

2020 Labor Day Report

Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over

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

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Executive Summary

The goal of the Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over (DSOGPO) campaign is to decrease impaired driving and thereby reduce 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 dangers of impaired driving. The effectiveness of the campaign is measured through the use of pre and post statewide safety surveys.

The 2020 Labor Day DSOGPO campaign was conducted from May 26th to September 18th, 2020. During this time, 150 local law enforcement agencies and all 22 districts of the Illinois State Police participated in the statewide impaired driving mobilization campaign, logging a total of 13,771.1 enforcement hours and issuing 17,913 citations at a total cost of \$1,054,926.07. On average, one citation was written every 46.1 minutes of enforcement for a total cost of \$58.89 per citation or \$76.60 per hour.

Paid media efforts for this campaign consisted of a budget of \$598,427 for items, focusing on males aged 18 to 34 who are Hispanic or African American in the Chicagoland area and who are African American in the East St. Louis area. Digital media comprised 49.3 percent of the media budget while 29.1 percent consisted of television, and 21.6 percent was radio. Earned media to raise awareness of the campaign consisted of 278 social media or web postings, 257 press releases, and 77 announcements, signs, or banners.

Safety survey respondents who indicated that, “in the past thirty days,” they had “seen or heard anything about the police setting up roadside safety checks where they stop to check drivers and vehicles” decreased statewide from 27.3 percent in the pre mobilization survey to 24.4 percent at the time of the post survey. After participants who reported to ever drink were asked “Compared to three months ago, are you driving after drinking,” the percentage of more often decreased from 18.2 percent to 17.0 percent from the pre to the post survey. Respondents were also asked about their awareness level of impaired driving slogans. Awareness for DSOGPO slogan was self-reported at 41 percent while Friends Don’t Let Friends Drive Drunk was 57 percent.

Introduction

The Impaired Driving program area, located in the Bureau of Safety Programs and Engineering (BSPE) at the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), focuses on addressing fatalities and serious injuries related to impaired driving. To gauge the effectiveness of the Impaired Driving program area, along with many other program areas pertaining to highway safety, the BSPE Evaluation Section performs program area monitoring and evaluation.

In monitoring and evaluating, the section 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 section 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.

This report serves as an evaluation component of the Impaired Driving program area by assessing the Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over (DSOGPO) campaign. In doing so, process and outcome evaluations are used as the methods to measure the impact of the statewide DSOGPO campaign on impaired driving and related issues. The process evaluation consists of public information and education campaigns through media paired with a high-visibility law enforcement mobilization to discourage impaired driving. The outcome evaluation consists of pre and post mobilization public opinion safety surveys.

Safety Survey

As a component of the outcome evaluation, a safety survey is conducted before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities. The survey gauges opinion and awareness of impaired driving slogans, police enforcement activity, and alcohol-related laws. Respondents also self-report on impaired driving behavior. By surveying before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities, change in impaired driving awareness, opinion, and behavior is measured. This indicates the effectiveness of the campaign.

Media

Two types of media are enlisted to inform and educate the public about impaired driving. 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 impaired driving 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 the Illinois State Police (ISP) undertake integrated impaired driving and seat belt enforcement

during holidays including Labor Day. The enforcement activities include Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) and saturation patrols focused on impaired driving violations. Both daytime and nighttime enforcement is conducted.

The 2020 timeline for these activities is as follows for the DSOGPO campaign:

- May 26th-June 3rd: Pre-Mobilization surveys
- August 16th: Paid media begins
- August 17th: Earned media begins
- August 20th: Enforcement activities begin
- September 3rd: Paid media ends
- September 7th: Enforcement activities end
- September 8th: Post Mobilization surveys begin
- September 10th: Earned media ends
- September 18th: Post Mobilization surveys end

Problem Identification

In order to reduce impaired driving-related fatalities and serious injuries, a thorough understanding of how the public is affected and impacted by this problem must be gained. As stated below, impaired driving-related fatalities and injuries affect a wide range situations and scenarios.

- There were 938 fatal crashes in 2019, 30.4 percent were alcohol related.
- Of the 1,009 people killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2019, 30.7 percent of these fatalities were alcohol related.
- There were 656 drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes, 547 of these drivers were tested with 37.1 percent testing positive for BAC of 0.01 or higher in 2019.
- From 2014 to 2018, the group with the highest percentage of alcohol-related serious injuries and fatalities are males aged 21 to 34 at 22.9 percent.
- Since this group is a high-risk group for driving-related serious injuries and fatalities and because males in this group are more apt to drink and drive, it is not surprising that the percentage of males age 21 to 34 have the highest rate of alcohol-related serious injuries and fatalities.

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Serious Injuries (2014-2018)

Gender	Age Group	Total Fatalities & Serious Injuries	Alcohol-Related Fatalities & Serious injuries	% Alcohol-Related Fatalities & Serious Injuries
Male	0 - 8	831	57	6.9%
Male	9 - 15	1,126	45	4.0%
Male	16 - 20	3,694	376	10.2%
Male	21 - 34	10,600	2,427	22.9%
Male	35 - 64	14,872	2,272	15.3%
Male	65 +	3,599	228	6.3%
Female	0 - 8	782	58	7.4%
Female	9 - 15	1,159	76	6.6%
Female	16 - 20	3,619	259	7.2%
Female	21 - 34	8,378	1,150	13.7%
Female	35 - 64	11,574	1,027	8.9%
Female	65 +	3,583	124	3.5%
Total		63,817	8,099	12.7%

Planned Activities

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

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

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Sustained Traffic Enf. Program	\$9,085,000	\$4,782,174.59

Project Description: The Sustained Traffic Enforcement Program provides funds for local law enforcement agencies to provide high visibility enforcement. Funding is provided for participation in campaigns such as Click It or Ticket and DSOGPO and includes up to ten enforcement periods. Enforcement details during Thanksgiving, Holiday Season, St. Patrick's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day Campaigns are required. Grantees can also conduct additional occupant protection, impaired driving, and speeding patrols. Additionally, roadside safety checks are funded throughout the year.

