

2019 Labor Day Report

Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over

Prepared by Illinois Department of Transportation for 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 telephone surveys.

The 2019 Labor Day DSOGPO campaign was conducted from June to October 2019. During this time, 154 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 12,860 enforcement hours and issuing 14,817 citations at a total cost of \$937,980.93. On average, one citation was written every 52.08 minutes of enforcement for a total cost of \$63.30 per citation or \$72.94 per patrol hour.

Paid media efforts for this campaign consisted of a total planned budget of \$598,427, focusing on males aged 18 to 34. Digital media comprised 42.6 percent of the media budget while 38.2 percent consisted of television, 14.2 percent was radio, and cinema messages made up 5 percent. Two press conferences and 62 stories related to DSOGPO ran across the state which included 34 print, 16 radio, and 12 television news stories.

Telephone 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 34.1 percent in the pre mobilization survey to 29.8 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 increased from 8.2 percent to 14.9 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 48 percent while Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk was 67 percent.

Introduction

The Impaired Driving program area, located in the Bureau of Safety Programs and Engineering (BSPE) at 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 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.

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 telephone surveys.

Telephone Survey

As a component of the outcome evaluation, a telephone 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 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 2019 timeline for these activities are as follows for the DSOGPO campaign:

- June 15th: Pre-Mobilization Surveys begin
- August 15th: Pre-Mobilization Surveys end, paid and earned media begins
- August 16th: Enforcement activities begin
- September 3rd: Enforcement activities and paid media ends
- September 5th: Earned media ends
- September 7th: Post Mobilization Surveys begin
- Oct 31st: 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 948 fatal crashes in 2018, 30.8 percent were alcohol related.
- Of the 1,031 people killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2018, 31.4 percent of these fatalities were alcohol related.
- There were 650 drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes, 570 of these drivers were tested with 36.8 percent testing positive for BAC of 0.01 or higher in 2018.
- From 2014 to 2018, the group with the highest percentage of alcohol-related serious injuries and fatalities are Males aged 21 to 34.
- 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	\$6,578,412	\$4,983,679.98

Project Description: This task 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 “Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over” 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 2019, 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	\$1,997,484.86

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 1,887 broadcast TV ads; 11,191 cable TV ads; 8,009 broadcast radio ads; and 63,483,889 digital view, clicks, and impressions.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Alcohol Police Training	\$300,000	\$272,857.13

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 12 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes in which 199 officers were trained. ILETSB also held a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) class which resulted in the training of 27 DRE officers. Additionally, two Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Instructor courses were held, adding 42 new instructors. These newly trained instructors led 18 SFST refresher courses in which 271 officers were trained. Furthermore, 34 Breath Alcohol Operator trainings were conducted in which 673 officers participated. Lastly, 142 officers were trained during eight Medical Marijuana/Advanced DUI courses.

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. 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 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.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police NITE Patrol	\$1,230,576	\$1,229,063.19

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 made one enforcement contact (citation) every 1 hour and 7 minutes during the grant year. Officers worked a total of 10,184.5 hours of NITE enforcement and issued a total of 8,680 citations. ISP made one occupant restraint citation every 12 hours and 32 minutes during NITE hire back patrol details issuing 813 occupant restraint citations. ISP also issued 3,624 citations for speeding and 183 citations for distracted driving.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police DUIE Patrol	\$1,126,679	\$1,126,054.51

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: SP issued one DUI, alcohol-related, or zero tolerance citation every nine hours and 23 minutes during Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) in FFY 2019. Officers worked 9,334 hours of enforcement and issued 5,676 citations and 3,849 warnings. There were 994 DUI, drug/alcohol-related, or zero tolerance citations issued. ISP also conducted 268 RSCs.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police ACE	\$1,106,410	\$1,077,475.54

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 are enforced using both covert and overt enforcement techniques.

Accomplishments: ISP conducted 7,209.5 hours of saturation patrols. There were 5,212 citations issued which resulted in one enforcement contact every one hour and 19 minutes of patrol. Officers issued 1,864 speeding citations, 500 occupant restraint citations, and 132 distracted driving citations.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Operation Straight ID (SOS)	\$23,000	\$21,902.48

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 75 Operation Straight ID presentations, informing approximately 1,300 law enforcement officers, employees, and other community members on how to detect fraudulent driver license and state identification cards.

