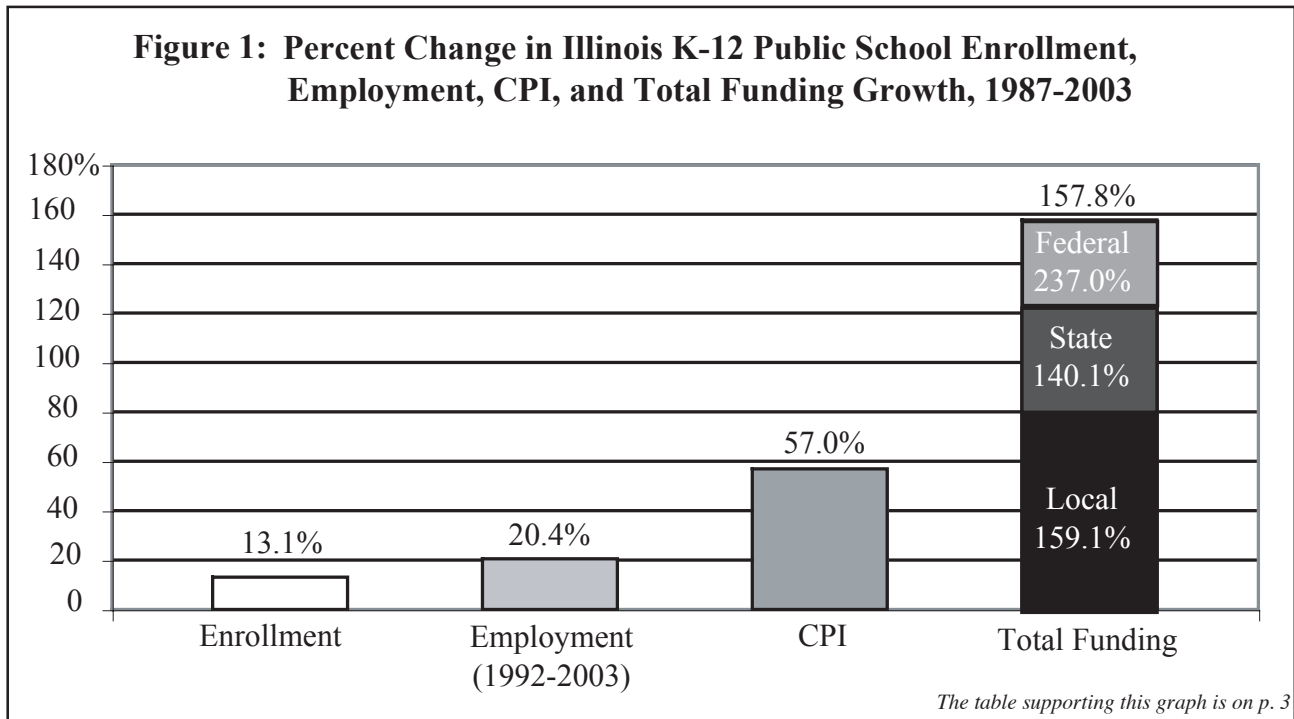


FIRST READING

Descriptive Statistics on Illinois Public Schools



Education funding is a major government responsibility, shared primarily by the state and local governments. This issue of First Reading gives descriptive statistics on Illinois public schools from 1987 to the present, covering the major topics of enrollment, employment, funding, and average revenue and equalized assessed value per student and by region.

Each figure is based on data from one or more tables in this issue. The primary source of most of the data is the State Board of Education. These graphs and tables are intended as a handy historical reference for legislators and other readers.

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Figure 2: Illinois Public School Enrollment, 1987-2003 and Projected 2003-2012 (thousands)

