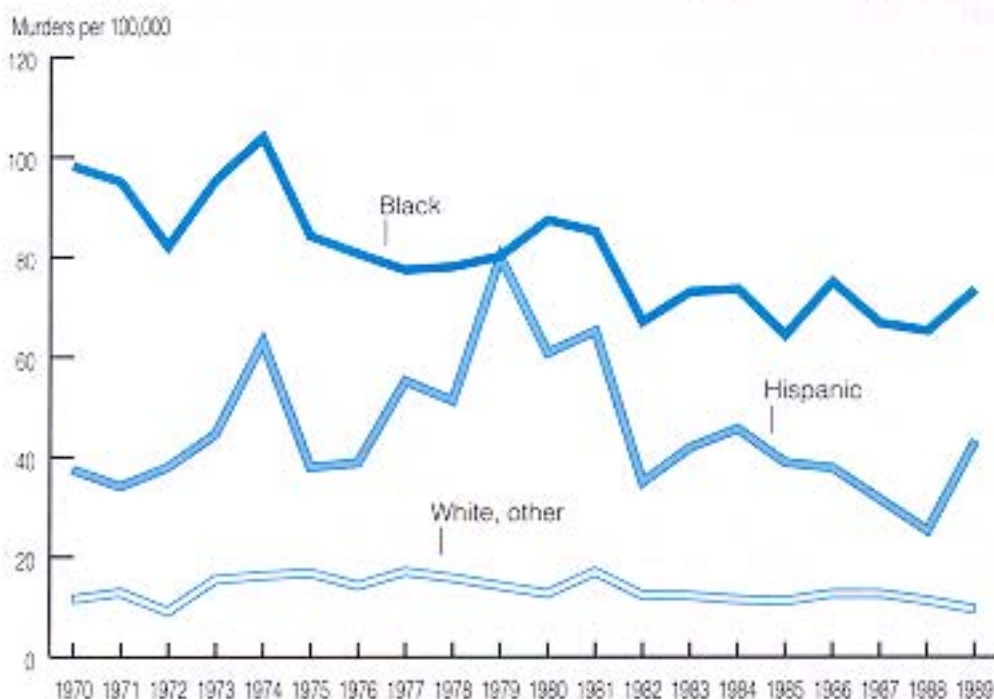
outside the immediate family—both expressive types of violence. These were usually male-on-male confrontations occurring on the street, concentrated in a few neighborhoods, often involving liquor but seldom illegal drugs.

What do these facts mean for future prevention efforts? Street-gang-related homicide tends to occur in spurts from year to year, and the spurts for homicides

of Hispanic victims are not the same as the spurts for non-Hispanic black victims. This suggests that street-gang-related homicides follow a pattern of escalation, retaliation, and revenge over time, and that it might be possible to intervene in this cycle of retribution to prevent further violence. Intervention targeted at street-gang-related and confrontational violence in certain neighborhoods might prevent a homicide spurt, if there were some sort of early warning system for neighborhoods in crisis (see page 11).

Among non-Hispanic black male victims in 1989, few (less than 5 percent) were killed in a street-gang-related confrontation, but more than half (62 percent of those aged 25 to 29) were killed as a result of expressive violence outside the immediate family. Most of these were male-on-male competitive confrontations—escalating arguments. These murders were similar in many ways to the Hispanic expressive homicides (they occur in tightly clustered areas of the city, for example), but a higher percentage (20 percent) were drug-related, and most (62 percent) of the victims had a violent arrest record.

Chicago murder victimization rates for males, by ethnicity



Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago Police Department

To save lives of black male victims of expressive violence, treatment and intervention programs are needed in high-risk areas for people arrested for their first violent crime.

Another way to reduce the likelihood of a fatal outcome in expressive violence is to make firearms less available in communities where expressive violence has become a serious problem. In expressive violence, people tend to use whatever weapon happens to be available. If a firearm is at hand, the chance of a fatal outcome is highest. Neighborhood-based campaigns to get firearms off the streets and out of homes would reduce the death toll among black and Hispanic men in Chicago.

Spousal violence

A second, often overlooked type of expressive violence—assault by a wife, ex-wife, or girlfriend—accounts for a significant number of murders of black men in Chicago. In fact, death rates from spousal violence are far higher for black men than any other group, including black women. Like all expressive violence, however, it is often difficult to tell who is the aggressor and who is the victim at the outset of the confrontation. In fact, extensive research in spousal violence shows that it tends to escalate over time and to spread from one victim to another in the family.

A prevention program aimed at spousal homicide in high-risk neighborhoods will not only reduce black male death rates but also reduce deaths and injuries of their wives, girlfriends, children, and stepchildren. Nationwide, male death rates from spousal violence have been shown to be higher when the availability of domestic violence support services is low. In addition, spousal homicide is relatively predictable, usually occurring after a series of violent incidents. Neighborhood organizations, hospitals, and the police have records of such incidents, and that information could be used to help them intervene before the situation becomes lethal.

Crime clusters

Chicago has always been a city of neigh-

borhoods, and neighborhoods differ with respect to culture, resources, relationships among institutions, sense of neighborhood identity, and vision for the future. Although violence levels are high and increasing in Chicago as a whole, this increase has affected some neighborhoods much more than others.

Research has shown that occurrences of social disorder, crime, and law enforcement activity tend not to be randomly scattered, but clustered in certain areas. For example, geographic studies of Chicago beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1990s confirm that homicides and nonlethal types of violence are much more prevalent in some areas than in others. But overall clustering of total homicide victimizations obscures the different clusters that are found for homicides that began as different sorts of incidents and with different homicide syndromes.

Different kinds of violence may follow completely different spatial patterns. Just as offenders may specialize in a particular crime or complex of crimes, and certain types of potential victims may be particularly vulnerable to particular kinds of crime, so certain types of crime may be clustered in certain locations or certain areas of the city. Street-gang-related crimes, for example, tend to be very clustered.

A study of spatial clustering of homicide in Chicago in 1986 found that street-gang-related homicides were especially clustered for Hispanic victims. Street-gang-related homicide in the Hispanic community is not only particularly dangerous for men of specific ages, but is also particularly dangerous in specific areas of

the city. This is also true, although to a somewhat lesser extent, for competitive confrontational homicide in the non-Hispanic black community.

Homicide prevention

Clearly, any homicide prevention or intervention program must recognize that homicides beginning as different homicide syndromes show different patterns. These patterns affect both who is likely to be victimized and where the incident is likely to take place, as well as what type of incident is likely to escalate into fatal violence.

Any strategy for the reduction of violence must be based on the most complete description possible of the problem being experienced by the area targeted for intervention. While some interventions may be effective citywide, others will vary as neighborhoods vary. In addition, a complete understanding of the characteristics of the homicide syndromes, most vulnerable potential victims, and clusters of violent crime in an area will help determine the type of intervention most needed.

Where a problem is acute and critical, a swift reaction is necessary. For example, an area where an outbreak of street-gang violence is imminent can be targeted for immediate community and police intervention. Long-term, chronic problems, however, require earlier intervention, such as firearms reduction and domestic violence prevention programs. Both approaches require strong community-police cooperation.

For more information about the Chicago Homicide Dataset, contact Carolyn Rebecca Block at the Authority, 312-793-8550. ■

An early warning system for violence

A new computerized crime mapping system being developed by the Authority should help police and the community predict—and defuse—hot spots of street-gang-related violence.

By Jeffrey Austin

Chicago suffered through one of its worst killing seasons ever during 1991. The Chicago Police Department counted 925 victims of murders or other non-negligent homicides—the equivalent of 10 “L” cars of commuters.

Twenty percent of these deaths occurred in one 23-square-mile area on the city’s West Side. To its residents, the area is known by its neighborhood names, Little Village, Pilsen, Humboldt Park, Garfield Park, Logan Square, and Lawndale. To the Chicago Police Department, it’s known as Area Four.

