

A Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth, Ages 8–25 Fiscal Year 2022



Produced by Maple Grove Objective for the Illinois' Governor's Office of Management and Budget, contracted through Brightpoint (formerly Children's Home & Aid)

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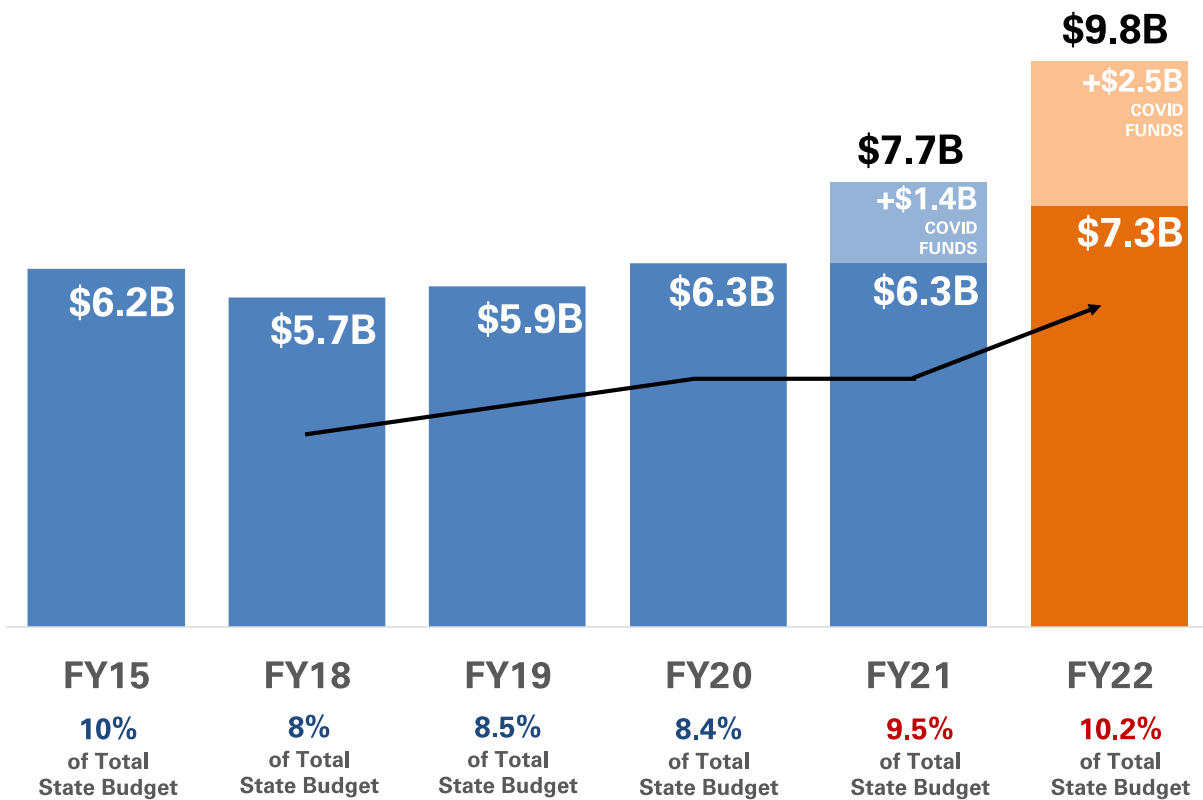
Executive Summary

This Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth provides an analysis of public funds from a lens of positive youth outcomes rather than the typical agency-centered budget. Focusing on public investments in Illinois directly impacting children and youth ages 8 to 25, this scan provides a record of how public dollars in Illinois were spent in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22)ⁱ across six developmental goals: Stable, Safe, Healthy, Educated, Employable, and Connected.