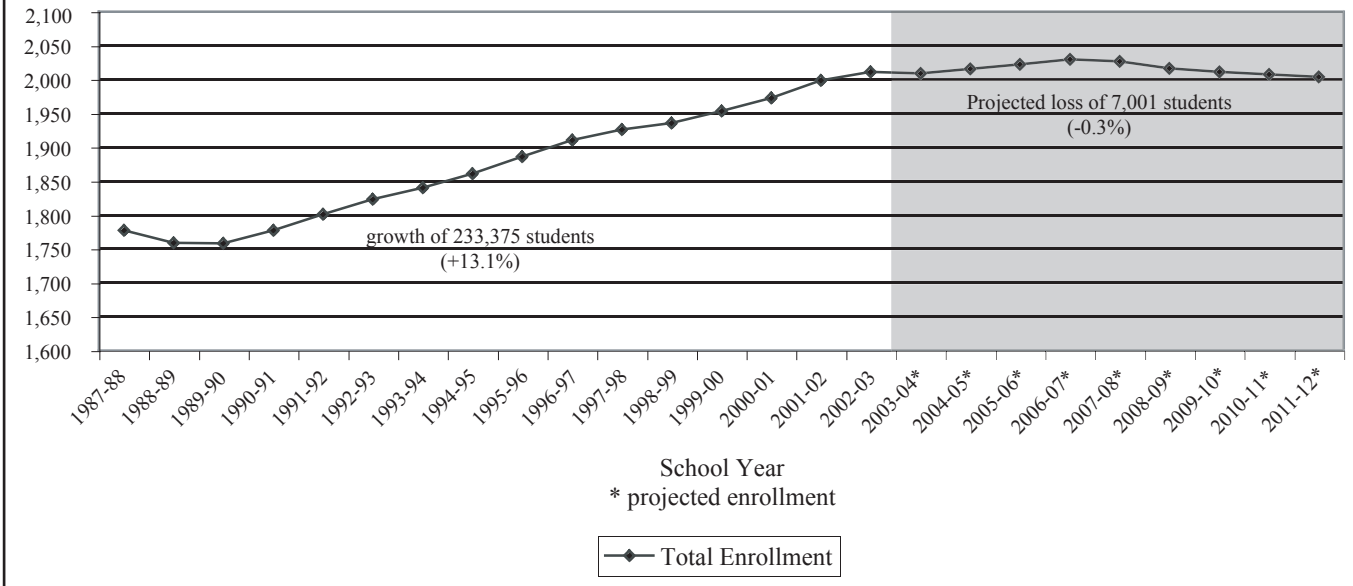


Table 2: Illinois Public School Enrollment, 1987-2003 and Projected 2003-2012

Year	Grades K-8	Grades 9-12	Total, K-12	% change in total	Cumulative % change
1987-88	1,224,334	553,347	1,777,681	—	--
1988-89	1,229,618	529,688	1,759,306	-1.0 %	-1.0 %
1989-90	1,246,955	511,652	1,758,607	-0.04	-1.1
1990-91	1,270,383	506,941	1,777,324	1.1	-0.02
1991-92	1,286,620	514,546	1,801,166	1.3	1.3
1992-93	1,301,016	522,592	1,823,608	1.2	2.6
1993-94	1,310,817	529,814	1,840,631	0.9	3.5
1994-95	1,319,985	541,253	1,861,238	1.1	4.7
1995-96	1,338,890	547,193	1,886,083	1.3	6.1
1996-97	1,358,721	551,786	1,910,507	1.3	7.5
1997-98	1,376,466	549,936	1,926,402	0.8	8.4
1998-99	1,389,319	546,200	1,935,519	0.5	8.9
1999-00	1,400,806	552,571	1,953,377	0.9	9.9
2000-01	1,410,133	562,723	1,972,856	1.0	11.0
2001-02	1,423,239	575,245	1,998,484	1.3	12.4
2002-03	1,424,875	586,181	2,011,056	0.6	13.1
PROJECTIONS BY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION					
2003-04	1,417,502	591,215	2,008,717	-0.1%	13.0%
2004-05	1,413,288	602,503	2,015,791	0.4	13.4
2005-06	1,405,788	616,416	2,022,204	0.3	13.8
2006-07	1,404,256	625,463	2,029,719	0.4	14.2

(continued to p. 3)

Illinois Public School Enrollment, 1987-2003 and Projected 2003-2012 (cont'd)

Year	Grades K-8	Grades 9-12	Total, K-12	% change in total	Cumulative % change
2007-08	1,399,026	627,585	2,026,611	-0.2	14.0
2008-09	1,387,887	628,887	2,016,774	-0.5	13.4
2009-10	1,386,133	624,965	2,011,098	-0.3	13.1
2010-11	1,389,194	618,369	2,007,563	-0.2	12.9
2011-12	1,392,479	611,576	2,004,055	-0.2	12.7

Source: State Board of Education, "Illinois Public School Enrollment Projections: 2003-04—2011-12" (March 2004), p. 4 (downloaded from ISBE Internet site).

Table 1: Percent Change in Illinois K-12 Public School Enrollment, Employment, CPI, and Total Funding Growth 1987-2003

School Year	Students	Certified Staff	Funding (\$ in millions)				% State Share of Total	CPI % Change
			Federal	State	Local	Total		
1987-88	1,777,681	*	\$579.2	\$2,866.4	\$3,910.7	\$7,356.3	39.0%	--
1988-89	1,759,306	*	639.4	3,001.1	4,308.3	7,947.8	37.8	4.7%
1989-90	1,758,607	*	666.8	3,487.5	4,709.5	8,863.8	39.3	5.2
1990-91	1,777,324	*	718.7	3,499.6	5,060.7	9,279.0	37.7	5.7
1991-92	1,801,166	*	762.5	3,433.9	5,555.8	9,752.2	35.2	2.6
1992-93	1,823,608	129,859	862.9	3,475.4	6,078.1	10,416.4	33.4	3.3
1993-94	1,840,631	129,125	901.0	3,611.5	6,453.4	10,965.9	32.9	2.5
1994-95	1,861,238	131,660	1,080.6	3,792.6	6,841.0	11,714.2	32.4	2.8
1995-96	1,886,083	134,911	1,123.7	3,994.8	7,339.8	12,458.3	31.3	2.7
1996-97	1,910,507	138,227	1,152.9	4,307.1	7,700.9	13,160.9	32.7	3.0
1997-98	1,926,402	141,571	1,417.9	4,849.3	8,052.0	14,319.2	33.9	1.6
1998-99	1,935,519	145,303	1,434.3	5,654.4	8,571.1	15,659.8	36.1	1.7
1999-00	1,953,377	148,971	1,565.8	6,354.0	8,907.0	16,826.8	37.8	2.7
2000-01	1,972,856	152,593	1,868.0	6,785.1	9,331.6	17,984.7	37.7	3.7
2001-02	1,998,484	153,728	1,623.0	7,181.1	9,724.0	18,528.0	38.8	1.1
2002-03	2,011,056	156,297	1,952.1	6,883.3	10,132.1	18,967.5	36.3	2.6
1987-88 to 2002-03 change	233,375	26,438	\$1,372.9	\$4,016.9	\$6,221.4	\$11,611.2		
% change	13.1%	20.4%	237.0%	140.1%	159.1%	157.8%		57.0%

* Data for these years are not available.

The graph for this table is on p. 1.

Source: State Board of Education, "Illinois Public School Enrollment Projections: 2003-04—2011-12" (March 2004), p. 4 (downloaded from ISBE Internet site); "QuickStats" brochures for 1993-2003; and 2003 Annual Report and Fiscal Year 2005 Proposed Budget (January 14, 2004), p. 237, Table 2.0 (downloaded from ISBE Internet site); U.S. Department of Labor, "Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers" (downloaded April 2004 from U.S. Department of Labor Internet site). The CPI values used are for January of each school year.

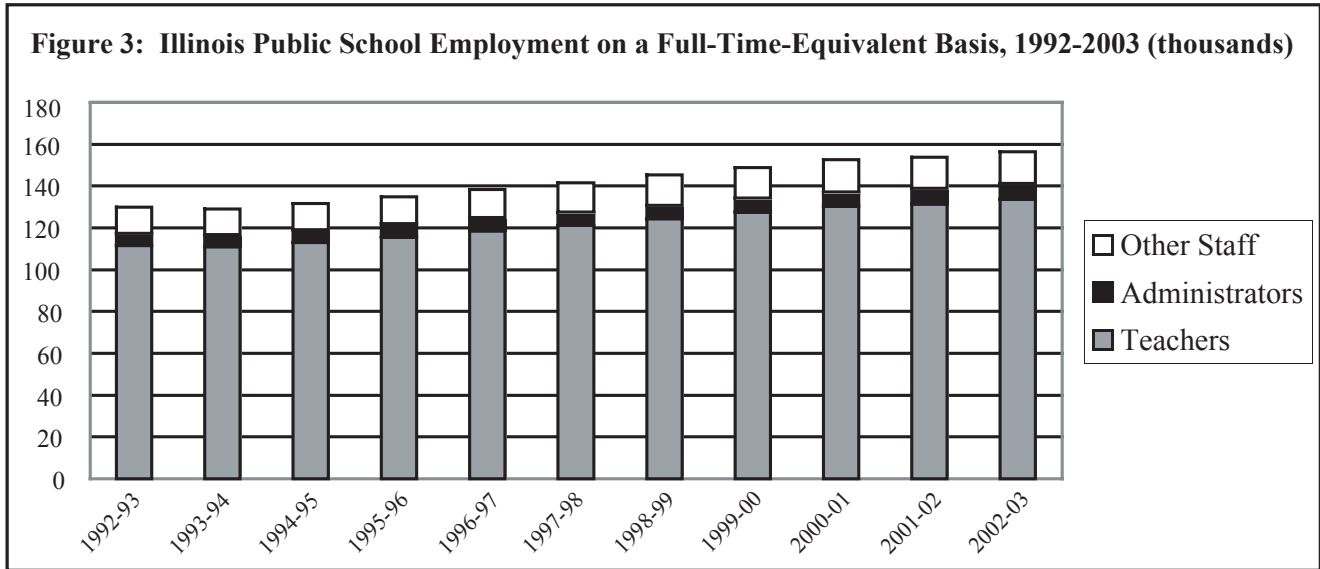


Table 3: Illinois Public School Employment on a Full-Time-Equivalent Basis, 1992-2003 (thousands)