Accomplishments: In 2020, there were 144,181 hours completed and 182,203 citations issued. Of the total citations, 2.2 percent were impaired driving-related, 26.7 percent were related to occupant protection, and 24.8 percent were speed-related. The remaining 46.3 percent were classified as other.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Impaired Driving Paid Media	\$2,000,000	\$1,991,425.78

Project Description: This task provides funds for a paid media campaign to support the impaired driving paid media campaigns. IDOT worked with a media buyer for running television, radio, and internet campaigns.

Accomplishments: Paid media viewing results include 1,503 broadcast TV ads; 9,317 cable TV ads; 5,726 broadcast radio ads; and 34,592,277 digital view, clicks, and impressions.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Alcohol Police Training	\$225,000	\$192,313.47

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) to continue offering of statewide DUI law enforcement training for law enforcement officers. ILETSB will also house the DRE/SFST Coordinator for Illinois. The

goal of the project is to reduce statewide traffic crashes by improving alcohol countermeasure methods and techniques and by enhancing the total law enforcement effort.

Accomplishments: ILETSB conducted nine Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes in which 219 officers were trained. Also, one Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Instructor course was held, adding eight new instructors. These newly trained instructors led five SFST refresher courses in which 60 officers were trained. Additionally, 26 Breath Alcohol Operator trainings were conducted in which 529 officers participated. Lastly, 187 officers were trained during five Drug Impaired or Advanced DUI courses.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Law Enforcement Liaisons	\$712,500	\$514,379.44

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. They also support the implementation of the state’s Highway Safety Plan to reduce the number of traffic fatalities and injuries.

Accomplishments: The Law Enforcement Liaisons (LEL) worked with 215 law enforcement agencies to ensure they had knowledge on meeting the highway safety grant performance requirements. LELs conducted 807 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 27 new law enforcement agencies were recruited for the Distracted Driving mini grants. Of those agencies, 13 applied for a full-year FFY21 STEP grant. The LELs belong to state and national coalitions and meet with the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police and Illinois Sheriff’s Association.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police NITE Patrol	\$1,227,697	\$880,999.76

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police (ISP) to focus on specific times of 9:00pm to 6:00am when impaired driving is highest and safety belt usage is lowest. Officers will enforce all traffic laws with emphasis on Illinois’ primary occupant restraint laws, DUI and alcohol-related violations, speeding, and other laws which contribute to the higher number of traffic deaths during late night hours.

Accomplishments: ISP issued one enforcement contact (citation) every 84 minutes during the grant year. Officers worked a total of 7,442 hours of NITE enforcement and issued a total of 5,311 citations. ISP made one occupant restraint citation every 17 hours and 26 minutes during

NITE hire back patrol details issuing 427 occupant restraint citations. ISP also issued 2,116 citations for speeding and 92 citations for distracted driving.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police DUIE Patrol	\$1,072,696	\$559,618.08

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police to provide hire back hours for officers and supervisors conducting roadside safety checks and impaired driving saturation patrols.

Accomplishments: The ISP issued one DUI, Alcohol-Related, or zero tolerance citation every 12 hours and 21 minutes during Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs). Officers worked 5003 hours of enforcement and issued 2,699 citations and 2,107 warnings. There were 405 DUI, drug/alcohol-related, or zero tolerance citations issued. ISP also conducted 137 RSCs.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police ACE	\$1,135,091	\$789,274.08

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police to conduct additional enforcement efforts to deter youth involvement in alcohol-related incidents. Driving under the influence and other alcohol-related laws will be enforced using both covert and overt enforcement techniques.

Accomplishments: The Illinois State Police (ISP) conducted 6,810.5 hours of saturation patrols and 956 hours of covert enforcement. There were 4,019 citations issued which resulted in one enforcement contact every one hour and 15 minutes of patrol. Officers issued 1,589 speeding citations, 225 occupant restraint citations, and 57 distracted driving citations.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Operation Straight ID (SOS)	\$29,574	\$24,708.61

Project Description: The project goal is to address under-age drinking and driving through a reduction in the use of fraudulent driver licenses and identification cards. The Operation Straight ID (OPSID) class consists of owners and employees of bars, stores, restaurants, etc., where liquor is being served or sold. The emphasis is to educate on how to detect a fraudulent driver's license or state identification cards on the assumption that minors who are entering businesses might use fraudulent identification to purchase alcohol.

Accomplishments: The Illinois Secretary of State Police conducted 77 Operation Straight ID presentations, informing 1,353 law enforcement officers, employees, and other community members on how to detect fraudulent driver license and state identification cards. The Illinois Secretary of State Police also purchased 1,166 2020 ID checking guides to be used in the training classes.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Traffic Safety Survey	\$78,000	\$29,131.14

Project Description: This task provides funds for the attitudinal survey of Illinois residents. The survey will gauge the strength of IDOT's highway safety campaigns by the general public. This survey is conducted by the University of Illinois at Springfield and will be used to help develop new messaging and determine how to better focus media efforts.

Accomplishments: The UIS Survey Research Office provides IDOT with two summary reports and two Excel spreadsheets 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 impaired driving-related fatalities and serious injuries, the following results are identified. This includes the evaluation of the pre and post mobilization safety surveys, media activities, and law enforcement mobilization.

Safety 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. Participants, who were recruited through a marketing agency, consisted of 581 respondents in the pre survey and 590 respondents in the post survey.

