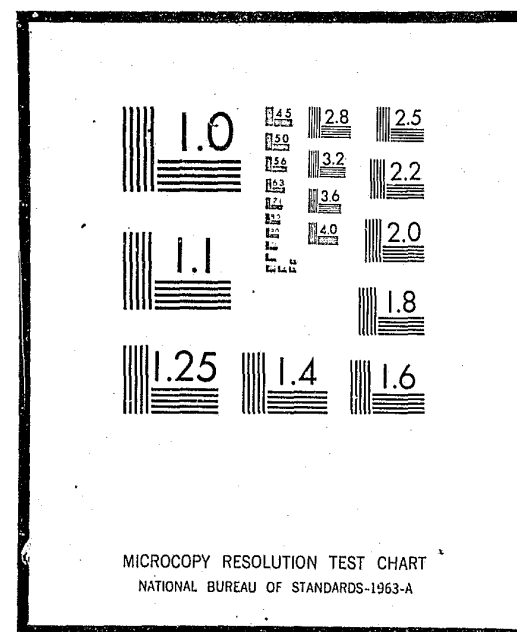


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

4/15/76

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)

POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

SUBJECT

Guidelines for Staffing Crime Prevention Units

REPORT NUMBER

75-092-023

FOR

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission

CONTRACTOR

Public Administration Service
1776 Massachusetts Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036

CONSULTANT

Charles D. Hale

CONTRACT NUMBER

J-LEAA-002-76

DATE

January 29, 1976

31780

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	3
III. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM	5
Background	5
Program Description	5
Lincoln Police Department	6
Normal Police Department	6
Bloomington Police Department	7
Chicago Heights Police Department	7
Waukegan Police Department	8
Joliet Police Department	9
Peoria Police Department	9
Sangamon County Sheriff's Department	10
Will County Sheriff's Department	10
IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	12
Influencing Factors	12
The Need for Better Program Planning and Design	13
V. RECOMMENDATIONS	16

APPENDICES

- A. Table 1 - Statistical Profile of Agencies Visited
- B. Table 2 - Statistical Profile of Agencies Visited
- C. Table 3 - Part I UCR Offenses (1974) for Agencies Visited (a)
- D. Table 4 - Distribution of State and Federal Funds for Crime Prevention Bureaus

I. INTRODUCTION

Technical assistance was requested by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) in developing a suggested staffing level for Crime Prevention Bureaus funded by ILEC. The study was initiated on December 8, 1975 and completed on December 31, 1975. During this period, the consultant (a) reviewed the master files of the ILEC, including grant applications, evaluation reports, and related documents; (b) interviewed the Crime Prevention Planner of the ILEC, as well as members of several ILEC-funded crime prevention bureaus; and (c) conducted on-site visits to several law enforcement agencies with crime prevention bureaus that either currently are or have been funded by ILEC.

Agencies visited were selected rather subjectively in order to ensure a representation of various sizes and types of law enforcement environments and community characteristics. All departments visited have had at least one year of operating experience with crime prevention bureaus. One department (Waukegan) is no longer being funded by the ILEC, but still maintains a crime prevention bureau. A statistical profile of the agencies visited is shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3 shows crime statistics for these agencies.

Individuals interviewed during the study were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Mr. Gerald B. Gersey Crime Prevention Planner	Illinois Law Enforcement Commision
Assistant Chief Robert Hahn	Lincoln Police Department
Officer William Shelby	Lincoln Police Department
Officer Maurice Gordon	Lincoln Police Department
Officer J. W. Mann	Normal Police Department
Sergeant E. J. Irwin, Jr.	Bloomington Police Department
Sergeant Roy Hartman	Chicago Heights Police Department

Captain Mason	Waukegan Police Department
Officer Braun	Waukegan Police Department
Chief Fred Breen	Joliet Police Department
Officer J. D. Boucher	Joliet Police Department
Sergeant Cornish	Peoria Police Department
Officer Richard Jordan	Peoria Police Department
Officer Don Doyle	Peoria Police Department
*Lieutenant James Purdon	Sangamon County Sheriff's Department
Deputy M. Moran	Will County Sheriff's Department
*Currently serving as President of the Illinois Crime Prevention Officers Association (ICPOA).	