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

Project Description: This project provides self-reported survey data regarding the driving habits of licensed drivers in Illinois. It 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, belt use, 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 impaired driving-related fatalities and serious injuries, the following results are identified. This includes the evaluation of the pre and post mobilization telephone surveys, media activities, and law enforcement mobilization.

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 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 34.1 percent in the pre mobilization survey to 29.8 percent at the time of the post survey. In the Chicago area, those who reported to see or hear messages decreased from 33.1 percent in the pre survey to 25.8 percent in the post survey. On the other hand, downstate increased from 35.6 percent to 36.1 percent and rural increased from 14.7 percent to 35.9 percent.

Of those post survey respondents who had seen or heard messages related to roadside safety checks statewide, most respondents indicated exposure through television (38.6 percent) and from friends and relatives (31.6 percent). Other sources included radio (18.4 percent), newspaper (14 percent), and other (16.7 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” 45.5 percent of respondents reported yes in the pre survey compared to 43.2 percent 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 increased from 54.7 percent in the pre survey to 62.4 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 58.2 percent to 56.6 percent from the pre to the post survey. More specifically, the Chicago area decreased from 55.7 percent to 51.5 percent while downstate increased from 62.2 percent to 64.6 percent and rural increased from 61.4 percent to 69.5 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,” 74.7 percent in the pre survey compared to 78.2 percent in the post survey said they were almost certain, very likely, or somewhat likely. Also, 22.9 percent of respondents in the pre survey versus 25.1 percent in the post survey stated they “see police on the roads” that they normally drive more 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 increased from 14.7 percent in the pre survey to 27.1 percent in the post while reports of never decreased from 67.3 percent in the pre survey to 62.6 percent in the post. After participants were asked “Compared to three months ago, are you driving after drinking,” the percentage of more often increased from 8.2 percent to 14.9 percent from the pre to the post survey. In addition, the response of less often decreased from 27.9 percent to 26.1 percent during the same time frame.

During the post survey, respondents were asked if they recall hearing or seeing traffic safety “slogans” in the past 30 days. Table 4 below indicates self-reported awareness levels. The DSOGPO slogan was reported to have an awareness level at 48 percent while Friends Don’t Let Friends Drive Drunk has the highest reported awareness at 67 percent. The second most familiar impaired driving slogan is You Drink and Drive. You Lose at 61 percent.

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

Order	Slogan	Awareness
1	Click It or Ticket	76%
2	Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk	67%
3	You Drink and Drive. You Lose	61%
4	Drive smart, drive sober.	54%
5	Start Seeing Motorcycles	49%
6	Driver sober or get pulled over	48%
7	Police in Illinois Arrest Drunk Drivers.	46%
8	Buckle Up America	37%
9	Wanna drink and drive? Police in Illinois will show you the bars.	26%
10	Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest.	24%
11	Cell phones save lives. Pull over and report a drunk driver.	23%
12	Drink and Drive? Police in Illinois have your number.	23%
13	Children in Back	20%

The full Illinois Statewide Labor Day 2019 Seatbelt Enforcement and Media Campaign Surveys¹ 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 impaired driving. For 2019, IDOT’s total budget for was \$598,427. The primary target audience for IDOT was 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 42.6 percent of the total media budget and included Video Streaming, Audio Streaming, YouTube, Facebook, and Hulu among others. The remaining spending consisted of television at 38.2 percent, radio at 14.2 percent, and cinema at 5 percent. 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	Cinema	Total
Chicago	\$159,427	\$57,040	\$17,250	\$233,717
Metro East	\$15,000	\$1,870	\$550	\$17,420
Springfield/Champaign	\$17,000	\$8,500	\$3,000	\$28,500
Marion/Carbondale	\$3,500	\$0	\$750	\$4,250
Quad Cities	\$8,000	\$4,590	\$1,900	\$14,490
Peoria/Bloomington	\$17,000	\$8,500	\$3,500	\$29,000
Rockford	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$2,300	\$11,800
Quincy	\$3,500	\$0	\$750	\$4,250
Subtotal	\$228,427	\$85,000	\$30,000	\$343,427
Digital Media				\$255,000
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 \$13,000,000² and included television, digital media, radio, cinema advertising, and social media.