As previously mentioned, the statewide safety survey is conducted before and after law enforcement mobilization and media activities. A main measure of the survey is self-reported impairment while driving. It also measures opinion and awareness of alcohol and drug 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 anything about the police setting up roadside safety checks where they stop to check drivers and vehicles" decreased statewide from 27.3 percent in the pre mobilization survey to 24.4 percent at the time of the post survey. In the Chicago area, those who reported to see or hear messages decreased from 26.3 percent in the pre survey to 22.8 percent in the post survey and downstate decreased from 29.1 percent to 27.5 percent. On the other hand, rural increased from 31.5 percent to 34.0 percent.

Of those post survey respondents who had seen or heard messages related to roadside safety checks statewide, most respondents indicated exposure through television (35.5 percent) and on the radio (21.2 percent). Other sources included from friends and relatives (18.1 percent), newspaper (16.3 percent), and other source (8.8 percent).

When "those who have heard of roadside checks" were asked if "in the past thirty days, have you personally seen police doing roadside safety checks" 52.4 percent of respondents reported yes in the pre survey. This remained the same percentage in the post survey. When "of those who have personally seen a check" were asked "have you personally been through a road-side safety check in the past 30 days, as either a driver or passenger" the yes response decreased from 84.2 percent in the pre survey to 73.9 percent in the post.

Survey respondents were also asked about impaired driving. When asked “in the past thirty days, have you read, seen, or heard anything about alcohol impaired driving” there was a decrease from 57.9 percent to 45.8 percent from the pre to the post survey. More specifically, the Chicago area decreased from 58.7 percent to 42.3 percent while downstate decreased from 56.4 percent to 52.4 percent and rural decreased from 55.0 percent to 47.7 percent.

When asked “if you drove after having too much to drink to drive safely, how likely do you think you are to be stopped by a police officer,” 79.8 percent in the statewide pre survey compared to 78.8 percent in the post survey said they were almost certain, very likely, or somewhat likely. Also, 23.6 percent of respondents in the pre survey versus 24.9 percent in the post survey stated they “see police on the roads” that they normally drive more often than they did three months ago.

Respondents who reported to ever drink were asked “About how many times in the past thirty days did you drive when you thought you had too much to drink.” Self-reports for more than once decreased from 38.1 percent in the pre survey to 31.5 percent in the post while reports of never increased from 50.1 percent in the pre survey to 54.9 percent in the post. After participants were asked “Compared to three months ago, are you driving after drinking,” the percentage of more often decreased from 18.2 percent to 17.0 percent from the pre to the post survey. In addition, the response of less often decreased from 35.9 percent to 34.7 percent.

During the post survey, respondents were asked if they recall hearing or seeing traffic safety “slogans” in the past 30 days. Table 2 below indicates self-reported awareness levels. The DSOGPO slogan was reported to have an awareness level at 41 percent while Friends Don’t Let Friends Drive Drunk has the highest reported awareness for impaired driving at 57 percent and the second most familiar slogan is You Drink and Drive. You Lose at 48 percent.

Table 2: Self-Reported Awareness Levels for Impaired Driving and Seat Belt Slogans

Order	Slogan	Awareness
1	Click It or Ticket	68%
2	Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk	57%
3	You Drink and Drive. You Lose	48%
4	Police in Illinois Arrest Drunk Drivers	48%
5	Drive smart, drive sober.	45%
6	Driver sober or get pulled over	41%
7	Start Seeing Motorcycles	40%
8	Buckle Up America	38%
9	Wanna drink and drive? Police in Illinois will show you the bars.	31%
10	Cell phones save lives. Pull over and report a drunk driver.	26%
11	Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest.	23%
12	Drink and Drive? Police in Illinois have your number.	22%
13	Children in Back	21%

The full Illinois Statewide Labor Day 2020 Seatbelt Enforcement and Media Campaign Surveys¹ report can be found on IDOT’s website.

Media

After the pre-mobilization safety survey is conducted, the focus switches to paid and earned media activities with the intention of informing and educating the public about impaired driving. For 2020, IDOT’s total budget for was \$598,427. The primary target audience for IDOT was males, 18 to 34 years old who are Hispanic or African American in the Chicagoland area and who are African American in the East St. Louis area.

To reach these audiences, different mediums were used to provide the greatest impact. Digital media comprised 49.3 percent of the media budget while 29.1 percent consisted of television, and 21.6 percent was radio. Digital media platforms included Hulu, Facebook, Pandora, and Reddit. Consistent with changes in media users’ preferred type, IDOT has continually decreased spending on traditional television and radio and increased spending on digital media. A breakdown of dollars spent by media market area is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Media Market Dollars Spent

Media Market	Television	Radio	Total
Chicago	\$131,427	\$85,000	\$216,427
Metro East	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$16,000
Springfield/Champaign	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
Marion/Carbondale	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
Quad Cities	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Peoria/Bloomington	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000
Rockford	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$19,000
Quincy	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
Subtotal	\$174,247	\$129,000	\$303,427
Digital Media			\$295,000
Total Media			\$598,427

IDOT’s paid media efforts ran in conjunction with NHTSA in supporting the DSOGPO campaign. NHTSA’s nationwide working media budget was \$10,000,000² and included television, digital media, radio, and social media.

¹The report can be found under the Safety Surveys tab at this site:
<https://idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/safety/evaluations>

² NHTSA’s Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over campaign information can be found here:
<https://www.nhtsa.gov/speeches-presentations/drive-sober-or-get-pulled-over>

In addition to paid media, various types of earned media were utilized during the DSOGPO Labor Day campaign although news events were not held due to COVID-19 restrictions. IDOT issued a joint news release with Mothers Against Drunk Driving and the Illinois State Police on August 27th, touting “Saturation Saturday” which is a multi-jurisdictional enforcement effort. Pre-campaign news releases were distributed to local news outlets by IDOT STEP grantee agencies. Law enforcement grantee agencies also issued post-campaign news releases, posters, email blasts, and social media content throughout the campaign.

