

ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY



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Meeting Notice

***Budget Committee
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Planning Meeting***

Tuesday, May 9, 2006

From 9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

&

Wednesday, May 24, 2006

From 9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

120 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois

Budget Committee

Agenda – Day One - May 9, 2006

Eugene E. Murphy, Jr.
Chair

< Call to Order & Roll Call

Hon. Richard A. Devine
Vice Chair

1. Introductions & Purpose of Meeting

2. Past Priorities

David P. Bradford

3. Federal & State Grants Unit Presentation – Funding History

Barbara L. Engel

4. Legal Presentation – Justice Assistance Grants Guidelines

Thomas J. Jurkanin

5. Fiscal Department Presentation

Hon. Lisa Madigan

6. Research and Analysis Unit Presentation – Trends Analysis

Larry G. Trent

7. Discussion

< Adjourn

**Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority**

Sheldon Sorosky
Chair

Hon. Richard A. Devine
Vice Chair

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.

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Budget Committee

Agenda – Day Two - May 24, 2006

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Chair

Hon. Richard A. Devine
Vice Chair

David P. Bradford

Barbara L. Engel

Thomas J. Jurkanin

Hon. Lisa Madigan

Larry G. Trent

- < Call to Order & Roll Call
- 1. Recap of Day One Meeting & Purpose of Meeting
- 2. Research & Analysis Unit Needs Survey Results
- 3. Discussion
- 4. Draft Justice Assistance Grants Mission Statement
- 5. Draft Priorities
- 6. Wrap-up
- < Adjourn

**Illinois Criminal Justice
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Authority Members

FROM: Eugene E. Murphy, Jr., Budget Committee Chair

DATE: April 24, 2006

RE: **Purpose of Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) Planning Meetings on
May 9 and May 24, 2006**

Purpose of JAG Planning Meeting

The purpose behind this set of Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Planning meetings is for the ICJIA staff to make a series of presentations to the committee for their consideration in the development of a multi-year plan for the use of the Justice Assistance Grant funds in the State of Illinois. Once all the material is presented and fully discussed, the committee will be asked to develop a mission statement for the use of the funds and a set of priorities that will guide staff in the designation of the funds for Federal fiscal years 2005 and 2006. This plan will then be presented to the full Authority Board as Budget Committee recommendations for these funds.

As part of this plan, the committee will need to establish a set of guidelines, those not necessarily established by the JAG Guidelines, but part of the state's discretion, for the use of the funds. These include:

1. A match requirement for JAG recipients. Should grantees provide a match and, if so, how much?
2. Should ICJIA institute any program funding period restrictions? For example, most programs funded under ADAA had a 48-months maximum program performance period.
3. If a program funding period restriction is instituted, should any programs be exempt, such as in the past for the MEGs/TF?
4. Should ICJIA continue the 48-months of funding historically offered to programs that are currently funded under ADAA?

5. Should ICJIA continue funding in-house agreements? In the past ADAA funds have been granted to the ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit to support research activities and the evaluation of ADAA funded programs.
6. Should ICJIA continue the Criminal History Record Improvement set-a-side? In the past these funds have been used to fund the required State CHRI audit, Livescan, and other CHRI allowable programs and equipment.

Time at this meeting should not be spent talking about specific program designations. Rather a plan should be developed for the use of JAG funds during the next few years, that will be inclusive of all factors relevant to Illinois' criminal justice system.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Authority Members

FROM: Eugene E. Murphy, Jr., Budget Committee Chair

DATE: April 24, 2006

RE: **Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) Past Priorities**

Past Priorities

At the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Criminal Justice Planning Assembly in 2000, several current and/or future resource gaps and needs in the areas of drugs and violent crime; juvenile crime; offender services; victims of violent crime; community capacity building; information systems and technology were identified. These resource gaps lead to the establishment of seven priorities, which are consistent with and build on the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS), as well as the JAG purpose areas. These priorities have been used in the establishment of funding priorities in our ADAA applications for the past several years, and for the FFY05 and 06 JAG applications. Once this committee has established new priorities, those JAG application priorities will be revised to reflect any changes.

- Priority 1: Support prevention programs that help youth recognize risks associated with violent crime and drug use and target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products. (NDCS priority #1 & JAG purpose area #3 - *Prevention and Education Programs*).
- Priority 2: Support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principals of balanced and restorative justice. (NDCS priority #1 & JAG purpose area #3 - *Prevention and Education Programs*).
- Priority 3: Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it. (NDCS priority #2 & JAG purpose area #5 - *Drug Treatment Programs*).

- Priority 4: Support research that identifies what works in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use, violent crime, and their consequences. (NDCS priority #'s 1 & 2, and JAG purpose area #3 - *Prevention and Education Programs* & #5 - *Drug Treatment Programs*).
- Priority 5: Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. (NDCS priority #3, and JAG purpose area #2 - *Prosecution and Court Programs* & #4 - *Corrections and Community Corrections Programs*.)
- Priority 6: Support efforts to implement an integrated justice system in Illinois that includes all components of the criminal justice system and includes every jurisdiction within the state. (NDCS priority #3, and JAG purpose area #4 - *Corrections and Community Corrections Programs* & #6 - *Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs*.)
- Priority 7: Support efforts with law enforcement, prosecution, and probation to combat, disrupt, and test drug users. (NDCS priority #3, and JAG purpose area #1 - *Law Enforcement Programs* & #2 - *Prosecution and Court Programs*.)



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: John Chojnacki, Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Unit

DATE: May 9, 2006

RE: **Funding Histories of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) and Other Federal Funds**

The purpose of this memo is to provide background information relating to the attached charts detailing various aspects of past fund allocations of ADAA and other federal programs.

I. Federal Fund Overview

A. Total of all Federal Awards by Federal Fiscal Years 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the total amounts of the federal awards issued to the Authority per federal fiscal year. These figures include both administrative and program funds. Funds represented are: the Byrne/Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA), the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program, the Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) program, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) program, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and the Violent Offender Incarceration / Truth In Sentencing (VOI/TIS) act.

B. Federal Awards for Federal Fiscal Years 2000 through 2005, Percentage of Total

This chart indicates the percentage of the total of all federal awards described above for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2005, provided by each federal program.

C. Federal Fund Award Percentages per Federal Fiscal Year

This chart indicates the percentages of the totals of all federal awards for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2005, described above provided by each federal program broken down by federal fiscal year.

D. Federal Fund Award Total Amounts per Federal Fiscal Year

This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2005 by each federal program described above broken down by federal fiscal year.

E. ADAA and LLEBG vs. JAG Award Totals per Federal Fiscal Years 2000 through 2006

This chart indicates the total fund amounts awarded to the Authority for federal fiscal years 2000 through 2006 by the ADAA, JAG, and LLEBG only, broken down by federal fiscal year.

II. Byrne/ADAA Funds by Purpose Area

Purpose Area Definition, per the Byrne Program Fact Sheet:

The Byrne Formula Grant Program was a partnership among federal, state, and local governments intended to create safer communities and improve criminal justice systems. The Bureau of Justice Assistance was authorized to award grants to states for use by states and units of local government to improve the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders, and to enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the federal Controlled Substances Act. Grants were allowed to be used to provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders who violate state and local laws. Grants were also allowed to be used to provide assistance (other than compensation) to crime victims. Formula grant funds could be expended on 29 legislatively authorized purpose areas.

A. Total ADAA Dollars Designated by Purpose Area, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution and percentage, by ADAA purpose area, of all ADAA grants that were active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2005. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of federal fiscal year 1999 or earlier federal fiscal years.

B. Total ADAA Dollars Currently Designated by Purpose Area

This chart indicates the total award amount distribution, by ADAA purpose area, of all ADAA grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of federal fiscal year 1999 or earlier federal fiscal years.

III. Funds by Component

For the purposes of this memo, a component is defined as a discipline within the criminal justice system, i.e. corrections, courts, law enforcement, prosecution, provision of services, and information systems. The VOI/TIS program represents over 27 percent of all of the federal funds awarded to the Authority between federal fiscal years 2000 and 2005. For this reason, staff felt that separate analyses were merited; one set of analyses including the VOI/TIS funds, and one set of analyses without VOI/TIS funds. An analysis of VOI/TIS funds is provided in Section IV.

A. Allocations by Component, All Programs

1. Total Designations by Component for All Federal Programs, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

2. Total Designations by Component for All Federal Programs, Except VOI/TIS, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above, except VOI/TIS, for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

3. Current Designations by Component for All Federal Programs

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

4. Current Designations by Component for All Federal Programs, Except VOI/TIS

This chart indicates the distribution of the total of all federal awards from the programs described above, except VOI/TIS, for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

B. ADAA Allocations by Component

1. ADAA Designations by Component, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were

designated to programs serving the components listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of federal fiscal year 1999 or earlier federal fiscal years.

2. Current ADAA Designations by Component

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the components listed.

C. Law Enforcement Funds

1. ADAA Law Enforcement Component Fund Distribution by Program Focus, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were designated to law enforcement component programs serving the program focuses listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of federal fiscal year 1999 or earlier federal fiscal years.

2. ADAA Current Law Enforcement Component Fund Distribution by Program Focus

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to law enforcement component programs serving the program focuses listed.

IV. VOI/TIS

The VOI/TIS program represents over 27 percent of all of the federal funds awarded to the Authority between federal fiscal years 2000 and 2005. VOI/TIS grants were made to the Illinois Department of Corrections and to selected counties in Illinois for programs relating to the corrections component of the criminal justice system. For the purposes of this memo, Program Focus is defined as the specific program activity within the corrections component supported by the grant funds.

A. VOI/TIS Total Designations by Program Focus, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of VOI/TIS funds for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the program focuses listed.

B. Current VOI/TIS Designations

This chart indicates the distribution of VOI/TIS funds for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the program focuses listed.

V. ADAA Regional Allocations

For the purposes of these charts, “region” refers to the following categories:

- Collar Counties
- Collar and Rural Counties
- Collar and Urban Counties
- Cook County
- Cook and Collar Counties
- Cook, Collar and Urban Counties
- Rural Counties
- Rural and Urban Counties
- Statewide

County categories were determined in accordance with the United States Census Bureau’s county category assignments as of December 2003. The counties included in the grantees’ service areas determined the regions served by ADAA grants. Many statewide grants were to state agencies based in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

At the time that these charts were drafted, \$500,000 had been set aside for Integrated Justice Initiatives and \$2,072,267 had been set aside for local law enforcement agencies for the purchase of Mobile Data Computers and recipients of those funds had not yet been determined.

A. Total ADAA Designations by Region, 2000 through 2005

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants active during all or part of the period of January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed. Some of the funds included in the total were designated out of federal fiscal year 1999 or earlier federal fiscal years.

B. Total ADAA Dollars Currently Designated by Region

This chart indicates the distribution of ADAA funds for grants that were in Designation, Negotiation, or Open status on December 31, 2005, as they were designated to programs serving the regions listed.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Planning Meeting

Federal and State Grants Unit – Funding History Chart Outline

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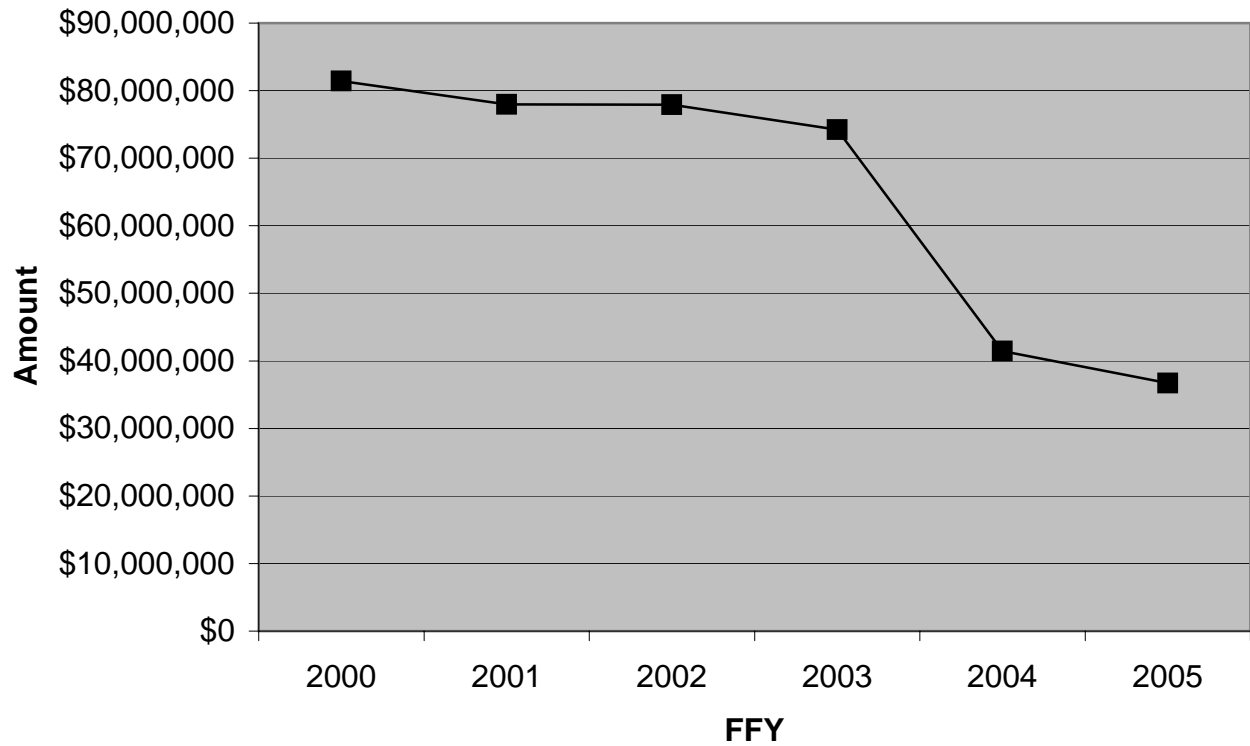
IV. VOI/TIS

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V. ADAA Regional Allocations

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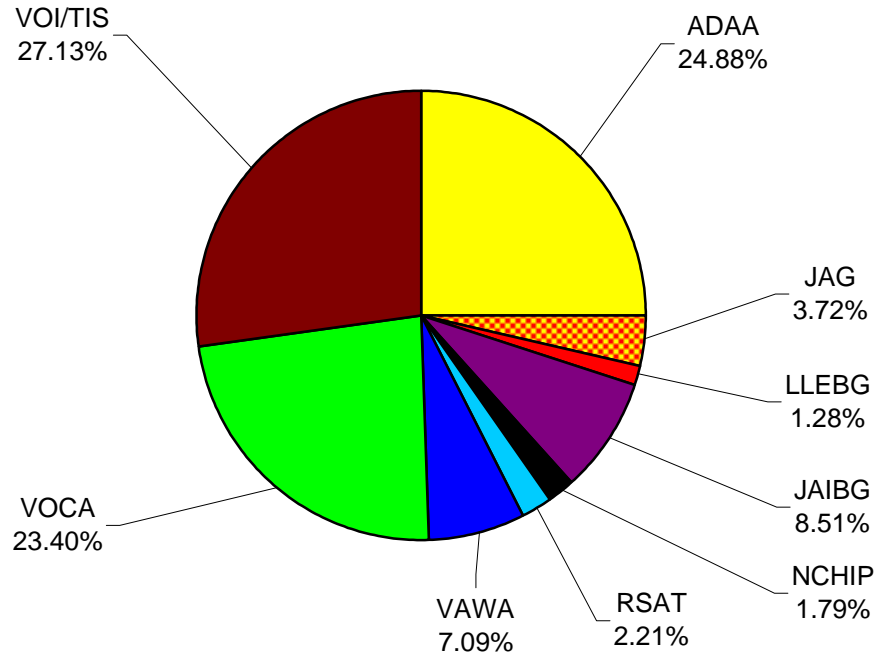
I.A. - Total of all Federal Awards by Federal Fiscal Year*



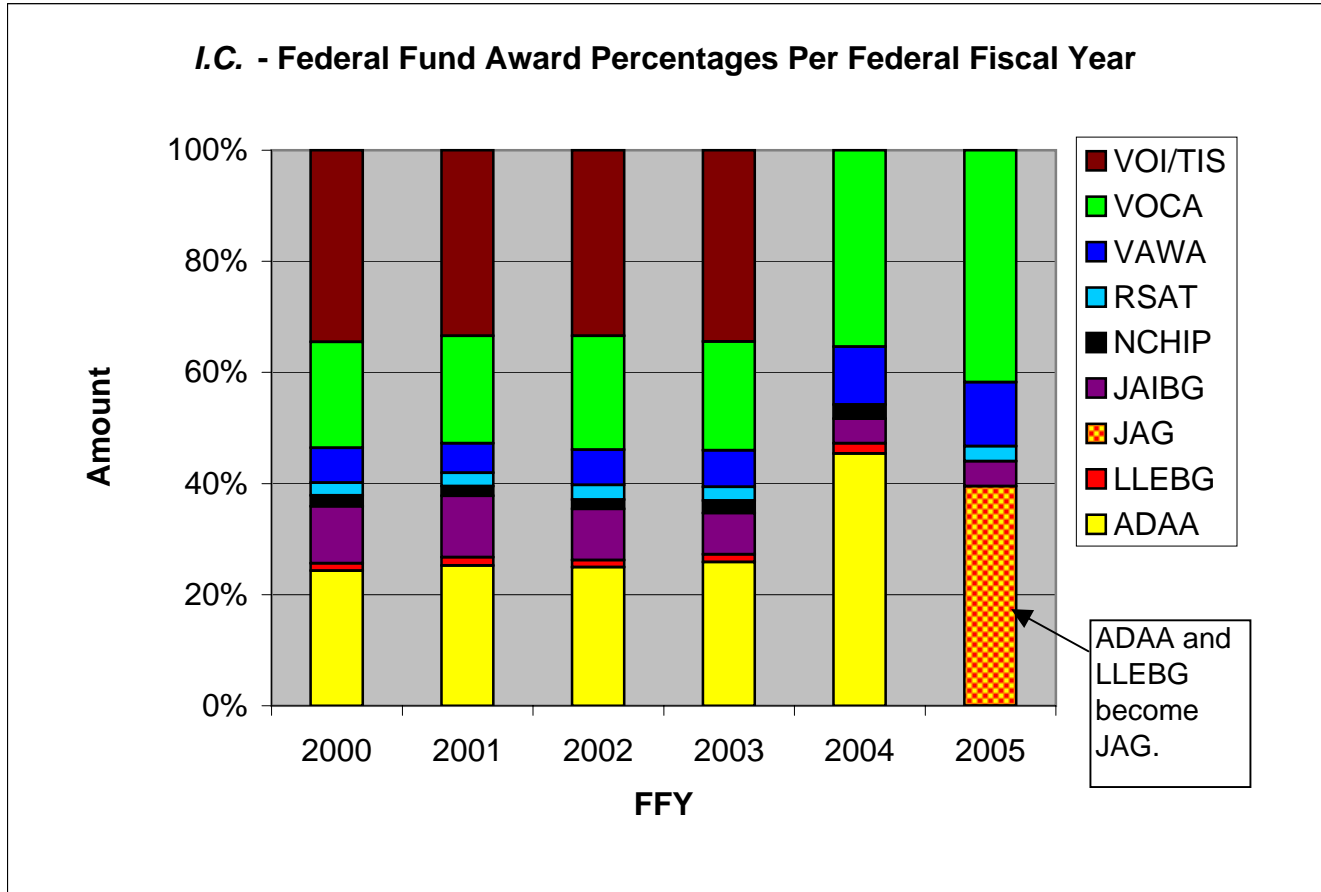
FFY	Total Amount
2000	\$81,414,575.00
2001	\$77,965,319.00
2002	\$77,944,267.00
2003	\$74,216,608.00
2004	\$41,428,410.00
2005	\$36,706,510.00
TOTAL	\$389,675,689.00

* Awards represented in this total: ADAA, JAIBG, JAG, LLEBG, NCHIP, RSAT, VAWA, VOCA, VOI/TIS.