Year	Teachers			Total	Admin-istrators*	Other certified staff†	Total certified staff	% growth in cert. staff	Cumulative % growth
	Pre-K to 8	9 to 12	Special ed.						
1992-93	65.1	29.0	17.4	111.5	6.0	12.4	129.9	—	—
1993-94	65.2	28.2	17.5	110.9	6.0	12.2	129.1	-0.6	-0.6%
1994-95	66.4	28.6	17.9	113.0	6.1	12.5	131.7	2.0	1.4
1995-96	68.0	29.2	18.6	115.8	6.3	12.9	134.9	2.5	3.9
1996-97	69.6	29.8	19.2	118.6	6.4	13.3	138.2	2.5	6.4
1997-98	71.2	30.2	19.7	121.1	6.4	14.0	141.6	2.4	9.0
1998-99	73.3	30.5	20.5	124.3	6.6	14.4	145.3	2.6	11.9
1999-00	75.1	31.0	21.3	127.4	6.8	14.8	149.0	2.5	14.7
2000-01	76.5	31.7	22.2	130.4	6.9	15.3	152.6	2.4	17.5
2001-02	77.1	31.9	22.4	131.3	7.7	14.7	153.7	0.7	18.4
2002-03	79.8	32.5	21.3	133.7	7.6	15.0	156.3	1.7	20.4
1992-93 to 2002-03									
% change	22.6%	12.2%	22.6%	19.9%	26.3%	21.4%	20.4%		

Notes

* Includes principals, assistant principals, and other administrators.

† Includes pupil personnel specialists, supervisors, and other certified staff.

Non-certified personnel grew by 4,607 positions from the 1992-93 to 1995-96 school years. Numbers of non-certified personnel are not reported for 1996-2003.

Source: State Board of Education, "QuickStats" brochures for 1993-2003.

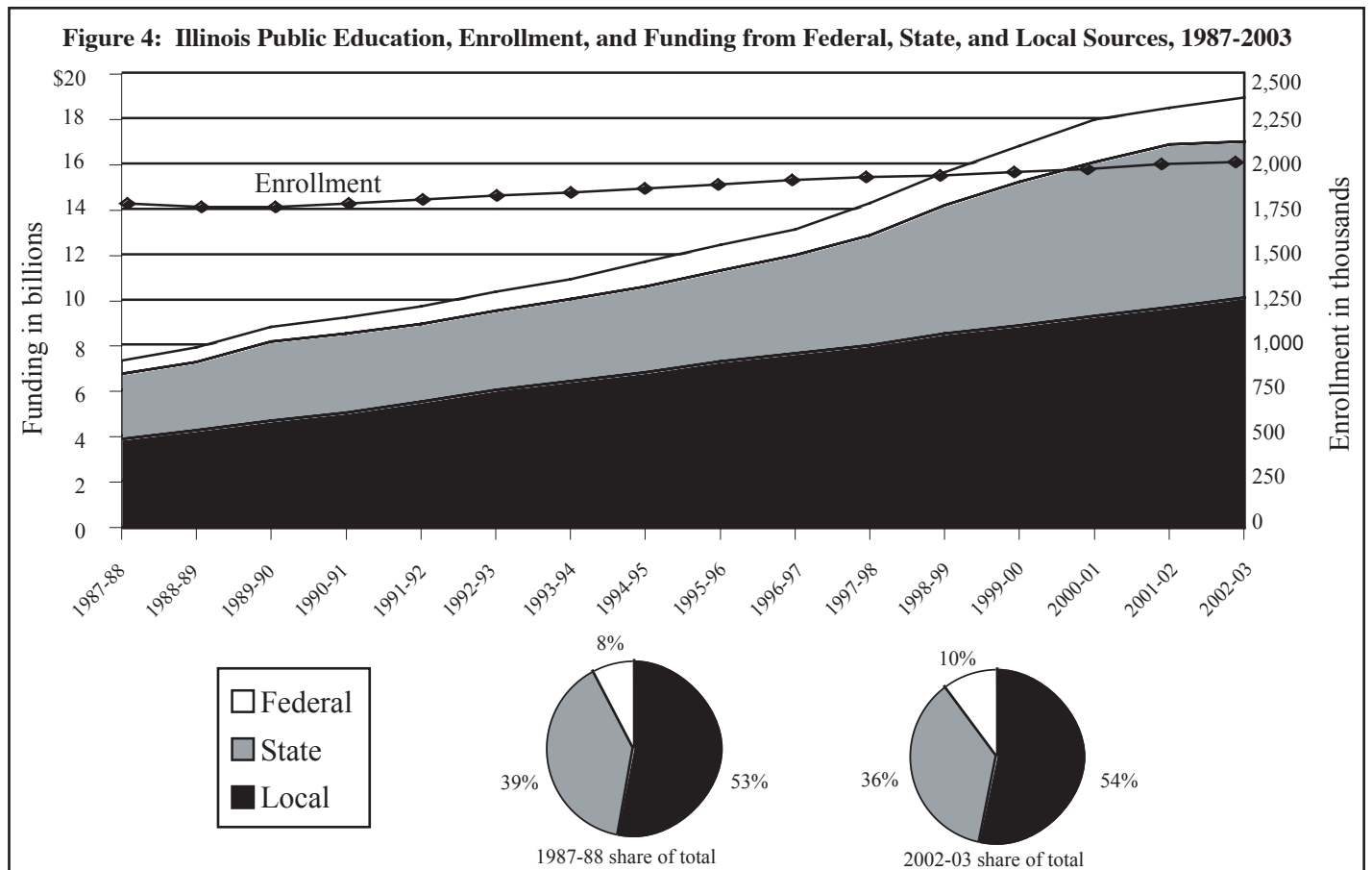


Table 4: Illinois Public Education, Enrollment, and Funding from Federal, State, and Local Sources, 1987-2003 (billions)

