



The Compiler

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Information networks expanding

By Kevin P. Morison

When Robert Nall took over as sheriff of Adams County in 1974, the county jail's records system consisted of a blackboard, a piece of chalk, and an eraser. "When someone was admitted to the jail, their name went up on the blackboard, and when they left, it was erased," he said.

Over the next decade, Sheriff Nall strove to improve data management in his office. But the sheriff's ultimate goal — the acquisition of a computerized information management system — was simply beyond the financial means of the county. Like many other counties in Illinois, Adams County could not afford the variety of costs — hardware, software, and maintenance — associated with acquiring and operating an information system.

In June 1986, however, Sheriff Nall finally got his computer system. Since then, 23 other criminal justice agencies in Illinois — sheriffs' departments, prosecutors' offices, and police agencies — have also installed (or are in the process of installing) automated information systems as part of an ambitious program by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to bring the power of information technology to local criminal justice agencies.

By July 1988, the Authority hopes to computerize the criminal justice operations of another 20 local agencies around the state.

What has made the automation program possible — and successful — according to Authority Deputy Director Ed Maier, is a rather unique arrangement in which the federal government (through the Justice Assistance Act), the

state (through the Authority), and local agencies share development, installation, and operating costs.

Enacted in October 1984, the JAA is providing states with money to improve the operations of state and local criminal justice agencies. In Illinois, approximately half of the \$4.1 million received during the first two years of the program has been earmarked for information and workload management systems.

The federal JAA funds (nearly \$900,000 has been spent so far) are being used primarily to purchase computer hardware, a relatively large, one-time cost that many counties and municipalities cannot meet in times of austere budgets. Local funds (the JAA requires that every federal dollar be matched with an equal amount of local or state money)

Corrections system is helping Public Aid officials identify ineligible welfare recipients: page 3.

generally cover two costs: software fees and personnel assigned to use and operate the system. The Authority contributes by designing, developing, and maintaining the software.

"By following the simple idea of sharing costs and responsibilities, we have been able to turn a relatively modest infusion of federal money into a successful program of local agency automation," Mr. Maier said.

Under the program, the microcomputer version of the Authority's Correctional Institution Management Informa-

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A forensic scientist at the Illinois Department of State Police crime laboratory performs a chemical test to identify a drug. Federal funds are being used to upgrade state and local crime labs and to boost other drug enforcement efforts in Illinois (see page 7). (Photo courtesy of the Illinois Department of State Police.)

News in brief**Richards appointed to the Authority**

Roger A. Richards, chief of the Fairview Heights Police Department, was appointed to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in July by Governor James R. Thompson. Chief Richards fills the seat on the Authority previously held by Peoria Police Superintendent Allen H. Andrews, who resigned from the Authority last year. Under state law, one of the Authority's 15 members must be a police chief from a community outside Chicago. The Chicago police superintendent is automatically a member of the agency.

Chief Richards started as a patrolman with the Fairview Heights Police Department in 1971 and was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977. He has been chief since 1978. A graduate of McKendree College in Lebanon, Ill., Chief Richards is immediate past president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. He has been assigned to the Authority's Budget Committee and Operations and Audits Committee.

Meanwhile, Mount Prospect Mayor Carolyn H. Krause, one of the Authority's five citizen members,

resigned from the agency in July. Mayor Krause said the press of her private law practice and her duties as mayor prevented her from devoting sufficient time to the Authority. No replacement has been named.

Elmwood Park joins PIMS; Palos Heights accredited

The Elmwood Park Police Department in August became the 37th law enforcement agency in Illinois to join the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS) network. The 33-member department expects to begin using the state-run information system, which manages police records and allows agencies to share information with one another, in November. Dewey Paoletti is the chief of police in Elmwood Park....The Palos Heights Police Department is the sixth law enforcement agency in Illinois to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The 19-member department, led by Police Chief Reed Powers, joins the Buffalo Grove, Palatine, Schaumburg, and Wilmette police departments, as well as the Illinois Department of State Police, in gaining the seal of approval from the commission, which works to improve law enforcement through accreditation.

Chicago police to begin automating complaint investigations

The Authority has awarded the Chicago Police Department nearly \$35,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds to improve the quality of information used to investigate citizen allegations of police misconduct. The federal money, which is being matched by \$35,000 in local funds, will allow the department's Office of Professional Standards (OPS) to automate its procedures for collecting and analyzing details of complaints alleging the use of excessive or deadly force by Chicago police officers. OPS's 84-member civilian staff also investigates all incidents in which a person is wounded by police gunfire and all suicides and attempted suicides of prisoners in police

custody.

The federal money will be used to purchase computer hardware and develop an information management program that will compile and analyze complaints of police use of excessive force. The local funds will be used to hire additional personnel and pay for supplies and hardware maintenance. The system is expected to be operational later this year.

New fingerprint detection techniques boost police effectiveness, says BJS

Recent advances in fingerprint detection and automated fingerprint matching are substantially increasing police efficiency and effectiveness, according to a recent U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report. Many large police departments, including Chicago's, have begun using computers to analyze and classify fingerprints and then to match them against large files of known prints. In addition, new laser and chemical techniques are lifting prints from diverse materials and developing them so they can be read by the new computer systems.

The computerized matching systems — known as Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) — scan fingerprints and automatically extract identifying characteristics, which are then compared to similar characteristics in the computer's database of thousands or even millions of other prints. The machines can process about 500 to 600 print characteristics a second.

During its first year of operation, San Francisco's AFIS was used in 5,514 searches of latent prints found at crime scenes, made 1,001 identifications, and helped clear 816 cases, including 52 homicides, according to BJS. San Francisco cleared only 58 latent print cases the previous year using a manual system.

About 35 percent of all crime scenes yield usable latent prints. Superglue and lasers are making it easier to get prints that can be lifted from objects. The FBI, for example, used a

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Authority member elected head of national prosecutors' group: page 15.

Inmate welfare eligibility checked via CIMIS

By Margaret Poethig

Through a computer match that uses an information system developed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Illinois Department of Public Aid has begun identifying Cook County Jail inmates who are ineligible to continue receiving welfare benefits.

And while the amount of money saved in a preliminary match conducted earlier this year was relatively small, Public Aid officials are hopeful that a regular match program — and one that includes data on state prisoners — could produce more significant savings.

Last fall Public Aid officials requested a computer tape containing

selected information on each inmate in the Cook County Jail. The information comes from the jail's Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS), a computerized information system developed by the Authority.

The CIMIS records were then compared with the 1.2 million records in Public Aid files. Three criteria were used to search for duplicate entries: social security number, name, and date of birth.

The match, which was completed in April, produced 530 "hits," or instances where at least two of the three criteria in a CIMIS record matched the same

criteria in a Public Aid file. In some aid programs, eligibility for benefits does not necessarily cease upon an individual's incarceration, although in other programs it does.

In 369 of the 530 cases, there was evidence that inmates who had been ineligible for welfare benefits may have continued to receive them for a month or more. These cases were sent to Public Aid's operations staff for further review.

So far the department has terminated benefits for 55 ineligible people, and in 25 other cases benefits were reduced. The resulting savings have totaled \$6,850 a month, with an addi-

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A portrait of Illinois crime trends

A 132-page statistical portrait of crime and justice in Illinois — the first of its kind ever published — was released by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in September.

Trends and Issues: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois presents baseline information about the state's criminal justice system — how it is structured, how it operates, and what available data reveal about recent, and in some cases future, trends. Relying heavily on graphics and a non-technical format, the reports includes separate chapters analyzing law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, corrections, and juvenile justice.

Among the findings:

- Nearly 37,000 more violent crimes were reported in Illinois in 1986 than in 1972, and more than 70 percent of the violent crimes statewide are now reported in Chicago. For every one violent crime known to the police in recent years, approximately six property crimes were reported.