Police and community residents alike have begun looking for new ways to halt the violence. One innovative tool they’ve turned to is a new computer system that may help prevent some of these homicides by identifying areas that are at high risk for a surge in serious street-gang violence and homicide in time to save lives.

The system is known as the Automated Early Warning System for Street Gang Violence Crisis Areas. It is being developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, in conjunction with the Chicago Police Department, criminal justice educators, and community leaders. The approach is to bring together the best from the “high-tech” and “high-touch” strategies of law enforcement.

Technically, the Early Warning System is a computer system that will link computerized mapping technology with statistical programs for organizing and interpreting vast amounts of data about the characteristics of a neighborhood, its residents, and the crime that occurs there.

The Area Four system is based on the theory that homicide is one possible outcome of various confrontations. Spousal arguments, fights between acquaintances, sexual assaults, robberies, street-gang incidents, and the like may or may not result in the death of someone involved. By analyzing patterns in these homicides that begin as different types of confrontations—as different homicide syndromes—prevention strategies can be targeted within specific areas of the city, at specific times, and within specific population groups (see page 8).

When trying to predict where street-gang-related violence will occur, for example, the territory that needs to be examined is not the larger zone covered by a police area, but the usually smaller “turf” within which a gang operates.

“What we’re trying to do is to identify patterns of nonlethal violence that precede lethal violence in neighborhoods that have lots of gangs,” said project advisor Richard Block, a professor of sociology at Loyola University of Chicago. “And to do this in a way that isn’t, alone, based on sort of common knowledge and inherited wisdom,” he said.

Building a geographic database

Currently, project staff members are developing a “geo-archive” for Area Four—a computer database of address-based information from law enforcement and community sources that is linked to computer mapping programs. Information in the database has been geo-coded—that is, turned into coordinates (in feet) so that each criminal incident or geographic feature can be placed on

a map of Area Four. Clusters of criminal activity can be plotted by the Hot Spot Area search component of STAC (Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime), a computer program the Authority first developed in 1987 for analyzing geographic statistics. The current system is being set up so that data can be updated, maintained, analyzed, and mapped by police analysts within Area Four headquarters, located at 3151 West Harrison Street in the heart of the city’s West Side.

“What I’ve found is that when people see all these maps appearing on the screen and the ability to manipulate them, it sort of turns them on to things they never thought they could do before,” Professor Block said.

“Especially for police who see those maps. They’ve walked it, they know those places. A few days ago someone was over and he was pointing to an area of the map saying, ‘Here are the gangs in that area there, and over here is something else, and here are the gangs that are in that block.’”

For example, the mapping programs can plot the locations of the Chicago Police Department’s gun confiscations for a given year within an area around a public housing complex. Using STAC, analysts can conduct a search that identifies clusters of crime incidents on a map and draws an ellipse around the densest areas of activity, regardless of artificial boundaries such as police districts.

Information in the geo-archive includes data from the Chicago Police Department, such as the boundaries of gang territories, and the locations of lethal and nonlethal offenses. Data from numerous other sources include the locations of parks, schools, public housing, bus stops, train stations, liquor stores, taverns, and dilapidated or vacant buildings. Population data, public health data, public aid data, and weather data are some of the other types of information that may be included in the geo-archive.

Better analytical tools needed

Computer mapping systems, and the technology to organize and store vast amounts of geo-coded data, have expanded rapidly within the last two years. But the statistical

tools for using and interpreting these data are still in their infancy.

Development of the Early Warning System is a two-step process. The first step is to see if a statistical model can effectively use past data to predict what happened at some more recent point in the past. The second step will be to use "today's data" to predict the future.

"What we're doing is taking some existing resources, for the most part, but we're integrating a lot of information and we're focusing on one particular problem," said project advisor Joseph Beazley, director of the Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division. "We're developing a predictive model that, hopefully, is going to be useful in the future," he said.

"We want to make it useable in a way that the crime analysis unit of Area Four can actually use it themselves—so they don't have to call the Authority or me to interpret the data," Professor Block said. "They can actually interpret it themselves on a pretty real-time basis."

Speed is crucial in analyzing these kinds of data. Once a street-gang-related incident has occurred, retaliation is often in motion before police have all the facts.

"Depending on how fast a user wants the information, there may not be time to do all the analysis that the system is capable of," said Authority statistical analyst Graham Taylor, one of the project's staff members. "As a theorist, I could write an entire paper on just one homicide—as a cop I would need to know something that day."

Targeting particular areas and segments of the population is also crucial for successful intervention strategies. Different types of crime may cluster in different areas of the city, depending on societal patterns and trends.

Community involvement

Community involvement will be as important to the success of the Area Four project as high-tech analysis and forecasting. The use of community-based information—"community intelligence"—as well as police information will result in a better system for locating crisis areas and for identi-

fying areas that are likely to experience a surge in street-gang violence.

"I can tell right now some of the things that are going to happen in my community," said project advisor Glenda Cunningham of Bethel New Life, a non-profit community development corporation. "Because of cut-backs in general assistance, crime is going to increase. There are going to be more people who are unemployed, and one way for them to escape is through drugs, or making some money through the sale of drugs."

Community leaders have participated on the Area Four project's advisory board, and Authority staff have given presentations within the community on the current capabilities and ultimate goals of the system. Project staff members have also gone on "ride-alongs" with Area Four Violent Crimes detectives and have been oriented to specific gang territories within the community. Input from community members is important to developing a predictive model that will be capable of analyzing the relationship between neighborhood social stress in one time period and violence in a later time period.

"Community policing is a very big topic right now," said Area Four Detective Division Commander James Maurer, another project advisor. "Some people have come up with great ideas, but it's often more of an academic thing than it is a real practical police thing.

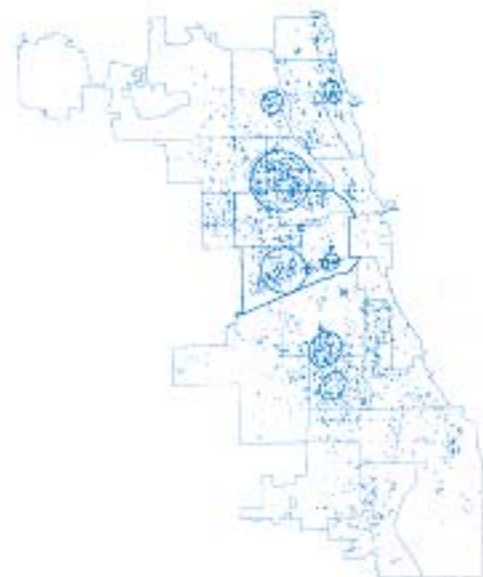
"On the other hand, if we're able to really identify certain places where we could concentrate foot patrols, if it's not just a [public relations] gimmick, we might have an impact."

According to Commander Maurer, Area Four receives about 60,000 crime reports a year, and crimes such as burglary are reported only about 60 percent to 70 percent of the time. He added that Area Four, at times, has had more murders than in 37 other states combined, and that, in 1986, murders in Area Four accounted for 1 percent of all reported murders in the free world.

"Here is the point," Commander Maurer said. "We've got to prevent some of this stuff. This war on drugs is a very

Three of the seven densest Hot Spot Areas in Chicago in 1990 were in, or bordered, Area Four.

Each dot represents a street-gang-related crime. Ellipses represent Hot Spot Areas.



slow war, and I'm trying to be kind. . . . We can't just rely on hiring more people. We're going to have to have better data, and we're going to have to have people that know how to manipulate that data."

Long-term goals

While the Early Warning System may not be in place soon enough to head off another summer of street-gang-related violence, the system and the geo-archive database that supports it will serve as a prototype for applications in other police districts in Chicago and in other police departments throughout the nation.

"What I'm really hoping for is more long term than short term," Commander Beazley said. "My expectation is that if we can prove successful in this venture, it will provide a foundation for future programs."