¹The report can be found under the Telephone 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/press-releases/impaired-driving-labor-day-enforcement>

In addition to paid media, various types of earned media were utilized during the DSOGPO Labor Day campaign. IDOT issued a joint news release with the Illinois State Police on August 28th and two news events titled Saturation Saturday were held in conjunction with Mothers Against Drunk Driving on August 24th in Chicago and St. Louis. Local pre-campaign news releases were distributed by law enforcement STEP grantees in addition to agencies issuing post-campaign news releases, posters, email blasts, and social media content throughout the campaign.

Of the three most common forms of media (print, radio, and television), the most common type of earned media obtained for DSOGPO was print news stories. A total of 62 stories related to DSOGPO ran across the state. Throughout the campaign there were 34 print, 16 radio, and 12 television news stories that aired (see Table 4).

Law enforcement agencies 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 55 such announcements in communities across the state. Also, 26 police agencies displayed their BSPE-provided banners for the campaign. As the table shows below, local enforcement agencies issued 193 press releases. Please refer to Table 4 for a complete listing of earned media items obtained from local law enforcement agencies for the Labor Day DSOGPO campaign.

Table 4: Earned Media Items for DSOGPO

Earned Media Items	Items
Press releases issued	193
Print news stories	34
Radio news stories	16
Television news stories	12
Press conferences	2
Posters / fliers	125
Outdoor message board announcements	55
Banners	26
Web page postings / announcements	146
Local cable public access messages	17
Presentations	1
Other	24

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 154 local law enforcement agencies and the Illinois State Police (ISP) that participated in enforcement activities, a total of 12,860 enforcement hours were conducted and 14,817 citations were issued. Of these, 358 (2.4 percent) were DUI/drug related. On average, police wrote one citation every 52.1 minutes³ of patrol throughout the Labor Day campaign. Other citations include 6,386 (43.1 percent) related to occupant protection and car seat violations accompanied by 2,295 (15.5 percent) citations regarding speed. Overall, one citation was written for every 48.8 minutes of patrol.

All Illinois State Police districts (22) participated in the statewide Labor Day DSOGPO enforcement, covering all of Illinois' 102 counties. ISP conducted 2,850 hours of enforcement. A total of 2,272 citations were issued by the ISP. More specifically, 2.2 percent (51) were DUI citations, 1.2 percent (27) were drug citations, and 4.3 percent (97) were zero tolerance alcohol-related citations. On average, ISP wrote one citation for every 75.3 minutes of patrol and one DUI/drug-related citation every 16.2 hours of patrol. Other citations include 971 occupant protection-related citations in addition to 362 citations for speed.

Of the local law enforcement agencies participating in the Labor Day DSOGPO campaign, 41 Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) were conducted in addition to the officers logging 10,010 patrol hours and issuing 12,545 citations. For these hours and citations, one citation was issued every 47.9 minutes statewide. Additionally, 183 DUI citations were issued which resulted in one DUI citation written every 54.7 hours of patrol. Other citations include 5,415 (43.2 percent) occupant protection and car seat in addition to 1,275 (10.2 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=154	State Police Total N=22 Districts	Statewide Total N=176
Number of Enforcement Hours	10,010	2,850	12,860
Number of Citations	12,545	2,272	14,817
Number of DUI/Drug Citations	183	175	358
Number of Seat Belt and Child Safety Seat Citations	5,415	971	6,386
Number of Speed Citations	1,933	362	2,295
Number of Other Citations	5,014	764	5,778
Minutes Per Citation	47.9	75.3	52.1

† No incentive enforcement grants were issued for the FY2019 Labor Day DSOGPO campaign.

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 \$937,980.93 which calculated to \$63.30 per citation and \$72.94 per patrol hour. ISP's average annual cost per hour is \$117.14, cost per citation is \$146.94 with a total enforcement cost at \$333,852.30. Additional grant funds that are not included in the cost per hour and cost per citation calculations are for Code Activities at \$19,055.54 and 266.8 hours. Dispatchers are paid under Code Activities. As of December 11th 2019, cost for local STEP agencies amounted to \$604,128.63. Cost per patrol hour was \$60.35 while the cost per citation was \$46.16. 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	2,850	2,272	75.26	\$146.94	\$117.14	\$333,852.30
Local Agencies	10,010	12,545	47.88	\$48.16	\$60.35	\$604,128.63
Statewide	12,860	14,817	52.08	\$63.30	\$72.94	\$937,980.93