- **Illinois spent \$9.8 billion on youth in FY22.** The U.S. Census estimates there are roughly 3.2 million children and youth between the ages of 8 and 25 in Illinois, which represents 25% of the state’s population.ⁱⁱ For FY22, it is estimated that \$9.8 billion (approximately 10.2% of the state budget) was spent in whole or in part in programs and services reaching children and youth between the ages of 8 to 25. The \$9.8 billion spent in FY22 is comprised of \$7.3 billion in standard funds and \$2.5 billion in COVID-related funds. Overall, the amount of funds spent on children and youth in FY22 increased by \$2.2 billion (\$1 billion in standard investments and \$1.2 billion in COVID-related funds). See Figure 1.
- **Over half of the funds Illinois’s spent on youth were under the Stable developmental goal.** Of the \$7.3 billion of standard funds spent on children and youth in FY22, roughly 56% (\$4.1 billion) was spent in the Stable developmental goal. This goal includes programs and services focused on ensuring young people’s basic needs are met— both through direct services to young people and indirectly through financial assistance to families. Education expenditures and investments comprised 37% of the state’s spending dedicated toward youth (not including Evidence-Based Funding), totaling approximately \$2.7 billion. Additionally, 3% (\$241 million) of funds were dedicated to keeping young people healthy while the remaining 4% of the budget was dedicated to employment programs and keeping youth safe and connected to their communities.
- **Funds spent in the Safe category have increased by five times the amount spent in FY15; the Employable category has increased by 9% over the same time.** While the areas of Employable and Safe have relatively fewer funds spent on children and youth compared to the other development goals, the funds spent in those areas have been steadily increasing since FY15. In FY22, \$165 million was spent in the area of Employable—a 9% increase since FY15. In FY22, \$81 million was spent in Safe—five times the amount of funds spent in FY15.
- **Investments in children and youth increased by \$1 billion while expenditures remained flat.** In FY22, roughly \$3.9 billion (54%) of funds spent on children and youth were investments to provide positive supports and growth opportunities for youth and children—a \$1 billion increase from FY21. Meanwhile, \$3.3 billion (46%) of the funds spent on children and youth were expenditures in response to a challenge or threat for youth and children, which was the same amount spent in FY21.

- \$1 billion additional funds were spent on Prevention programs and services compared to FY22.** Forty-six percent (\$3.3 billion) of the \$7.3 billion in standard funds spent on children and youth in FY22 were spent on Treatment/Intervention programs and services—the same as FY21. Prevention programs and services accounted for 39% (\$2.9 billion) of the funds spent on children and youth—an increase of \$1 billion compared to FY21.
- Investments in Positive Youth Development increased in FY22, continuing the upward trend.** Funds spent on Positive Youth Development programs and services increased by \$130 million in FY22. Funds spent toward Positive Youth Development has steadily increased since FY15, increasing by 44% between FY15 and FY22.

Figure 1. Investments in Youth Over Time



Introduction

The purpose of the Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth is to provide information about public funding streams and funding usage from a lens of positive youth outcomes rather than the typical agency-centered budget. According to U.S. Census estimates, there are roughly 3.2 million children and youth between the ages of 8 and 25 in Illinois, representing 25% of the state’s population.ⁱⁱⁱ The Fiscal Scan analysis presented in this report is a factual accounting of how state and federal public funds were invested in youth in FY22, including comparisons to previous fiscal years. The report is designed to be a snapshot of how state-directed public funds are utilized and does not make a judgement on the efficacy of the investments made—whether positive or negative.

Approach

To produce this Fiscal Scan, budget data was analyzed using the same framework and methodology as the initial scan completed for FY15 investments. Publicly available budget data from GOMB is the basis of the analysis.^{iv} In order to understand the impact of the budget on children and youth, expenditures were organized by six developmental goals (see Table 1). These goals collectively represent the positive outcomes youth need to succeed and are aligned to outcomes in the Budgeting for Results framework.

In the Budgeting for Results process, agencies determine which Results Outcomes (Table 1) are associated with each budget line. Historically, agencies picked only one Results Outcome, which were then matched to the goal in Table 1 for the Fiscal Scan analysis. However, the budget data were further analyzed by secondary goals, allowing for a deeper understanding of how these funds impacted children and youth outcomes.

Table 1. Developmental Goals

Goal	Related Budgeting for Results Outcomes
Stable	Meet needs of the most vulnerable.
	Increase individual and family stability and self-sufficiency.
Safe	Create safer communities.
Healthy	Improve overall health of Illinoisans.
Educated	Improve school readiness and student success for all.
Employable	Increase employment, and attract, retain, and grow businesses.
Connected	Strengthen cultural and environmental vitality.

In addition to the analysis by developmental goal, the budget was organized by four service models. These service models identify the types of services that children and youth receive (see Table 2). The budget data were further analyzed by program types within each service model.

Program types were determined based on the appropriation and program descriptions for each budget line.