For the DSOGPO Labor Day campaign, the most widely used form of earned media was social media or web postings in which there were 278 postings. The second most popular earned media type was a press releases with 257 being issued. As a trend, Illinois has seen a decrease in previously popular earned media of TV news stories, print, and radio which totaled to 23 for the 2020 campaign (see Table 4).

Law enforcement agencies that assisted in spreading the DSOGPO message using the traditional methods of newspaper, radio, and print, and are also credited with additional methods by which to alert communities of the campaign. BSPE provided DSOGPO banners to law enforcement agencies and notices were placed on city web sites and local cable public access channels. Table 4 lists the type and number of earned media items obtained for the campaign by the participating local enforcement agencies.

For example, some law enforcement agencies asked schools, organizations, and local businesses to put the DSOGPO message on their outdoor message boards resulting in 77 such announcements in communities across the state. Also, police agencies sent out 21 email blasts for the campaign.

Table 4: Earned Media Items for DSOGPO

Earned Media Items	Items
Social Media or Web Posting	278
Press releases	257
Handout, Poster, or Flyer	172
Announcement, Signs, Banners, Marques	77
Public Access, TV, News, Print, or Radio	23
Email Blast	21
Press conferences	0

Law Enforcement Mobilization

Immediately after media efforts begin, law enforcement mobilization commences. This mobilization focuses on high-visibility impaired driving-related law enforcement activities. The activities are funded through IDOT’s safety grants and are carried out by local agencies participating in STEP projects and state agencies participating in Alcohol Countermeasures and Enforcement (ACE), Driving Under the Influence Enforcement (DUIE), Nighttime Enforcement (NITE), and Occupant Restraint Enforcement Patrols (OREP). The enforcement activities

include Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) and saturation patrols focused on alcohol and drug-related violations. Both daytime and nighttime enforcement is conducted.

Enforcement activity data collected include enforcement hours, number of RSCs conducted, total citations, number of alcohol and/or drug citations, various other citations, and two performance indicators which are total citations written per minute and impaired driving citations written per minute of enforcement activity. These two indicators are also used to assess the progress made by local agencies.

For the 150 local law enforcement agencies and the Illinois State Police (ISP) that participated in enforcement activities, a total of 13,771.1 enforcement hours were conducted and 17,913 citations were issued. Of these, 339 (1.9 percent) were DUI/drug related. On average, police wrote one citation every 46.1 minutes³ of patrol throughout the Labor Day campaign. Other citations include 8,155 (45.5 percent) related to occupant protection and car seat violations accompanied by 3,275 (18.3 percent) citations regarding speed.

All Illinois State Police districts (22) participated in the statewide Labor Day DSOGPO enforcement, covering all of Illinois' 102 counties. ISP conducted 3,648 hours of enforcement. A total of 3,553 citations were issued by the ISP. More specifically, 1.4 percent (50) were DUI citations, 1.2 percent (42) were drug citations, and 2.8 percent (100) were zero tolerance alcohol-related citations. On average, ISP wrote one citation for every 61.6 minutes of patrol and one DUI/drug-related citation every 18.4 hours of patrol. Other citations include 1,178 (33.2 percent) occupant protection-related citations in addition to 623 (17.5 percent) citations for speed.

Of the local law enforcement agencies participating in the Labor Day DSOGPO campaign, 6 Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) were conducted in addition to the officers logging 10,123.1 patrol hours and issuing 14,360 citations. For these hours and citations, one citation was issued every 42.3 minutes statewide. Additionally, 147 DUI/Drug citations were issued which resulted in one citation written every 68.9 hours of patrol. Other citations include 6,977 (48.6 percent) occupant protection and car seat in addition to 1,138 (7.9 percent) distracted driving citations. Table 5 provides more information regarding enforcement activities for the DSOGPO campaign.

³ This calculation only includes agencies that submitted both total patrol hours and total citations issued.

Table 5: Enforcement Results

Enforcement Activities	Funded Agencies that Participated and Submitted Complete Enforcement Data		
	Local Agency Total N=150	State Police Total N=22 Districts	Statewide Total N=172
Number of Enforcement Hours	10,123.1	3,648	13,771.1
Number of Citations	14,360	3,553	17,913
Number of DUI/Drug Citations	147	192	339
Number of Seat Belt and Child Safety Seat Citations	6,977	1,178	8,155
Number of Speed Citations	2,652	623	3,275
Number of Other Citations	4,584	1,560	6,144
Minutes Per Citation	42.3	61.6	46.1

To assess the costs and effectiveness of enforcement activities, reimbursement claims paid out for local and state agency grant activities were used to calculate approximate cost per hour of enforcement and approximate cost per citation during the campaign. The total grant payment for agencies participating in the campaign was \$1,054,926.07 which calculated to \$58.89 per citation and \$76.60 per patrol hour. ISP's average cost per hour is \$109.23 and the cost per citation is \$112.15 with a total enforcement cost at \$398,455.46. Additional grant funds that are not included in the cost per hour and cost per citation calculations are for Code Activities at \$25,041.97 and 331.5 hours. Dispatchers are paid under Code Activities. Total cost for local STEP agencies amounted to \$656,470.61. Cost per patrol hour was \$64.85 while the cost per citation was \$45.72. Table 6 below summarizes enforcement activities of patrol hours, citations, citations written every x minute, cost per citation, cost per patrol hour, and approximate cost of project by grantee type.