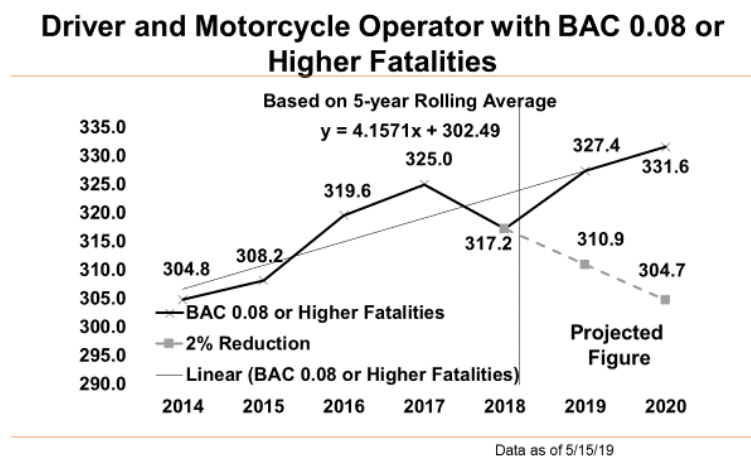
In addition to Table 6 above, Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix provide detailed enforcement activities and their associated costs. These tables also include frequency and percent distributions of occupant protection, DUI, and speed citations for each grantee.

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 telephone surveys, law enforcement mobilization, and media activities.

As a result of problem identification and DSOGPO activities of the telephone 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 fatalities for Driver and Motorcycle Operator with a BAC of 0.08 or Higher were not yet available for 2018, an estimate was calculated by using five-year rolling averages for 2013 through 2017 to create a linear regression line to project 2018. The total average for 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 was then used as the value for 2018. Using a trendline, the data display an increase in fatalities to 331.6 in 2020. Instead, a two-percent reduction is applied to 2018 to set the December 31st 2020 target to a much lower 304.7. This target is better aligned with the goal of working toward zero fatalities.

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

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Addison	92	96	26	27.08%	0	0.00%	40	41.67%	57.5	\$ 68.40	\$ 71.38
Algonquin	42.5	38	11	28.95%	2	5.26%	15	39.47%	67.1	\$ 56.11	\$ 50.17
Antioch	12	15	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	13.33%	48.0	\$ 53.42	\$ 66.78
Arlington Heights	181	330	197	59.70%	0	0.00%	9	2.73%	32.9	\$ 43.79	\$ 79.84
Barrington	16	9	2	22.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	106.7	\$ 118.23	\$ 66.50
Bartlett	63	76	14	18.42%	2	2.63%	35	46.05%	49.7	\$ 54.72	\$ 66.01
Bellwood	100	179	98	54.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	33.5	\$ 32.46	\$ 58.10
Belvidere	32	20	0	0.00%	3	15.00%	1	5.00%	96.0	\$ 68.83	\$ 43.02
Berwyn	224	346	231	66.76%	0	0.00%	3	0.87%	38.8	\$ 35.58	\$ 54.96
Boone County	173	125	25	20.00%	1	0.80%	57	45.60%	83.0	\$ 65.32	\$ 47.20
Bourbonnais	20	24	4	16.67%	0	0.00%	4	16.67%	50.0	\$ 45.46	\$ 54.55
Buffalo Grove	182.75	242	168	69.42%	1	0.41%	22	9.09%	45.3	\$ 51.70	\$ 68.46
Cahokia	74.5	94	22	23.40%	2	2.13%	15	15.96%	47.6	\$ 41.83	\$ 52.78
Calumet City	340	436	111	25.46%	0	0.00%	34	7.80%	46.8	\$ 37.52	\$ 48.11
Carol Stream	480.5	621	243	39.13%	18	2.90%	93	14.98%	46.4	\$ 49.57	\$ 64.06
Carterville	30	13	1	7.69%	1	7.69%	0	0.00%	138.5	\$ 76.70	\$ 33.24
Caseyville	10	13	1	7.69%	0	0.00%	1	7.69%	46.2	\$ 36.30	\$ 47.19
Champaign	5	4	2	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	75.0	\$ 88.19	\$ 70.55
Chatham	6	15	8	53.33%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	24.0	\$ 21.05	\$ 52.62
Cherry Valley	27	22	1	4.55%	0	0.00%	13	59.09%	73.6	\$ 49.30	\$ 40.17
Chicago Heights	90	84	71	84.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	64.3	\$ 54.81	\$ 51.15
Chicago Ridge	33	56	35	62.50%	1	1.79%	2	3.57%	35.4	\$ 34.91	\$ 59.25
Chicago	232	277	15	5.42%	4	1.44%	4	1.44%	50.3	\$ 66.76	\$ 79.71
Cicero	140	250	205	82.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.80%	33.6	\$ 37.52	\$ 67.00
Clarendon Hills	52	37	15	40.54%	0	0.00%	12	32.43%	84.3	\$ 72.68	\$ 51.72
Collinsville	82.5	117	39	33.33%	2	1.71%	14	11.97%	42.3	\$ 40.27	\$ 57.11