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) is the state planning agency for the disbursement of funds available to state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the U. S. Department of Justice. In addition to the disbursement of state and federal funds, the ILEC has a primary responsibility to upgrade the system of criminal justice in the state through encouraging the development of and assisting in the planning of a variety of programs. One such program is the establishment of crime prevention bureaus in local (city and county) law enforcement agencies.

As with other program areas, the ILEC has adopted guidelines which serve as minimum standards for the establishment of crime prevention bureaus. These standards include both eligibility criteria as well as programmatic guidelines. For example, eligible grantees must agree to:

1. Establish a crime prevention bureau of not less than two full-time sworn officers, each with a minimum of two years police experience.
2. Have the crime prevention bureau supervisor report directly to the chief, superintendent, sheriff, or division commander under whom the bureau is to be placed.
3. Send all members of the crime prevention bureau to basic and advanced training programs as determined by the ILEC.
4. Provide a suitable records system.
5. Cooperate in a third-party evaluation, as determined by the ILEC.

Additional standards may be imposed by the ILEC depending upon the particular circumstance of individual law enforcement agencies.

Notwithstanding the general requirement that crime prevention bureaus funded by the ILEC must consist of not less than two full-time sworn officers, there have been no practical measures developed to determine the optimum level of staffing required to ensure the effectiveness of crime prevention bureaus.

Obviously, the number of personnel needed to successfully conduct an effective crime prevention program bears some relationship to the size of the agency, the population and geographic area served, and particular crime problems.

This report was not intended and does not attempt to evaluate the operations of the ILEC, of particular law enforcement agencies, or of crime prevention efforts. Rather, it attempts to place before the ILEC information which will be useful in planning and staffing future crime prevention bureaus.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Background

During the last several years the ILEC has awarded grants to several local law enforcement agencies in the state for the purpose of establishing crime prevention bureaus. As of September, 1975, 22 such grants had been awarded. Several of these crime prevention bureaus are in or have completed their third year of ILEC funding. The total expenditure of federal, state and local funds for crime prevention bureaus in the state represents a significant financial commitment, as is shown in Table 4.

Program Description

The nature and scope of crime prevention programs and activities varies widely among law enforcement agencies. Obviously, no two agencies are alike in either the problems they face or the methods and techniques they adopt to cope with their respective problems.

In order to better understand the manner in which law enforcement agencies in a variety of settings have implemented crime prevention bureaus, nine different departments were visited. The purpose of these visits was to gather information concerning the following:

1. The organizational structure, management techniques, and administrative procedures employed in the operation of crime prevention bureaus.
2. The level of staffing, both sworn and civilian, utilized in crime prevention bureaus, and the apparent suitability of such staffing to the particular problems of the agency.
3. The most pressing crime problems, in terms of overall community impact, faced by law enforcement agencies, and the particular types of crime prevention techniques adopted to meet those problems.

A narrative profile of the nine crime prevention bureaus studied in-depth is presented below:

Lincoln Police Department

The city of Lincoln is located mid-way between the metropolitan areas of Bloomington/Normal and Springfield and includes a geographic area of about 5 square miles. The surrounding area is basically rural, with little industry located in or near the city. The current population is approximately 18,000.

The Lincoln Police Department consists of 27 sworn officers and one civilian employee. The two officers in the Crime Prevention Bureau report directly to the Chief of Police, although the Assistant Chief of Police assists in coordinating crime prevention activities.

The most serious crime problems in Lincoln are residential burglary, commercial burglary, and armed robbery. The highest priorities in the Crime Prevention Bureau at this time are community awareness programs and residential security surveys. The Crime Prevention Bureau has had relatively little success with commercial security surveys. Both members of the Crime Prevention Bureau are assigned to the day shift, but are "on call" during evenings and weekends to make presentations and perform other related activities. The department has no in-service crime prevention training program.

