

2022 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 2022 Labor Day DSOGPO campaign was conducted from June 6th to September 22nd, 2022. During this time, 156 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 11,702.73 enforcement hours and issuing 15,556 citations at a total cost of \$983,748.81. On average, one citation was written every 45.14 minutes of enforcement for a total cost of \$63.24 per citation or \$84.06 per hour.

Paid media efforts for this campaign consisted of a budget of \$519,380 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. Earned media to raise awareness of the campaign consisted of 250 social media or web postings, 255 press releases, and 47 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 for alcohol-impaired driving” decreased statewide from 26.80 percent in the pre-safety survey to 24.70 percent at the time of the post survey. Respondents who reported to ever drink or use marijuana were asked “During the past thirty days, have you driven a motor vehicle after being impaired by alcohol, marijuana, or both.” Self-reports for alcohol increased from 5.00 percent in the pre-survey to 5.70 percent in the post while reports for marijuana increased from 3.90 percent in the pre survey to 6.50 percent in the post and neither decreased from 87.50 percent to 85.20 percent. Respondents were also asked about their awareness level of impaired driving slogans. Awareness for DSOGPO slogan was self-reported at 57 percent while Friends Don’t Let Friends Drive Drunk was 62 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 2022 timeline for these activities is as follows for the DSOGPO campaign:

- June 6th: Pre-Safety Survey begins
- June 16th: Pre-Safety Survey ends
- August 16th: Paid media begins
- August 16th: Earned media begins
- August 19th: Enforcement activities begin
- September 6th: Enforcement activities end
- September 6th: Post Safety surveys begin
- September 6th: Paid media ends
- September 10th: Earned media ends
- September 22nd: Post Safety surveys end

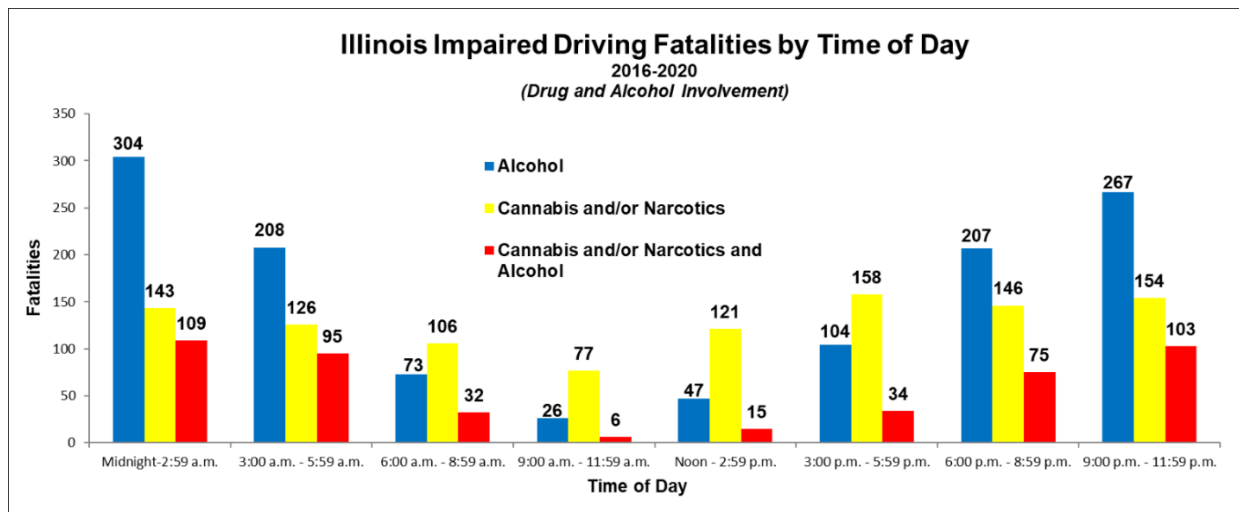
Problem Identification

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 1,210 fatal crashes in 2021, 28.3 percent were alcohol related.
- Of the 1,334 people killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2021, 28.8 percent of these fatalities were alcohol related.
- There were 848 drivers killed in motor vehicle crashes, 575 of these drivers were tested with 42.4 percent testing positive for BAC of 0.01 or higher in 2021.
- From 2018 to 2022, the group with the highest percentage of alcohol-related serious injuries and fatalities are males aged 21 to 34 at 50.0 percent with 79.0 percent of that group being male.
- 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 aged 21 to 34 have the highest rate of alcohol-related serious injuries and fatalities.

Note: The above information was obtained from State data and FARS ARF data where applicable as FARS data is not available at this time.