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Colona	20	11	3	27.27%	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	109.1	\$ 50.37	\$ 27.71
Columbia	24	29	14	48.28%	0	0.00%	13	44.83%	49.7	\$ 40.09	\$ 48.45
Cook County	108	130	23	17.69%	0	0.00%	39	30.00%	49.8	\$ 53.91	\$ 64.90
Countryside	49	50	28	56.00%	1	2.00%	1	2.00%	58.8	\$ 60.02	\$ 61.25
Crawford County	23	8	0	0.00%	3	37.50%	2	25.00%	172.5	\$ 99.92	\$ 34.76
Crete	4	12	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20.0	\$ 16.07	\$ 48.21
Crystal Lake	82.5	97	31	31.96%	2	2.06%	28	28.87%	51.0	\$ 60.39	\$ 71.00
Decatur	64.9	64	2	3.13%	4	6.25%	41	64.06%	60.8	\$ 55.71	\$ 54.94
Deerfield	8.5	3	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	170.0	\$ 242.22	\$ 85.49
DeKalb	49.75	57	29	50.88%	0	0.00%	11	19.30%	52.4	\$ 56.65	\$ 64.90
DeKalb County	92	110	74	67.27%	3	2.73%	11	10.00%	50.2	\$ 44.19	\$ 52.84
East Hazel Crest	12	29	20	68.97%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	24.8	\$ 19.19	\$ 46.38
East Peoria	40	29	9	31.03%	3	10.34%	8	27.59%	82.8	\$ 82.88	\$ 60.09
Edwardsville	53.8	51	26	50.98%	9	17.65%	7	13.73%	63.3	\$ 60.12	\$ 57.00
Elgin	126.25	293	196	66.89%	3	1.02%	9	3.07%	25.9	\$ 31.14	\$ 72.27
Elizabeth	14	17	5	29.41%	0	0.00%	8	47.06%	49.4	\$ 32.45	\$ 39.41
Elmhurst	99	131	59	45.04%	2	1.53%	21	16.03%	45.3	\$ 55.51	\$ 73.46
Elwood	68.5	175	48	27.43%	0	0.00%	32	18.29%	23.5	\$ 18.84	\$ 48.12
Evanston	90.25	232	95	40.95%	0	0.00%	16	6.90%	23.3	\$ 29.80	\$ 76.60
Forest Park	16	24	13	54.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	40.0	\$ 39.82	\$ 59.73
Fox Lake	17	13	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	15.38%	78.5	\$ 70.03	\$ 53.55
Franklin Park	48	36	11	30.56%	2	5.56%	3	8.33%	80.0	\$ 84.78	\$ 63.58
Freeport	40	33	5	15.15%	1	3.03%	12	36.36%	72.7	\$ 55.67	\$ 45.93
Galesburg	35.5	52	12	23.08%	2	3.85%	12	23.08%	41.0	\$ 30.67	\$ 44.93
Glen Carbon	36	13	0	0.00%	1	7.69%	0	0.00%	166.2	\$ 134.74	\$ 48.66
Glendale Heights	16	11	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	72.73%	87.3	\$ 98.02	\$ 67.39
Glenview	28	40	38	95.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	42.0	\$ 52.13	\$ 74.48
Grundy County	114	104	57	54.81%	5	4.81%	20	19.23%	65.8	\$ 49.76	\$ 45.40