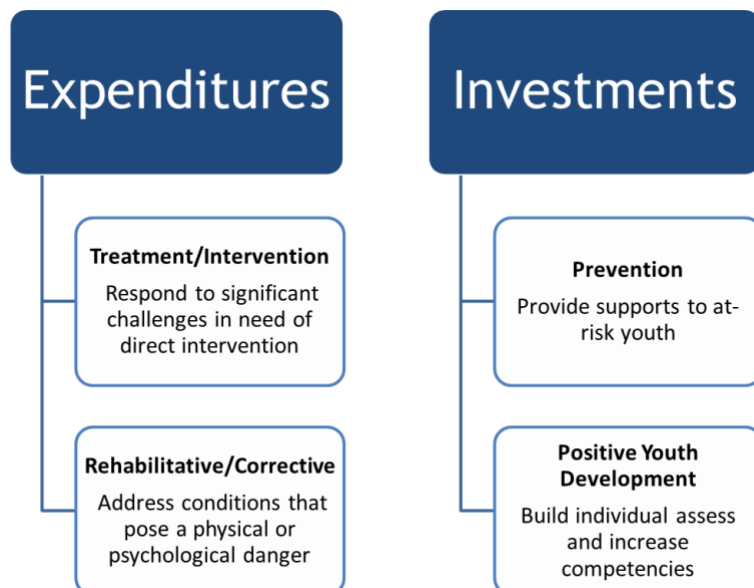
Table 2. Service Models

Service Model	Examples of Program Types
Positive Youth Development: Build individual assets and increase competencies.	Career and Technical Education; Afterschool Programs; Summer Youth Jobs; Scholarships
Prevention: Protects youth from potentially harmful situations (deterrence, prevention of harm, extra supports).	Teen Suicide; School Health Centers; Violence Prevention; Child Abuse Prevention
Treatment/Intervention: Respond to significant challenges in need of direct intervention to change, resolve, or reverse behaviors and/or conditions.	Homeless Youth Services; Family Preservation; Family Reunification; Mental Health; Substance Abuse
Rehabilitation/Corrective: Address conditions posing a physical or psychological danger/threat to children and youth.	Juvenile Rehabilitation Services; Community and Residential Services (ISBE)

Additionally, the analysis explored the nuance between “expenditures” and “investments” in children and youth, using the following definitions:

- **Expenditures:** Funds spent because the State needed to respond to a challenge or threat for youth and children. Expenditures are comprised of funds spent in the Treatment/Intervention and Rehabilitative/Corrective service models.
- **Investments:** Funds spent to provide positive supports and growth opportunities for youth and children. Investments are comprised of funds spent in the Prevention and Positive Youth Development service models (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Expenditures vs. Investments



Methodology

The underlying data for the Fiscal Scan analysis is the public state budget dataset produced by GOMB. As a result, only funds flowing directly through the State of Illinois were included. This included state funds and federal funds given to the state to distribute through formulas or other criteria. It does not include any federal or other funds awarded directly to a municipality or community organization. The following parameters were used to determine which budget lines were included in the analysis:

- **Funds must impact children and youth ages 8 to 25.** The scan included any funds that could be directed toward youth ages 8 to 25 even if they also could be directed to youth and adults outside that age range.
- **Funds were included or excluded based on the original intent of the funds.** The original intent of the appropriated funds was used as the determining factor of whether or not they are included in the scan. If funds were used for purposes other than its original intent, it is not reflected.
- **Operational or administrative budget items were not included.** Budget lines focused on categories like managing facilities, printing, technology, travel, or professional development were excluded. The one exception is that the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) was included from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) budget because it is integral in the delivery of services to children and youth.
- **Funds to provide foundational services were not included.** The analysis focused on funding identified as supplemental to the foundational services provided to all Illinoisans. Thus, Evidence-Based Funding for education and public health insurance funded through Medicaid were not included. These funds, although essential to the overall spending picture, are so large they overwhelm the rest of the budget, complicating the analysis of the other items. However, in some agency budgets, it was impossible to separate out Medicaid dollars based on how the budget lines were funded. As a result, some programs and services included in this review were partially funded or supplemented by Medicaid dollars.
- **Budget lines were not subdivided or prorated.** If a budget line was identified as impacting children and youth between ages 8 and 25, the full budget amount was included even if the funds could be used for individuals outside of the age range.
- **Developmental goals were determined based on Budgeting for Results outcomes.** The developmental goal assigned to each budget line item is based on the Budgeting for Results outcome identified by the state agency. Developmental goals were aligned to Budgeting for Results outcomes as outlined in Table 1.
- **Service models were based on the inaugural scan completed for FY15.** The service model assigned to each budget line was based on the service model assigned in the

previous scan and based on discussions with state agencies. The service model assigned to new appropriations since 2015 were based on research and information from state agencies.