Table 1: Illinois Impaired Driving Fatalities by Time of Day



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	\$10,168,663	\$5,540,025.22

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

Accomplishments: As a result of this statewide STEP enforcement efforts of the local agencies, a total of 136,754 citations were issued and 87,463.98 hours were funded. The overall cost per citation was \$40.18 while the cost per hour for all enforcement was \$62.82. The contact rate was one citation per 38 minutes of enforcement across all citations.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Impaired Driving Paid Media	\$1,750,000	\$1,744,280.00

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 85,815,552 radio impressions, 14,999,038 TV impressions, 19,767,709 digital impressions, 55,534 digital clicks, and 39,032 website pageviews.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Alcohol Police Training	\$325,000	\$245,954.67

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: The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board conducted 28 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) classes training 367 officers; five Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Instructor courses training 28 new instructors; 42 Breath Analysis Operator Certification trainings for 742 officers; 13 SFST refresher courses training 197 officers; six Illinois Vehicle Code classes training 390 officers; and one Drug Recognition Expert course training 9 local officers.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Law Enforcement Liaisons	\$689,825	\$604,651.40

Project Description: Law Enforcement Liaisons (LELs) are the link between the state and local law enforcement communities, 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. The LEL program is designed to communicate with local agencies and drive up recruitment levels. The Traffic Safety Challenge is designed to communicate with grantees to generate a safety culture with local agencies throughout Illinois. LELs participate in the support and implementation of the state's Highway Safety Plan which will decrease the number of traffic fatalities and injuries.

Accomplishments: The LELs worked with 210 law enforcement agencies and six Impaired Driving Prevention grantee agencies to provide guidance on meeting the highway safety grant performance requirements. LELs conducted over 849 phone and 284 on-site monitor visits where they reviewed enforcement data to identify problems and assisted agencies with their grant requirements. The LELs developed a data-driven approach to identify and recruit new law enforcement agencies for the STEP grant program. A total of 14 new law enforcement agencies were recruited for the Distracted Driving mini grant. Of those agencies, seven applied for a full year FFY 2023 STEP grant. The LEL's encouraged agencies to participate in the coordination of National and Regional enforcement campaigns such as the NHTSA's Border to Border campaign and Car Seat Check Saturday. LELs took the lead and coordinated with NHTSA to develop a Region 5 Speed Awareness Day. This effort included recruitment of all six highway safety offices to participate; development of a website; data collection; and result distribution.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police NITE Patrol	\$1,262,813	\$1,091,625.10

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police (ISP) to identify and focus enforcement on 6:00pm to 6:00am when impaired driving is highest and safety belt usage is lowest. Officers will place an emphasis on primary occupant restraint laws, DUI, alcohol-related violations, speeding, distracted driving, and Scott's Law (move-over law).

Accomplishments: The ISP issued one enforcement contact (citation) every 67 minutes during the grant year. Officers worked a total of 8,663.5 hours of NITE enforcement and issued a total of 7,887 citations. ISP made one occupant restraint citation every 14 hours and 55 minutes during NITE hire-back patrol details, issuing 581 occupant restraint citations. ISP also issued 1,233 citations for speeding and 76 citations for distracted driving.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Illinois State Police DUIE Patrol	\$1,192,849	\$948,683.21

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police to continue its alcohol-related crash reduction program by providing hours of hire-back to officers and supervisors conducting roadside safety checks and impaired driving saturation patrols. Officers will patrol during periods when DUI and other alcohol-related violations occur most frequently. This program is designed to reduce the number of alcohol-related crashes by decreasing the incidence of DUI.

Accomplishments: The ISP issued one DUI, Alcohol-Related, or zero tolerance citation every 8 hours and 36 minutes during Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs). Officers worked 7,441.5 hours of enforcement and issued 4,447 citations. There were 258 DUI or zero tolerance citations issued. ISP also conducted 222 RSCs.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
ACE - Illinois State Police	\$1,174,916	\$1,148,517.46

Project Description: This task provides funds for the Illinois State Police (ISP) 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: ISP conducted 7,138 hours of saturation patrols and 1,206 hours of covert enforcement. There were 6,083 citations issued which resulted in one enforcement contact every 51 minutes of patrol. Officers issued 2,655 speeding citations, 448 occupant restraint citations, and 153 distracted driving citations.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Operation Straight ID (SOS)	\$25,845	\$15,270.75

Project Description: The project goal is to address underage drinking and driving through a reduction in the use of fraudulent driver licenses and identification cards. Operation Straight ID (OPSID) provides classes for owners and employees of bars, stores, restaurants where liquor is being served. The emphasis of these classes is to teach trainees how to detect a fraudulent driver's license or ID's.

Accomplishments: The Illinois Secretary of State Police conducted 36 “Operation Straight ID” presentations informing 561 law enforcement officers, employees, and other community members how to detect fraudulent driver licenses and state identification cards.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Traffic Safety Survey	\$84,054	\$0

Project Description: This task provides funds for the attitudinal survey of Illinois residents. The survey will gauge the strength of the IDOT 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 data collected and analyzed through our traffic safety survey has been used throughout the 2022 Annual Report in a variety of sections. The data from this report is being used to help determine the impact of the paid media and enforcement campaigns of 2023. There were no funds expended in the planned activity due to how the agreement was established. The survey cost is \$55,676.45 and was accounted for in the Injury Prevention planned activity.