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Gurnee	39.25	39	17	43.59%	2	5.13%	8	20.51%	60.4	\$ 65.52	\$ 65.11
Hanover Park	67	83	20	24.10%	2	2.41%	6	7.23%	48.4	\$ 51.26	\$ 63.50
Highland Park	20	34	18	52.94%	0	0.00%	1	2.94%	35.3	\$ 41.10	\$ 69.88
Hillside	28.5	33	23	69.70%	0	0.00%	1	3.03%	51.8	\$ 51.71	\$ 59.87
Hinsdale	45.5	73	33	45.21%	3	4.11%	19	26.03%	37.4	\$ 49.61	\$ 79.59
Holiday Hills	16	14	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	68.6	\$ 40.00	\$ 35.00
Homewood	68.25	66	66	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	62.0	\$ 68.09	\$ 65.84
Island Lake	48	55	8	14.55%	0	0.00%	11	20.00%	52.4	\$ 44.14	\$ 50.57
Joliet	156	116	29	25.00%	2	1.72%	14	12.07%	80.7	\$ 102.44	\$ 76.17
Kane County	44.5	59	36	61.02%	0	0.00%	14	23.73%	45.3	\$ 43.74	\$ 58.00
Kankakee	55	81	15	18.52%	0	0.00%	24	29.63%	40.7	\$ 41.11	\$ 60.54
Kildeer	8	13	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	69.23%	36.9	\$ 29.60	\$ 48.10
Lake in the Hills	29.5	24	1	4.17%	0	0.00%	13	54.17%	73.8	\$ 68.85	\$ 56.01
Lake Zurich	80	44	7	15.91%	7	15.91%	10	22.73%	109.1	\$ 130.07	\$ 71.54
Lake County	163	146	58	39.73%	3	2.05%	41	28.08%	67.0	\$ 72.63	\$ 65.05
Lakemoor	4	4	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	60.0	\$ 44.68	\$ 44.68
Lansing	107.5	89	39	43.82%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	72.5	\$ 77.39	\$ 64.07
Leland Grove	46.5	56	14	25.00%	0	0.00%	3	5.36%	49.8	\$ 23.58	\$ 28.40
Libertyville	22	46	24	52.17%	0	0.00%	8	17.39%	28.7	\$ 29.16	\$ 60.97
Lincolnshire	16	13	0	0.00%	2	15.38%	7	53.85%	73.8	\$ 73.67	\$ 59.86
Lincolnwood	16	21	7	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	45.7	\$ 46.58	\$ 61.14
Lisle	10	14	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	42.9	\$ 53.37	\$ 74.72
Lockport	94.25	105	45	42.86%	3	2.86%	29	27.62%	53.9	\$ 59.94	\$ 66.78
Lombard	178	250	93	37.20%	4	1.60%	36	14.40%	42.7	\$ 50.78	\$ 71.32
Loves Park	52	86	21	24.42%	1	1.16%	16	18.60%	36.3	\$ 32.76	\$ 54.18
Macomb	62	51	2	3.92%	2	3.92%	6	11.76%	72.9	\$ 75.93	\$ 62.46
Maryville	14	28	12	42.86%	1	3.57%	7	25.00%	30.0	\$ 24.18	\$ 48.37
Matteson	64	119	68	57.14%	0	0.00%	10	8.40%	32.3	\$ 32.37	\$ 60.19

