

May 2019 Click It or Ticket Report

April 29 – June 30, 2019

Prepared by Illinois Department of Transportation for National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration

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Executive Summary

The goal of the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) campaign is to increase seat belt use and thereby reducing fatalities and serious injuries which result from motor vehicle crashes. The campaign combines high-visibility enforcement with public information and education to inform motor vehicle drivers and occupants of the benefits of seat belt use. The effectiveness of the campaign is measured through the use of pre and post statewide telephone surveys and observational seat belt surveys.

The 2019 Memorial Day CIOT campaign was conducted from April 29 to June 30, 2019. During this time, 157 local law enforcement agencies and all 22 districts of the Illinois State Police participated in the statewide seat belt mobilization campaign, logging a total of 19,552 enforcement hours and writing 24,044 citations (36.0% of which were seat belt and child safety seat citations) at a total cost of \$1,624,858.94. On average, one citation was written every 48.8 minutes of enforcement for a total cost of \$67.60 per citation or \$83.10 per patrol hour.

Paid media efforts for this campaign were combined with the Independence Day paid media campaign with a total planned budget of \$201,499.64, focusing on males aged 18 to 34. Digital media comprised 78 percent of the media budget while 21 percent consisted of cinema. A total of nine press conferences and 58 stories related to CIOT ran across the state which included 31 print, 14 radio, and 13 television news stories.

The seat belt usage rate for 2019 is 94.3 percent which fell slightly from the 2018 observed rate of 94.6. For the 2019 survey, 147,159 front seat occupants were observed in the 288 sample sites statewide while the 2018 statewide sample observed 153,844 front seat occupants.

Telephone survey respondents were asked if they wear their seat belts “all of the time,” both before and after the law enforcement mobilization and media messaging. Self-reports increased from 88 percent before to 93.5 after. Respondents were also asked about their awareness level of the CIOT slogan. The percentage increased from 76 percent in the pre-mobilization survey to 82 percent in the post-mobilization survey. When respondents were asked in the pre survey if they think “it is important for police to enforce the seat belt laws,” 85.7 percent indicated they “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree.” This percent increased to 86.8 percent in the post survey.

Introduction

The Occupant Protection program area, housed in the Bureau of Safety Programs and Engineering (BSPE) at Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), focuses on addressing fatalities and serious injuries of unrestrained or improperly restrained occupants in motor vehicles. To gauge the effectiveness of the Occupant Protection program area, along with many other program areas pertaining to highway safety, the Evaluation Unit performs program area monitoring and evaluation.

In monitoring and evaluating, the unit conducts research and analyses with the goal of enhancing safety in transportation by studying human factors. In carrying out these duties, one of the primary tasks of the unit includes evaluating highway safety projects which have a law enforcement component such as Local Alcohol Program (LAP) or Sustained Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) using crash and citation data provided by local and state police departments.

Another main duty is to evaluate highway safety programs by studying the effects of public policy and intervention programs that promote safe driving. The Evaluation Unit is also responsible for designing and conducting annual observational seat belt and child safety seat surveys for Illinois. The results of such research and evaluation, in addition to annual enforcement activities, are reported to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) as part of the Federal Requirements of State Highway Safety Program in Illinois.

This report serves as an evaluation component of the Occupant Protection program area by assessing the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) campaign. In doing so, process and outcome evaluations are used as the methods to measure the impact of the statewide CIOT campaign on seat belt use and related issues. The process evaluation consists of public information and education campaigns through media paired with a high-visibility law enforcement mobilization to encourage the use of seat belts. The outcome evaluation consists of pre and post mobilization statewide observational seat belt surveys in addition to pre and post mobilization public opinion telephone surveys.

Telephone Survey

As a component of the outcome evaluation, self-reported seat belt awareness and use is gauged through pre and post-mobilization telephone surveys wherein data are collected both before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities. Seat belt issues include self-reported belt use, motorists' opinion, and awareness of the existing local and state seat belt enforcement programs, primary seat belt law, and seat belt related media programs and slogans. By surveying both before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities, change in seat belt opinion, awareness, and use is measured which indicates the effectiveness of the campaign.

Media

Two types of media are enlisted to inform and educate the public about the importance of seat belt use. Paid media consists of advertising which has been purchased and strategically placed such as television, radio, and streaming ads. Earned media is cost-free publicity such as newspaper, television, and radio news stories as well as community outreach activities.

Law Enforcement Mobilization

To further address occupant protection in Illinois, IDOT issues local and state agencies grant-funded projects which focus on high-visibility law enforcement activities for drivers and passengers. Enforcement occurs via STEP in which local law enforcement agencies and Illinois State Police (ISP) undertake integrated impaired driving and seat belt enforcement during holidays including Memorial Day. The enforcement activities include Seat Belt Enforcement Zones (SBEZ) and saturation patrols focused on occupant restraint violations. Both daytime and nighttime enforcement is conducted.

Observational Seat Belt Survey

The second outcome evaluation method used in assessing the effectiveness of the CIOT campaign is the change in seat belt usage measured through the annual Observational Seat Belt Survey. This survey is conducted both before and after the law enforcement mobilization and media activities just as the pre and post telephone surveys are. The pre and post seat belt surveys which are conducted statewide follow a statistical, multi-stage, and random design. This design adheres to Uniform Criteria for State Observational Surveys of Seat Belt Use required by NHTSA.¹ By measuring seat belt usage rates, insight may be provided for opportunities to reduce occupant protection-related fatalities and serious injuries.

¹ The criteria can be viewed at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2011/04/01/2011-7632/uniform-criteria-for-state-observational-surveys-of-seat-belt-use>

Problem Identification

In order to reduce occupant protection-related fatalities and serious injuries, a thorough understanding of how drivers and occupants are affected and impacted by this problem must be gained. As stated below, occupant protection-related fatalities and injuries affect a wide range situations and scenarios.

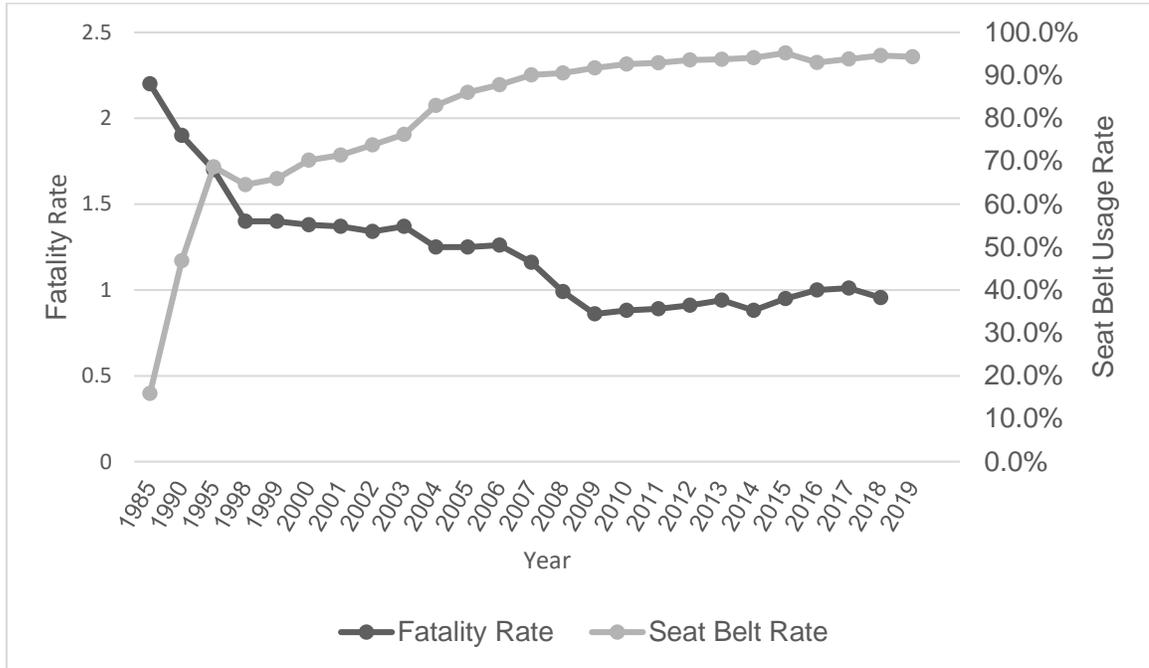
- Of the 1,473 drivers involved in fatal crashes in 2018, 61.2 percent were restrained.
- Of the total number of occupant fatalities (664), 49.2 percent (327) were unrestrained.
- Drivers killed amounted to 62.8 percent of all fatalities.
- Drivers with serious injuries amounted to 64.3 percent of all serious injuries.
- There were 319,430 total crashes involving motor vehicles in Illinois.
- Crashes involving serious injury amounted to 14 percent of the injury crashes statewide.
- There were 3,437 injuries to children age 8 and younger in motor vehicles in 2018 which accounts for 14.7 percent of all passenger injuries.
- In 2018 there were 12 fatalities for children age 8 and younger.
- Individuals 16-20 years old account for 70 fatalities which is 6.7 percent of all fatalities.
- The observed seat belt usage rate in 2019 was 94.3 percent.
- As displayed in Table 1 below, belted occupants involved in serious injuries and fatalities for 2013-2017 show Males age 9-15 had the lowest seat belt use at 41.2 percent.