- **Expenditures were the primary unit of analysis.** Final expenditures were used as the primary unit of analysis instead of appropriations to show the actual dollars expended or invested.^v This approach is consistent with reporting in previous fiscal scans. However, a secondary analysis to look at the trend in appropriations as potential insight into future funding is included at the end of the report.

Limitations to the Analysis

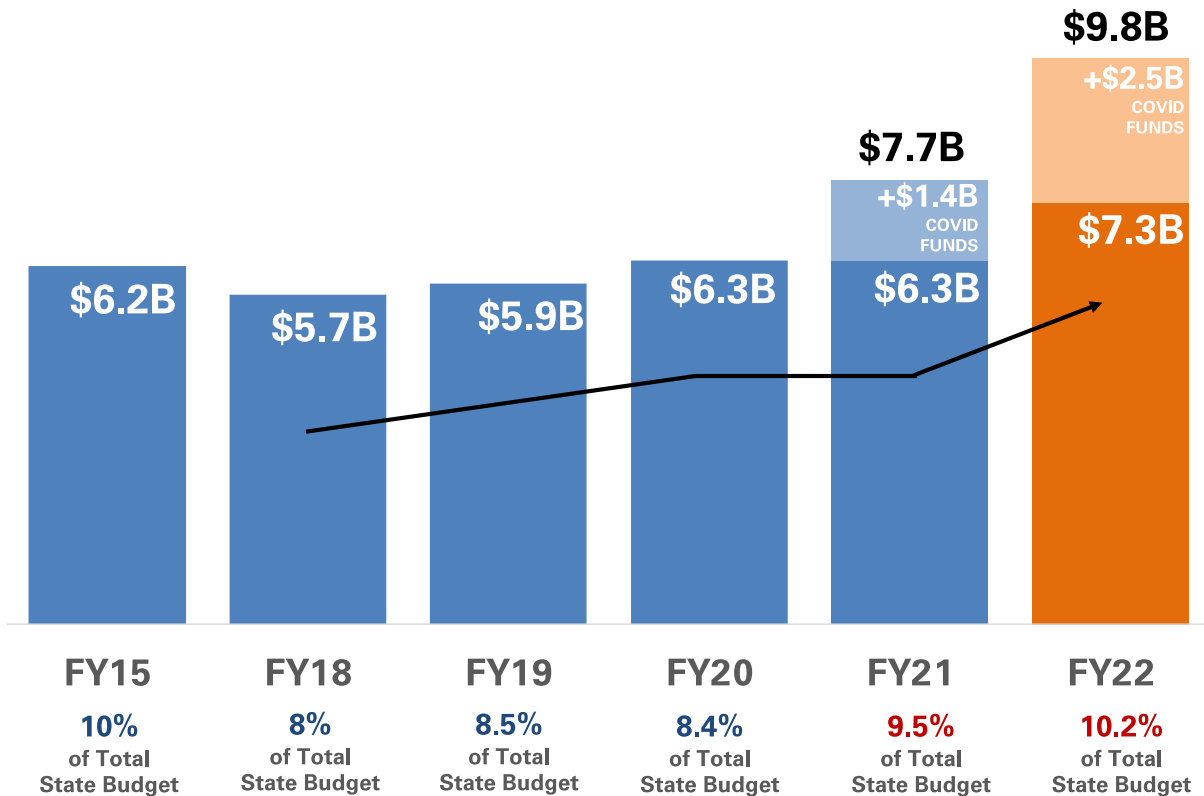
The use of the publicly available budget data results in several limitations to the analysis.