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Mattoon	24	13	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	15.38%	110.8	\$ 95.41	\$ 51.68
Maywood	44	58	39	67.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	45.5	\$ 46.40	\$ 61.17
McCullom Lake	55	63	8	12.70%	1	1.59%	2	3.17%	52.4	\$ 27.94	\$ 32.00
McHenry County	136.5	128	6	4.69%	4	3.13%	75	58.59%	64.0	\$ 64.95	\$ 60.91
Midlothian	99	146	104	71.23%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	40.7	\$ 40.09	\$ 59.13
Moline	28.4	20	9	45.00%	0	0.00%	2	10.00%	85.2	\$ 56.40	\$ 39.72
Momence	86.25	39	16	41.03%	0	0.00%	8	20.51%	132.7	\$ 60.99	\$ 27.58
Monroe County	32	31	4	12.90%	0	0.00%	14	45.16%	61.9	\$ 50.55	\$ 48.97
Montgomery	34	31	15	48.39%	0	0.00%	6	19.35%	65.8	\$ 54.50	\$ 49.69
Morton Grove	28	22	6	27.27%	1	4.55%	3	13.64%	76.4	\$ 90.83	\$ 71.37
Morton	31.5	33	24	72.73%	0	0.00%	3	9.09%	57.3	\$ 49.21	\$ 51.56
Naperville	97	115	28	24.35%	5	4.35%	54	46.96%	50.6	\$ 64.55	\$ 76.53
Niles	16.5	15	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	53.33%	66.0	\$ 101.74	\$ 92.49
Norridge	24	16	5	31.25%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	90.0	\$ 137.71	\$ 91.80
North Pekin	81	78	6	7.69%	4	5.13%	24	30.77%	62.3	\$ 27.63	\$ 26.61
North Riverside	56	75	32	42.67%	0	0.00%	14	18.67%	44.8	\$ 50.86	\$ 68.11
Northbrook	118.5	124	90	72.58%	0	0.00%	5	4.03%	57.3	\$ 67.96	\$ 71.12
Oak Lawn	124.5	325	242	74.46%	2	0.62%	17	5.23%	23.0	\$ 27.53	\$ 71.88
Oak Park	36	31	26	83.87%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	69.7	\$ 85.36	\$ 73.51
Ogle County	41.5	47	5	10.64%	2	4.26%	17	36.17%	53.0	\$ 33.77	\$ 38.24
Olympia Fields	32	43	37	86.05%	1	2.33%	3	6.98%	44.7	\$ 45.55	\$ 61.21
Orland Park	160	285	103	36.14%	1	0.35%	86	30.18%	33.7	\$ 43.65	\$ 77.76
Palatine	110	134	72	53.73%	0	0.00%	15	11.19%	49.3	\$ 58.87	\$ 71.71
Palos Heights	68	76	43	56.58%	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	53.7	\$ 56.39	\$ 63.03
Peoria	41.5	59	9	15.25%	0	0.00%	9	15.25%	42.2	\$ 42.53	\$ 60.47
Peoria County	64	68	18	26.47%	0	0.00%	16	23.53%	56.5	\$ 46.89	\$ 49.82
Peru	58	15	6	40.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	232.0	\$ 191.10	\$ 49.42
Piatt County	16	20	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	17	85.00%	48.0	\$ 31.45	\$ 39.31

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Plainfield	43.5	112	85	75.89%	0	0.00%	2	1.79%	23.3	\$ 27.14	\$ 69.89
Prairie Grove	23	60	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	16.67%	23.0	\$ 13.42	\$ 35.00
Prospect Heights	20	26	14	53.85%	0	0.00%	8	30.77%	46.2	\$ 52.02	\$ 67.63
Quincy	94	52	33	63.46%	2	3.85%	4	7.69%	108.5	\$ 91.72	\$ 50.74
River Forest	22	46	18	39.13%	1	2.17%	3	6.52%	28.7	\$ 36.15	\$ 75.59
River Grove	128	155	63	40.65%	3	1.94%	5	3.23%	49.5	\$ 49.76	\$ 60.25
Riverdale	10	18	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	61.11%	33.3	\$ 26.06	\$ 46.91
Riverside	35.75	36	9	25.00%	0	0.00%	6	16.67%	59.6	\$ 39.54	\$ 39.82
Robinson	52.5	35	4	11.43%	2	5.71%	8	22.86%	90.0	\$ 63.65	\$ 42.43
Rochester	7	1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	420.0	\$ 172.29	\$ 24.61
Rock Island	214	217	156	71.89%	6	2.76%	9	4.15%	59.2	\$ 52.94	\$ 53.68
Rockford	102.5	143	31	21.68%	4	2.80%	45	31.47%	43.0	\$ 43.91	\$ 61.26
Rolling Meadows	40.5	62	19	30.65%	1	1.61%	15	24.19%	39.2	\$ 54.09	\$ 82.81
Romeoville	4	9	6	66.67%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	26.7	\$ 25.17	\$ 56.64
Roscoe	30	34	6	17.65%	1	2.94%	13	38.24%	52.9	\$ 47.29	\$ 53.60
Roselle	19	11	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	2	18.18%	103.6	\$ 86.67	\$ 50.18
Rosemont	12	8	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	25.00%	90.0	\$ 109.46	\$ 72.97
Round Lake Park	7	9	2	22.22%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	46.7	\$ 35.10	\$ 45.13
Schaumburg	104	143	50	34.97%	0	0.00%	6	4.20%	43.6	\$ 55.12	\$ 75.79
Shorewood	38	36	8	22.22%	0	0.00%	14	38.89%	63.3	\$ 73.63	\$ 69.75
Silvis	56	28	4	14.29%	1	3.57%	10	35.71%	120.0	\$ 92.95	\$ 46.48
South Chicago Heights	118	220	107	48.64%	0	0.00%	22	10.00%	32.2	\$ 14.85	\$ 27.69
Spring Grove	55	180	5	2.78%	2	1.11%	2	1.11%	18.3	\$ 11.29	\$ 36.96
Springfield	48	67	32	47.76%	1	1.49%	8	11.94%	43.0	\$ 38.98	\$ 54.41
St. Charles	20	19	1	5.26%	0	0.00%	8	42.11%	63.2	\$ 80.90	\$ 76.85
St. Clair County	174.25	179	32	17.88%	0	0.00%	78	43.58%	58.4	\$ 48.60	\$ 49.92
Streamwood	40	32	2	6.25%	5	15.63%	2	6.25%	75.0	\$ 69.70	\$ 55.76