Table 1: Belted Occupant Fatalities and Serious Injuries (2013-2017)

Gender	Age Group	Total Fatalities & Serious Injuries	Occupant Fatalities & Serious Injuries	Belted Occupant Fatalities & Serious Injuries	% Belted Occupant Fatalities & Serious Injuries
Male	0 - 8	859	635	468	54.5%
Male	9 - 15	1,229	660	506	41.2%
Male	16 - 20	3,927	3,142	2,136	54.4%
Male	21 - 34	10,706	7,752	4,892	45.7%
Male	35 - 64	14,915	9,380	6,982	46.8%
Male	65 +	3,531	2,638	2,128	60.3%
Female	0 - 8	798	664	486	60.9%
Female	9 - 15	1,230	917	737	59.9%
Female	16 - 20	3,821	3,457	2,683	70.2%
Female	21 - 34	8,461	7,420	5,710	67.5%
Female	35 - 64	11,664	9,814	8,322	71.3%
Female	65 +	3,506	3,104	2,752	78.5%
Total		64,647	49,583	37,802	58.5%

- Since 1985, the seat belt usage rate has increased by more than 78 percentage points to 94.3 percent in 2019 as shown below. Also, the fatality rate decreased from 2.2 in 1985 to 0.95 in 2018.

Figure 1: Seat Belt Usage Rate and Fatality Rate in Illinois 1985-2019



Planned Activities

In order to address problem identification for occupant-related fatalities and serious injuries and meet performance measure targets, IDOT develops, establishes, and coordinates planned activities. These activities enhance the efforts of the CIOT campaign.

CIOT campaign activities began April 28, 2019 and concluded June 30, 2019. The following activities took place over this period as part of the statewide and rural CIOT campaigns:

- Week 1 (April 28 – May 4, 2019): This week marked the start of the CIOT campaign. The pre-mobilization telephone surveys ran from April 29 through May 17. (*Note: the observational seat belt survey conducted in 2018 was used as the pre survey for 2019.*)
- Week 2 & 3 (May 5 - May 18, 2019): Earned media detailing the importance of wearing seat belts began on May 9. High-visibility law enforcement mobilization of seat belt laws began on May 10. Paid media began and extended through the Independence Day Campaign ending on July 7th.
- Weeks 4 & 5 (May 19 – June 1, 2019): Enforcement efforts and earned media concluded. The post telephone survey began May 29 and continued through June 6.
- Weeks 6, 7, 8, & 9 (June 2 – June 30, 2019): Post statewide observational survey ran during the month of June.

Each planned activity shown below is associated with Occupant Protection and the CIOT campaign. Please note that the planned and expended amounts are annual totals and are based on other activities performed aside from the CIOT campaign.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
K.I.S.S. SOS	\$31,337	\$21,376.49

Project Description: This task provides funds for Driver Services (SOS Drivers) in the Office of the Secretary of State to maintain five existing car seat installation check locations statewide. The program will also provide continuation of a car seat component.

Accomplishments: The Illinois Office of the Secretary of State distributed and installed 160 grant funded car seats, and held 11 training classes, training 91 people. Also, educational material was provided at three safety fairs.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Child Passenger Safety Program	\$254,985	\$216,874.75

Project Description: This task provides funds for local agencies to participate in the child passenger safety program by funding certification and training fees, inspection station supplies, and car seats for distribution to low-income families.

Accomplishments: In FFY 2019, 15 Child Passenger Safety projects were funded. The goal of the projects was to provide public information, education materials, and technical tool designed to foster community level approaches to highway safety. A total of 1,167 grant funded car seats were installed and 341 CPS trainings were conducted while reaching over 8,500 people.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Sustained Traffic Enf. Program	\$6,578,412	\$4,983,679.98

Project Description: This task provides funds for local law enforcement agencies to provide high visibility enforcement. This program provides funding for participation in special enforcement campaigns such as “Click It or Ticket” and “Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over”. This program includes up to ten enforcement periods. Enforcement details during Thanksgiving, Holiday Season Campaign, St. Patrick’s Day Campaign, Memorial Day Campaign, Fourth of July and Labor Day Campaign are required for these grants. Grantees can also conduct additional occupant protection, impaired driving, and speeding patrols. Roadside safety checks are also funded throughout the year, apart from holiday campaigns.

Accomplishments: Total hours of enforcement for 2019 was 144,181 with 182,203 citations written. Of these citations, 26.7 percent were occupant protection related.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police OREP	\$1,107,973	\$1,091,661.08

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police to conduct increased enforcement of Illinois’ occupant protection laws. Each ISP District will conduct two four-hour patrols twice a month. The patrols will occur on roadways identified as having low safety belt compliance rates. This task also provides for the travel and equipment costs associated with the Safety Education/Public Information Unit’s training and equipment.

Accomplishments: The Illinois State Police (ISP) made one enforcement contact every 43 minutes during the OREP patrols. Officers worked 9,056.5 hours of OREP enforcement patrol and issued 12,628 citations. ISP made one occupant restraint citation every 60 minutes during the OREP hire back patrols. Officers issued 9,121 occupant restraint citations, 131 DUI/drug/alcohol-related, 420 speeding citations, and 704 distracted driving citations. ISP issued 71 media releases announcing OREP details and the results of the enforcement efforts.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
LATCH Manuals	\$3,800	\$0.00

Project Description: This task provides funds for IDOT to purchase 100 Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH) Manuals for IDOT’s Child Passenger Safety program.

Accomplishments: No activity occurred in this task. This task was completed by grantees providing latch manuals when needed.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Occupant Protection Paid Media	\$650,000	\$551,086.30

Project Description: IDOT’s occupant protection communication campaigns consist of comprehensive, statewide paid media buys including the use of radio, television, print, and digital media. The campaign is intended to reduce fatalities and serious injuries in the target demographic of males, age 18-34. A strong “Life or Death” message intended to point out the severe personal and tragic consequences, but the message will also reach other demographics.

Accomplishments: Paid Media Campaign Viewing Results.

Table 2: Occupant Protection Paid Media

Media Type	Number of Advertisements
Broadcast TV	419
Cable TV	3,513
Broadcast Radio	999
Digital-Views, Clicks, Impressions	28,372,431

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
P.I. & E. Materials	\$4,000	\$0.00

Project Description: This task identifies funding for IDOT to purchase occupant protection banners for Illinois’ CIOT campaigns.

Accomplishments: IDOT made all of these purchases with state funds and no federal funds were needed to accomplish this task.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Child Pass. Safety Conference	\$35,000	\$0.00

Project Description: This task provides funds for IDOT to host biennial statewide CPS Conference in Bloomington, IL.

Accomplishments: The Child Passenger Safety Conference was held in Bloomington, Illinois on April 8 and 9, 2019. A total of 240 people attended the conference, with nine vendors exhibiting, including Nuna, Safe Guard/Immi, Graco, Safe Traffic Systems, ThinkFirst, Kids Embrace, Huggable images, and Goodbaby. Conference had breakout sessions, with six Continuing

Educations Units (CEUs) needed for recertification for those who attended all sessions. This was facilitated with funds from 19-02-02.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Law Enforcement Liaisons	\$698,440	\$574,628.17

Project Description: This project will educate law enforcement leaders on traffic safety issues and cooperative enforcement projects by utilizing Law Enforcement Liaisons (LELs). LELs liaison between the local law enforcement community, the State Highway Safety Office (SHSO), and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). LELs work with Illinois law enforcement agencies to encourage enforcement of laws promoting occupant protection, distracted driving, speed, impaired driving and other strategies to improve traffic safety. LELs also support the implementation of the state’s Highway Safety Plan, which will positively affect the number of traffic fatalities and injuries.

Accomplishments: The Law Enforcement Liaisons (LEL) worked with 169 law enforcement agencies to ensure they had knowledge on meeting the highway safety grant performance requirements. LELs conducted 691 on-site monitor visits where they reviewed enforcement data to identify problems and to assist the agency with their grant. The LELs developed a data driven approach to identify and recruit new law enforcement agencies for the STEP grant program. A total of 33 new law enforcement agencies were recruited for the Distracted Driving mini grants. Of those agencies, 22 applied for a full year FFY 2020 STEP grant. The LELs coordinated six Traffic Safety Network Meetings (TSN) throughout the state. The TSN meetings were used to develop local traffic safety networks and to garner more interest in IDOT grants. The LELs also conducted the field Observational Seat Belt Surveys.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Board of Trustees UIS	\$84, 870.83	\$84,870.83

Project Description: This project will provide IDOT with self-reported data on the driving habits of licensed drivers in Illinois. This survey is part of a longitudinal project aimed at better understanding awareness, attitudes, and behavior of drivers. The survey, conducted since 2002, contains questions on behaviors such as driving under the influence of alcohol, texting while driving, and speeding. It is conducted in April, June, and September.

Accomplishments: The UIS Survey Research Office provides IDOT with two summary reports and two Excel sheets containing frequencies. These reports examine longitudinal trends and make regional comparisons in addition to reporting on changes in driver awareness, attitudes, and behavior throughout the year.