Normal Police Department

The city of Normal is the home of Illinois State University, which has its own security force which is responsible for crime problems occurring on the ISU campus. Normal covers an area of about 8 square miles and shares a common boundary with its sister-city, Bloomington. The population of Normal, according to a special census conducted in 1972, is 31,343.

The Normal Police Department consists of 31 sworn officers and 7 civilian employees. One officer is assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau. The Crime

Prevention Officer works under the general supervision of a sergeant assigned to community services, who in turn reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Crime Prevention Officer shares a secretary with the Bloomington Crime Prevention Bureau under the terms of the current ILEC grant. Since this secretary is located several miles away in the Bloomington Police Department, this is not a particularly satisfactory arrangement. While the two crime prevention bureaus are jointly funded, they work independently of each other for all practical purposes.

Possibly due to the presence of the University in the city, bicycle thefts and shoplifting, along with residential and commercial burglaries, represent the most serious crime problems in Normal. The Crime Prevention Officer has attempted to interest local businessmen in conducting security surveys, but with little success. Primary emphasis has been directed toward public education/awareness programs and conducting anti-shoplifting programs.

Bloomington Police Department

According to a special census conducted in 1975, the current population of Bloomington is 40,921. The city encompasses a total area of about 14 square miles. The Bloomington Police Department consists of 64 sworn and 21 civilian employees. The Crime Prevention Bureau consists of a sergeant and three patrolmen, one of whom devotes approximately half time to community relations activities. A full-time secretary provides clerical assistance to both the Bloomington and the Normal Crime Prevention Bureaus. The Sergeant in the Crime Prevention Bureau reports directly to the Chief of Police.

The most serious crime problems in the city are armed robbery, burglary, and auto theft. High priority is given in the Crime Prevention Bureau to both residential and commercial security surveys.

Chicago Heights Police Department

The Chicago Heights Crime Prevention Bureau is currently in its third year of ILEC funding. The Crime Prevention Bureau is commanded by a sergeant, who reports

directly to the Chief of Police, but who is administratively responsible to a lieutenant (the Project Director) and the Deputy Chief of Police. The Sergeant supervises two sworn officers and one full-time secretary.

The Chicago Heights Police Department consists of 72 sworn and 19 civilian full-time employees. The current population of Chicago Heights is approximately 45,000 and the city covers about 10 square miles. Chicago Heights is located about 25 miles south of the city of Chicago and is part of the Chicago suburban area. About 27 per cent of the population is non-white.

A major factor of the city is its light and medium industry. About 125 factories and 2500 commercial establishments are located in the city. Due to its proximity to a number of major traffic arteries, the city's crime and related police problems are influenced by large numbers of persons passing through or nearby the city.

Burglary--both residential and commercial--is the city's biggest crime problem. As a result, the highest priority in the Crime Prevention Bureau has been on security surveys, mostly residential. One member of the Crime Prevention Bureau is assigned to the afternoon shift (4 PM to midnight) and is used largely to check for insecure premises. The Crime Prevention Bureau has developed a security ordinance for the city, but a recent change in the composition of the City Council has delayed its enactment.

Waukegan Police Department

The Waukegan Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau terminated third-year funding in mid-1975. The Crime Prevention Bureau currently consists of two sworn officers who report directly to a captain who commands the Detective Division. The Waukegan Police Department is comprised of 114 sworn officers and 25 civilian employees, with a service population of about 65,000.

Residential burglaries and strongarm robberies head the list of crime problems in Waukegan. Priority is given in the Crime Prevention Bureau on security surveys (both residential and commercial), vacation checks, speeches and presentations.

Joliet Police Department

Joliet is located about 40 miles southwest of downtown Chicago and is located on the Des Plaines River. The city has a number of medium to heavy industrial plants and is the county seat of Will County, a largely rural agricultural county. The current population is estimated to be somewhere between 75,000 and 80,000.

The Joliet Police Department consists of 182 total personnel including 157 sworn officers, and 25 civilian employees. The Crime Prevention Bureau consists of two full-time patrolmen, who report to the Director of Administration Services, who reports to the Chief of Police.