I.B. - Federal Awards FFY 2000 - FFY 2005, Percentage of Total



Fund Short Name	Award Amount
ADAA	\$96,950,795.00
JAG	\$14,500,000.00
LLEBG	\$4,989,120.00
JAIBG	\$33,161,342.00
NCHIP	\$6,964,000.00
RSAT	\$8,614,836.00
VAWA	\$27,617,000.00
VOCA	\$91,169,000.00
VOI/TIS	\$105,709,596.00
TOTAL	\$389,675,689.00



Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2000	ADAA	\$19,791,362.00
2001	ADAA	\$19,688,369.00
2002	ADAA	\$19,460,474.00
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
ADAA TOTAL		\$96,950,795.00

2000	LLEBG	\$1,072,368.00
2001	LLEBG	\$1,157,117.00
2002	LLEBG	\$984,700.00
2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
LLEBG TOTAL		\$4,989,120.00

2000	JAG	\$0.00
2001	JAG	\$0.00
2002	JAG	\$0.00
2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,500,000.00
JAG TOTAL		\$14,500,000.00

2000	JAIBG	\$8,336,600.00
2001	JAIBG	\$8,620,100.00
2002	JAIBG	\$7,179,600.00
2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842.00
2004	JAIBG	\$1,830,200.00
2005	JAIBG	\$1,663,000.00
JAIBG TOTAL		\$33,161,342.00

2000	NCHIP	\$1,590,000.00
2001	NCHIP	\$1,352,000.00
2002	NCHIP	\$1,284,000.00
2003	NCHIP	\$1,669,000.00
2004	NCHIP	\$1,069,000.00
2005	NCHIP	\$0.00
NCHIP TOTAL		\$6,964,000.00

2000	RSAT	\$1,889,725.00
2001	RSAT	\$1,861,520.00
2002	RSAT	\$2,078,280.00
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801.00
2004	RSAT	\$0.00
2005	RSAT	\$977,510.00
RSAT TOTAL		\$8,614,836.00

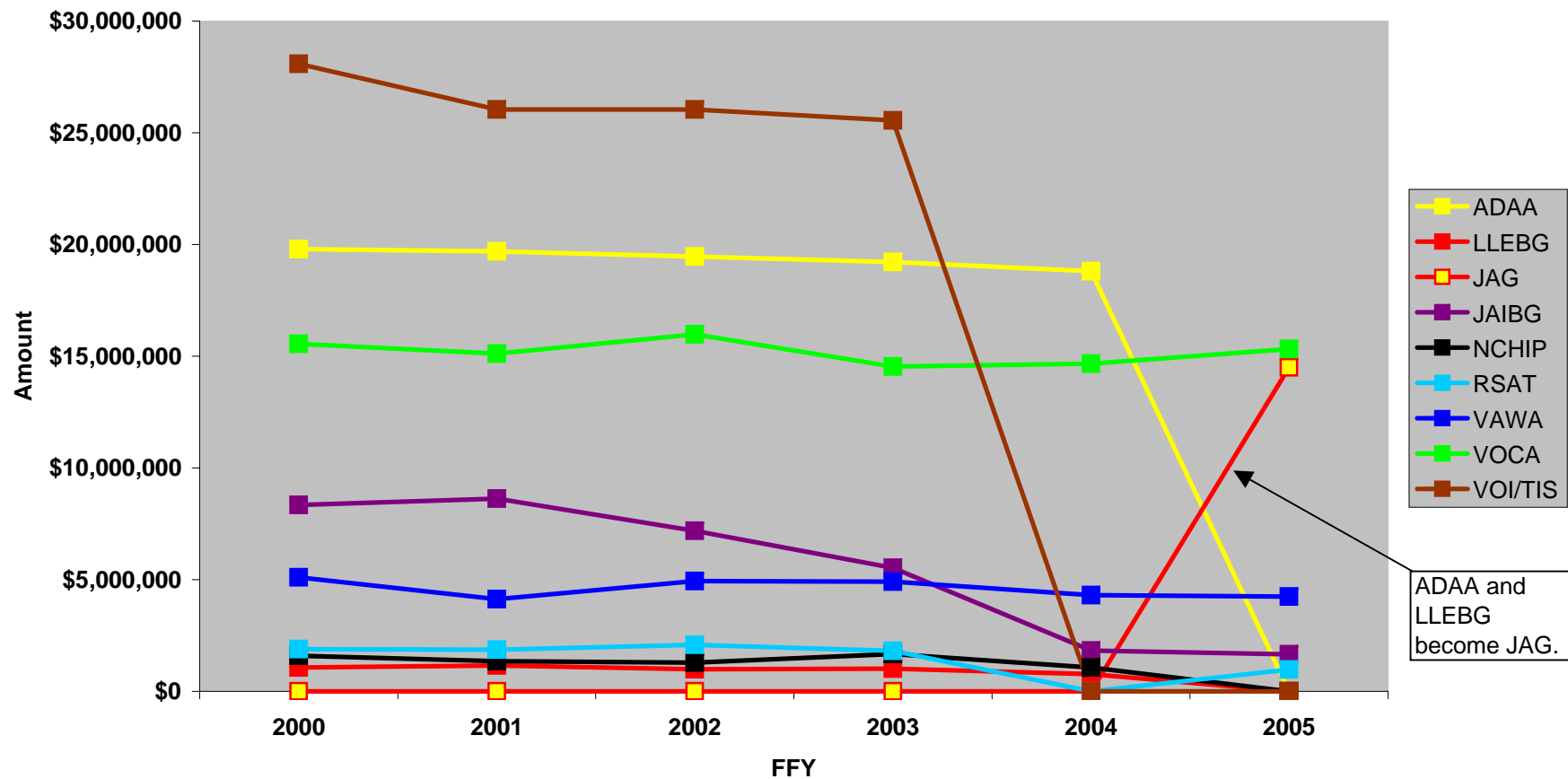
2000	VAWA	\$5,098,000.00
2001	VAWA	\$4,131,000.00
2002	VAWA	\$4,941,000.00
2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000.00
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000.00
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000.00
VAWA TOTAL		\$27,617,000.00

2000	VOCA	\$15,555,000.00
2001	VOCA	\$15,115,000.00
2002	VOCA	\$15,976,000.00
2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000.00
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000.00
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000.00
VOCA TOTAL		\$91,169,000.00

2000	VOI/TIS	\$28,081,520.00
2001	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213.00
2002	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213.00
2003	VOI/TIS	\$25,547,650.00
2004	VOI/TIS	\$0.00
2005	VOI/TIS	\$0.00
VOI/TIS TOTAL		\$105,709,596.00

GRAND TOTAL **\$389,675,689.00**

***I.D.* - Federal Fund Award Total Amounts per Federal Fiscal Year**



Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2000	ADAA	\$19,791,362.00
2001	ADAA	\$19,688,369.00
2002	ADAA	\$19,460,474.00
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
ADAA TOTAL		\$96,950,795.00

2000	LLEBG	\$1,072,368.00
2001	LLEBG	\$1,157,117.00
2002	LLEBG	\$984,700.00
2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
LLEBG TOTAL		\$4,989,120.00

2000	JAG	\$0.00
2001	JAG	\$0.00
2002	JAG	\$0.00
2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,500,000.00
JAG TOTAL		\$14,500,000.00

2000	JAIBG	\$8,336,600.00
2001	JAIBG	\$8,620,100.00
2002	JAIBG	\$7,179,600.00
2003	JAIBG	\$5,531,842.00
2004	JAIBG	\$1,830,200.00
2005	JAIBG	\$1,663,000.00
JAIBG TOTAL		\$33,161,342.00

2000	NCHIP	\$1,590,000.00
2001	NCHIP	\$1,352,000.00
2002	NCHIP	\$1,284,000.00
2003	NCHIP	\$1,669,000.00
2004	NCHIP	\$1,069,000.00
2005	NCHIP	\$0.00
NCHIP TOTAL		\$6,964,000.00

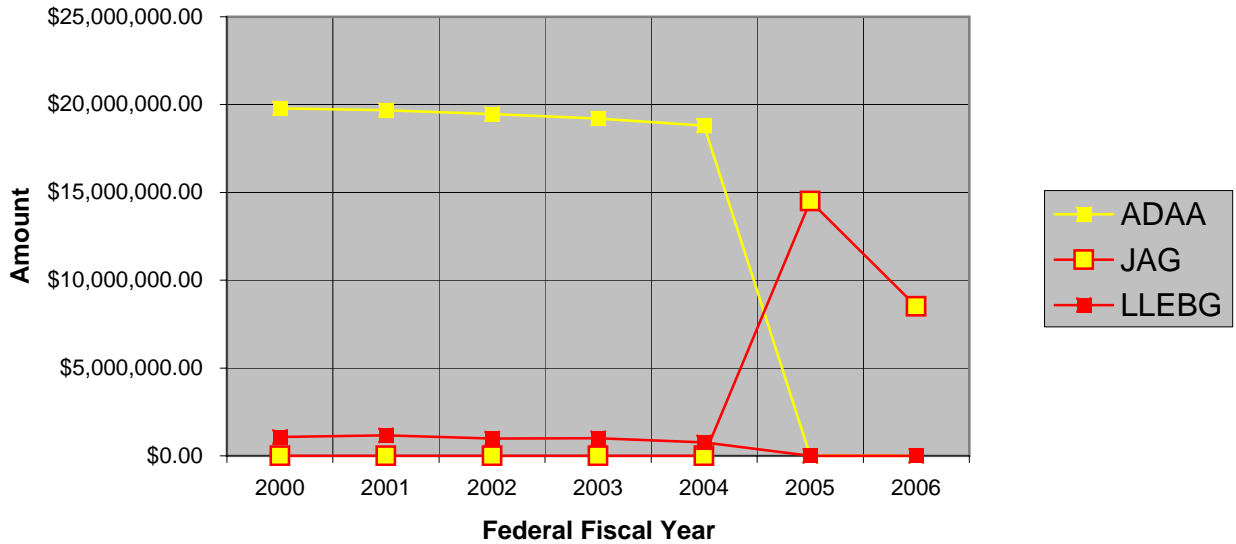
2000	RSAT	\$1,889,725.00
2001	RSAT	\$1,861,520.00
2002	RSAT	\$2,078,280.00
2003	RSAT	\$1,807,801.00
2004	RSAT	\$0.00
2005	RSAT	\$977,510.00
RSAT TOTAL		\$8,614,836.00

2000	VAWA	\$5,098,000.00
2001	VAWA	\$4,131,000.00
2002	VAWA	\$4,941,000.00
2003	VAWA	\$4,906,000.00
2004	VAWA	\$4,300,000.00
2005	VAWA	\$4,241,000.00
VAWA TOTAL		\$27,617,000.00

2000	VOCA	\$15,555,000.00
2001	VOCA	\$15,115,000.00
2002	VOCA	\$15,976,000.00
2003	VOCA	\$14,535,000.00
2004	VOCA	\$14,663,000.00
2005	VOCA	\$15,325,000.00
VOCA TOTAL		\$91,169,000.00

2000	VOI/TIS	\$28,081,520.00
2001	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213.00
2002	VOI/TIS	\$26,040,213.00
2003	VOI/TIS	\$25,547,650.00
2004	VOI/TIS	\$0.00
2005	VOI/TIS	\$0.00
VOI/TIS TOTAL		\$105,709,596.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$389,675,689.00

I.E. - ADAA & LLEBG vs. JAG Award Totals per Federal Fiscal Year



Fund Year	Fund Short Name	Award Amount
2000	ADAA	\$19,791,362.00
2001	ADAA	\$19,688,369.00
2002	ADAA	\$19,460,474.00
2003	ADAA	\$19,209,953.00
2004	ADAA	\$18,800,637.00
2005	ADAA	\$0.00
2006	ADAA	\$0.00

ADAA TOTAL

\$96,950,795.00

2000	JAG	\$0.00
2001	JAG	\$0.00
2002	JAG	\$0.00
2003	JAG	\$0.00
2004	JAG	\$0.00
2005	JAG	\$14,500,000.00
2006	JAG	\$8,501,000.00

JAG TOTAL

\$23,001,000.00

2000	LLEBG	\$1,072,368.00
2001	LLEBG	\$1,157,117.00
2002	LLEBG	\$984,700.00
2003	LLEBG	\$1,009,362.00
2004	LLEBG	\$765,573.00
2005	LLEBG	\$0.00
2006	LLEBG	\$0.00

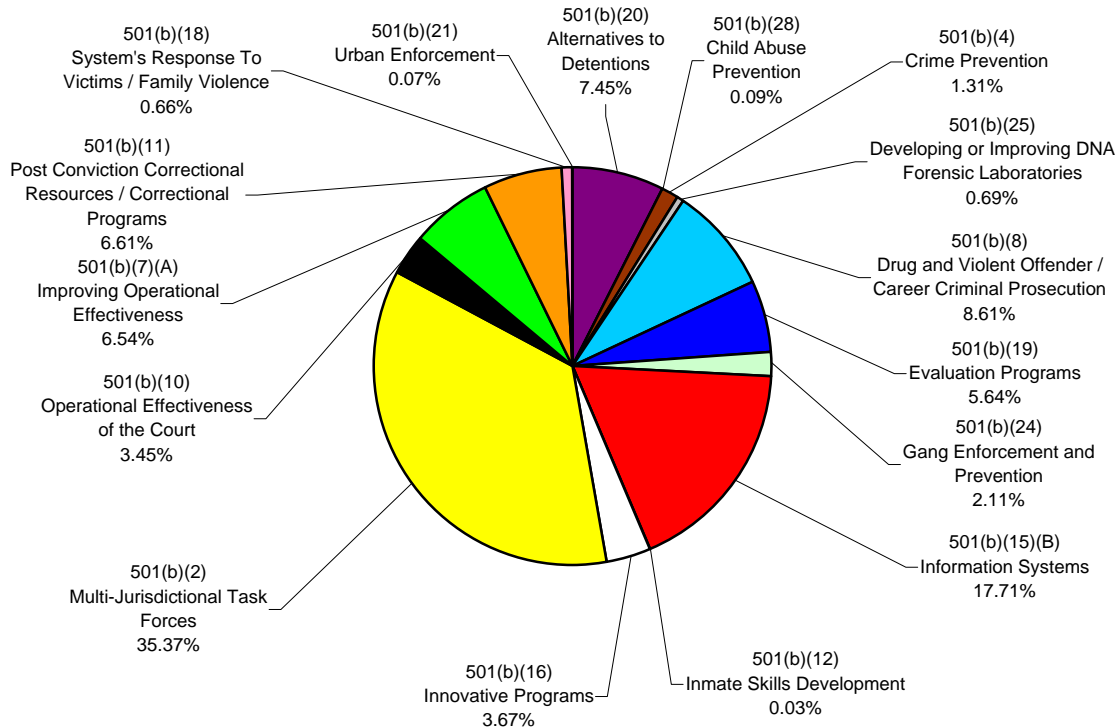
LLEBG TOTAL

\$4,989,120.00

GRAND TOTAL

\$124,940,915.00

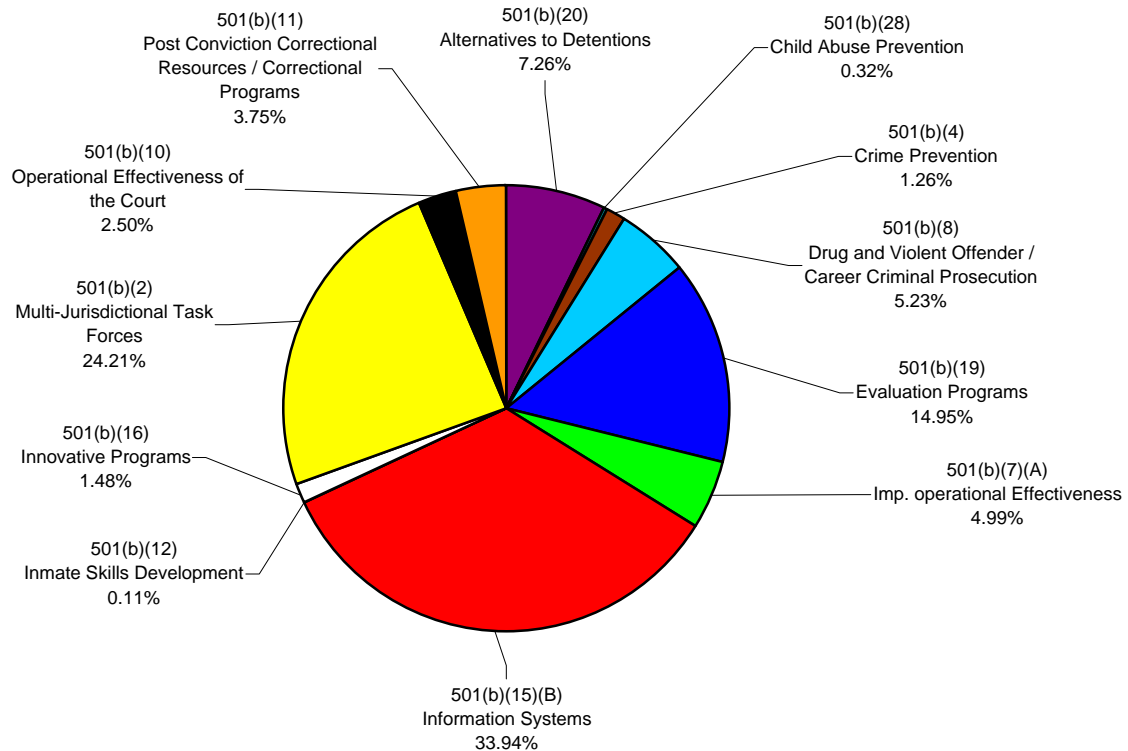
II.A. - Total ADAA Dollars Designated by Purpose Area 2000 - 2005*



Purpose Title	Purpose ID	Total Dollars Designated
Alternatives to Detentions	501(b)(20)	\$9,336,359.47
Child Abuse Prevention	501(b)(28)	\$106,878.00
Crime Prevention	501(b)(4)	\$1,637,579.00
Developing or Improving DNA Forensic La	501(b)(25)	\$858,891.00
Drug and Violent Offender / Career Crimin	501(b)(8)	\$10,784,849.63
Evaluation Programs	501(b)(19)	\$7,060,000.00
Gang Enforcement and Prevention	501(b)(24)	\$2,637,150.53
Information Systems	501(b)(15)(B)	\$22,188,445.81
Inmate Skills Development	501(b)(12)	\$37,404.00
Innovative Programs	501(b)(16)	\$4,603,305.66
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces	501(b)(2)	\$44,308,650.69
Operational Effectiveness of the Court	501(b)(10)	\$4,327,551.53
Improving Operational Effectiveness	501(b)(7)(A)	\$8,188,801.44
Post Conviction Correctional Resources /	501(b)(11)	\$8,280,057.42
System's Response To Victims / Family V	501(b)(18)	\$829,358.82
Urban Enforcement	501(b)(21)	\$93,682.00
TOTAL		\$125,278,965.00

* This chart represents the designation amounts of all ADAA grants active during all or part of the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005. This includes many designations out of FFY99, FFY98, FFY97, and earlier fund years.

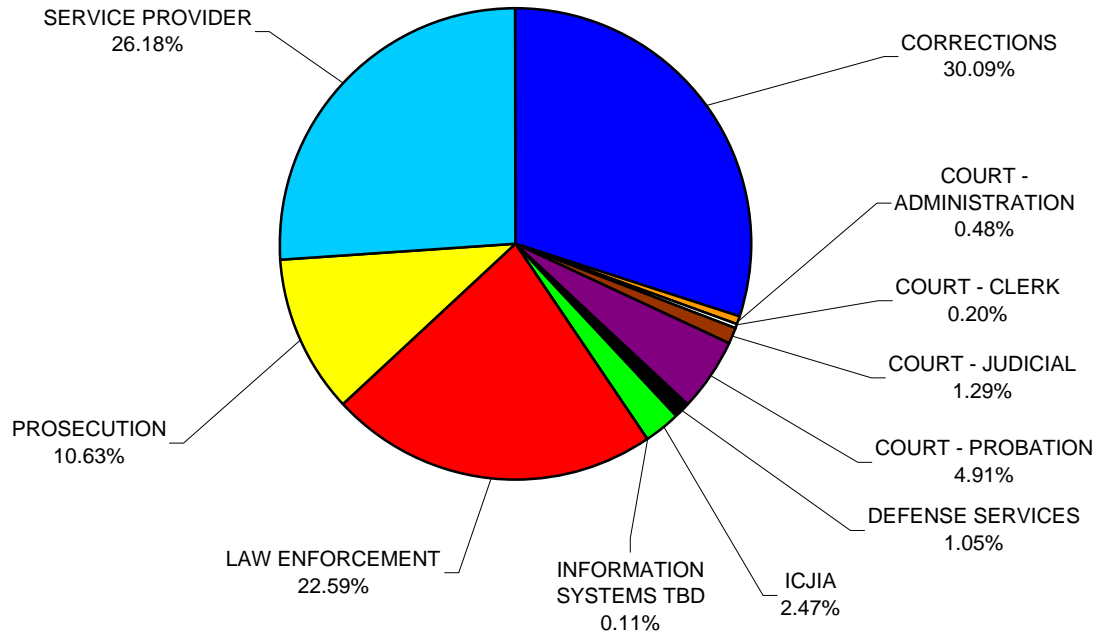
II.B. - Total ADAA Dollars Currently Designated by Purpose Area*



Purpose Title	Purpose ID	Total Dollars Designated
Alternatives to Detentions	501(b)(20)	\$2,448,663.00
Child Abuse Prevention	501(b)(28)	\$106,878.00
Crime Prevention	501(b)(4)	\$426,226.00
Drug and Violent Offender / Career Criminal Prosecution	501(b)(8)	\$1,766,050.00
Evaluation Programs	501(b)(19)	\$5,045,000.00
Imp. operational Effectiveness	501(b)(7)(A)	\$1,682,000.00
Information Systems	501(b)(15)(B)	\$11,449,412.37
Inmate Skills Development	501(b)(12)	\$37,404.00
Innovative Programs	501(b)(16)	\$500,000.00
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces	501(b)(2)	\$8,168,424.00
Operational Effectiveness of the Court	501(b)(10)	\$844,550.00
Post Conviction Correctional Resources / Correctional Programs	501(b)(11)	\$1,264,357.00
TOTAL		\$33,738,964.37

* This chart represents the designation amounts of all ADAA grants open or pending on 12/31/2005. This includes many designations out of FFY99, FFY98, and FFY97.