- Illinoisans aged 30 to 59 account for an increasing number of arrests for both violent and property crimes, a trend that is likely to continue through the rest of the decade. However, younger people, especially those in the crime-

prone late teens and early 20s, still have higher arrest rates.

- Most felony defendants plead guilty — more than 23,800 in 1985, for example. However, felony trial dispositions have increased dramatically since 1976, fueled largely by a 266 percent increase in trial dispositions in Cook County through 1985, when there were more than 5,300.

- Among felony trials concluded throughout Illinois in 1985, convictions outnumbered acquittals by about 4-to-3.

- Thirteen percent of the inmates in Cook County Jail — and more than one-quarter of the jail inmates outside Cook County — are now sentenced offenders.

- Admissions to state prison will probably continue to outpace exits from prison through the first half of the 1990s. This, coupled with longer lengths of stay for serious offenders, will cause the state's prison population to continue to climb to record levels — nearly 23,600 inmates in 1996.

- Juveniles aged 10 to 16 were involved in more than one in five of the officially recorded felony and misdemeanor arrests in 1986. But when compared with their percentage of the state's population, the proportion of arrests involving these juveniles is

TRENDS AND ISSUES

Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois



disproportionately high for most crimes except murder and serious drug offenses.

"*Trends and Issues* is a reference source that will be useful to all criminal justice professionals in Illinois," said John Firman, the Authority's research director. "In addition, we hope our work prompts others, in Illinois and throughout the nation, to conduct further research on the issues we raise." □

For more information about Trends and Issues, or to order a single copy, contact the Authority's Information Resource Center at 312-793-8550.

Public Aid

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tional \$8,880 in savings from prior overpayments to an ineligible recipient.

"We are pleased with the results of this test," said Sally Ferguson, chief of Public Aid's Bureau of Research and Analysis. She added that the department wants to see the complete results of the match before making a judgment on its success. But given preliminary indications, she thinks Public Aid will continue matching its client records with data from the Cook County Jail, although there are no plans now to make the matches mandatory.

Government bodies at the federal, state, and local levels are increasingly turning to computer matches to eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in various benefits programs. The Department of Public Aid, for example, must pay a penalty to the federal government if it issues welfare benefits to ineligible people. Consequently, the department conducts mandatory computer matches with the Illinois Department of Employment Security, which manages unemployment benefits in the state, the Social Security Administration, and the Internal Revenue Service.

But the practice of computer matching is not without critics.

One of them is Janlori Goldman, an attorney who serves as acting director of the Privacy and Technology Project of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in Washington, D.C. Ms. Goldman describes the goals of computer matching as "laudatory," but she questions the constitutionality of such practices.

She is particularly concerned that computer matches may violate individual privacy rights and the right to due process of law. "One of the main issues is that computer matching basically is a general sweeping search without any particularized suspicion that someone has committed a crime," Ms. Goldman said. "So even the usual probable cause and articulable suspicion standards that are used in investigating somebody in the incident of a crime are not used with a computer match."

Ms. Goldman points out that the

records collected by the Cook County Department of Corrections and the records collected by the Illinois Department of Public Aid were gathered for different purposes. Therefore, she says,

"Just because you've given information to the government doesn't mean you lose all of your interest in maintaining its privacy."

— *Janlori Goldman*
American Civil Liberties Union

the individuals whose records were used in the recent match may have had their privacy violated. "Just because you've given information to the government doesn't mean you lose all of your interest in maintaining its privacy," Ms. Goldman said.

She also maintains that due process of law requires agencies that exchange information to notify the subjects of those records and to get their consent to use the information. "And no action should be taken against you based on that information until you've had a chance to have a hearing and to rebut the claim and to correct inaccurate and incomplete information, which is often held in these databases," she said.

Critics also point out two other potential problems with computer matching: the use of erroneous data and questions about whether the practice really saves money.

Gary Marx is a professor of sociology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge who has studied electronic surveillance and computer matching for the Office of Technology Assessments, a branch of the U.S. Congress, and for the General Accounting Office. He claims that errors in computer matches can occur frequently. Sources of these errors range from false information provided by an agency's client in the first place to mistakes in data entry and problems in computer software or hardware.

"It is important for there to be a human being in between the computer match and any administrative action that the agency takes," he said. "What we

saw in some of the earlier matches in Massachusetts was a direct move from the computer getting what they call a 'hit' to a word-processed letter cutting someone off of welfare."

Ms. Ferguson says the Department of Public Aid tries to verify information obtained from a computer match with the client. "We never take direct action on that information alone to terminate or reduce benefits to anyone," she said.

When Public Aid conducts a field review, it first sends the client a notice specifying the date, time, and location of an upcoming appointment with the department. If the client responds to the appointment notice, the review contin-

"We never take direct action on that information alone to terminate or reduce benefits to anyone."

— *Sally Ferguson*
Illinois Department of Public Aid

ues; however, if the client or anyone else in the household fails to respond, a letter of termination for failure to cooperate is issued.

In reviewing some of the hits found among Cook County Jail inmates, Public Aid officials called the jail to obtain information about the current status of each client. In cases where the type of aid could have involved more than one person in a household, an appointment notice was also sent to the address on record.

On the cost issue, Ms. Goldman says government bodies continue to perform computer matches without ever doing a cost-benefits analysis. "Agencies who routinely perform computer matches... have never thoroughly and convincingly shown that the matches actually cost less than what they're able to reap," she said.

Ms. Ferguson argues, however, that Public Aid does cost-benefit analyses of their computer matching program on a periodic basis. Although the savings from the Cook County match have not all been tallied, she is optimistic that the total savings will justify the costs.

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Governor amends bill to open up records

By Jody Russell

Information the state maintains about offenders' criminal convictions will become public for the first time in Illinois under a bill Governor James R. Thompson conditionally approved in September.

Senate Bill 926, the Uniform Conviction Information Act (UCIA), now goes back to the Illinois General Assembly for consideration of technical changes recommended by the Governor in his amendatory veto.

If majorities in both houses accept the Governor's changes, the measure will become law. A three-fifths majority in each house is needed to override the Governor's action. The original legislation cleared both legislative chambers by wide majorities — 58-0 in the State Senate and 87-11 in the House of Representatives.

The UCIA is one of four measures drafted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority that were passed by the 85th General Assembly during its spring session. Governor Thompson signed two of the Authority's other bills and amendatorily vetoed the other one.

Under the UCIA, information about all felony and serious misdemeanor convictions maintained by the Illinois Department of State Police (DSP) will be made available to the public for a fee. The act establishes a uniform procedure by which anyone — including employers, government officials, journalists, and citizens — can access conviction information about any offender in the state's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system.

The act does not open up information related to arrests that did not result in convictions or other non-conviction matters, nor does it affect policies regarding the release of local criminal records.

"Senate Bill 926 is the result of several years of effort and hard work by the many people who had the common goal to establish a uniform methodology of public access to conviction information located in the Department of State Police centralized criminal history repository," Governor Thompson said in his amendatory veto message. "I recognize the effort of the Criminal Justice Information Authority and the

Department of State Police in the development of this legislation."

The Governor, however, suggested three technical changes in the act:

- He recommended that responsibility for prescribing the form, manner, and fees by which all non-criminal justice agencies and individuals gain access to state conviction records be consolidated with DSP. The original legislation proposed that the Authority have this responsibility.

- He accepted the Authority's position that local criminal justice agencies that submit criminal history information to DSP should be audited to ensure compliance with state and federal laws, but said DSP should retain responsibility for these audits. DSP has been responsible for conducting such audits since 1976. But because the department has not performed a single local agency audit since then, Senate Bill 926 originally designated the Authority as the agency responsible for the audits.

- He recommended that the effective date of the law be pushed back

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Computer match

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People on both sides of the debate over computer matching seem to agree on one thing: the practice should be regulated, at least at the federal level. The Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act, which cleared the U.S. Senate in May and is expected to pass in the House this fall, would establish an oversight process for computer matching between federal agencies and state and private entities. However, the legislation would not affect computer matches between state agencies or between state and local agencies.