School year	Federal Amount	State Amount*	Local Amount	Total Funding			CPI Change
				Amount	% change	Cumulative % change	
1987-88	\$0.6	\$2.9	\$3.9	\$ 7.4	—	—	—
1988-89	.6	3.0	4.3	7.9	8.0%	8.0%	4.7%
1989-90	.7	3.5	4.7	8.9	11.5	20.5	5.2
1990-91	.7	3.5	5.1	9.3	4.7	26.1	5.7
1991-92	.8	3.4	5.6	9.8	5.1	32.6	2.6
1992-93	.9	3.5	6.1	10.4	6.8	41.6	3.3
1993-94	.9	3.6	6.5	11.0	5.3	49.1	2.5
1994-95	1.1	3.8	6.8	11.7	6.8	59.2	2.8
1995-96	1.1	4.0	7.3	12.5	6.4	69.4	2.7
1996-97	1.2	4.3	7.7	13.2	5.6	78.9	3.0
1997-98	1.4	4.8	8.1	14.3	8.8	94.7	1.6
1998-99	1.4	5.7	8.6	15.7	9.4	112.9	1.7

(continued to p. 6)

Table 4: Illinois Public Education Funding in Illinois from Federal, State, and Local Sources, 1987-2003 (billions) (cont'd)

School year	Federal Amount	State Amount*	Local Amount	Total Funding			CPI Change
				Amount	% change	Cumulative % change	
1999-00	\$1.6	\$6.4	\$8.9	\$16.8	7.5%	128.7%	2.7%
2000-01	1.9	6.8	9.3	18.0	6.9	144.5	3.7
2001-02	1.6	7.2	9.7	18.5	3.0	151.9	1.1
2002-03	2.0	6.9	10.1	19.0	2.4	157.8	2.6
1987-88 to 2002-03							
\$ change	\$1.4	\$4.0	\$6.2	\$11.6			
% change	237.0%	140.1%	159.1%	157.8%			57.0%

* Includes all state amounts appropriated for the applicable fiscal year, including General State Aid, categoricals, grants, capital projects funding, and support for school purchases and literacy programs.

Sources: State Board of Education, *2003 Annual Report and Fiscal Year 2005 Proposed Budget* (January 14, 2004), p. 237, Table 2.0 (downloaded from ISBE Internet site); U.S. Department of Labor, "Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers" (downloaded April 2004 from U.S. Department of Labor Internet site). The CPI values used are for January of each school year.

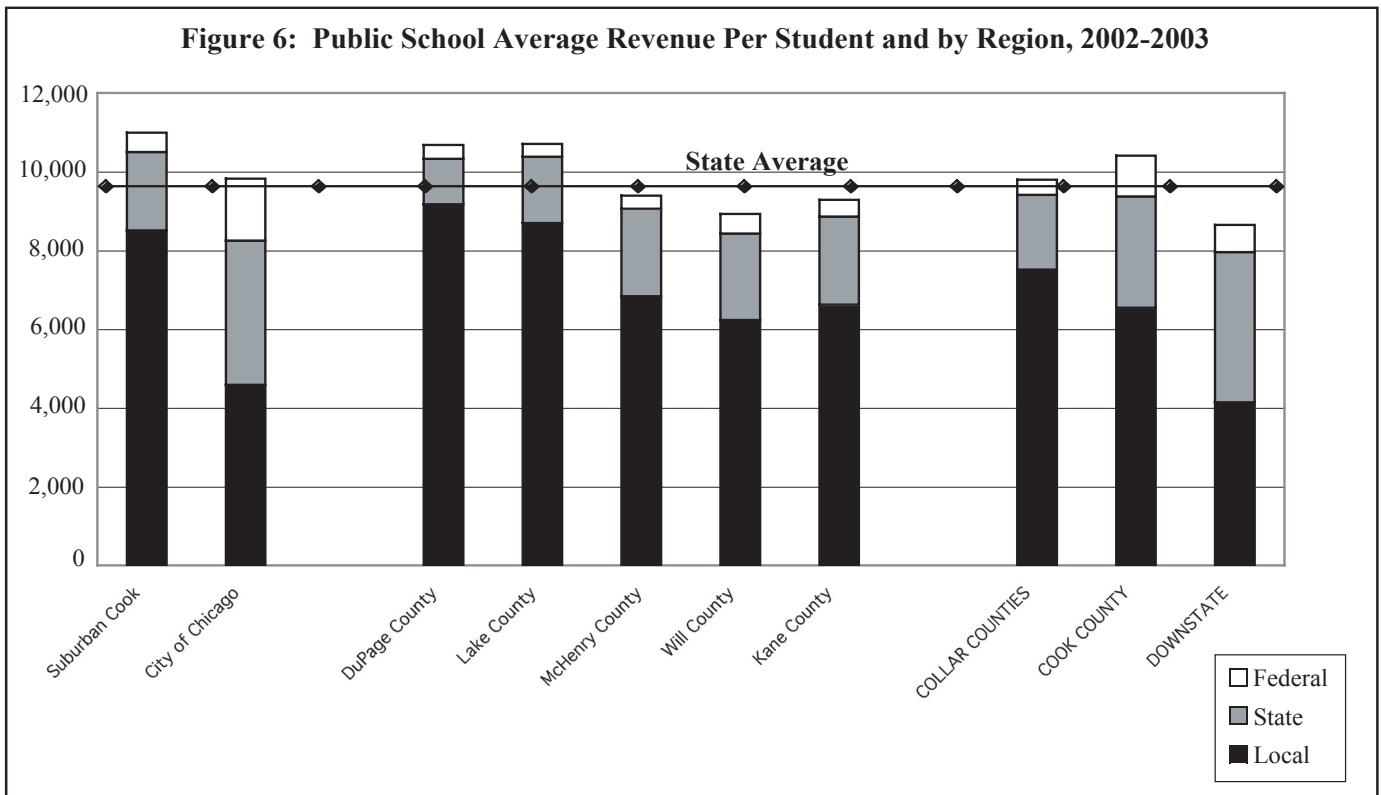
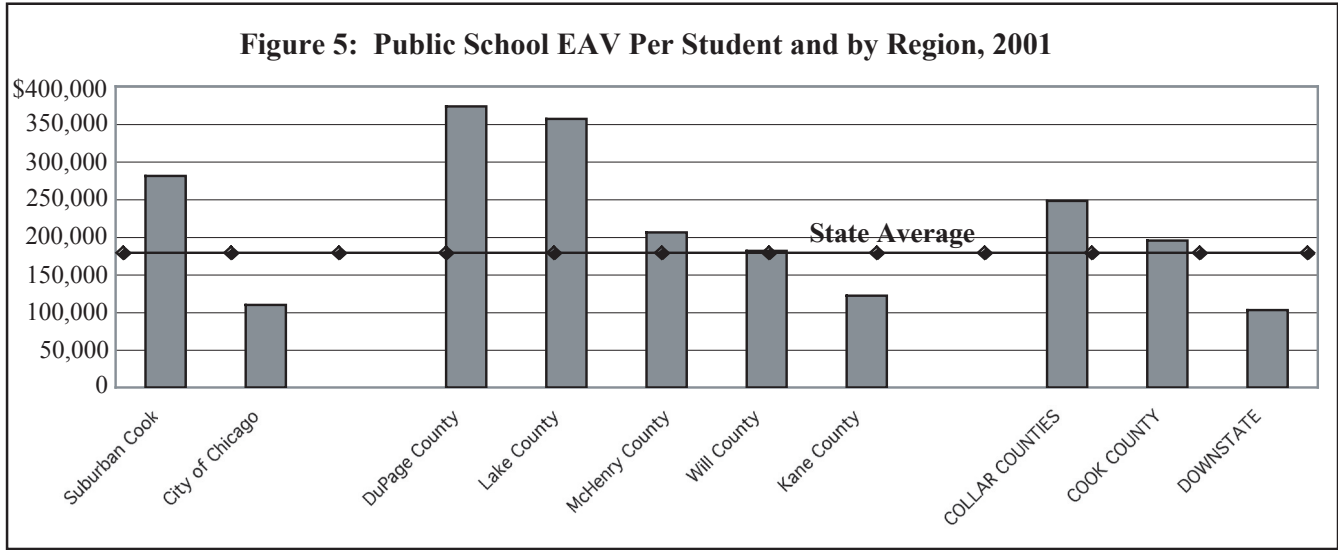
Table 5: Public School Revenue and EAV Per Student and by Region, 2002-2003