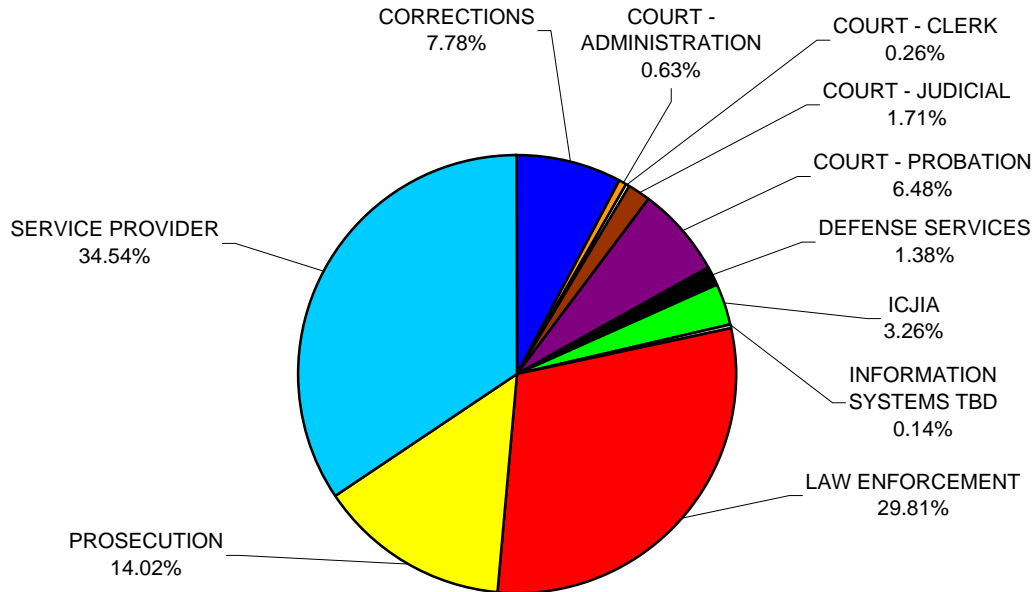
**III.A.1 - Total Designations by Component, All Federal Programs,
2000 - 2005***



COMPONENT	TOTAL DESIGNATIONS
CORRECTIONS	\$139,161,581.08
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$2,213,898.70
COURT - CLERK	\$903,834.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$5,981,686.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$22,699,500.30
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$4,839,177.89
ICJIA	\$11,435,872.61
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$104,491,360.84
PROSECUTION	\$49,146,477.37
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$121,081,952.86
TOTAL	\$462,455,341.65

* Total amounts of all grants active during all or part of the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005.

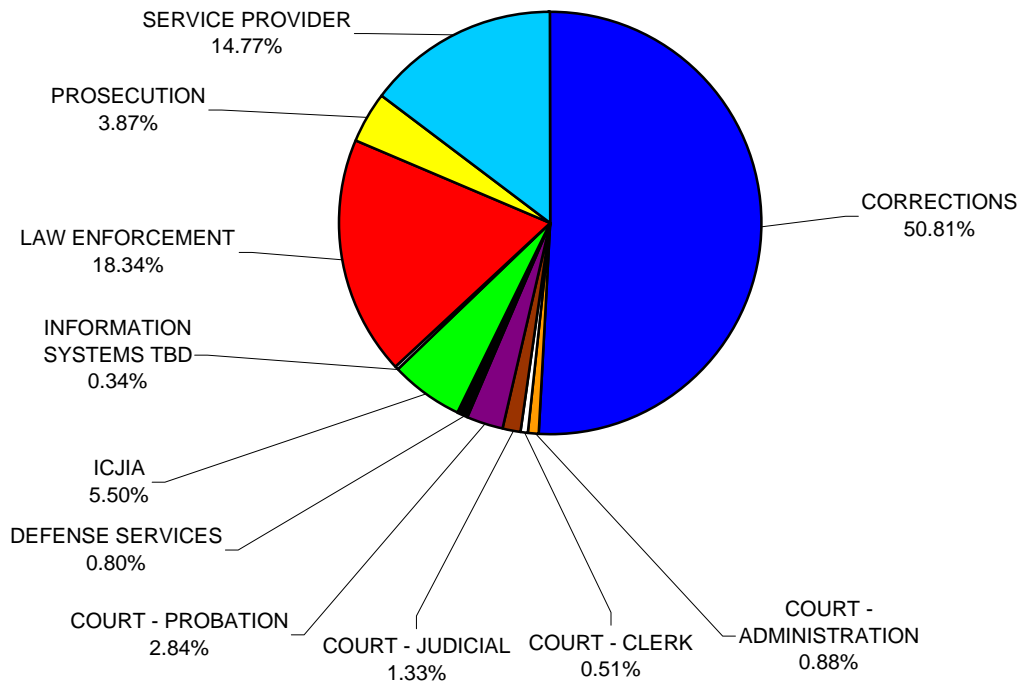
**III.A.2 - Total Designations by Component, All Federal Programs,
Excluding VOI/TIS, 2000 - 2005***



COMPONENT	TOTAL DESIGNATIONS
CORRECTIONS	\$27,260,991.08
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$2,213,898.70
COURT - CLERK	\$903,834.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$5,981,686.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$22,699,500.30
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$4,839,177.89
ICJIA	\$11,435,872.61
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$104,491,360.84
PROSECUTION	\$49,146,477.37
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$121,081,952.86
TOTAL	\$350,554,751.65

* Total amounts of all non-VOI/TIS grants active during all or part of the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005.

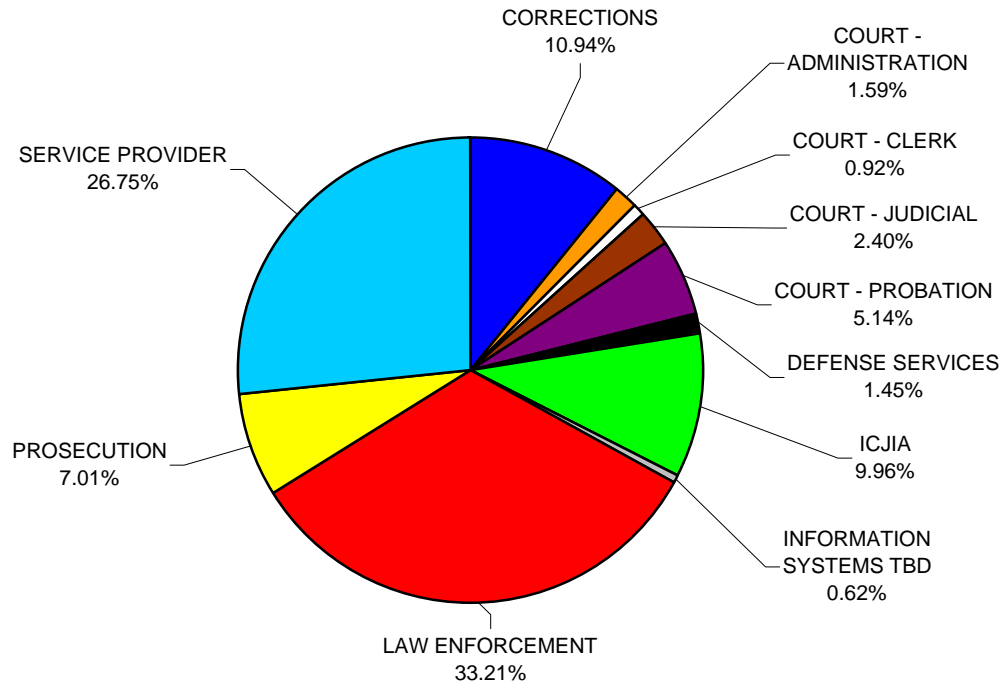
III.A.3 - Current Designations by Component, All Federal Programs*



COMPONENT	TOTAL DESIGNATIONS
CORRECTIONS	\$73,844,080.00
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$1,279,827.00
COURT - CLERK	\$737,500.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$1,927,321.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$4,124,931.00
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,165,279.00
ICJIA	\$7,997,902.00
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$26,659,730.37
PROSECUTION	\$5,623,245.00
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$21,472,019.00
TOTAL	\$145,331,834.37

* This chart shows the distribution of all federal program funding for grants open or pending on 12/31/2005.

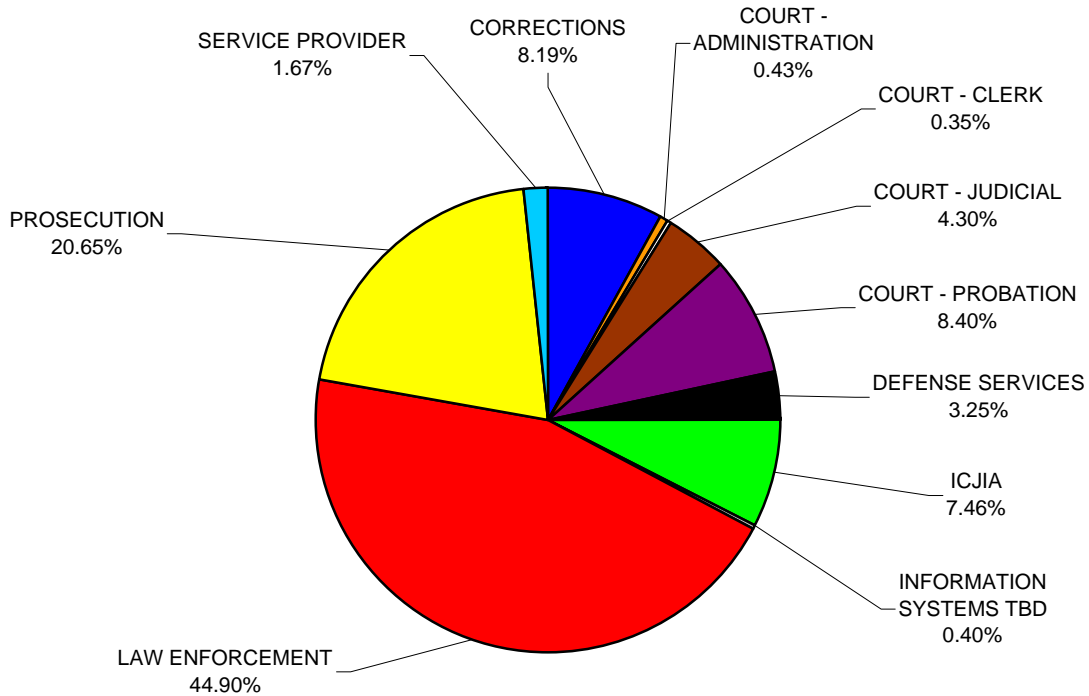
III.A.4 - Current Designations by Component, All Federal Programs, Except VOI/TIS*



COMPONENT	TOTAL DESIGNATIONS
CORRECTIONS	\$8,780,910.00
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$1,279,827.00
COURT - CLERK	\$737,500.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$1,927,321.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$4,124,931.00
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,165,279.00
ICJIA	\$7,997,902.00
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$26,659,730.37
PROSECUTION	\$5,623,245.00
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$21,472,019.00
TOTAL	\$80,268,664.37

* This chart shows the distribution of all non-VOI/TIS federal program funding for grants open or pending on 12/31/2005.

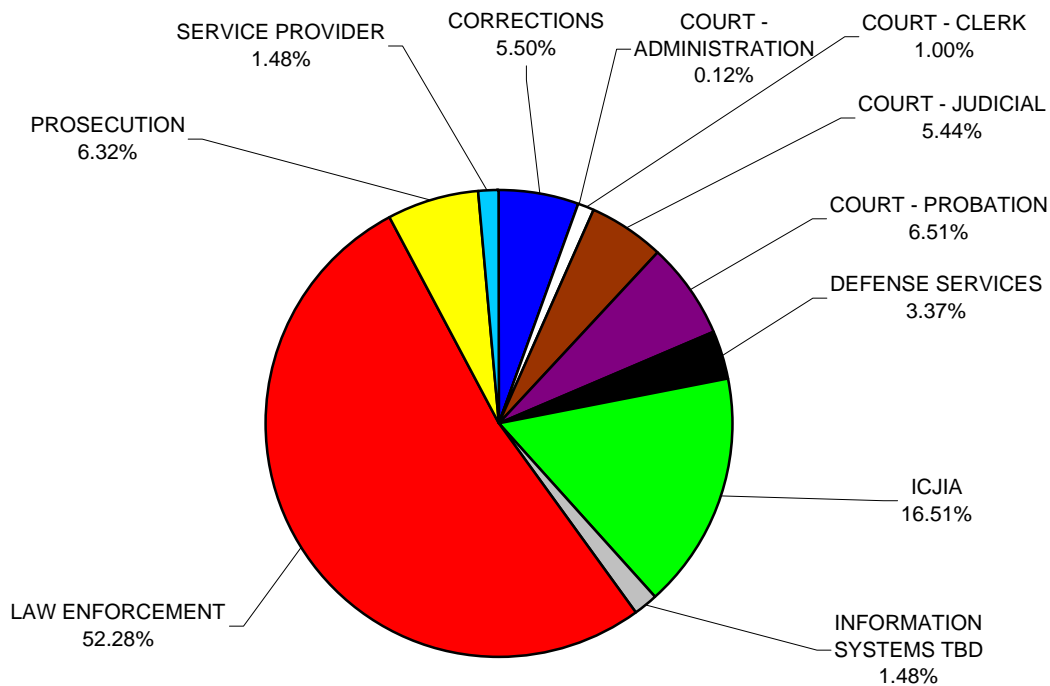
III.B.1 - ADAA Designations by Component 2000 - 2005*



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$10,265,859.06
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$532,462.70
COURT - CLERK	\$442,212.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$5,390,627.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$10,518,016.68
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$4,070,003.42
ICJIA	\$9,340,633.61
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$56,253,076.42
PROSECUTION	\$25,875,230.77
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$2,090,843.34
TOTAL	\$125,278,965.00

* This chart depicts designations to ADAA programs active during the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005. This includes designations out of FFY99, FFY98, FFY97, and earlier fund years.

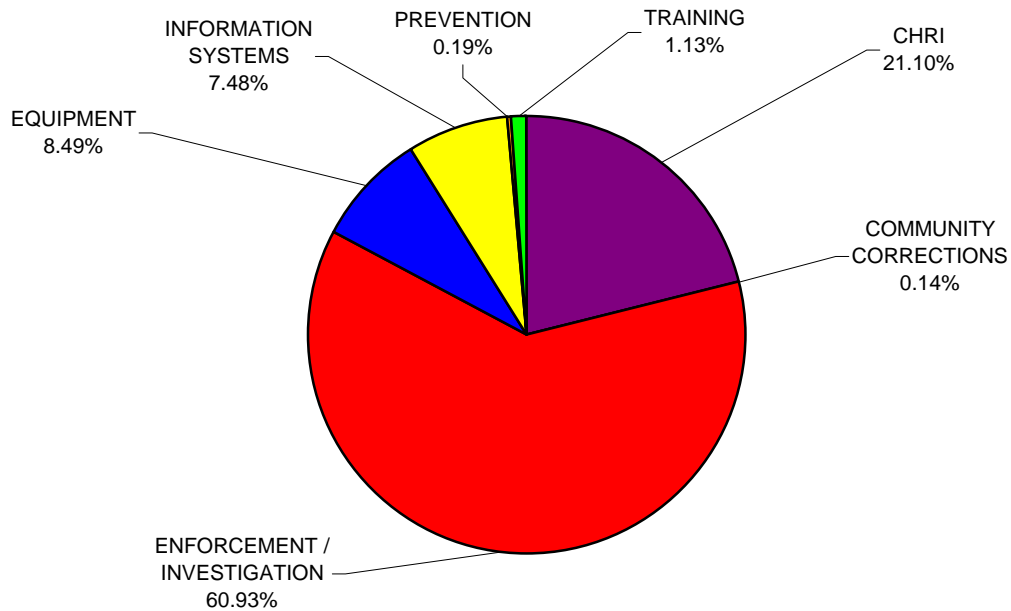
III.B.2 - Current ADAA Designation Amounts by Component*



COMPONENT	AMOUNT
CORRECTIONS	\$1,855,516.00
COURT - ADMINISTRATION	\$40,000.00
COURT - CLERK	\$337,500.00
COURT - JUDICIAL	\$1,833,945.00
COURT - PROBATION	\$2,195,788.00
DEFENSE SERVICES	\$1,137,664.00
ICJIA	\$5,570,000.00
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TBD	\$500,000.00
LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$17,637,291.37
PROSECUTION	\$2,131,260.00
SERVICE PROVIDER	\$500,000.00
TOTAL	\$33,738,964.37

* This chart represents the designation amounts of all ADAA grants open or pending on 12/31/2005. This includes designations out of FFY99, FFY98, and FFY97.

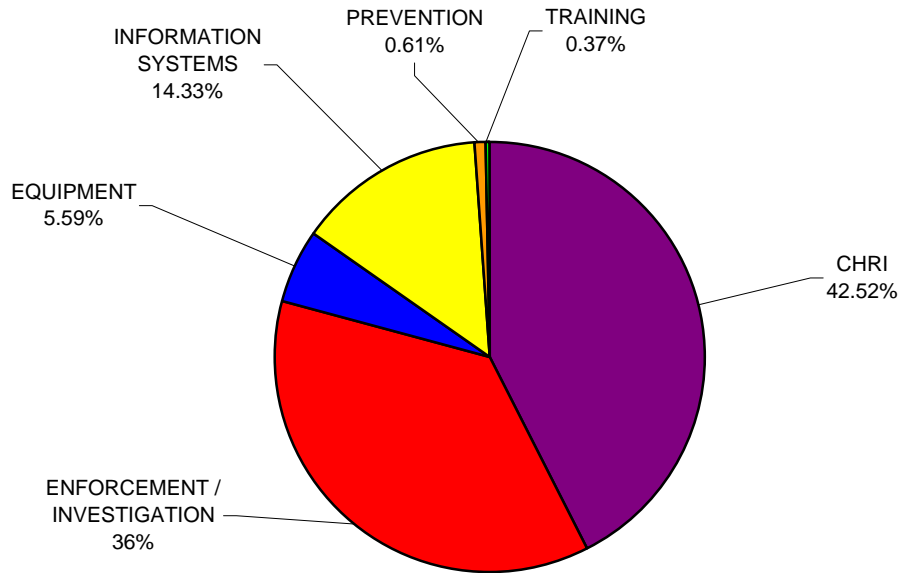
III.C.1 - ADAA Law Enforcement Component Fund Distribution by Program Focus 2000 - 2005*



PROGRAM FOCUS	LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND AMOUNT
CHRI	\$11,871,643.10
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	\$79,645.00
ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATION	\$34,579,023.65
EQUIPMENT	\$4,773,225.57
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$4,207,126.99
PREVENTION	\$106,878.00
TRAINING	\$635,534.11
TOTAL	\$56,253,076.42

* This chart depicts designations to ADAA Law Enforcement Component programs active during the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005. This includes designations out of FFY99, FFY98, FFY97, and earlier fund years.

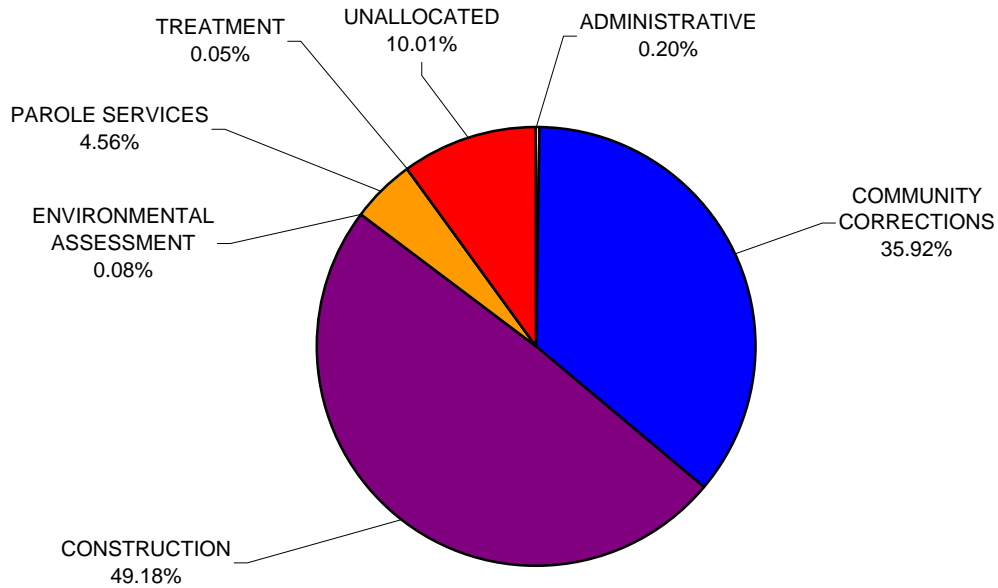
**III.C.2 - ADAA Current Law Enforcement Component Fund
Distribution by Program Focus***



PROGRAM FOCUS	LAW ENFORCEMENT FUND AMOUNT
CHRI	\$7,498,504.37
ENFORCEMENT/INVESTIGATION	\$6,452,195.00
EQUIPMENT	\$986,461.00
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	\$2,527,203.00
PREVENTION	\$106,878.00
TRAINING	\$66,050.00
TOTAL	\$17,637,291.37

* This chart depicts ADAA Law Enforcement Component designations open or pending on 12/31/2005. This includes many designations out of FFY99, FFY98, and FFY97.