"There are some statutory protections in Illinois, but they concern specific types of records," said Jane Whicher, an attorney who directs the Privacy and Technology Project for the ACLU in Illinois. "For example, there's

a statutory provision for privacy in school records, there's a statutory provision dealing with privacy in certain mental health records, certain juvenile records — it's very scattered."

According to Ms. Whicher, legislation that would prohibit certain exchanges of information between agencies without specific reasons may be introduced in the Illinois General Assembly next year. The last major piece of legislation on the issue, the Illinois Personal Records Privacy Act, failed to win approval in the state Senate in 1986.

Despite the critics, the Department of Public Aid continues to seek out new sources of information to detect ineligible welfare recipients. The department in August began matching CIMIS records on adults in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), and expects to receive IDOC juvenile records within the next few months.

Legislation that authorizes the exchange of information between Public Aid and IDOC has been signed into law by Governor James R. Thompson and will take effect Jan. 1.

The larger issue in all this — "there's always a larger issue," Ms. Goldman says — is the creation of a centralized computer database that contains personal information on people. Ms. Ferguson points out that Public Aid shares with other agencies only selected information from their records and never makes their entire database available.

But Ms. Goldman contends the next step is instantaneous matching on a regular basis — in effect, "a de facto, decentralized database.... You don't have to have the information in one database to have it operate as a centralized database." And the result of such a network, she claims, is an erosion of the protections on individual privacy. □

Legislation

Continued from page 5

two years from July 1, 1988 to July 1, 1990. The Governor said the delay is needed for DSP to obtain the necessary resources to implement the act.

Authority Chairman William Gould said the Governor's actions do not affect the major thrust of the UCIA, which is to address in a meaningful and efficient way the thorny issue of public access to criminal records.

"The UCIA is based on the notion that a criminal conviction is a public act, on the public record, and reached in open court through a system maintained at public expense," Mr. Gould said. "Therefore, conviction information should be accessible to the public in an efficient and cost-effective manner." He said conviction information is theoretically open to the public already through local courts records, but the same information is not publicly available in a summary criminal record, or "rap sheet," maintained by the state.

Besides providing public access to conviction records, the UCIA serves two other purposes, according to Chairman Gould: it improves the quality of state criminal history data and protects the rights of individuals about whom information has been collected. He

cited an employer doing a background check on a job applicant as an example of how the act meets all three purposes.

"The act will make it much easier for an employer to discover whether a job applicant has been convicted of any offenses that would affect his ability to perform the job, especially if it is sensitive in nature," Mr. Gould said. "But at the same time, the bill has provisions that protect an applicant from being harmed by the release of inaccurate information."

For example, the act creates a four-step procedure for obtaining conviction information for employment purposes:

- The employer must request conviction information from DSP, which operates the state's CCH system.
- DSP must furnish two copies of any conviction records to the employer within two weeks of receiving the request.
- The employer must provide a copy of the information to the job applicant.
- The applicant then has seven days in which to inform the employer of any possible errors in the records. If the applicant thinks there are errors, he may ask to have DSP review and correct his rap sheet.

"Giving individuals an opportunity to check the accuracy and completeness

of their own records is not only fair, but also will help ensure that the state's conviction records are accurate," Mr. Gould said.

The act also makes the state responsible for the accuracy of conviction information it releases to the public, and judicial remedies for individuals harmed by the release of erroneous information are provided for.

The chief sponsors of the UCIA were Senator David Barkhausen (R-30, Lake Forest) and Representative John O'Connell (D-47, Willow Springs).



Sen. Barkhausen

Meanwhile, Governor Thompson in September acted on the three other bills in the Authority's legislative package:

- He amendatorily vetoed Senate Bill 909, which standardizes the form, manner, and fees for requesting and furnishing conviction information to state and local units of government, military installations, and private child-care organizations. The Governor suggested that DSP be responsible for overseeing implementation of this law. The original bill, sponsored by Senator Barkhausen, gave the Authority this responsibility.

- He signed Senate Bill 910, which establishes a single definition of "criminal history record information" in Illinois law. The bill, also sponsored by Senator Barkhausen, is a technical amendment that eliminates a discrepancy in definitions between the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act and the Illinois Freedom of Information Act by adopting the definition used in the UCIA.

- The Governor also signed House Bill 2366, sponsored by Representative Robert Regan (R-80, Park Forest), which helps victims obtain restitution for crimes committed by juvenile offenders. Under the bill, a victim can learn the identity of a juvenile offender once an alternative adjustment plan has been filed, not just when a formal adjudication has occurred. Previously in juvenile cases that were disposed of informally, victims could not obtain the identity of the offender in order to seek restitution. □

Other criminal justice legislation

Governor Thompson in September acted on several other General Assembly measures pertaining to criminal justice information issues. Here is a roundup of his action on some of those bills:

- The Governor vetoed House Bill 2785, sponsored by Representative Thomas McCracken (R-81, Westmont), which would have set new standards for the retention and destruction of court records in all Illinois counties except Cook. The Authority had urged a veto of the bill because it would have created inconsistent record retention standards, permitted original source documents to be destroyed without prior reproduction, and significantly reduced researchers' access to non-conviction information.

- Governor Thompson, citing the high cost of implementation, also

vetoed Senate Bill 1158, sponsored by Senator Dawn Clark Netsch (D-4, Chicago). This measure would have required the Illinois Department of State Police to publicize certain crime statistics annually, including arrest, charge, and disposition information by reporting agency.

- He signed into law House Bill 1120, which adds regional superintendents to the list of school officials authorized to gain access to state conviction records for the purpose of conducting background checks on job applicants.

- The Governor accepted, with technical changes, Senate Bill 1335, the Computer Crime Prevention Act. The bill, sponsored by Senator Arthur Berman (D-2, Chicago), defines different types of computer fraud and the penalties associated with those crimes.

Anti-drug programs under way in Illinois

By Kevin P. Morison

Ever since the U.S. Department of Justice announced on June 9 that Illinois was the first state in the nation to receive its \$7.66 million share of federal drug enforcement funds, state officials have moved quickly to implement the first year of their five-part plan.

In June, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority awarded nearly \$2.3 million in federal money, plus more than \$761,000 in matching state funds, to the Illinois Department of State Police (DSP) to carry out three programs: improvements at the seven state-operated crime labs, initial development of a computerized drug intelligence system, and creation of an arsenal of surveillance and other equipment for use by local agencies during drug investigations.

Then in September, the Authority announced that more than \$1 million in federal money is being made available to the state's 16 multi-jurisdictional narcotics units to expand their operations. The Authority also designated \$1 million for upgrading the Chicago Police Department's crime lab and another \$150,000 for improvements at the Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory, which serves 37 municipalities in Cook, Lake, and McHenry counties.

Final awards to the multi-jurisdictional narcotics units and to the two local crime labs will be made once details of the interagency agreements have been worked out. Every \$3 in federal money going to these programs must be matched by \$1 in local funds.

Illinois received the federal block

grant after the Justice Department gave its stamp of approval to the state's five-part drug enforcement plan, which calls for improving substance analysis at state and local crime labs, expanding multi-jurisdictional narcotics units, upgrading the quality of drug intelligence and statistical data, identifying and treating drug-dependent offenders who are incarcerated, and conducting focused investigations and prosecutions of major drug traffickers. The Authority — the state agency in charge of developing and administering Illinois' plan — submitted the strategy last April.

"Illinois aggressively pursued these funds when we knew they would be available, and our efforts have paid off," Governor James R. Thompson said in announcing the state's receipt of the federal funds.

Barbara B. McDonald, administrator of the Authority's federal assistance programs, said the three awards to DSP address some of the "infrastructure problems, such as crime lab backlogs in the processing of drug samples," that have hindered narcotics investigations and prosecutions.