Name:	Planned Amount:	Expended Amount:
Injury Prevention	\$1,486,995	\$1,105,342.92

Project Description: This task provides funds to support local community agencies in reducing deaths and injuries on Illinois roadways. This program is designed to enable local agencies to conduct public information and education campaigns focusing on highway safety issues. Injury Prevention projects address a wide variety of highway safety issues.

Accomplishments: This task provided grant funds to 10 local agencies to implement injury prevention programs in their communities. Injury Prevention grants focus on a wide variety of safety-related issues such as occupant protection, impaired driving, young drivers, pedestrian/bicycle safety, and distracted driving. In FFY 2022 Injury Prevention projects conducted over 633 educational events and safety fairs to educate the public on highway safety initiatives. The Injury Prevention programs inspected and installed over 1,515 car seats. The Injury Prevention program also worked with ThinkFirst Chapters across the state to present ThinkFirst for Teens, ThinkFirst for Parents of Teen Drivers Program, and ThinkFirst for Youth programs. This planned activity also facilitates the traffic safety survey.

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 1,054 respondents in the pre-survey and 1,023 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 26.80 percent in the pre-safety survey to 24.70 percent at the time of the post survey. In the Chicago area, those who reported to see or hear messages decreased from 26.80 percent in the pre survey to 24.20 percent in the post survey and downstate decreased from 26.90 percent to 25.40 percent. Rural decreased from 24.80 percent to 24.20 percent.

Of those post survey respondents who had seen or heard messages related to impaired driving, most respondents indicated exposure through television (44.9 percent) and on billboards or road signs (38.5 percent). Other sources included from social media (24.0 percent), friends and relatives (11.4 percent), and newspaper (10.4 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," 55.1 percent of respondents reported yes in the pre survey. This percent increased to 67.4 the post survey

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," 76.5 percent in the statewide pre-survey compared to 77.5 percent in the post survey said they were almost certain, very likely, or somewhat likely. Also, 28.0 percent of respondents in the pre survey versus 26.2 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 or use marijuana were asked “During the past thirty days, have you driven a motor vehicle after being impaired by alcohol, marijuana, or both.” Self-reports for alcohol increased from 5.0 percent in the pre survey to 5.7 percent in the post while reports for marijuana increased from 3.9 percent in the pre survey to 6.5 percent in the post and neither decreased from 87.5 percent to 85.2 percent. After participants were asked “Compared to three months ago, are you driving after being impaired by alcohol,” the percentage of more often increased from 34.8 percent to 36.1 percent from the pre to the post survey. In addition, the response of less often decreased from 42.2 percent to 40.0 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 “Drive sober or get pulled over” slogan was reported to have an awareness level at 59 percent while “Friends Don’t Let Friends Drive Drunk” has the highest reported awareness for impaired driving at 62 percent and the second most familiar slogan is “You Drink and Drive. You Lose” at 59 percent.

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

Order	Slogan	Awareness
1	Click It or Ticket	72%
2	Friends Don't Let Friends Drive Drunk	62%
3	You Drink and Drive. You Lose	59%
4	Driver sober or get pulled over	59%
5	Buzzed driving is drunk driving	57%
6	Start Seeing Motorcycles	53%
7	Slow down, move over	46%
8	Drive High, Get a DUI	44%
9	See orange. Slow down. Save lives	43%
10	Don't drink and ride	32%
11	Phone in one hand, ticket in the other	32%

The full Illinois Statewide Labor Day 2022 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.

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

For 2022, IDOT's total budget for marketing items was \$519,380. The primary target audience for IDOT was males, 18 to 34 years old who are Hispanic or African American in the Chicago area and who are African American in the East St. Louis area.

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, and social media.

In addition to paid media, various types of earned media were utilized during the DSOGPO Labor Day campaign. No news events were held, but IDOT issued a joint news release with the ISP on August 31st, reminding driver to "Avoid ending your summer with a DUI". The news release also touted the stepped-up enforcement that would occur during the campaign. 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 a press releases in which there were 255 issued. The second most popular earned media type was social media or web postings with 250 postings. As a trend, Illinois has seen a decrease in previously popular earned media of TV news stories, print, and radio which totaled to 21 for the 2022 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 47 such announcements in communities across the state. Also, police agencies sent out 23 email blasts for the campaign.

² NHTSA's Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over campaign information can be found here: [NHTSA Launches Labor Day 'Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over' Campaign | NHTSA](#)

Table 3: Earned Media Items for DSOGPO

Earned Media Items	Items
Press releases	255
Social Media or Web Posting	250
Announcement, Signs, Banners, Marques	47
Handout, Poster, or Flyer	27
Email Blast	23
Public Access, TV, News, Print, or Radio	21
Press conferences	1

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 156 local law enforcement agencies and the ISP that participated in enforcement activities, a total of 11,702.73 enforcement hours were conducted and 15,556 citations were issued. Of these, 295 (1.90 percent) were DUI/drug related. On average, police wrote one citation every 45.14 minutes³ of patrol throughout the Labor Day campaign. Other citations include 5,282 (34.0 percent) related to occupant protection and car seat violations accompanied by 2,983 (19.2 percent) citations regarding speed.