Results of Activities

Upon completion of carrying out associated planned activities to address occupant-related fatalities and serious injuries, the following results are identified. This includes the evaluation of the pre and post mobilization telephone surveys, media activities, law enforcement mobilization, and observational seat belt surveys.

Telephone Survey

The survey, which is conducted by the Survey Research Office (SRO) at the University of Illinois at Springfield, consists of a stratified methodology in which the state is divided into the Chicago metro area, downstate areas (not considered to be in the Chicago area), and rural areas. Phone numbers are purchased for each region and potential participants are called. Additionally, potential participants are invited to take online surveys. For the phone calls, each telephone number is attempted multiple times and at differing times of the week and day to increase the response rate.

As previously mentioned, the statewide telephone survey is conducted before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities. A main measure of the survey is self-reported belt use. It also measures opinion and awareness of seat belt enforcement programs, primary seat belt law, and seat belt-related media programs and slogans. By surveying before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities, changes in seat belt opinion, awareness, and usage are measured. This offers an indication of the effectiveness of the campaign.

The percentage of people who indicated that, “in the past thirty days,” they had “seen or heard any messages that encourage people to wear their seat belts” increased from 44.9 percent in the pre mobilization survey to 56.1 percent at the time of the post survey.

Of those post survey respondents who had seen or heard messages encouraging seat belt use, most respondents indicated exposure through billboards/road signs (44.2 percent) and television (52.5 percent). The majority of both pre and post survey respondents who saw or heard a message on television report seeing or hearing the message via a commercial or an advertisement; 75 percent in the pre survey and 76.2 percent in the post survey. Please refer to Table 3 for a comparison in self-reported attitudes and awareness levels from 2013-2019 in the post survey.

Table 3: Self-Reported Awareness Levels for the 2019 Telephone Survey

Question	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
When driving, how often do you wear your seat belt (composite of shoulder & lap)? (Percent Always)	96.3%	95.2%	95.9%	93.7%	95.1%	93.9%	93.5%
Suppose you didn't wear your seat belt at all over the next six months. How likely do you think it is that you would get a ticket for not wearing a seat belt during this time? (Percent Very Likely)	45.6%	37.0%	45.7%	42.3%	38.8%	44.1%	40.1%
When was the last time you did not wear seat belt when driving? (Percent more than a year ago-Always Wear)	77.8%	88.3%	84.5%	81.9%	83.7%	87%	82.3%
In the past 30 days, have you seen or heard of any special effort by police to ticket drivers in your community for seat belt violations? (Percent Yes)	51.1%	15.5%	15.5%	11.7%	9.3%	20.7%	22.8%

During the post mobilization survey respondents were asked if they recall hearing or seeing occupant protection-related traffic safety “slogans” in the past 30 days. Table 4 below indicates self-reported awareness levels. The CIOT slogan was reported to have the highest awareness at 82 percent while Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk was reported at 70 percent. The third highest slogan for awareness is You Drink and Drive. You Lose at 61 percent.

Table 4: Self-Reported Awareness Levels for Seat Belt Slogans

Order	Slogan	Awareness
1	Click It or Ticket	82%
2	Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk	70%
3	You Drink and Drive. You Lose	61%
4	Drive smart, drive sober.	54%
5	Start Seeing Motorcycles	51%
6	Driver sober or get pulled over	49%
7	Police in Illinois Arrest Drunk Drivers.	48%
8	Buckle Up America	37%
9	Wanna drink and drive? Police in Illinois will show you the bars.	29%
10	Cell phones save lives. Pull over and report a drunk driver.	25%
11	Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest.	24%
12	Drink and Drive? Police in Illinois have your number.	22%
13	Children in Back	19%

The full Illinois Statewide Memorial Day 2019 Seatbelt Enforcement and Media Campaign Surveys² report can be found on IDOT's website.

Media

After the pre-mobilization telephone survey is conducted, the focus switches to paid and earned media activities with the intention of informing and educating the public about the importance of seat belt use. Paid media efforts for the CIOT campaign were combined with the Independence Day paid media campaign, creating a lengthened and undivided stream of education. For 2019, IDOT's total budget for both campaigns was \$201,499.64. The primary target audience for IDOT was white males, 18 to 34 years old while the secondary target audience was English language speaking Hispanic males and African American males in urban areas.

To reach these audiences, different mediums were used to provide the greatest impact. Digital Media made up 78 percent of the total media budget and included Video Streaming, Audio Streaming, YouTube, Facebook, and Hulu among others. The remaining 22 percent consisted of Cinema.

Also, IDOT's paid media ran in conjunction with NHTSA in supporting the CIOT campaign. NHTSA's nationwide working media budget was \$8,000,000³ and included television, digital media, radio, cinema advertising, and social media. The target audience for NHTSA's campaign was Caucasian males aged 18 to 34. Approximately 35 percent of the NHTSA's media budget for the 2019 CIOT campaign was spent on television. Television advertising consisted of traditional linear ads (advertising targeting, programmatic ads, and sports ads) in addition to non-traditional advertising such as Connected TV and TV Everywhere advertising. The latter two types target those who use apps or do not pay for a TV subscription.

Apart from television, NHTSA spent 38 percent on digital and social media while radio represented 12 percent of the total budget and the remaining 15 percent was allocated to Hispanic mediums. All information regarding paid media was obtained through NHTSA's website. More detailed information about the paid media plan and summary can be found online.

In addition to paid media, various types of earned media items were obtained for the CIOT campaign from a variety of sources. BSPE coordinated statewide media events to promote CIOT and distributed CIOT banners to participating CIOT police agencies. Law enforcement agencies were directed to the Buckle Up Illinois website⁴ for pre and post media advisories,

² The report can be found under the Telephone Surveys tab at this site:

<http://www.idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/safety/evaluations>

³ NHTSA "CLICK IT OR TICKET" MAY 2019 MOBILIZATION STRATEGIC MEDIA WORK PLAN can be found here:

https://www.trafficsafetymarketing.gov/sites/tsm.nhtsa.dot.gov/files/2019_ciot_media_work_plan_508.pdf

⁴ The Buckle Up Illinois website can be found at <http://www.buckleupillinois.org/Getinvolved.asp>

posters, paycheck stuffer, email blast, opinion editorial, bulletin stuffers, Saved by the Belt application, and an order form.

Additionally, for earned media, STEP-funded local law enforcement agencies conducted nine CIOT press conferences across the state. Of the three most common forms of media (print, radio, and television), the most common type of earned media obtained for CIOT was print news stories. A total of 58 stories related to CIOT ran across the state. Throughout the campaign there were 31 print, 14 radio, and 13 television news stories that aired (see Table 4).

Law enforcement agencies assisted in spreading the CIOT message using the traditional methods of newspaper, radio, and print, and are also credited with additional methods by which to alert communities of the CIOT campaign. BSPE provided CIOT banners to law enforcement agencies and put notices on city web sites and local cable public access channels. Table 5 lists the type and number of earned media items obtained for the CIOT campaigns by the participating local enforcement agencies.

For example, some law enforcement agencies asked schools, organizations, and local businesses to put the CIOT message on their outdoor message boards resulting in 49 such announcements in communities across the state. Also, 11 police agencies displayed their BSPE-provided CIOT banners from the May CIOT. As the table shows below, local enforcement agencies issued 194 press releases. Please refer to Table 5 for a complete listing of earned media items obtained from local law enforcement agencies for the Memorial Day CIOT campaign.

Table 5: Earned Media Items for CIOT

Earned Media Items	Items
Press releases issued	194
Print news stories	31
Radio news stories	14
Television news stories	13
Press conferences	9
Posters / fliers	158
Outdoor message board announcements	49
Banners	11
Web page postings / announcements	149
Local cable public access messages	30
Presentations	13
Other	26

Law Enforcement Mobilization

Immediately after media efforts begin, law enforcement mobilization commences. This mobilization focuses on high-visibility occupant protection-related law enforcement activities.

The activities are funded through IDOT safety grants and are carried out by local and state agencies participating in STEP projects. For this project type, local agencies and ISP undertake integrated impaired driving and seat belt enforcement during holidays including Memorial Day. The enforcement activities include Seat Belt Enforcement Zones (SBEZ) and saturation patrols focused on occupant restraint violations. Both daytime and nighttime enforcement is conducted.

Enforcement activity data collected include enforcement hours, number of SBEZs conducted, total citations, number of seat belt and child seat citations, various other citations, and two performance indicators: citations written per minute and seat belt/child safety seat citations written per minute of enforcement activity. These two indicators are also used to assess the progress made by local agencies.

For the statewide CIOT enforcement, 157 local law enforcement agencies and the Illinois State Police (ISP) participated in enforcement activities logging a total of 19,552 enforcement hours and issuing 24,044 citations. Of these, 8,658 (36.0%) were seat belt and child safety seat citations. On average, police wrote one seat belt citation or child safety seat ticket for every 135.5 minutes⁵ of patrol throughout the Memorial Day campaign. Overall, one citation was written for every 48.8 minutes of patrol.