Specifically, the \$3.04 million in federal and state money is being used to:

- Make improvements at all seven DSP crime labs. For example, the Carbondale lab, which serves as a training site for DSP's other six facilities, is installing a \$75,000 mass spectrophotometer, a sophisticated device used to confirm the molecular structure of drug samples. The Joliet, Morton, and Rockford labs are each receiving a gas chro-

MEG awards

	Total award*
DuPage County MEG	\$86,851
Joliet MANS Unit	84,888
Kankakee County MEG	36,679
Lake County MEG	113,996
Multi-County MEG	72,586
Northeastern MEG	286,301
Quad Cities MEG	75,950
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	73,183
Southwestern Illinois MEG	79,718
Vermilion County MEG	27,510
Cane/Dane Task Force	42,720
Central Illinois Task Force	137,829
West Central Illinois Task Force	64,559
Zone 6 Task Force	65,373
Zone 8 Task Force	42,087
Zone 16 Task Force	58,472
Total	\$1,348,702

* Includes 75% federal funds and 25% local funds.

matograph, which can tentatively identify drugs and determine their strength.

The labs in Maywood and Springfield are being significantly expanded, and technical equipment at the Fairview Heights facility is being updated. In addition, 12 forensic scientists and seven clerks are being hired statewide.

- Begin development of a state-wide drug information system. DSP is designing, and will eventually operate, an automated system for local narcotics units to share investigative information with one another. The system will also provide officials with better statistical information about drug-related activities in Illinois. Such information is crucial for evaluating current drug enforcement efforts and for future planning, according to Ms. McDonald.

- Establish a centralized equipment arsenal. A variety of surveillance devices — video recorders, eavesdropping instruments, infrared cameras, and other equipment — is being purchased and will be made available to local law enforcement agencies for short-term drug investigations. In addition, DSP staff will help operate the equipment and provide training to local officials. □

How states are using JAA funds

Crime prevention, identifying and processing career criminals, and information systems are the top priorities for states receiving federal Justice Assistance Act (JAA) funds, according to a report released by the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance in August. Overall, the states have allocated 16 percent of their justice assistance funds to crime prevention, 14 percent to court delay and career criminal prosecution programs, and 10

percent to information systems.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has followed a similar strategy in allocating the state's share of JAA funds. Of the \$2.3 million Illinois received during federal fiscal year 1985, 10 percent went to crime prevention, 37 percent to identifying and processing serious and violent offenders, and 50 percent to information systems. Three percent of the federal funds went to training programs.

McGruff "house" sets example at fairs

Visitors to three different fairs this summer had a chance to see how the safety features of their homes stack up against the model house of a real crime prevention expert.

McGruff greeted people at the state fairs in Springfield and DuQuoin and the Champaign County Fair in front of his new portable house equipped with a variety of safety devices. McGruff's house includes, among other things, a deadbolt lock, two peepholes (one for adults and one down low for children), a well-lit entrance, an indoor lamp on an automatic timer, a smoke detector, low shrubbery, and other features that help prevent crime in the home. Each feature is accompanied by an explanatory plaque.

"Over the last two years, the Authority has distributed thousands of pieces of literature describing how Illinois citizens can reduce their chances of being burglarized," said Authority Executive Director J. David Coldren. "But for people to fully appreciate and understand some of our home-safety tips, we felt it would be valuable for them to gain some



McGruff greets a young supporter outside the Authority's model crime prevention house at the Illinois State Fair. (Photo by Bill Waldmire)

hands-on experience," he said.

The Authority created the exhibit, which stands 8 feet tall and sits on a carpeted "lawn" that is 10 feet square, to display at fairs and other events. Visitors tour the house on their own or with a staff person from the Authority. A brief presentation on the house's features and other home safety tips is offered to groups.

At all three fairs, McGruff handed out brochures, bookmarks, balloons, and other crime prevention materials. In Champaign, the exhibit was sponsored by the County Farm Bureau, in conjunction with its Operation ID program. In Springfield, McGruff joined the Illinois State Police in providing safety information to children and their parents. ☉



McGruff joins participants in the Villa Grove Loyalty Day Parade on May 1. The McGruff costume is one of six the Authority donated to the Illinois Crime Prevention Association. (Photo courtesy of the Villa Grove Police Department.)

Crime prevention to get boost from convicts' funds

Neighborhood Watch, Crime-Stoppers, and other crime prevention groups in Illinois may be in for a financial boost from a new state law that allows the courts to require certain convicted criminals to give money to the organizations as part of their sentences.

Under the law (Public Act 84-1459), which took effect July 1, 1987, any offender who receives probation, conditional discharge, or supervision may be required, as a condition of his sentence, to repay local crime prevention groups for expenses they incurred in the offender's case. The court may also demand that an offender contribute money to a crime

prevention group, even if it incurred no costs in the case.

Only groups that qualify as "local anti-crime programs" under the Anti-Crime Advisory Council Act (Ill.Rev.Stat.1987, ch. 38, par. 1307) are eligible to receive money under the new law. The amount of the reimbursement or contribution in each case cannot exceed the maximum allowable fine for the crime the offender was convicted of.

The bill providing support to local crime prevention groups was sponsored by Representative Donald Saltsman (D-92, Peoria) and Senator David Barkhausen (R-30, Lake Forest). ☉

Authority offers crime prevention kits

October is National Crime Prevention Month, and for the second year in a row, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is offering communities a free information kit to help them plan anti-crime activities during October — and throughout the year.

This year's kit contains:

- ◆ A Crime Prevention Month poster that encourages people to "Watch Out, Help Out...Take a Bite Out of Crime." The color poster, which measures 11 inches by 14 inches, is suitable for bulletin boards in police stations, schools, grocery stores, and other public areas.

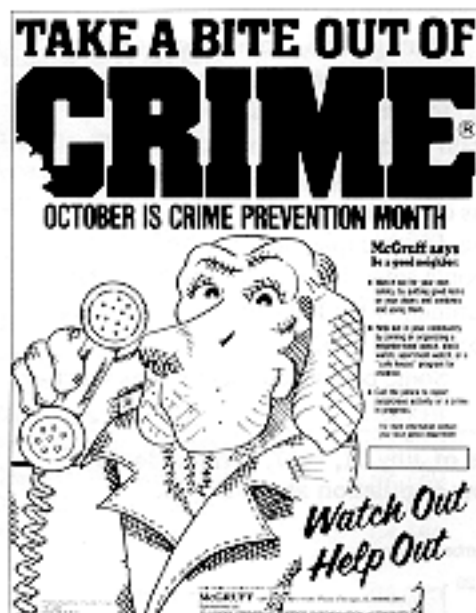
- ◆ A resource guide that answers the questions most frequently asked by people who contact the Authority's crime prevention clearinghouse: From whom may we borrow a McGruff costume? What types of free films and videos are available and how do we

obtain them? What kind of crime prevention training is available in Illinois?

- ◆ A media guide with detailed instructions for writing news releases and for working with local newspapers and radio and television stations to promote coverage of crime prevention activities.

- ◆ A creative program guide that describes a few of the most innovative crime prevention programs in Illinois. The guide also explains how the various activities are funded, and lists people to contact for more information.

The 1987 crime prevention kits have already been sent to the more than 440 police and sheriffs' departments that participate in McGruff's statewide crime prevention campaign. For more information about joining the campaign or about receiving a kit, contact Louise Miller toll-free at 1-800-4-MCGRUFF. ☉



This year's crime prevention kit includes a full-color 11-inch by 14-inch poster featuring McGruff.

Why we like McGruff: Survey reveals attitudes

Seven years after McGruff's debut as the national "spokesdog" for citizen crime prevention, most Americans recognize him, know what he stands for, and trust what he has to say.