"If it never proves to be 100 percent right, it wouldn't make any difference," Commander Maurer said. "If it was 10 percent correct, I mean we're talking 10 percent of what, about 900 homicides [citywide]? That's 90 people that we could, perhaps, prevent being killed." ■

Finding causes and cures for violent crime

Three leading Illinois researchers discuss their work on the causes and prevention of violence, from theoretical models to practical applications.

Darnell Hawkins

Darnell Hawkins has recently turned from studying the connection between race and imprisonment to work on theories to account for high homicide rates among minorities. A sociologist associated with the University of Illinois at Chicago, Dr. Hawkins has joined a team at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta to develop and test those theories in a national violence intervention project.

Why focus on theory?

I've attempted to explain why it is that minorities, particularly blacks, have disproportionately higher rates of homicide than do whites and some other ethnic groups today. I started out by looking at theoretical explanatory issues . . . looking at issues of socioeconomic status, poverty, racism—the extent to which those contribute to the minority homicide rate. The reason I say “theoretical” is that I contrast that to a lot of empirical research that a lot of other researchers have conducted.

No comprehensive theory yet

I don't think anybody has [developed a holistic theory of homicide among minority

By Maureen Hickey

groups]. . . . I think there is a lot of debate among criminologists and other social scientists about what the reasons are for higher rates of homicide for some groups than others. I don't think there's anywhere near closure on that discussion at this point.

In fact, the discussion is just beginning to some extent, because researchers have sort of avoided that subject. There are a few researchers who have looked at it in the past, but I think, to a large extent, most contemporary researchers have been quantitative in their orientation. They've documented the rates, looked at the trends over time, and have offered some tentative explanations, but really have not delved too much into trying to provide a holistic theory.

Some people argue that it's not possible to devise such a theory, and there's another group of criminologists who would argue that we have to provide some kind of explanation for race and crime, whether it's homicide or other kinds of violence.

That's one thing I'm tempted to work on now. Not so much to devise some kind of holistic theory, but to try to say, if one is going to intervene to prevent homicide—which is what the agenda now is in the public health arena and at the federal govern-

mental level—what kind of theoretical models might one use in order to guide intervention procedures? That means that the researchers are going to have to come up with some kind of theory.

Finding a model that works

I don't think we have to construct anything new. In some cases it might be more of a situation in which you pull together the ideas and models that are already out there.

I think that that's more of what the government is interested in at this point. They're saying, OK, can we decide what strategies work and which ones don't work? That means that you have to come up with a reason for trying a given strategy, saying that there's reason to believe that this is linked to the causation of different rates of homicide so let's try an intervention of this sort.

I think a lot of the theory-building, like in a lot of other areas of social science research, is going to come after interventions have been attempted. The theories will be refined by attempting to do things and finding out whether these theories work or don't work. You really can't develop theories within a vacuum. You decide whether the theoretical models are accurate or inaccurate based upon testing.

The CDC project: youth violence

CDC is now the federal agency primarily responsible for violence-related—or even broader, injury-related—research projects.

[The project I'm working on] is in the area of youth violence. As a result of some initiatives in Congress the last year or two, the federal government has now designated a small amount of resources to develop one or two pilot projects in preventing and intervening in violence among youth. The government hopes to start a pilot program in early 1993, but because the project is in progress, at this point, it's hard to define it at this stage.

Paul Goldstein

Paul Goldstein has spent more than 10 years among street drug users, primarily in

“We must not abandon the idea that past and present racial discrimination and economic inequality are major contributors to the high rate of homicide among blacks.”

—Darnell Hawkins, “Explaining the Black Homicide Rate”

New York City, studying their behavior. Those years of field work have led to a working model of the different ways illegal drugs are associated with violence. Now a sociologist at the University of Illinois at Chicago's School of Public Health, Dr. Goldstein is about to begin a study of anabolic steroids and the relationship between steroids and violence.

The drugs and violence paradigm

Five years of field work in East Harlem, from 1978 to 1982, the economic behavior [of street heroin users] study, that's what initially sensitized me to the ubiquitousness of violence in the drug scene and focused my future directions. As a result of that five-year immersion, I developed a tripartite conceptual framework of the relationships between drugs and violence. . . . It says drugs and violence are related three different ways—psychopharmacologically, economic-compulsively, and systemically. . . . That framework and its elaboration and verification have been the major conceptual approach that I've employed.

How do drugs fit the framework?

The psychopharmacological category basically refers to individuals who ingest the substance and act out violently as a result of that ingestion, although it also refers to individuals who ingest the substance and behave in such a manner as to bring about their own violent victimization. We find that the major substance associated with the psychopharmacological category consistently in all studies has been alcohol.

There were [also] reported cases where the absence of a drug, rather than its presence, was related to a psychopharmacological state causing violence. For example, when heroin was the real big drug, people were strung out on heroin and experiencing withdrawal symptoms; they'd get real edgy and nervous and might act out violently—not from the ingestion of the drug but from the lack of the drug.

People who ingest cocaine, they feel euphoric for a while, and then they start coming down and start feeling a little depressed and anxious. And the violence,

"Legislative or programmatic responses to drug-related violence must be aware of the type of violence that constitutes the social problem."

—Paul Goldstein, "Drugs and Violent Crime"

when it is psychopharmacological, also tends to be associated with that coming-down phase and associated with depression and anxiety. With cocaine-related psychopharmacological violence, though, most frequently we also have alcohol in the picture—individuals who are both doing coke and drinking. And the number of pure alcohol cases far exceeds the number of cocaine cases.

In the economic-compulsive category [where violence is associated with obtaining money for drugs], when heroin was a real popular drug, people tended to be doing more burglaries. . . . Heroin users, if you were really into it heavily, might be getting off every three or four hours—there was, maybe, more time to plan burglaries. People who are heavily into cocaine tend to go on binges where planning a burglary may just take too much time. They're more likely to go out and do a robbery, because that's just a whole lot quicker.

But the number of drug-related violence cases which are economic-compulsive is consistently very small—generally 2 to 5 percent of the total number of homicides. . . . We find that most drug users are able to support most of their drug use by working in the drug business, being involved in drug distribution. If you look in terms of their total income, the amount that comes from predatory crime is very small. And when you look at their total amount of violence, the amount of violence that's associated with predatory crimes is small. But where it does exist right now, it tends to be cocaine- and crack-related.

The systemic category [violence related to the illegal drug trade] seems to be a big variable. Our study of homicides in New York City in 1988 showed over 53 percent of the homicides were drug-related and 90 percent of those were systemic, but that may be accounted for by a particular

phase of the crack market in 1988 in New York City. . . . Currently cocaine and crack are the dominant marketing commodities in the illicit drug trade, and most of the systemic cases are connected to that. They frequently involve wars between dealers over territory, people who can't pay their drug-related debts, police informants who have to be eliminated, people who are caught selling phony drugs on the street, all those things connected with distribution. Right now the vast majority of those cases are cocaine- and crack-related, because that's what everyone's using and selling.

Steroids

The only real linkage [between steroids and violence] that has been posited in the literature is psychopharmacological, what they call "roid rage," although there have been one or two isolated cases from around the country that have come to my attention of violence connected to steroid distribution. They have been cases where individuals could not pay debts—they took drugs on consignment to sell, and then didn't come back with the money, and they were visited by the supplier and beaten. In one of those cases, the individuals who did the beating were under indictment in another state for cocaine trafficking, which suggests there may be the beginnings of the same sorts of organizations that are distributing more-commonly-thought-of illicit drugs—cocaine—getting involved with steroids. It's premature to really offer any sort of real speculation. All I can say is the only thing that's really commonly referred to in the literature would fit into my psychopharmacological category.

Carl Bell

Carl Bell, a psychiatrist, is the executive director of the Community Mental Health

Council, a comprehensive mental health center serving the South Side of Chicago. As part of its work, the council provides counseling and advocacy for victims of violent crimes, does research in violence and homicide, and does violence prevention and conflict resolution training in the Chicago public schools.