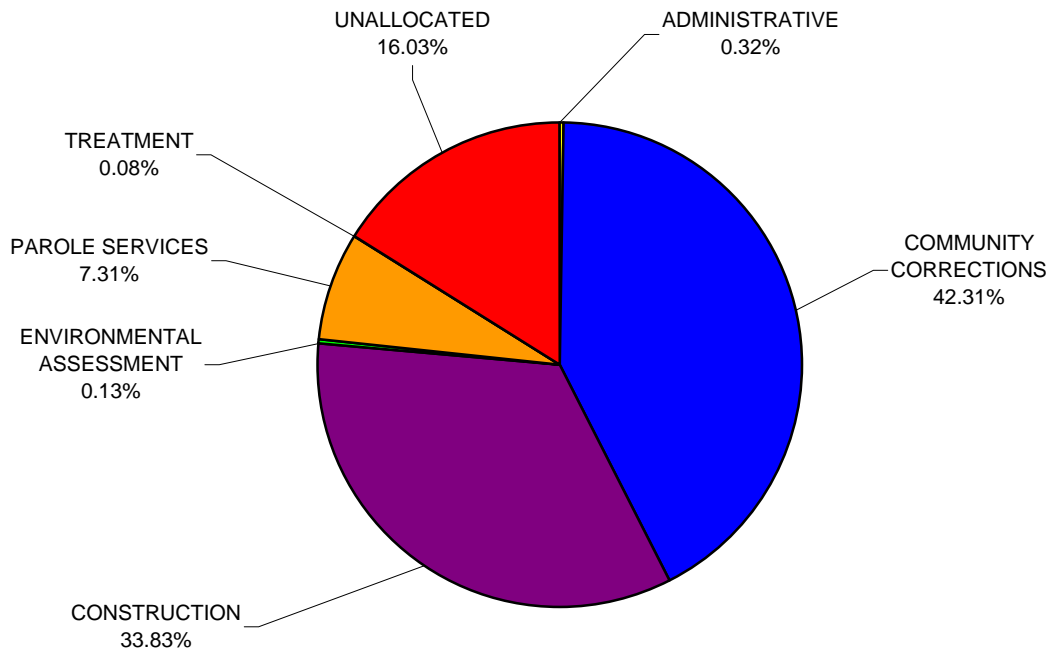
IV.A - VOI/TIS Total Designations by Program Focus 2000 - 2005*



PROGRAM FOCUS	AMOUNT
ADMINISTRATIVE	\$250,000.00
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	\$44,806,674.00
CONSTRUCTION	\$61,340,336.00
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	\$100,000.00
PAROLE SERVICES	\$5,694,000.00
TREATMENT	\$59,580.00
UNALLOCATED	\$12,488,250.00
TOTAL	\$124,738,840.00

* Total of all grants active during the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005.

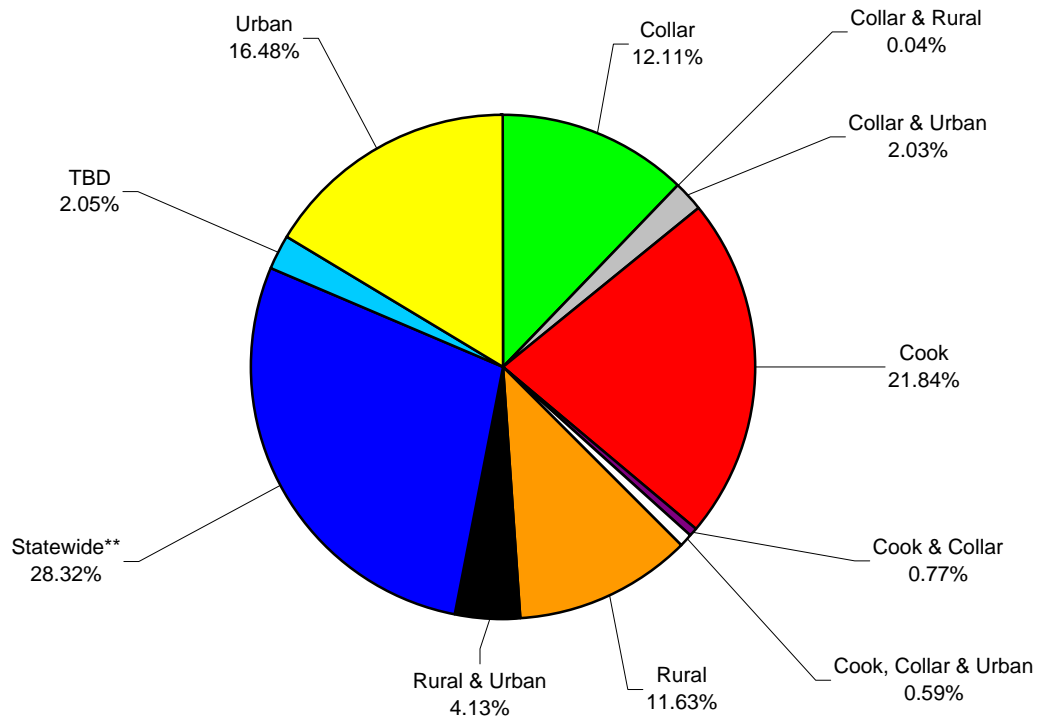
IV.B. - Current VOI/TIS Designations by Program Focus*



PROGRAM FOCUS	AMOUNT
ADMINISTRATIVE	\$250,000.00
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	\$32,956,674.00
CONSTRUCTION	\$26,352,916.00
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	\$100,000.00
PAROLE SERVICES	\$5,694,000.00
TREATMENT	\$59,580.00
UNALLOCATED	\$12,488,250.00
TOTAL	\$77,901,420.00

* Total designation amounts of grants open or pending on 12/31/2005.

V.A. - Total ADAA Designations by Region 2000 - 2005*



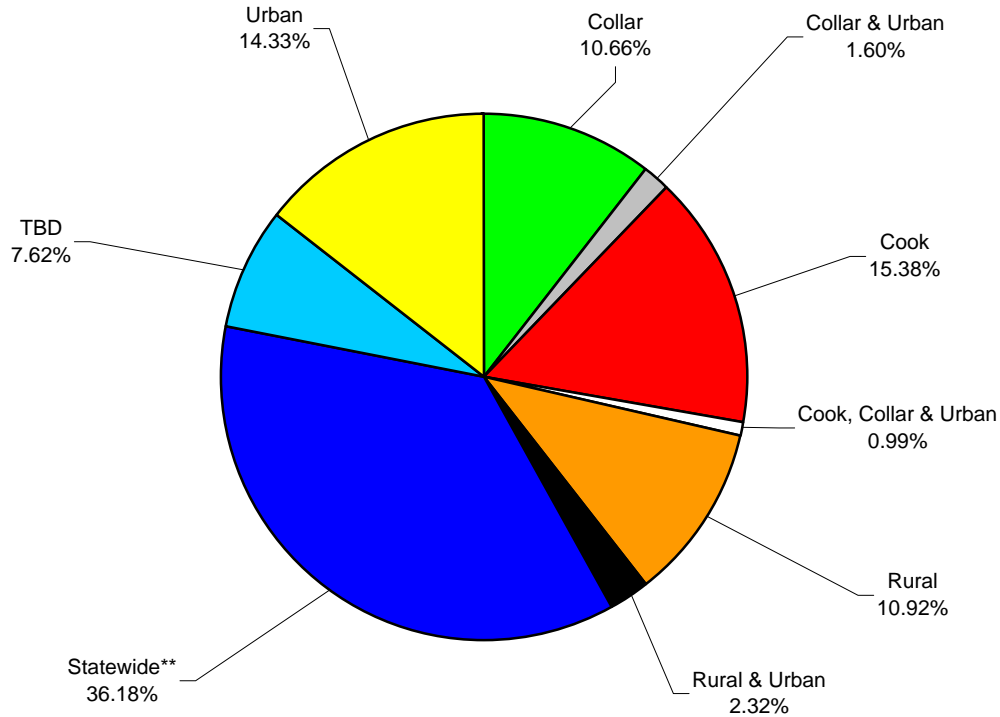
Region	Total Dollars Designated
Collar	\$15,174,853.47
Collar & Rural	\$46,745.00
Collar & Urban	\$2,542,270.89
Cook	\$27,363,045.05
Cook & Collar	\$963,656.00
Cook, Collar & Urban	\$733,333.00
Rural	\$14,571,008.57
Rural & Urban	\$5,178,970.33
Statewide**	\$35,481,690.88
TBD	\$2,572,267.00
Urban	\$20,651,124.81
TOTAL	\$125,278,965.00

* This chart represents the designation amounts of all ADAA grants active during all or part of the period of 1/1/2000 to 12/31/2005. This includes many designations out of FFY99, FFY98, FFY97 and earlier fund years.

** Many statewide grants are to state agencies located in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

Program Fund, Region Destination to be Determined	Undesignated Amount
Integrated Justice Initiatives	\$500,000.00
Mobile Data Computers	\$2,072,267.00
TOTAL	\$2,572,267.00

V.B. - Total ADAA Dollars Currently Designated by Region*



Region	Total Dollars Designated
Collar	\$3,597,025.00
Collar & Urban	\$540,586.00
Cook	\$5,190,723.00
Cook, Collar & Urban	\$333,333.00
Rural	\$3,682,609.00
Rural & Urban	\$781,183.00
Statewide**	\$12,205,349.37
TBD	\$2,572,267.00
Urban	\$4,835,889.00
TOTAL	\$33,738,964.37

* This chart represents the designation amounts of all ADAA grants open or pending on 12/31/2005. This includes many designations out of FFY99, FFY98, and FFY97.

** Many statewide grants are to state agencies located in Cook, Sangamon, or other urban counties.

Program Fund, Region Destination to be Determined	Undesignated Amount
Integrated Justice Initiatives	\$500,000.00
Mobile Data Computers	\$2,072,267.00
TOTAL	\$2,572,267.00

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG)

JAG = Byrne/ADAA +LLEBG

- The JAG Program blends the previous Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program (ADAA) Program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

JAG Purpose Areas

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution and courts
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement

KEY: Any law enforcement or justice initiative previously funded under Byrne or LLEBG is eligible for JAG funding.

JAG Formula

- From Illinois' allocation, 60% is awarded to the State Administering Agency (the SAA, which is ICJIA)
- 40% is awarded directly to eligible units of local government (not administered by ICJIA).

JAG Formula

- ICJIA's award (the 60% portion) also has a "variable pass-through" percentage requirement based on criminal justice expenditures, which must be distributed to units of local government (broadly defined) (at least 65.51% for FFY05 and FFY06).
- However, ICJIA also receives any funds from the 40% local allocation for direct awards to units of local government with allocations that would have been less than \$10,000 (these amounts are identified by ** in slides that follow).

ICJIA FFY 2005 and 2006 Awards

- ICJIA's total award includes the 60% state portion plus any funds from the 40% local allocation for units of local government with allocations that would have been less than \$10,000:
- FFY 2005 award: $\$13,427,061 + \$896,824^{**} = \$14,323,885$
- FFY 2006 award: $\$7,743,672 + \$757,328^{**} = \$8,501,000$
- Up to 10% of the above amounts may be used by ICJIA for administrative funds. ICJIA proposes to use 8.5% of the awards for administrative purposes.

ICJIA Administrative Costs

- ICJIA proposes to use 8.5% of the awards for administrative purposes.
- The presentation that will be given by ICJIA's Office of Fiscal Management will address the need for an 8.5% allocation for administrative purposes.
- JAG administrative funds must be used to support and implement the JAG program, and adhere to cost allowability guidelines.

ICJIA FFY 2005 Award

- 2005 Administrative funds = $\$14,323,885 * 8.5\% = \underline{\$1,217,530}$
- Variable Pass-Through Subawards = $(\$13,427,061 - \text{ICJIA } 8.5\% \text{ Admin}) * 65.51\% = \underline{\$8,048,402}$
- Awarded to neighborhood, faith-based or community-based org'ns that are private and nonprofit, units of local gov't, or tribal gov'ts
- State Agency Awards = $(\$13,427,061 - \text{ICJIA } 8.5\% \text{ Admin} - \text{Variable Pass Through}) = \underline{\$4,237,359}$
- Less than \$10,000 amounts = $(\$896,824 - \text{ICJIA } 8.5\% \text{ Admin}) = \underline{\$820,594}^{**}$
- Awarded to state police dep'ts and/or units of local gov't with awards that would have been less than \$10,000

ICJIA FFY 2005 Award

\$1,217,530 (ICJIA 8.5% admin. funds)

\$8,048,402 (variable pass-through)

\$4,237,359 (state agencies)

+ \$820,594** (state police & less than ten thous.) =

\$14,323,885 (total FFY 2005 award)

ICJIA FFY 2006 Award

- 2006 ICJIA Administrative funds = $\$8,501,000 * 8.5\% = \underline{\$722,585}$
- Variable Pass-Through Subawards = $(\$7,743,672 - \text{ICJIA } 8.5\% \text{ Admin}) * 65.51\% = \underline{\$4,641,685}$
- Subawards to neighborhood, faith-based or community-based organizations that are private and nonprofit, units of local government, or tribal governments
- State Agency Awards = $((\$7,743,672 - \text{ICJIA } 8.5\% \text{ Admin}) - \text{Variable Pass Through}) = \underline{\$2,443,775}$
- Less than \$10,000 amounts = $(\$757,328 - \text{ICJIA Admin}) = \underline{\$692,955^{**}}$
- Must be awarded to State Police Departments and/or Units of Local Government whose awards would have been less than \$10,000

ICJIA FFY 2006 Award

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\$722,585 \text{ (ICJIA 8.5\% admin. funds)}} \\ & \underline{\$4,641,685 \text{ (variable pass-through)}} \\ & \underline{\$2,443,775 \text{ (state agencies)}} \\ & + \underline{\$692,955^{**} \text{ (state police \& less than ten thous.)}} = \\ & \underline{\$8,501,000 \text{ (total FFY 2006 award)}} \end{aligned}$$

Ineligible Units of Local Gov't

- No award may be made to a unit of local government that has not reported at least three years of data on part 1 violent crimes of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to the FBI within the last ten years.

Variable Pass-Through Variation

- If ICJIA wishes to fund a program that will be administered by the state but be counted as LOCAL variable pass-through for JAG purposes, it may if the project will directly benefit a unit(s) of local government, and each local jurisdiction to benefit voluntarily signs a waiver.
- This waiver must certify that the local jurisdiction:
 - recognizes that the funds are set aside for local use;
 - believes that the program will provide a direct local benefit; and
 - agrees that funding the program at state level is in the best interests of the unit of local government.

JAG Award Life

- ICJIA federal awards have a life of 4 years in total. Extensions on the life of the JAG award may be made on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).
- FFY2005 expires on 9/30/08
- FFY2006 expires on 9/30/09

JAG Trust Fund

- JAG awards are distributed up front instead of on a reimbursement basis, giving ICJIA immediate control over JAG funds.
- ICJIA must establish a Trust Fund into which JAG funds must be deposited. The Trust Fund may, but does not have to, earn interest.
- Additional details regarding allowable uses of interest earned are anticipated.

No Supplanting

- JAG funds must be used to increase/supplement existing funds for programs, and cannot replace/supplant nonfederal funds appropriated for the same purposes.

JAG vs. Byrne/ADAA & LLEBG

- Individual programs that flow from the award can be funded beyond a 4-year period. There is no 48-month program funding limitation as there was for the Byrne/ADAA program. ICJIA can choose to limit JAG program life.
- Match is not required by the JAG program, but ICJIA may choose to require match from their grantees.
- Mandatory set-asides are eliminated (i.e. CHRI) encouraging SAAs to spend JAG funds according to the State's needs.

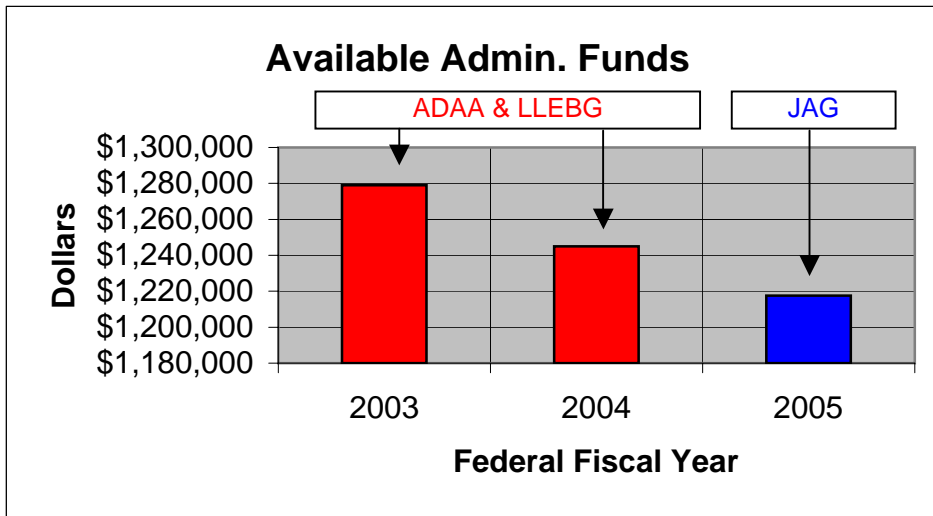
JAG vs. Byrne/ADAA & LLEBG

- While any program type/purpose previously fundable under Byrne or LLEBG is eligible for JAG funding, there is a limitation on vehicle purchases, which ICJIA has funded through LLEGB in previous years.
- Unless BJA certifies that exigent circumstances exist (based upon ICJIA's request) that make the use of funds for vehicles essential to public safety, vehicles are unallowable.
- Security enhancements or equipment to nongovernmental entities that are not engaged in criminal justice or public safety are unallowable.

Other JAG Requirements

- All programs funded under JAG are subject to the same regulations as other Office of Justice (OJP) Programs, including, but not limited to, OJP's Federal Financial Guide, and laws and regulations regarding Civil Rights and Non-Discrimination, Anti-Lobbying, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Schedule of Fund for Administration Expenses
For AADA, JAG, & LLEBG**



Federal Fiscal Year	ADAA Admin. Funds	Pct	LLEBG Admin. Funds	Pct	JAG Admin. Funds	Pct	Total Available
2003	1,248,647	6.50%	30,281	3.00%	-	-	1,278,928
2004	1,222,041	6.50%	22,967	3.00%	-	-	1,245,008
2005	-	-	-	-	1,217,530	8.50%	1,217,530

The Authority uses administration funds for personal costs, rent, contractual, edp, and all other associated costs in it's role administrating and monitoring the JAG grant.

The percentage requested for JAG Administration Funds has increased to 8.5 % but still is less than total dollar amount requested by both AADA & LLEBG grants in either FFY03 & FFY04.

JAG PLANNING 2006

Selected Crime and Criminal Justice Trends

Prepared by:

ICJIA Research and Analysis Unit

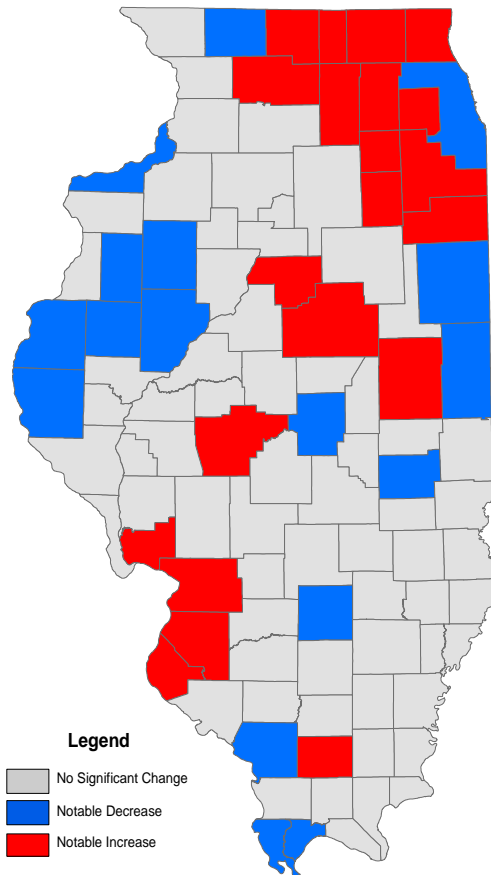
SELECTED CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

The following pages present brief snapshots of selected crime and criminal justice trends, at state and regional levels. These are intended to present overviews drawn from available data. In most cases, more detailed data are available for analysis.