The city's most serious crime problem in terms of impact appears to be residential burglary, followed by larceny, armed robbery, and commercial burglary. The principal activities of the Crime Prevention Bureau include conducting public education/awareness programs and developing new materials. Physical security surveys have been conducted largely in areas or neighborhoods where recent criminal activity has generated increased public interest in improved security measures. Both members of the Crime Prevention Bureau are assigned to day shifts, although their actual hours vary according to a number of scheduled and non-scheduled activities.

Peoria Police Department

Peoria, with a 1970 population in excess of 125,000, is the third largest city in Illinois, following Chicago and Rockford. The city is heavily industrialized and is located approximately 175 miles southwest of Chicago on the western shore of the Illinois River. The Peoria Police Department consists of about 305 personnel, including 235 sworn officers and 70 civilian employees.

The Peoria Police Department's Crime Prevention Bureau consists of two sergeants, three patrolmen, and one part-time (1/2 time) secretary, making it the largest Crime Prevention Bureau visited during this study.

The Crime Prevention Bureau is a component of the Community Services Division, headed by a Captain, who reports directly to the Chief of Police. The Peoria Police Department is unique in that it is one of the few totally-automated police departments in the state, and is one of the few departments in the country with Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD).

Sangamon County Sheriff's Department

Sangamon County is located in central Illinois and consists of a land area of about 872 square miles with a current population, excluding the incorporated population of Springfield, of about 70,000. Springfield is the only city in the County to have its own crime prevention bureau. As a result, the Sangamon County Sheriff's Department provides crime prevention assistance to a large unincorporated area, as well as to many of the 35 other individual cities and villages in the county.

The Sangamon County Sheriff's Department consists of 137 employees, of whom about 60 are sworn officers.

The Crime Prevention Bureau in the Sangamon County Sheriff's Department consists of four full-time deputies and one full-time secretary, and is supervised by one part-time (1/2) lieutenant, who reports directly to the Sheriff. The most serious crime problems in the county, in terms of community impact, are residential and commercial burglary and rape. The primary emphasis in the Crime Prevention Bureau is on school programs and security surveys, with one deputy assigned to each on a regular basis. All members of the Crime Prevention Bureau are assigned to the day shift. Most of the security surveys conducted by the Crime Prevention Bureau are of residential dwellings.

Will County Sheriff's Department

Will County has an unincorporated population of approximately 110,000, and includes an area of approximately 850 square miles. The Joliet Police Department has the

only other Crime Prevention Bureau in the County. As a result, the Will County Sheriff's Department provides crime prevention assistance to a number of incorporated villages and towns within the county.

The Will County Sheriff's Department consists of about 140 total personnel. The Crime Prevention Bureau includes a secretary, three deputies, and one sergeant, who reports directly to the Sheriff. All members of the Crime Prevention Bureau are assigned to the day shift.

The most serious crime problems in the county are residential and commercial burglary, theft, and armed robbery. The primary emphasis in the Crime Prevention Bureau is on burglary and rape prevention and on public awareness in general. One of the biggest problems in confronting crime prevention efforts is in developing citizen interest in and motivation for crime prevention programs.

IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Influencing Factors

A number of factors appear to influence the optimum staffing required to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention bureaus in law enforcement agencies.

These include:

1. The location of the Crime Prevention Bureau in the organization structure.

Generally, the fewer the command echelons and organizational barriers that separate the crime prevention bureau from the agency's chief executive, the more success the Bureau will have in achieving its objectives. In smaller departments, it seems practical to place the Crime Prevention Bureau under the direct control of either the Chief of Police or the Assistant Chief.

2. The rank of the Crime Prevention Bureau Commander. An officer with command or supervisory experience (i.e., sergeant, lieutenant) appears to fare better in implementing a crime prevention program than does a patrolman. This is particularly true in larger departments where the Crime Prevention Bureau may be forced to compete with a number of other specialized bureaus for organizational support.