These are the highlights of a recent market research study by DFS Dorland Worldwide, the volunteer advertising agency for McGruff's national crime prevention campaign. The National Crime Prevention Council and the Advertising Council, original creators of McGruff, commissioned the survey to assess public perceptions of McGruff and his effec-

tiveness in communicating positive messages about a negative subject — crime. Interviews were conducted with more than 1,000 adults and teens and 250 children aged 6 to 12 in 12 major metropolitan areas throughout the United States.

According to the study:

- ◆ Nine out of 10 children know that McGruff gives information about how they can be safer, and 97 percent say they try to put McGruff's advice into practice. Said one 7-year-old: "He's a dog and he fights crime. He's nice to people. He tells you what's good and bad, and he warns you."

- ◆ Nine out of 10 children and adults who recognize McGruff say there is nothing about him they dislike.

- ◆ Adults like McGruff because he is pleasant, not overbearing or threatening. "He doesn't try to sell anything; he's for your protection," explained one adult respondent.

- ◆ Teens and adults trust what

McGruff tells them almost as wholeheartedly as children do. According to one teenager, "He's a tough dude, and he sounds like he knows what he's talking about."

Robert Keim, Advertising Council president, said the generally accepted belief at the beginning of the McGruff campaign was that Americans felt they could do little or nothing to stop crime. But the study indicates that citizens now feel more positive about their ability to protect themselves and to make their neighborhoods safer, he said.

In addition to the National Crime Prevention Council and the Advertising Council, the U.S. Department of Justice and the National Crime Prevention Coalition direct the McGruff public service campaign. The coalition is made up of 114 national and state organizations, including the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Illinois Crime Prevention Association. ☉

A special section of each *Compiler* is devoted to crime prevention news. We welcome news about local crime prevention programs (including black-and-white photographs). Send to McGruff, 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606-3997.

Louise Miller
Crime Prevention Editor

In focus: Capital punishment in Illinois

During 1986, the number of prisoners on death row in Illinois surpassed 100 for the first time since the state's death penalty was reinstated in 1977.

And though the pace of executions has quickened in many states — Louisiana, for example, has executed 15 people since 1983, including eight this summer — the last execution in Illinois occurred in 1962.

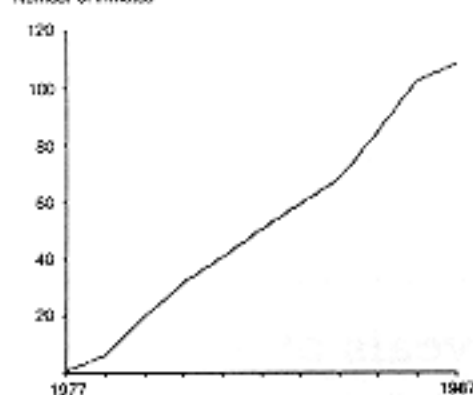
Some believe the state's next execu-

tion could occur within the year, however. Charles Walker, who was convicted in 1983 of the execution-style murder of a young couple near Mascoutah, has asked that appeals in his case be dropped and that his death sentence be carried out. The Illinois Supreme Court is considering whether Walker is competent to make such requests.

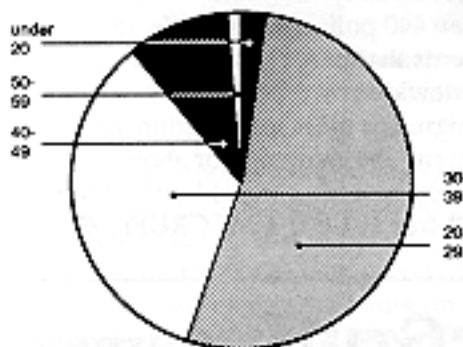
This focus report summarizes the status of the death penalty in Illinois. □

As of July 31, 1987, Illinois' death-row population stood at 108.

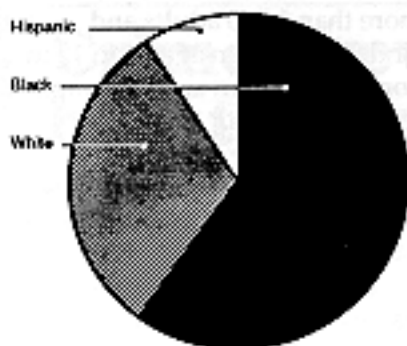
Number of inmates



Most death-row inmates were in their 20s at the time of arrest.



Most death-row inmates in Illinois are black — just as blacks make up a majority of those arrested for and convicted of murder.*



* Crime in Illinois, Illinois Department of State Police

28 Illinois counties have imposed death sentences since 1977.*

Cook	80	Boone	2	Kane	1
Will	11	Kankakee	2	LaSalle	1
Lake	8	Madison	2	Livingston	1
DuPage	7	Massac	2	Marion	1
St. Clair	6	Winnebago	2	Menard	1
Champaign	3	Edgar	1	Peoria	1
McLean	3	Grundy	1	Randolph	1
Sangamon	3	Iroquois	1	Richardson	1
Vermilion	3	Jefferson	1	Saline	1
				Whiteside	1

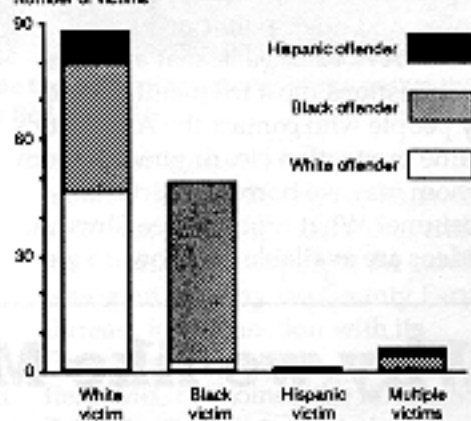
* 148 death sentences have been imposed since 1977; some offenders received multiple sentences, while others had their sentences reversed or died in prison.

Some basic facts

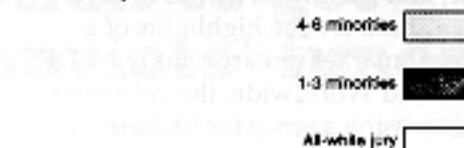
- Murder is the only crime punishable by death in Illinois.
- Offenders sentenced to death in the state must have been at least 18 years old when the crime was committed.
- Death sentences in Illinois are carried out by lethal injection at Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet.
- All inmates currently on death row in Illinois are male.

The victims of most black death-row inmates in Illinois were black.

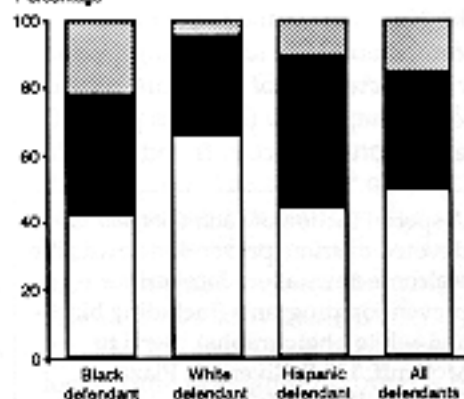
Number of victims



Forty-three percent of black death-row inmates in Illinois were convicted by all-white juries.



Percentage



Source: American Civil Liberties Union

Domestic violence: one agency's response

By Sarah M. Dowse

Lou Ness thinks it's time for people in the community to pay more attention to violence in the home.

For too long, says the executive director of Turning Point, a Woodstock, Ill., center for domestic violence victims, society has treated domestic violence as a private matter between people with an intimate relationship, and not as the crime that it really is. A crime that, according to statistics from the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, affects as many as 1.5 million victims each year in Illinois, approximately 97 percent of them women.

To increase public awareness of domestic violence in the McHenry County area, Turning Point is embarking on a two-year effort to educate various segments of the community — hospital personnel, mental health experts, lawyers, government officials, church groups, and parent-teacher organizations — on identifying and responding to domestic violence.

"You must provide a real presence in the community you're trying to serve," Ms. Ness said in a recent interview. "Visibility is very important."