Children's exposure to violence

We—I guess this was in '86 or '87—looked at 536 kids in the schools in our service area, and found that about a fourth of them reported seeing someone shot or stabbed. . . . Then we went into a school population with a more refined survey for children's witnessing of violence. We surveyed a thousand kids, and about 25 percent reported actually seeing someone murdered, and about a third had seen someone either shot or stabbed. . . . We realized that a lot of these homicides were family/friend homicides, and family/friend homicides with children present. . . .

We had one social worker who did a little sort of a point prevalence study. . . . She got referred six kids from the same class of 30 kids. And all six of these kids were having behavioral problems and learning problems. And of course, it turns out that all six kids have been involved in or have seen violence, and are stressed out from that. She started treating them for that stress; their grades got better. . . .

The rape [victim] advocates have done a good job, they've got good evidence collection, they've got advocates, they've got a lot of stuff going. But if you get beat up or shot, there's no advocates, there's no referral, there's no treatment. . . . If you've seen somebody get shot to death, that's pretty rough. But even the evidence collection isn't what it should be for interpersonal violence. So we began to advocate for [victims of] interpersonal violence. . . . We spend something like \$500 per rape victim or sexually assaulted child, but then we spend \$45 or \$55 per child that sees the homicide of a parent. There's something wrong there, because it's been documented that these children are having post traumatic stress disorder.

Treatment for traumatized children

It's very complicated. It depends on how severe the trauma is. If it's to the point of post traumatic stress disorder, you're talking about medication somewhere. Once that's under control, then you do talking therapy. But it also may mean behavioral stuff.

Let's say the child is 5, and he's in a day care center. Somebody walks in and kills somebody. That day care center is going to have to do some emotional homework. They're going to have to put a policeman on the front desk, so that that little 5-year-old, when he goes in, will feel safe because he says, oh, there's a big policeman, I guess nobody else is going to come in here and shoot anybody else. Because if you don't put that policeman there, that child is going to remain frightened.

Treating mentally ill victims

We [also] said, OK, let's look at victimization among the mentally ill population, and found out that one out of three women who come to the mental health center had been raped. About 40 percent had been physically assaulted. What we found out, much to our dismay, was that the therapists weren't including that victimization in the patient's treatment plan. So we started doing that. Then we went into a medical population, to see how bad it was. . . . Something like 13 percent of the women had been raped, less than 40 percent had been physically assaulted. In both populations, about 25 percent knew of somebody who had been murdered. . . .

We [later] did a much more in-depth study of the mentally ill population that had been victimized. . . . A fourth of [the women who said they had been raped] were raped as children and then raped again as adults. . . . It's scary, how many times these people have been harmed or damaged.

We started advocating that [mental health and medical] people screen for victimization and violence.

Violence prevention

We're getting ready to start working with the Cook County Juvenile Detention Center

to start teaching the kids about how to resolve conflicts in a nonviolent way [and to train] the correctional health care people to screen for kids that have been victimized. One of the problems with the whole peer violence prevention curriculum approach is that they're shotgunning the whole class instead of identifying the children that are high-risk. Trying to tell a kid, don't carry a knife when he's seen four people shot is real different from telling a kid, don't carry a knife that's never been a victim or perpetrator or witness of violence. So our issue is, target those high-risk kids, and then talk to them about violence prevention. . . .

[We're also training teachers in] the management of violence. You go into a school and teach kids how not to fight. Teachers are afraid to raise the issue, because they're afraid a fight will start if they say "fight." So teachers don't feel safe. Unfortunately, most people don't know how to manage conflict—I'm talking adults. So we go in and teach the adults how not to fight, how to manage conflict. ■

Further reading

Darnell Hawkins

"Explaining the Black Homicide Rate." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 5: 151-163, 1990.

Dr. Hawkins can be reached at the Centers for Disease Control, 404-488-4646.

Paul Goldstein

"Drugs and Violent Crime." In Neil A. Weiner and Marvin E. Wolfgang, *Pathways to Criminal Violence*. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1989.

Dr. Goldstein can be reached at the University of Illinois at Chicago, 312-996-5523.

Carl Bell

"Traumatic Stress and Children." *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved* 2: 175-188, 1991 (with Esther Jenkins).

Dr. Bell can be reached at the Community Mental Health Council, 312-734-4033.

The state of violent crime

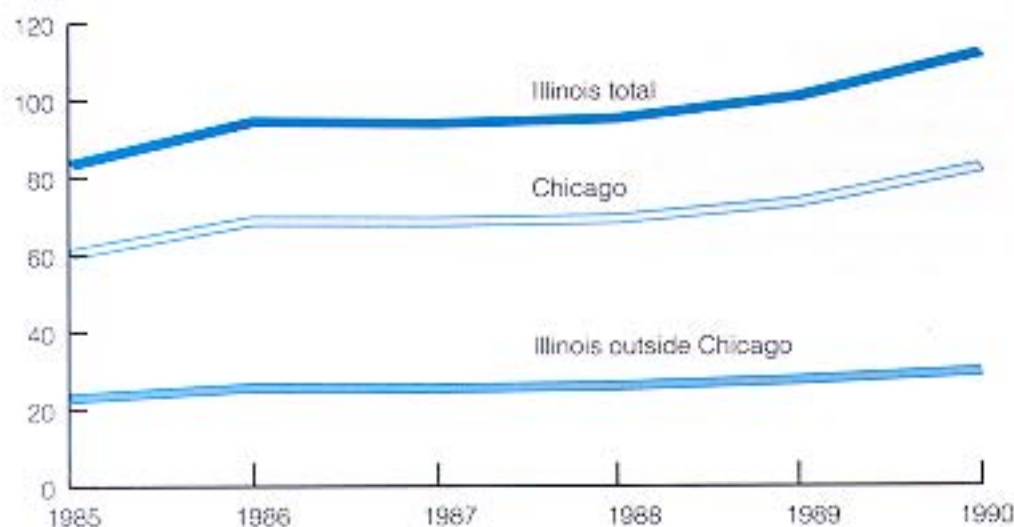
Violent crime in Illinois shows some distinct patterns. Chicago accounts for almost 75 percent of the violent crimes reported in the state—a record 112,000 offenses in 1990. But the rest of Illinois is not immune. In fact, as a state, Illinois ranks fourth in per capita violent crime rate. Many experts now worry that economic trends, the availability of increasingly powerful firearms, the persistent influence of alcohol and drugs, and changing demographic and crime-prone age patterns threaten to push violent crime totals higher still in the years ahead.

By Maureen Hickey and Jeffrey Travis

Reported violent crime

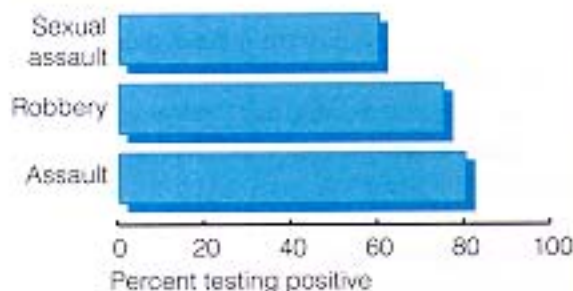
Since 1985, reports of violent crime have risen steadily in Illinois, particularly in Chicago.