County	Revenue							EAV (2001)*	
	Federal	Total (millions)		Federal	Per Student			Total (millions)	Per Student
		State	Local		State	Local	Total		
City of Chicago	\$602.7	\$1,404.5	\$1,757.0	\$1,573	\$3,665	\$4,584	\$ 9,822	\$ 41,988.9	\$109,554
Suburban Cook County	166.8	717.0	3,041.6	490	1,989	8,509	10,988	100,982.3	280,959
Cook Total	\$769.5	\$2,121.5	\$4,798.6	\$1,032	\$2,827	\$6,547	\$10,406	\$142,971.2	\$195,256
DuPage County	\$47.9	\$187.6	\$1,248.5	\$354	\$1,153	\$9,173	\$10,680	\$41,588.8	\$373,213
Kane County	49.7	247.6	584.3	423	2,237	6,623	9,283	10,836.4	121,883
Lake County	50.5	238.5	962.4	324	1,685	8,698	10,707	33,954.8	356,645
McHenry County	13.4	99.6	291.5	330	2,229	6,834	9,393	8,397.9	206,100
Will County	37.0	195.1	520.0	499	2,198	6,229	8,926	13,394.6	181,354
Collar Total	\$198.6	\$968.5	\$3,606.7	\$386	\$1,900	\$7,511	\$9,797	\$108,172.5	\$247,839
Downstate Total	\$463.4	\$2,277.5	\$2,715.6	\$690	\$3,815	\$4,144	\$8,649	\$60,460.2	\$102,712
State Total/Average	\$1,431.4	\$5,367.5	\$11,120.9	\$703	\$2,847	\$6,067	\$9,617	\$311,603.8	\$181,936

Note

* Equalized Assessed Value

Source: Data provided by Toni Waggoner, assistant, Funding and Disbursements Division, State Board of Education, June 21, 2004. This table includes only the money going directly to school districts (General State Aid, categoricals, school construction grants), not total funding for all educational purposes, such as special education cooperatives, vocational cooperatives, and support for nonpublic school purchases.



Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed with General Assembly

The Legislative Research Unit staff is required to prepare abstracts of reports required to be filed with the General Assembly. Legislators may receive copies of entire reports by sending the enclosed form to the State Government Report Distribution Center at the Illinois State Library. Abstracts are published quarterly. Legislators who wish to receive them more often may contact the executive director.

Aging Dept.

Elder Abuse and Neglect Program annual report, FY 2002

Elder Abuse and Neglect Program received 7,425 reports of abuse, up 1% from FY 2001. Most common allegations (more than one type can be alleged) were financial exploitation (55%); emotional abuse (45%); passive neglect (36%); physical abuse (20%); willful deprivation (8%); confinement (5%); and sexual abuse (2%). Among alleged victims, over one in four were 86 or older; 71% were women. Over 75% of abusers were the spouse, child, or other relative. Department helped begin Illinois Bank Reporting Project to train bank employees to identify financial exploitation, and sponsored 15th annual Elder Rights Conference. (320 ILCS 20/11; April 2003; fold-out brochure.)

Banks and Real Estate Office

Report on effects of Banking on Illinois Act, 2003

The Act lets Illinois-chartered banks offer almost any service that banks in other states can offer. As of September 2003, Illinois had 671 commercial banks located in the state, the most of any state. Of these, 502 banks (74%) were state chartered. In 2003, the Office issued four commercial state bank charters, two for de novo institutions and two conversions from national bank charters. The Office suggests removing the branching restrictions that are currently found in the Illinois Banking Act for Illinois to maintain its current status as a leader in the banking industry. The Office also suggests

that the General Assembly closely monitor recent amendments by the Office of the Comptroller of Currency which the Office says preempt state laws. (S. Res. 121 [1999]; March 2004, 3 pp.)

Central Management Services Dept.

Flex Time annual report, 2003

The State Agency Child Care Services Act requires agencies to develop plans to reduce usage of daycare through the use of flex time among eligible employees. Among 54,306 such employees, 14,168 (26.09%) participated in some form of flexible scheduling. Thirty-one agencies increased participation while 12 agencies reported reduced usage. Of the 14,168 flex time participants, 11,591 (81.8%) used flexible hours; 648 (4.6%) worked part time; 1,901 (13.4%) worked full time in a compressed work week; and 28 (0.2%) participated in job sharing. (20 ILCS 451/9(13); March 2004, 4 pp.)

Annual report summary, 2004

Lists 20 state agencies printing annual reports through CMS or outside printers. Agencies printed 24,750 reports for \$76,938. Housing Development Authority and Department of Human Services printed the most reports at 5,000 each. (30 ILCS 500/25-55; Jan. 2004, 2 pp.)