Getting the public to stand up and pay attention to domestic violence has been at the heart of Turning Point's philosophy ever since the center opened its doors in 1981 as McHenry County's first walk-in center for domestic violence victims. Turning Point has been able to aggressively promote public awareness because, unlike many other domestic violence agencies, it has never been a shelter for victims who live in secrecy following a violent incident at home.

According to Ms. Ness, not expanding into a shelter facility reflects the agency's desire not to shield battered women — and therefore the larger problem of domestic violence — from public scrutiny.

"Not having a shelter was a deliberate decision," she said. "We didn't want to give the community an easy out for dealing with the problem."

Turning Point does coordinate a "safe home" program in which citizens

provide emergency shelter for battered women on a limited basis, usually between three and seven days. But clearly the agency's focus is on helping victims confront their immediate problems, prosecute their offenders when appropriate, and regain control of their lives — all in a short period of time.

"One of the main aftereffects of domestic violence is a feeling of loss of control and helplessness," Ms. Ness said. "In our program, women don't have the luxury of time, so they must decide how they are going to proceed in only a matter of days."

Not having a place to stay for more than a few days means that many women who come to Turning Point must make important decisions about their lives right away. This can be especially difficult in McHenry County, a mix of rural, urban, and suburban communities that has virtually no public transportation, little temporary housing, limited

employment opportunities, and few day-care facilities.

That's where Turning Point's staff of three advocates and its 30 volunteers step in. They help victims get in touch with employment services, area colleges, churches, and other organizations that might be able to assist them in finding jobs and housing. Turning Point representatives also transport victims to and from the courthouse, the state's attorney's office, and the public aid office when necessary.

Most of Turning Point's clients are referred to the program by the police officers who responded to the violent incident. At Turning Point, victims receive counseling and are given information on obtaining an order of protection to prevent their abusers from coming near them or their children. Victims can also seek to have their abusers "vacated" from their homes,

See Domestic violence, page 12

Arrest now leading policy in responding to domestic disputes

More and more law enforcement agencies appear to be adopting policies of arresting one party in domestic disputes, although some advocates for domestic violence victims don't think such policies are necessarily the most effective.

According to a 1986 study by the Crime Control Institute of Washington, D.C., arrest has become the leading policy that police in large municipalities follow in domestic violence incidents. The institute's survey of 176 police departments in cities with more than 100,000 people said close to half arrest one party in domestic disputes, more than one-third allow the officer complete discretion in deciding what to do, 16 percent recommend mediation, and 5 percent encourage separation of the parties but not through arrest.

According to the institute, the Illinois cities of Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield have policies calling for arrests in domestic disputes. Rockford, on the other hand, leaves it up to the responding officer to decide how to handle each situation.

The latter approach seems more viable to Lou Ness, executive director of the Turning Point domestic violence center in Woodstock, Ill.

Ms. Ness disagrees with the policy of arresting one party in domestic incidents, preferring instead to let the officer at the scene use his discretion and, if necessary, separate the couple. "Arresting one party doesn't always make sense," says Ms. Ness, because most alleged abusers spend only a few hours in jail anyway before securing their release on bond, which is typically low in domestic violence cases.

Many law enforcement agencies — including some that had formerly preferred mediation — changed their policies in domestic situations as a direct result of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Study. That study, conducted in 1981 and 1982 by the Police Foundation of Washington, D.C., found that arrest was more effective than other alternatives in reducing the likelihood of repeat domestic violence over a six-month follow-up period.

Domestic violence

Continued from page 11

which means that their partners will have to find alternate housing for a specified period of time, or until the couple's problems are resolved.

Turning Point also runs a legal advocacy program, which is supported by federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds awarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. VOCA funds make up nearly 10 percent of the center's \$120,000 budget, with the remainder coming from the court system, private fees, the county mental health board, and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, of which Turning Point is a member.

Turning Point's legal advocate serves as a liaison between domestic violence victims and the criminal justice system, providing emotional support and information about their rights as they go through the judicial process. The advocate also works with other criminal justice agencies to improve their handling of domestic violence cases. For example, Turning Point has a program to educate local law enforcement officers about the rights of domestic violence victims and about their responsibility to inform victims of those rights.

"We always encourage women to follow through, when possible, and use the criminal justice system," Ms. Ness said. "We have a very strong commitment to making the system work in our county."

She also credits the McHenry County State's Attorney's Office for aggressively pursuing domestic violence cases. State's Attorney Tom Baker has instituted a "no-drop" policy, meaning that once a domestic violence victim files charges against her assailant, prosecutors will proceed with the case — even if the victim changes her mind and wants the charges dropped. Women are advised to come into Turning Point prior to signing a complaint. Turning Point staff review the entire process with them so they know what to expect if they do press charges.

"The former state's attorney had been frustrated by women who would sign a complaint against their partners



Professor Michael Maltz of the University of Illinois at Chicago discusses the use of computer mapping in crime analysis during a roundtable discussion held at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's offices on Sept. 8. More than 30 law enforcement, research, and computer mapping specialists from Boston and Chicago heard presentations on specific mapping and crime analysis techniques used by the Authority's Police Information Management System, Northeastern University (Boston), the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, and the Chicago Police Department. "At its current level of sophistication, computerized mapping is being used primarily as a long-range planning and administrative tool for law enforcement agencies," said Authority Research Director John Firman, who organized the discussion. "The roundtable participants were able to share ideas about how mapping can also be used to give patrol officers and detectives immediately useful information for resource allocation and crime analysis."

and then drop it," he said. "Now the only way a woman can try to get the charges dropped is to appear before the judge in her case to explain why she has changed her mind, and in some cases the judge may find her in contempt of court."

Improvements in the way the state's attorney's office deals with domestic violence are largely due to the cooperative relationship that has developed between the office and Turning Point, Mr. Baker said.

To help domestic violence offenders confront their behavior and develop peaceful alternatives to violence, Turning Point also operates a men's program. In many communities, local mental health facilities provide rehabilitative services for abusers, but, according to Ms. Ness, Turning Point wanted to direct such a program in McHenry County as part of its range of services to domestic violence victims.

Eighty percent of the men in the program have been ordered by the court to participate as a condition of their probation. Attendance is reported weekly to the state's attorney's office,

their local police department, and their partners.

Many of the men who come into the program for treatment were themselves abused as children or watched helplessly as their fathers beat their mothers, Ms. Ness said. "If we don't interrupt the pattern now, their children will be taught that it's okay to abuse others," she said. "Many of the men we see simply never learned that it was wrong."

Ms. Ness thinks Turning Point's success is demonstrated by its statistics: the number of clients the agency has served increased 300 percent in the last few years. She attributes the increase to two factors: the overall design of the organization's program, especially its emphasis on public awareness, and its use of the legal system as a means of empowering domestic violence victims to regain control.

"Many of these battered women love their husbands and don't want to kick them out," Ms. Ness said. "But this is not about love, it's about behavior. By taking action they are saying that they're not going to let anyone else control their lives anymore." □

Information systems

Continued from page 1

tion System (CIMIS) and the agency's Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS) have been installed in local agencies for the first time. (Versions of CIMIS that run on larger computers are currently in operation at the Illinois and Cook County departments of corrections.) In addition, the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS), already in use at 34 law enforcement agencies in suburban Chicago, has been installed for the first time on a separate computer outside the Chicago area.

Here is how the three systems work:

- One of the chief benefits of CIMIS is that it can handle the large amounts of data that must be collected when an inmate is jailed.

With a manual records system, such as Sheriff Nall's old blackboard, the same basic information often must be gathered several times by various units within the jail (booking, medical, etc.), and much of the information may be lost when the inmate is discharged. Because a substantial majority of jail inmates are likely to return to the same facility within three years, the booking and classification process for repeat offenders is slowed down considerably when previous records are not readily available. And collecting the same information over and over again wastes resources and can lead to errors.

