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Annual Report
For the Fiscal Year 1987

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Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

To the Governor and the Honorable Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the members and staff of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, we are pleased to present this annual report for the fiscal year 1987.

Since the Authority began operations in 1983, we have made substantial progress in improving the administration of criminal justice in Illinois by applying the power of information—and information technology—to different aspects of the system. In this respect, fiscal year 1987 was no different. The Authority continued to demonstrate leadership in those areas for which we have become a nationally recognized trendsetter.

In the area of information systems, for example, we found creative and affordable ways to bring computer technology to more and more state and local criminal justice agencies. We installed powerful, technologically advanced information management systems in more than two dozen police departments, prosecutorial agencies, and sheriffs' offices throughout the state, and we provided data processing assistance to dozens of other criminal justice agencies and organizations. Backed by our technical expertise and with the help of federal justice assistance funds earmarked by the Authority, many of these agencies were able to step into the information age for the first time.

In the area of research, we published several practical, policy-relevant studies, including a first-ever, comprehensive statistical portrait of Illinois' criminal and juvenile justice systems. *Trends and Issues: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois* is being used as both a criminal justice primer and a handy reference source by local officials, members of the General Assembly, high school and college students, and other people in Illinois. Outside the state, the report is rapidly becoming a model for other jurisdictions producing publications of this sort. And, in addition to our research, we are continuing to develop and share innovative statistical methodologies that help other researchers and analysts look at crime problems in new and meaningful ways.

In the area of criminal justice information policies, we drafted, at your request, a legislative proposal that addresses the delicate issues of public access to criminal records and the privacy rights of our citizens. Our Uniform Conviction Information Act, which is now law, has been and remains a model piece of legislation for other states considering this sensitive matter.

And in the area of information resources, we answered more than 550 requests from citizens, legislators, local officials and others who needed statistics or other information about the criminal justice system. We also distributed approximately 4.6 million pieces of literature through our statewide crime prevention program featuring McGruff, the trenchcoated public service character created by the national Advertising Council.

But fiscal 1987 meant more than just "more of the same" for the

Authority. It was also a year in which our agency became increasingly recognized as a forum for coordinating special programs that involve different parts of the criminal justice system.

In the area of services to crime victims, for example, we developed a plan, using federal funds, for meeting the manifold needs of victims at different stages of the criminal justice process. In addition to supporting dozens of agencies that directly serve victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes, we provided police and prosecutors with training and other resources in how to treat victims with respect and sensitivity. We also inaugurated an information campaign to tell victims about their rights under Illinois law and to encourage victims to report crimes and to participate in legal proceedings.

At your request, Governor, we also initiated a three-year strategy for using federal funds to bolster the enforcement of drug laws and the prosecution of drug offenders in Illinois. The Authority's plan—developed with input from dozens of officials representing all parts of the criminal justice system—is already bringing substantial infrastructure improvements to the state's drug law enforcement system.

Finally, we helped the Department of State Police complete its first major redesign of the state's Computerized Criminal History system, the central database that local officials rely on for obtaining criminal records at the time of arrest, arraignment, sentencing, and incarceration. After consulting with dozens of local officials (the primary users of CCH data), we approved a CCH reporting system that streamlines the process and meets the needs of local criminal justice officials.

Much of the credit for these and other accomplishments goes to the Authority's staff. The agency embarked on many new programs during the year, and our staff responded admirably. We also thank the dedicated public servants and citizens who serve on the Authority. Without their knowledge and guidance, our efforts would be neither relevant nor successful.

Finally, we thank you for your continued support. Criminal justice is an enormous and complicated system—one that demands not only substantial resources but also coordinated approaches to issues that involve different parts of the system. Over the years you have consistently recognized that information, coupled with thoughtful, systemic coordination of efforts, is vital to making our criminal justice system fair, responsive, and efficient.

Sincerely yours,

William Gould
Chairman

J. David Coldren
Executive Director

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Mission Statement

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority began operations in January 1983 as an independent state agency dedicated to improving criminal justice in Illinois through the coordinated and efficient use of information and information technology (see Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 210). The Authority's mission is to improve the administration of justice by enhancing the information tools available to state and local criminal justice administrators and by providing a forum for solving problems that span different criminal justice functions.

The Autho..ty carries out its mission through a variety of programs:

◇ **Information systems.** The Authority designs, develops, and operates computerized information systems for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, correctional facilities, and other criminal justice agencies.

◇ **Research.** The Authority studies relevant crime problems and trends, develops statistical methodologies for analyzing criminal justice data, and shares its findings with policymakers, researchers, and the public.

◇ **Federal assistance programs.** The Authority develops and administers program strategies for using federal funds earmarked for criminal justice improvements, assistance to crime victims, and enforcement of drug laws in Illinois.

◇ **Information laws and policies.** The Authority advises the Governor and the General Assembly on legislation and policies affecting criminal justice information, particularly the use of criminal history records.

◇ **Data quality.** The Authority monitors the operations of the state central repository for criminal history records and audits this and other criminal justice databases in the state for data accuracy and completeness; the Authority also serves as the sole official body for deciding administrative appeals by citizens who have challenged the accuracy of their state criminal history records.

◇ **Individual privacy rights.** The Authority oversees the security of criminal history record information in Illinois and works to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of individuals about whom criminal history information has been collected.

◇ **Technical assistance.** The Authority operates a criminal justice information clearinghouse for responding to requests from government officials, citizens, researchers, and the news media; the agency also provides technical help to public and private organizations that are developing information systems, research projects, and other programs related to criminal justice in Illinois.

◇ **Crime prevention.** The Authority operates a statewide public information campaign that provides citizens and public officials with how-to information about preventing crime and organizing local crime prevention activities.

The Authority's work in each of these areas is guided by the same basic principle: quality information and a systemic perspective are necessary for informed, concerted action by individual citizens and the elected and appointed officials who are responsible for the administration of criminal justice in Illinois.

The Authority

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a specialized government agency that serves as a forum for state, county, and local criminal justice officials, as well as members of the public, to identify and analyze criminal justice issues—particularly those related to criminal justice information—and to develop workable strategies and solutions.

The Authority is organized into two parts: (1) a 15-member board that includes Illinois' top criminal justice officials and experts from the private sector and (2) a professional staff trained in criminal justice administration, information technology, and data research and analysis.

Authority Members

By statute, the Authority's membership includes four state, four county, and two local officials, as well as five members of the public *(see pages six and seven for biographies of the Authority's members).* Seven members serve on the Authority by virtue of their offices, while the other eight are appointed by the Governor. The Governor from time to time also designates a chairman from among the agency's 15 members:

- Illinois Attorney General (or his designee)
- Illinois Director of Corrections
- Illinois Director of State Police
- Director of the Illinois Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor
- Sheriff of Cook County
- Sheriff of a county outside Cook (appointed by the Governor)
- State's Attorney of Cook County
- State's Attorney of a county outside Cook (appointed by the Governor)
- Chicago Police Superintendent
- Police Chief of a municipality outside Chicago (appointed by the Governor)
- Five members of the public (appointed by the Governor)

The Authority meets in open public hearings at least four times a year, usually in its offices in downtown Chicago. Authority members are not paid, although they are reimbursed for expenses related to their official duties on the agency.

Authority members also serve on five standing committees that help direct and review much of the agency's work:

- **The Appeals Committee** decides administrative appeals by citizens who have challenged the accuracy and completeness of their state criminal history records.

◇ The **Budget Committee** develops the Authority's annual budget, monitors the agency's fiscal activities, and oversees the federal assistance programs the Authority administers.

◇ The **Legislation and Regulations Committee** develops the Authority's legislative agenda, makes recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly on proposed criminal justice legislation, and promulgates regulations affecting criminal justice information.

◇ The **Operations and Audits Committee** monitors the operations of the Authority's information systems and oversees the agency's data quality audits.

◇ The **Research and Policy Committee** reviews the Authority's research program and develops recommendations regarding criminal justice information policies and practices.

Authority Staff

The Authority's staff is led by an executive director, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate. At the end of the fiscal year 1987, the Authority had an approved staffing level of 85 employees from all funding sources.

The Authority began the year under a new staffing structure that both reflects the agency's growth since 1983 and establishes an effective organizational plan for the next several years *(see pages four and five for brief descriptions of the Authority's major staff units).* Under this new structure, seven offices report directly to the Authority's executive director. Four of these perform largely administrative functions—legal counsel, office administration, personnel and budget, and public information—and three are programmatic in nature—federal assistance programs, police systems, and information management and research. This latter office, which is managed by the Authority's deputy executive director, is responsible for information systems development, research, and the Authority's prosecution and correctional systems.

Authority Committees

- Appeals
- Budget
- Legislation and Regulations
- Operations and Audit
- Research and Policy

Authority Staff

◇ The Executive Director is responsible for overall staff operations, including administering the Authority's various programs, determining priorities, allocating resources, and maintaining liaison with the Governor, state lawmakers, Authority members, and state and national criminal justice officials and organizations.

◇ The Office of General Counsel provides legal services to the Authority, particularly in areas such as the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, access to criminal justice information, privacy and security concerns, and interagency funding agreements. The office also helps direct the Authority's legislative program, and the general counsel serves as secretary to the Authority.

◇ The Office of Administrative Services is responsible for the general operations of the agency, including procurement of office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, inventory management, printing, and meeting and travel arrangements.

◇ The Office of Personnel and Budget formulates the Authority's annual budget and administers all of the agency's financial transactions. The office also administers personnel policies, employee benefits, and equal employment opportunity matters.

◇ The Office of Public Information oversees the editing, design, and production of research reports, technical manuals, newsletters, and other documents published by the Authority and manages media relations for the agency.

Executive Director

Office of General Counsel	Office of Personnel and Budget	Office of Federal Assistance Programs
Office of Administrative Services	Office of Public Information	Office of Police Information Systems

Office of Information Management and Research

RAPS Unit	Research and Analysis Unit	
	Data Quality Control Center	Management Operations Center
CIMIS Unit	Information Resource Center	Statistical Analysis Center

Information Technology Unit	Systems Operations Center
Systems Development Center	Telecommunications Center
Quality Assurance Center	Microcomputer Center

◇ The **Office of Federal Assistance Programs** oversees the federal block-grant programs the Authority administers, including the Justice Assistance Act, the Victims of Crime Act, and the enforcement portion of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

◇ The **Office of Police Information Systems** administers the Authority's information systems for law enforcement, including PIMS, which was in use at 36 agencies in Illinois at the end of fiscal year 1987.

◇ The **Office of Information Management and Research** directs the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and Information Technology Unit, as well as the agency's prosecution and correctional systems. The office also coordinates much of the Authority's work with other government agencies.

◇ The **Rapid Automated Prosecution System Unit** administers RAPS, the computerized information system that was in use at 15 prosecutorial offices at the end of the fiscal year.

◇ The **Correctional Institution Management Information System Unit** administers CIMIS, the computerized information system that was in use at five county correctional facilities and the state prison system at the end of fiscal 1987.

◇ The **Research and Analysis Unit** consists of four centers:

1. The *Data Quality Control Center* monitors the accuracy and completeness of criminal justice data, primarily through data quality audits.
2. The *Information Resource Center* serves as a clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics and research.
3. The *Management Operations Analysis Center* responds to problems identified by criminal justice agencies, particularly those involving criminal history reporting, compatibility among information systems, and operation of Illinois' fingerprint telefacsimile communications network.
4. The *Statistical Analysis Center* develops statistical methodologies and provides statistical advice and interpretation to support decision making in criminal justice.

The Research and Analysis Unit, working with other agencies, also identifies relevant criminal justice issues and problems, and prepares research studies to help policymakers address those matters.

◇ The **Information Technology Unit** comprises five centers:

1. The *Systems Development Center* develops and maintains the software for the Authority's information systems, including PIMS, RAPS, and CIMIS.
2. The *Quality Assurance Center* creates design standards and oversees testing of the Authority's information systems.
3. The *Systems Operations Center* maintains the Authority's computer facility, which supports both internal data processing needs and the Authority's criminal justice information systems.
4. The *Telecommunications Center* installs and maintains the Authority's communications links with local agencies and with state and national criminal justice data systems.
5. The *Microcomputer Center* serves as a technical resource for testing and evaluating microcomputer applications in criminal justice.

Authority Members

The following were members of the Authority at the end of fiscal year 1987 *(the Authority had one vacancy at the end of the year)*:

◇ **William Gould**, the Authority's chairman since 1983, has been active in criminal justice planning and coordination efforts in Illinois for more than a decade. He is a former member of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and the former chairman of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Council, both predecessor agencies of the Authority. A lawyer, Chairman Gould is president of Multiprint Company Inc., a printing brokerage firm in Chicago.

◇ **Kenneth Boyle**, chairman of the Authority's Budget Committee, has been director of the Illinois Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (formerly the State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission) since 1980. A former state's attorney of Macoupin County, Director Boyle served from 1970 through 1976 in the Illinois House of Representatives, where he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

◇ **Richard M. Daley** has been state's attorney of Cook County since 1980. Before that, he served two terms in the Illinois Senate, where he chaired the Judiciary Committee. A former assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, State's Attorney Daley was also a delegate to the 6th Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1970.

◇ **Fred Foreman** has spent nearly his entire career in public service in Lake County. He worked for two years in the Public Defender's Office before becoming an assistant state's attorney. He was elected Lake County state's attorney in 1980 and was re-elected in 1984. He has served as president of the Illinois State's Attorneys Association and is president-elect of the National District Attorneys Association.

◇ **Neil Hartigan** has been Illinois attorney general since 1982, following careers in both government and business. After working for 12 years for the city of Chicago, Mr. Hartigan was elected lieutenant governor in 1972. In 1977, he entered private business, but returned to public service five years later as the state's attorney general. *(Mr. Hartigan has designated First Assistant Attorney General Robert Shuff as his representative on the Authority.)*

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

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

◇ **Jeremy Margolis**, chairman of the Authority's Legislation and Regulations Committee, was appointed director of the Illinois Department of State Police in May 1987. Previously he served for two years as Illinois' first inspector general and, before that, for 11 years as an assistant U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois. *(Director Margolis replaced former State Police director and Authority member James Zagel, who is now a U.S. District Court judge in Chicago.)*

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

◇ **James O'Grady** became sheriff of Cook County in December 1986. Prior to that he served for 26 years in the Chicago Police Department, becoming chief of detectives in 1975 and superintendent in 1978. Sheriff O'Grady also worked in the Internal Affairs and Court Services divisions of the Cook County Sheriff's Department. *(Sheriff O'Grady replaced former sheriff and Authority member Richard Elrod, who now works in the Illinois Attorney General's Office as a senior assistant attorney general.)*

◇ **Fred Rice** became superintendent of the Chicago Police Department in 1983. A 32-year veteran of the department, he served previously as a district superintendent and as chief of the patrol division. *(Superintendent Rice retired in November 1987; the new superintendent and Authority member is LeRoy Martin.)*

◇ **Roger Richards** has been chief of police in Fairview Heights since 1978. Having started as a patrolman in 1971, Chief Richards was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977. He is a past-president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.

◇ **James Sprowl**, the Authority's vice-chairman and chairman of the Research and Policy Committee, practices law in Chicago and is a research attorney with the American Bar Foundation. Best known for his work on computers and the law, Mr. Sprowl is a former vice-chairman of the Criminal Justice Information Council.

◇ **Dan Webb** is a partner in a Chicago law firm. Formerly the U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois, Mr. Webb also served as director of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (now the Department of State Police). Mr. Webb chairs the Authority's Operations and Audits Committee.

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

Information Systems

The information processing industry is going through one of its most dramatic transitions in years. Large, centralized computer systems are being replaced by systems that are smaller, cheaper, and easier to use than ever before.

This trend—this step down in terms of machine size, cost, and accessibility to users—has been accelerated by the development of new data storage techniques and large-scale integrated circuits. The result: microcomputers, either alone or closely coupled with minicomputers that provide additional storage, are as powerful as the large mainframes of years ago—and are significantly cheaper and easier to operate. According to some industry estimates, the price-performance ratio of computer systems has improved by one-third per year over each of the last 10 years. And, with recent advances in computer networking and artificial intelligence and with the introduction of new technologies such as digital imaging and photo-optics, more opportunities—and even greater efficiency—lie just around the corner.