Conclusions

While crime and victimization rates reflect declining trends, it is clear that crime disproportionately affects the state's communities in terms of victims and offenders. The principal focus of crime control efforts throughout the 1990s was on drug-related crime. The drug arrest rate increased 18 percent between 1999 and 2004, unlike the arrest rates for other crimes, which declined during this time period. The overall commitment rate to prison increased by less than 20 percent, yet the rate of commitments to IDOC for sex crimes, which comprise a small percentage of total commitments to IDOC, increased 58 percent between SFYs 2000 and 2005. Drug arrests further resulted in increased adult probation supervision caseloads. Notably, the elder abuse rate in Illinois increased while many other crimes decreased. Also, methamphetamine continues to be a significant and growing problem for many communities in the state. While methamphetamine continues to get worse in Illinois' rural counties, the manufacture and use of the drug has spread into previously unaffected urban areas.

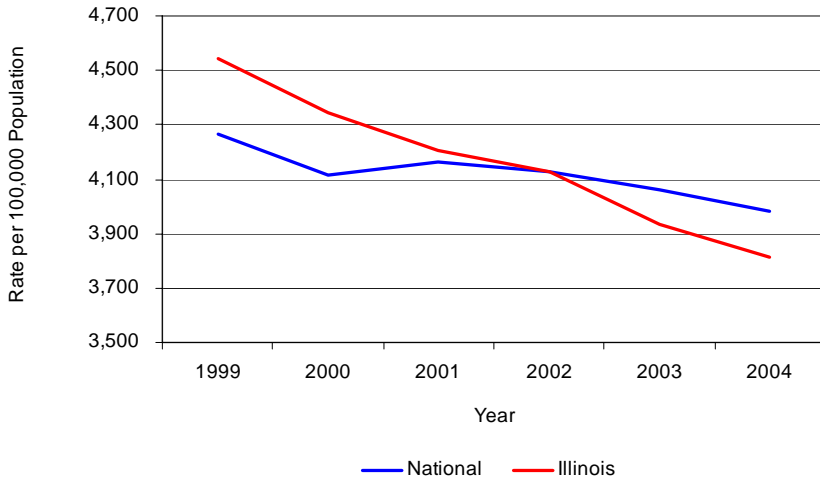
GENERAL POPULATION



When individual counties were examined, 64 of 102 Illinois counties experienced no significant change in their total population between 1999 to 2004. Twenty-one counties experienced a notable increase in their total population, while 17 counties saw a notable decrease during this same time period.

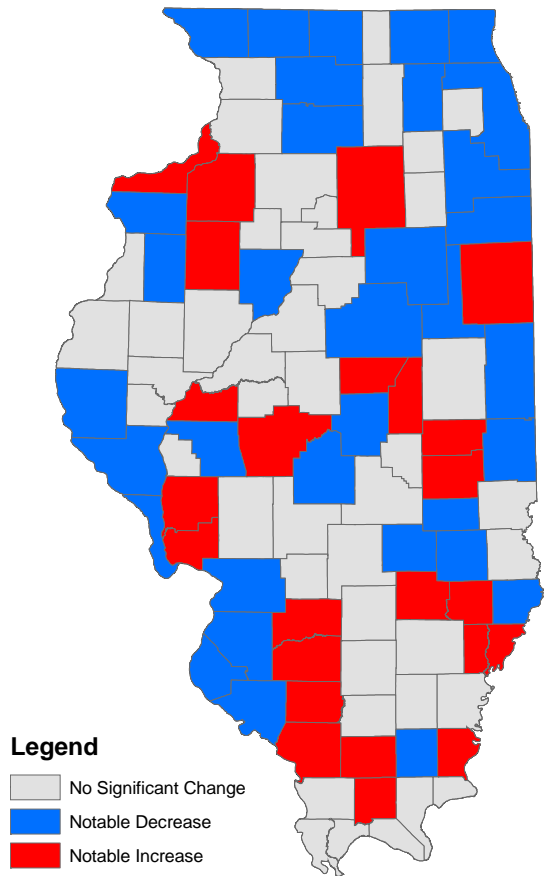
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in
Total Index Offense Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Note: Index Crimes include violent crimes: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.



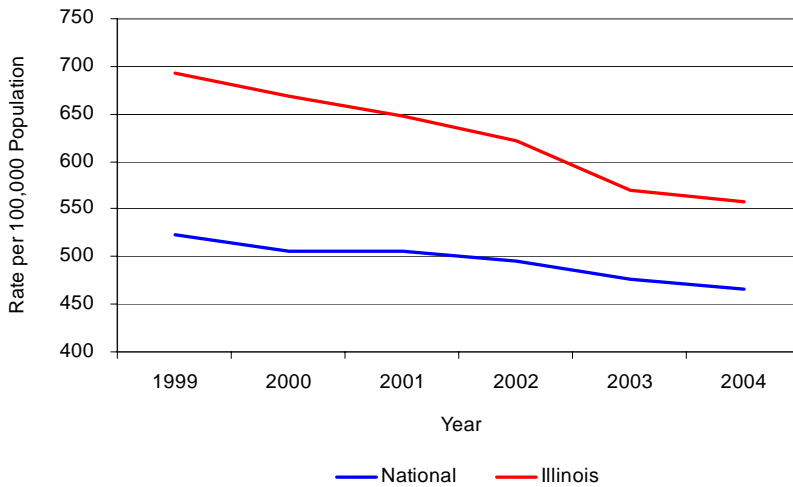
Although Illinois' total Index offense rate decreased between 1999 to 2004, when individual counties were examined, 44 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their total Index offense rate, 34 experienced a notable decrease in their total Index offense rate, while 24 counties saw notable rate increases.

In 2004, more than one-half (54 percent) of all reported Index offenses in Illinois occurred in Cook County, yet Cook County experienced a notable decrease (21 percent) in its reported Index offense rate between 1999 and 2004.

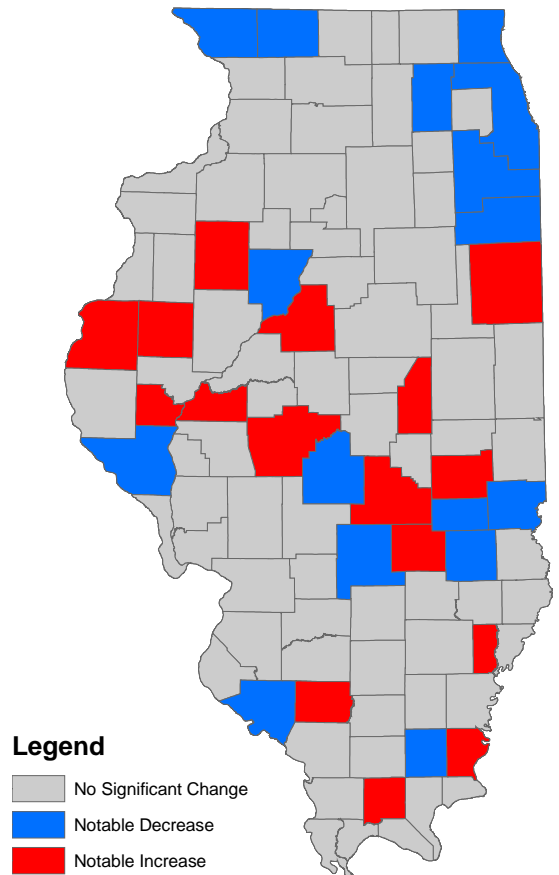
In 2004, about 15 percent of reported Index offenses were violent Index offenses and 85 percent were property Index offenses.

VIOLENT INDEX OFFENSES

Comparison of National and Statewide
Trends in Violent Index Offense Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

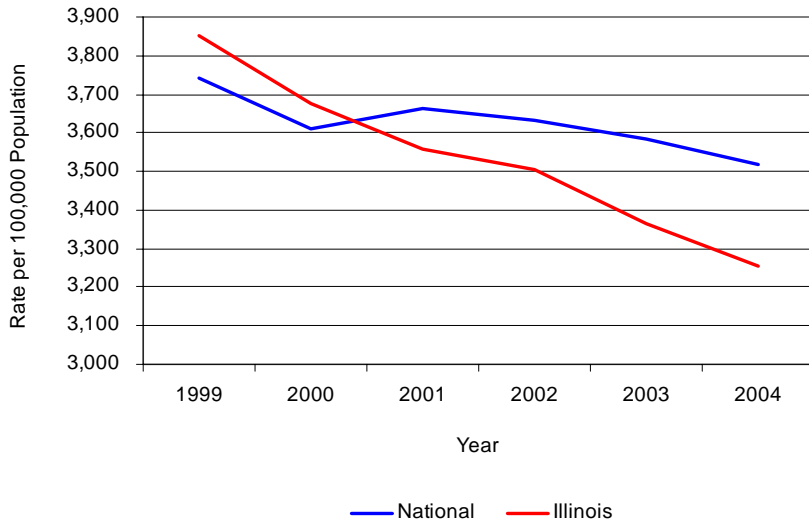


Although Illinois' violent Index offense rate decreased between 1999 and 2004, when individual counties were examined, 70 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their violent Index offense rate, and 16 counties experienced a notable decrease. Sixteen counties in Illinois also experienced a notable increase in their violent Index offense rate, and all but four of the counties that experienced notable rate increases were rural.

In 2004, 62 percent of reported violent Index offenses occurred in Cook County, yet Cook County experienced a notable decrease (25 percent) in its violent Index offense rate between 1999 and 2004.

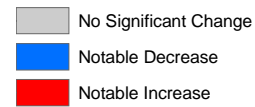
PROPERTY INDEX OFFENSES

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Property Index Offense Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

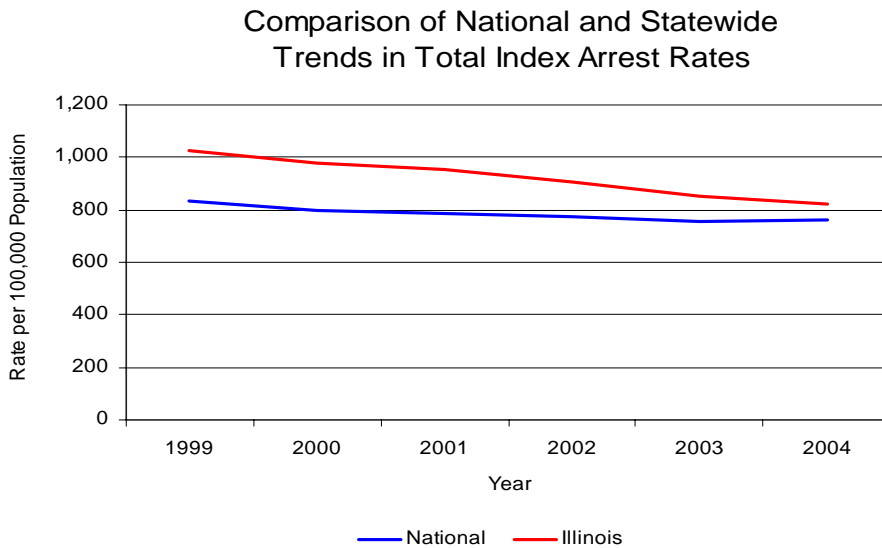
Legend



Although Illinois' property Index offense rate decreased between 1999 and 2004, when individual counties were examined, 47 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their property Index offense rate, while 37 counties experienced notable decreases and 18 counties saw notable increases in their property Index offense rates. All but five of the counties that experienced notable rate increases were rural.

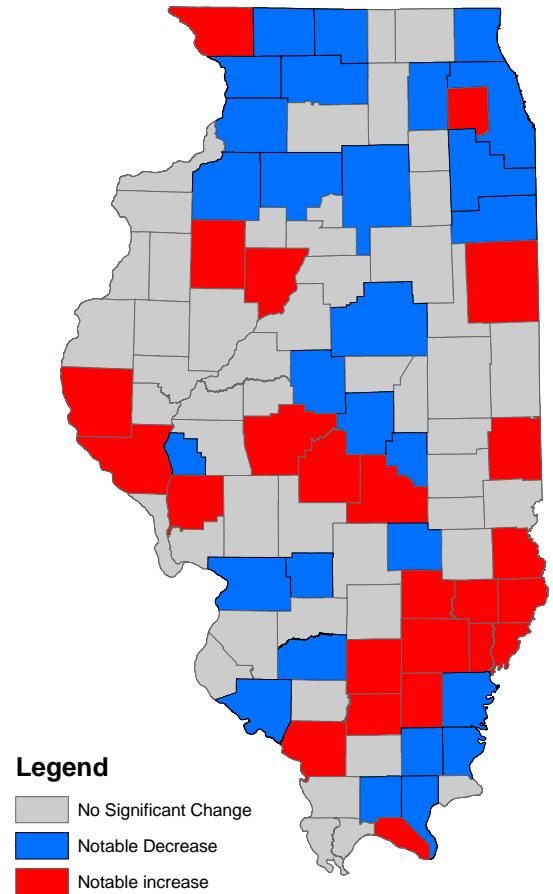
Although 52 percent of all reported property Index offenses in Illinois occurred in Cook County, Cook County experienced a notable decrease (19 percent) in its property Index offense rate between 1999 and 2004.

TOTAL INDEX ARRESTS



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Note: Index Crimes include violent crimes: first and second degree murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

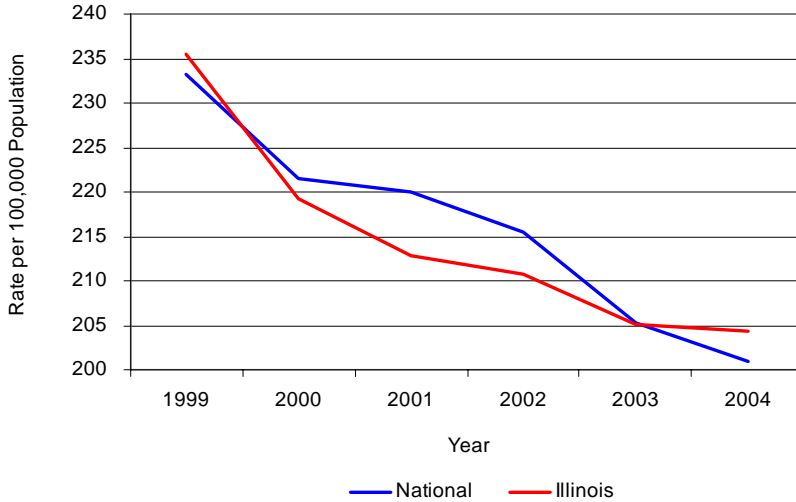


When the rates of individual counties were examined, 50 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their total Index arrest rate, while 24 counties experienced notable increases and 28 counties saw notable decreases in their total arrest rates.

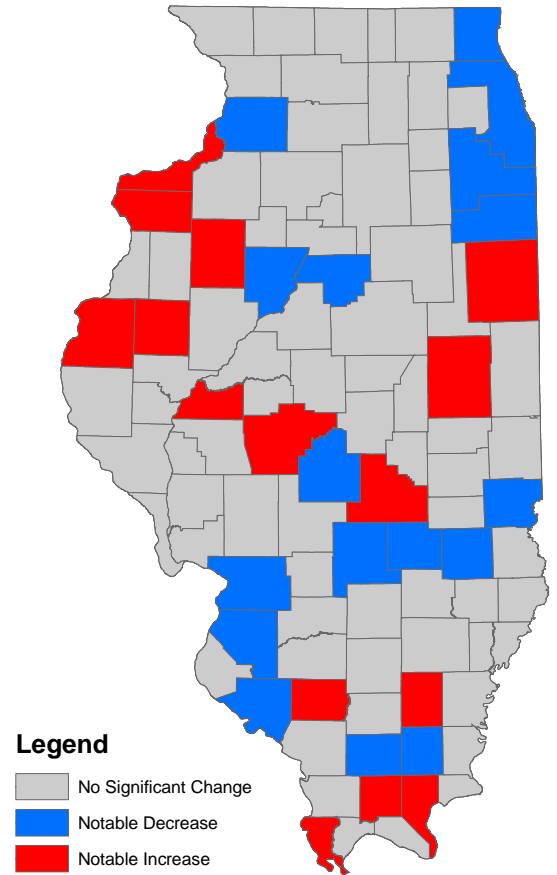
Cook County accounted for 51 percent of the total Index arrests in Illinois in 2004, and experienced a notable decrease (28 percent) in its rate of total Index arrests between 1999 and 2004.

VIOLENT INDEX ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Violent Index Arrest Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

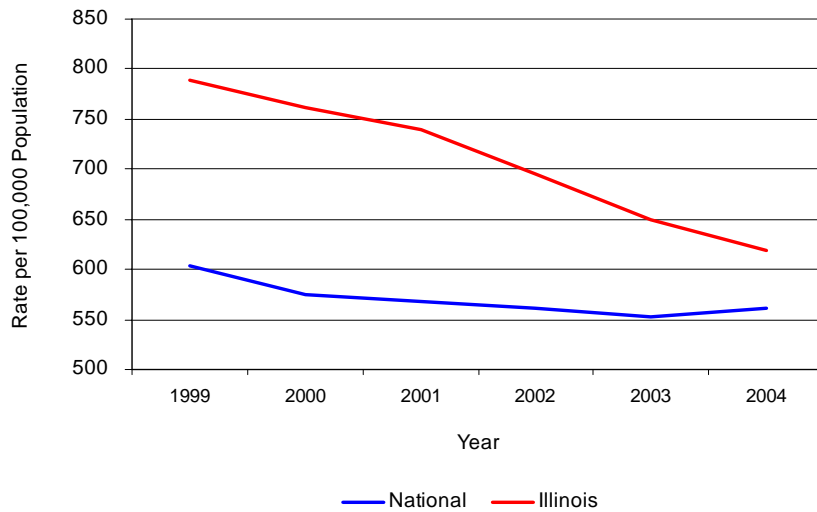


Although Illinois' violent Index arrest rate decreased overall between 1999 and 2004, when individual counties were examined, 70 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their violent Index arrest rate, 17 counties experienced a notable decrease, and 15 counties saw notable rate increases.

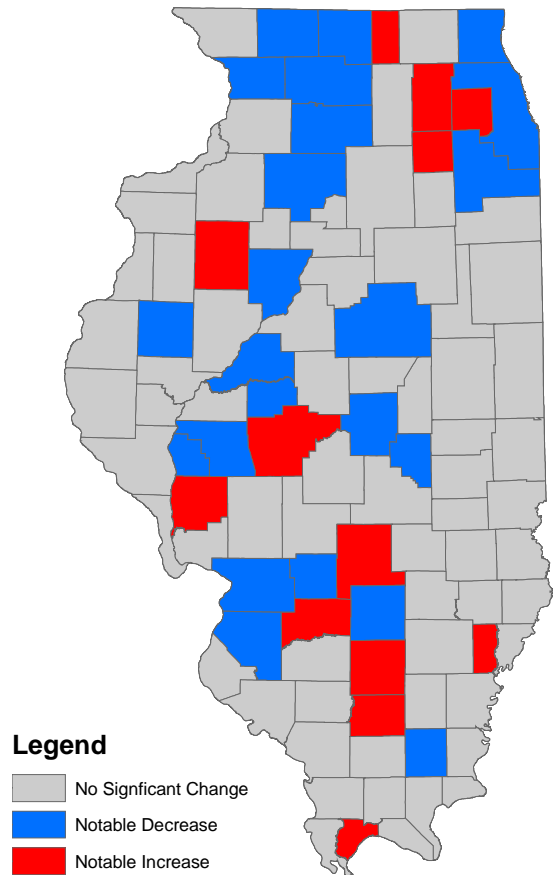
Between 1999 and 2004, Cook County saw a notable decrease in its violent Index arrest rate (16 percent). In 2004, 48 percent of violent Index arrests occurred in Cook County.

PROPERTY INDEX ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Property Index Arrest Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

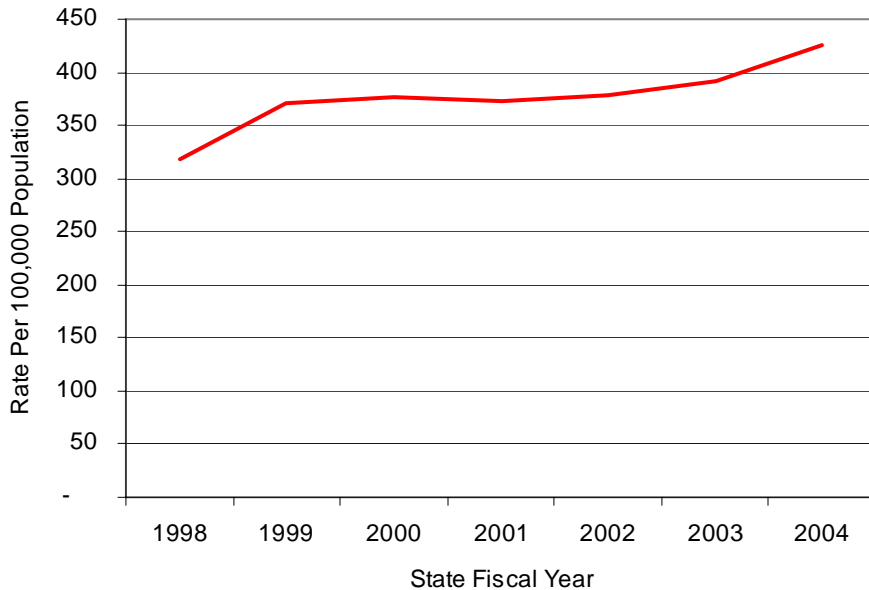


Although Illinois' property Index arrest rate decreased between 1999 to 2004, when individual counties were examined, 66 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their property Index arrest rate and 23 experienced notable decreases. Thirteen counties had notable increases in their property Index arrest rates during this time period, and the majority of these were rural counties.