All ISP districts (22) participated in the statewide Labor Day DSOGPO enforcement, covering all of Illinois’ 102 counties. ISP conducted 3,754 hours of enforcement. A total of 3,713 citations were issued by the ISP. More specifically, 1.5 percent (55) were DUI citations, 0.5 percent (17) were drug citations, and 2.5 percent (93) were zero tolerance alcohol-related citations. On average, ISP wrote one citation for every 60.66 minutes of patrol and one DUI/drug-related citation every 22.8 hours of patrol. Other citations include 1,138 (30.6 percent) occupant protection-related citations in addition to 612 (16.5 percent) citations for speed.

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

Of the local law enforcement agencies participating in the Labor Day DSOGPO campaign, 4 Roadside Safety Checks (RSCs) were conducted in addition to the officers logging 7,948.73 enforcement hours and issuing 11,843 citations. For these hours and citations, one citation was issued every 40.27 minutes statewide. Additionally, 130 DUI/Drug citations were issued which resulted in one citation written every 61.1 hours of patrol. Other citations include 4,144 (35.0 percent) occupant protection and car seat in addition to 983 (8.3 percent) distracted driving citations. Table 5 provides more information regarding enforcement activities for the DSOGPO campaign.

Table 4: Enforcement Results

Enforcement Activities	Funded Agencies that Participated and Submitted Complete Enforcement Data		
	Local Agency Total N=156	State Police Total N=22 Districts	Statewide Total N=178
Number of Enforcement Hours	7,948.73	3,754	11,702.73
Number of Citations	11,843	3,713	15,556
Number of DUI/Drug Citations	130	165	295
Number of Seat Belt and Child Safety Seat Citations	4,144	1,138	5,282
Number of Speed Citations	2,371	612	2,983
Number of Other Citations	5,198	1,798	6,996
Minutes Per Citation	40.3	60.7	45.1

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 \$983,748.81 which calculated to \$63.24 per citation and \$84.06 per enforcement hour. ISP's average cost per hour is \$118.31 and the cost per citation is \$119.61 with a total enforcement cost at \$444,126.73. Additional grant funds that are not included in the cost per hour and cost per citation calculations are for Code Activities at \$14,371.55 and 153.75 hours. Dispatchers are paid under Code Activities. Total cost for local STEP agencies amounted to \$539,622.08. Cost per patrol hour was \$67.89 while the cost per citation was \$45.56. Table 6 below summarizes enforcement activities of patrol hours, citations, citations written every x minute, cost per citation, cost per hour, and approximate cost of project by grantee type.

Table 5: Statewide Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs

Enforcement	Total Hours	Total Citations	Citation Written Every X Minutes	Approximate Cost Per Citation	Approximate Cost Per Hour	Approximate Cost
Illinois State Police	3,754	3,713	60.7	\$119.61	\$118.31	\$444,126.73
Local Agencies	7,948.73	11,843	40.3	\$45.56	\$67.89	\$539,622.08
Statewide	11,702.73	15,556	45.1	\$63.24	\$84.06	\$983,748.81

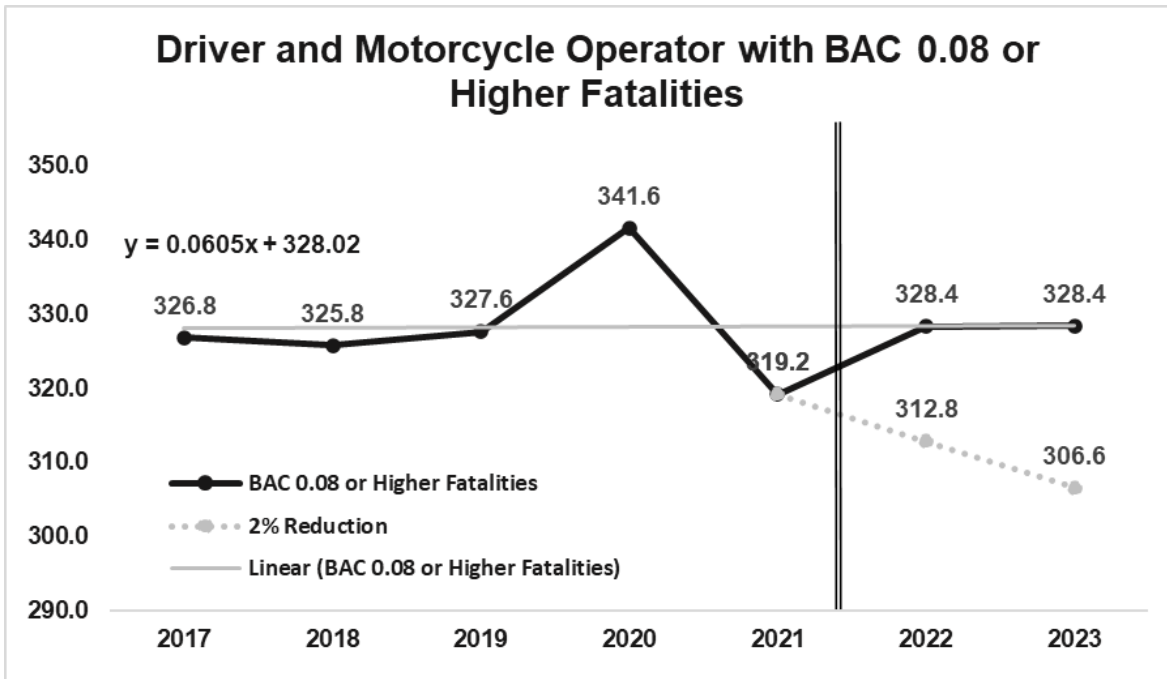
In addition to Table 6 above, Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix provide detailed enforcement activities and their associated costs. These tables also include frequency and percent distributions of occupant protection, DUI, and speed citations for each grantee.