For many criminal justice agencies, the move toward smaller, more affordable systems offers the first real opportunity to take advantage of automated management tools. In Illinois, the Authority is helping state and local agencies make this transition by developing information systems that are on the leading edge of today's technology. The Authority's strategy for information systems parallels the industry trend: by moving away from monolithic computer systems in favor of smaller, more flexible systems, the Authority is bringing appropriate technology directly to the source—the criminal justice managers who rely on information for both immediate decision making and long-range planning.

During the fiscal year 1987 the Authority carried out this strategy by installing information systems in dozens of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and sheriffs' departments throughout Illinois. From large cities such as Rockford to small and medium-sized counties such as Marion and Whiteside, the Authority put together technologically advanced systems that local agencies can still operate and afford.

Systems for Police

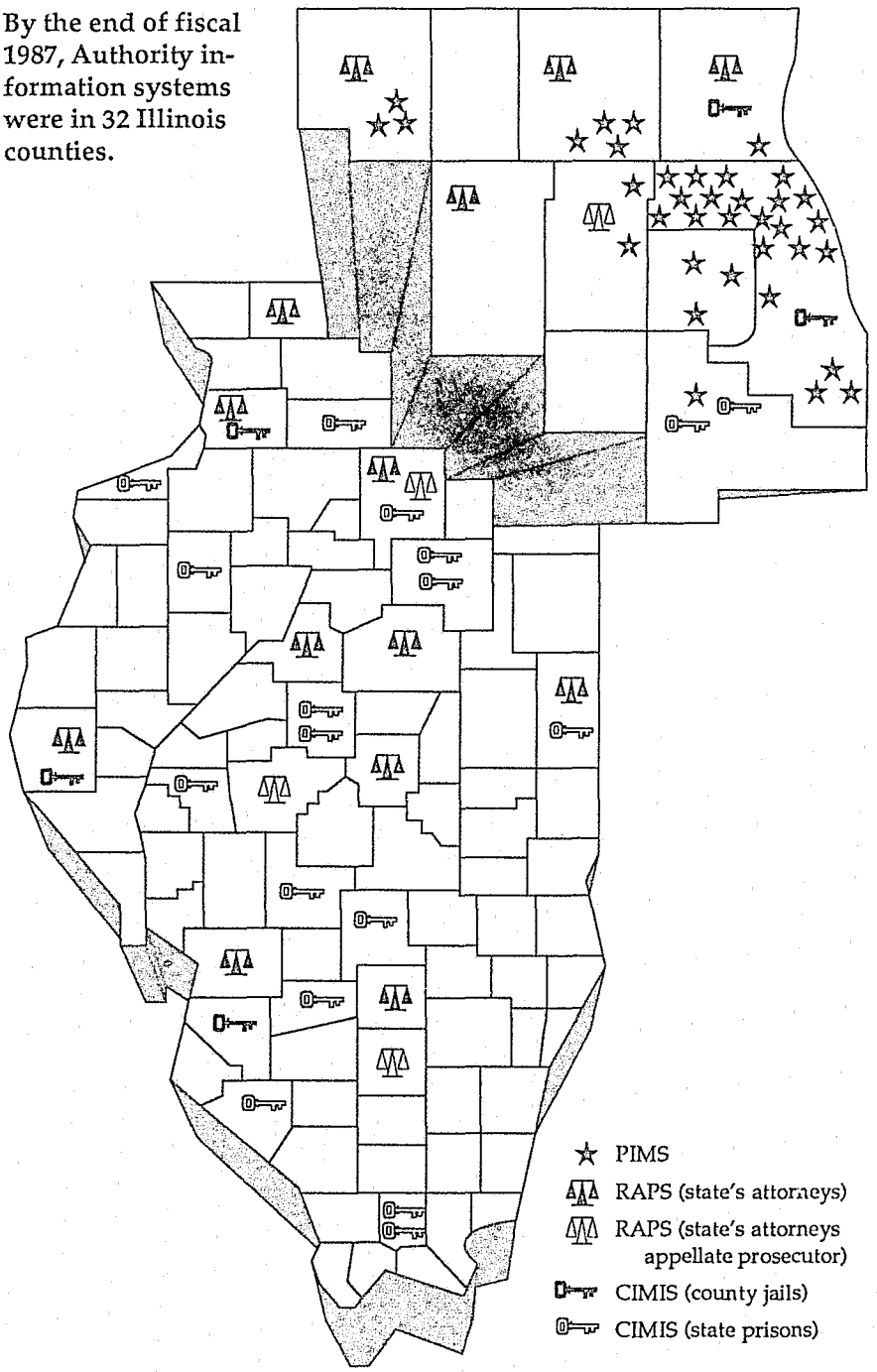
One of the most significant developments of fiscal 1987 was the installation of the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS) in the Rockford area. Until this year PIMS was operated exclusively on computers centrally located in the Authority's Chicago office. Terminals and other devices placed in PIMS departments connect these agencies with the Authority's computer and, consequently, with other departments that use the system.

This design makes sense for law enforcement agencies in the Chicago metropolitan area. They get the advantages of PIMS without having to maintain their own computers or hire specialized systems personnel. And by using a single computer complex, neighboring departments create an efficient, automated network for sharing information.

But this same arrangement—accessing the Authority's computer center in Chicago—is inappropriate for police departments in other parts of the state for several reasons, including the high costs of telecommunications and the fact that police benefit most by sharing information with other agencies in their own area. To meet the information needs of departments outside metropolitan Chicago, the Authority decided to offer PIMS to groups of law enforcement agencies that would operate the system *on their own computers*.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority put this new approach to work. With the help of federal justice assistance funds, PIMS was installed on a minicomputer in the

By the end of fiscal 1987, Authority information systems were in 32 Illinois counties.



PIMS Locations in Illinois

Arlington Heights Police
Buffalo Grove Police
Calumet City Police
Crystal Lake Police
Department of State Police, Division of Criminal Investigation, Elmhurst
Des Plaines Police
Dolton Police
Elgin Police
Elk Grove Village Police
Evanston Police
Fox River Grove Police
Glencoe Police
Glendale Heights Police
Glenview Police
Harvey Police
Highland Park Police
Hoffman Estates Police
Huntley Police
Joliet Police
Machesney Park
Morton Grove Police
Mount Prospect Police
Naperville Police
Northeastern Metropolitan Enforcement Group, Broadview
Oakwood Hills Police
Palatine Police
Park Ridge Police
Rockford Police
Rolling Meadows Police
St. Charles Police
Schaumburg Police
Streamwood Police
Wheeling Police
Wilmette Police
Winnebago County Sheriff's Police
Winnetka Police

Rockford Police Department. This first PIMS "network within a network" currently comprises the Rockford Police Department, the Winnebago County Sheriff's Office, and the community of Machesney Park. Local personnel operate the computer, while the Authority maintains the software, provides technical support, and furnishes the agencies with access to the statewide LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) telecommunications network through the Authority's computers.

Like participants in the original PIMS network, the three Winnebago County jurisdictions use PIMS to electronically share information with one another. In addition, the Rockford and Chicago computers are linked via telephone lines, which means departments in both areas can swap information when necessary. This feature is especially important for "border communities" such as Elgin, which is part of the Chicago-area network but which also has ties with Rockford. Linking PIMS networks will become even more important as these networks expand.

For the Chicago-area PIMS network fiscal 1987 was another year of growth. Three municipal police departments—Glendale Heights, Glenview, and St. Charles—and Area 1 of the Illinois State Police's Division of Criminal Investigation acquired PIMS during the year. By the end of the year, 33 law enforcement agencies belonged to the Chicago-area PIMS network. Counting the three jurisdictions on the Rockford system, there were 36 law enforcement agencies—which serve more than 1.2 million people in seven counties—using PIMS at the end of the fiscal year.

PIMS provides agencies on both networks with the same management and operational features:

◈ The system automatically collects and stores data on calls for police service, arrestees, stolen

PIMS Highlights

◈ For the first time the Authority installed PIMS for a group of law enforcement agencies outside the Chicago area. The Rockford Police Department, the Winnebago County Sheriff's Office, and the community of Machesney Park make up the first PIMS network to operate the system on their own computer.

◈ Four law enforcement agencies joined the 6-year-old PIMS network operating in the Chicago area: they are the Glendale Heights, Glenview, and St. Charles police departments and Area 1 of the Illinois State Police's Division of Criminal Investigation. Including the three Winnebago County jurisdictions, 36 law enforcement agencies were using PIMS at the end of fiscal 1987.

◈ The first major revision of the PIMS system was completed, and the new software was installed in all PIMS agencies. The updated software follows an easy-to-use conversational approach in which users answer a series of questions when entering or retrieving data.

◈ Additional departments installed the PIMS mapping programs, which allow agencies to graphically display crime patterns. At the end of the year seven PIMS departments were using the mapping software.

and recovered property, and vehicles associated with incidents and arrests. PIMS automatically creates a master name index for each department, something that in other agencies can require row upon row of file drawers and extensive manual effort to maintain.

◈ In addition to collecting data, PIMS allows police officials to easily retrieve information from the system, either as one of 350 preformatted management reports or as more specialized responses. This way police managers can answer the open-ended questions—the "How many . . . ?" inquiries—they often get from mayors, city councilmen, the news media, and others.

◈ PIMS also generates maps that graphically show the distribution of crime in a community. These maps contain more information than the traditional "pin maps" that many law enforcement agencies use, and they are easier to maintain.

◈ PIMS automatically calculates Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), the offense and arrest statistics that all law enforcement agencies must submit monthly to the Illinois Department of State Police. This feature not only saves resources—manually tabulating UCR figures may require one person-day a week in small departments and more than one full-time person in larger ones—but also helps avoid errors and promote uniform reporting of the statistics.

◈ PIMS provides departments with access to both the statewide LEADS network and the FBI's National Crime Information Center. This feature saves PIMS departments hundreds of dollars a month since they don't have to lease and maintain separate LEADS equipment. Furthermore, the PIMS interface with LEADS actually allows PIMS departments to retrieve more information from LEADS than they otherwise could. For example, a regular license plate check through LEADS returns vehicle registration data and information about whether the vehicle is stolen. But the same inquiry sent to LEADS through PIMS returns additional information about the vehicle's *owner*, including his criminal history and whether he is wanted. Without this extra information, PIMS departments report that they would probably miss hundreds of arrests a year.

In addition to expanding PIMS, the Authority during fiscal 1987 installed a new version of its Police Training Board (PTB) system at the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. The PTB system, which the Authority originally developed upon the recommendation of Governor Thompson's first Cost Control Task Force, maintains information about all sworn law enforcement officers in the state and automates the process by which the state reimburses local agencies for approved training of their personnel.

The new system includes improved automated links with the state's major law enforcement training academies. It also has expanded capabilities for researching police training and staffing levels in Illinois.

Systems for Prosecutors

Many prosecutors in Illinois share a common frustration: routine (and time-consuming) administrative tasks prevent them from devoting more time to prosecuting offenders, particularly serious and violent ones. For many state's attorneys' offices, an information system that combines case management functions with basic office automation applications would go a long way toward solving this problem.

The Authority created the Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS) to be that type of system. Originally developed in the early 1980s for the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the Authority redesigned RAPS to take advantage of the speed and accessibility of today's smaller computers. Now, existing personnel in most state's attorneys' offices can easily operate and maintain RAPS without having to go through specialized data processing training.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority achieved two important milestones with RAPS. The agency released the redesigned RAPS software and successfully installed the system in its pilot site, the LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office. Then, with the help of federal justice assistance funds, the Authority began the process of bringing the RAPS technology to prosecutors throughout Illinois.

By the end of the fiscal year 14 state's attorneys' offices had installed RAPS (or were in the process of doing so). The Authority also installed the system in the four branch sites of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, a state agency that assists county prosecutors with appeals. And, over the next few years, the Authority plans to install RAPS in several more prosecutors' offices.

Initially RAPS has been designed to meet the most pressing information needs of prosecutors in Illinois. Chief among these is the timely notification of crime victims and witnesses about developments in their cases.

Under the 1984 Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crimes, state's attorneys are responsible for keeping victims and witnesses informed about such developments as upcoming court dates, defendants' pleas, and other case events. But many prosecutors soon found that fulfilling their responsibilities under the law was an administrative nightmare.

With RAPS, the process of notifying victims and witnesses is substantially automated. The system maintains a database of all victims and witnesses associated with each criminal case. Before different events occur in a particular case, RAPS automatically creates and prints notification letters, which are then sent to the appropriate people. According to several state's attorneys who are using RAPS, this feature has brought two benefits: (1) a reduced administrative burden on both clerical and professional staff and (2) improved cooperation from crime victims and witnesses, who are essential to the successful prosecution of any case.

In addition to notification of victims and witnesses, RAPS supports other administrative and management tasks. For example, the system automatically produces standard documents used in most felony and misdemeanor cases, and it maintains local criminal history files on defendants the state's attorney's office has prosecuted. The importance of these features was demonstrated by a recent case in which authorities uncovered suspected drug trafficking from a local motel

RAPS Highlights

- The new RAPS software was written and tested, and the system was successfully installed in its pilot site, the LaSalle County State's Attorney's Office.
- By the end of the fiscal year state's attorneys' offices in 14 counties—Adams, DeKalb, Lake, LaSalle, Macon, Madison, Marion, McHenry, McLean, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Whiteside, and Winnebago—had installed RAPS (or had signed agreements with the Authority to install the system during fiscal 1988).
- RAPS was also installed in the four branch offices—in Elgin, Mt. Vernon, Ottawa, and Springfield—of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor. This state agency assists county prosecutors with appeals.

room. Using RAPS, prosecutors were able to gather background information and present the necessary documents to a judge, who then issued a search warrant—all before the suspected traffickers moved on.

Future releases of RAPS, planned over the next few years, will expand the system's capabilities. Improved case tracking and management features will not only give state's attorneys a clearer picture of their caseloads but also help them better match resources with cases. In addition, RAPS users will be able to share data with other criminal justice information systems, including the Authority's police and correctional systems.

For many state's attorneys, the acquisition of RAPS marked the first time that *any* computers were installed in their offices. These prosecutors are finding that the word processing, spreadsheet, and other office automation programs that run on their new computers are improving office efficiency even further.

Systems for Correctional Managers

Like state's attorneys, county sheriffs and jail managers in Illinois are discovering that the shift toward smaller, more affordable computer systems is finally putting information technology within their reach. But many of these officials are also finding that their information needs, in terms of the amount of data they must be able to store and then retrieve quickly, cannot always be met by today's microcomputers. That is, even the most advanced microcomputers cannot always handle the large, complex databases needed in criminal justice.