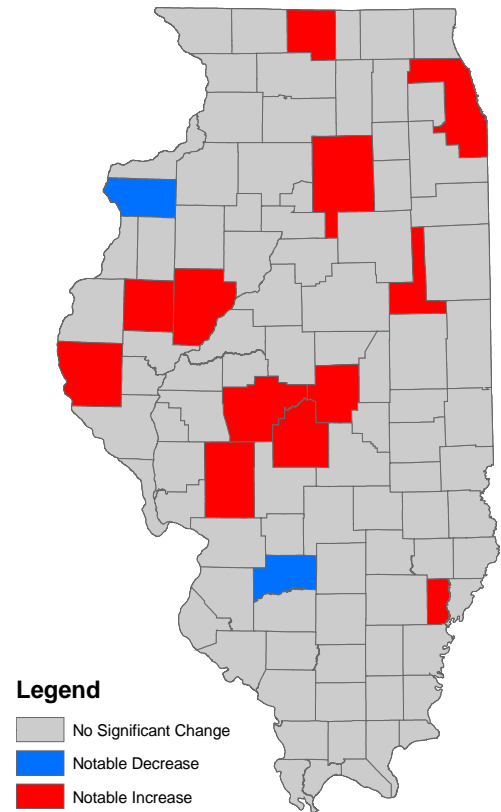
Fifty-three percent of property Index arrests in Illinois occurred in Cook County in 2004. Cook County experienced a notable decrease (29 percent) in the rate of property Index arrests between 1999 and 2004.

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Illinois Elder Abuse and Neglect Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department on Aging data



Although no annual elder abuse data are available for the nation, the National Center on Elder Abuse conducted a survey of all U.S. states in 2000. The survey indicated there were 472,813 cases of reported elder abuse that year, and of those, almost 49 percent were verified.

Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 1999 and 2004, the rate of reported cases of elder abuse in Illinois increased 15 percent. Moreover, while the rates of many other crimes in Illinois decreased during recent years, reported cases of elder abuse rose continually during the past decade.

When the rates of individual counties were examined, 88 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant change in their rate of reported cases of elder abuse, while 12 counties experienced notable increases and two counties saw a notable rate decrease between SFYs 1999 and 2004.

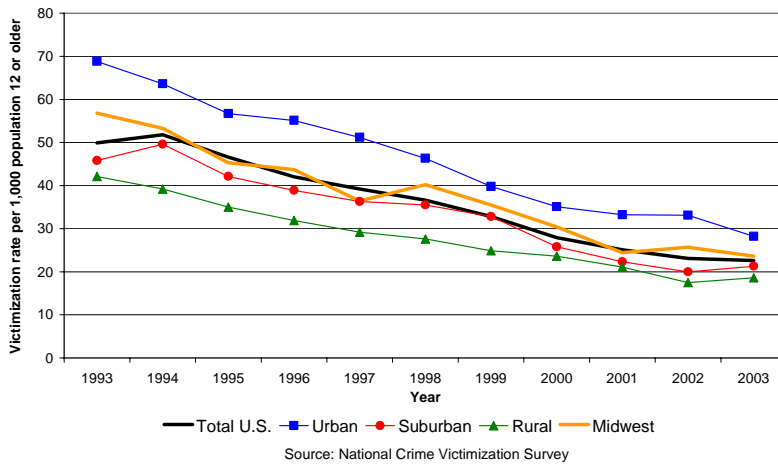
Although crime is on the decrease in Cook County, the rate of reported cases of elder abuse in Cook County rose 11 percent between SFYs 1999 and 2004.

The most common type of elder abuse reported in Illinois during SFY 2004 was financial exploitation (58 percent of reported cases), followed by reports of emotional abuse (44 percent of reported cases) and passive neglect (38 percent of reported cases).

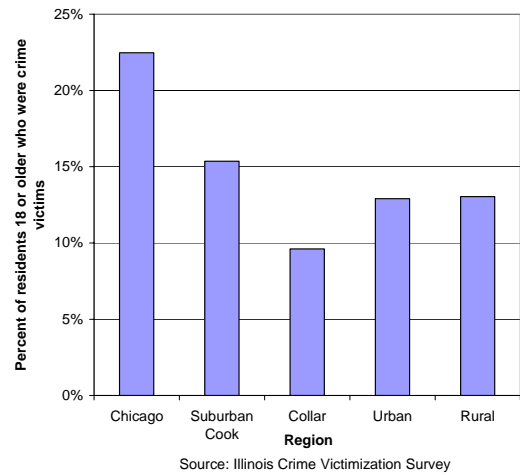
In SFY 2004, the Illinois Department on Aging reported that 43 percent of alleged abusers were children of the elder victim.

VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION

Comparison of national urban, suburban, and rural trends and Midwest trends of violent crime victimization rates, 1993-2003



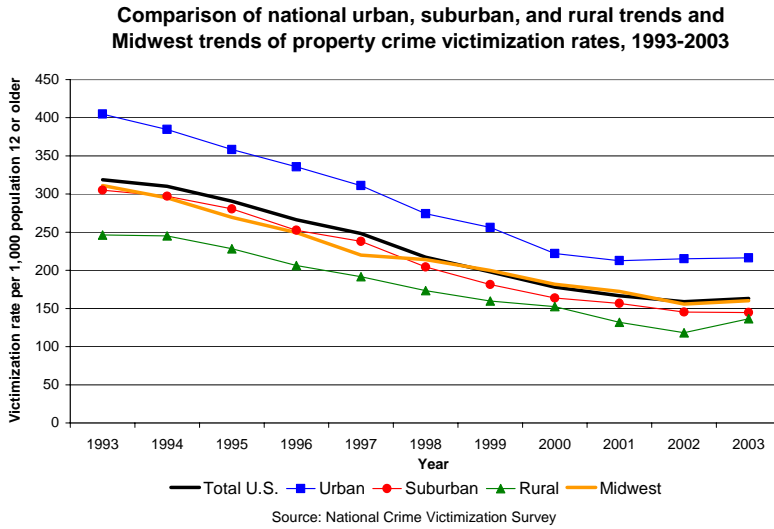
Violent crime victimization rates in Illinois by region, 2002



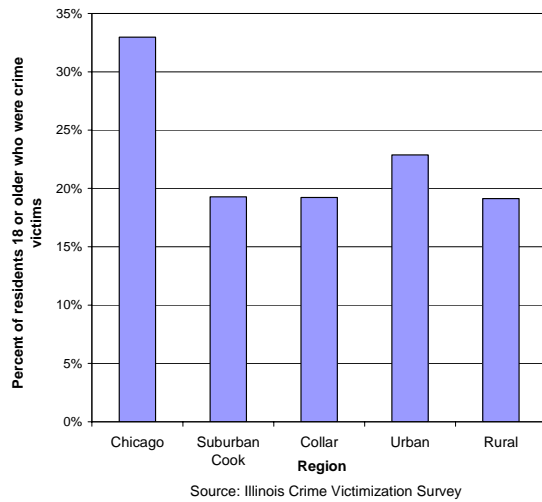
Note on Data Sources: The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted annually by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Illinois Crime Victimization Survey was conducted once in 2003 (collecting 2002 data) by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

The NCVS indicated that although decreases between 54 and 59 percent occurred in violent crime victimization rates in urban, suburban, and rural areas of the nation between 1993 and 2003, urban areas have had consistently had higher rates compared to suburban and rural areas during the same period. However, during the most recent years analyzed (2002 to 2003), slight increases were noted in the violent crime victimization rate for both rural and suburban areas (increased 6 and 7 percent, respectively).

PROPERTY VICTIMIZATION



Property crime victimization rates in Illinois by region, 2002

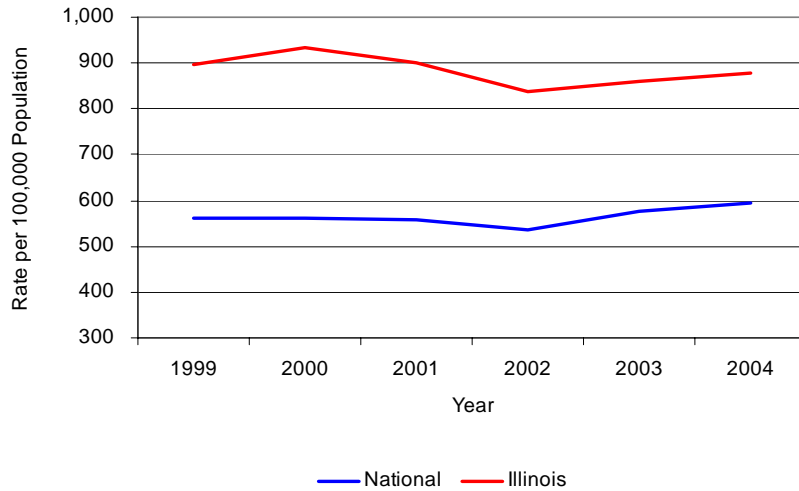


Note on Data Sources: The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted annually by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Illinois Crime Victimization Survey was conducted once in 2003 (collecting 2002 data) by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

The NCVS indicated that although decreases between 45 and 53 percent occurred in property crime victimization rates in urban, suburban, and rural areas of the nation between 1993 and 2003, urban areas have had consistently had higher property crime victimization rates compared to suburban and rural areas during the same period. Although rural areas have always had the lowest property crime victimization rate between 1993 and 2003, this rate increased 16 percent during the most recent years analyzed (2002 to 2003), while urban and suburban rates remained stable during the same period.

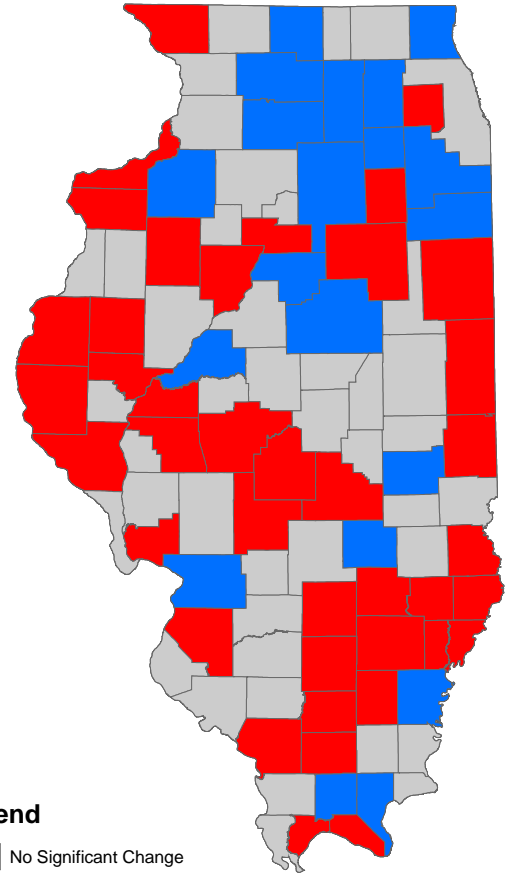
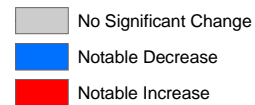
DRUG ARRESTS

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Drug Arrest Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Legend



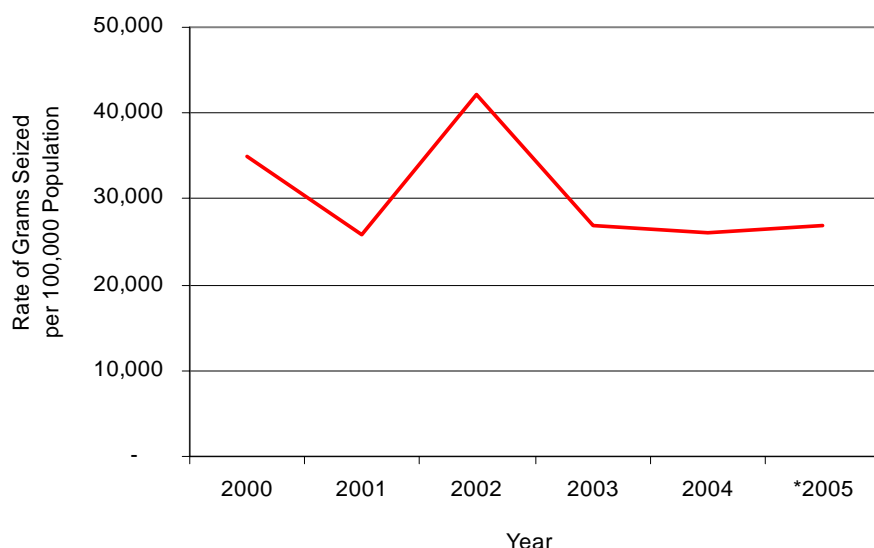
When individual counties were examined, 39 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their drug arrest rate, while 42 experienced no significant change in their drug arrest rate, and 21 counties saw a decrease in their drug arrest rate between 1999 and 2004.

In 2004, 63 percent of arrests for drug crimes occurred in Cook County. Between 1999 and 2004, Cook County experienced no notable change in its rate of drug arrests.

In 2004, 44 percent of all drug arrests in Illinois were for cannabis, and 44 percent were controlled substances arrests.

DRUG SEIZURES

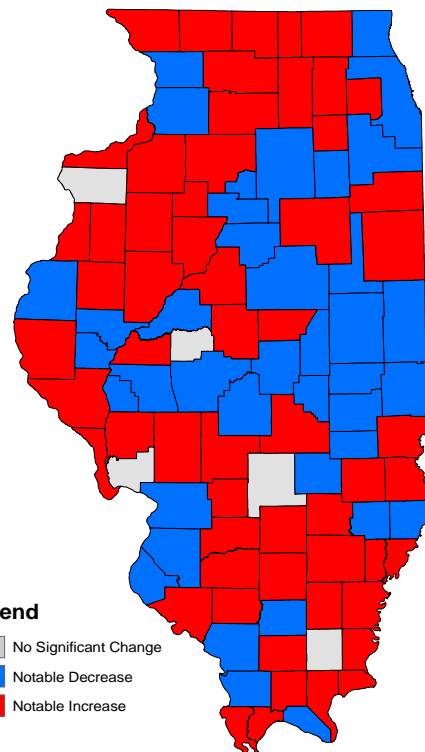
Statewide Trends in Total Drug Seizure Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Legend

- No Significant Change
- Notable Decrease
- Notable Increase



Illinois' cannabis seizure rate decreased 23 percent between 2000 and 2005, while the powder and crack cocaine seizure rates decreased 38 percent and 12 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the seizure rates of heroin and methamphetamine increased during the same time period. Between 2000 and 2005, Illinois' methamphetamine seizure rate more than tripled, while the seizure rate of heroin increased 53 percent.

Although Illinois' drug seizure rate decreased from 2000 to 2005, when individual counties were examined, 58 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their drug seizure rate, while 39 counties had decreases and five counties experienced no significant change in their drug seizure rates.

In 2005, Cook County accounted for 43 percent of the drugs seized in Illinois. However, between 2000 and 2005, Cook County's drug seizure rate decreased notably (42 percent).

In Illinois, cannabis accounted for 77 percent of total drug seizures in 2005. Next was powder cocaine, which accounted for 16 percent of all drug seizures in Illinois that year, then crack cocaine which accounted for 2 percent, and heroin and methamphetamine, which each accounted for about 1 percent of all drug seizures.

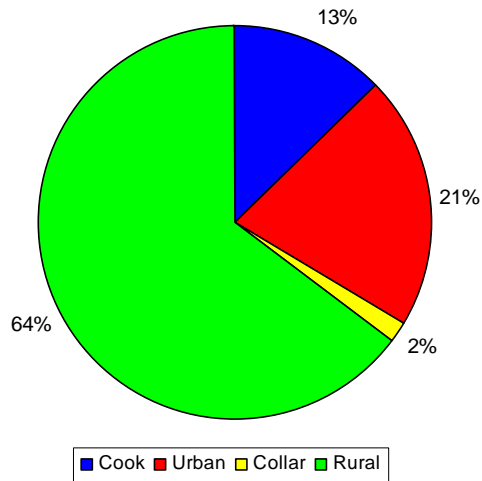
Rural counties continue to account for a decreased proportion of all methamphetamine seized in recent years, decreasing from 76 percent in 1994 to 34 percent in 2000 to 30 percent in 2005, indicating its spread to more urban regions of the state. The amount of methamphetamine seized in Cook County nearly doubled between 2004 and 2005. As a result, Cook County accounted for 44 percent of all the methamphetamine seized in Illinois in 2005, with Chicago accounting for nearly 70 percent of all methamphetamine seized in Cook County.

Between 2000 and 2005 in Cook County, the rate of heroin seizures increased 47 percent but increased 81 percent in Chicago.

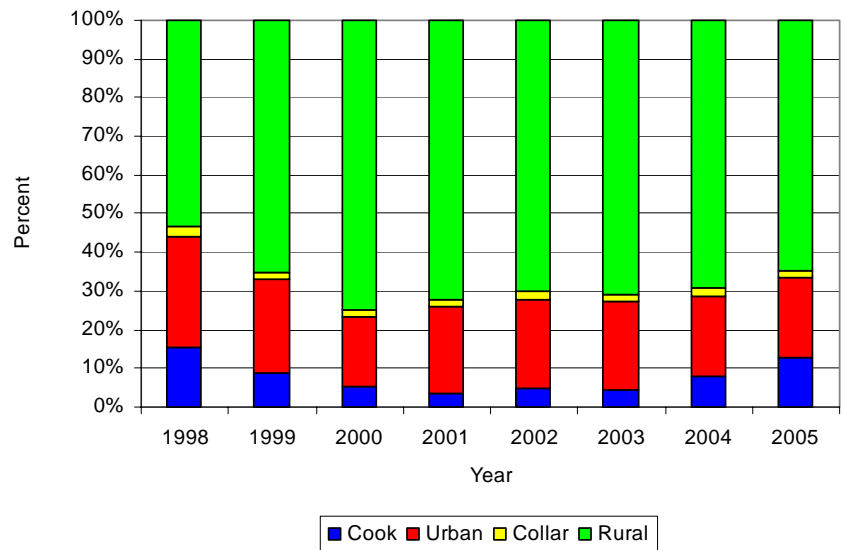
METHAMPHETAMINE TRENDS

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of methamphetamine *cases* submitted to ISP crime labs more than doubled statewide as well across Illinois' urban, collar, and rural regions. More notable is that the number of methamphetamine submissions increased nearly five-fold in Cook County. As a result, the proportion of statewide methamphetamine submissions accounted for by Cook County increased from 5 to 13 percent.

Proportion of Meth Submissions (Cases) to ISP Crime Labs, by Region, 2005



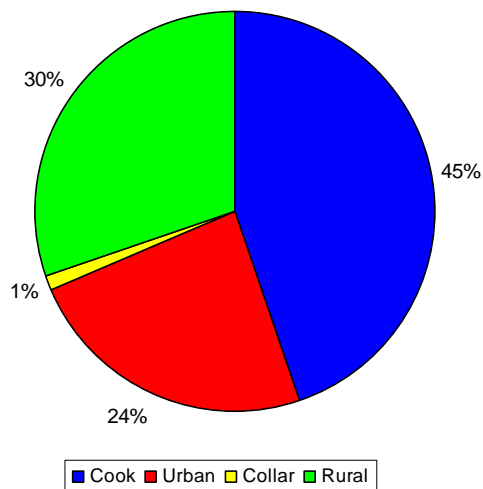
Proportion of Meth Submissions (Cases) to ISP Crime Labs, by Region



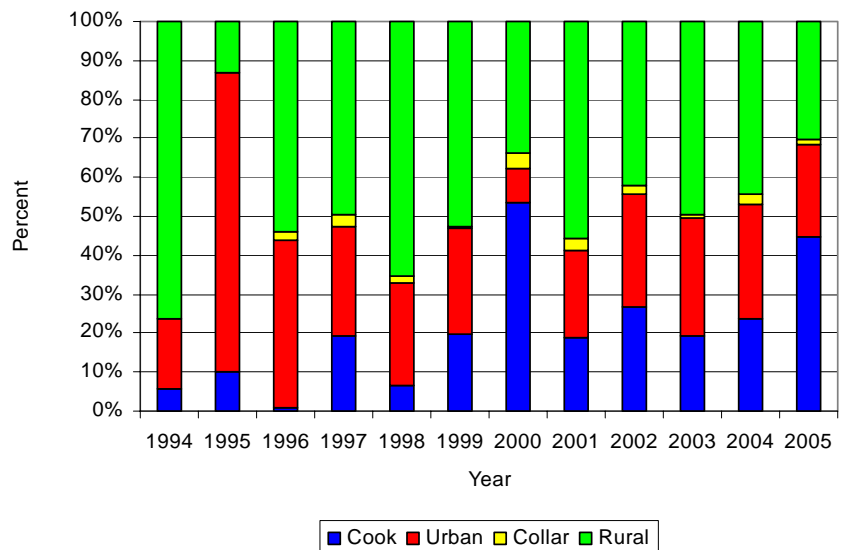
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police data

Between 2000 and 2005, the *quantity* of methamphetamine seized and submitted to ISP crime labs nearly quadrupled statewide. More notable is that the quantity methamphetamine seized increased nearly nine-fold in Illinois' more urban counties. As a result, since 2000, the proportion of statewide methamphetamine seized in Cook County increased from 19 to 45 percent.