All Illinois State Police districts (22) participated in statewide CIOT enforcement, covering all of Illinois' 102 counties. ISP conducted 8,312.5 hours of enforcement including 6 Seat Belt Enforcement Zones that lasted 144 hours. A total of 8,996 citations were issued by the ISP, 20.2% (1,813) of which were seat belt and child safety seat violations. On average, ISP wrote one citation for every 55.4 minutes of patrol. Finally, ISP averaged one seat belt/child safety seat citation for every 275.1 minutes of patrol.

Of the local law enforcement agencies participating in the CIOT campaign, 522 SBEZs and 1,409 saturation patrols were conducted. The officers logged 11,239 patrol hours and issued 15,048 citations. For these hours and citations, one citation was issued every 44.8 minutes statewide. Approximately 45 percent of the citations issued were for seat belt and child safety seat violations. One seat belt/child safety seat citation was issued every 98.5 minutes of enforcement. Table 6 provides more information regarding enforcement activities for the CIOT campaign.

⁵ This calculation only includes agencies that submitted both total patrol hours and total citations issued.

Table 6: Enforcement Results

Enforcement Activities	Funded Agencies that Participated and Submitted Complete Enforcement Data		
	Local Agency Total N=157	State Police Total N=22 Districts	Statewide Total N=179
Number of Enforcement Hours	11,239.5	8,312.5	19,552
Number of Seat Belt Enforcement Zones	522	6	528
Number of Saturation Patrols	1,409	246	1,655
Total Citations	15,048	8,996	24,044
Number of Seat Belt and Child Safety Seat Citations	6,845	1,813	8,658
Number of Other Citations	8,203	7,183	15,386
Minutes Per Citation	44.8	55.4	48.8
Seat Belt Citations and Child Safety Seat Citations Per Minute	98.5	275.1	135.5

† No incentive enforcement grants were issued for the FY2019 Memorial Day *CIOT* campaign.

To assess the costs and effectiveness of enforcement activities, reimbursement claims paid out for local and state agency grant activity were used to calculate approximate cost per hour of enforcement and approximate cost per citation during the CIOT campaign. The total grant payment for agencies participating in the campaign was \$1,624,858.94 which calculated to \$67.60 per citation and \$83.10 per patrol hour. ISP grant payments summed to \$920,896.00. Cost per patrol hour for the state agency equaled \$110.78 while cost per citation was \$102.37. As of December 11th 2019, cost for local STEP agencies amounted to \$703,962.94. Cost per patrol hour was \$62.63 while the cost per citation was \$46.78. Table 7 below summarizes enforcement activities of patrol hours, citations, citations written every x minute, cost per citation, cost per patrol hour, and approximate total cost of project by grantee type.

Table 7: Statewide Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs

Enforcement	Patrol Hours	Total Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Approximate Cost Per Citation	Approximate Cost Per Patrol Hour	Approximate Total Cost
Illinois State Police	8,312.5	8,996	55.4	\$102.37	\$110.78	\$920,896.00
Local Agencies	11,239.5	15,048	44.8	\$46.78	\$62.63	\$703,962.94
Statewide	19,552	24,044	48.8	\$67.58	\$83.10	\$1,624,858.94

In addition to Table 7 above, Tables 8 and 9 in the Appendix provide detailed enforcement activities and their associated costs. These tables also include frequency and percent distributions of occupant protection and DUI citations for each grantee.

Enforcement data such as total number of patrol hours and citations provided by the local agencies should be interpreted with caution. The calculated indicators including cost per patrol hour, cost per citation, and citation written per X minutes of enforcement activity vary substantially across local agencies.

For example, as shown in Table 8, based on cost per patrol hour, BSPE reimbursed the South Chicago Heights Police Department \$969.11 for conducting 36 patrol hours resulting in \$26.90 per patrol hour. On the other hand, Oak Lawn Police Department was reimbursed \$10,765.21 for conducting 128.5 patrol hours resulting in \$83.80 per patrol hour. Similarly, when looking at cost per citation, BSPE reimbursed Chatham Police Department \$315.72 for writing 19 citations resulting in a cost of \$16.60 per citation issued. On the other hand, the Peru Police Department's cost per citation was \$94.77 due to receiving \$2,653.46 for 28 citations written. Finally, there were great discrepancies for total citations written per minutes of patrol conducted. In one case, the Plainfield Police Department issued 113 citations over 52 patrol hours resulting in one citation written for every 27.6 minutes of patrol. On the other hand, the Carterville Police Department issued only 4 citations over 18 patrol hours. This resulted in one citation written for every 270 minutes of patrol.

Observational Seat Belt Survey

A final component used to assess the effectiveness of the CIOT campaign is the Observational Seat Belt Survey. By conducting a pre and post mobilization survey, the change in seat belt usage is measured which indicates the effectiveness of the law enforcement and media activities. The survey is performed at various sample sites across the state to provide a representative sample of the state.

Historical Trends

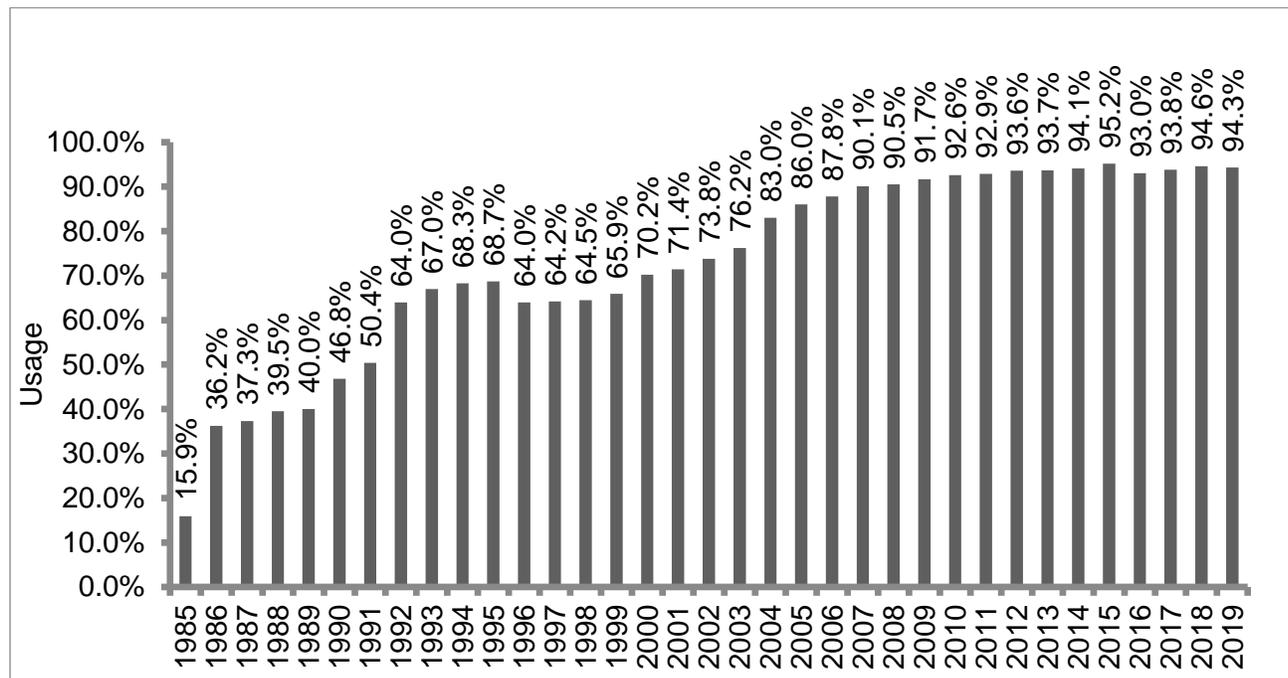
The first Illinois seat belt law was passed in January 1985 and became effective July 1st, 1985. Originally, the seat belt law specified primary enforcement for front seat occupants of vehicles. Under this law, motor vehicles were required to be equipped with seat belts with the exception of medical excuses, rural letter carriers, vehicles operating in reverse, vehicles manufactured before 1965, and those frequently leaving their vehicles for deliveries if speed between stops was no more than 15 mph. In 1987, the law was amended and became effective in January 1988 as a secondary enforcement law until July 3rd, 2003. Currently, the state of Illinois has a primary belt law. Under the primary belt law, police officers are permitted to stop vehicles and may issue citations when occupants fail to have their seat belt fastened.

Illinois' first seat belt survey was conducted in April 1985 prior to the seat belt law becoming effective on July 1st, 1985. The data from the first survey became a baseline from which to measure the success of Illinois' efforts to educate citizens about the benefits of using seat belts.

The baseline (April 1985) occupant restraint usage rate for all front seat occupants (drivers and passengers) observed in Illinois was 15.9 percent. During the first twelve months after the first seat belt law became effective, the observed usage rate increased to 36.2 percent.