Children & Family Services Dept. Inspector General

Annual report, FY 2003

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) investigates child deaths and serious injuries, investigates child welfare system complaints, investigates and prosecutes licensure complaints, helps with criminal history checks, operates a complaint hotline, acts as the ethics officer for DCFS, reviews and comments on proposed rule changes, and develops best-practice training models for caseworkers and supervisors. In FY 2003 it received 122 reports of child deaths; 25 were ruled homicides. The hotline received 1,448 calls resulting in 109 investigations. Includes death and serious injury investigation summaries and recommendations and

general investigation summaries and recommendations and DCFS's response thereto. Lists recommendations to DCFS for systemic improvements. Outlines recommendations for employee disciplinary action. Includes special report to the Governor and the Director of DCFS on violence prevention. (20 ILCS 505/35.5(h); Jan. 2004, 190 pp. + 3 appendices.)

Corrections Dept.

Adult and juvenile facilities quarterly report, Jan-Mar. 2004

Department had 43,726 residents in adult facilities on February 29, 2004, versus capacity of 32,409. Average ratio of security staff to inmates was 0.205. Prisoners were 9% single-celled, 65% double-celled, and 26% multi-celled. Adult population was projected at 45,239 by March 2005. Department had 1,513 residents in juvenile facilities on February 29, 2004. Average ratio of security staff to juveniles was 0.622. Juvenile population was projected at 1,491 by March 2005. (730 ILCS 5/3-5-3.1; Apr. 2004, 23 pp.)

Criminal Justice Information Authority

Annual report, FY 2003

In FY 2003, Authority administered federal grants under Anti-Drug Abuse Act (\$19.2 million); Violence Against Women Act (\$4.5 million); Victims of Crime Act (\$13 million); Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (\$5.8 million); Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (\$47.1 million); National Criminal History Improvement Program (\$1.5 million); and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$1.2 million). Programs supported by the Authority included Integrated Justice Information System Implementation Board; Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council; and Chicago Women's Health Risk Study. Authority also completed statistical research on prisoner community reintegration, gun offenders, and drug enforcement. (20 ILCS 3930/7; March 2004, 42 pp.)

Economic and Fiscal Commission

Liabilities of the State Employees' Group Insurance Program, FY 2005

Department of Central Management Services projects program will cost \$1.697 billion; IEFC projects \$1.716 billion. In FY 2005, a projected 350,655 participants will cost an average \$4,838 per year, up over 12.3% from FY 2004. The Quality Health Care Plan accounts for 49.2% of total costs; managed care 41.1%; and dental care, life insurance, vision care, and other miscellaneous charges 9.7%. The payment cycles for preferred providers is 42 days, while non-preferred providers have a payment cycle of 49 days. (25 ILCS 155/4 (b) (2); March 2004, 11 pp. + 2 appendices)

Legislative capital plan analysis, FY 2004

Governor's capital budget proposal for fiscal 2004 included \$3.326 billion in new appropriations and \$7.421 billion in reappropriations. Proposed new appropriations were from bond funds (\$1.453 billion), various revenue funds (\$1.789 billion), and federal or trust funds (\$84.4 million). New appropriations were proposed for the following purposes: school construction, \$500 million; capital development, \$125 million; and Build Illinois, \$70 million. Governor also requested a \$129 million increase in general obligation bond authorization for capital facilities (\$110 million) and anti-pollution (\$19 million). This authorization level does *not* include the \$10 billion in pension obligation bonds. Increased authorization in capital facilities funds would go to the following purposes: higher education, \$60 million; corrections, \$27 million; water resources, \$11 million; public health facilities, \$6 million; Open Land Trust Program, \$5 million; and conservation, \$1 million. Governor projected new bond sales (again, *not* including the pension bonds) of \$1.6 billion for general obligation and \$250 million for Build Illinois. Debt service is expected to cost \$1.061 billion, up by \$87.6 million (9%). Describes capital projects of agencies recommended for new appropriations. (25 ILCS 155/3(8); April 2003, 30 pp.)

Legislative Capital Plan Analysis, FY 2004 revised

The final capital budget, after the Governor's vetoes, for fiscal 2004 included \$1.060 billion in new appropriations and \$3.171 billion in reappropriations. New appropriations were from bond funds (\$1.016 billion) and the Clean Water Trust Fund and Fire Truck Revolving Fund (\$45 million). Describes capital projects of agencies recommended for new appropriations. Includes an appendix listing all capital plan new appropriations and reappropriations projects. (25 ILCS 155/3(8); Oct. 2003, 12 pp., appendix)

Wagering in Illinois, 2003 update

Examines the impacts of state lottery, horse racing, and riverboat gambling on Illinois' economy. State lottery transferred \$540 million, 2.7% less than FY 2002, to the Common School Fund; riverboat gambling transferred \$554 million into the Education Assistance Fund, and horse racing generated about \$13 million in revenue for the state. This is the first year that riverboat revenues surpassed lottery as largest source of state gaming revenue — due to graduated tax increases for riverboats. Lottery and horse racing revenues are projected to remain stagnant. Riverboat revenues are projected to stagnate or decrease because Illinois is the highest riverboat taxing state in the nation. Proposals to increase overall gaming revenues include: increasing maximum number of gaming devices and/or table games allowed on riverboats; adding slot machines at horse racing tracks; legalizing video poker machines; authorizing a riverboat casino license for Chicago; and re-authorizing the inactive tenth riverboat casino license. (S. Res. 875 [1991]; August 2003, 32 pp.)

Environmental Protection Agency

Nonhazardous solid waste management and landfill capacity annual report, 2002
Illinois' 51 landfills received 54.6 million gate cubic yards (16.6 million gate tons) of waste in 2002, up 3.8% from 2001. Total landfill capacity was reduced 2.3% to 700.9 million gate cubic yards, good for 13 years at 2002 disposal rates (5-6 years of capacity in metropolitan Chicago and areas of East Central Illinois). Waste

was disposed of as follows: 74.9% was landfilled, 23.4% recycled, and 1.6 % composted. (415 ILCS 20/4; Oct. 2003, 350 pp.)

Human Services Dept.

Illinois child care annual report, FY 2002
Through the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), Illinois provided access to affordable child care to qualifying working parents. On average, CCAP parents paid 13% of the cost of the care, while the state paid the remaining 87%. The state supported a monthly average of 195,000 children in 97,500 families at an average annual cost of \$2,900 per child. The Department of Human Services contracts with 17 Child Care Resource & Referral agencies, operating at 21 sites. These agencies determine if a family is eligible for assistance, process the application, and refer the family to child care centers in their community. There are 12,371 licensed child care centers or homes listed with the Child Care Research & Referral agencies. (20 ILCS 505/5.15; June 2003, 36 pp.)