Table 6: 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 Cost
Illinois State Police	3,648	3,553	61.6	\$112.15	\$109.23	\$398,455.46
Local Agencies	10,123.1	14,360	42.3	\$45.72	\$64.85	\$656,470.61
Statewide	13,771.1	17,913	46.13	\$58.89	\$76.60	\$1,054,926.07

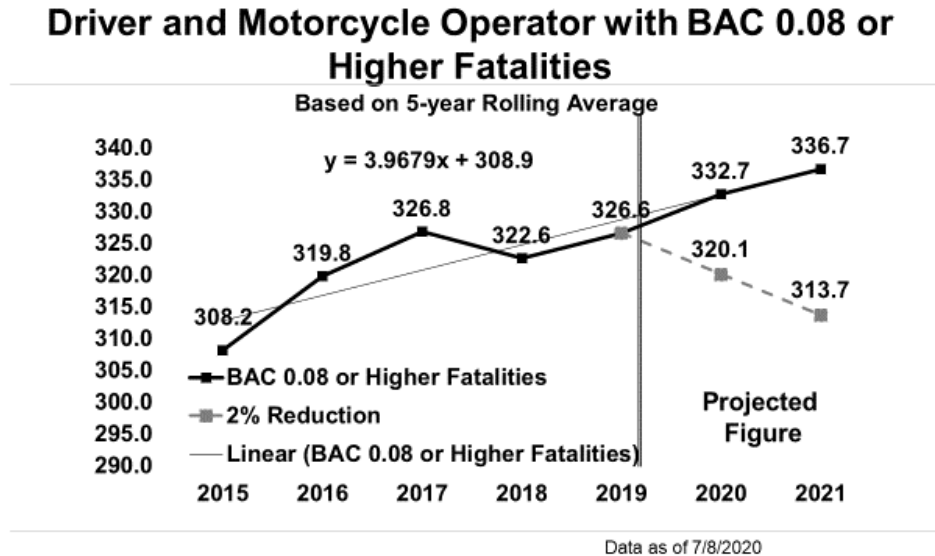
In addition to Table 6 above, Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix provide detailed enforcement activities and their associated costs. These tables also include frequency and percent distributions of occupant protection, DUI, and speed citations for each grantee.

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.

Future Course of Action

In continuation of addressing motor vehicle impaired driving-related fatalities and serious injuries, Illinois will continue the statewide DSOGPO campaign. IDOT will perform problem identification to determine patterns and trends in analyzing fatalities and serious injuries concerning impaired driving. Also, activities will be planned and carried out including pre and post safety surveys, law enforcement mobilization, and media activities.

As a result of problem identification and DSOGPO activities of the safety survey, law enforcement mobilization, and media activities, in addition to various other impaired driving-related planned activities, IDOT projects impaired driving fatalities to be further reduced as seen below.



Since 2019 data were not available, an estimate was calculated. To do so, first the rolling averages for 2014-2018 were used to project a value for 2019 using a trend line. Next, 2014-2018 rolling averages were averaged with the value for 2019 to create the actual estimated value used for 2019. The rolling average for 2019 was then calculated. Last, 2015-2019 rolling

averages were used to project 2020 and 2021 through trendline analysis and the projection for 21 was derived. Since the data display an increase in fatalities to 336.7 in 2021, a two-percent reduction is applied to 2019 to set the December 31st, 2021 target to a much lower 313.7. This target is better aligned with IDOT's goal of working toward zero fatalities.

Appendix
Table 7: Enforcement and Associated Costs for Local STEP Agencies

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/ Drug Citations	% DUI/ Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
Addison	52	59	19	32.20%	2	3.39%	12	20.34%	52.9	\$ 66.35	\$ 75.28
Algonquin	98.5	116	24	20.69%	2	1.72%	71	61.21%	50.9	\$ 43.97	\$ 51.79
Arlington Heights	185	271	129	47.60%	0	0.00%	24	8.86%	41.0	\$ 55.66	\$ 81.54
Barrington	10	13	5	38.46%	0	0.00%	5	38.46%	46.2	\$ 54.80	\$ 71.23
Bartlett	77.15	109	16	14.68%	2	1.83%	40	36.70%	42.5	\$ 42.02	\$ 59.37
Bellwood	247.5	363	256	70.52%	0	0.00%	8	2.20%	40.9	\$ 42.53	\$ 62.38
Belvidere	30	16	2	12.50%	1	6.25%	2	12.50%	112.5	\$ 84.61	\$ 45.13
Berwyn	323.5	607	425	70.02%	3	0.49%	5	0.82%	32.0	\$ 36.01	\$ 67.57
Boone, County of	240	285	55	19.30%	7	2.46%	147	51.58%	50.5	\$ 41.97	\$ 49.84
Bourbonnais	15.25	20	8	40.00%	1	5.00%	1	5.00%	45.8	\$ 48.27	\$ 63.30
Buffalo Grove	55	59	34	57.63%	0	0.00%	8	13.56%	55.9	\$ 64.40	\$ 69.08
Carol Stream	258	264	66	25.00%	11	4.17%	104	39.39%	58.6	\$ 66.10	\$ 67.64
Chatham	16	35	16	45.71%	0	0.00%	4	11.43%	27.4	\$ 19.45	\$ 42.54
Chicago Heights	169	151	149	98.68%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	67.2	\$ 55.38	\$ 49.48
Chicago Ridge	40	60	29	48.33%	2	3.33%	9	15.00%	40.0	\$ 44.06	\$ 66.09
Cicero, Town of	75	153	143	93.46%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	29.4	\$ 34.39	\$ 70.16
Clark, County of	12	14	8	57.14%	0	0.00%	4	28.57%	51.4	\$ 29.58	\$ 34.51
Collinsville	10	22	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	50.00%	27.3	\$ 26.43	\$ 58.14
Colona	40	31	8	25.81%	1	3.23%	7	22.58%	77.4	\$ 50.67	\$ 39.27
Cook, County of	127.8581	186	60	32.26%	0	0.00%	30	16.13%	41.2	\$ 42.19	\$ 61.38
Countryside	43	51	30	58.82%	0	0.00%	3	5.88%	50.6	\$ 54.97	\$ 65.20
Crawford, County of	17	26	6	23.08%	0	0.00%	11	42.31%	39.2	\$ 20.94	\$ 32.02
Crete	28	24	6	25.00%	0	0.00%	16	66.67%	70.0	\$ 73.50	\$ 63.00
Danville	12	14	6	42.86%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	51.4	\$ 48.31	\$ 56.36
Deerfield	90.25	104	2	1.92%	0	0.00%	71	68.27%	52.1	\$ 67.82	\$ 78.15
DeKalb	40	43	23	53.49%	0	0.00%	12	27.91%	55.8	\$ 67.54	\$ 72.60