3. Decentralization of Crime Prevention Efforts. Since crime prevention is yet a rather new and undeveloped law enforcement field, there is a tendency among law enforcement officials to regard crime prevention as a highly specialized activity which may only be performed by specially trained technicians. While it is essential to retain a nucleus of skilled technicians to perform specialized tasks, the real focus of crime prevention, it would seem, should be in the field with the beat patrol officer. If crime prevention technology can be successfully transferred to the patrol operation, the

effectiveness of crime prevention programs can be significantly increased. At the same time, there will be less need to rely upon a cadre of highly-specialized crime prevention personnel.

The Need for Better Program Planning and Design

In most cases, the Crime Prevention Bureaus studied during this assignment seemed to be performing well with the number of personnel assigned to them. This would seem to indicate that the rule of thumb formula that has been applied in the past is adequate. There is, however, no method yet established to really determine with any degree of accuracy whether a given level of staffing is adequate to meet the needs of a particular program. What appears to be needed is a more sophisticated approach to the process of identifying objectives, developing appropriate strategies to achieve them, and monitoring work activities.

The number of persons assigned to a Crime Prevention Bureau should be determined on the basis of what the agency hopes to accomplish. This requires that the individual agency develop a comprehensive action plan which identifies (a) problems and priorities; (b) program objectives; (c) tasks and activities required to achieve program objectives; and (d) resources, including material and personnel, needed to undertake the specified tasks and activities.

It would appear that most of the Crime Prevention Bureaus studied had developed a rather clear understanding of their problems, programs, and priorities, but that this understanding had developed over a period of time and on the basis of much trial and error. As the technology of crime prevention becomes better developed, much of this "hit and miss" strategy will probably be supplanted with more scientific methods based upon factual evidence rather than upon fanciful supposition.

Crime prevention should be regarded as a useful law enforcement tool, but not a panacea. Its potential is limited, due to the fact that certain types of crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny, and auto theft) are more susceptible to crime prevention techniques than others. Accordingly, law enforcement officials should direct their crime prevention efforts to those types of crimes which (a) pose the most serious problem in terms of overall community impact; and (b) can logically be influenced by crime prevention measures.

The ILEC can improve crime prevention efforts in the state by requiring that agencies seeking funds for crime prevention bureaus include comprehensive program designs in their grant applications. These program designs should specify, in much greater detail than is now being done, what the agency hopes to accomplish through its crime prevention bureau, the programs and activities that it hopes to undertake, the expected results, and the material and personnel resources required to perform the activities indicated. Specifically, the program designs should describe clearly the following:

1. Problem (s) to be attacked. The specific problem (s) to be attacked by the Crime Prevention Bureau should be identified. Crime problems should be listed in their descending order of priority, indicating which crime problem will be given the most attention. Requesting agencies should be cautioned against making their problem identification section overly broad or too general.

2. Planned Activities. Agencies seeking funding should be required to describe in clear and concise detail those programs and activities that are planned for the reduction of crime. All programs and activities should be listed in order of their descending priority, and should be directed toward those problem areas previously discussed.

There should be a logical set of assumptions linking project activities and programs, results, and their impact upon specific crime problems. For example, if a

number of security surveys are to be undertaken during the first 12 months of the program, what affect are these likely to have on the burglary problem and why?

3. Objectives. Each program should have a set of carefully planned objectives. In most cases, these objectives will be expressed in quantifiable terms, such as numbers, ratios, or percents. Objectives should be within reach, but should not be too easily obtainable. Objectives should be listed according to their priority and should generally parallel the problems and activities described earlier

4. Methodolgy. The methodological approaches for conducting various crime prevention programs and for achieving intended objectives should be clearly identified. Each operating program should include a set of supporting activities or strategies. If, for example, a department plans to embark on an Operation Identification Program it should specify how it will bring the program to the attention of the public, how property will be marked and by whom, how many inscribers will be required and how they will be distributed. Similarly, the process for conducting security surveys, as well as other crime prevention programs, should be thoroughly described.

5. Task Analysis. Each activity of the Crime Prevention Bureau should be reduced to a set of identifiable tasks. These might include administration speech development, report writing, presentations, security inspections, etc. One or more of these tasks may be required in a specific program. Once specific tasks have been identified, time allocations should be approached cautiously at first, but as a program develops, more reliable measures can be developed.