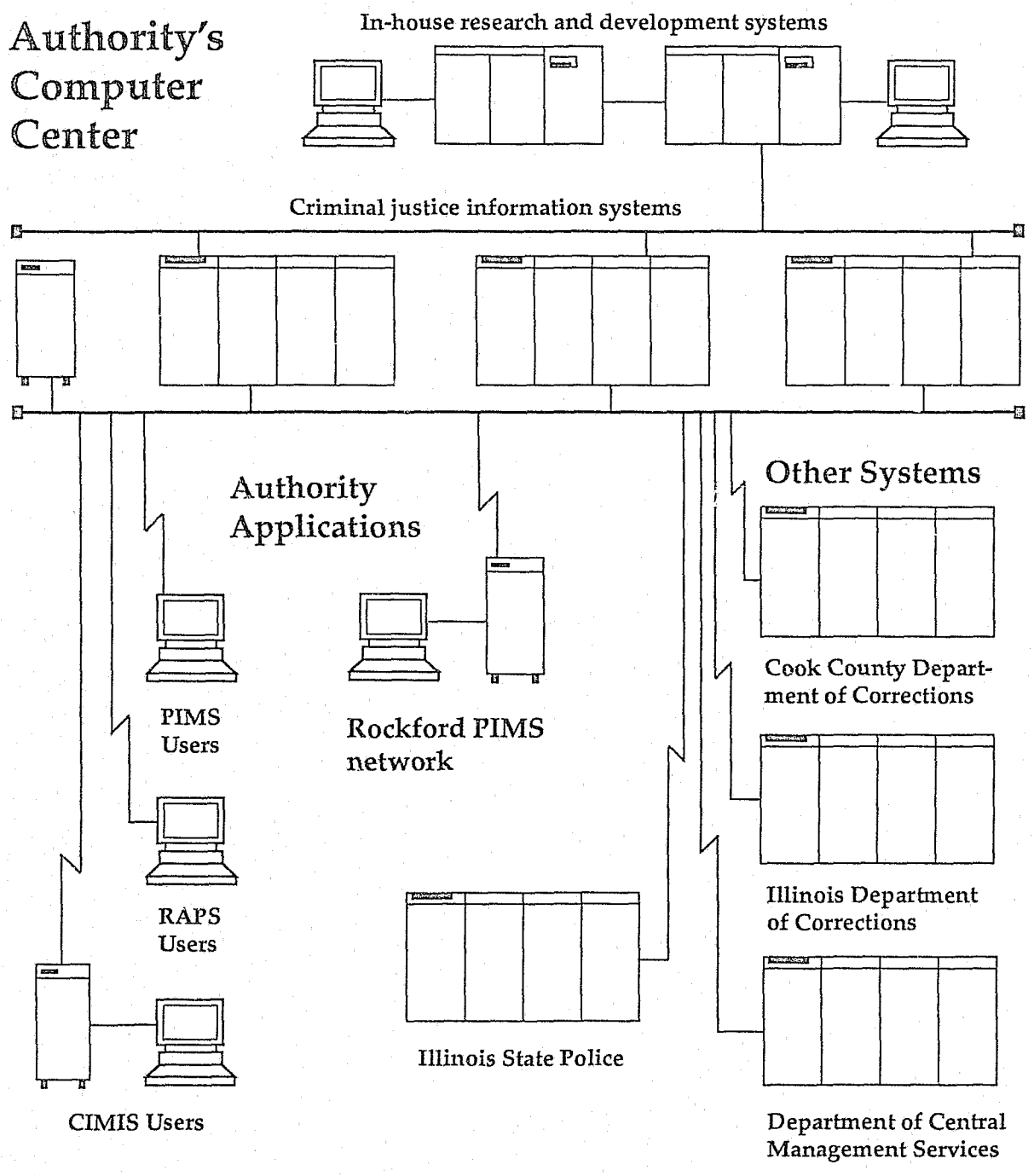
That's why the Authority designed the Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) for a range of different hardware configurations. CIMIS can run on a stand-alone microcomputer or a network of micros. But the system is also being developed as a working example of how personal desktop computers, with their processing speed and ease of use, can be closely coupled with a minicomputer, which provides expanded data storage capabilities, to produce a system that satisfies more demanding information needs.

The latest CIMIS program is a refinement of larger, more complex systems the Authority developed during the 1970s for the Illinois and Cook County departments of corrections (both of which still use CIMIS). The current system incorporates—and in many cases improves upon—the capabilities of the earlier systems, and does so in technical environments that are more affordable and easier to operate.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority began offering the redesigned CIMIS software to county sheriffs' offices throughout Illinois. The Authority completed the initial release of the system and installed it at the Adams County Jail. By the end of the fiscal year three more sheriffs' departments were

CIMIS Highlights

- The new CIMIS software was written and tested, and the system was successfully installed in its pilot site, the Adams County Sheriff's Department.
- By the end of the fiscal year three other sheriffs' departments—in Lake, St. Clair, and Whiteside counties—were in the process of installing CIMIS.
- The Authority continued to maintain the versions of CIMIS operating at the Cook County and Illinois departments of corrections—and the interface that automatically transfers data from the Cook County system to the IDOC reception center in Joliet.


Authority's Computer Center
In-house research and development systems
Criminal justice information systems
Authority Applications
Other Systems
PIMS Users
Rockford PIMS network
Cook County Department of Corrections
RAPS Users
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police
CIMIS Users
Department of Central Management Services

in the process of acquiring CIMIS, and several others had expressed interest in obtaining the system. As with RAPS, CIMIS is being installed with the help of federal justice assistance funds.

Agencies that use CIMIS have quickly discovered that it is more than simply a data entry system. CIMIS is a management tool that helps correctional supervisors and high-level administrators make better decisions—decisions that ultimately affect the safety of inmates and staff and the liability risks of facilities. For example:

◇ CIMIS ensures that extensive information about each inmate—physical and demographic characteristics, offense and arrest data, and miscellaneous facts such as gang affiliation, suicide risk, and so on—is collected as soon as the inmate is booked into jail. The data gathered here, when coupled with medical and housing information that CIMIS also collects, helps jail administrators classify inmates and assign them to appropriate housing locations. And because basic information about each inmate is placed in the system at the initial booking, the same information doesn't have to be collected again, either at different stations within the jail or if the inmate returns at a later date. This saves time and money, and promotes safety, by speeding up the booking process.

◇ CIMIS collects complete medical and dental information about each inmate. Correctional officials need this information to monitor the health of individual inmates and to recognize early, and therefore minimize, health risks within the institution.

◇ CIMIS maintains a history of each inmate's housing locations and the cells that are available at any one time. This information gives administrators better control over housing decisions.

◇ CIMIS produces several management reports, including various inmate listings. This feature not only saves resources—reports mandated by the state are produced automatically—but also helps administrators in overall planning and control.

Systems Operations and Development

To support the increased development and installation of information systems during fiscal 1987, the Authority made two enhancements to its systems development and operations functions: (1) the agency upgraded its computer facility, and (2) it implemented a comprehensive methodology for developing information systems.

The Authority's 24-hour-a-day computer center contains a variety of mini- and microcomputers. The agency's information systems are developed, and in some cases operated, on this equipment. The facility also supports the data processing needs of the agency's research and administrative units, and it serves as a laboratory for exploring new advances in computer technology.

During the year the Authority installed a local area network that allows the agency's different computers to communicate faster and more easily. The Authority also installed software that can simulate the different system configurations of its RAPS and CIMIS installations. Using this software, Authority systems analysts can duplicate, in the agency's Chicago office, problems that crop up in the field, and they can test different solutions, all without having to travel to the user's facility. System performance can also be tested and measured with this software. Overall, this arrangement is saving the state thousands of dollars a year in travel costs.

Fiscal 1987 also saw the creation of the Authority's Quality Assurance Center to provide a more structured environment for designing and programming the Authority's information system. One of the center's first tasks was to develop a thorough and formal methodology for developing systems. This methodology ensures that all of the Authority's systems are consistently designed and meet the same high standards of excellence.

Research

Criminal justice officials today face a constantly changing set of problems and priorities. In their eagerness to respond quickly and effectively to different situations, officials can sometimes lose sight of the larger trends that shape both their day-to-day operations and their long-range planning.

To keep decision makers at all levels focused on some of these broad criminal justice issues, the Authority each year conducts and publishes research on a variety of current topics. The Authority also helps criminal justice managers better analyze and evaluate their own operations by developing statistical methodologies and crime analysis programs that other state and local agencies can use.

During the fiscal year 1987 the Authority explored several research issues—repeat offenders, crime analysis techniques, crime projections, and others. In addition, the Authority published a comprehensive report—the first of its kind in Illinois—on recent trends and issues in the state's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Trends and Issues

Criminal justice is an enormous and complex system, the structure and operation of which few people fully comprehend. To help both public policymakers and laymen better understand the system here in Illinois, the Authority published *Trends and Issues: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois*.

This 132-page report presents, for the first time in one place, baseline statistical information about all parts of the state's criminal justice system. Relying heavily on graphics and a non-technical format, *Trends and Issues* documents such trends as reported violent crimes since 1972, felony prosecutions and convictions since the mid-1970s, and changes in the state's prison population over the last few decades. The report also projects selected trends—expected crime levels, arrest rates, prison populations, and so on—that are likely to occur in the future.

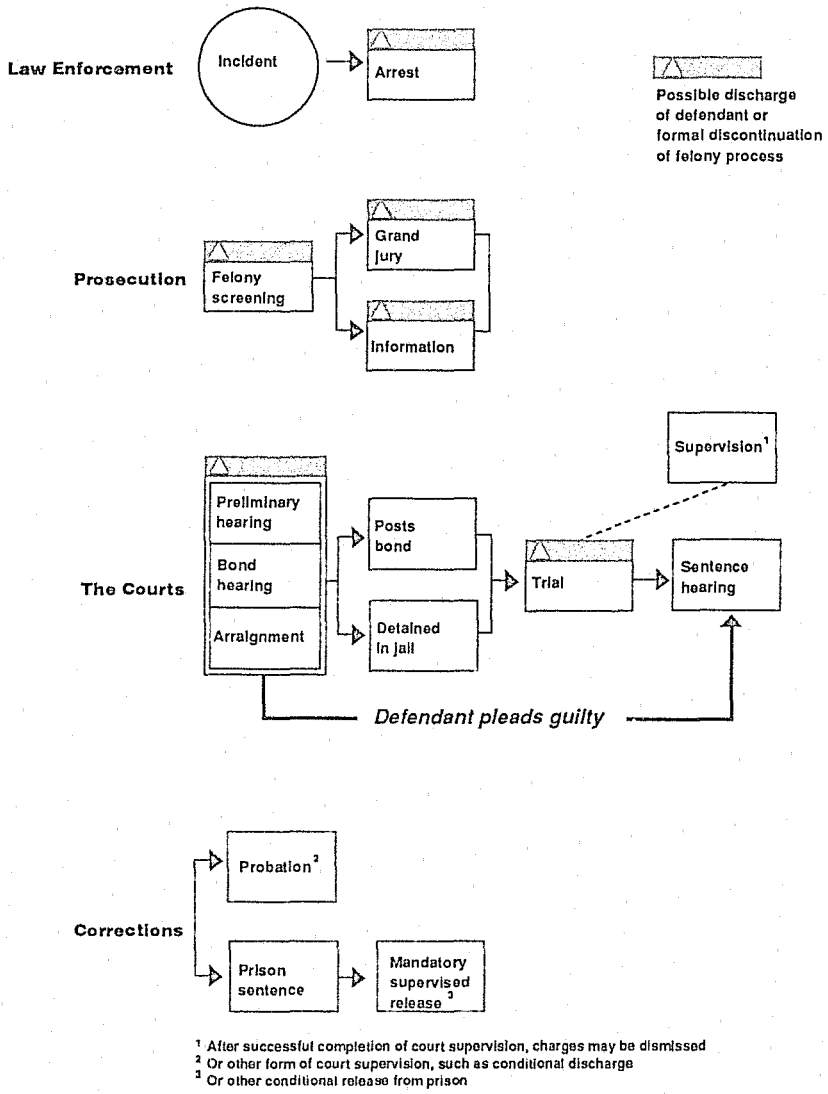
In addition to being a handy statistical reference source, *Trends and Issues* is a textbook on criminal justice in Illinois (and is being used as such by several high school and college classes). The report explains how Illinois' criminal justice system is organized, and it describes the constitutional and legal responsibilities of each component of the system. *Trends and Issues* also discusses the quality and availability of criminal justice statistics in the state. This not only helps readers better understand specific findings in the report, but also alerts other researchers to the benefits and shortcomings of different criminal justice data sets.

Repeat Offenders

How much of Illinois' crime problem can be traced to repeat offenders, and what are the characteristics of these hard-core criminals? To answer these and other questions about recidivism and its impact on the state's criminal justice system, the Authority created the Repeat Offender Project (or ROP) in 1984.

That year Authority researchers began tracking the criminal activity of a sample of 769 offend-

The Authority's report *Trends and Issues* explains step-by-step how felony cases are processed in Illinois.



[1] After successful completion of court supervision, charges may be dismissed
[2] Or other form of court supervision, such as conditional discharge
[3] Or other conditional release from prison

ers who were released from the Illinois Department of Corrections during 1983. When the study was completed in fiscal 1987, three major findings had emerged:

- Nearly two-thirds of the offenders in the sample were arrested at least once—and more than one-third were incarcerated again in an Illinois prison—during the three years following their release from custody.
- Most repeat offenders were arrested within the first nine months of their release from prison; by contrast, very few former inmates who were *not* arrested within the two years following their release were likely to be arrested again.
- The best indicator of whether a former offender will recidivate or not is the extent of the person's *prior* criminal history: the more prior arrests and incarcerations an offender has, the greater his chances of being arrested and incarcerated again. Prior criminal history was found to be more important in indicating recidivism than the offender's age or race or the types of crimes he generally committed.

ROP findings are helping police departments and prosecutors to better understand and identify repeat offenders, prison officials to measure what happens to inmates after they are released, and lawmakers to evaluate current laws aimed at repeat offenders. For other criminal justice researchers, the study has broken new methodological ground in measuring recidivism.

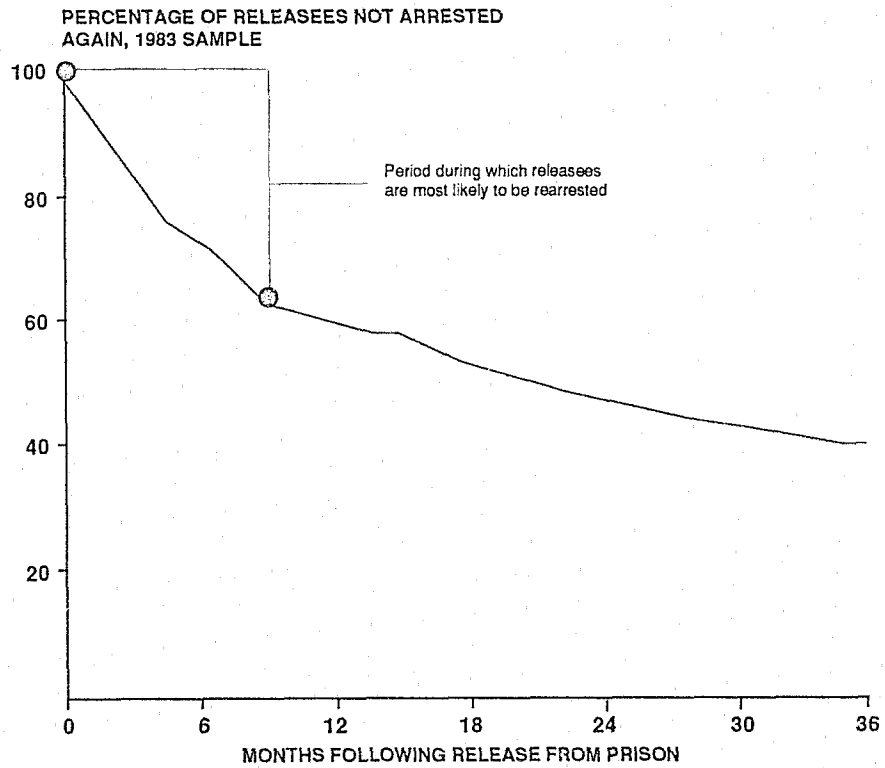
Crime Analysis

For years law enforcement agencies have used "pin maps"—wall maps on which pushpins are placed to indicate the locations of different crimes—as one of their main crime analysis tools. But pin maps can display only a limited amount of information—for example, they cannot easily show *when* a crime occurred—and they are difficult to keep up-to-date. In addition, the analytical results from pin maps are often hard to interpret, especially when a large amount of data is represented.

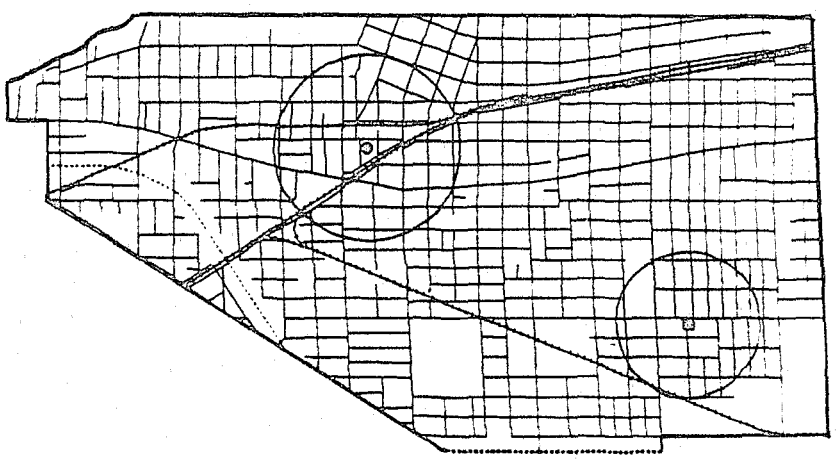
To overcome some of the obstacles to effective crime mapping and analysis, the Authority created the Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (or STAC) system. With support from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, Authority researchers are developing computerized crime analysis programs that will permit law enforcement agencies to display and analyze local crime patterns over space *and time*. The Authority's goal is to help local officials pinpoint crime "hot spots" as they are developing so that resources can be allocated when and where they are needed most.