Violent crimes (thousands)



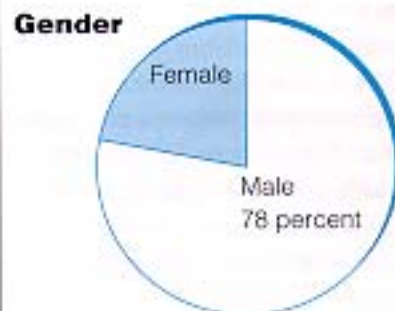
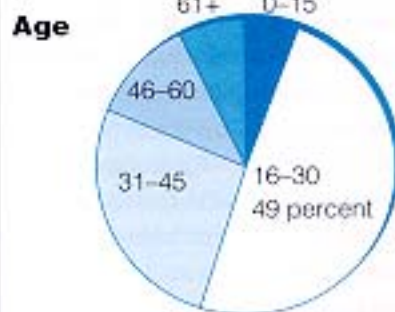
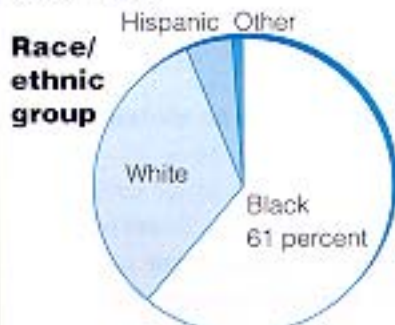
Drugs and crime

Sixty percent or more of arrestees charged with violent crimes in Chicago tested positive for illegal drugs in 1988.



Homicide victims

From 1980 through 1989, homicide victims in Illinois were predominantly black, young, and male.



Based on an analysis of 10,458 homicides.

Sources

Data for these pages were obtained from state and national Uniform Crime Reports, the Chicago Police Department, the National Institute of Justice, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Chicago Homicide Dataset.

The Illinois State Police uses four violent crime categories in reporting statistics to the federal government: murder, which also includes voluntary manslaughter; sexual assault, including completed and attempted, aggravated and non-aggravated; robbery and attempted robbery; and aggravated assault, which includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

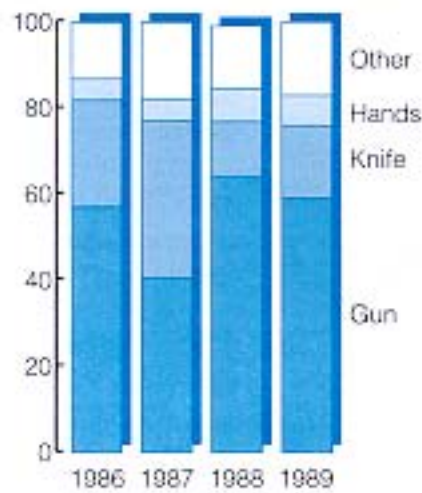
Weapons used

In Illinois, guns are used in a growing percentage of nonlethal robberies, in about half of robberies resulting in homicide, and in approximately 60 percent of all murders.

Percentage of robberies committed with different weapons



Percentage of robberies resulting in homicide committed with different weapons

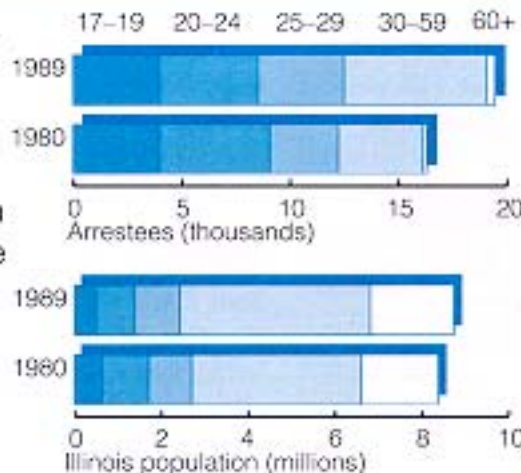


Percentage of all homicides committed with different weapons



Arrestee demographics

Between 1980 and 1989, the number of 30- to 59-year-olds arrested for violent crimes in Illinois rose 69 percent, although the number of people in that age group in the state's population increased only 11 percent.



Crime rate comparison

Illinois ranks fourth among states, and Chicago fourth among U.S. cities, in violent crimes per capita.

The 10 states with the highest violent crime rates per 100,000 population in 1990

Florida	1,244
New York	1,181
California	1,045
Illinois	980
South Carolina	977
Maryland	919
Louisiana	898
Michigan	790
New Mexico	780
Texas	761

The 10 major U.S. cities with the highest violent crime rates per 100,000 population in 1990

Miami	4,353
Atlanta	4,085
St. Louis	3,449
Chicago	2,842
Detroit	2,699
Kansas City	2,550
Washington, D.C.	2,458
Dallas	2,438
Baltimore	2,438
Los Angeles	2,405

Crimes cleared

The percentage of violent crimes cleared in Illinois has decreased slightly in all index crime categories since 1985.



Advocates help the “survivors” of homicide

Maria's husband was murdered. A housewife who speaks little English, Maria was left with four small children and seemingly no income. She started receiving past-due and disconnection notices from her creditors, but was too embarrassed to trouble relatives.

It wasn't until a victim advocate from Cook County State's Attorney Jack O'Malley's office got involved in Maria's case that things got straightened out. The advocate discovered that Maria's husband had provided for his family in case of his death. He had Social Security, life insurance, and money in the bank.

Helping victims help themselves

Helping people like Maria—the surviving friends and family of homicide victims—is the goal of two programs, in Lake and Cook counties, funded in part by federal grants from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Most survivors of homicide victims have never encountered the criminal justice system before. Suddenly, through an act of violence, they must deal with investigators, prosecutors, court continuances, judges, victim-impact statements, and possibly a face-to-face meeting with the defendant in court. Victim advocates serve as a liaison between the criminal justice system and survivors.

How Lake County's system works

In Lake County, which has four advocates who work with homicide survivors, the process starts once a felony report is sent to the state's attorney's office from the local police department in charge of the investigation. Upon receiving the report, the victim advocate sends a letter to surviving family members introducing the program. In most cases the family calls back within a few days. If not, the advocate will call after giving the family time to grieve.

Once in contact with the family and friends of the victim, the advocate can get to work. Advocates help the family deal with financial concerns, insurance issues, and crime victim compensation forms. They keep the family updated on the status of their case, and provide referrals to family members who would like to participate in support groups. Advocates also arrange meetings with the assistant state's attorneys handling the case, and then remain with the survivors throughout the court proceedings, serving as an interpreter of the court system and a supportive friend.

“I admire the families, the way that they accept the process and are able to rely on us for their information,” said Christine Bellios, victim-witness advocate for Lake County State's Attorney Michael Waller.

“It's remarkable the strength that the survivors come up with—to sit there and listen to hours and hours of character references for the defendant,” added fellow advocate Dianna Crum.

Preparing survivors for trial is one of the advocates' main duties. But helping survivors prepare victim-impact statements may be their most important task—it is the survivors' only chance to tell the court about the victim and how the loss has changed their lives.

Under Illinois law, survivors of a homicide victim are allowed to present an impact statement at the sentencing hearing. Advocates in Lake County have survivors start working on their statements three weeks before the hearing. The advocate's job is to screen the statements for inappropriate language or suggestions. For example, threats or the recommendation of a particular sentence are not appropriate. “I advise the survivors not to even deal with the defendants in their statements,” said Ms. Crum. “Tell how you feel about your loss,” she advises. Survivors may submit their statement in writing or read it aloud in court.

The end of a court trial is often not the end of the work for advocates in homicide cases. Not all defendants are found guilty, and defendants who are found guilty may appeal—dragging the case out for years.

Support groups in Cook County

Survivors in Cook County are automatically referred by their advocates to an informational series designed especially for the survivors of homicide victims. The four-week series, which is held monthly in different areas of Cook County, provides survivors with practical information to help them better understand the criminal justice system and their own grieving process.

Week one covers the criminal justice system, with an assistant state's attorney giving an overview of the process. The second meeting, crime investigations and victim-witness services, is conducted by a police officer assigned to investigate homicides. Weeks three and four deal with the grieving process. They are conducted by licensed psychiatrists and serve as an introduction to the more intensive support groups sponsored by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.

These “Hidden Victims” support groups are held once a month in four locations in Cook County. Sessions last for two hours and are conducted by licensed psychiatrists called group facilitators. Support groups give survivors the opportunity to meet with other families who share the same feelings and experiences, all in a supportive, confidential setting. The groups have been so successful that in March two groups for child survivors were launched using federal funds from the Authority.