Once problems, programs, methods, objectives,,and tasks have been identified, it will be possible for a department to determine more accurately than is now possible the level of staffing required to support a particular crime prevention effort. It will also be possible for individual agencies, as well as the ILEC, to periodically evaluate crime prevention efforts against predetermined performance measures and objectives. Such information will be useful to the ILEC in evaluating the feasibility of continued funding for individual programs in addition to recommending changes in program design.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Crime prevention bureaus offer considerable potential to local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to improve citizen protection from criminal attack. As a relatively new and still developing field, much more needs to be known about the practicality, suitability, and effectiveness of particular crime prevention strategies. State criminal justice planning agencies, such as ILEC, can play a key role in expanding crime prevention technology. This can be accomplished through better advance planning and a more systematic approach to project monitoring and evaluation.

As indicated earlier, the primary consideration in determining the level of staffing required to ensure optimum effectiveness in a crime prevention bureau should be based upon a rational analysis of what the individual agency hopes to accomplish through its crime prevention program. It does not seem feasible to impose hypothetical staffing restrictions which may negatively affect the later performance of a crime prevention bureau. Therefore, the ILEC should remain flexible in this respect. Based upon an examination of several operating crime prevention bureaus, however, the following general guidelines seem reasonable:

<u>Service Population*</u>	<u>Recommended Staffing</u>		
	<u>Sworn**</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than 25,000	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
25,000 - 50,000	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
50,000 -100,000	3	1	4
100,000 - 200,000	4	1	5

* For county law enforcement agencies, the total county population, less that of any incorporated municipality being served by its own crime prevention bureau, should be considered as the "service population."

** To date, no agency in the state has attempted to staff a crime prevention bureau with civilians in other than clerical positions. It is suggested that the ILEC might consider the feasibility of using trained civilians in non-supervisory capacities within crime prevention bureaus since there is no compelling reason that crime prevention activities should be the exclusive province of sworn officers.

In addition, it is recommended that the ILEC recognize the importance of transferring crime prevention technology to the patrol officer in the field. Tendencies to conceive of crime prevention as a highly specialized, headquarters-oriented staff activity should be resisted. In-service training programs to acquaint patrol officer (and investigations) with the basic concept and techniques of crime prevention should be developed and implemented. Total organizational commitment to crime prevention as a law enforcement function should be demanded. Finally, the ILEC should continue its effort to acquire a better understanding of the effectiveness of particular crime prevention strategies as they relate to the unique needs and circumstances of individual law enforcement agencies. The development of detailed program designs, addressing those areas outlined in the preceeding section, should prove useful in this respect.

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF AGENCIES VISITED

Table 1

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF AGENCIES VISITED

Name of Agency	1970 Population	CURRENT GRANT AMOUNT				CURRENT DEPARTMENT STRENGTH					
		Grant Program Year	State 1 Federal Share	Local Share	* Program Total	Total Department			Crime Prevention Bureau		
						Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total
Lincoln P.D.	17,582	1st	35,720	1,880	37,600	27	1	28	2	0	2
Normal P. D. (a)	31,343	2nd	(e)	(e)	(e)	31	7	38	1	.5	1.5
Bloomington P.D. (a)	40,921	2nd	44,207	-	44,207	64	21	85	2.5	.5	3.0
Chicago Heights P.D.	40,900	3rd	17,107	900	18,007	72	19	91	3	1	4
Waukegan P.D.	65,269	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a	117	25	142	2	0	2
Joliet P.D.	80,378	3rd	17,400	20,190	37,590	156	49	205	2	0	2
Peoria P.D.	126,953	3rd	15,480	17,466	32,946	227	68	295	5	.5	5.5
Sangamon County S.D.	69,582 (b)	2nd	60,000	6,750	66,670	59	48	107	4.5	1	5.5
County S.D.	169,120 (c)	2nd	88,898	4,679	93,577	117	25	142	4	1	5

- (a) The Crime Prevention Bureaus of the Bloomington and Normal Police Departments are separate units and operate autonomously, but are under a single ILEC grant.
 (b) Excludes incorporated population of Springfield.
 (c) Excludes incorporated population of Joliet.
 (d) Completed 3rd year funding.
 (e) Included under Bloomington P.D.