During fiscal 1987 Authority researchers developed the theoretical basis for the STAC methodology and designed the initial analytical programs. The application was then tested in four communities that use the Authority's Police Information

The Authority's Repeat Offender Project revealed that a former inmate's chances of being arrested again are greatest during the first nine months following release from prison.



The Authority's Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime system locates "hot spots"—areas with the highest concentration of crime.



Management System, and the results were published in a 12-page research bulletin. Following further testing, the STAC programs will be applied in more operational settings. Ultimately the programs may prove useful to law enforcement agencies of all sizes.

Predicting Crime

Identifying crime hot spots is valuable for determining short-term tactical responses. But for longer-range planning—for anticipating the need for staff and other resources five or 10 years from now—criminal justice managers need reasonable projections of overall crime levels in their communities.

As a first step in testing the feasibility of crime projections at the local level, Authority researchers explored the general question "Is crime predictable?" and then analyzed which particular crimes can be predicted accurately over what time frames. Using statistical methodologies the Authority has refined over several years, agency researchers explored the predictability of four different crimes in 14 Illinois jurisdictions. The overall finding: certain crimes, especially those involving a large number of offenses, are predictable in some communities, although other crimes do not appear to be as predictable.

Specific results were published and presented to officials in the 14 communities where crime predictions were tested. By sharing projections—and projection methodologies—with local officials, the Authority is helping them not only plan for future resource needs but also detect potential crime problems early on. With this type of advance information, these officials can intervene and establish effective responses to emerging crime problems.

Pattern Description

Before criminal justice managers can accurately predict future crime levels, they must be able to *describe* how particular crimes changed in the past. Did the crime go up, go down, or stay the same? And if it did change, when was the turning point? These are the types of questions that can be easily--and graphically—answered with the Authority's Time Series Pattern Description package of computer programs and accompanying methodology.

Previously this package was available for use only on minicomputers and larger mainframes. But with the proliferation of smaller, more affordable personal computers in criminal justice, the Authority during fiscal 1987 developed a new version of the time series package that operates on microcomputers. Under a grant from the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, both packages, which come complete with analytical programs and an instruction manual, are now being offered to criminal justice agencies in Illinois and throughout the country.

National Research Arena

The Authority has always been a nationally recognized leader in criminal justice research and analysis. Again during fiscal 1987 the agency continued to figure prominently in the national research arena. Authority staff participated in a variety of national and regional research groups and conferences. For example:

- Executive Director Coldren served on three national panels: the National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service advisory panel on research, the Bureau of Justice Statistics's advisory panel on drugs, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police's law enforcement information systems committee.
- Authority staff attending the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences meeting in St. Louis presented research on the Authority's Repeat Offender Project and the policies that affect juvenile justice information in Illinois.
- Papers on recidivism in Illinois and the effects of age on crime and victimization were presented during the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology in Atlanta.
- At a regional conference in Chicago sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Authority researchers provided information about the quality and availability of statistics on drugs.
- Research on Illinois' prison population and murder by strangers was presented at the annual meeting in Chicago of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association.
- At the annual meeting of the National Association of Justice Information Systems in Breckenridge, Colorado, Authority staff served on a special committee that is drafting a resolution on data quality control in computerized criminal history systems.

Also during fiscal 1987 an Authority research publication was honored in a nationwide competition sponsored by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association. *Specification of Patterns over Time in Chicago Homicide—1965-1981*, by Carolyn Rebecca Block, received the Excellence in Analysis award for 1986.

Federal Assistance Programs

Criminal justice in the United States has traditionally been a local responsibility. Consequently, most criminal justice functions—from law enforcement through corrections—are funded and managed by local, county, and state governments. But sometimes special criminal justice problems arise that require a more concerted approach. That's when the federal government often steps in to bolster state and local efforts.

Such was the case in late 1986 when Congress and President Reagan responded to growing public concern about drugs by enacting the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. This block-grant program is providing state and local governments—in Illinois and throughout the country—with millions of dollars in federal funds to support programs in three areas: drug law enforcement, education and prevention, and treatment and rehabilitation.

In Illinois the law enforcement component of this program is administered by the Authority. So are two other federal block-grant programs established in 1984: the Victims of Crime Act, which funds various services for crime victims, and the Justice Assistance Act, which supports a variety of crime-reduction and system-improvement projects.

By the end of the fiscal year 1987 programs totaling more than $10.7 million had been started in Illinois under the three federal initiatives. Programs that would not otherwise exist without the federal support have been initiated, and several established efforts have been expanded or improved.

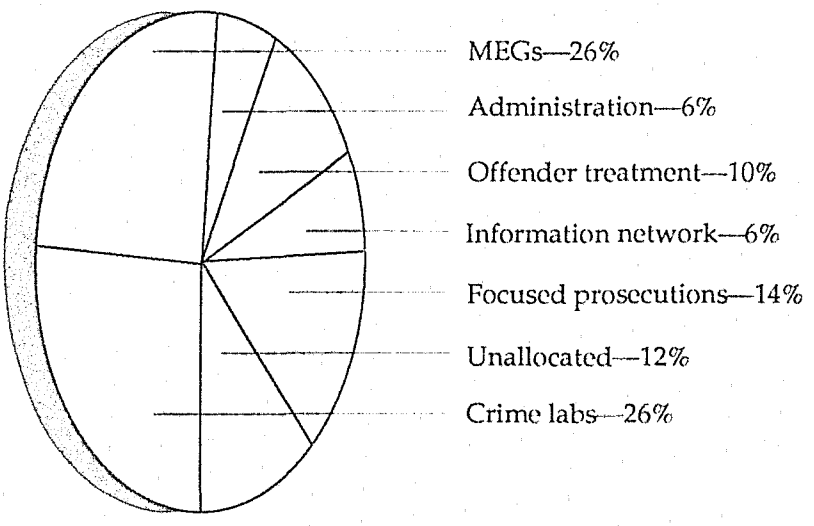
Drug Law Enforcement

After President Reagan signed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in October 1986, the Authority moved quickly to implement the law enforcement component of the new federal program, officially known as the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act (SLLEAA). The Authority's first step was to hold public hearings, which were chaired by Lieutenant Governor George Ryan. Approximately 125 state and local experts provided testimony that helped the Authority define Illinois' drug problem and the enforcement efforts under way at the time.

Next the Authority collected and analyzed statistical data from a variety of other sources: state and local narcotics units, drug treatment centers, hospital emergency rooms, and so on. This produced an even more detailed picture of the problem. These findings were then incorporated into a three-year, five-part strategy that was submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice in April 1987.

Less than two months later Illinois became the first state in the nation to receive its share of first-year SLLEAA funds—a total of $7.66 million. When the federal money is combined with matching state and local funds, the state's

The Authority's three-year plan for allocating SLLEAA funds.



SLLEAA program totals more than $10.2 million during the first year.

In June—less than nine months after the President signed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act and well before some states had even applied for their federal funds—the Authority announced the first awards under the SLLEAA program: $3.1 million to the Illinois Department of State Police (DSP). The awards to DSP cover three initiatives:

◈ Using $1.45 million, DSP is upgrading its seven crime laboratories for analyzing and identifying suspected drug samples. During its research into Illinois' drug problem, the Authority learned that at the end of 1986 the state's crime labs had a backlog of more than 1,000 samples awaiting testing. Furthermore, the Authority discovered that many drug analyses were not being completed and returned to local agencies in time for court hearings. The crime lab improvements, which include more personnel and more sophisticated equipment, are addressing both of these problems.

◈ Another problem the Authority uncovered was that the state had no coordinated means for collecting, organizing, and sharing investigative information specifically involving drug cases. As a result, some local narcotics units were missing important leads while others were conducting redundant investigations. To address this situation, the Authority awarded DSP $1.47 million to begin development of a computerized drug information network. Once operational, this system will not only provide drug enforcement agents with useful investigative information: it will also produce better statistical data for state policymakers trying to improve the state's response to drug trafficking and abuse.

◈ DSP is using $170,000 awarded by the Authority to expand a centralized equipment arsenal from which local agencies may borrow specialized devices needed for short-term drug investigations. During the Authority's public hearings, many local officials said they occasionally needed sophisticated undercover equipment for drug investigations but lacked the resources to purchase and maintain it.

These three awards represent only part of the Authority's overall drug law enforcement strategy for the state. Other elements of the plan, which covers the full three years originally authorized by Congress, include the following:

◈ Expansion of the state's network of multi-jurisdictional narcotics units

◈ Upgrading of local (as well as state) crime labs

◈ Development of programs to identify and treat drug-dependent offenders who are incarcerated in jails and prisons

◈ Creation of multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline efforts to identify, apprehend, and prosecute high-volume drug traffickers

To manage its drug law enforcement programs, each state may use 10 percent of its SLLEAA award for program administration. But so far the Authority has kept its administrative costs well below this level. The result is that an extra $230,000 in first-year SLLEAA funds is being spent on state and local *programs*, not on administration.

The Authority is also using its administrative funds in innovative ways. In April 1987, for example, the Authority, along with the leadership of the 85th General Assembly, Illinois' three U.S. attorneys, and the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, hosted a day-long training seminar to provide state legislators, their staffs, and other public policymakers with the latest information about drug abuse problems and solutions. Videotapes of the proceedings are available for interested groups to use in their own training.

Victim Assistance

Fiscal 1987 was the Authority's second year of administering the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), a federally funded program that is expanding the level of services available to the state's crime victims. The VOCA program in Illinois has four parts:

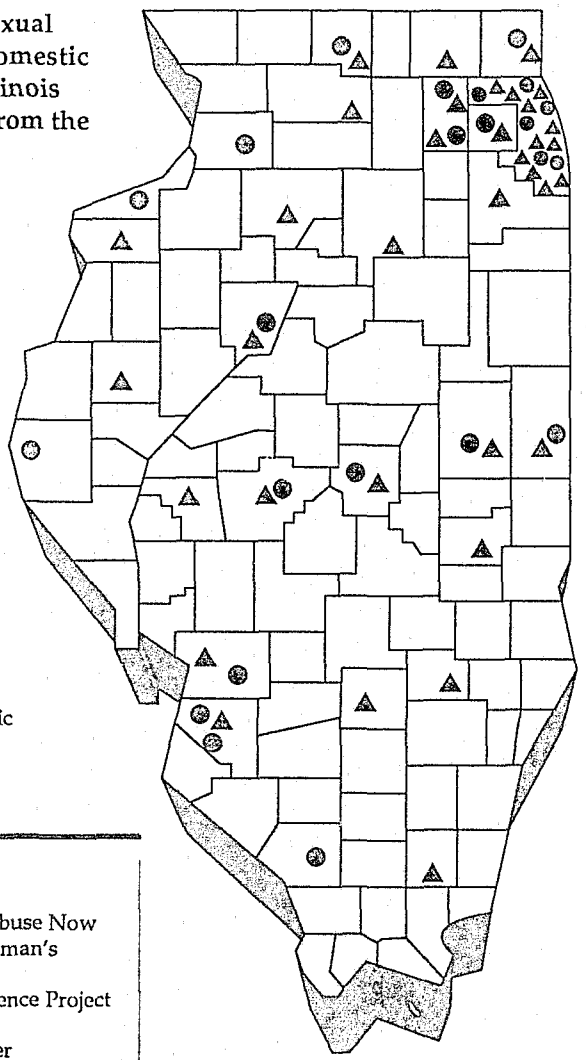
VOCA-Supported Sexual Assault Programs

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

VOCA-Supported Domestic Violence Programs

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

During fiscal 1987, 23 sexual assault centers and 35 domestic violence programs in Illinois received VOCA funds from the Authority.



VOCA-supported sexual assault programs

VOCA-supported domestic violence programs

◈ Providing direct services to crime victims, especially victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse.

◈ Placing victim coordinators in several county prosecutors' offices. Victim coordinators oversee the handling of victims by the criminal justice system and offer support services that might not otherwise be available.

◈ Training the people who serve crime victims—both private service providers and criminal justice professionals.

◈ Educating victims about their rights and the services available to them.

To carry out these initiatives the state received $1.31 million in second-year VOCA funds. Even though this amount was about $500,000 less than the state's first-year allocation, the dozens of private organizations and government agencies that received VOCA funds from the Authority were able to provide more services to more crime victims than ever before. For example:

◈ Twenty-three sexual assault centers around the state received between $6,000 and $12,000 each to hire and train people to advocate on behalf of sexual assault victims. These centers, which are part of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, provided more than 7,400 hours of advocacy services to 1,864 victims.

◈ Thirty-five domestic violence programs statewide received between $6,000 and $12,000 each to provide legal advocacy services to victims of abuse in the home. Collectively these centers, all of which are members of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence, devoted more than 50,240 hours of advocacy services.

◈ Using a handbook printed by the Authority, these same domestic violence facilities were able to inform virtually all of their clients—between 1,000 and 1,200 each month—of their options under Illinois' Domestic Violence Act, including the right of victims to obtain orders of protection from their attackers. More than 7,400 of the centers' clients did secure orders of protection during the year, a total that represents nearly 40 percent of the more than 18,700 protection orders entered into the statewide LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) telecommunications network.

◈ Services to children—both victims themselves and the children of adult domestic violence victims—were also expanded. During the first nine months of fiscal 1987, five sexual assault programs that received VOCA funds provided more than 2,660 hours of service—individual and group counseling, support groups, and advocacy—to 175 young victims and 130 significant others. Domestic violence agencies also combined VOCA funds with other federal money to deliver approximately 40,000 hours of services to nearly 7,000 children of domestic violence victims.

◈ During the last six months of fiscal 1987, a program for sexually exploited youth on Chicago's North Side used VOCA funds to reach out to more than 250 teenagers who were making the streets their homes. Individual treatment programs were developed for 66 of these young people, half of whom had been supporting themselves through prostitution, and 29 percent of whom had been living on the streets for at least six months.

◈ VOCA funds were used to expand victim coordination efforts in 10 state's attorneys' offices, including seven that previously had neither trained staff nor volunteers to work exclusively with victims. Collectively these agencies serve approximately 500 victims each month, explaining to them the legal process in general and the specific details of their cases.

◈ More than 500 paid and volunteer workers who provide direct services to crime victims participated in various VOCA-funded training sessions. These workshops covered a range of issues, including both basic introductory topics and single-issue sessions on such things as interviewing victims, working with the medical community, and counseling.

◈ In conjunction with the statewide sexual assault and domestic violence coalitions, the Authority printed and distributed hundreds of thousands of pam-

hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and brochures. Many of these publications explained Illinois' emerging body of legislation for crime victims, including the Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crime, the Domestic Violence Act, and the Criminal Sexual Assault Law. The Authority also answered dozens of requests from citizens seeking more information about the rights of crime victims in Illinois.

Beyond expanding services to victims, the Authority's program has also prompted improvements in the relationship between criminal justice officials and crime victims, according to several people who serve victims in Illinois. Criminal justice officials are now more sensitive to crime victims and more responsive to their needs. Lines of communication between victims and criminal justice officials have also been opened up, and more police officers and prosecutors are viewing victims as partners, not adversaries, in the criminal justice process. "Since the beginning of our VOCA-funded court advocacy project," reported one sexual assault advocate, "there have been distinct improvements in the handling of cases and in our working relations with the criminal justice system."

Officials report that in some cases procedures for handling victims have been streamlined and improved. For example, one domestic violence program advocate said, "Our legal advocacy program was instrumental in changing the policy that dictated that a police officer must escort the woman to the state's attorney's office when requesting an order of protection. Now a woman may bring the complaint number to the state's attorney without being accompanied by an officer."

Service providers also report significant changes in the attitudes of many victims. More and more victims are seeing themselves as *survivors*, not as people who somehow asked to be beaten or assaulted.

These changes are paying off for criminal justice officials as well. Traditionally many sexual assault victims never came forward to report a crime because they didn't know how sympathetic and supportive the criminal justice system would be. But according to the 23 sexual assault centers that receive VOCA funds from the Authority, nearly two-thirds of their clients during fiscal 1987 reported their victimizations to law enforcement authorities, and 28 percent of the cases resulted in prosecutions during the year.