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.



Five-year rolling averages for 2017 through 2021 were used to create a linear regression line to project the 2023 value. The data display an upward trend in fatalities with 2023 at 328.4. Instead, the two-percent reduction was applied to set the 2023 target at a much lower 306.6 which is better aligned with the goal of working toward zero fatalities.

Appendix

Table 6: 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
Adams, County of	32.75	22	0	0.00%	1	4.55%	4	18.18%	89.3	\$62.34	\$41.88
Addison, Village of	60	69	15	21.74%	1	1.45%	11	15.94%	52.2	\$57.52	\$66.15
Algonquin, Village of	48.25	50	9	18.00%	0	0.00%	29	58.00%	57.9	\$60.06	\$62.24
Arlington Heights, Village of	120.5	280	81	28.93%	1	0.36%	5	1.79%	25.8	\$35.64	\$82.82
Barrington, Village of	8	6	3	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	80.0	\$98.75	\$74.06
Bartlett, Village of	48.5	59	16	27.12%	3	5.08%	8	13.56%	49.3	\$45.76	\$55.67
Bellwood, Village of	86	117	110	94.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	44.1	\$50.01	\$68.03
Belvidere, City of	9.25	5	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	111.0	\$97.62	\$52.77
Bensenville, Village of	13.5	11	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	1	9.09%	73.6	\$93.08	\$75.84
Berwyn, City of	177	585	359	61.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	18.2	\$23.35	\$77.17
Blue Island, City of	48	51	39	76.47%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	56.5	\$44.48	\$47.26
Bolingbrook, Village of	32	72	36	50.00%	0	0.00%	9	12.50%	26.7	\$34.87	\$78.45
Boone, County of	98	112	1	0.89%	4	3.57%	70	62.50%	52.5	\$45.67	\$52.19
Bradley, Village of	107.5	147	29	19.73%	3	2.04%	32	21.77%	43.9	\$44.75	\$61.20
Buffalo Grove, Village of	37	50	27	54.00%	0	0.00%	2	4.00%	44.4	\$49.48	\$66.87
Calumet City, City of	119	254	51	20.08%	0	0.00%	88	34.65%	28.1	\$37.18	\$79.37
Carol Stream, Village of	245.5	231	44	19.05%	10	4.33%	76	32.90%	63.8	\$81.22	\$76.42
Cary, Village of	8	12	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	91.67%	40.0	\$52.97	\$79.46
Chatham, Village of	22	49	29	59.18%	1	2.04%	4	8.16%	26.9	\$26.18	\$58.31
Cherry Valley, Village of	12	13	7	53.85%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	55.4	\$39.60	\$42.90
Chicago Heights, City of	148	136	120	88.24%	1	0.74%	0	0.00%	65.3	\$55.93	\$51.39
Chicago Ridge, Village of	22	31	17	54.84%	0	0.00%	6	19.35%	42.6	\$46.07	\$64.92
Chicago, City of	120	182	23	12.64%	1	0.55%	5	2.75%	39.6	\$60.05	\$91.08
Cicero, Town of	20	33	1	3.03%	0	0.00%	4	12.12%	36.4	\$35.91	\$59.26