Since then the usage rate has gradually increased and peaked in June 2015 at 95.2 percent. As shown below in Figure 2, the usage rate in Illinois has increased nearly 80 percentage points since 1985. *Note: 1998 through 2019 seat belt surveys include pickup truck drivers and passengers who tend to have significantly lower usage rates than the front seat occupants of passenger cars.*

Figure 2: Front Seat Occupant Restraint Usage Rate in Illinois 1985-2019



Design

The pre and post mobilization seat belt surveys follow a statistical, multi-stage, and random design. For the 2019 CIOT campaign, the 2018 statewide survey served as the pre-mobilization survey while the 2019 statewide survey conducted in June served as the post mobilization survey. The surveys include sites on both low volume local roads and residential streets in addition to high volume state highways. The 288 sites in the pre and post surveys provide a statistically representative sample of the state. Survey design is fully compliant with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration’s Uniform Criteria for State Observational Surveys of Seat Belt Use. The survey had four characteristics:

1. The survey was conducted between 7:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. when light was adequate for observation.
2. The survey observations were restricted to front seat occupants (drivers and passengers) of cars, sport utility vehicles, taxis, vans, and pickup trucks.

3. Only the use of a shoulder harness was observed since vehicles passed an observation point without stopping.
4. The survey sites included interstate highways, freeways, county roads, state highways, and a random sample of residential streets within selected areas.

For more information on survey design, refer to “Seat Belt Use Survey Design for State of Illinois: Sampling, Data Collection and Estimation Plan” Bureau of Safety Programs and Engineering, Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), March 2012.

Results

In 2018, Illinois had an observed seat belt rate at 94.6 percent and in 2019 it fell slightly to 94.3 percent. During the pre-mobilization survey of 2018, there were 153,844 front seat occupants observed at 288 site locations statewide while during the post-mobilization survey of 2019, there were 147,159 front seat occupants observed at the 288 site locations statewide.

The seat belt usage rate for drivers increased from 95.1 percent during the pre-mobilization to 94.9 percent during the post mobilization. The seat belt usage rate for passengers slightly decreased from 92.0 percent during the pre-mobilization to 91.3 percent during the post mobilization. Based on region, the seat belt usage rate decreased by 1.1 percentage points in the City of Chicago from 88.7 percent during the pre-mobilization survey to 87.6 percent during the post mobilization. The seat belt usage rate for the collar counties decreased from 94.8 prior to the mobilization to 93.5 following the mobilization. In Cook County, the seat belt usage rate increased by 0.5 percentage points while the seat belt usage rate in the downstate counties decreased by 0.8 percentage points. In terms of the road type, the seat belt usage rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points on U.S./IL Highways. On the other hand, usage rates increased on Interstate and Residential roads by 0.6 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively. Additionally, based on day of week from pre-mobilization to post mobilization, the seat belt usage rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points on weekends and increased 0.1 percentage point on weekdays.

Figure 3, 4, and 5 below show the results of the pre-mobilization survey in June 2018 and the post mobilization survey of June 2019. Displayed are the rates during premobilization and post mobilization by Region (Figure 3), Road Type (Figure 4), and Day of the Week (Figure 5).

Figure 3: Seat Belt Usage Rates by Region in Illinois

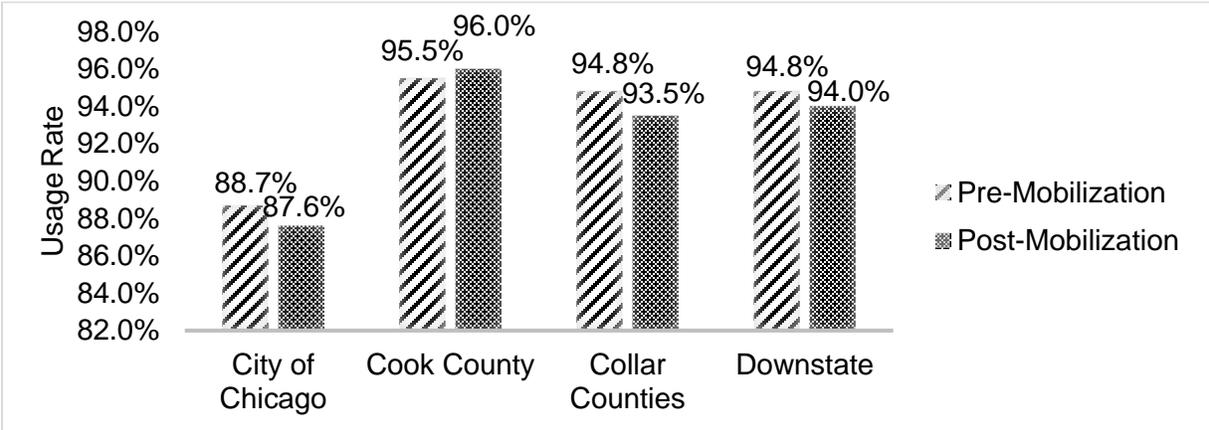


Figure 4: Seat Belt Usage Rates by Road Type in Illinois

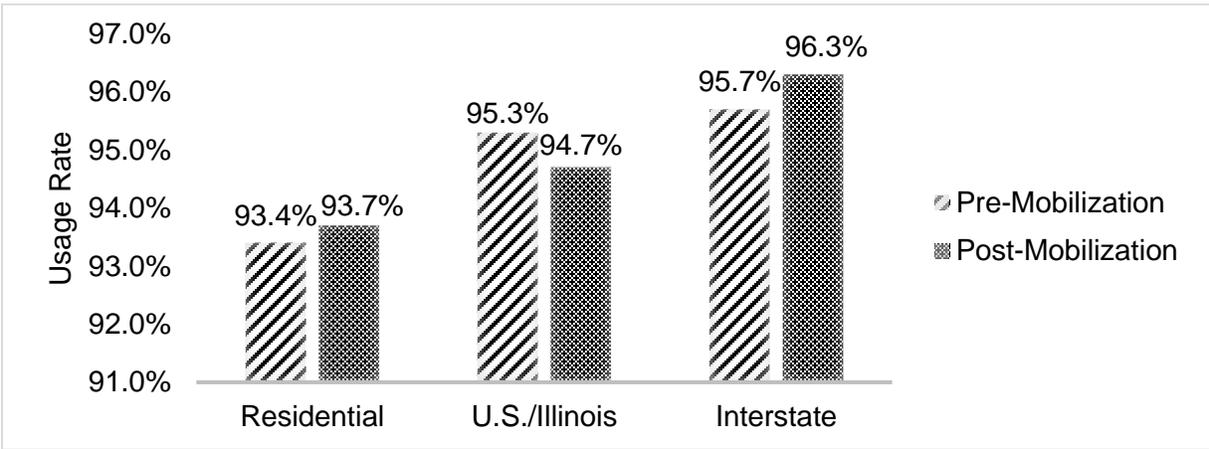
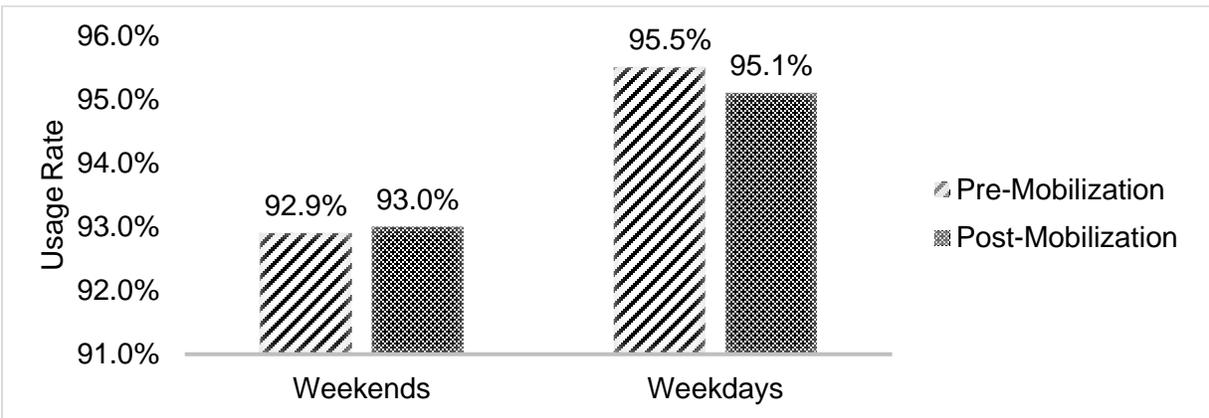