Annual report by Inspector General, FY 2003

In FY 2003, 1,397 allegations of abuse and neglect were reported, down from 1,641 (15%) in FY 2002. Developmental disability programs reported 991 allegations; mental health programs reported 406. IG closed 1,582 investigations (including some from previous years). Abuse or neglect was substantiated in 126 cases (8%), down from 264 (17%) in FY 2002. State facilities reported 58 deaths; community agencies reported 95. (210 ILCS 30/6.7; Dec. 2003, 24 pp.)

Home Services Annual joint report, FYs 2002-2003

Some 42,818 persons received assistance from 11 categories of aid in FY2003 at a total cost of \$264.8 million. This was an increase from 38,737 persons served in FY2002, costing \$204.8 million. Program accomplishments for FY2003 include moving 164 customers from nursing homes under the Community Reintegration Program. The HSP program also increased the percentage of new referrals able to

(continued to p. 10)

Abstracts of Reports Required to be Filed with General Assembly *(continued from p. 9)*

receive services the next day to 99% and implemented a Virtual Case Management system to improve case management efficiency. (20 ILCS 2405/3; Mar. 2004, 18 pp.)

Illinois Integrated Justice Information System Implementation Board

Annual report, FY 2004

Created in 2003, the Board's purpose is to improve justice information sharing in Illinois. It conducted a survey of Illinois law enforcement agencies showing that 91% of their information exchanges are paper-based. Other accomplishments included working with law enforcement personnel to increase the use of electronic fingerprinting; funding three justice information sharing projects of the Cook County Circuit Clerk; and hosting a focus group on performance measurement tools for justice information projects. (Executive Order 16 (2003); undated, rec'd Mar. 2004; 21 pp.)

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Mobile Team Training Units annual report, FY 2003

The 16 units trained 55,536 police officers and criminal justice professionals at an average cost of \$130. Total expenditures of \$7.2 million came from federal, state, and local funds. The units offered 118 mandatory firearm courses to 518 officers. A ten-year review of mobile team unit operations is provided. (50 ILCS 760/6; Jan. 2003, 13 pp.)

Interagency Coordinating Council

Annual report, 2002

The Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) assists state and local agencies to improve services for transition age youth. The State Board of Higher Education is a new addition to the ICC membership. Public universities served 3,434 students with disabilities in FY 2001. Other ICC members and the number of disabled youth served in 2002 were: Community College Board, 9,900; Department of Children and Family Services identified 2,500 wards with disabilities and provided

special education and services to 4,600 wards; Department of Corrections, 705; Department of Employment Security placed 338 of 13,223 disabled people registered with the Department; Department of Human Services Office of Developmental Disabilities, 4,349; Department of Human Services Office of Rehabilitation Services, 16,586; Department of Public Aid, 201,000 through Kid Care Program; State Board of Education, 92,923 students ages 14-21; and UIC Division of Specialized Care for Children, 2,479 youth ages 14-21 with special health care needs. ICC has six workgroups to improve transition services: data coordination, training and technical assistance, interagency collaboration, evaluation of transition outcomes, public education/outreach, and collaboration with higher education. (20 ILCS 3970/5; undated, rec'd Oct. 2003, 29 pp.)

Intergovernmental Cooperation Commission

Federal Funds to state agencies, FY 2001-2003

Lists and briefly describes receipts under each of about 375 federal programs, classified by recipient agency. State agencies received \$11.01 billion from the federal government in fiscal 2002, and expected to receive \$11.38 billion in fiscal 2003. (Local governments received about \$4.0 billion in fiscal 2002.) Appendices show totals by agency and program. Largest 2003 recipients were Departments of Public Aid (\$5.4 billion) and Human Services (\$1.5 billion); State Board of Education (\$1.4 billion); and Department of Transportation (\$1.3 billion). (25 ILCS 130/4-2; Dec. 2003, 313 pp.)

Labor Relations Board

Annual report, FY 2002

Board received 265 charges of unfair labor practices, seven more than in fiscal year 2001. Of these, 219 were charges against public employers and 46 were against unions. Board processed 156 representation cases and provided mediation or arbitration in 260 cases. Summarizes local and state decisions on jurisdiction, representation, unfair labor

practices by employers and unions, and procedural issues. Board's budget was \$2,358,000, an increase of over \$170,000 from fiscal year 2001.

(5 ILCS 315/5(e); July 2003, 63 pp.)

Legislative Reference Bureau

Report of the Illinois Delegation to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 2003

NCCUSL proposed eight new uniform laws or modifications in 2003: (1) Amendments to Article 2, Uniform Commercial Code, incorporate electronic transactions so that sale contracts can be formed and enforced through electronic media; (2) Amendments to Article 2A, Uniform Commercial Code, incorporate electronic transactions so that lease contracts can be formed and enforced in electronic media; (3) Revised Article 7, Uniform Commercial Code, establishes the rules for electronic documents of title; (4) Uniform Environmental Covenants Act creates an interest in real estate called an "environmental covenant" assuring a plan of rehabilitation for contaminated real property (brownfields) and control of use by a "holder"; (5) Revision of the Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act apportions the burden of federal or state estate taxes between the interests of heirs or legatees of an estate, or beneficiaries of a revocable trust; (6) Amendments to Uniform Mediation Act provide for adoption of the UNCITRAL Model Act on Commercial Conciliation; (7) Amendments to the Uniform Trust Code make clarifications and technical changes; and (8) the Uniform Tort Apportionment Act's provisions "strict liability" is deleted, and reallocation provisions are clarified. In 2003, the following became law: Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, P.A. 93-108; and Uniform Mediation Act, P.A. 93-399. Table shows all states' passage of uniform, model, and similar acts. (25 ILCS 135/5.07; Dec. 2003, 22 pp.)

Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs)

Annual report, FY03

Statewide MEGs opened 2,818 cases in 2003, down 4.12% from 2002. Arrests fell by 7.29% to a total of 2,136. MEG units made 1,362 drug seizures, removing over \$80 million in drugs from the street.

Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG) cooperated in an investigation with the Drug Enforcement Agency to arrest 7 suspects on federal conspiracy charges and 3 suspects for state murder charges. The Quad City MEG seized 50 kilos of cocaine during a roadside interdiction detail. The nine MEGs were budgeted \$1.3 million for FY2003, of which 37% (\$455,189) came from asset forfeiture funds. (30 ILCS 715/6; Mar. 2004, 37 pp.)

Prisoner Review Board

Annual report, 2002

Board heard a total of 51,903 adult and juvenile requests in 2002. It granted 14 (4.44%) of 315 adult parole requests. It granted 2 out of 508 adult reconsideration reviews. It concurred with the Department of Corrections to revoke good-conduct credits in 2,749 out of 4,127 adult cases, and to restore such credit in 1,188 of 1,379 adult cases. It granted 233 of 801 petitions for clemency, with 336 clemency petitions still pending. Board granted 1,890 (89.2%) out of 2,120 juvenile parole requests and revoked parole in 766 out of 960 cases. Fourteen tables summarize activity. (730 ILCS 5/3-2(h); undated, 21 pp.)