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
Columbia, City of	20	20	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	20	100.00%	60.0	\$51.45	\$51.45
Cook, County of	72.0332	121	40	33.06%	0	0.00%	5	4.13%	35.7	\$42.14	\$70.78
Countryside, City of	37	44	23	52.27%	0	0.00%	2	4.55%	50.5	\$57.88	\$68.83
Crest Hill, City of	32	32	11	34.38%	0	0.00%	5	15.63%	60.0	\$57.17	\$57.17
Crete, Village of	25	26	3	11.54%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	57.7	\$71.09	\$73.93
Crystal Lake, City of	21.75	34	1	2.94%	2	5.88%	14	41.18%	38.4	\$47.15	\$73.70
Danville, City of	24	51	16	31.37%	1	1.96%	11	21.57%	28.2	\$25.57	\$54.33
Decatur, City of	16.7	16	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	43.75%	62.6	\$49.63	\$47.55
Deerfield, Village of	33	50	2	4.00%	0	0.00%	37	74.00%	39.6	\$51.95	\$78.71
DeKalb, City of	8	10	4	40.00%	0	0.00%	4	40.00%	48.0	\$58.26	\$72.83
DeKalb, County of	87	105	44	41.90%	1	0.95%	28	26.67%	49.7	\$58.26	\$70.32
Dixon, City of	16	10	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	50.00%	96.0	\$76.70	\$47.94
DuPage, County of	43.5	64	2	3.13%	0	0.00%	30	46.88%	40.8	\$49.36	\$72.62
Dupo, Village of	16	26	15	57.69%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	36.9	\$26.21	\$42.60
East Peoria, City of	60	80	17	21.25%	2	2.50%	6	7.50%	45.0	\$55.34	\$73.79
East Moline, City of	12	19	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	42.11%	37.9	\$37.82	\$59.88
Edwardsville, City of	81	79	26	32.91%	11	13.92%	16	20.25%	61.5	\$63.66	\$62.09
Elgin, City of	58	115	19	16.52%	1	0.87%	33	28.70%	30.3	\$39.19	\$77.71
Elk Grove, Village of	234.25	415	192	46.27%	1	0.24%	23	5.54%	33.9	\$44.84	\$79.44
Elmhurst, City of	26.5	35	15	42.86%	1	2.86%	5	14.29%	45.4	\$52.48	\$69.31
Evanston, City of	45	100	59	59.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	27.0	\$36.47	\$81.04
Fairview Heights, City of	12	24	14	58.33%	0	0.00%	4	16.67%	30.0	\$31.07	\$62.15
Forest Park, Village of	22	25	9	36.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	52.8	\$68.40	\$77.73
Fox Lake, Village of	23.5	29	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	37.93%	48.6	\$45.34	\$55.95
Franklin Park, Village of	42	54	17	31.48%	4	7.41%	3	5.56%	46.7	\$48.80	\$62.74
Franklin, County of	13	12	6	50.00%	0	0.00%	2	16.67%	65.0	\$47.31	\$43.67
Freeport, City of	24.75	32	13	40.63%	0	0.00%	1	3.13%	46.4	\$34.52	\$44.63
Glendale Heights, Village of	27	36	2	5.56%	0	0.00%	11	30.56%	45.0	\$52.72	\$70.29

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
Glenview, Village of	40	51	18	35.29%	1	1.96%	18	35.29%	47.1	\$63.91	\$81.49
Glenwood, Village of	8	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	80.0	\$94.64	\$70.98
Grundy, County of	12	13	0	0.00%	3	23.08%	0	0.00%	55.4	\$49.98	\$54.14
Gurnee, Village of	24	39	20	51.28%	0	0.00%	7	17.95%	36.9	\$39.76	\$64.61
Hanover Park, Village of	30	64	31	48.44%	0	0.00%	1	1.56%	28.1	\$30.67	\$65.42
Highland Park, City of	15	25	0	0.00%	2	8.00%	11	44.00%	36.0	\$38.36	\$63.93
Hinsdale, Village of	55	67	0	0.00%	3	4.48%	44	65.67%	49.3	\$64.45	\$78.51
Hoffman Estates, Village of	8	8	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	25.00%	60.0	\$59.29	\$59.29
Homewood, Village of	6	6	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	60.0	\$59.83	\$59.83
Island Lake, Village of	80	69	20	28.99%	0	0.00%	22	31.88%	69.6	\$71.11	\$61.33
Jackson, County of	15	28	9	32.14%	0	0.00%	4	14.29%	32.1	\$22.99	\$42.91
Joliet, City of	478.5	722	102	14.13%	2	0.28%	227	31.44%	39.8	\$47.81	\$72.13
Kane, County of	12	26	15	57.69%	0	0.00%	5	19.23%	27.7	\$25.55	\$55.37
Kankakee, County of	48	62	6	9.68%	0	0.00%	15	24.19%	46.5	\$44.12	\$56.98
Lake Bluff, Village of	8	9	3	33.33%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	53.3	\$67.18	\$75.58
Lake in the Hills, Village of	37	41	17	41.46%	0	0.00%	15	36.59%	54.1	\$67.06	\$74.30
Lake Zurich, Village of	38	41	21	51.22%	2	4.88%	9	21.95%	55.6	\$76.77	\$82.83
Lake, County of	85.25	103	40	38.83%	2	1.94%	29	28.16%	49.7	\$68.29	\$82.51
Lansing, Village of	223	253	133	52.57%	0	0.00%	20	7.91%	52.9	\$57.86	\$65.64
Lee, County of	5	7	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	5	71.43%	42.9	\$28.83	\$40.36
Leland Grove, City of	149	262	45	17.18%	0	0.00%	78	29.77%	34.1	\$22.18	\$39.00
Libertyville, Village of	16	27	2	7.41%	0	0.00%	18	66.67%	35.6	\$38.37	\$64.75
Lincolnwood, Village of	4	4	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	50.00%	60.0	\$73.80	\$73.80
Lisle, Village of	40	55	6	10.91%	2	3.64%	29	52.73%	43.6	\$60.68	\$83.43
Lockport, City of	108	139	72	51.80%	1	0.72%	16	11.51%	46.6	\$55.50	\$71.43
Lombard, Village of	147.25	247	82	33.20%	6	2.43%	58	23.48%	35.8	\$42.93	\$72.01
Loves Park, City of	24	45	4	8.89%	0	0.00%	9	20.00%	32.0	\$33.58	\$62.97
Macomb, City of	21	12	0	0.00%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	105.0	\$68.51	\$39.15