“The services we can offer now have made this a system that is more caring and concerned,” said Mary Fasano, director of the Victim-Witness Assistance Division of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.

The programs in Lake and Cook counties are supported with federal funds from the Victims of Crime Act, a program paid for by fines and fees levied against federal criminals. The Authority administers VOCA-funded victim assistance programs in Illinois, with an emphasis on services to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse, and programs for various groups of underserved crime victims.

Teresa Vlasak

Looking at some real-life consequences of drug abuse and crime in Illinois

The Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign is working directly with students in several Illinois high schools to inform them about the real-life experiences of drug abuse and drug abusers. The following is excerpted from an anonymous case that will be part of a school intervention program planned by the Authority.

Drug addicts are not readily stereotyped. The following individual is white, Jewish, middle-aged. Out of jail for almost a year now, he spent the previous 15 years in prison for crimes driven by illegal drugs.

As a child, he lived with his mother, brother, and three sisters in the Lathrop Homes housing project on Chicago's near Northwest Side.

"Through some misguided sense I thought that I had to contribute somehow. So I went out and started a career of crime."

At age 6 he was running with a street gang, "beating people up, terrorizing people in the neighborhood—minor stuff."

He was doing burglaries by the time he was age 9: "An older guy I was hanging with convinced me I was small enough to fit through kitchen door transoms."

In and out of juvenile institutions, he didn't start to use drugs until he began sniffing glue in high school. "The mood and state of mind that I got in while using glue was relaxing. It relaxed me a lot.

"When I was a senior, I started doing a lot of acid, mescaline, Psilocybin, MDA—whatever the initials, it was worth a try.

"I got in some serious trouble for some strongarm

robberies. The judge told me if I went into the military they would arrange to have my charges dropped."

He joined the Army and was sent to Cambodia, where he first tried heroin. "I overdosed. I was unconscious for about seven hours. That sort of scared me away from it, but I always remembered how I enjoyed the feeling I'd had when I came to."

He says he felt lost when he got back to the United States. "I had been in a lot of different firefight situations. I had a lot of pent-up anger. I didn't fit in anywhere. I think I wanted to explode."

Within three months he was in prison for armed robbery.

"Had the judge given me 10 years instead of two or three, that would have had a greater impact on my life. Ten years would've showed me. 'Hey, these people aren't playin' with me. Next time maybe they'll give me 20.' But they didn't."

After he got out, a psychiatrist started selling him prescriptions for drugs. "I'd pay as little as \$100 to fill four prescriptions that I would realize as much as \$3,000 from. That was my living. I became the candy man.

"I met this girl at a bar one night who turned out to be

a woman I'd spend eight or 10 years with. She was a heroin addict. I started buying it for her since I had been wheeling and dealing so much that I had connections to people who had heroin.

"I started using it too.

"Before I knew it, I was doing everything I could do to put more needles in my arms."

To pay for his drugs, he says he did "eight to 10 or 12 felonies a day for a six-year period. Things as minor as shoplifting to things as major as walking into stores with guns taking money from people.

"I knew it had to end, that I couldn't go on forever. But it was like, I was a little bit more slick than the average dummy on the streets.

"By the time it caught up to me I had lost everything I'd ever had, including my own business. Everything that I'd worked for my whole life—my clothes, my furniture, my jewelry, my cars—was gone. The so-called love of my life was gone. I'd put all of it into my arm.

"They gave me 20 years in the penitentiary.

"When I got home this time, I didn't want to do drugs anymore.

"So I go to Narcotics Anonymous meetings, and I don't rob anybody anymore.

"Even though my job is not paying me the kind of money where I can do real nice, great things, it pays me enough so I can stay alive, and I don't have to chance chancing my life anymore. 'Cause that's what I was doing out there while I was using drugs, I was chancing my life. Every time I put a needle in my arm. Every time I shared a needle. Every time I did a crime, people could've shot at me.

"I have been shot.

"So I'd say, if you want to go to prison, use drugs. If you want to kill yourself, use drugs. If you want to steal love from your families that you can never replace, use drugs.

"I've done a lot of wrongs. I'm very sorry for them. I've taken people's lives in combat and other situations, whether they be self-defense or protecting myself, as I looked at it then. It's like, I'm goin' to hell as far as I think, and whatever I can do in this life to change that I'm gonna try.

"I think the drugs have been the worst thing that ever happened in my life."

William Mahin

Arrangements for this interview were made through the SAFER Foundation, a not-for-profit agency that provides counseling, job development, and support services for ex-offenders throughout Illinois.

If you are familiar with an individual involved in a drug abuse/legal consequences case you think would help with the Authority's school intervention program, please call Bill Mahin at 312-793-8550.

St. Clair County juvenile probationers: drug use down, alcohol use still high

Tougher federal and state laws have had a profound impact on virtually every court system in the nation, resulting in huge increases in drug-related criminal, juvenile, and civil filings. Although the downside to the tough legislation of the last few years has been a sharp rise in drug-related caseloads, a trend now emerging in St. Clair County may be evidence of the positive results of the new laws among juveniles.

St. Clair County is home to East St. Louis, a community of 40,000 that is struggling with a troubled economy, a serious drug problem, and one of the highest crime rates in the nation. But, urinalysis tests for cocaine and cannabis conducted by the St. Clair County Court Services and Probation Department on juvenile probationers have shown a sharp decline in positive test results in recent years.

Drug testing may reduce use

Like many other probation departments across the country, St. Clair County in 1989 decided to implement mandatory urine testing for juvenile probationers to help enforce court-ordered stipulations such as treatment, community service, and educational programs. After nearly half of all urine specimens collected from juveniles in 1989 tested positive for cocaine or cannabis, officials questioned whether continued testing would show any improvements. Would increased monitoring, education, and interdiction at many levels of the law enforcement, judicial, and educational networks curb illicit drug use?

Urinalysis results gathered since 1989 show that there is reason for optimism. Positive test outcomes for cocaine or cannabis dropped from nearly half in 1989 to 17 percent in 1990. They dropped again during 1991 to 12 percent. Giving added weight to these findings, the results of tests on juveniles in detention were nearly identical to those from the general probation population.

Testing and evaluation

The St. Clair County Court Services and Probation Department attributes the decline in illicit drug use to two things: mandatory testing, which permits probation officers to identify and work with juveniles involved in substance abuse, and an effective Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Overall, the St. Clair County findings are encouraging and appear to mirror a national trend. Bob Martinez, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, recently reported that the number of 12- to 34-year-olds using cocaine dropped from 2.5 million in 1988 to 1.4 million in 1991.

Hoping that the decline in positive drug tests was a real trend, but concerned that drug testing was not telling the entire story, the St. Clair County probation department administered a voluntary, anonymous survey to 256 juvenile probationers in November 1991, representing more than half of all active juvenile probationers.

The department's survey seemed to confirm the drop in drug use found through urinalysis testing. Fewer than 1 percent of the respondents reported using cocaine, and 4 percent reported using cannabis.

Alcohol more prevalent than illegal drugs

But, while the decline in illegal drug use is encouraging, juveniles also reported a significant amount of alcohol use. Nearly 24 percent of the juvenile probationers responding to the recent survey reported that they use alcohol.

Most of the juvenile probation population is male, and 87 percent of the respondents to the survey were male. There were, nevertheless, enough female respondents to identify differences in alcohol use patterns based upon gender. Twenty-nine percent of the female respondents reported alcohol use, compared to 23 percent of the male respondents. So few female probationers reported using marijuana and cocaine that it is difficult to meaningfully separate those differences based on gender.

Most respondents reported using alcohol only occasionally. Of the female probationers who reported using alcohol, 80 percent reported occasional use. Of the 51 male probationers who reported using alcohol, 73 percent reported occasional use. Only one female probationer and no male probationers reported *abusing* alcohol.

Respondents were also asked when they were first introduced to alcohol. Of the male probationers, 11 reported their first use of alcohol by age 10. Three of those were by age 5. Two of the female respondents reported alcohol use by the age of 10.