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/Drug Citations	% DUI/ Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
DeKalb, County of	142.5	182	55	30.22%	2	1.10%	65	35.71%	47.0	\$ 51.13	\$ 65.30
DuPage, County of	56.5	62	3	4.84%	1	1.61%	35	56.45%	54.7	\$ 57.81	\$ 63.44
Dupo	24	36	14	38.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	40.0	\$ 31.99	\$ 47.99
East Peoria	76	83	13	15.66%	1	1.20%	29	34.94%	54.9	\$ 55.37	\$ 60.47
Elgin	83	133	60	45.11%	1	0.75%	28	21.05%	37.4	\$ 43.40	\$ 69.54
Elizabeth	13	14	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	12	85.71%	55.7	\$ 37.88	\$ 40.79
Elk Grove	388	716	526	73.46%	0	0.00%	25	3.49%	32.5	\$ 42.50	\$ 78.43
Elmhurst	53.5	135	96	71.11%	0	0.00%	4	2.96%	23.8	\$ 31.35	\$ 79.12
Elwood	57.5	103	33	32.04%	0	0.00%	14	13.59%	33.5	\$ 24.01	\$ 43.00
Evanston	98	243	137	56.38%	0	0.00%	20	8.23%	24.2	\$ 32.44	\$ 80.43
Fairview Heights	28	46	11	23.91%	1	2.17%	17	36.96%	36.5	\$ 32.36	\$ 53.17
Fayette, County of	8	11	8	72.73%	0	0.00%	2	18.18%	43.6	\$ 33.26	\$ 45.74
Forest Park	47.75	74	65	87.84%	0	0.00%	1	1.35%	38.7	\$ 43.65	\$ 67.64
Fox Lake	26.25	27	0	0.00%	3	11.11%	11	40.74%	58.3	\$ 49.60	\$ 51.02
Franklin Park	36	25	17	68.00%	1	4.00%	1	4.00%	86.4	\$ 62.37	\$ 43.31
Franklin, County of	13	13	0	0.00%	1	7.69%	9	69.23%	60.0	\$ 43.67	\$ 43.67
Freeport	23.25	32	5	15.63%	2	6.25%	9	28.13%	43.6	\$ 35.94	\$ 49.47
Galesburg	4	6	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	50.00%	40.0	\$ 53.38	\$ 80.07
Glendale Heights	48.5	59	28	47.46%	1	1.69%	15	25.42%	49.3	\$ 54.40	\$ 66.18
Glenview	36	49	7	14.29%	1	2.04%	31	63.27%	44.1	\$ 53.21	\$ 72.43
Grundy, County of	84	88	56	63.64%	4	4.55%	10	11.36%	57.3	\$ 53.35	\$ 55.90
Gurnee	46.5	55	38	69.09%	1	1.82%	7	12.73%	50.7	\$ 53.86	\$ 63.71
Hanover Park	76	98	69	70.41%	1	1.02%	7	7.14%	46.5	\$ 51.92	\$ 66.95
Highland Park	45	53	14	26.42%	1	1.89%	18	33.96%	50.9	\$ 61.20	\$ 72.08
Hillside	108	117	73	62.39%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	55.4	\$ 57.13	\$ 61.89
Hinsdale	45	60	0	0.00%	1	1.67%	45	75.00%	45.0	\$ 53.77	\$ 71.70
Hoffman Estates	48	45	25	55.56%	0	0.00%	5	11.11%	64.0	\$ 85.69	\$ 80.34
Homewood	23	25	22	88.00%	0	0.00%	3	12.00%	55.2	\$ 57.61	\$ 62.61