Finally, the Authority is using technology to assist crime victims and to foster better relationships between victims and criminal justice officials. For example, the Authority during fiscal 1987 used federal justice assistance funds to install in 15 prosecutors' offices an information system that, among other things, makes sure victims

Federal Funding Priorities

Justice Assistance Act

- Information and workload management systems
- Identification and processing of serious offenders
- Community crime prevention
- Training and technical assistance for criminal justice personnel

Victims of Crime Act

- Direct services to crime victims, especially victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse coordination
- Victim coordination efforts
- Training of people who serve crime victims
- Victim education and recruitment of volunteer helpers

Justice Assistance Act

Implementing Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Chicago Police Department	Criminal History Disposition Update	$100,000		$118,715	5-1-87
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)	Crime Prevention Campaign	234,600	$234,600		4-15-87
Department of State Police	State Offender Identification	136,096	136,096		4-15-87
Chicago Police Department	OPS Information System	34,738		34,738	4-15-87
Lake County State's Atty.	Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS)	36,000		36,000	4-1-87
Tazewell County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	3-15-87
Whiteside County Sheriff's Dept.	Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS)	41,000		41,000	3-1-87
McLean County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	3-1-87
Whiteside County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	2-15-87
Rockford Police Department	Police Information Management System (PIMS)	190,000		190,000	1-1-87
Lake County Sheriff's Dept.	CIMIS	67,000		67,000	12-1-86
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	Specialized State's Attorney Training	45,000		45,000	12-1-86
Cook County State's Atty.	Suburban Bond Court Information	200,771		226,722	11-15-86
Adams County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	11-1-86
Marion County State's Atty.	RAPS	11,750		11,837	10-16-86
Madison County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	10-16-86
Winnebago County State's Atty.	RAPS	27,500		27,500	10-1-86
Vermilion County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	9-16-86
McHenry County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	9-16-86
DeKalb County State's Atty.	RAPS	23,000		23,000	9-16-86
Stephenson County State's Atty.	RAPS	11,750		11,837	9-1-86
St. Clair County Sheriff's Dept.	CIMIS	67,000		67,000	9-1-86
Chicago Police Department	Criminal History Information Update	50,000		50,000	9-1-86
Macon County State's Atty.	RAPS	22,614		22,614	8-1-86
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	RAPS	45,000	45,000		6-15-86
Cook County Sheriff's Dept.	Offender Identification	114,491		114,491	6-1-86
Police Training Board	Crime Prevention Officer Training	40,000		40,000	5-15-86
Adams County Sheriff's Dept.	CIMIS	40,359		40,359	5-1-86
Department of State Police	State Offender Identification	213,370	213,370		4-8-86
LaSalle County State's Atty.	RAPS	22,463		22,463	4-1-86
ICJIA	Systems Coordination	148,000	148,000		11-1-85
ICJIA	Crime Prevention Campaign	250,000	250,000		11-1-85
CUMULATIVE JAA AWARDS TO DATE		$2,333,502	$1,027,066	$1,351,276	

Victims of Crime Act

Implementing Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA) *(see p. 24)*	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	$325,000		$108,333	6-30-87
ICASA	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	115,850		38,617	6-30-87
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) *(see p. 24)*	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	325,000		108,333	6-29-87
ICADV	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	91,550		30,517	6-29-87
Alexander County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		8,861	8-15-86
Marion County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		7,500	8-1-86
Livingston County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,467		7,518	8-1-86
Lee County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	12,000		4,000	8-1-86
ICASA	Sexual Assault Training	85,000		28,333	7-22-86
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	Victim Coordinator Training	28,805		9,601	7-15-86
Whiteside County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		8,633	7-15-86
Vermilion County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		13,502	7-15-86
Stephenson County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		13,735	7-15-86
Sangamon County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,500		23,986	7-15-86
Madison County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	22,460		7,540	7-15-86
Coles County State's Atty.	Victim Coordinator Services	11,500		9,153	7-15-86
ICASA	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	274,650		68,662	7-1-86
ICASA	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	91,550		30,517	6-25-86
ICADV	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	91,550		30,517	6-25-86
ICADV	Domestic Violence Training	85,000		28,333	6-25-86
ICADV	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	274,650		68,662	5-15-86
Transitional Living Programs Inc.	Services to Abused Adolescents	100,000		37,812	5-1-86
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Victim Education Campaign	75,000	$75,000		4-1-86
CUMULATIVE VOCA AWARDS TO DATE		$2,167,032	$75,000	$692,665	

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act (Drug Law Enforcement)

Implementing Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Department of State Police	Information Network	$1,105,000	$369,000		6-15-87
Department of State Police	Crime Lab Upgrade	1,100,000	350,000		6-15-87
Department of State Police	Equipment Arsenal	127,500	42,500		6-15-87
CUMULATIVE SLLEAA AWARDS TO DATE		$2,332,500	$761,500		

TOTAL AWARDS TO DATE (June 30, 1987)	$6,833,034 (Federal)	$3,907,507 (Match)	$10,740,541 (Total)

are notified about developments in their cases.

In addition, the agency began development of an *expert system* that analyzes the elements of a sexual assault to help determine the appropriate state statutes under which the suspect should be charged. Because Illinois' sexual assault laws are becoming increasingly detailed and complex, this system will eventually prove to be a valuable training tool for victim advocates and a useful resource for prosecutors.

Justice Assistance

During fiscal 1987 Illinois also received its second-year funding under the Justice Assistance Act (JAA)—$1.84 million, or approximately 20 percent less than the first-year sum of $2.29 million. Because these federal funds must be matched with an equal amount of state or local resources, Illinois' second-year JAA program actually totals $3.72 million.

As it did during the first year of the JAA, the Authority held a series of statewide public hearings, this time not only to determine criminal justice needs in Illinois but also to assess how the first-year JAA priorities were meeting those needs. The consensus of the more than 55 people who testified at these hearings was that the Authority should continue to focus on the same four program areas followed during the first year:

- ◇ Information and workload management systems
- ◇ Identification and processing of serious offenders
- ◇ Crime prevention
- ◇ Training

Many law enforcement officials, for example, said materials such as those offered through the Authority's statewide crime prevention campaign featuring McGruff simply would not exist in their communities without the federal support. Other witnesses pointed out that because of the availability of JAA funds, many criminal justice agencies could, for the first time, afford to install information systems that improve their operational and management capabilities.

In fact, by the end of fiscal 1987, 22 criminal justice units—law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and sheriffs' departments—had acquired computerized information systems under the Authority's JAA program. Installation of these systems was accomplished through a unique arrangement in which the federal government (through the JAA), the state (through the Authority), and the local agencies all share development, installation, and operating costs. Under this plan, JAA funds are used primarily to purchase computer hardware—a relatively large, one-time cost that many local jurisdictions cannot afford—while local funds generally cover two costs—user fees and personnel assigned to operate the system. The Authority contributes by designing, developing, and maintaining the systems.

In addition to crime prevention and information systems, JAA-supported programs during fiscal 1987 included the following (some are described in more detail in other parts of this report):

- ◇ Upgrading the state's telefacsimile network for exchanging fingerprints and other crime information. Outdated equipment was replaced with technologically current hardware, and telefacsimile devices were installed in several new sites.
- ◇ Expanding the Cook County State's Attorney's Office's "war room," a facility used to gather criminal history information about suspects scheduled to appear in bond court.
- ◇ Updating the Chicago Police Department's criminal records to include information from other jurisdictions around the state and country. This allows police and prosecutors to gather comprehensive background information about suspects in Chicago quickly and easily.
- ◇ Providing specialized training for state's attorneys in areas such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and drug trafficking.

All of these JAA-funded programs are helping state and local officials identify serious and repeat offenders who, research shows, are responsible for a disproportionately large volume of crime in the state.

Information Laws and Policies

With today's state-of-the-art computer technology, governments are able to collect, maintain, and share more information about individuals than ever before. But with technological advances come challenges too. One of the critical issues facing states as they head into the next decade is the development of sensible laws and policies on many types of government information—how it is collected and disseminated, how its accuracy is maintained, and how these and other factors influence both the public's right to know about its government and the privacy rights of citizens.

Such concerns are especially relevant to criminal justice information, where data accuracy and dissemination practices can affect everything from public protection and the safety of individual law enforcement officers to employment and licensing decisions for citizens. The Authority serves as a forum for various groups in Illinois to debate and formulate criminal justice information policies, especially those involving the collection and dissemination of criminal history record information. In addition to shaping information policies, the Authority is also responsible for communicating these policies—and policy changes—to the state and local officials who are charged with carrying them out.

During the fiscal year 1987 the Authority helped shape policy on three main information issues: access to criminal history records, use of information about juvenile offenders, and entry of arrest warrants on the state's law enforcement telecommunications network.

Access to Criminal History Records

For years Illinois has wrestled with the delicate question of who should be granted access to criminal history files maintained by the state. Criminal justice agencies have always been allowed to use criminal history records in their everyday work of investigating crimes and processing offenders. And, since 1976, individual citizens have been permitted to review and correct their own state "rap sheets."

In recent years, however, state lawmakers have begun to open up criminal records to certain groups outside the criminal justice system—school districts, child-care facilities, and various public and private agencies, to name a few—for the purpose of conducting background checks on employees (or potential employees) involved in sensitive positions. But in opening up these records, lawmakers have also created myriad procedures under which these groups obtain rap sheet information.

Is this piecemeal approach fair and efficient? Should criminal history records be more broadly available to the general public? Should there be a uniform procedure under which agencies and individuals request criminal history data from the state?

During fiscal 1987 the Authority drafted—and the Illinois Genera Assembly passed—a bill that answers these questions in one comprehensive measure. The Uniform Conviction Information Act (UCIA) will, for the first time, make information the state maintains about individuals' criminal *convictions* (though not arrests) available to the public. At the same time, the act promotes the accuracy and completeness of state criminal history records and protects against misuse of the information. For example, the UCIA permits job applicants to review the information that is disseminated about them, and it generally makes the state responsible for the accuracy of the information it releases. The law is also designed to reduce government costs by establishing uniform procedures by which agencies and individuals gain access to state conviction records.

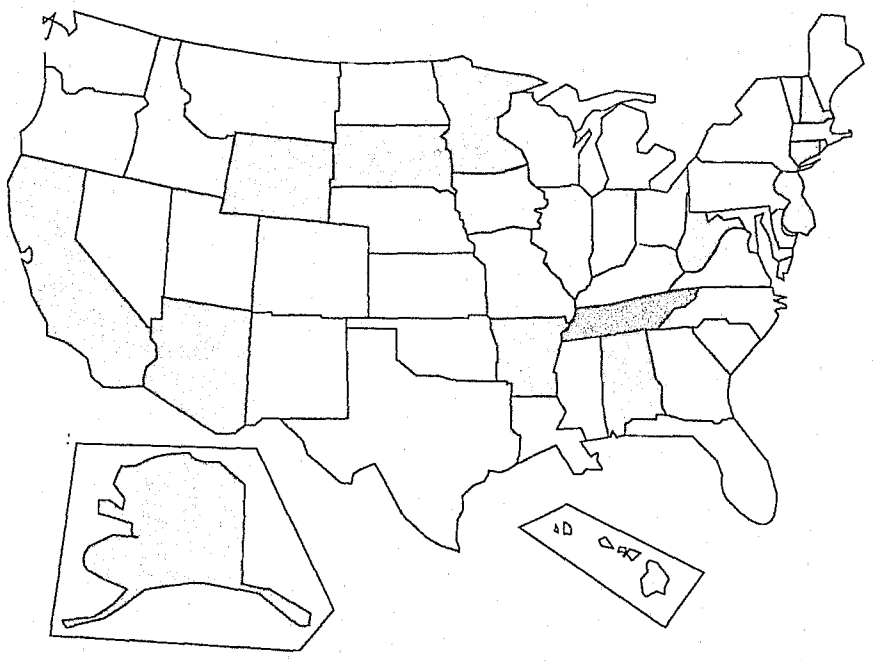
More states are opening up their criminal records to agencies and individuals outside the criminal justice system.

General public access to at least conviction information (with restrictions in some states)

Some access for non-criminal justice agencies and some private employers

Access by private employers and general public prohibited

Access for law enforcement agencies only



Source: SEARCH Group Inc. and interviews by Authority staff with officials in various states.

Governor Thompson has signed the UCIA into law (Public Act 85-922), but has delayed its implementation until July 1, 1990.

Juvenile Justice Information Policies

Two years ago the Authority began investigating the manifold laws and policies that govern the collection, maintenance, and use of information about juvenile offenders in Illinois. The goal was to find out how existing policies affect the administration of juvenile justice in the state.

In its final report, released during fiscal 1987, the Authority reached one overriding conclusion: laws and policies that deter public and private agencies from sharing information about juvenile offenders may end up hurting the young people the measures were designed to protect. Restrictions on the exchange of juvenile justice data prevent police, the courts, social service agencies, and other juvenile justice groups from obtaining the information they need to identify and treat chronic juvenile offenders early on in their criminal careers.

From this broad finding the Authority identified 16 specific problems with existing information policies; where appropriate, the Authority also suggested

alternative policies that should be considered by lawmakers and juvenile justice officials. These policy considerations cover a wide range of issues—from the use of informal adjustments in cases involving juveniles to the storage and retention of juvenile records to the development of a comprehensive juvenile justice information system.

During fiscal 1987 two of the Authority's recommendations were enacted into law:

◇ One recommendation calling for the elimination of the so-called felony limitation rule—a state law that prohibited law enforcement agencies from sharing juvenile records with one another except when they were investigating a felony—was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor (Public Act 84-1460). Now local, state, and federal officials who are investigating or prosecuting *any type of crime*, including a misdemeanor, may inspect and copy other law enforcement agencies' records pertaining to juveniles. To explain this change to criminal justice officials Illinois, the Authority published an information advisory in March 1987.

◇ Another recommendation from the Authority—this one to allow crime victims seeking civil restitution to obtain information about juvenile offenders, even if they are not formally adjudicated—was also enacted by the General Assembly and Governor Thompson (Public Act 85-435). Previously in cases where juveniles received informal dispositions, victims were unable to obtain even basic information that would identify the offender. This restriction in effect prevented victims from seeking restitution in civil court.

Computerized Arrest Warrants

Law enforcement agencies in Illinois have traditionally placed so-called mileage limitations on arrest warrants they enter into the statewide LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) telecommunications network. These mileage limitations informed other law enforcement agencies in the state exactly how far the agency that entered the warrant was willing to travel to pick up the fugitive that was named. In 1985, however, Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan issued an opinion stating that such mileage limitations were improper. The attorney general said only the court that issues the warrant—not a law enforcement agency—could place a mileage limitation on a LEADS arrest warrant.

At the summer 1986 conference of LEADS users, the Authority sponsored a workshop to discuss the implications of the attorney general's opinion, including the possible need for legislation to clarify the issues involved. In addition, the Authority published during the year an advisory to all law enforcement agencies in the state explaining the opinion. The Authority said that to ensure the safety of police officers who may routinely encounter fugitives, *all* arrest warrants should be entered into LEADS. In addition, the Authority recommended that only court-ordered mileage limitations be included on LEADS arrest warrants until all outstanding issues are resolved.

Data Quality

The vast majority of information in the criminal justice system is created and used by local agencies. The state serves primarily as a custodian—a librarian—of what is essentially local information.

The information generated by a single agency is vital to that organization's day-to-day decision making. But that same information becomes even more central to the administration of justice when it is shared among several different agencies. That's why there must be a systemic perspective on how criminal justice information—particularly criminal history record information—is collected, maintained, and used.

In Illinois the Authority provides that systemic perspective. The agency monitors the overall operations of Illinois' criminal history program and reports on the quality of criminal history data in the state. The Authority also works directly with local agencies, helping them identify and solve problems they may have in maintaining and reporting accurate information.

Audits

One of the Authority's main responsibilities in the area of data quality control is to regularly audit the state central repository for criminal history records. This repository, which is maintained by the Illinois Department of State Police (DSP), includes Illinois' Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. The Authority's audits report on how the CCH system complies with federal and state laws regarding the privacy and security of criminal history record information. The audits also identify errors and reporting problems that affect data accuracy and completeness, and the Authority recommends procedures for correcting these errors.