With CIMIS, however, general descriptive information about each inmate is collected only once — when the person is booked into jail. The data can then be used by all other jail units that process the inmate. And if the offender returns to jail at a later date, the time needed to book the inmate is substantially reduced since much of the information is already on the computer.

Besides collecting booking data, CIMIS also manages a variety of other information that jail administrators need. The system generates inmate schedules, keeps track of inmate housing, and performs various accounting and reporting tasks.

Since the installation in Adams County, CIMIS has been placed in three

counties, and two others have signed agreements to obtain the system. Six more installations are planned in the next year.

- RAPS was created in part to help state's attorneys notify crime victims and witnesses about the progress of the cases in which they are involved, a responsibility mandated by the state's 1984 "Victims Bill of Rights" law. The system maintains a database of all victims and witnesses associated with the cases that are being prosecuted, as well as related case information. When certain events occur in a case — the filing of an indictment, the release of the defendant on bail, or an upcoming court date — the system identifies which people need to be notified and then automatically generates appropriate form letters.

RAPS also automates other operational and management tasks for prosecutors. The goal is to give state's attorneys and their assistants more time to devote to the actual prosecution of criminals by freeing them from routine management tasks.

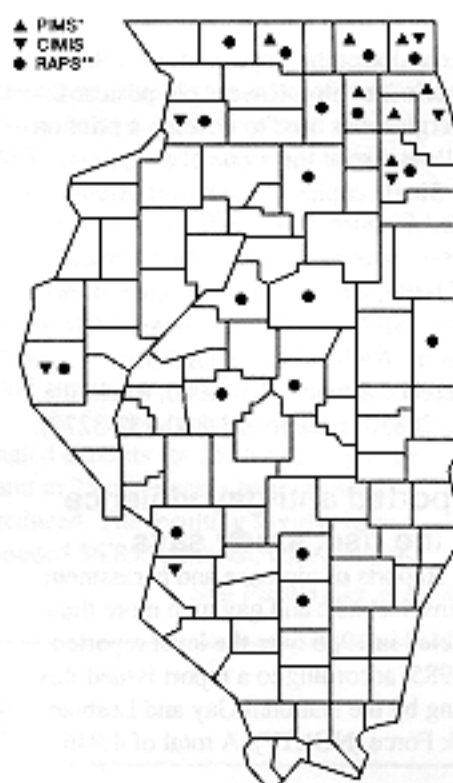
Since June 1986, RAPS has been installed in 14 state's attorneys' offices and in the regional units of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor. Up to 15 more RAPS installations are planned in the next year.

- For the last six years, PIMS has been providing information to police investigators, crime analysts, and other decision-makers in law enforcement agencies of all sizes. Besides maintaining individual agencies' records, the system also allows departments to share much of their crime information with other agencies on the PIMS network. This is especially useful for identifying offenders who operate in several communities or for charting crime patterns that occur across jurisdictional boundaries.

PIMS also supports a variety of analytical and management tasks. It automatically calculates Uniform Crime Reports data, and it interfaces with the statewide LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) telecommunications network and with national systems such as NCIC (National Crime Information Center).

Before this summer, PIMS was

PIMS, CIMIS, and RAPS sites



"PIMS is installed at 23 sites in Cook County, 4 in McHenry County, 3 in Winnebago County, 3 in DuPage County, and 2 in Kane County.

"RAPS is installed at both the LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office and the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Office in Ottawa.

operated strictly on computer hardware maintained by the Authority at its Chicago office. Local agencies gained access to the system through terminals located in their offices.

The newest PIMS installation, in Rockford, is the first extension of the network beyond the Chicago area. The Rockford Police Department, the Winnebago County Sheriff's Office, and the community of Machesney Park are now using PIMS on a computer they operate themselves.

This marks an important step toward the Authority's long-range goal of an integrated statewide information system program, according to Deputy Director Maier.

"The Authority's plan involves more than simply automating individual agencies," he said. "Rather, our goal is to establish a unified network of criminal justice information systems that can share data with one another. When that happens, the criminal justice system's ability to identify serious, repeat offenders will be substantially improved." □

News briefs

Continued from page 2

laser to detect the fingerprint of a Nazi war criminal on a 40-year old postcard. Superglue was used to develop a print on a pillow case at the scene of a rape.

Single copies of the report, *Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems — Technology and Policy Issues* (NCJ-104342), which was prepared for BJS by SEARCH Group, are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md., 20850 (telephone 1-800-732-3277).

Reported anti-gay violence on the rise, study says

Reports of violence and harassment against lesbians and gay men more than doubled in 1986 over the level reported in 1985, according to a report issued this spring by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF). A total of 4,946

incidents were reported to the task force in 1986, as compared to 2,042 incidents documented the year before. Incidents included verbal harassment, intimidation, assault, police abuse, vandalism, arson, bomb threats, and murder.

The reported incidents, which were documented by NGLTF, the National Gay/Lesbian Crisisline, and 41 local organizations in 27 states, account for only a small fraction of the actual number of such attacks that occurred during the past year, according to **Kevin Berrill**, director of NGLTF's Anti-Violence Project. Copies of the 18-page report, *Anti-Gay Violence, Victimization, and Defamation in 1986*, can be ordered from NGLTF, 1517 U St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20009 (telephone 202-332-6483).

Criminal justice speakers available

Need an expert on criminal justice

for your organization's next meeting? Staff of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office are available to speak to community groups on various criminal justice topics. For more information, write to **Judy Rice**, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Richard J. Daley Center, Community Unit — Room 406, Chicago, Ill., 60602, or call 312-443-7948.

People

Chicago city officials have launched a nationwide search to find a successor to Police Superintendent (and Authority member) **Fred Rice**, who is retiring Nov. 1. Superintendent Rice, a 32-year veteran of the police department, has been Chicago's top policeman since 1983. His successor,



Supt. Rice

who will automatically become a member of the Authority, will be selected by Mayor **Harold Washington** from among a list of three finalists submitted by the Chicago Police Board....**Spencer Leak**, former chairman of the Cook County Board of Corrections, was appointed executive director of the Cook County Department of Corrections by Sheriff (and Authority member) **James E. O'Grady** in August. Acting corrections director **Robert Glotz** returns to his permanent position as director of security at Cook County Jail....The Illinois Supreme Court has appointed **Samuel D. Conti** head of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). Mr. Conti, former northeastern regional director for the National Center for State Courts, succeeds **Roy O. Gulley**, a former judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, who was AOIC director from 1968 to 1985. **William M. Madden Jr.**, acting director since 1985, will remain as AOIC's deputy director....Governor **James R. Thompson** has joined the board of directors of the newly founded U.S. Marshals Foundation. The non-profit organization was established in February to review the operations of the

Foreman to lead national prosecutors' group

Accenting the prosecutor's role in law enforcement and developing a stronger relationship between district attorneys and the U.S. Department of Justice will be the chief goals of Lake County State's Attorney (and Authority member) **Fred L. Foreman** when he becomes head of the National District Attorneys Association next year. State's Attorney Foreman was elected president of the 25,000-member organization in May.

"The biggest challenge facing prosecutors today is to keep the pendulum moving in favor of the rights of law-abiding citizens," he said.

An important focus of the association's work will be drug and drug-related crime, Mr. Foreman added. The association will work to improve prosecution of drug offenses and increase the use of forfeiture and other sanctions at the local level, he said.