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/Drug Citations	% DUI/Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
Huntley	4	3	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	80.0	\$ 94.22	\$ 70.66
Island Lake	48	27	8	29.63%	0	0.00%	10	37.04%	106.7	\$ 93.38	\$ 52.53
Jackson, County of	45	79	33	41.77%	2	2.53%	10	12.66%	34.2	\$ 22.38	\$ 39.28
Joliet	149	121	21	17.36%	0	0.00%	35	28.93%	73.9	\$ 93.84	\$ 76.21
Kane, County of	36	80	36	45.00%	0	0.00%	34	42.50%	27.0	\$ 31.25	\$ 69.45
Kankakee	56	83	7	8.43%	0	0.00%	29	34.94%	40.5	\$ 36.76	\$ 54.49
Kankakee, County of	24	47	2	4.26%	2	4.26%	22	46.81%	30.6	\$ 26.57	\$ 52.04
Kildeer	12	19	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	63.16%	37.9	\$ 34.39	\$ 54.45
Lake in the Hills	33.75	40	0	0.00%	2	5.00%	32	80.00%	50.6	\$ 49.90	\$ 59.14
Lake Zurich	80	73	21	28.77%	3	4.11%	23	31.51%	65.8	\$ 83.21	\$ 75.93
Lake, County of	106	129	45	34.88%	3	2.33%	31	24.03%	49.3	\$ 68.07	\$ 82.84
Lakemoor	4	7	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	5	71.43%	34.3	\$ 32.15	\$ 56.27
Lansing	55.75	40	17	42.50%	0	0.00%	3	7.50%	83.6	\$ 92.21	\$ 66.16
Leland Grove	111	205	90	43.90%	0	0.00%	21	10.24%	32.5	\$ 21.12	\$ 39.00
Libertyville	51	79	36	45.57%	0	0.00%	26	32.91%	38.7	\$ 45.02	\$ 69.74
Lincolnshire	19.5	23	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	10	43.48%	50.9	\$ 49.74	\$ 58.67
Lincolnwood	23	25	10	40.00%	0	0.00%	8	32.00%	55.2	\$ 58.49	\$ 63.58
Lisle	4	4	3	75.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	60.0	\$ 76.59	\$ 76.59
Lockport	95	80	30	37.50%	1	1.25%	19	23.75%	71.3	\$ 77.09	\$ 64.92
Lombard	112	130	44	33.85%	3	2.31%	24	18.46%	51.7	\$ 55.70	\$ 64.65
Lostant	33	40	1	2.50%	0	0.00%	22	55.00%	49.5	\$ 14.03	\$ 17.00
Loves Park	12	14	4	28.57%	0	0.00%	6	42.86%	51.4	\$ 52.24	\$ 60.95
Macomb	25	15	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	53.33%	100.0	\$ 90.89	\$ 54.54
Maryville	14	18	7	38.89%	0	0.00%	5	27.78%	46.7	\$ 38.97	\$ 50.10
Mascoutah	24	23	8	34.78%	0	0.00%	3	13.04%	62.6	\$ 54.87	\$ 52.58
Matteson	56	83	38	45.78%	1	1.20%	8	9.64%	40.5	\$ 46.63	\$ 69.11
Maywood	85	115	85	73.91%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	44.3	\$ 47.80	\$ 64.67
McCook	36	83	79	95.18%	0	0.00%	3	3.61%	26.0	\$ 31.45	\$ 72.50

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/Drug Citations	% DUI/Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
McHenry, County of	172	175	14	8.00%	3	1.71%	110	62.86%	59.0	\$ 63.73	\$ 64.84
Midlothian	126.75	194	163	84.02%	0	0.00%	8	4.12%	39.2	\$ 36.82	\$ 56.35
Moline	4	3	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	80.0	\$ 57.71	\$ 43.28
Momence	14	19	1	5.26%	0	0.00%	7	36.84%	44.2	\$ 29.16	\$ 39.58
Monroe, County of	24	27	21	77.78%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	53.3	\$ 44.99	\$ 50.62
Montgomery	20	22	9	40.91%	0	0.00%	5	22.73%	54.5	\$ 52.29	\$ 57.52
Morton Grove	41.25	33	7	21.21%	2	6.06%	3	9.09%	75.0	\$ 87.89	\$ 70.31
Morton	19.5	25	11	44.00%	0	0.00%	4	16.00%	46.8	\$ 41.51	\$ 53.21
Naperville	89	133	47	35.34%	2	1.50%	26	19.55%	40.2	\$ 52.79	\$ 78.89
Niles	8	10	0	0.00%	1	10.00%	2	20.00%	48.0	\$ 50.22	\$ 62.77
North Pekin	80	99	13	13.13%	5	5.05%	38	38.38%	48.5	\$ 23.05	\$ 28.52
North Riverside	188	268	75	27.99%	2	0.75%	77	28.73%	42.1	\$ 49.40	\$ 70.42
Northbrook	281.25	348	272	78.16%	0	0.00%	41	11.78%	48.5	\$ 56.38	\$ 69.76
Northlake	64.5	108	59	54.63%	0	0.00%	8	7.41%	35.8	\$ 42.12	\$ 70.52
Oak Lawn	253	686	613	89.36%	0	0.00%	22	3.21%	22.1	\$ 28.03	\$ 76.00
Ogle, County of	7	7	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	42.86%	60.0	\$ 47.09	\$ 47.09
Orland Park	88	160	82	51.25%	0	0.00%	35	21.88%	33.0	\$ 41.79	\$ 75.97
Oswego	16	26	20	76.92%	0	0.00%	2	7.69%	36.9	\$ 44.90	\$ 72.96
Palatine	110	136	83	61.03%	0	0.00%	20	14.71%	48.5	\$ 58.96	\$ 72.89
Park Forest	16.5	34	27	79.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	29.1	\$ 33.20	\$ 68.41
Park Ridge	116.5	187	156	83.42%	0	0.00%	1	0.53%	37.4	\$ 42.48	\$ 68.19
Peoria, County of	88	78	52	66.67%	0	0.00%	3	3.85%	67.7	\$ 69.36	\$ 61.48
Peru	58	27	10	37.04%	1	3.70%	1	3.70%	128.9	\$ 121.41	\$ 56.52
Plainfield	56	162	89	54.94%	1	0.62%	36	22.22%	20.7	\$ 25.36	\$ 73.37
Prospect Heights	12	22	15	68.18%	0	0.00%	6	27.27%	32.7	\$ 43.81	\$ 80.32
Putnam, County of	5	7	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	85.71%	42.9	\$ 22.99	\$ 32.18
River Forest	8	10	7	70.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	48.0	\$ 59.72	\$ 74.65
River Grove	116.5	161	82	50.93%	2	1.24%	44	27.33%	43.4	\$ 42.04	\$ 58.10