Figure 5: Seat Belt Usage Rates by Day of the Week in Illinois

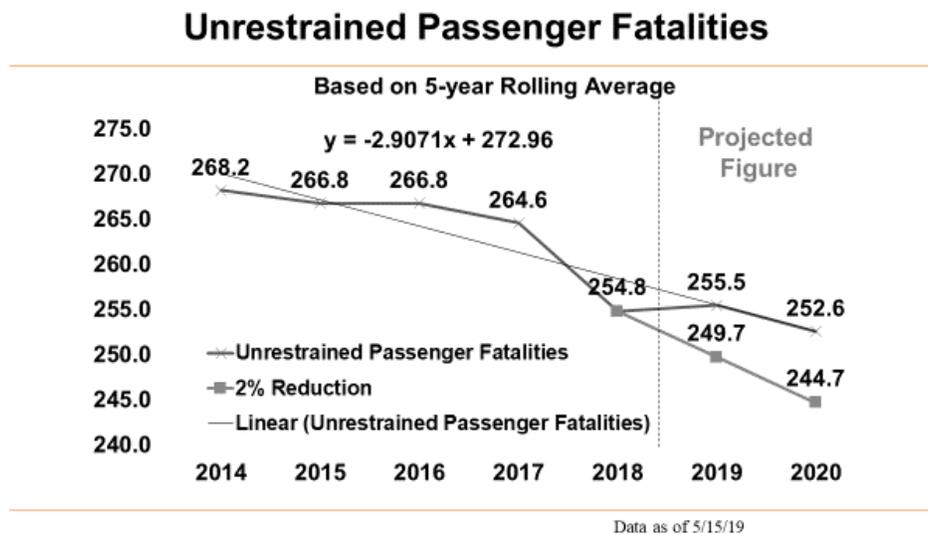


Future Course of Action

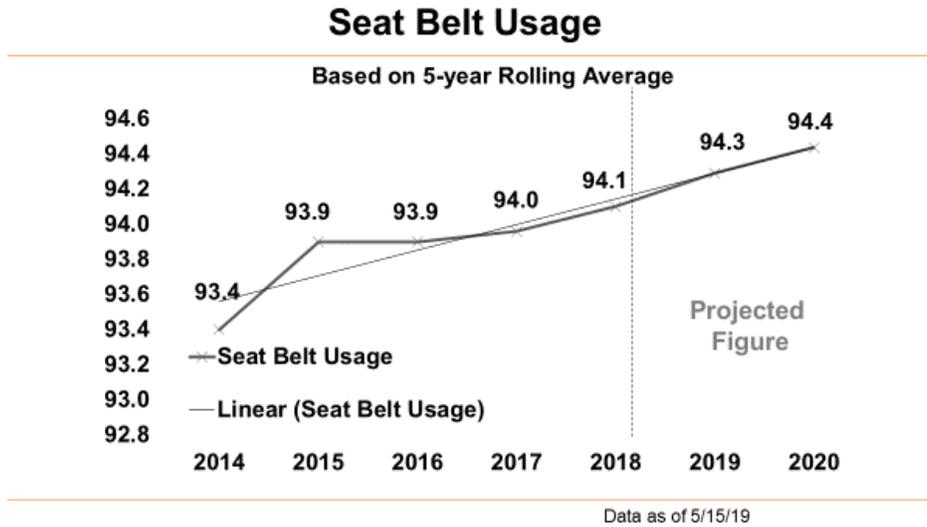
In continuation of addressing motor vehicle occupant protection-related fatalities and serious injuries, Illinois will continue the statewide CIOT campaign. IDOT will perform problem identification to determine patterns and trends in analyzing fatalities and serious injuries concerning occupant protection. Also, activities will be planned and carried out including pre and post telephone surveys, law enforcement mobilization, media activities, and pre and post mobilization observational seat belt surveys. For the 2020 pre-mobilization observational seat belt survey, IDOT will conduct the pre survey the month directly before law enforcement mobilization and media activities to better gauge the change in behavior.

As a result of problem identification and CIOT activities of the telephone survey, law enforcement mobilization, media activities, and observational seat belt survey in addition to various other occupant protection-related planned activities, IDOT projects unrestrained fatalities to be further reduced and the seat belt usage rate to be increased as seen below.

Projections for Unrestrained Passenger Fatalities for 2014 through 2018 fatalities were calculated using five-year rolling averages. The linear regression line illustrates only a slight reduction to 252.6 in 2020 so a two-percent reduction is applied, bringing the 2020 target to 244.7. The goal is to reduce total number of unrestrained passengers from 254.8 (2014-2018 average) to 244.7 by December 31, 2020.



To project the Seat Belt Usage Rate for 2020, rolling averages for 2014 through 2018 were calculated and a regression line shows the projected usage rate for 2020 to be at 94.4 percent. The goal is to increase the Observed Seat Belt Usage rate from 94.1 percent (2014-2018 average) to 94.4 percent by December 31, 2020 as shown below.



Appendix
Table 8: Enforcement and Associated Costs for Local STEP Agencies

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Addison, Village of	53.00	77	35	45.45%	0	0.00%	8	10.39%	41.30	\$ 50.67	\$ 73.61
Algonquin, Village of	43.75	48	34	70.83%	0	0.00%	2	4.17%	54.69	\$ 56.38	\$ 61.86
Antioch, Village of	16.00	30	5	16.67%	1	3.33%	3	10.00%	32.00	\$ 30.57	\$ 57.31
Arlington Heights, Village of	133.00	270	152	56.30%	0	0.00%	21	7.78%	29.56	\$ 38.64	\$ 78.44
Barrington, Village of	23.75	21	2	9.52%	2	9.52%	0	0.00%	67.86	\$ 72.90	\$ 64.46
Bartlett, Village of	60.00	71	17	23.94%	3	4.23%	1	1.41%	50.70	\$ 54.08	\$ 64.00
Bellwood, Village of	98.00	192	100	52.08%	1	0.52%	13	6.77%	30.63	\$ 33.34	\$ 65.32
Belvidere, City of	120.00	104	67	64.42%	0	0.00%	20	19.23%	69.23	\$ 62.00	\$ 53.73
Berwyn, City of	201.50	264	147	55.68%	0	0.00%	58	21.97%	45.80	\$ 53.57	\$ 70.18
Boone, County of	152.00	118	52	44.07%	2	1.69%	3	2.54%	77.29	\$ 58.56	\$ 45.46
Bourbonnais, Village of	11.00	8	3	37.50%	1	12.50%	0	0.00%	82.50	\$ 66.93	\$ 48.68
Buffalo Grove, Village of	17.50	12	-	0.00%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	87.50	\$ 102.42	\$ 70.23
Cahokia, Village of	80.00	99	23	23.23%	1	1.01%	0	0.00%	48.48	\$ 43.12	\$ 53.36
Calumet City, City of	326.00	402	185	46.02%	0	0.00%	59	14.68%	48.66	\$ 55.77	\$ 68.77
Carol Stream, Village of	300.50	435	198	45.52%	18	4.14%	91	20.92%	41.45	\$ 43.10	\$ 62.38
Carterville, City of	18.00	4	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	270.00	\$ 150.72	\$ 33.49

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Caseyville, Village of	13.00	19	7	36.84%	0	0.00%	1	5.26%	41.05	\$ 27.23	\$ 39.80
Champaign, City of	20.00	28	13	46.43%	0	0.00%	9	32.14%	42.86	\$ 44.29	\$ 62.00
Chatham, Village of	6.00	19	15	78.95%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%	18.95	\$ 16.62	\$ 52.62
Cherry Valley, Village of	52.00	57	5	8.77%	1	1.75%	5	8.77%	54.74	\$ 42.87	\$ 46.99
Chicago Heights, City of	67.00	76	66	86.84%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	52.89	\$ 45.57	\$ 51.69
Chicago Ridge, Village of	20.00	28	16	57.14%	1	3.57%	5	17.86%	42.86	\$ 43.76	\$ 61.27
Chicago, City of	1,421.00	1,718	1,073	62.46%	2	0.12%	67	3.90%	49.63	\$ 61.61	\$ 74.49
Cicero, Town of	45.00	97	26	26.80%	1	1.03%	17	17.53%	27.84	\$ 30.93	\$ 66.68
Clarendon Hills, Village of	46.00	47	27	57.45%	1	2.13%	1	2.13%	58.72	\$ 54.97	\$ 56.16
Collinsville, City of	34.00	68	13	19.12%	0	0.00%	34	50.00%	30.00	\$ 28.83	\$ 57.65
Colona, City of	36.50	57	21	36.84%	0	0.00%	10	17.54%	38.42	\$ 23.78	\$ 37.14
Columbia, City of	11.00	14	6	42.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	47.14	\$ 38.03	\$ 48.41
Cook, County of (Sheriff's Police)	85.13	142	50	35.21%	0	0.00%	20	14.08%	35.97	\$ 37.68	\$ 62.86
Countryside, City of	39.00	51	15	29.41%	0	0.00%	11	21.57%	45.88	\$ 48.16	\$ 62.97
Crawford, County of	17.00	12	-	0.00%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	85.00	\$ 48.74	\$ 34.40
Crete, Village of	16.00	36	26	72.22%	0	0.00%	7	19.44%	26.67	\$ 22.27	\$ 50.10
Crystal Lake, City of	60.00	69	15	21.74%	2	2.90%	14	20.29%	52.17	\$ 54.21	\$ 62.34
Decatur, City of	129.40	131	8	6.11%	9	6.87%	4	3.05%	59.27	\$ 53.30	\$ 53.96