- **Mix of funding streams makes a definitive investment figure difficult to assess.** While some funds were clearly intended for children and youth between the ages of 8 and 25, other funds reaching children and youth were designed to support a broader population—with children and youth only receiving a portion of those funds directly. For example, many educational investments were for children starting at age 5, and older youth aged 16 to 25 may have been eligible for employment and other social programs directed at adults. Additionally, other investments intended to strengthen families overall provide indirect supports to children through their parents and guardians.
- **Broad budget items make precise financial reporting impossible.** The analysis included all budget lines whose dollars, in full or in part, supported children and youth. Agencies will have the majority of their applicable funding sources represented; however, there are funds where the reporting was less granular than how they are accounted for in individual agency budgets where the funds can be broken into smaller sub-items. For broader budget items, it was not possible to identify the exact percentage of funds going directly to children and youth with the publicly available data. Thus, funding amounts represent the full range of funding available to children and youth, but actual amounts spent on them, particularly for funds targeting a more general population, vary widely.
- **Fiscal Scan analysis is several budget cycles behind.** This fiscal scan analyzes FY22 expenditures, which took place from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022. This means that certain actions the state has taken since June 2022 to expand investment in youth were not accounted for in this document, but they will be accounted for in future Fiscal Scans.

Investments in Children and Youth

For FY22, it is estimated that \$9.8 billion (approximately 10.2% of the state budget) was spent in whole or in part in programs and services reaching children and youth between the ages of 8 to 25. The \$9.8 billion spent in FY22 is comprised of \$7.3 billion in standard funds and \$2.5 billion in COVID-related funds. Overall, the amount of funds spent on children and youth in FY22 increased by \$2.2 billion (\$1 billion in standard investments and \$1.2 billion in COVID-related funds). In FY21 \$7.7 billion was spent on children and youth (\$6.3 billion in standard funds and \$1.4 billion in COVID-related funds). Figure 3 shows how the funds spent on youth compares to the total state budget and to the overall budgets of the agencies with youth programs over the time period from FY15 to FY22.

Figure 3. Youth-Focused Funds Compared to Total State Budget Over Time



To compare the same funds across time, COVID-related funds are separated out throughout Fiscal Scan analysis. The primary analysis is focused on the \$7.3 billion in standard funds invested in children and youth in FY22.

Twenty-three agencies spent funds on children and youth in FY22, including two agencies that did not spend funds on youth in FY21: Illinois State Police and the Office of the Secretary of State. As in previous years, the top four agencies account for 92% of the funds spent on children and youth. These include the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), the Department of Human

Services (DHS), the Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS), and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC). See Figure 4.

Figure 4. Share of Funds for Children and Youth by Agency in FY22

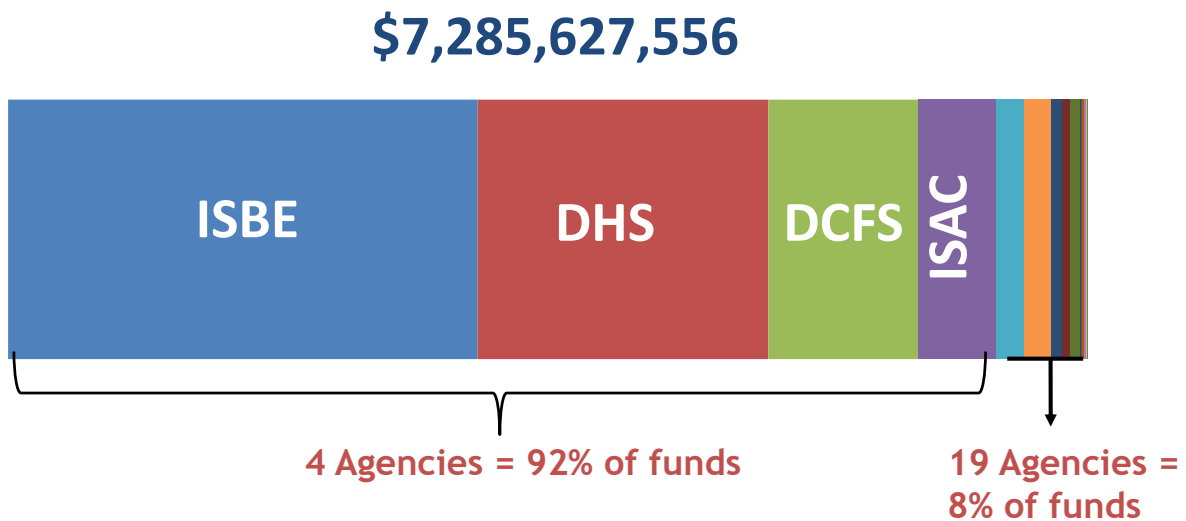


Table 3 shows the total investments in youth programs by agency. Two agencies had more than 60% of their budgets allocated to investments in children and youth ages 8–25.