Proportion of Meth Seizures (in grams) Submitted to ISP Crime Labs, by Region, 2005



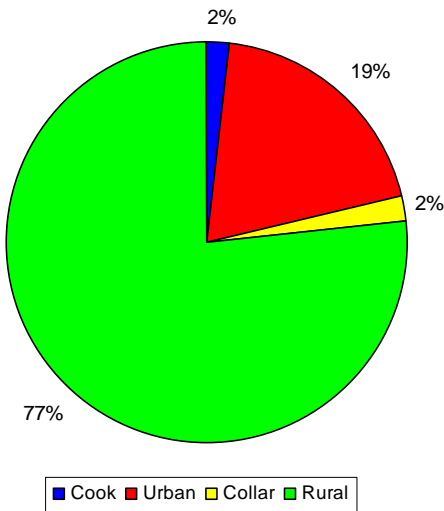
Proportion of Meth Seizures (in grams) to ISP Crime Labs, by Region



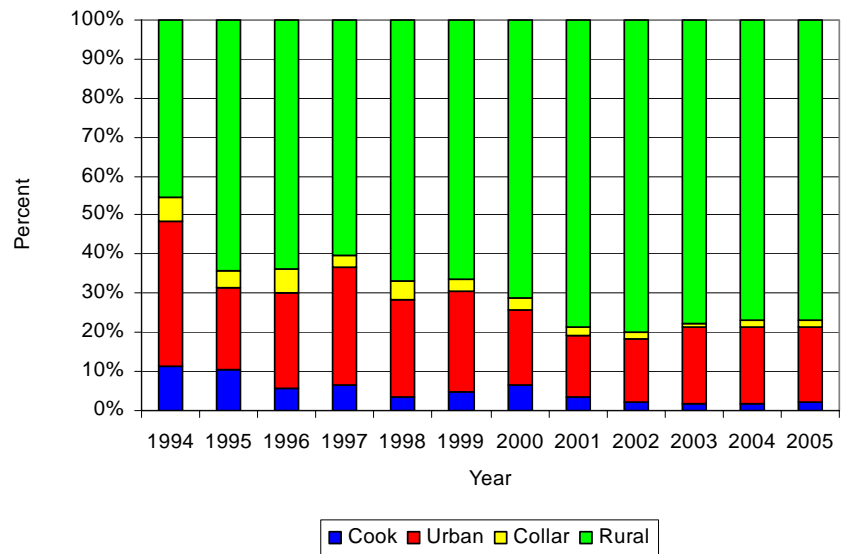
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police data

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse increased more than six-fold statewide, from 740 to 5,252. While methamphetamine distribution and trafficking indicators reflect increased activity in Cook County, it appears that the majority of individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine abuse are external to Cook County. During this period, the number of treatment admissions for methamphetamine abuse also increased more than six-fold in Illinois' rural counties as well as urban counties outside Cook County. As a result, Illinois' rural counties continue to account for the largest proportion of statewide methamphetamine treatment admissions, increasing from 70 to 76 percent.

Proportion of Treatment Admissions Accounted for by Meth, by Region, 2005



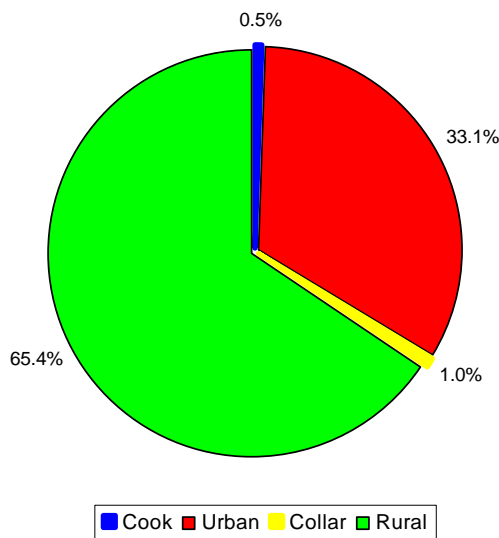
Proportion of Meth Treatment Admissions, by Region



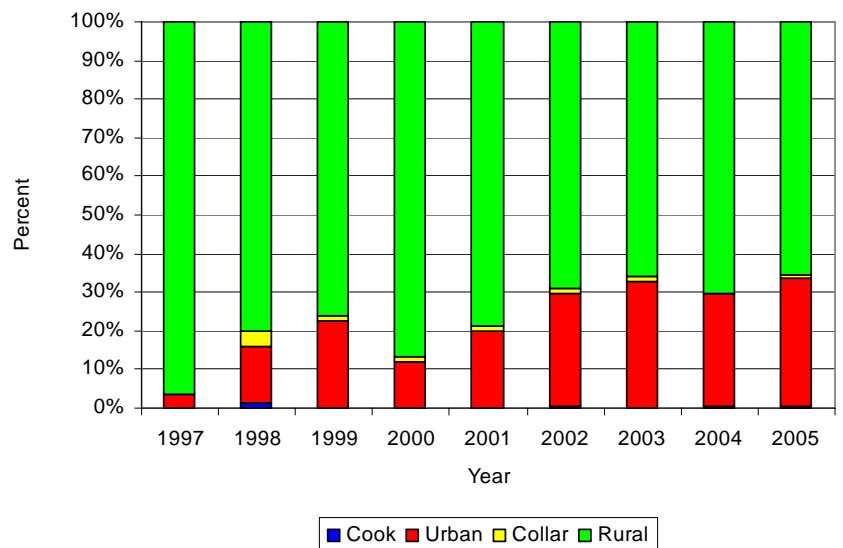
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police data

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of meth labs seized in Illinois more than doubled, from 487 to 1,189. During this period, rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters of all meth labs seized. While the number of meth labs seized in rural counties nearly doubled, the number of meth labs seized in urban counties outside Cook County increased nearly six-fold, from 59 to 393. As a result, the proportion of statewide meth lab seizures accounted for by Illinois' urban counties increased from 12 to 33 percent.

Proportion of Meth Lab Seizures, by Region, 2005



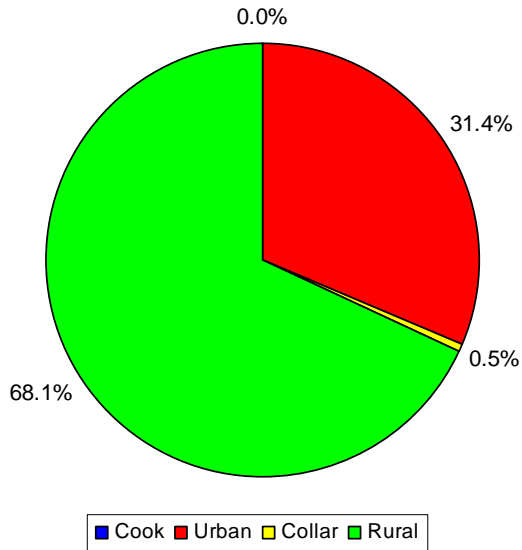
Proportion of Meth Lab Seizures, by Region



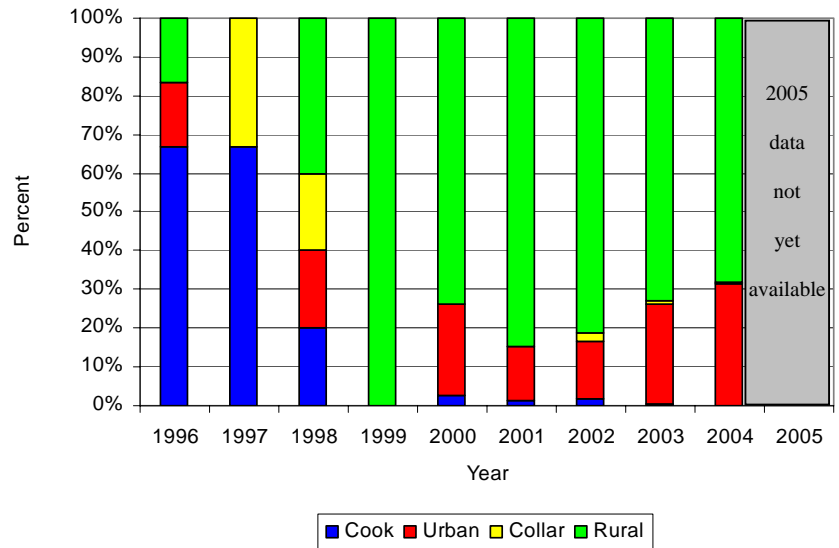
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, and DEA data

Between 2000 and 2004, the number of individuals committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections for serious methamphetamine-related offenses increased more than ten-fold, from 38 to 420. During this period, rural counties accounted for nearly three-quarters of all methamphetamine commitments. While the number of methamphetamine-related commitments from rural counties increased more than nine-fold, from 28 to 286, the number of methamphetamine-related commitments from urban counties outside Cook County increased more than 13-fold, from nine to 132. As a result, the proportion of statewide methamphetamine-related commitments accounted for by Illinois' urban counties increased from 24 to 31 percent.

Proportion of IDOC Admissions Accounted for by Meth, by Region, 2004



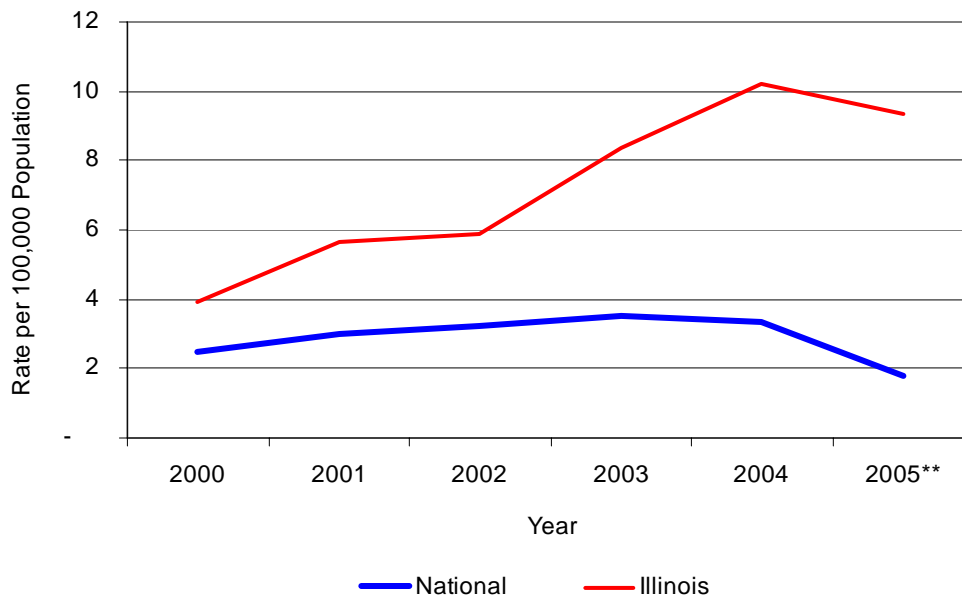
Proportion of IDOC Commitments Accounted for by Meth, by Region



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections' data

METHAMPHETAMINE LAB SEIZURES

Comparison of National and Statewide Trends in Meth Lab Seizures



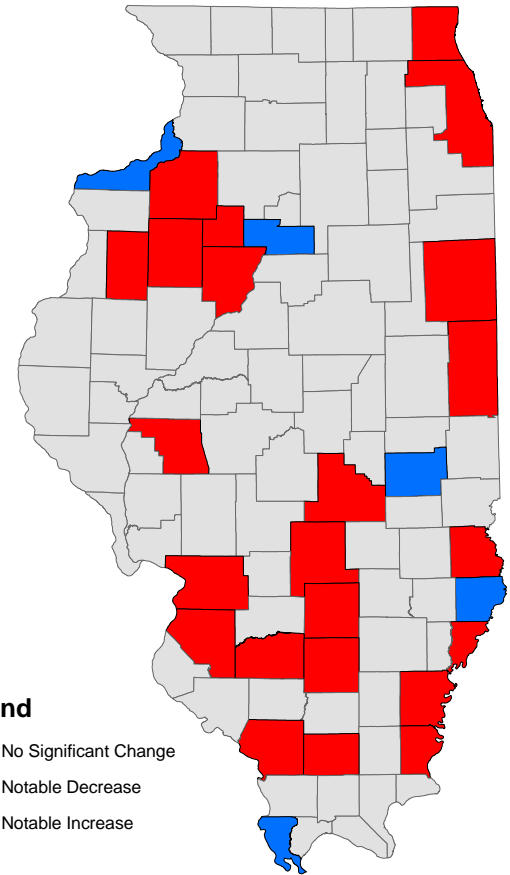
Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Drug Enforcement Administration's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and U.S. Census Bureau data.

*The national data for 2005 is through September only.

**Illinois' rate for 2005 was calculated using population figures for 2004.

Legend

- No Significant Change
- Notable Decrease
- Notable Increase



From 2000 to 2005, the meth lab seizure rate in Illinois more than doubled.

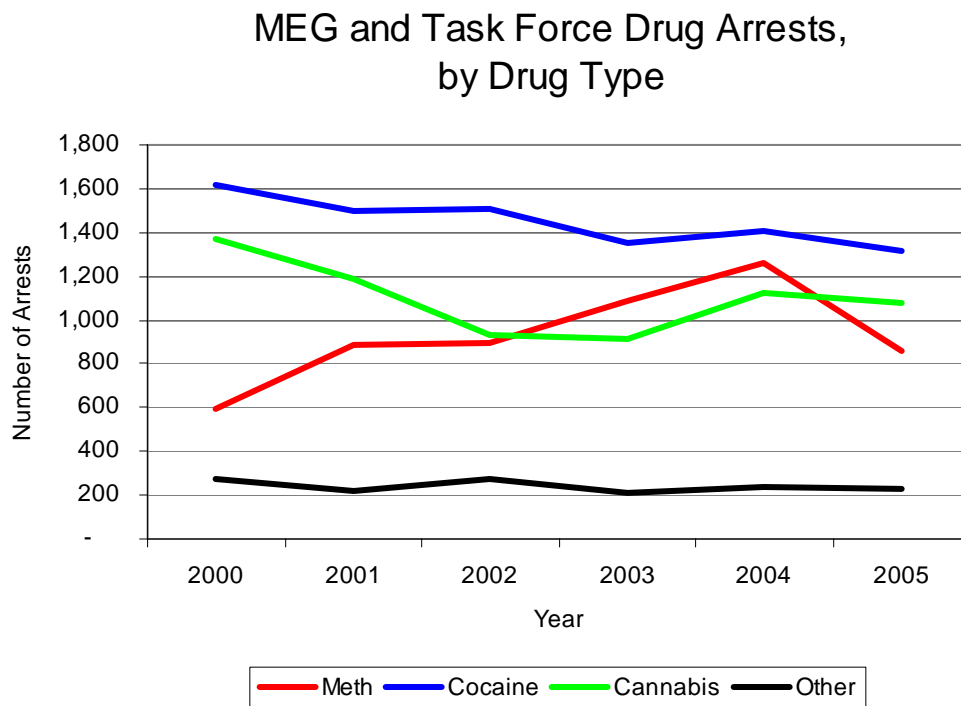
Although there were just 27 meth labs seized in Illinois in 1997, the number of meth labs seized increased from 487 to 1,189 between 2000 and 2005. When individual counties were examined, 23 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced a notable increase in their methamphetamine lab seizure rate, while five counties experienced a notable decrease, and 74 counties experienced no significant change in their meth lab seizure rates.

In 2005, rural counties accounted for 65 percent of all meth labs seized in the state, compared to 96 percent in 1997 and 87 percent in 2000. This shift indicates that the production of methamphetamine is spreading into more diverse regions of the state. For example, the proportion of meth lab seizures accounted for by more urban regions has increased from 13 percent to 35 percent between 2000 and 2005.

While methamphetamine use/abuse and manufacture has been a primarily rural phenomenon, it has spread into more urban regions of the state. Despite this dispersion, the above map indicates that methamphetamine production continues to be a worsening problem in southern Illinois.

Another way to measure methamphetamine activity is to examine drug arrests. One proxy to measure drug-specific arrests is through Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) and Task Forces (TF). In 2005, there were 20 state-funded MEG/TF units operating in Illinois. These units are classified by the type of county or counties they cover (e.g., mostly urban, mixed urban/rural, and mostly rural).

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of drug arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and Task Forces decreased 9 percent, from 3,855 to 3,489. When arrests for specific drug types were examined, variations were noted. For example, the number of arrests decreased across all drug types examined, except methamphetamine.

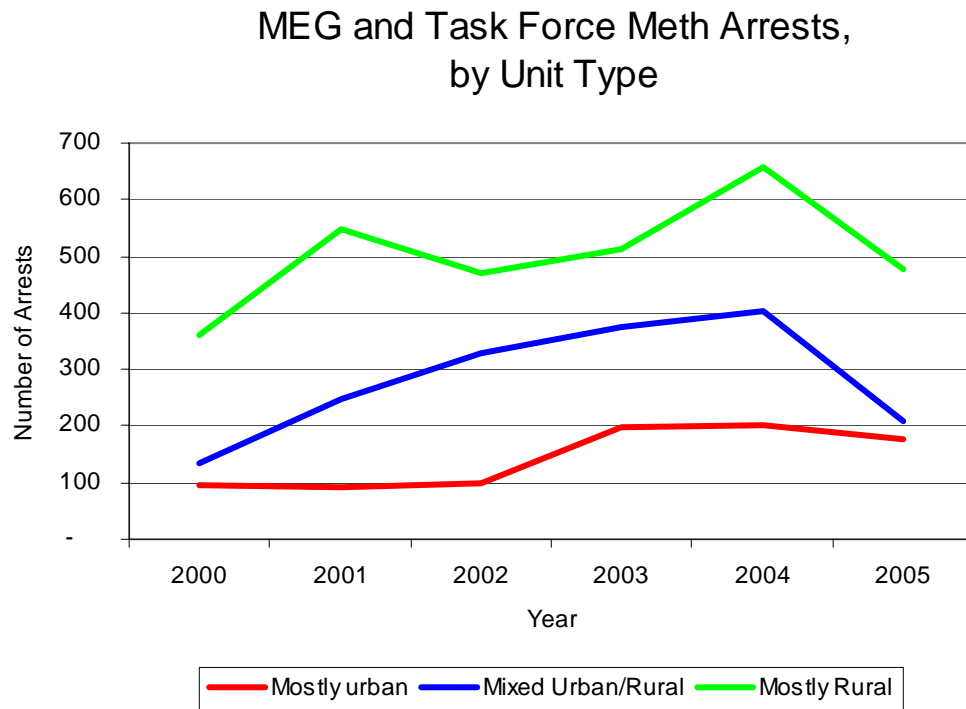


Source: ICJIA calculations using MEG and Task Force quarterly report data

It also appears that the emergence of methamphetamine has had a profound impact on drug enforcement activities of many MEGs and Task Forces between 2000 and 2004, especially the mostly rural units. Because of the time necessary to secure a laboratory site, dismantle the laboratory, and secure or provide care for occupants, it appears the investigation of methamphetamine cases resulted in less available time to conduct other enforcement activities. Overall, while the number of meth arrests increased, arrests for other drug types have declined.

The number of meth arrests made by all MEGs and Task Forces increased significantly between 2000 and 2004. Mixed Urban/Rural units experienced the greatest increase in meth arrests during this period, nearly tripling from 136 to 403 arrests, followed by the mostly urban units where meth arrests more than doubled, from 95 to 202. The number of meth arrests by mostly rural units increased 82 percent during the period, from 362 to 659.