Although reported alcohol use is high, the department has yet to detect alcohol in tested specimens. Deputy Director Mike Buettner believes the inconsistency is a function of the testing schedule. Alcohol leaves the body relatively quickly. Since most reported use is on weekends, detectable levels are likely to be out of the system by the time specimens are taken during the week.

Edwin Kennedy

Some results of the 1991 survey of juvenile probationers in St. Clair County

Question	Percent yes
Alcohol use?	23.8
Marijuana use?	4.3
Cocaine use?	<1
Committed crimes while using drugs?	7.4
Arrested for drug offense?	9
Ordered to have a drug evaluation?	14
Court-ordered treatment?	7.4
Caught with drugs at school?	3.1

DASA co-sponsoring conference on treatment needs of women

The Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse is co-sponsoring the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association's National Conference on Women's Issues: "Winds of Change," in Chicago, June 18-20.

The conference will provide an opportunity for individuals in the public health, drug abuse treatment, and social services fields to come together to examine the unique treatment needs of women. The program will include more than 70 workshops on topics including public policy, treatment techniques, staff supervision, criminal justice, and federal initiatives.

For more information, contact the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, State of Illinois Center, 100 West Randolph Street, Suite 5-600, Chicago, Illinois, 60601, 312-814-3840.

BJS looks at rearrest rates of felony probationers

A new Bureau of Justice Statistics report reveals that 43 percent of felony probationers in 32 counties nationwide, including Cook, were rearrested for another felony within three years, while still on probation. Half of those arrests were for a violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) or a drug offense.

Of the 79,000 probationers studied, convicted robbers, burglars, and drug offenders were the most likely to commit the same crime again: 17.3 percent of robbers and drug traffickers, 17.2 percent of burglars, and

16.9 percent of those on probation for drug possession were rearrested for the same crime.

Judges had placed 21 percent of those studied on probation despite a recommendation from a probation department that the offender *not* be placed on probation. Those probationers were twice as likely to have their probation revoked and be sent to prison as those who were recommended for probation.

Copies of *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89* can be obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 800-732-3277.

ASLET to hold sixth annual seminar in San Antonio next January

The American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers will hold its sixth annual ASLET Training Seminar in San Antonio, Texas, January 5-9, 1993. Enrollment is limited. For further information contact the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers at its new address, P.O. Box 361, Lewes,

Delaware, 19958, 302-645-4080, fax 302-645-4084.

With ASLET's move from Wisconsin to Delaware, Ed Nowicki, the group's executive director since its founding in 1987, has stepped down, and Steve Bunting, also one of ASLET's founding members, is the new executive director.

Authority publishes two data reports

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has published two new data reports. *Annual Age-Specific Estimates of Adult and Juvenile Populations: 1970-2010* describes population data for a number of age groups in Illinois, the collar counties, and Chicago from 1970 through 1990, with projected data through 2010. The population estimates are based on figures from the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census, the Illinois

Bureau of the Budget, and the Chicago Department of Planning.

Index Aggravated Assault Offense Data—Chicago, 1967-1990: A User's Manual is a compilation of available Chicago assault data, providing the most accurate and consistently defined index aggravated assault data possible for the city.

For copies of these publications, contact Olga McNamara at the Authority, 312-793-8550.

Consolidation means easier access to federal drug and crime data

Seven different federal clearinghouses and information centers for drug, alcohol, and criminal justice data can now be reached through one phone call to 800-788-2800.

The Federal Drug, Alcohol, and Crime Clearinghouse Network provides access to the National Clearinghouse for Alco-

hol and Drug Information, the Drugs and Crime Data Center, the Drug Abuse Information and Referral Hotline, the Drug Free Workplace Helpline, the Drug Information Strategy Clearinghouse, the National AIDS Clearinghouse, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Newsletter covers civil remedies in drug law enforcement

The National Association of Attorneys General publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, *Civil Remedies in Drug Enforcement Report*, covering the use of state and federal RICO, forfeiture, and other civil statutes in drug enforcement. For information, contact the National Association of Attorneys General, 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, D.C., 20001, 202-628-0453.

LEMA establishes memorial award

The Law Enforcement Memorial Association (LEMA) has announced the creation of the Alan J. Vargo Memorial Award. Officer Vargo, of the Arlington Heights Police Department, was killed in the line of duty in 1976. The award will go to individuals who have provided outstanding service to LEMA.

The goal of LEMA is to build a memorial complex to honor slain officers and to preserve the history of the American criminal justice system. Information about membership or about the new Vargo Award may be obtained from LEMA, P.O. Box 72835, Roselle, Illinois 60172-0835, 708-307-6395.

National Night Out slated for Tuesday, August 4

The ninth annual National Night Out crime and drug prevention campaign will culminate on Tuesday, August 4. The National Association of Town Watch, which organizes the event, has reported that many community groups have already begun planning their programs. Last year's popular theme, "Give Neighborhood Crime and

Drugs a Going Away Party," will be repeated this year. "I guess you could call it the sequel," said National Project Coordinator Matt Peskin. For more information on National Night Out 1992, write NATW, Night '92, P.O. Box 303, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 19096, or call or 800-NITE-OUT.

NCJRS offering new user guide

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service has developed a user guide to assist individuals interested in NCJRS services and products.

The guide contains information on how to access the NCJRS database and how to obtain documents listed on the database. It also tells how to access the various reference and referral services of NCJRS and its electronic bulletin board. Information on publications, audio-visual materials, and microfiche services is also included. For a copy of the guide, call 800-788-2800.

Group seeks case studies on drug trafficking in the workplace

The Institute for Law and Justice is looking for case studies from individuals who have had experiences investigating drug trafficking in the workplace. The institute is particularly interested in written guidelines on investigating workplace drug trafficking.

The institute will use the case studies as part of a project to develop a set of protocols to guide both public law enforcement and the private sector in combatting drug trafficking in the workplace.

Write or call Michael McCampbell, Training Director, Institute for Law and Justice, 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314, 703-684-5300.

SAC research directory available

The Justice Research and Statistics Association, formerly the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, has published the *Directory of Criminal Justice Issues in the States, Volume VIII*. The directory summarizes programs and policy research conducted by state statistical analysis centers in 50 states and territories, including the District of Columbia. For information contact the Justice Research and Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 445, Washington, D.C., 20001, 202-624-8560.

Authority report looks at aging of officer corps

Large cadres of municipal police officers and sheriff's deputies in Illinois will reach retirement age in the near future, putting new pressure on law enforcement agencies to develop strategies for adequate staffing and training, according to a new report from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

By 1996, 40 percent of officers in the Chicago Police Department, 16 percent of municipal police officers in suburban Cook and the collar

counties, and 14 percent of municipal police officers outside the Chicago metropolitan area will be eligible for retirement. The Authority's 141-page study, *Dynamics of Aging in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer Corps*, examines some of the demands this retirement "wave" will make on departments' recruitment, promotion, and in-service education practices.

For copies of the report, contact Olga McNamara at the Authority, 312-793-8550.

New report surveys victim services at correctional facilities

The National Victim Center has published a national survey of victim services provided by correctional agencies. The *National Victim Services Survey of Adult and Juvenile Corrections and Parole Agencies Final Report* includes information obtained in February and

March 1991 from 47 adult correctional agencies, 39 juvenile correctional agencies, and 41 paroling authorities. The 24-page report is available free of charge from the National Victim Center, 307 West 7th Street, Suite 1001, Fort Worth, Texas, 76102, 817-877-3355.

Van Meter first recipient of police training award

Clifford Van Meter, director of the Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois, has been named the first recipient of a new award from the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board.

The James R. Thompson Law Enforcement Training Award of Excellence recognizes individuals or organizations associated with state or local agencies that have made outstanding contributions to

the training of law enforcement personnel.

Mr. Van Meter, who is retiring this year after 16 years as director of the Police Training Institute, has also received awards from the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police and the Illinois Sheriffs' Association.