- Department of Children and Family Services (75%)
- Illinois Student Assistance Commission (61%)

However, it is important to note that ISBE would have a much higher percentage of its budget represented if Evidence-Based Funding was included in the analysis. Evidence-Based Funding is the foundational investment the State makes in public schools serving students in grades Pre-Kindergarten to 12th grade.^{vi} If Evidence-Based Funding data were included in the agency totals, ISBE’s percentage of budget focused on youth ages 8 to 25 would be approximately 90%. As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding was excluded from the analysis because it provides a foundational set of supports to children and youth (public education), and the scan is focused on supplemental funds. Thus, its inclusion would skew the analysis.

Table 3. FY22 Funds Spent on Children and Youth by Agency^{vii}

Agency	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	FY22 COVID Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	% of Agency Budget for Youth 8-25
Illinois State Board Of Education	\$3,167,570,025	\$2,015,800,141	37%
Department Of Human Services	\$1,964,574,470	\$137,054,437	27%
Department Of Children And Family Services	\$1,013,281,683		75%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	\$521,598,746	\$211,426	61%
Department Of Commerce And Economic Opportunity	\$189,896,842	\$277,312,982	33%
Department Of Healthcare And Family Services	\$182,384,407		1%
Illinois Community College Board	\$70,763,534	\$5,286,853	18%
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$63,043,910	\$9,526,563	40%
Department Of Public Health	\$58,767,485		6%
Illinois Board Of Higher Education	\$10,287,295		37%
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library And Museum	\$7,486,650		59%
Office Of The Secretary Of State	\$7,411,184		2%
Department Of Military Affairs	\$6,919,203		16%
Illinois Arts Council	\$5,028,897	\$928,100	38%
Department Of Transportation	\$4,264,840		<1%
Department Of Veterans' Affairs	\$3,585,823		3%
Department Of Corrections	\$2,431,095		<1%
Department Of Juvenile Justice	\$2,365,528		2%
Illinois Guardianship And Advocacy Commission	\$1,560,332		13%
Illinois State Police	\$814,217		<1%
Department Of Agriculture	\$786,400		1%
Department On Aging	\$553,715		<1%
State Universities	\$251,275		<1%
Total From All Agencies	\$7,285,627,556	\$2,446,120,502	

With the \$1 billion increase in funding in standard funds between FY21 and FY22, all but four agencies increased spending on children and youth in FY22. Figure 5 shows the percentage change by agency for FY22 compared to FY21. Two agencies increased spending by 30% or more: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) and the Department of Transportation. Table 4 provides the details for changes in the level of spending with agencies which had a change of 11% or more in FY22 compared to FY21. The Appendix includes a table with detailed budget information for each agency, comparing FY22 and FY21 spending.

Figure 5. Percentage Change in Spending by Agency, FY22 vs. FY21

	0%-5% Change	6%-10% Change	11%-29% Change	30%+ Change
+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Arts Council Children & Family Services Community College Board Commerce & Economic Opportunity Veterans' Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrections Juvenile Justice State Board of Education Student Assistance Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging Board of Higher Education Human Services Lincoln Library Military Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Justice Information Authority Transportation
-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthcare and Family Services State Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guardianship and Advocacy 	