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Deerfield, Village of	23.50	36	14	38.89%	1	2.78%	9	25.00%	39.17	\$ 51.35	\$ 78.66
DeKalb, City of	58.00	70	34	48.57%	0	0.00%	6	8.57%	49.71	\$ 55.90	\$ 67.47
DeKalb, County of	41.00	49	14	28.57%	2	4.08%	1	2.04%	50.20	\$ 43.59	\$ 52.10
East Hazel Crest, Village of	16.50	35	21	60.00%	0	0.00%	2	5.71%	28.29	\$ 21.58	\$ 45.77
East Peoria, City of	64.00	62	18	29.03%	2	3.23%	1	1.61%	61.94	\$ 62.09	\$ 60.15
Edwardsville, City of	58.75	121	50	41.32%	3	2.48%	13	10.74%	29.13	\$ 26.69	\$ 54.96
Elgin, City of	145.00	313	155	49.52%	8	2.56%	31	9.90%	27.80	\$ 33.04	\$ 71.32
Elizabeth, Village of	14.00	17	6	35.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	49.41	\$ 32.63	\$ 39.62
Elk Grove Village, Village of	173.00	409	255	62.35%	0	0.00%	55	13.45%	25.38	\$ 31.44	\$ 74.33
Elmhurst, City of	82.00	183	125	68.31%	0	0.00%	29	15.85%	26.89	\$ 34.08	\$ 76.06
Elwood, Village of	34.50	72	39	54.17%	0	0.00%	3	4.17%	28.75	\$ 22.08	\$ 46.08
Evanston, City of	100.00	193	93	48.19%	1	0.52%	42	21.76%	31.09	\$ 38.80	\$ 74.89
Forest Park, Village of	44.00	50	21	42.00%	0	0.00%	1	2.00%	52.80	\$ 56.98	\$ 64.75
Fox Lake, Village of	25.00	29	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	51.72	\$ 45.65	\$ 52.96
Franklin Park, Village of	48.00	46	13	28.26%	2	4.35%	2	4.35%	62.61	\$ 68.28	\$ 65.44
Freeport, City of	31.00	23	5	21.74%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	80.87	\$ 69.01	\$ 51.20
Galesburg, City of	33.00	42	3	7.14%	2	4.76%	3	7.14%	47.14	\$ 35.41	\$ 45.06
Glen Carbon Village of	33.00	32	13	40.63%	1	3.13%	10	31.25%	61.88	\$ 52.63	\$ 51.03

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Glendale Heights, Village of	10.50	7	3	42.86%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	90.00	\$ 95.93	\$ 63.96
Glenview, Village of	30.00	38	22	57.89%	1	2.63%	5	13.16%	47.37	\$ 57.91	\$ 73.35
Grundy, County of	111.00	105	61	58.10%	5	4.76%	12	11.43%	63.43	\$ 48.59	\$ 45.96
Gurnee, Village of	52.75	73	36	49.32%	1	1.37%	1	1.37%	43.36	\$ 45.28	\$ 62.67
Hanover Park, Village of	21.00	29	7	24.14%	2	6.90%	1	3.45%	43.45	\$ 46.32	\$ 63.96
Highland Park, City of	20.00	34	15	44.12%	0	0.00%	16	47.06%	35.29	\$ 40.61	\$ 69.03
Hillside, Village of	46.50	61	37	60.66%	0	0.00%	10	16.39%	45.74	\$ 50.37	\$ 66.08
Hinsdale, Village of	50.25	79	27	34.18%	1	1.27%	10	12.66%	38.16	\$ 51.26	\$ 80.58
Holiday Hills, Village of	16.00	21	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.76%	45.71	\$ 26.67	\$ 35.00
Homewood, Village of	30.00	55	48	87.27%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	32.73	\$ 35.28	\$ 64.68
Island Lake, Village of	49.75	71	25	35.21%	2	2.82%	4	5.63%	42.04	\$ 34.85	\$ 49.73
Joliet, City of	154.00	112	17	15.18%	2	1.79%	8	7.14%	82.50	\$ 99.42	\$ 72.31
Kane, County of (Sheriff's Office)	52.00	51	15	29.41%	0	0.00%	5	9.80%	61.18	\$ 59.61	\$ 58.46
Kankakee, City of	40.00	55	11	20.00%	0	0.00%	11	20.00%	43.64	\$ 40.27	\$ 55.38
Kildeer, Village of	12.00	17	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	42.35	\$ 32.34	\$ 45.82
Lake in the Hills, Village of	51.75	44	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	9.09%	70.57	\$ 65.31	\$ 55.53
Lake Zurich, Village of	48.00	42	8	19.05%	2	4.76%	14	33.33%	68.57	\$ 84.54	\$ 73.98
Lake, County of	168.00	202	97	48.02%	5	2.48%	12	5.94%	49.90	\$ 56.65	\$ 68.11

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Lakemoor, Village of	21.00	29	-	0.00%	1	3.45%	0	0.00%	43.45	\$ 34.73	\$ 47.96
Lansing, Village of	160.00	150	84	56.00%	0	0.00%	9	6.00%	64.00	\$ 69.52	\$ 65.17
Leland Grove, City of	70.00	58	13	22.41%	0	0.00%	3	5.17%	72.41	\$ 31.45	\$ 26.06
Libertyville, Village of	20.00	36	5	13.89%	1	2.78%	14	38.89%	33.33	\$ 34.77	\$ 62.59
Lincolnshire, Village of	9.00	13	1	7.69%	0	0.00%	1	7.69%	41.54	\$ 42.04	\$ 60.72
Lincolnwood, Village of	24.00	38	14	36.84%	0	0.00%	18	47.37%	37.89	\$ 38.35	\$ 60.73
Lisle, Village of	14.75	32	15	46.88%	0	0.00%	11	34.38%	27.66	\$ 33.61	\$ 72.92
Lockport, City of	78.50	110	44	40.00%	2	1.82%	16	14.55%	42.82	\$ 47.82	\$ 67.01
Lombard, Village of	155.25	262	96	36.64%	6	2.29%	82	31.30%	35.55	\$ 39.44	\$ 66.55
Loves Park, City of	12.00	15	1	6.67%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	48.00	\$ 49.66	\$ 62.07
Macomb, City of	8.00	6	-	0.00%	2	33.33%	0	0.00%	80.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 36.00
Maryville, Village of	28.00	39	15	38.46%	0	0.00%	3	7.69%	43.08	\$ 34.47	\$ 48.02
Matteson, Village of	52.00	69	35	50.72%	0	0.00%	16	23.19%	45.22	\$ 44.20	\$ 58.65
Mattoon, City of	24.00	22	12	54.55%	1	4.55%	0	0.00%	65.45	\$ 60.95	\$ 55.87
Maywood, Village of	114.00	149	98	65.77%	0	0.00%	43	28.86%	45.91	\$ 45.57	\$ 59.56
McCullom Lake, Village of	64.00	45	15	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	2.22%	85.33	\$ 45.51	\$ 32.00
McHenry, County of	213.00	212	65	30.66%	7	3.30%	22	10.38%	60.28	\$ 62.56	\$ 62.26
Midlothian, Village of	80.00	125	90	72.00%	2	1.60%	18	14.40%	38.40	\$ 39.56	\$ 61.81

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Moline, City of	12.00	10	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	72.00	\$ 66.14	\$ 55.12
Momence, City of	59.00	42	16	38.10%	0	0.00%	16	38.10%	84.29	\$ 51.09	\$ 36.37
Monmouth, City of (Western Illinois Task Force)	20.00	29	6	20.69%	0	0.00%	5	17.24%	41.38	\$ 30.13	\$ 43.69
Monroe, County of	41.00	43	12	27.91%	1	2.33%	6	13.95%	57.21	\$ 45.65	\$ 47.88
Montgomery, Village of	36.00	51	28	54.90%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	42.35	\$ 34.49	\$ 48.87
Morton Grove, Village of	26.00	35	3	8.57%	0	0.00%	8	22.86%	44.57	\$ 50.15	\$ 67.51
Naperville, City of	91.00	111	28	25.23%	2	1.80%	12	10.81%	49.19	\$ 60.42	\$ 73.70
Niles, Village of	48.00	54	17	31.48%	1	1.85%	8	14.81%	53.33	\$ 74.52	\$ 83.83
Norridge, Village of	24.00	21	10	47.62%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	68.57	\$ 68.98	\$ 60.36
North Pekin, Village	105.00	119	26	21.85%	2	1.68%	9	7.56%	52.94	\$ 24.02	\$ 27.23
North Riverside, Village of	56.00	74	32	43.24%	0	0.00%	6	8.11%	45.41	\$ 51.71	\$ 68.33
Northbrook, Village of	140.50	182	110	60.44%	0	0.00%	11	6.04%	46.32	\$ 56.40	\$ 73.06
Oak Brook, Village of	12.00	24	3	12.50%	0	0.00%	12	50.00%	30.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 70.00
Oak Lawn, Village of	128.50	397	312	78.59%	4	1.01%	8	2.02%	19.42	\$ 27.12	\$ 83.78
Oak Park, Village of	17.00	20	6	30.00%	0	0.00%	2	10.00%	51.00	\$ 65.31	\$ 76.83
Ogle, County (Sheriff's Office)	53.00	60	8	13.33%	1	1.67%	2	3.33%	53.00	\$ 37.54	\$ 42.50
Olympia Fields, Village of	42.00	67	56	83.58%	0	0.00%	9	13.43%	37.61	\$ 35.04	\$ 55.90
Orland Park, Village of	175.00	320	158	49.38%	1	0.31%	50	15.63%	32.81	\$ 42.29	\$ 77.33