During the fiscal year 1987 the Authority completed its fifth audit of the CCH system. Because previous audits had found that as many as half of the arrests on the CCH system lacked subsequent court dispositions, this most recent audit sought to find out why.

In its final report, published in December 1986, the Authority said two main factors contributed to the problem of missing dispositions: (1) inconsistent reporting practices by local agencies and (2) technical shortcomings in the CCH system. For example, the Authority said many arrest events lacked dispositions because the CCH system could not accept information that was received out of the normal order in which offenders are processed. In other words, if DSP got a court disposition in a case without first receiving information about the charges the state's attorney filed, the department could not post the disposition to the CCH system.

The Authority also found that only eight charges could be entered on the system for a single arrest. Consequently, if a suspect was charged with more than eight crimes in one arrest, a second arrest record had to be created to accommodate the additional charges. This artificially inflated the number of arrests on the system (and probably the number of missing dispositions too).

Another problem the Authority found was that the CCH system could not handle more than one disposition for a single case. So if an offender received probation, but then violated the conditions of probation and was sent to prison, the system could not accurately reflect both dispositions on the offender's rap sheet.

The result of these and other problems was that some of the rap sheets the state was transmitting to local officials were inaccurate, incomplete, or vague. As such, they failed to provide officials in different parts of the system with the quality of information needed to support sound decision making.

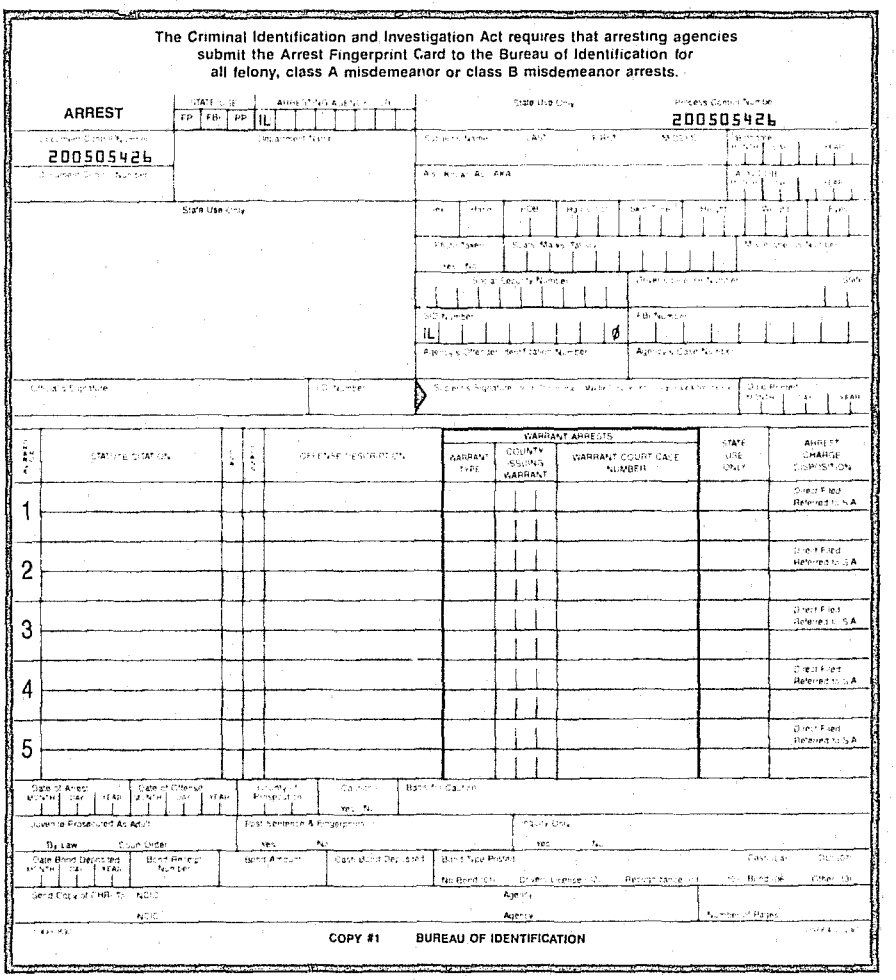
CCH Redesign

In its response to the Authority's most recent audit, DSP said many of the problems the Authority uncovered were being addressed in a major overhaul of the Illinois CCH system, the first since the system was implemented in 1976. DSP, with help from the Authority, completed this CCH redesign during fiscal 1987.

By statute the Authority is responsible for approving the form and manner of reports that law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and correctional officials—the primary users of criminal history data—submit to the state repository. Consequently, one of the Authority's main duties during the CCH redesign was to help design a new form for these agencies to report arrests and dispositions.

To find out what CCH users thought this form should look like (and what information they wanted to *get back* from the system), the Authority interviewed dozens of local officials during the CCH redesign. Based on their comments, the Authority approved a new arrest fingerprint form that both streamlines the reporting process and expands the amount of information that is reported to the new CCH system.

The Authority approved a new arrest fingerprint form that is designed to improve the quality of information local agencies report to the state's Computerized Criminal History system.



The Criminal Identification and Investigation Act requires that arresting agencies submit the Arrest Fingerprint Card to the Bureau of Identification for all felony, class A misdemeanor or class B misdemeanor arrests.

ARREST

FP FBI PP IL

20050526

20050526

WARRANT ARRESTS

WARRANT TYPE | COUNTY ISSUING WARRANT | WARRANT COURT CASE NUMBER

STATE USE ONLY

ARREST CHARGE DISPOSITION

1 2 3 4 5

COPY #1 BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

The new form is actually a multiple-copy document that is used by law enforcement agencies, state's attorneys, and the courts alike. When police make an arrest, they complete their portion of the form and send the appropriate copies to DSP. The arresting agency then passes the remaining copies (which contain certain basic information the arresting agency collected) on to the state's attorney. Once the prosecutor files charges he completes the appropriate part of the form, sends his copy to DSP, and forwards the remaining copy (which now contains information entered by both the arresting and prosecuting agencies) to the court clerk. The clerk then records court information on his copy of the form and forwards it to DSP.

Under this system each subsequent agency in the chain does not have to gather and record again information that other agencies have already collected. This not only saves time and effort but also helps ensure that accurate information is reported throughout the process.

Data Quality Upgrades

In addition to providing technical assistance during the CCH redesign, the Authority during fiscal 1987 worked with DSP in putting together a three-part program to upgrade the quality of criminal history data in Illinois. This program, which is being funded with nearly $700,000 in federal and state funds awarded by the Authority, focuses on data quality problems previously uncovered by the Authority but not necessarily addressed in the CCH redesign.

For example, a 1980 audit said the state's criminal history records were vulnerable to fire or other physical disasters because of inadequate backup facilities. But due to a lack of resources, DSP never addressed the problem completely. With the Authority's assistance, however, DSP recently transferred hundreds of thousands of paper records to microfiche files. Copies of these files are now stored at three separate locations to provide a complete backup in case disaster strikes one of the sites.

In the second phase of the project, DSP began entering on the computer system certain criminal history information that had previously been stored only on paper or microfiche. In particular, the records of serious and repeat offenders are being fully automated so that local agencies will have rapid access to them. This effort is in response to a 1984 Authority audit which found that nearly 58 percent of the state's rap sheets were not fully computerized. This meant DSP had to manually gather the information and type a rap sheet when local agencies requested the records of certain offenders. This process is not only expensive and time-consuming for the state, but it also means local agencies have to wait longer for rap sheet information than if the records were fully computerized.

After this second phase is completed, DSP will identify what additional disposition information is still missing from the CCH system. DSP will then solicit this information from the local agencies who have the source records. The result of the three-part program will be a criminal history database that is more complete, more accurate, and more accessible than ever before.

Individual Record Reviews

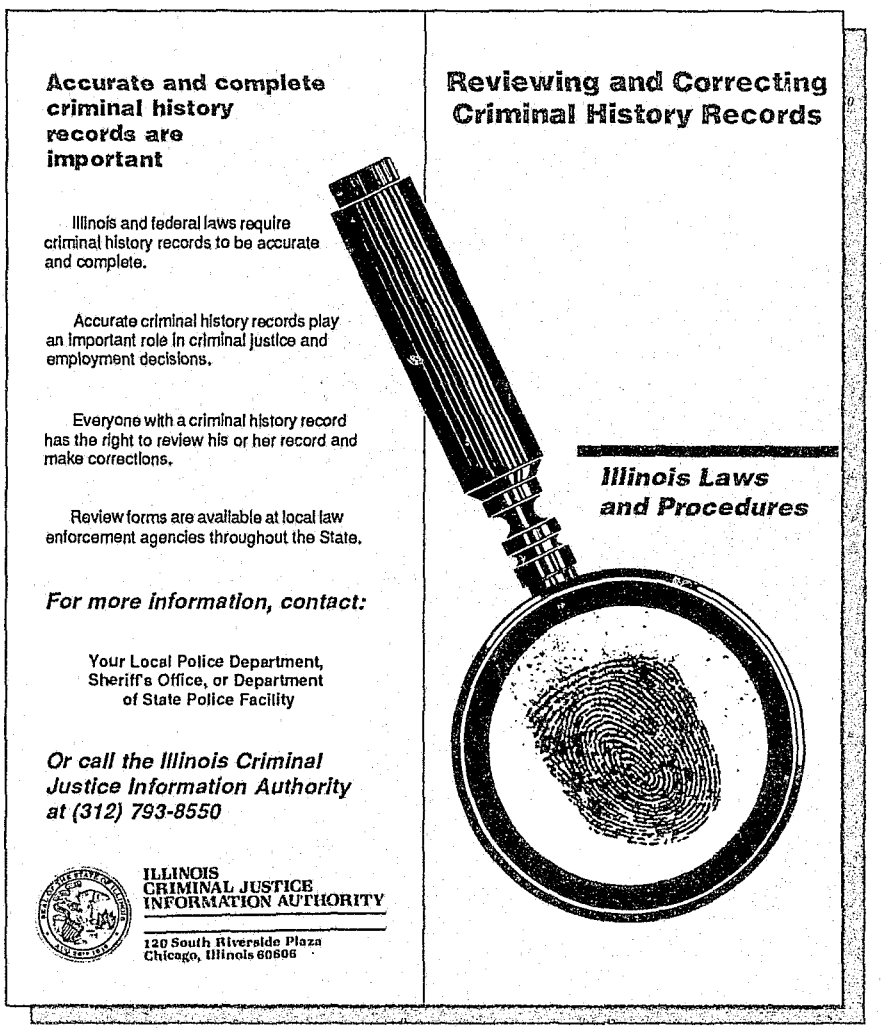
In addition to its audits and other data quality projects, the Authority has found that another effective way to improve the quality of state criminal history records is to encourage citizens who have rap sheets to review their records and correct any errors they may contain.

In 1976, when the procedures for reviewing and correcting criminal history records were first established in Illinois, the state began educating citizens about their rights in this area. During fiscal 1987 the Authority launched a new public information campaign to promote the state's access and review procedures once again.

This new campaign was directed not only at people who know they have criminal records, but also at the increasing number of citizens who must undergo criminal background checks when applying for certain jobs or professional licenses. Many of these people may not know whether or not they have criminal records and, if they do have state rap sheets, whether their records are accurate and up-to-date.

During the year the Authority distributed more than 100,000 updated brochures and posters that explain the current access and review procedures. These materials were sent to citizens, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, and other people and organizations that deal with offenders. The result: between March 1986 and March 1987, 476 citizens—the second-highest total in the 11 years of the program—asked to inspect their state rap sheets. Twenty people challenged the accuracy of their state records, although there were no administrative appeals to the Authority during fiscal 1987.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority distributed more than 100,000 brochures (front and back covers shown here) and posters that explain the procedures for people to review and correct their state rap sheets.



Technical Assistance

In a world that increasingly turns on information, state and local criminal justice agencies, as well as private groups and citizens involved with the criminal justice system, need a resource they can turn to for technical information and assistance. The Authority offers criminal justice organizations and practitioners in Illinois a variety of technical help—from answering specific information requests and providing computer support to conducting specialized studies of the management information needs—and solutions—of individual organizations.

Information Clearinghouse

The Authority, through its Information Resource Center (IRC), serves as a statewide clearinghouse for statistics and other information about the criminal justice system. During fiscal 1987 IRC staff answered more than 550 information requests, or an average of more than two requests every business day.

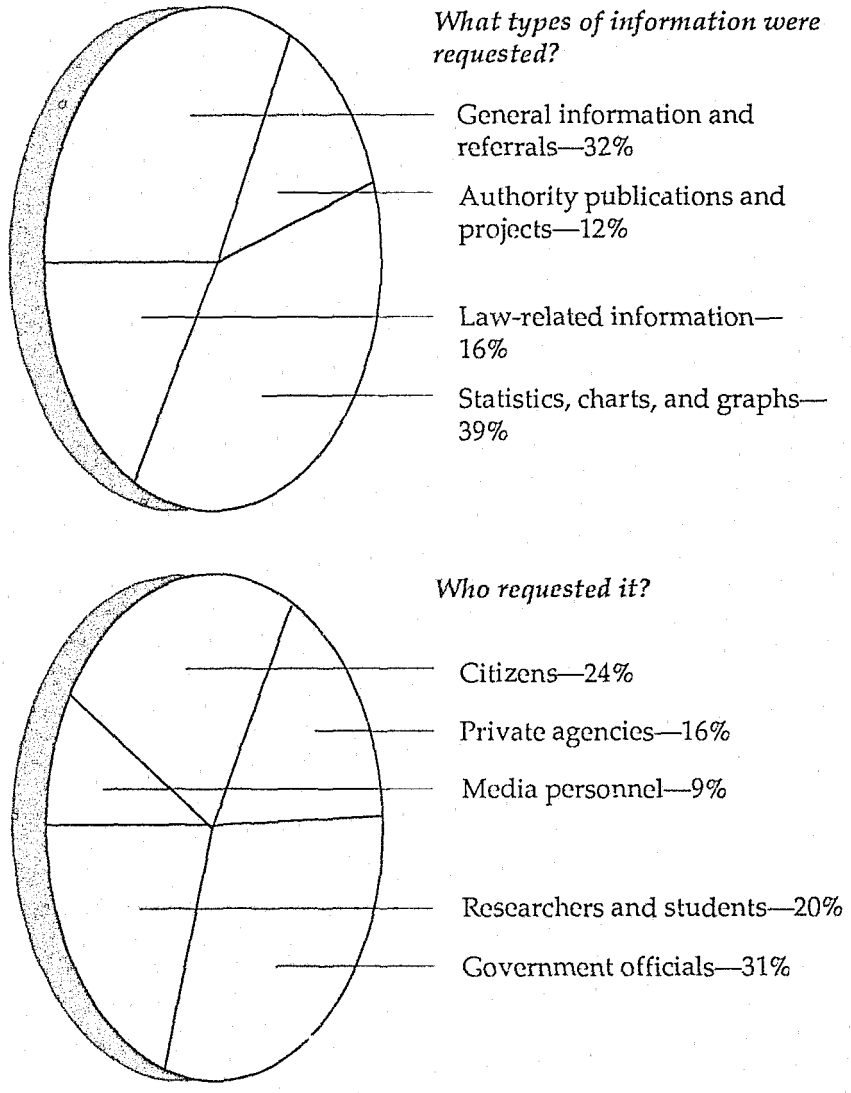
Nearly 40 percent of all requests to IRC were for crime statistics. Many of these came from municipal police chiefs and county sheriffs who needed analyses of crime trends in their jurisdictions. Using sophisticated computer software, the Authority is able to provide these local officials with the information they need in an attractive, easily understood format that is suitable for presentation to city councils, county boards, citizens' groups, and other interested organizations.

Another 12 percent of the inquiries handled by IRC were for publications. Included among these were requests for both printed reports published by the Authority and a series of videotapes the Authority made available for the first time in Illinois *(see pages 38 and 39 for a complete list of Authority publications and videos)*. These tapes, which the U.S. Department of Justice developed on nearly three dozen different criminal justice topics, were loaned free of charge to dozens of government agencies and citizens' groups during the fiscal year.

Again during fiscal 1987 a variety of organizations and individuals called on the Authority for help in meeting their information needs. Nearly one-quarter of the requests came from private citizens, and another 31 percent were from government officials at the local, state, and national levels. The Authority, for example, provided statistics to the Governor's Office of Voluntary Action for use in developing strategies to help elderly crime victims. The Authority also worked with Illinois Senator Alan J. Dixon's office in researching the legality of stun guns and with the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse in analyzing serious drug offenses in Cook County.