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
Madison, County of	50	86	1	1.16%	0	0.00%	8	9.30%	34.9	\$35.30	\$60.72
Manhattan, Village of	20.75	19	7	36.84%	0	0.00%	2	10.53%	65.5	\$27.58	\$25.25
Marion, City of	47	79	25	31.65%	3	3.80%	0	0.00%	35.7	\$32.03	\$53.84
Maryville, Village of	14	20	10	50.00%	0	0.00%	7	35.00%	42.0	\$37.21	\$53.15
Mascoutah, City of	4	3	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%	80.0	\$69.88	\$52.41
Mattoon, City of	35.5	18	0	0.00%	1	5.56%	3	16.67%	118.3	\$97.06	\$49.21
Maywood, Village of	20.5	37	25	67.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	33.2	\$31.22	\$56.35
McCook, Village of	32	71	41	57.75%	0	0.00%	4	5.63%	27.0	\$32.04	\$71.10
McHenry, County of	148.5	147	16	10.88%	1	0.68%	82	55.78%	60.6	\$77.01	\$76.23
Midlothian, Village of	50	67	50	74.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	44.8	\$55.58	\$74.48
Momence, City of	19	14	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	81.4	\$57.94	\$42.70
Monroe, County of	24	28	3	10.71%	0	0.00%	19	67.86%	51.4	\$42.06	\$49.08
Montgomery, Village of	16	21	3	14.29%	0	0.00%	3	14.29%	45.7	\$41.70	\$54.73
Morton Grove, Village of	18	25	1	4.00%	0	0.00%	13	52.00%	43.2	\$49.41	\$68.62
Morton, Village of	20	24	9	37.50%	0	0.00%	12	50.00%	50.0	\$45.43	\$54.51
Naperville, City of	51.5	64	18	28.13%	2	3.13%	23	35.94%	48.3	\$65.29	\$81.14
Niles, Village of	27	36	21	58.33%	0	0.00%	3	8.33%	45.0	\$52.93	\$70.57
Norridge, Village of	24	22	7	31.82%	0	0.00%	3	13.64%	65.5	\$76.49	\$70.12
North Pekin, Village of	95.5	125	12	9.60%	3	2.40%	33	26.40%	45.8	\$26.61	\$34.83
North Riverside, Village of	60	92	15	16.30%	0	0.00%	31	33.70%	39.1	\$43.72	\$67.04
Oak Brook, Village of	5.5	3	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	110.0	\$116.14	\$63.35
Oak Lawn, Village of	148	443	351	79.23%	0	0.00%	12	2.71%	20.0	\$27.46	\$82.19
Oak Park, Village of	13.25	11	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	72.3	\$80.86	\$67.13
Ogle, County of	14	32	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14	43.75%	26.3	\$21.36	\$48.83
Olympia Fields, Village of	48.5	49	18	36.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	59.4	\$47.31	\$47.80
Orland Park, Village of	132	225	57	25.33%	0	0.00%	81	36.00%	35.2	\$50.61	\$86.26
Oswego, Village of	45	78	62	79.49%	0	0.00%	9	11.54%	34.6	\$40.71	\$70.56
Palatine Village of	120	157	61	38.85%	2	1.27%	34	21.66%	45.9	\$59.53	\$77.89