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Palatine, Village of	168.00	282	141	50.00%	0	0.00%	99	35.11%	35.74	\$ 41.54	\$ 69.72
Palos Heights, City of	70.00	91	47	51.65%	0	0.00%	33	36.26%	46.15	\$ 50.25	\$ 65.32
Peoria, City of	58.00	106	42	39.62%	1	0.94%	4	3.77%	32.83	\$ 33.44	\$ 61.11
Peoria, County of (Sheriff's Office)	38.00	39	9	23.08%	0	0.00%	2	5.13%	58.46	\$ 52.59	\$ 53.98
Peru, City of	53.00	28	8	28.57%	1	3.57%	0	0.00%	113.57	\$ 94.77	\$ 50.07
Piatt, County of	24.00	27	3	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	53.33	\$ 34.94	\$ 39.31
Plainfield, Village of	52.00	113	83	73.45%	0	0.00%	7	6.19%	27.61	\$ 34.24	\$ 74.40
Prairie Grove, Village of	26.50	38	-	0.00%	1	2.63%	0	0.00%	41.84	\$ 24.41	\$ 35.00
Prospect Heights, City of	28.00	25	10	40.00%	1	4.00%	0	0.00%	67.20	\$ 66.98	\$ 59.80
Quincy, City of	101.50	70	43	61.43%	4	5.71%	2	2.86%	87.00	\$ 70.75	\$ 48.80
River Forest, Village of	16.00	14	13	92.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	68.57	\$ 62.42	\$ 54.62
River Grove, Village of	123.50	119	34	28.57%	3	2.52%	57	47.90%	62.27	\$ 61.33	\$ 59.09
Riverside, Village of	9.50	15	2	13.33%	0	0.00%	1	6.67%	38.00	\$ 41.45	\$ 65.45
Robinson, City of	33.00	23	-	0.00%	1	4.35%	0	0.00%	86.09	\$ 62.55	\$ 43.60
Rochester, Village of	12.00	11	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	3	27.27%	65.45	\$ 32.17	\$ 29.49
Rock Island, City of	132.00	148	83	56.08%	2	1.35%	7	4.73%	53.51	\$ 47.54	\$ 53.30
Rockford, City of	84.00	115	39	33.91%	1	0.87%	1	0.87%	43.83	\$ 44.73	\$ 61.23
Rolling Meadows, City of	20.00	31	9	29.03%	0	0.00%	2	6.45%	38.71	\$ 51.87	\$ 80.39

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Romeoville, Village of	24.00	23	6	26.09%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	62.61	\$ 67.22	\$ 64.42
Roscoe, Village of	24.00	34	3	8.82%	0	0.00%	2	5.88%	42.35	\$ 37.50	\$ 53.12
Roselle, Village of	59.50	53	3	5.66%	0	0.00%	4	7.55%	67.36	\$ 60.25	\$ 53.67
Rosemont, Village of	24.00	12	-	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	8.33%	120.00	\$ 76.01	\$ 38.01
Round Lake Park, Village of	46.25	22	5	22.73%	0	0.00%	1	4.55%	126.14	\$ 92.40	\$ 43.95
Schaumburg, Village of	96.00	164	65	39.63%	0	0.00%	81	49.39%	35.12	\$ 43.56	\$ 74.41
Shorewood, Village of	148.00	181	49	27.07%	0	0.00%	50	27.62%	49.06	\$ 51.40	\$ 62.86
Silvis, City of	60.00	52	4	7.69%	0	0.00%	3	5.77%	69.23	\$ 58.25	\$ 50.48
South Chicago Heights, Village of	36.00	48	21	43.75%	1	2.08%	5	10.42%	45.00	\$ 20.19	\$ 26.92
Southern View, Village of	44.00	43	5	11.63%	2	4.65%	1	2.33%	61.40	\$ 36.84	\$ 36.00
Spring Grove	52.00	59	25	42.37%	1	1.69%	9	15.25%	52.88	\$ 34.95	\$ 39.65
Springfield, City of	36.00	49	5	10.20%	1	2.04%	2	4.08%	44.08	\$ 36.88	\$ 50.19
St. Charles, City of	32.00	41	8	19.51%	0	0.00%	3	7.32%	46.83	\$ 61.78	\$ 79.16
St. Clair, County of	229.75	235	46	19.57%	1	0.43%	14	5.96%	58.66	\$ 49.83	\$ 50.97
Streamwood, Village of	99.00	105	90	85.71%	3	2.86%	3	2.86%	56.57	\$ 60.63	\$ 64.30
Sullivan, City of	21.00	63	43	68.25%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20.00	\$ 10.94	\$ 32.82
Summit, Village of	114.00	196	106	54.08%	3	1.53%	13	6.63%	34.90	\$ 34.33	\$ 59.03
Sycamore, City of	30.00	22	7	31.82%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	81.82	\$ 67.26	\$ 49.32

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
Tazewell, County of (Sheriff's Office)	24.00	40	12	30.00%	0	0.00%	4	10.00%	36.00	\$ 26.28	\$ 43.80
Troy, City of	66.00	106	44	41.51%	0	0.00%	1	0.94%	37.36	\$ 30.41	\$ 48.85
Villa Park, Village of	84.50	148	74	50.00%	1	0.68%	28	18.92%	34.26	\$ 38.74	\$ 67.85
Wauconda, Village of	35.00	28	-	0.00%	2	7.14%	6	21.43%	75.00	\$ 73.44	\$ 58.75
Waukegan, City of	205.50	397	256	64.48%	1	0.25%	6	1.51%	31.06	\$ 43.06	\$ 83.19
Wheeling, Village of	92.50	249	95	38.15%	0	0.00%	71	28.51%	22.29	\$ 26.88	\$ 72.36
Will, County of (Sheriff's Office)	128.25	168	11	6.55%	2	1.19%	6	3.57%	45.80	\$ 47.73	\$ 62.52
Williamson, County of	60.00	48	-	0.00%	2	4.17%	0	0.00%	75.00	\$ 44.13	\$ 35.30
Wilmette, Village of	16.00	33	17	51.52%	0	0.00%	7	21.21%	29.09	\$ 28.88	\$ 59.57
Winnebago, City of	32.00	33	3	9.09%	1	3.03%	2	6.06%	58.18	\$ 32.68	\$ 33.70
Winthrop Harbor, Village of	44.00	75	14	18.67%	4	5.33%	0	0.00%	35.20	\$ 30.90	\$ 52.66
Wonder Lake, Village of	28.00	21	-	0.00%	1	4.76%	0	0.00%	80.00	\$ 46.67	\$ 35.00
Wood Dale, City of	84.00	70	23	32.86%	5	7.14%	21	30.00%	72.00	\$ 79.83	\$ 66.52
Woodridge, Village of	38.00	68	29	42.65%	0	0.00%	1	1.47%	33.53	\$ 38.73	\$ 69.30
Woodstock, City of	84.00	96	45	46.88%	2	2.08%	36	37.50%	52.50	\$ 54.54	\$ 62.33
STEP Local Totals	11,239.53	15,048	6,845	45.49%	174	1.16%	1,832	12.17%	80.33	\$ 46.78	\$ 62.63

Column 1: Participating law enforcement agency

Column 2: Number of patrol hours conducted during CIOT enforcement

Column 3: Total number of citations written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 4: Total number of occupant protection violations (seat belt and child safety seat) written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 5: Percentage of total citations that were occupant protection violations

Column 6: Total number of DUI arrests written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 7: Percentage of total citations that were DUI arrests

Column 8: Total number of mobile phone citations (including talking and texting) written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 9: Percentage of total citations that were mobile phone citations

Column 10: Number of minutes it took to write a citation = 60 / Number of citations per hour

Column 11: Cost per citation = Total Cost / Number of Citations

Column 12: Cost per patrol hour = Total Cost / Number of Patrol Hours

Table 9: Total Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs Statewide

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grant Type	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Violations	% Occupant Protection Violations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Mobile Phone Citations	% Mobile Phone Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Patrol Hour
STEP GRANTS TOTAL	11,239.50	15,048	6,845	45.49%	174	1.16%	1,832	12.17%	44.8	\$ 46.78	\$ 62.63
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE TOTAL	8,312.50	8,996	1,813	20.15%	108	1.20%	245	2.72%	55.4	\$ 102.37	\$ 110.78
GRAND TOTAL	19,552.00	24,044	8,658	36.01%	282	1.17%	2,077	8.64%	48.8	\$ 67.58	\$ 83.10

Column 1: Type of grant that agency had

Column 2: Number of patrol hours conducted during enforcement

Column 3: Total number of citations written by law enforcement agency during statewide enforcement

Column 4: Total number of occupant protection violations (seat belt and child safety seat) written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 5: Percentage of total citations that were occupant protection violations

Column 6: Total number of DUI arrests written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 7: Percentage of total citations that were DUI arrests

Column 8: Total number of mobile phone citations (including talking and texting) written by law enforcement agency during statewide CIOT enforcement

Column 9: Percentage of total citations that were mobile phone citations

Column 10: Number of minutes it took to write a citation = 60 / Number of citations per hour

Column 11: Cost per citation = Total Cost / Number of Citations

Column 12: Cost per patrol hour = Total Cost / Number of Patrol Hours