APPENDIX B
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF AGENCIES VISITED

Table 2
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF AGENCIES VISITED

Population	Crime Prevention Bureau Personnel									Part I UCR (1974) Of-fenses per Crime Prevention Bureau Personnel (d)		
	Actual Number			Per 10,000 Population			Percent of Agency			Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Total
	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total			
17,582	2	0	2	1.1	0	1.1	7.4	0	7.1	15.0	308.5	323.5
31,343	1	.5 (a)	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.2	7.1	3.9	41.3	646.7	688.0
40,921	2.5	.5 (a)	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	3.9	2.4	3.5	57.0	655.3	712.3
40,900	3	1	4	0.7	0.2	1.0	4.2	5.3	4.4	128.5	661.0	789.5
65,269	2	0	2	0.3	0	0.3	1.7	0	1.4	461.5	2964.0	3425.5
80,378	2	0	2	0.2	0	0.2	1.3	0	1.0	600.0	2776.5	3376.5
26,953	5	.5	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.9	310.2	1657.3	1967.5
69,582 (b)	4.5	1	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	7.6	2.1	5.1	32.7	400	437.2
69,120 (c)	4	1	5	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	4.0	3.5	129.8	584.4	714.2

1 position shared by Bloomington/Normal P.D.'s.
 the basis of total county population less incorporated population of Springfield.
 the basis of total county population less incorporated population of Joliet.
 orn and civilian personnel.

Table 2
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF AGENCIES VISITED

Agency	Population	Crime Prevention Bureau Personnel									Part I UCR (1974) Of- fenses per Crime Preven- tion Bureau Personnel (d)		
		Actual Number			Per 10,000 Population			Percent of Agency			Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Total
		Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total			
Lincoln P.D.	17,582	2	0	2	1.1	0	1.1	7.4	0	7.1	15.0	308.5	323.5
Normal P.D.	31,343	1	.5 (a)	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.2	7.1	3.9	41.3	646.7	688.0
Bloomington P.D.	40,921	2.5	.5 (a)	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	3.9	2.4	3.5	57.0	655.3	712.3
Chicago Heights P.D.	40,900	3	1	4	0.7	0.2	1.0	4.2	5.3	4.4	128.5	661.0	789.5
Waukegan P.D.	65,269	2	0	2	0.3	0	0.3	1.7	0	1.4	461.5	2964.0	3425.5
Joliet P. D.	80,378	2	0	2	0.2	0	0.2	1.3	0	1.0	600.0	2776.5	3376.5
Peoria P. D.	126,953	5	.5	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.9	310.2	1657.3	1967.5
Sangamon Co. S.D.	69,582 (b)	4.5	1	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	7.6	2.1	5.1	32.7	400	437.2
Will Co. S.D.	169,120 (c)	4	1	5	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.4	4.0	3.5	129.8	584.4	714.2

- (a) One clerical position shared by Bloomington/Normal P.D.'s.
 (b) Computed on the basis of total county population less incorporated population of Springfield.
 (c) Computed on the basis of total county population less incorporated population of Joliet.
 (d) Includes sworn and civilian personnel.

APPENDIX C
PART I UCR OFFENSES (1974)
FOR AGENCIES VISITED (a)

TABLE 3

PART I UCR OFFENSES (1974)

FOR AGENCIES VISITED (a)

Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Larceny		Auto Theft	
Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.
17.1	6	34.1	21	119.4	156	887.3	434	2,468.4	27	153.6	
6.4	3	9.6	57	181.9	259	826.3	697	2,223.8	14	44.7	
22.0	52	127.1	109	266.4	463	1,131.4	1,362	3,328.4	141	344.6	
51.3	179	437.7	303	740.8	1,068	2,611.2	1,244	3,041.6	332	811.7	
47.5	320	490.3	570	873.3	1,424	2,181.7	4,030	6,174.4	474	726.2	
48.5	308	383.2	844	1,050.0	2,205	2,743.3	3,073	3,823.2	275	342.1	
49.6	457	360.0	1,177	927.1	3,296	2,596.2	5,224	4,114.9	595	468.7	
13.7	67	152.8	105	239.5	1,131	2,579.4	795	1,813.1	274	624.9	
36.7	46	58.2	571	722.3	1,212	1,533.1	1,397	1,767.1	313	395.9	

al, which are based upon special censuses (see text).

as only, and were provided by the ILEC Staff.