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
Palos Heights, City of	42	49	17	34.69%	0	0.00%	1	2.04%	51.4	\$59.89	\$69.87
Park City, City of	56.5	125	62	49.60%	3	2.40%	8	6.40%	27.1	\$22.70	\$50.23
Park Forest, Village of	36.5	52	26	50.00%	0	0.00%	5	9.62%	42.1	\$51.89	\$73.92
Park Ridge, City of	128	223	149	66.82%	0	0.00%	8	3.59%	34.4	\$41.90	\$73.00
Peoria, County of	8	7	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	68.6	\$49.47	\$43.29
Peru, City of	38	37	9	24.32%	2	5.41%	4	10.81%	61.6	\$61.56	\$59.94
Plainfield, Village of	33.25	99	48	48.48%	0	0.00%	25	25.25%	20.2	\$26.51	\$78.92
Prairie Grove, Village of	32	47	1	2.13%	0	0.00%	13	27.66%	40.9	\$23.83	\$35.00
River Grove, Village of	111	222	51	22.97%	3	1.35%	86	38.74%	30.0	\$30.85	\$61.70
Riverside, Village of	12	14	5	35.71%	0	0.00%	1	7.14%	51.4	\$60.16	\$70.19
Rock Island, City of	12	22	14	63.64%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	32.7	\$27.75	\$50.88
Rock Island, County of	20	22	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	54.5	\$40.99	\$45.08
Rockford, City of	103	144	44	30.56%	4	2.78%	35	24.31%	42.9	\$53.76	\$75.16
Romeoville, Village of	36	59	20	33.90%	0	0.00%	6	10.17%	36.6	\$45.32	\$74.28
Roselle, Village of	40	38	7	18.42%	0	0.00%	6	15.79%	63.2	\$60.91	\$57.86
Rosemont, Village of	8	4	0	0.00%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%	120.0	\$105.52	\$52.76
Round Lake, Village of	38	47	20	42.55%	0	0.00%	9	19.15%	48.5	\$62.08	\$76.78
Sangamon, County of	28	45	17	37.78%	0	0.00%	22	48.89%	37.3	\$36.83	\$59.19
Schiller Park, Village of	97.5	118	54	45.76%	3	2.54%	17	14.41%	49.6	\$64.35	\$77.88
Shiloh, Village of	16	21	13	61.90%	0	0.00%	1	4.76%	45.7	\$40.50	\$53.15
Shorewood, Village of	32	37	26	70.27%	0	0.00%	3	8.11%	51.9	\$70.86	\$81.93
SIUE PD	6	8	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	12.50%	45.0	\$44.43	\$59.24
Skokie, Village of	93.5	171	41	23.98%	0	0.00%	48	28.07%	32.8	\$51.20	\$93.65
South Chicago Heights, Village of	4	7	4	57.14%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	34.3	\$16.30	\$28.53
Springfield, City of	26	60	20	33.33%	0	0.00%	31	51.67%	26.0	\$53.44	\$123.32
St. Charles, City of	48.5	56	0	0.00%	5	8.93%	31	55.36%	52.0	\$70.36	\$81.24
St. Clair, County of	30	25	2	8.00%	0	0.00%	14	56.00%	72.0	\$69.03	\$57.52

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
Stephenson, County of	20	20	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	17	85.00%	60.0	\$70.64	\$70.64
Streamwood, Village of	37.5	42	12	28.57%	2	4.76%	6	14.29%	53.6	\$59.34	\$66.46
Swansea, Village of	40	50	7	14.00%	0	0.00%	12	24.00%	48.0	\$46.02	\$57.52
Sycamore, City of	4	6	1	16.67%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	40.0	\$35.00	\$52.49
Taylorville, City of	36	48	5	10.42%	0	0.00%	5	10.42%	45.0	\$32.61	\$43.48
Tazewell, County of	51	24	4	16.67%	1	4.17%	1	4.17%	127.5	\$112.34	\$52.87
Troy, City of	60	127	48	37.80%	2	1.57%	22	17.32%	28.3	\$25.47	\$53.91
Wauconda, Village of	29	24	11	45.83%	1	4.17%	1	4.17%	72.5	\$87.11	\$72.09
Waukegan, City of	154.5	233	137	58.80%	0	0.00%	3	1.29%	39.8	\$54.68	\$82.46
Western Illinois Task Force	48	74	6	8.11%	0	0.00%	39	52.70%	38.9	\$28.83	\$44.44
Wheeling, Village of	118.75	270	135	50.00%	0	0.00%	39	14.44%	26.4	\$36.99	\$84.11
Whiteside, County of	16	7	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	57.14%	137.1	\$83.74	\$36.64
Will, County of	95.75	112	3	2.68%	5	4.46%	40	35.71%	51.3	\$52.52	\$61.44
Williamson, County of	18	19	11	57.89%	0	0.00%	3	15.79%	56.8	\$32.83	\$34.65
Willow Springs, Village of	12	33	8	24.24%	0	0.00%	2	6.06%	21.8	\$9.09	\$25.00
Willowbrook, Village of	20	24	5	20.83%	0	0.00%	3	12.50%	50.0	\$52.97	\$63.57
Winnebago, County of	111	135	8	5.93%	3	2.22%	42	31.11%	49.3	\$30.71	\$37.36
Wood Dale, City of	40	41	6	14.63%	2	4.88%	9	21.95%	58.5	\$67.55	\$69.23
Woodford, County of	6	4	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	90.0	\$61.95	\$41.30
Woodridge, Village of	35.25	66	8	12.12%	0	0.00%	34	51.52%	32.0	\$37.83	\$70.83
Woodstock, City of	44	57	28	49.12%	0	0.00%	4	7.02%	46.3	\$54.75	\$70.92
STEP Locals Total	10,246.73	11,843	4,144	34.99%	130	1.10%	2,371	20.02%	51.9	\$45.56	\$52.66

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 7: Total Enforcement Activities and Associated Costs Statewide

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
STEP Locals	7,948.7	11,843	4,144	34.99%	130	1.10%	2,371	20.02%	40.3	\$45.56	\$67.89
ISP	3,754.0	3,713	1,138	30.65%	165	4.44%	612	16.48%	60.7	\$119.61	\$118.31
Grand Total	11,702.7	15,556	5,282	33.95%	295	1.90%	2,983	19.18%	45.1	\$63.24	\$84.06