In addition to responding to specific requests, the Authority anticipates certain issues that are likely to generate widespread interest and then develops background materials on these topics. During fiscal 1987, for example, the Authority created an eight-page fact sheet that described, in an objective, straightforward manner, a proposed amendment to the Illinois Constitution affecting certain defendants' right to bail. This publication was used by both government officials and community groups in assessing the amendment, which state voters subsequently approved.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority's Information Resource Center answered more than 550 requests for information.



Microcomputer Support

Today more and more criminal justice officials are finding they need advice in using microcomputers—a technology that is becoming increasingly powerful and, at the same time, affordable. The Authority's Microcomputer Center serves as more than just a clearinghouse for information about microcomputer hardware and software: it is a hands-on laboratory for criminal justice managers to try out different microcomputer applications.

During fiscal 1987 the Authority helped several criminal justice organizations find workable solutions to their microcomputer needs. For instance, the Illinois Sheriffs' Association requested the Authority's help when its automated membership system was disabled by a combination of hardware and software problems. After assessing the association's needs, the Authority recommended a new hardware and software configuration. Representatives of the sheriffs' association traveled to Chicago to test the recommended system, which the association then installed.

The Authority also provided training and technical help to many local agencies. Microcomputer Center staff helped the Arlington Heights Police Department locate a software package that could create forms on one of its microcomputers. Members of the Cook County Sheriff's Depart-

Authority Publications

Single copies of these publications may be obtained free of charge from the Authority's Information Resource Center. Many of them are also available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Guides to Illinois Criminal Justice Data

Introduction to Illinois Uniform Crime Reports *(May 1985, 16 pp.)*

Chicago Homicide Codebook *(December 1984, 30 pp.)*

Illinois Murder Victim Data, 1973-1981: Guide to Quality, Availability, and Interpretation *(April 1983, 29 pp.)*

Illinois Victim-Level Murder File: Users' Guide and Codebook *(September 1982, 21 pp.)*

Estimating the Number of Persons with Records of Arrest in the Illinois Labor Force *(April 1982, 23 pp.)*

How to Trace Crimes through the Illinois Criminal Justice System *(July 1981, 75 pp.)*

Data Sources on the Incidence of Arson in Illinois *(March 1981, 60 pp.)*

Guide to Illinois Parole and Release Data *(December 1980, 175 pp.)*

Guide to Illinois Firearm Data *(November 1980, 78 pp.)*

Data Sources on Probation, Conditional Discharge, Supervision, and Periodic Imprisonment in Illinois *(December 1979, 92 pp.)*

Data on Extortion in Illinois *(April 1978, 18 pp.)*

Research and Research Methods

Trends and Issues: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois *(September 1987, 126 pp.)*

The Pretrial Process in Cook County: An Analysis of Bond Decisions Made in Felony Cases During 1982-83 *(August 1987, 93 pp.)*

Is Crime Predictable? A Test of Methodology for Forecasting Criminal Offenses *(July 1987, 165 pp.)*

Repeat Offender Project Bulletins

Repeat Offenders in Illinois: Recidivism Among Different Types of Prison Releasees *(June 1987, 16 pp.)*

The Impact of Prior Criminal History on Recidivism in Illinois *(July 1986, 12 pp.)*

The Pace of Recidivism in Illinois *(April 1986, 16 pp.)*

Repeat Offenders in Illinois *(November 1985, 16 pp.)*

Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime *(April 1987, 12 pp.)*

Specification of Patterns over Time in Chicago Homicide: Increases and Decreases, 1965-1981 *(October 1985, 106 pp.)*

Lethal Violence in Chicago over Seventeen Years: Homicides Known to the Police, 1965-1981 *(July 1985, 96 pp.)*

How to Handle Seasonality: Introduction to the Detection and Analysis of Seasonal Fluctuation in Criminal Justice Time Series *(July 1984, 74 pp.)*

A Descriptive Analysis of Crime in Quincy, Ill. *(June 1984, 43 pp.)*

Illinois Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted or Killed: 1972-1982 *(February 1984, 25 pp.)*

Is Crime Seasonal? *(January 1984, 45 pp.)*

Murder in Illinois: 1973-1982 *(December 1983, 39 pp.)*

Patterns of Change over Time in the Illinois Adult Prison Population: 1941-1983 *(July 1983, 71 pp.)*

Manual for the Pattern Description of Time Series: Guide to Pattern Description *(July 1983, 69 pp.)*

Female Criminality 1970-1980: The U.S. and Illinois *(April 1983, 42 pp.)*

Shoplifting in Illinois *(March 1982, 10 pp.)*

Residential Burglary in Illinois *(March 1982, 20 pp.)*

Focus: Crime in Rural Illinois *(January 1982, 10 pp.)*

Aggregation Problems in the Analysis of Illinois Statewide Criminal Justice Data *(November 1980, 49 pp.)*

Decisions and Data: The Transformation of Robbery Incidents into Official Robbery Statistics *(July 1980, 33 pp.)*

Patterns of Change in Chicago Homicide: The Twenties, the Sixties and the Seventies *(July 1980, 60 pp.)*

Illinois Uniform Crime Reports Users' Guide: Update for 1977 Data *(February 1980, 60 pp.)*

Illinois Laws and Policies

Law Expands Access to Juvenile Justice Information *(March 1987, 2 pp.)*

Reviewing and Correcting Criminal History Records *(July 1986, brochure)*

Juvenile Justice Information Policies in Illinois *(May 1986, 104 pp.)*

Illinois Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crimes *(April 1986, brochure)*

The FOIA: The Personal Privacy Exemption *(January 1985, 2 pp.)*

The FOIA: How It Affects Criminal Justice Agencies *(June 1984, 6 pp.)*

Report to the Illinois General Assembly on Missing Young Adults *(March 1984, 83 pp.)*

Illinois Uniform Disposition Reporting Law *(October 1983, brochure)*

Data on Handgun Use in Illinois *(October 1981, 19 pp.)*

Audits

Annual Audit Report 1985–1986: Court Disposition Reporting and Processing *(December 1986, 51 pp.)*

IDOC-CIMIS Audit Report: Accuracy and Completeness of the Illinois Department of Corrections CIMIS Database *(March 1986, 25 pp.)*

Annual Audit Report for 1984-1985: Illinois' Computerized Criminal History System *(August 1985, 62 pp.)*

The 1984-85 Audit of Illinois' Computerized Criminal History System *(August 1985, 8 pp.)*

Annual Audit Report for 1982-1983: Data Quality of Computerized Criminal Histories *(October 1983, 75 pp.)*

General Authority Information

the Compiler *(quarterly newsletter from 1979 through the present, 16 pp.)*

1985 Annual Report *(April 1986, 31 pp.)*

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority *(November 1985, brochure)*

Crime File Videos

The following VHS videotapes may be borrowed free of charge from the Authority's Information Resource Center.

Biology and Crime
Deadly Force
Death Penalty
Domestic Violence
Drinking and Crime
Drug Education—DARE
Drug Testing
Drug Trafficking
Exclusionary Rule
Families and Crime
Foot Patrol
Gun Control
Heroin
House Arrest
Insanity Defense
Inside Prisons
Jobs and Crime
Juvenile Offenders
Neighborhood Safety
Out on Bail
Predicting Criminality
Prison Crowding
Private Prisons
The Private Sector and Corrections
Probation
Repeat Offenders
Restitution and Community Service
Safer Schools. . .Better Students
Search and Seizure
Sentencing
Street People
TV and Violence
Victims
What Works—Research and the Police

ment were trained in basic microcomputer operations and several popular software products. And police officials in Buffalo Grove, Elk Grove Village, and Mt. Prospect, as well as the Chicago Police Department's Office of Professional Standards, were given assistance with various microcomputer applications.

In addition, Microcomputer Center staff designed hardware configurations for each of the agencies that acquired the Authority's Correctional Institution Management Information System and Rapid Automated Prosecution System during the year. Staff installed and tested the equipment and provided local officials with system training and ongoing support.

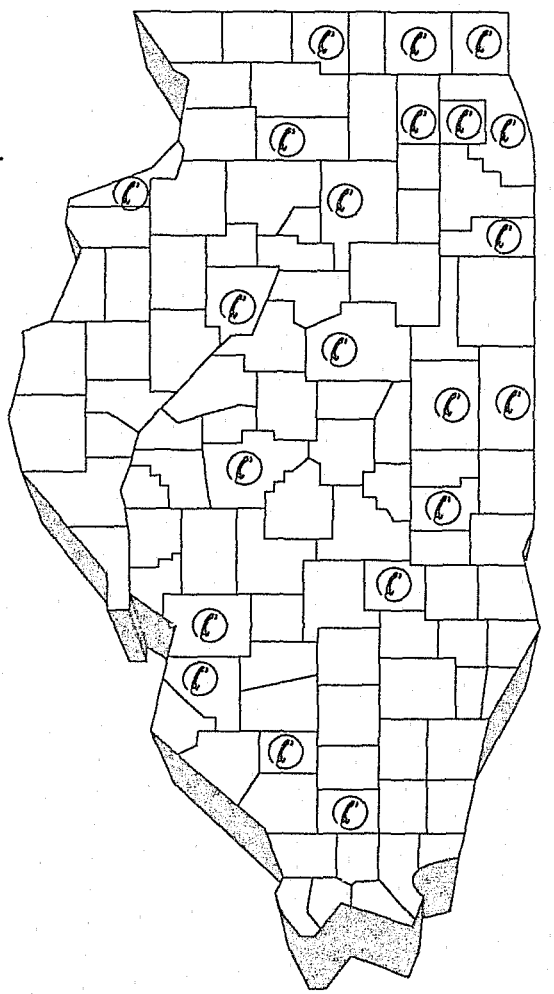
Technical Assistance for Government

The Authority also offers assistance in technical areas other than microcomputers. During fiscal 1987 the agency participated in two large-scale technical assistance projects for government agencies: an upgrade of the state's fingerprint telefacsimile network and an expansion of the Cook County state's attorney's "war room," a facility that provides county prosecutors with information for bond hearings.

Since the statewide telefacsimile network was established in the 1970s, the Authority has monitored its overall operations and overseen placement of telefacsimile devices throughout the state. Local criminal justice agencies use the network to submit fingerprints to the Illinois Department of State Police (DSP) and to receive criminal history information back from the department. The network handles approximately 2,300 transmissions a month.

In recent years, however, new technology made the existing network technically obsolete and functionally slow. So during fiscal 1987 the Authority completed a thorough study of new developments in telefacsimile technology. Then, with the help of federal justice assistance funds, the Authority upgraded and ex-

During fiscal 1987 the Authority helped install new telefacsimile equipment in 45 local host sites around the state. Twenty-five host sites are located in Cook County.



panded the state's telefacsimile network. New, more sophisticated equipment was installed in the 36 existing telefacsimile sites, and fingerprint transmitters and telecopiers were placed in nine new sites in Cook County. In addition, telefacsimile devices at discounted costs were offered to law enforcement agencies in Cook County who wanted to join the network by purchasing their own equipment.

The new telefacsimile network is saving local agencies time and money—and reducing aggravation. The new devices take 30 seconds to transmit a page, compared with six minutes using the old equipment. This allows local officials to get rap sheet information quicker while cutting their telecommunications costs.

The new devices also produce output with resolution that is significantly better than was possible with the old equipment. This has virtually eliminated the need for local agencies to resubmit rap sheet requests to DSP because the original transmission was illegible—a chronic problem with the old devices that slowed down decision making and drove up costs.

The upgraded network also permits local agencies to use their telefacsimile equipment to share a variety of documents besides criminal history transcripts, including crime reports and photographs. And agencies report the new devices require substantially fewer service calls, which saves the agencies money and reduces the time the network is unavailable.

Meanwhile, the Authority during fiscal 1987 used federal justice assistance funds to expand a unique program in the Cook County State's Attorney's Office that gathers background information on defendants and transmits it to assistant state's attorneys working in bond courts throughout the county. Judges rely on this background information, which comes from national, state, and local sources, in determining the appropriate bond for each defendant.

In previous years, however, the "war room" was able to serve bond courts in Chicago only. To see that prosecutors in suburban courts could also get defendant information consistently in time for bond hearings, the Authority helped the state's attorney's office acquire the necessary hardware and establish the procedures needed to transmit the data. Sixteen high-speed laser printers were placed in bond courts throughout the county so that legible information could be sent quickly from the war room in Chicago to all bond courts.

Technical Assistance for Private Groups

In addition to helping criminal justice agencies, the Authority occasionally consults with private organizations that work with the criminal justice system to assess their information needs and to recommend solutions. During fiscal 1987, for example, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), a non-profit agency that places approximately 10,000 offenders a year in drug and alcohol treatment programs throughout Illinois, asked the Authority for help in assessing its data management needs. TASC, which has 16 offices in Illinois, wanted to automate its manual records system and improve its research capabilities.

The Authority analyzed the information the organization was currently collecting and projected its future needs. Based on these two elements, the Authority developed a comprehensive systems plan for TASC that included minimum hardware and software configurations and improved procedures for collecting and analyzing information. That plan is now being implemented.

Crime Prevention

Most of the time the criminal justice system is reactive: it responds to crimes that have already occurred. But both research and practical experience have shown that many crimes, especially property offenses such as burglary and theft, can be prevented in the first place if citizens take a few precautionary steps.

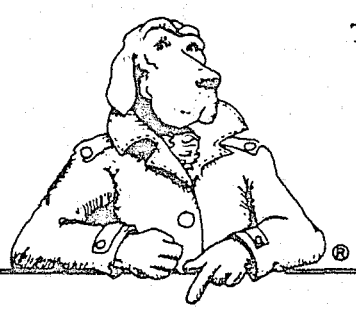
To alert citizens to the benefits of crime prevention, and to show them practical ways to help prevent crime, many law enforcement agencies in Illinois have established formal crime prevention units. But other agencies simply lack the resources to start up and maintain such efforts. That's why in 1985 the Authority, using a combination of federal and state funds, kicked off a statewide campaign to help local law enforcement agencies spread the word about preventing crime in their communities.

From the beginning the Authority's crime prevention campaign has stressed many of the themes—people protecting themselves and their property, neighbors watching out for neighbors, and citizens working with law enforcement—articulated by McGruff, the national public service character who urges Americans to "Take a Bite Out of Crime." Wherever practical, the Authority's strategy is to tie in local efforts with the national McGruff program as a way of maximizing citizen interest in crime prevention in a coordinated, affordable manner. The value of this approach is confirmed by recent market research which shows that seven years after McGruff's debut, most Americans (including a whopping 90 percent of children) recognize him, know what he stands for, and trust what he has to say.

Following this same strategy during the fiscal year 1987, the Authority's crime prevention campaign grew in both size and visibility.

Information

The Authority distributed nearly 4.6 million pieces of crime prevention literature during the year—



The Authority distributed 4.6 million pieces of crime prevention literature in fiscal 1987.