TABLE 3

PART I UCR OFFENSES (1974)
FOR AGENCIES VISITED (a)

Agency	Population	Offense Category															
		Total		Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault		Burglary		Larceny		Auto Theft	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Lincoln P.D.	17,582	647	3,679.9	0	0	3	17.1	6	34.1	21	119.4	156	887.3	434	2,468.4	27	153.6
Normal P.D.	31,343	1,032	3,292.6	0	0	2	6.4	3	9.6	57	181.9	259	826.3	697	2,223.8	14	44.7
Bloomington P.D.	40,921	2,137	5,222.3	1	2.4	9	22.0	52	127.1	109	266.4	463	1,131.4	1,362	3,328.4	141	344.6
Chicago Heights P.D.	40,900	3,158	7,721.3	11	26.9	21	51.3	179	437.7	303	740.8	1,068	2,611.2	1,244	3,041.6	332	811.7
Waukegan P.D.	65,269	6,851	10,496.6	2	3.1	31	47.5	320	490.3	570	873.3	1,424	2,181.7	4,030	6,174.4	474	726.2
Joliet P.D.	80,378	6,753	8,401.6	9	11.2	39	48.5	308	383.2	844	1,050.0	2,205	2,743.3	3,073	3,823.2	275	342.1
Peoria P.D.	126,953	10,821	8,523.6	9	7.1	63	49.6	457	360.0	1,177	927.1	3,296	2,596.2	5,224	4,114.9	595	468.7
Sangamon County S.D.	43,848	2,380	5,427.8	2	4.6	6	13.7	67	152.8	105	239.5	1,131	2,579.4	795	1,813.1	274	624.9
Will County S.D.	79,058	3,571	4,516.9	3	3.8	29	36.7	46	58.2	571	722.3	1,212	1,533.1	1,397	1,767.1	313	395.9

(a) Rates are per 100,000 population

(b) Populations shown are 1970 census figures, except for Bloomington and Normal, which are based upon special censuses (see text).
Population figures for Sangamon and Will Counties are for unincorporated areas only, and were provided by the ILEC Staff.Source: Offense data were obtained from Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports 1974 (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975).

APPENDIX D
DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR
CRIME PREVENTION BUREAUS

Table 4

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
FOR CRIME PREVENTION BUREAUS

STATE OF ILLINOIS FY 1975-1977

<u>Program Areas</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1975</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1976</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1977</u>		
	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Metropolitan Areas (a)									
a. Continuation grants	218,674	12,148	230,822	426,973	23,721	450,694	420,367	23,353	443,720
b. New Grants	272,820	15,157	287,977	119,912	6,662	126,574	325,440	18,080	343,520
c. Total	491,494	27,305	518,799	546,885	30,383	577,268	745,807	41,433	787,240
2. Non-Metropolitan Areas (b)									
a. Continuation Grants	53,537	2,974	56,511	150,995	8,387	159,382	114,790	6,377	121,167
b. New Grants	121,995	6,778	128,773	64,443	3,747	68,190	120,828	6,713	127,541
c. Total	175,532	9,752	185,284	215,438	12,134	227,572	235,618	13,090	248,708
3. Program Total									
a. Continuation Grants	272,211	15,122	287,333	577,968	32,108	610,076	535,157	29,730	564,887
b. New Grants	394,815	21,935	416,750	184,355	10,409	194,764	446,268	24,793	471,061
c. Total	667,026	37,057	704,083	762,323	42,517	804,840	981,425	54,523	1,035,948

(a) Areas included within SMSA (except Chicago/Cook Co.).

(b) Areas outside SMSA's.

END