Nominations for the 1992 award, named for Illinois' longest-serving governor, are being accepted through September 1, 1992.

Matt Rodriguez named Chicago police superintendent, becomes newest member of the Authority

Matt L. Rodriguez, a 33-year police veteran in Chicago, is the new superintendent of the Chicago Police Department and the newest member of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Mayor Richard M. Daley appointed Mr. Rodriguez in April to head the nation's second largest municipal police department. He is the first Hispanic police superintendent in the city's history.

And because Chicago's police superintendent is automatically a member of the Authority's 15-member board, Superintendent Rodriguez also joins the state's criminal justice planning and research agency.

"Over the years Matt Rodriguez has worked closely with the Authority on programs to improve and modernize the Chicago Police Department,"

said Authority Chairman Peter B. Bensinger. "Matt understands the importance of information and technology for effective law enforcement, and he appreciates the Authority's role in planning and implementing programs at the state and local level. He will be an outstanding leader of the police department and a valuable asset to the Authority," the chairman said.

Superintendent Rodriguez, 56, joined the Chicago Police Department in 1959. He served in the patrol and training divisions and commanded the gambling unit and an area youth division, before becoming deputy superintendent of the Bureau of Technical Services in 1980.

As deputy superintendent, he supervised an annual budget of \$80 million and a staff of 1,400 with responsibility for communications, criminal



records, property management, and other infrastructure. During the 1980s, he worked with the Authority to secure federal grants for upgrading the crime lab to eliminate backlogs that were jeopardizing hundreds of drug cases a year. He also supervised the installation of one of the nation's largest automated fingerprint identification systems, and he directed the modernization of the police emer-

gency communications system.

Chairman of the Hispanic Institute of Law Enforcement, Superintendent Rodriguez holds bachelor's and master's degrees in public administration from Roosevelt University in Chicago. He has taught classes on organized crime at the University of Illinois at Chicago and has lectured nationally and internationally on topics related to law enforcement and technology.

Superintendent Rodriguez replaces LeRoy Martin, who stepped down as superintendent after reaching the police department's mandatory retirement age of 63 in January. Mr. Martin, a 36-year veteran of the police department, including four years as superintendent, has accepted the position of director of security for the Chicago Housing Authority.

Jurkanin new director of police training board

Roger W. Dettro, chairman of the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, in April announced the appointment of Thomas J. Jurkanin as the agency's new executive director, replacing Albert A. Apa who retired last December.

Mr. Jurkanin has worked for the training board in various capacities for the past 13 years, most recently as manager of the ASSIST regional training program. He has also served throughout the country as a consultant on law enforcement matters and has authored numerous articles and professional papers.

Dawn R. Busick will serve as deputy director of the agency. Ms. Busick has served as a personnel administrator for the Secretary of State's Office and as acting director of the training board.

The Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board administers and certifies all police training programs in Illinois.



Thomas J. Jurkanin

Edgar names members to council on alcoholism and other drug dependency

Governor Jim Edgar has named the following people to the Advisory Council on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency:

Lee Betterman, president of the Illinois Education Association; Judy Fried, executive director of the Northern Illinois Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse; Jacqueline Garner, executive director of the Prevention Resource Center; Michael Getty, judge, Cook County Circuit Court, Criminal Division; Russell Hagen, president and chief executive officer of Chestnut Health Systems;

Melody Heaps, executive director of Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients; James Leonard, physician with Carle Clinic; Ronald Levy, president and chief executive officer of Hamburg Distributing Company; Eldoris Mason, president and chief executive officer of The Brass Foundation; Robert Patterson, sheriff of Logan County; and Ernesto Pujals, executive director of Latino Treatment.

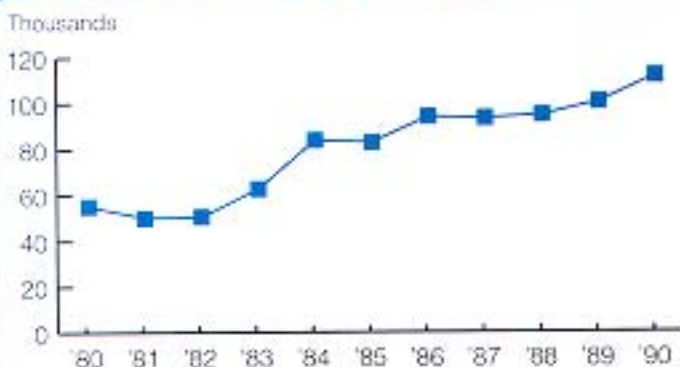
The council advises the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse on prevention, education, and regulatory issues.

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

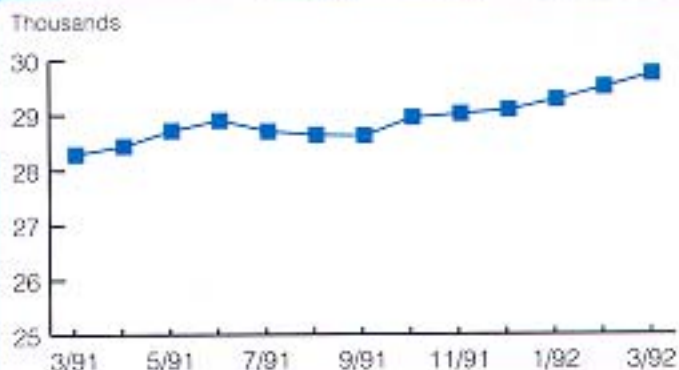
different aspects of the criminal justice system, the data from one graph should not be compared with data from other graphs.

Index violent offenses (statewide)



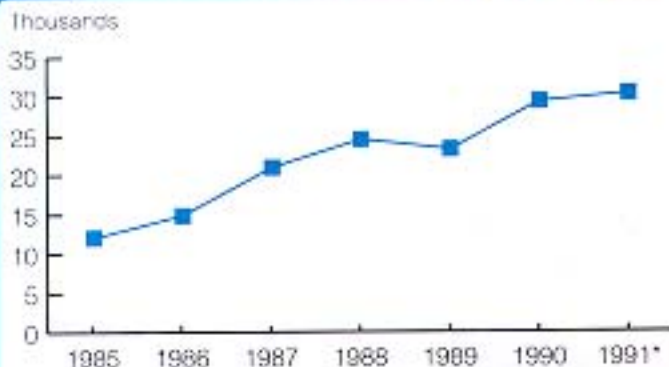
Source: Illinois Uniform Crime Reports, Illinois State Police

State adult inmate population (end of month)



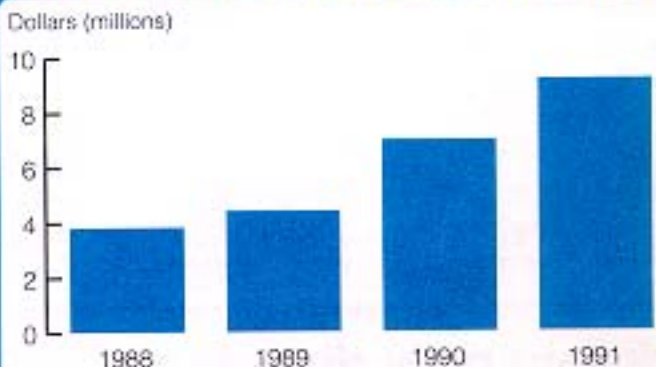
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections
(Includes inmates in state and federal prisons and work release centers)

Orders of protection entered on LEADS



*Estimated
Source: Illinois State Police LEADS User Services

Deposits in Illinois State Police Forfeiture Fund



Source: Office of the Illinois Comptroller



ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Voice: 312-793-8550
Fax: 312-793-8422
TDD: 312-793-4170

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CHICAGO, IL

PERMIT NUMBER 4273

If address label is incorrect, write the correct information below and return the lower part of this page, including label, to Jeffrey Austin at the Authority.