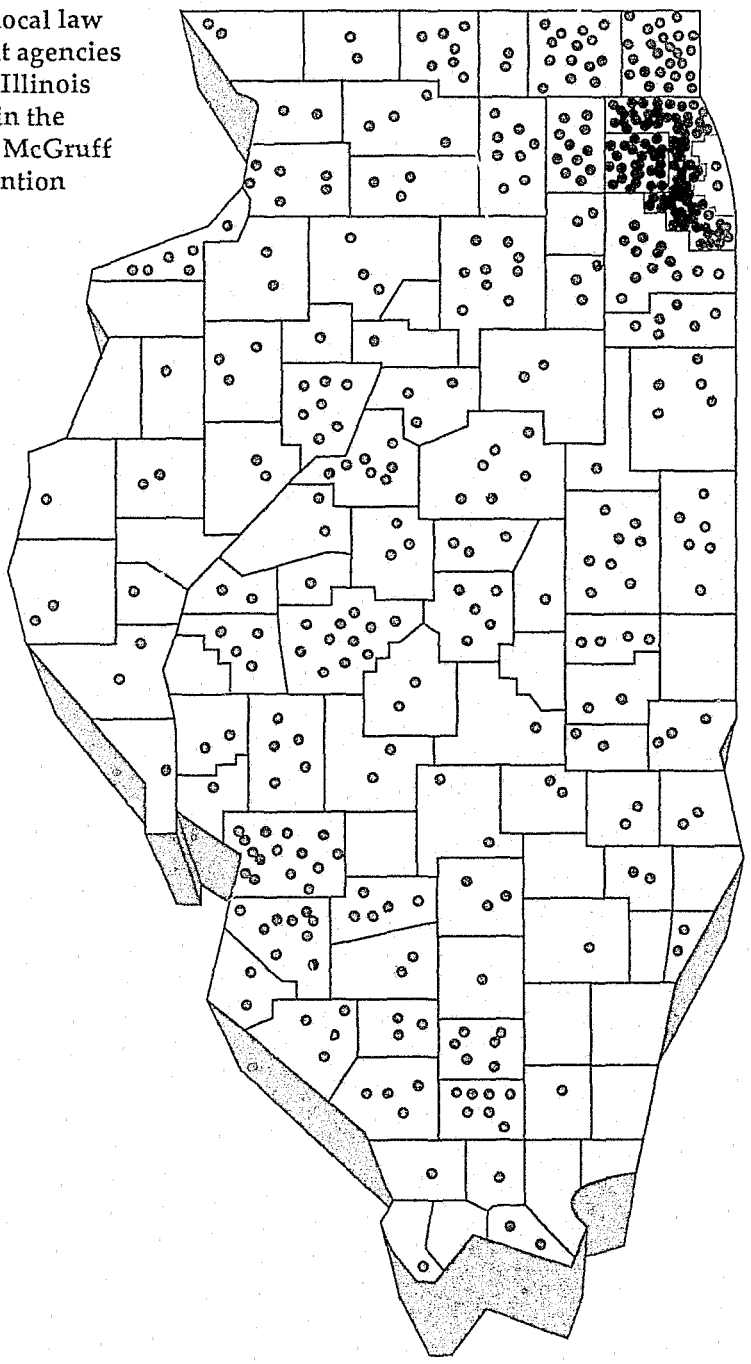
Bicycle Safety bookmark	750,000
Child Safety bookmark	650,000
How Not to Get Conned bookmark	500,000
Holloween Safety Tips column	650,000
Holiday Safety Tips column	500,000
Vacation Safety brochure	650,000
Home Safety Checklist brochure	650,000
How to be "Streetwise" brochure	100,000
You Could Stop a Crime, Youth and Crime Prevention, and How to Crimeproof Your Home booklets	200,000

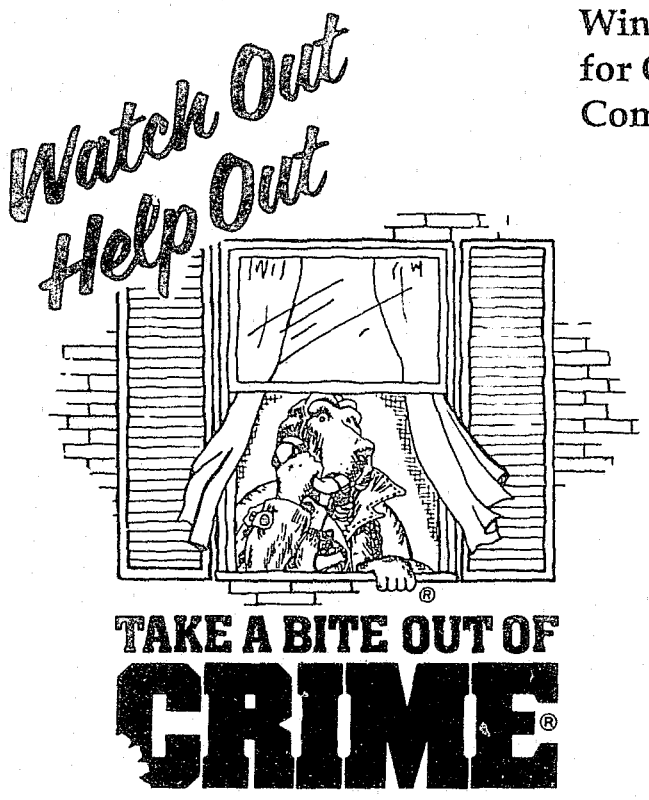
pamphlets, brochures, fliers, even bookmarks. These materials covered a range of topics, including home safety, being "streetwise" and safe, bicycle safety, and avoiding con artists. The Authority also published specialized safety messages for vacationers, senior citizens, and people celebrating the winter holidays. Many of these were original publications developed by the Authority; others were publications of the National Crime Prevention Council that the Authority revised for use in Illinois.

The Authority distributed most of these materials through the nearly 450 local law enforcement agencies that participate in the Illinois McGruff campaign. This arrangement serves two purposes. First, local agencies that could not otherwise afford to create their own crime prevention materials have a central resource for obtaining high-quality publications free of charge. Second, specific crime prevention messages reach their intended audiences more successfully because the people who know their communities best—local law enforcement officials—are responsible for spreading the word.

In addition, the Authority makes its crime prevention materials available to members of the Illinois General Assembly,

Nearly 450 local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois participate in the Authority's McGruff crime prevention campaign.





Winners of the 1987 Governor's Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Community Crime Prevention

Law Enforcement Agency—Geneva Police Department, Morgan County Sheriff's Department, Mt. Vernon Police Department, and Prophetstown Police Department.

Business—Archer Daniels Midland Company (Decatur), Don's Hardware (Belleville), Golden Corral Family Steak House (Jacksonville), Illinois-American Water Company (Peoria), and Woodfield Associates (Schaumburg).

Civic Organization—Champaign County Farm Bureau, Jefferson County Homemakers Extension Association, Oak Forest Chamber of Commerce, and Rock Island Community Caring.

News Media—Belleville *News-Democrat*, Continental Cablevision of Cook County, Oak Forest *Star*, WAND-TV (Decatur), WGEM-TV (Quincy), and WJIL-Radio (Jacksonville).

Individual (Paid Professional)—Lt. William Hominick, Park Ridge Police Department; Sgt. Bill Sowards, Rock Island Police Department; and Off. S.C. Tart, Coles County Sheriff's Department.

Individual (Volunteer)—Everett Copeland, Neighborhood Watch Coordinator (Delavan); Janice Helton, St. Charles Helping Hand; Alan Nudo (Champaign); and Wayne Schlosser (Belleville).

Special Statewide Awards—ADT Security Systems and Illinois Retail Merchants Association.

public libraries, and civic groups. These individuals and organizations in turn pass the information on to their constituents.

The Authority also distributes crime prevention materials directly to Illinois citizens, many of whom call the Authority on its toll-free crime prevention number, 1-800-4-MCGRUFF. During fiscal 1987 the Authority's crime prevention clearinghouse handled more than 2,500 requests for literature and other information. Dozens of requests came from citizens wanting to learn about starting or joining neighborhood watch or other crime prevention programs in their communities.

How do people learn about the Authority's crime prevention services in the first place? For many it's through television and radio public service announcements (PSAs) the Authority distributes to broadcast media throughout the state. During

fiscal 1987 two series of PSAs created by the national Advertising Council were edited (courtesy of the Chicago Police Department's audio-visual unit) to include a message encouraging viewers and listeners to contact the Authority for more crime prevention information.

Public Outreach

In addition to managing its crime prevention campaign from Chicago, the Authority—and McGruff—went on the road during fiscal 1987 to energize public officials and private citizens who are active in crime prevention and to encourage even greater public involvement. The Authority held its second annual series of crime prevention seminars (featuring the theme "Watch Out, Help Out . . . Take a Bite Out of Crime") in Arlington Heights, Decatur, Mt. Vernon, and Rock Island. Nearly 650 law enforcement officers, community leaders, business people, and citizens learned new ideas for starting and sustaining crime prevention programs, for recruiting and using volunteers, and for managing the nuts and bolts of neighborhood watch.

At each of the four seminars the Authority presented the Governor's Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Community Crime Prevention in five different categories: law enforcement agency, business, civic group, news media organization, and individual. A total of 124 individuals and groups from different parts of the state were nominated, and 28 received awards for their outstanding contributions to community crime prevention. Included among the winners were two organizations that received special statewide awards: ADT Security Systems was recognized for its "Corporate Action Kit," a crime prevention manual distributed free of charge to businesses and law enforcement agencies, and the Illinois Retail Merchants Association was cited for its annual anti-shoplifting campaign and for helping small businesses develop loss-prevention strategies.

McGruff and the Authority also promoted crime prevention during the Illinois State Fair, the annual McDonald's Charity Christmas parade in Chicago, the Illinois Farm Bureau's annual conference, and Governor Thompson's Senior Citizens Day activities. In addition, the Authority presented 36 McGruff dolls and other crime prevention materials to the children's unit at Cook County Hospital. And the Authority gave the Illinois Crime Prevention Association six McGruff costumes for association members to use in their local crime prevention events.

Training

Like practitioners in any field, people who work in crime prevention need periodic training—not only to brush up on basic skills but also to keep informed about new programs, research, and theories. During fiscal 1987 the Authority and the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board developed an extensive training program for crime prevention practitioners throughout the state.

The agencies published and distributed a 200-page Illinois Crime Prevention Manual, a combination reference source and how-to manual that was used in two subsequent series of training sessions. At the first of these sessions, 275 law enforcement officers learned the basics of crime prevention programming during one-day seminars conducted in Collinsville, East Moline, East Peoria, Jacksonville, Mattoon, and North Aurora. Later in the year more advanced training was held in Bloomington, Collinsville, Jacksonville, Joliet, Mt. Vernon, and Rockford. In these 12-hour sessions, 230 participants learned about fostering a crime prevention partnership between law enforcement and the community.

Recognition

One goal of the Authority's crime prevention campaign is to recognize the often unsung heroes who give a little extra for their communities. But the Authority's efforts haven't gone without recognition either. The Illinois Crime Prevention Association in 1986 presented the Authority with a recognition award for its creative leadership in helping Illinoisans "Take a Bite Out of Crime."

Fiscal Information

The Authority's financial information for the fiscal year 1987 is summarized in the charts and tables in this chapter. In addition, the following financial and personnel matters are noteworthy.

Financial and Compliance Audit
During fiscal year 1987 the Authority implemented new policies and procedures that respond to the findings of the most recent financial and compliance audit by the Illinois auditor general. The Legislative Audit Commission has since accepted the Authority's response without revision.

Upon the auditor general's recommendation, the Authority developed and distributed two policy manuals: a general Policy and Procedures Manual for all staff and a step-by-step Accounting Policy and Procedures Manual for fiscal personnel. The Authority also revised its procedures for receiving goods, for internally approving invoice vouchers, and for reporting fixed assets. In addition, the method of valuing certain equipment was changed, and standard procedures governing the use of agency equipment by staff working on state business outside the office were instituted.

Two of the auditor general's findings—those relating to purchasing procedures and property control—could not be immediately implemented, however, because of budgetary constraints. The Authority has requested the necessary funding needed to carry out these two recommendations, but it has yet to be appropriated.

Equal Employment Opportunity
The Authority continued to aggressively pursue equal employment opportunities during fiscal 1987. For the third consecutive year the Illinois Department of Human Rights (DHR) approved the Authority's overall EEO plan. And, once again, the Authority surpassed its goal for the number of female professionals on staff.

The Authority also continued to work closely with DHR in meeting EEO goals. To inform qualified minority job applicants of positions within the agency, the Authority sent job announcements to the 250 community resource agencies on file with DHR; these agencies help recruit and recommend minority candidates for government jobs. Authority personnel staff also attended DHR training sessions on how to increase recruiting of minority job applicants.

Minority and Female Business Enterprise
During fiscal 1986 the Illinois Department of Central Management Services (CMS) created the Minority and Female Business Enterprise (MAFBE) Division as a result of legislation designed to encourage state agencies to use qualified minority and female vendors.

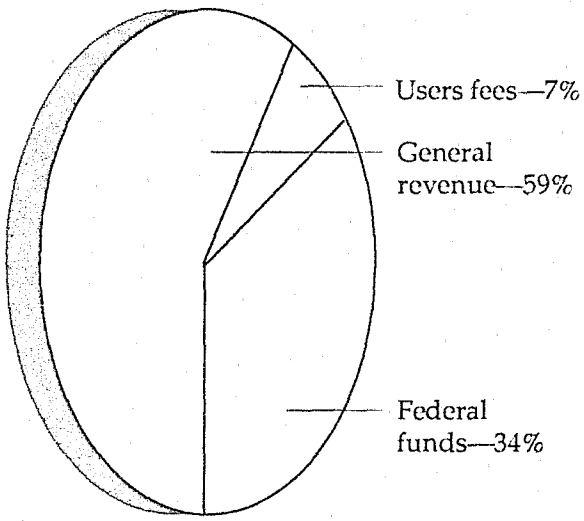
That year CMS awarded the Authority a certificate of recognition for surpassing its MAFBE goal. In fiscal 1987 the Authority again exceeded its goal, this time by 19 percent.

Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 Expenditures

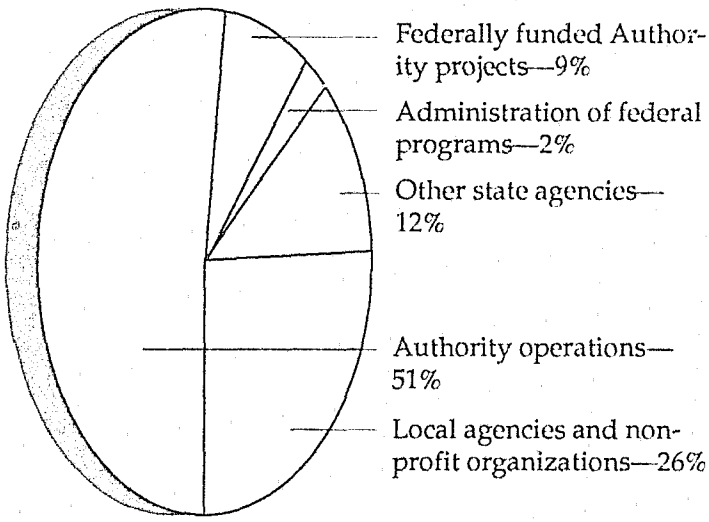
	General Revenue		Users Fees*		Federal Money		All Sources	
	FY 86	FY 87	FY 86	FY 87	FY86	FY 87	FY86	FY87
Operations								
Personnel	$1,271,700	$1,347,000					$1,271,700	$1,347,000
Retirement	78,200	79,500					78,200	79,500
FICA	88,000	93,300					88,000	93,300
Contractual Services	402,800	424,200	$64,800	$48,200			467,600	472,400
Travel	43,900	47,700					43,900	47,700
Commodities	16,600	18,500	1,000				17,600	18,500
Printing	35,500	25,100					35,500	25,100
Equipment	9,700	4,400					9,700	4,400
EDP	1,191,200	1,185,300	384,900	$450,000			1,576,100	1,635,300
Telecommunications	98,700	98,400					98,700	98,400
Operation of Automobile	9,700	8,700					9,700	8,700
Total Operations	$3,246,000	$3,332,100	$450,700	$498,200			$3,696,700	$3,830,300
Awards and Grants								
Federal Assistance Support		362,000				$209,100		571,100
SLLEAA Administration		69,800				66,400		136,200
State Agencies	574,000	573,500			$107,800	295,500	681,800	869,000
Locals/Non-Profits					386,500	1,912,600	386,500	1,912,600
Justice Statistics					61,700	68,200	61,700	68,200
Total Awards & Grants	$574,000	$1,005,300			$556,000	$2,551,800	$1,130,000	$3,557,100
Grand Total	$3,820,000	$4,337,400	$450,700	$498,200	$556,000	$2,551,800	$4,826,700	$7,387,400

*Users fees are funds collected from local criminal justice agencies that use information systems developed and maintained by the Authority.

What were the sources of Authority expenditures in fiscal year 1987?



How were the Authority's fiscal 1987 funds allocated?



Illinois allocations of federal criminal justice funds

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act (Federal Fiscal Year)

1987 — 7.66 Million

Justice Assistance Act (Federal Fiscal Year)

1985 — 2.29 Million

1986 — 1.84 Million

1987 — 1.3 Million

Victims of Crime Act (Federal Fiscal Year)

1985 — 1.83 Million

1986 — 1.33 Million

1987 — 1.5 Million (projected)

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