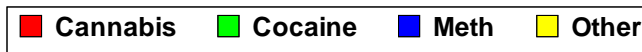
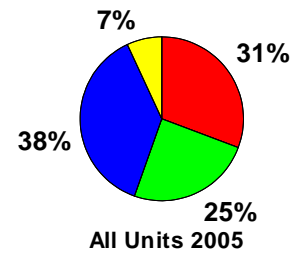
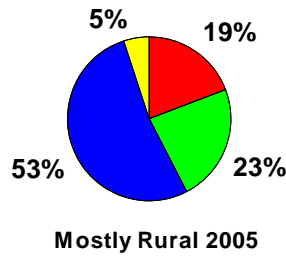
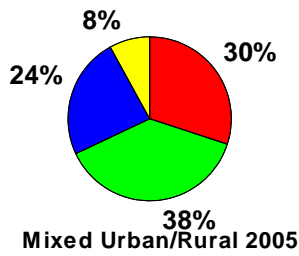
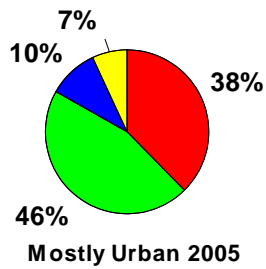
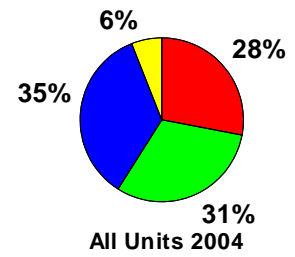
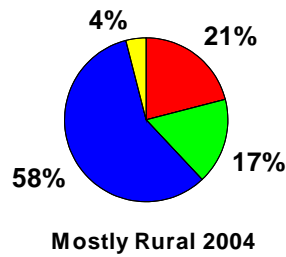
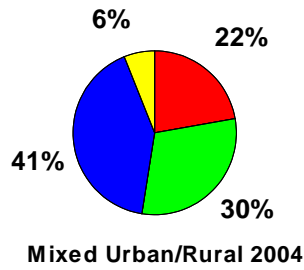
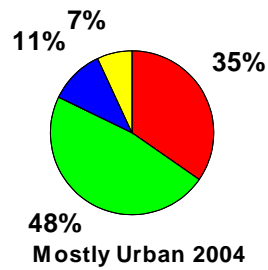
As can be seen in the two previous charts above, there was a steep decrease in the number of meth arrests between 2004 and 2005. This was the apparent result of the implementation of a Statewide Methamphetamine Response Team (MRT) by the Illinois State Police. The goal of the program was to allow MEGs and Task Forces the opportunity to refocus drug enforcement efforts to include other drug investigations and less on drug cases involving methamphetamine.



Source: ICJIA calculations using MEG and Task Force quarterly report data

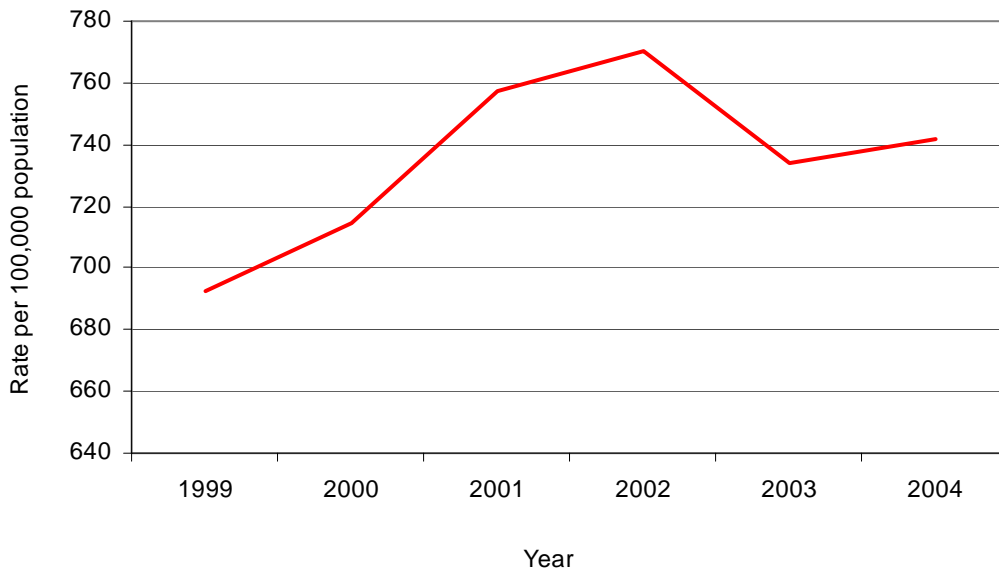
The results of this effort are demonstrated in the figure below. As a result, clearly, the mixed urban/rural and mostly rural units (those types of units more likely to have been impacted by methamphetamine) experienced an increase in the proportion of their total drug arrests accounted for by cocaine between 2004 and 2005 and a decreased proportion accounted for by methamphetamine.

Comparison of the Proportion of MEG and Task Force Drug Arrests, by Unit and Drug Type, 2004-2005

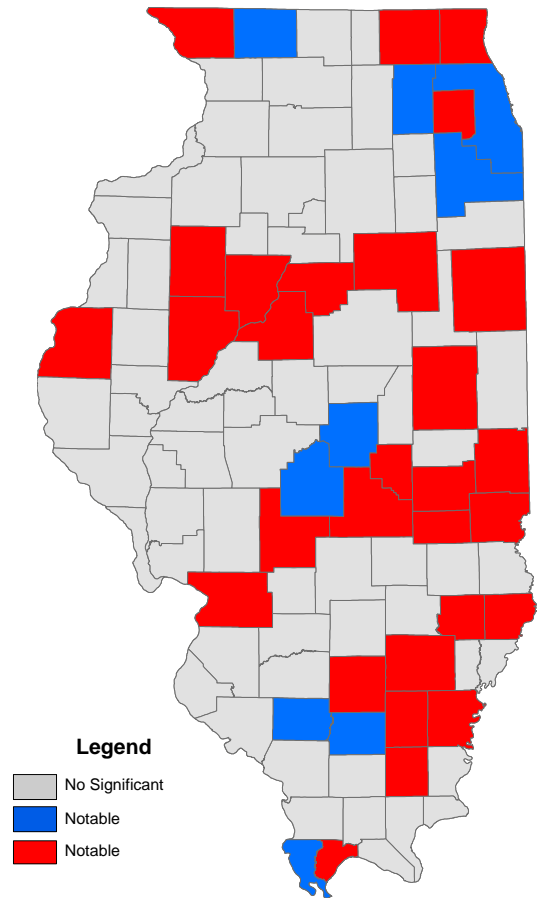


FELONY CASES FILED IN COURT

Illinois Felony Filing Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data.



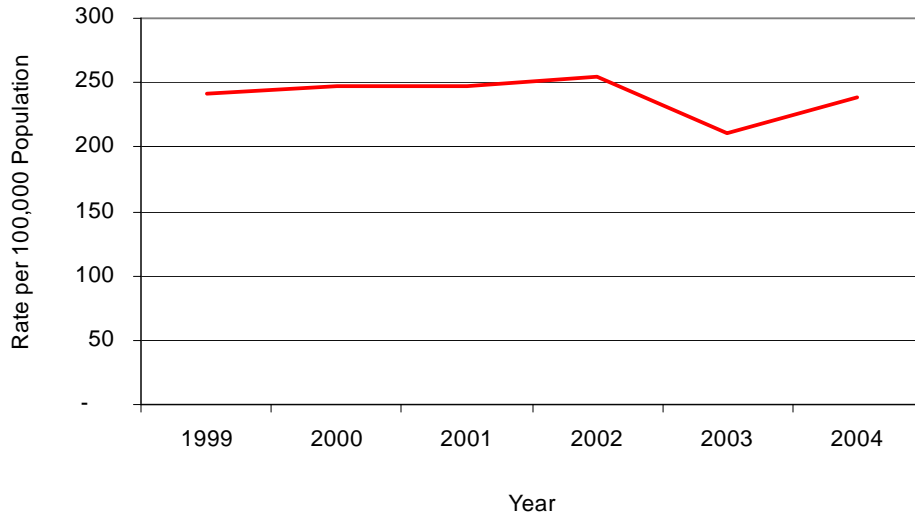
From 1999 to 2004, the statewide rate of felony cases filed in criminal court increased 7 percent, from 692 to 742 felony cases filed per 100,000 population.

From 1999 to 2004, 39 counties experienced a notable increase in the rate of felony cases filed in court, while nine counties saw decreases and 54 counties experienced no significant rate change.

In 2004, Cook County accounted for 42 percent of felony cases filed in criminal court in Illinois. Further, since 1999, the felony case-filing rate in Cook County decreased notably (8 percent).

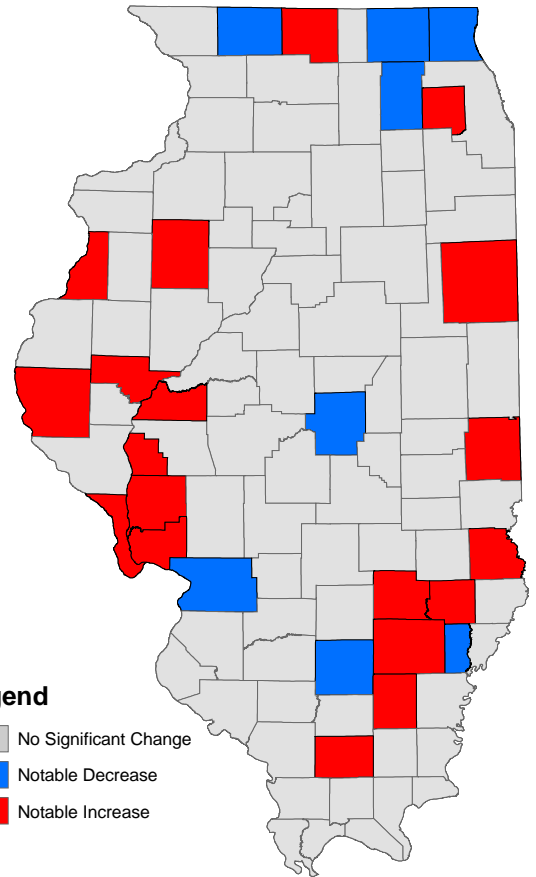
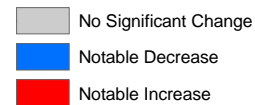
FELONY SENTENCES TO PROBATION

Illinois Felony Probation Sentence Rates



Source: ICJIA calculations using Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Legend

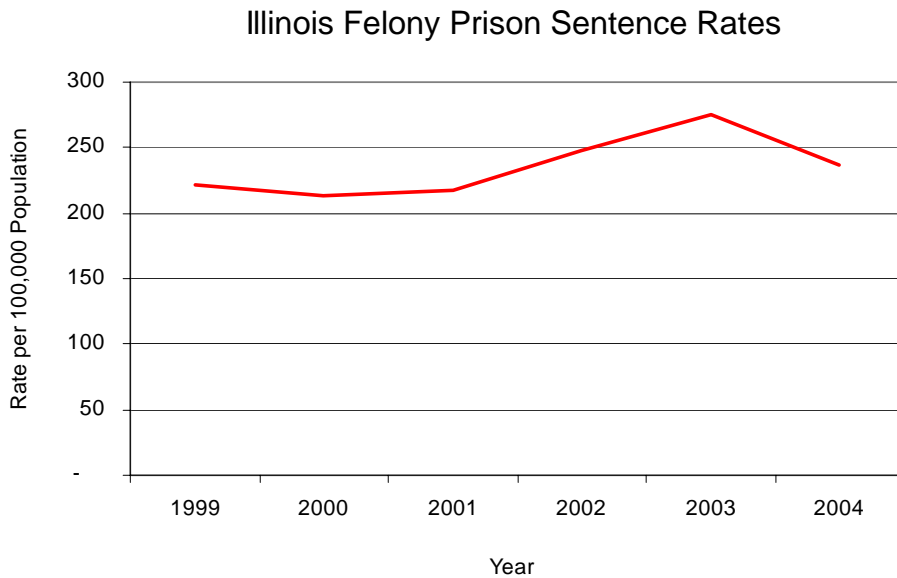


Between 1999 and 2004, the rate of felony probation sentences in Illinois decreased 1 percent, from to 242 to 238 felony probation sentences per 100,000 population.

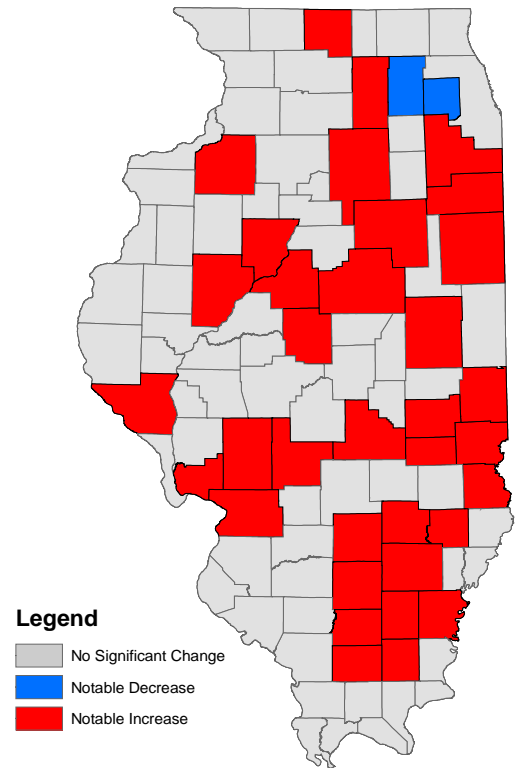
During the period examined, 75 counties experienced no change in the rate of felons sentenced to probation, while 19 counties saw notable increases, and eight counties experienced notable rate decreases.

In 2004, Cook County accounted for 47 percent of all felons sentenced to probation in Illinois.

FELONY SENTENCES TO PRISON



Source: ICJIA calculations using Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and U.S. Census Bureau data.

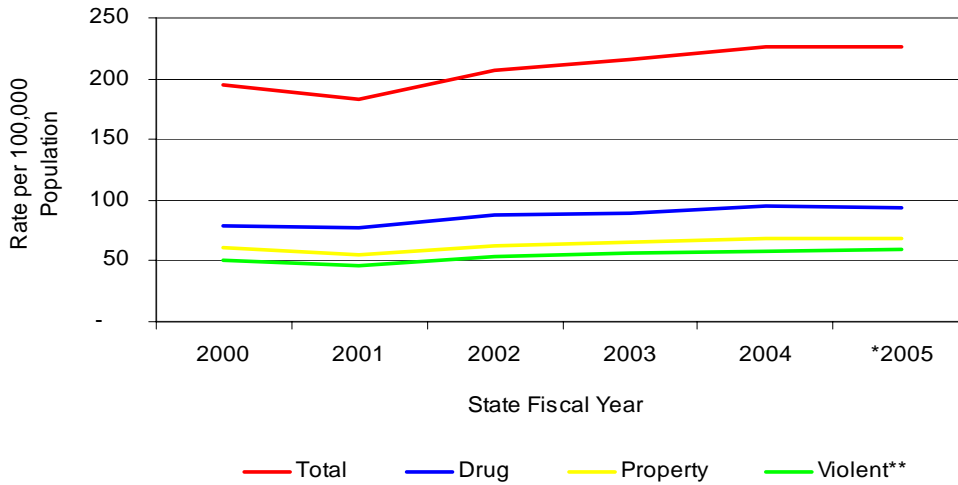


Between 1999 to 2004, the majority of counties experienced no change in the rate of felons sentenced to IDOC; 65 of Illinois' 102 counties experienced no significant rate change, and 35 counties experienced an increase, while two counties experienced a decrease.

In 2004, Cook County accounted for 56 percent of all felons sentenced to IDOC.

ADULT NEW COURT COMMITMENTS TO IDOC

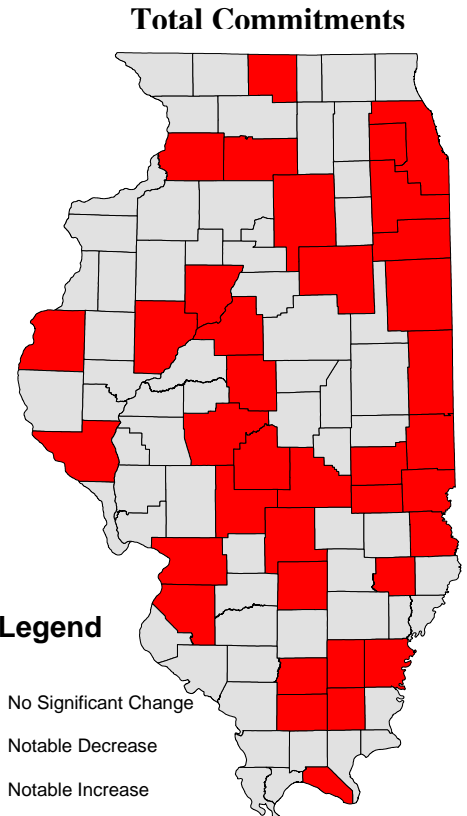
Adult New Court Commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections



Source: IICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau data.

*Rate determined by using population data from 2004.

**Includes crimes against persons and sex crimes.



Between State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 2000 and 2005, the rate of new commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections increased 16 percent, from 197 to 227 commitments per 100,000 population.

In SFY 2005, 54 percent of all adult new court commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections were from Cook County.

In SFY 2005, 41 percent of adult new court commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections were for drug crimes, 30 percent were for property crimes, and 26 percent were for violent crimes.

Between SFYs 2000 and 2005, the rate of new court commitments to the Illinois Department of Corrections for drug crimes increased 18 percent, while commitments for violent crimes increased 17 percent, and the rate of commitments for property crimes increased 13 percent.

Pursuant to Gov. Rod R. Blagojevich's 2003 announcement regarding the reopening of the Sheridan Correctional Center, the facility resumed operations in January 2004 with the goal that the Center would serve as a national model for how to safely and effectively manage drug offenders while incarcerated and following their reentry into Illinois' communities. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is currently engaged in evaluating this program. In addition, to address the downstate challenge of methamphetamine addiction, the Governor has also authorized IDOC to implement a specialized staff intensive 200-bed housing unit at the Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center. IDOC and ICJIA are working together toward obtaining federal funding for this unit.

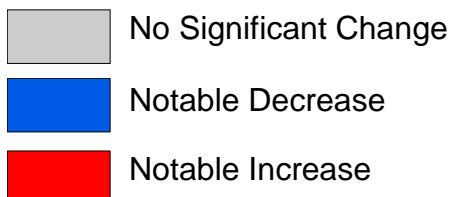
APPENDIX A

The following section of this report was structured to provide an overview of trends across several different measures of crime and criminal justice system activity. To aid in the analysis of trends, counties are identified by the following designations: 1) Cook County, 2) the collar counties, 3) urban counties and 4) rural counties. The collar counties are the five – DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry and Will--which surround Cook County. An urban county is any county that lies within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

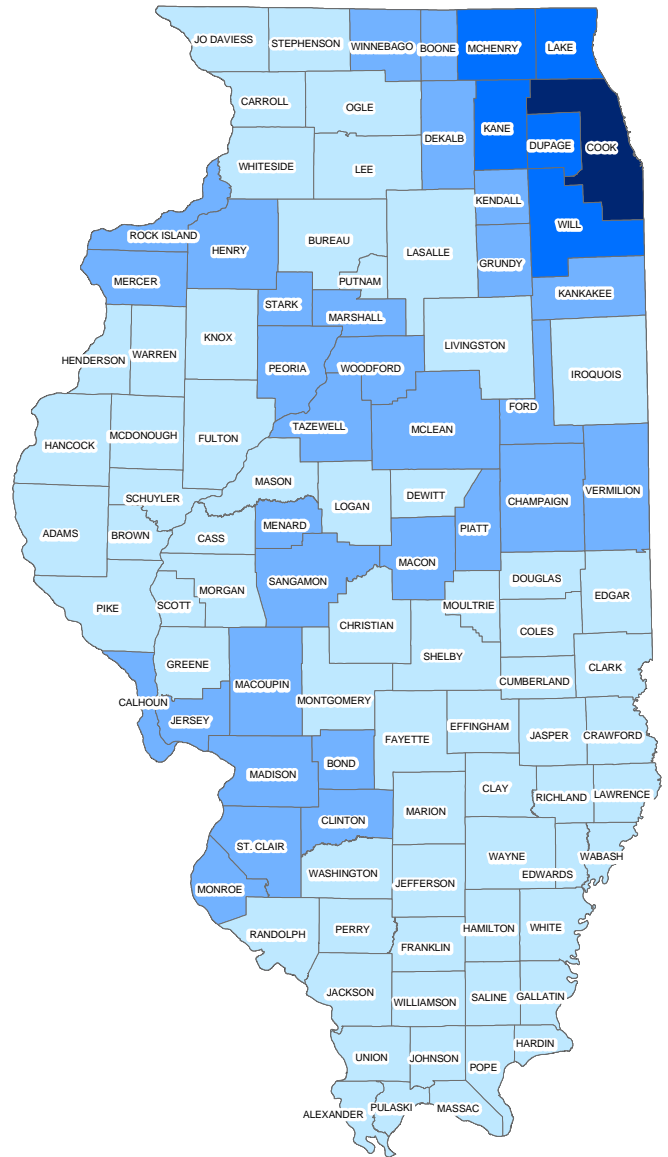
Recent changes to the standard definitions of MSAs have affected the classification of several Illinois counties. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Those counties, which do not lie within an MSA, are defined as rural.

The legend below is used to explain changes in county-level trends. The shaded areas represent whether notable changes have occurred at the county level in Illinois during the specific time period analyzed: gray- no significant change; blue- notable decrease; and red- notable increase.

Legend



It should be noted that an indication of no change does not necessarily mean there was no actual change in a county, but that the change experienced was larger than what is expected given the natural fluctuation of numbers. The statistical procedure employed allowed researchers to make objective decisions uniformly across Illinois' 102 counties. Additionally, because the statistical procedure is a conservative measure of change, we can conclude with more confidence that the changes presented in this report are numerically notable.



Legend