Computerization will also play a role in these improvements, according to the state's attorney. Many district attorneys across the country are interested in using computerized information systems, similar to the Authority's Rapid Automated Prosecution System, to obtain criminal history records in fighting narcotics crime, he said. □



Lake County State's Attorney (and Authority member) **Fred Foreman**, the newly elected president of the National District Attorneys Association, meets with Illinois Governor **James R. Thompson** and President **Ronald Reagan** in Los Angeles Aug. 28. (World Wide Photos)

See People, page 15

People

Continued from page 14

executive director of the Criminal Justice Council in Washington, D.C., was elected president of the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) at its annual meeting in May. Mr. Quinn succeeds **J. David Coldren**, executive director of the Authority, who served as NCJA president for the last two years. Mr. Coldren will continue to be on the association's board of directors. Also elected to the NCJA board of directors was **William Doster**, superintendent of the Illinois Department of State Police's Division of Criminal Investigation...
 Lake County State's Attorney (and Authority member) **Fred Foreman** received the Illinois State Bar Association's Community Service Award at the group's annual meeting in June. The award recognizes Mr. Foreman's volunteer work in numerous organizations in the Lake County area...
 First Deputy Chicago Police Superintendent **John Jemilo** and **Gad Bensinger**, chairman of the criminal justice department at Loyola University, received awards from the Illinois Academy of Criminology at the group's annual awards dinner in June. Mr. Jemilo was given the Morris Wexler Award for outstanding service to the academy and the law enforcement community, and Dr. Bensinger received the Hans Mattick Award for research and academic contributions to the criminal justice field...
 The 340,000-member American Bar Association has a new executive vice president and chief executive officer. She is **Jill Wine-Banks**, a

special assistant prosecutor during the Watergate investigation who went on to become Illinois' first solicitor general and deputy attorney general under Illinois Attorney General (and Authority member) **Neil Hartigan**. Ms. Wine-Banks resigned from the Attorney General's Office in September.

Publications

Three new publications are available from the Authority. *Repeat Offenders in Illinois: Recidivism Among Different Types of Prison Releasees*, by **Sheryl L. Knight**, analyzes recidivism among a group of former prison inmates who successfully completed parole and compares them with the other offenders in the study, all of whom were released from prison under different conditions...
Is Crime Predictable? A Test of Methodology for Forecasting Criminal Offenses, by **Carolyn Rebecca Block** and Ms. Knight, explores the predictability of four types of crime in 14 different Illinois jurisdictions...
The Pretrial Process in Cook County: An Analysis of Bond Decisions Made in Felony Cases During 1982-83, by **Christine Devitt** and **John Markovic**, describes the pretrial process in the Cook County Circuit Court, and assesses the quality and availability of information judges use in making bond

decisions...For single copies of any of these publications, call **Olga McNamara** at 312-793-8550.

Events

The Public/Private Liaison Committee of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police will hold a seminar on interaction between the police and private business on Nov. 5 in Rosemont. Topics include search and seizure, criminal history access, and private security. For more information write to the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, P.O. Box 409, Winnetka, Ill., 60093, or call **Don Dering**, 312-446-3717...
 The National Commission on Correctional Health Care will hold its 11th national conference in Chicago, Nov. 5-7. For further information about the conference, which is co-sponsored by the American Correctional Health Services Association, write or call **Jodie Manes**, National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2000 N. Racine, Suite 3500, Chicago, Ill., 60614, (telephone 312-528-0818)...
 The Authority and the Criminal Justice Statistics Association are co-sponsoring a workshop entitled "Criminal Justice Projections: A Guide to Influencing the Policy Process" Nov. 16 and 17 in Chicago. For more information contact **John Firman** at the Authority, 312-793-8550. □

Scoreboard

Continued from page 16

pletely recorded than other violent offenses, provides an acceptable benchmark for looking at long-term patterns in violent crime.

She said that last year's percentage increase in murder is large because the 1985 total was so low, and that the number of murders in 1986 was still lower than it was in almost every year since 1972, when Illinois began its UCR program. Preliminary 1987 figures also indicate that murder in Chicago, traditionally 70 percent of the statewide total, may be declining again.

Dr. Block said that to understand any increases in crime, certain factors must be explored. These include the propensity of victims to report crimes to

the police and possible improvements in the way law enforcement agencies record crimes, especially through the use of computer technology.

But **Charles Friel**, dean of the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, thinks crime is generally on the rise, and says the increasing number of reports of young offenders committing violent offenses is the most obvious indication.

Dr. Friel said a shortage of prison space combined with inadequate supervision of offenders on probation and parole is contributing to recent increases. "It stands to reason that if you have a large portion of the proven criminal population being shunted out into the community without proper supervision, the crime rate is going to go up," he said. □

the Compiler

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 Staff: **Maureen Hickey**, **Sarah M. Dowse**, **Margaret Poethig**
 Crime Prevention Editor: **Louise Miller**

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New trend or one-year "glitch"? Illinois crime up in 1986

Illinois' Crime Index rose 4.8 percent in 1986, the Department of State Police (DSP) reported in June, but among violent crimes the increase was more than 13 percent.

Statistical scoreboard—

Not since 1980 had there been a measurable jump in the index, a group of eight serious offenses designed to measure the level of crime reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

According to DSP's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), 94,513 violent crimes were reported during 1986, compared to 83,473 in 1985. This 13.2 percent increase was slightly higher than the 12.1 percent national increase reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation earlier in the year.

Reports of property crime in Illinois rose 3.5 percent, from slightly more than 537,000 in 1985 to nearly 556,000 last year. In addition, 730,000 "non-index" offenses were reported during 1986, or about 10.6 percent more than in the previous year. Non-index crimes include a variety of offenses — from kidnaping, simple battery, and child abuse to gambling, possession of burglary tools, and criminal trespass to property.

There were substantial increases in all four violent index crimes between 1985 and 1986. Reports of murder increased 10.4 percent; sexual assault, 9.9 percent; robbery, 13 percent; and aggravated assault, 13.9 percent.

Violent crime rates — the number of offenses per 100,000 people — also rose in all types of jurisdictions in Illinois: 13.9 percent in Chicago, 14.8 percent in the state's other large cities, 8.6 percent in small municipalities, and 4.3 percent in rural areas.

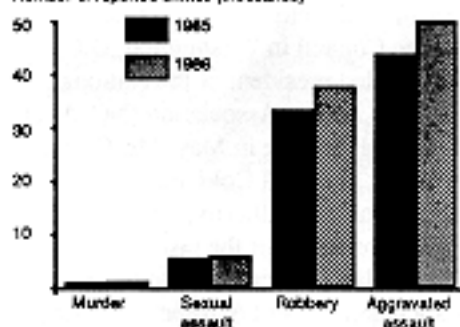
Experts, however, cautioned against placing too much significance on the 1986 increases — at least for now. "We don't know yet if last year's increase is a one-year glitch in an overall downward trend or the beginning of another string of increases," said DSP Director Jeremy Margolis.

Carolyn Rebecca Block, a senior research analyst with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, said the significance of the increase in violent crime can be determined only by viewing the figures in the context of trends over time. But charting statewide trends is difficult, she said, because of changes the Chicago Police Department made in its reporting practices in 1983. However, Dr. Block said that murder, since it has always been more com-

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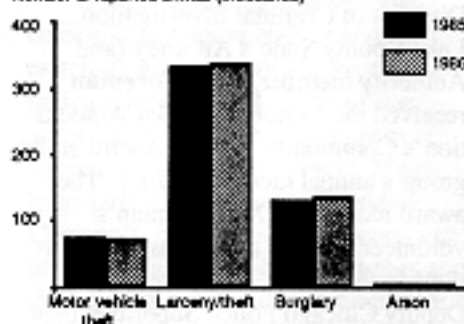
All four types of violent crimes increased in 1986.

Number of reported crimes (thousands)



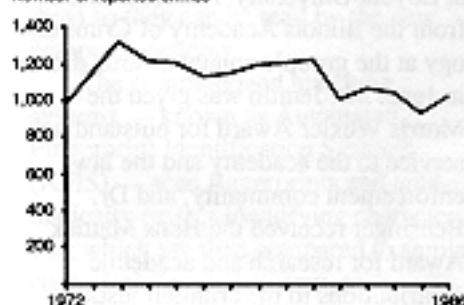
Among property crimes, only motor vehicle theft decreased in 1986.

Number of reported crimes (thousands)



Murders were up in 1986, but remained below the 1974 and 1981 peaks.

Number of reported crimes



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