Public Aid Dept.

Medical Assistance Program annual report FYs 2001-2003

DPA spent \$5.9 billion on health benefits in FY 2003; 1.6 million people were insured in an average month. Over 174,000 participants enrolled in the SeniorCare prescription drug benefit program. The Health Benefits for Workers with Disabilities Program provided coverage to 454 employed people with disabilities during FY2003. KidCare enrollment rose nearly 14% in FY2003 to 85,642. At the end of FY2003, there were 26 Supportive Living Facilities with a total of 1,939 apartments. In FY2003 there were 38.4 million medical claim receipts, compared to 34.7 million in FY2002, and 32 million in FY2001. DPA paid for long-term care for 57,000 people in an average month in 769 nursing facilities. Graphs and tables give detailed information on 2001-2003 trends. (305 ILCS 5/5-5 and 5/5-5.8; undated, rec'd April 2003, 70 pp.)

Public Health Dept.

Report under Nursing Home Care Act and Abused and Neglected Long-Term Care Facility Residents Reporting Act, 2001 Illinois had 1,314 nursing homes with 129,764 beds in 2001. Allegations of physical abuse by certified nurse aides dropped significantly from 581 in 2000 to 295 in 2001; IDPH put findings of such abuse into the listings of 231 persons in the Nurse Aide Registry, making them ineligible to work in nursing homes. Total reports of abuse or neglect increased slightly from 3,212 in 2000 to 3,389 in 2001; IDPH found 21% valid in both 2000 and 2001. IDPH found 15 out of 72 allegations of unlicensed nursing homes valid. (210 ILCS 45/3-804 and 30/6; Sept. 2002, 35 pp. + appendices.)

Revenue Dept.

Circuit Breaker and Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs annual report, FY 2003

The 268,189 property tax relief grants in 2003 were up slightly from 254,997 in 2002. They totaled \$53.4 million, averaging \$199 apiece. The 227,705 pharmaceutical assistance program participants (including 170,771 in "SeniorCare") saved \$67.4 million for 1.7 million prescriptions, or \$296 per participant. (320 ILCS 25/6; Feb. 2004, 67 pp.)

State Board of Education

Annual report on school breakfast incentives, 2003

Lists number of students getting free or reduced-price breakfasts and lunches by participating schools. During the school year, 415 districts got 10¢ per meal for increased participation in the breakfast program; 225 schools dropped national school lunch or breakfast programs because school was closed, consolidated, or for other reasons; 60 schools provided universal free breakfasts; and 43 schools got \$3,500 for a school breakfast start-up program. (105 ILCS 124/4; Feb. 2004 184 pp.)

2003 Annual report & proposed budget, Fiscal Year 2005

Illinois school districts declined in number from 929 in 1993 to 891 in 2002 while enrollment increased from 1.84 million to 2.04 million. The percentage of students

classified as low-income students rose from 30.3% to 37.9%. The statewide average cost per student in 2002 was \$8,181.

The Board requests a total of \$9.49 billion (\$7.14 billion state general funds, \$124.9 million other state funds, and \$2.22 billion federal funds). (105 ILCS 5/1A-4, subd. E; Jan. 2004, 330 pp.)

Annual statistical report, 2002

Gives statistics on students' distribution among elementary and secondary schools during 2001-2002; public school enrollment by race, sex, grade, and county; public and private school enrollment figures for bilingual or special educational services; graduates and dropouts; and attendance. Also has data on personnel numbers in all schools and number of certificates issued. Financial data show assets and liabilities of public school districts; bond and tax referenda; per-capita costs; transportation expenses; teacher orders; tax rates; driver education expenses; and state aid claims. Also has data on before- and after-school programs. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.11; Dec. 2003; 320 pp. and tables)

Education mandates report, 2003

Twenty-nine laws enacted in 2003 imposed 43 mandates on schools. The 19 mandates with undetermined costs included assessment requirements for Chicago District 299-chartered schools and requirements for schools on academic watch status. The 24 mandates imposing no added costs included requirements for schools to develop teacher induction and mentoring programs; requirements for schools to keep more thorough records of employees; prohibitions on schools' seeking waivers from the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; and prohibitions on schools' providing student information to credit and debit card companies. (105 ILCS 5/2-3.104; Feb. 2004, 13 pp.)

State Board of Investment

Report on minority- or female-owned investment managers, 2003

By July 2003 the board had \$444.4 million either managed by or committed to minority-owned managers (firms owned

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by minorities, women, and persons with disabilities)—compared to \$351 million by July 2002. Of that, \$431.7 million was domestic equity assets—11.3% of the Board's total domestic equity portfolio. The other \$12.7 million was alternative investment partnerships— 1.7% of the Board's total alternative investments economic exposure. Of the Board's total brokerage commissions, 18% were paid to minority broker/dealers in FY 2003—up from 13% in FY 2002. On July 25, 2003, the Board created the Emerging Managers Committee to advise the Board on allocating part of the overall portfolio to emerging managers. (40 ILCS 5/1-109.14; Aug. 2003, 5 pp.)

State Employee Suggestion Award Board

Annual report, 2003

Board received 63 new suggestions and dismissed 22 in 2003. Thirty-nine are pending agency response. Since inception in 1985, the Board has received 2,879 suggestions from employees in 55 agencies, for a combined first-year savings of \$2.3 million. (20 ILCS 405/405-130(b); undated, rec'd Mar. 2004, 2 pp.)

Transportation Dept.

Annual report on rented parcels, FY 2003

Bureau of Land Acquisition rents parcels of land pending use for highway construction projects. In FY 2003 the Bureau rented out 338 land parcels, 43 with building improvements, for a total revenue of \$1,379,617.04. (605 ILCS 5/5-201.16; July 2003, 3 pp.)

Highway Improvement Prog., FY 2004

Highway Improvement Program allocates \$1.713 billion in new and improvement construction. Calls for 1,074 miles and 246 bridges to be repaired or constructed, along with safety and traffic improvements at 191 locations. Financing from \$853 million federal funds, \$798 billion state funds, and \$62 million local funds, with \$1.24 billion earmarked for state highway systems and \$470 million for local systems. By program classification, \$113.6 million intended for major construction, \$191.4 million for resurfacing, \$137.8 million for bridge work, and \$418.9 million for local projects. (20 ILCS 2705/49.16; August 2003, 4 pages + maps and tables.)

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