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/Drug Citations	% DUI/Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
Robinson	15	17	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	7	41.18%	52.9	\$ 38.71	\$ 43.88
Rochester	8	4	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%	120.0	\$ 49.50	\$ 24.75
Rock Island	74	54	26	48.15%	4	7.41%	9	16.67%	82.2	\$ 72.30	\$ 52.76
Rock Island, County of	20	38	0	0.00%	2	5.26%	4	10.53%	31.6	\$ 22.11	\$ 42.01
Rockford	108	158	32	20.25%	2	1.27%	62	39.24%	41.0	\$ 46.10	\$ 67.44
Rolling Meadows	56	84	24	28.57%	0	0.00%	20	23.81%	40.0	\$ 54.97	\$ 82.46
Romeoville	68	62	13	20.97%	0	0.00%	10	16.13%	65.8	\$ 77.76	\$ 70.90
Roscoe	18	20	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	11	55.00%	54.0	\$ 50.05	\$ 55.61
Round Lake	69.25	78	27	34.62%	2	2.56%	14	17.95%	53.3	\$ 58.97	\$ 66.42
Sangamon, County of	16	35	19	54.29%	0	0.00%	11	31.43%	27.4	\$ 29.35	\$ 64.21
Schaumburg	156	256	148	57.81%	2	0.78%	4	1.56%	36.6	\$ 48.41	\$ 79.45
Shorewood	32.5	21	5	23.81%	0	0.00%	7	33.33%	92.9	\$ 110.16	\$ 71.18
Silvis	44	22	6	27.27%	0	0.00%	7	31.82%	120.0	\$ 99.85	\$ 49.92
South Beloit	24	32	4	12.50%	0	0.00%	9	28.13%	45.0	\$ 38.70	\$ 51.60
South Chicago Heights	30	56	16	28.57%	2	3.57%	6	10.71%	32.1	\$ 17.15	\$ 32.01
Southern View	72	92	22	23.91%	2	2.17%	44	47.83%	47.0	\$ 29.74	\$ 38.00
Spring Grove	60	67	14	20.90%	1	1.49%	5	7.46%	53.7	\$ 33.25	\$ 37.13
Springfield Park District	11	11	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	4	36.36%	60.0	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
Springfield	82	85	16	18.82%	1	1.18%	31	36.47%	57.9	\$ 49.78	\$ 51.60
St. Charles	20	23	11	47.83%	0	0.00%	3	13.04%	52.2	\$ 70.04	\$ 80.54
St. Clair, County of	156.133	153	25	16.34%	0	0.00%	50	32.68%	61.2	\$ 56.57	\$ 55.43
Stephenson, County of	20	29	16	55.17%	0	0.00%	7	24.14%	41.4	\$ 31.50	\$ 45.68
Summit	119	198	124	62.63%	3	1.52%	5	2.53%	36.1	\$ 35.76	\$ 59.49
Swansea	48	93	10	10.75%	1	1.08%	39	41.94%	31.0	\$ 26.99	\$ 52.29
Sycamore	26	13	10	76.92%	0	0.00%	2	15.38%	120.0	\$ 123.22	\$ 61.61
Tazewell, County of	61	87	17	19.54%	0	0.00%	12	13.79%	42.1	\$ 37.95	\$ 54.13
Vernon Hills	98.5	101	51	50.50%	2	1.98%	8	7.92%	58.5	\$ 73.14	\$ 75.00
Wauconda	36	36	2	5.56%	0	0.00%	14	38.89%	60.0	\$ 58.11	\$ 58.11

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Arrests	% DUI Arrests	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost per Citation	Cost per Hour
Waukegan	328.5	573	390	68.06%	4	0.70%	27	4.71%	34.4	\$ 45.57	\$ 79.48
Western Illinois Task Force (Monmouth PD)	32	54	5	9.26%	2	3.70%	35	64.81%	35.6	\$ 24.40	\$ 41.17
Wheeling	308.25	691	404	58.47%	3	0.43%	60	8.68%	26.8	\$ 34.49	\$ 77.32
Will, County of	168	244	20	8.20%	11	4.51%	72	29.51%	41.3	\$ 44.93	\$ 65.26
Willow Springs	12	12	2	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	60.0	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00
Willowbrook	36	26	3	11.54%	0	0.00%	7	26.92%	83.1	\$ 86.95	\$ 62.80
Winnebago, County of	10	6	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	100.0	\$ 55.12	\$ 33.07
Winthrop Harbor	27	62	1	1.61%	2	3.23%	19	30.65%	26.1	\$ 26.43	\$ 60.68
Wood Dale	114	145	38	26.21%	6	4.14%	23	15.86%	47.2	\$ 52.39	\$ 66.64
Wood River	4	5	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	40.00%	48.0	\$ 38.18	\$ 47.72
Woodridge	36	68	16	23.53%	0	0.00%	40	58.82%	31.8	\$ 39.83	\$ 75.24
Woodstock	12	11	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	4	36.36%	65.5	\$ 81.37	\$ 74.59
STEP Local Totals	10,123.1	14,360	6,977	48.59%	147	1.02%	2,652	18.47%	42.3	\$ 45.72	\$ 64.85

Column 1: Participating law enforcement agency

Column 2: Number of hours conducted during DSOGPO enforcement

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

Column 4: Total number of occupant protection violations (seat belt and child safety seat) written by law enforcement agency during statewide DSOGPO 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 speeding citations (including talking and texting) written by law enforcement agency during statewide DSOGPO enforcement

Column 9: Percentage of total citations that were speeding 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 Hours

Table 8: Total Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs Statewide

Grant Type	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI/ Drug Citations	% DUI/ Drug Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Local STEP	10,123.1	14,360	6,977	48.59%	147	1.02%	2,652	18.47%	42.30	\$45.72	\$64.85
Illinois State Police	3,648	3,553	1,178	33.16%	192	5.40%	623	17.53%	61.60	\$112.15	\$109.23
Grand Total	13,771.1	17,913	8,155	45.53%	339	1.89%	3,275	18.28%	46.13	\$58.89	\$76.60