Agency Name	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Summit	110	169	97	57.40%	1	0.59%	8	4.73%	39.1	\$ 41.12	\$ 63.18
Sycamore	30	21	7	33.33%	1	4.76%	4	19.05%	85.7	\$ 66.36	\$ 46.45
Tazewell County	68.5	101	18	17.82%	0	0.00%	33	32.67%	40.7	\$ 33.91	\$ 50.01
Troy	62	66	17	25.76%	3	4.55%	18	27.27%	56.4	\$ 44.47	\$ 47.34
Villa Park	46	23	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	6	26.09%	120.0	\$ 123.58	\$ 61.79
Wauconda	27	6	2	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	270.0	\$ 295.11	\$ 65.58
Waukegan	184	319	162	50.78%	0	0.00%	27	8.46%	34.6	\$ 47.20	\$ 81.83
Wheeling	118	211	86	40.76%	2	0.95%	53	25.12%	33.6	\$ 40.41	\$ 72.25
Will County	97.5	135	0	0.00%	2	1.48%	39	28.89%	43.3	\$ 45.21	\$ 62.60
Williamson County	54	23	4	17.39%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	140.9	\$ 94.60	\$ 40.29
Wilmette	8	16	8	50.00%	0	0.00%	2	12.50%	30.0	\$ 31.25	\$ 62.50
Winnebago	14	9	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	33.33%	93.3	\$ 52.06	\$ 33.47
Winthrop Harbor	41	56	3	5.36%	4	7.14%	21	37.50%	43.9	\$ 37.04	\$ 50.59
Wonder Lake	20	21	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	52.38%	57.1	\$ 33.33	\$ 35.00
Wood Dale	88	68	32	47.06%	3	4.41%	2	2.94%	77.6	\$ 90.09	\$ 69.62
Woodridge	43.5	56	2	3.57%	0	0.00%	30	53.57%	46.6	\$ 53.80	\$ 69.26
Woodstock	62	42	21	50.00%	1	2.38%	1	2.38%	88.6	\$ 98.43	\$ 66.68
STEP Local Totals	10,010	12,545	5,113	40.75%	183	1.46%	1,933	15.41%	47.88	\$ 48.16	\$ 60.35

Table 8: Total Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs Statewide

Grant Type	Total Hours	Total Citations	Occupant Protection Citations	% Occupant Protection Citations	DUI Citations	% DUI Citations	Speeding Citations	% Speeding Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Cost Per Citation	Cost Per Hour
Local STEP	10,010	12,545	5,113	40.76%	183	1.46%	1,933	15.41%	47.88	\$48.16	\$60.35
Illinois State Police	2,850	2,272	936	41.20%	51	2.24%	362	15.93%	75.26	\$146.94	\$117.14
Grand Total	12,860	14,817	6,049	40.82%	234	1.58%	2,295	15.49%	52.08	\$63.30	\$72.94

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