State Police
Secretary of State

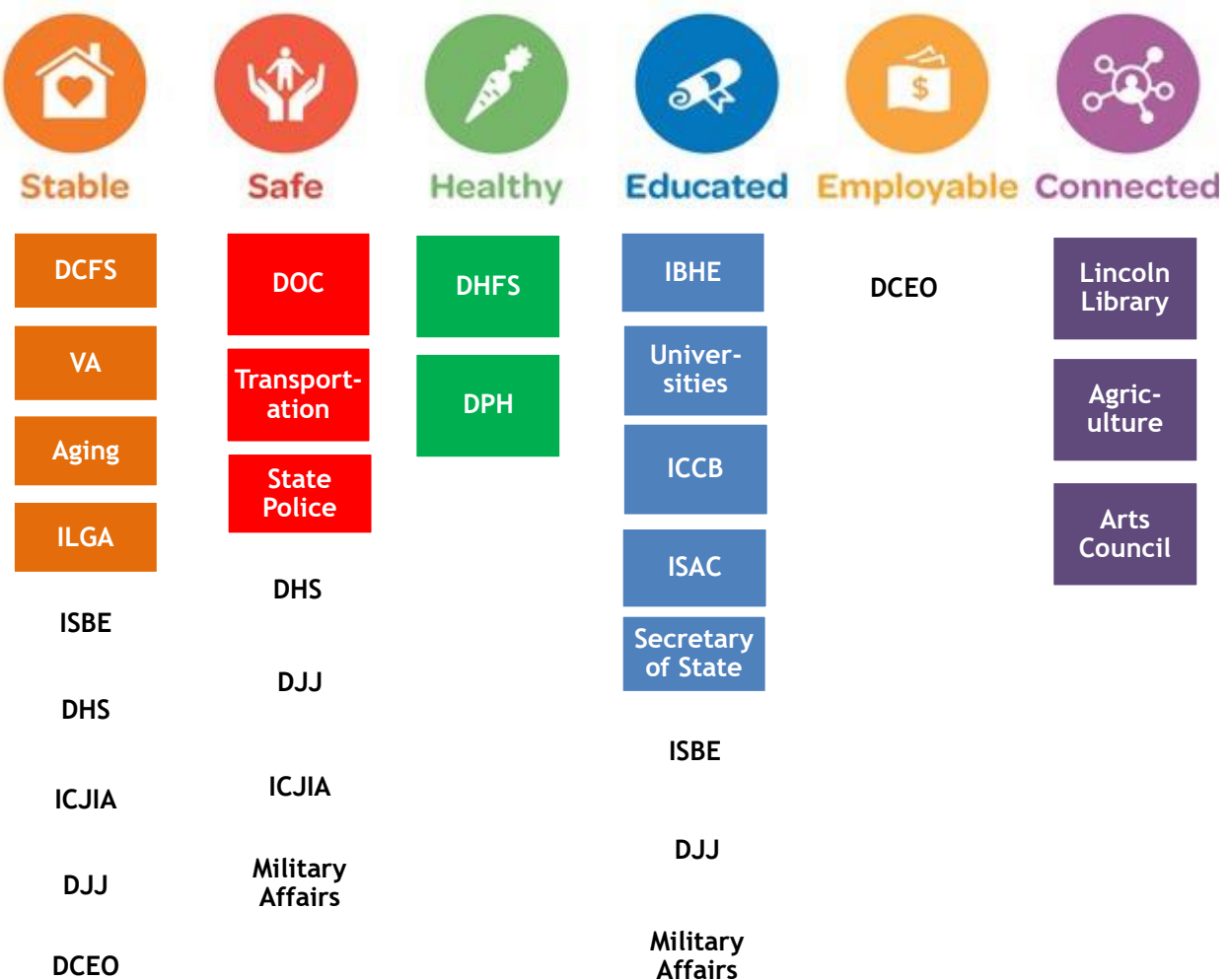
Table 4. Spending Change Detail Between FY21 and FY22 for Agencies with more than 11% change

Agency	FY21 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Change
Illinois State Board of Education	\$2,775,167,969	\$3,167,570,025	Increases child nutrition program and special education
Department of Human Services	\$1,478,302,751	\$1,964,574,470	Increase in Child Care Assistance Program
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$38,055,527	\$63,043,910	Increase in Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program
Illinois Board of Higher Education	\$8,441,870	\$10,287,295	Increase in workforce development grants
Department of Military Affairs	\$6,054,123	\$6,919,203	Increases in Lincoln's ChalleNGe and IL National Guard youth programs
Department of Transportation	\$2,507,550	\$4,264,840	Increase in Cycle Rider Safety Training Program
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	\$1,952,372	\$1,560,332	Decrease in "Services pursuant to section 5 of the Guardianship and Advocacy Act"
Department on Aging	\$464,821	\$553,715	Increase in Foster Grandparents Program

Investments by Developmental Goal

The objective of the Fiscal Scan is to provide information about public funding streams from a lens of positive youth outcomes rather than agency-centered budgets presented in the previous section. While 23 agencies spent funds on children and youth in FY22, the level of expenditures and investments across the developmental goals varied. Seventeen agencies spent funds within one developmental goal while seven agencies spent funds across multiple goals. Figure 6 shows how the funds spent by agency spread across the six developmental goals. The Appendix includes a table with detailed information on the percentage of each agency’s funds spent across the developmental goals.

Figure 6. Funds Spent by Agency for Each Developmental Goal



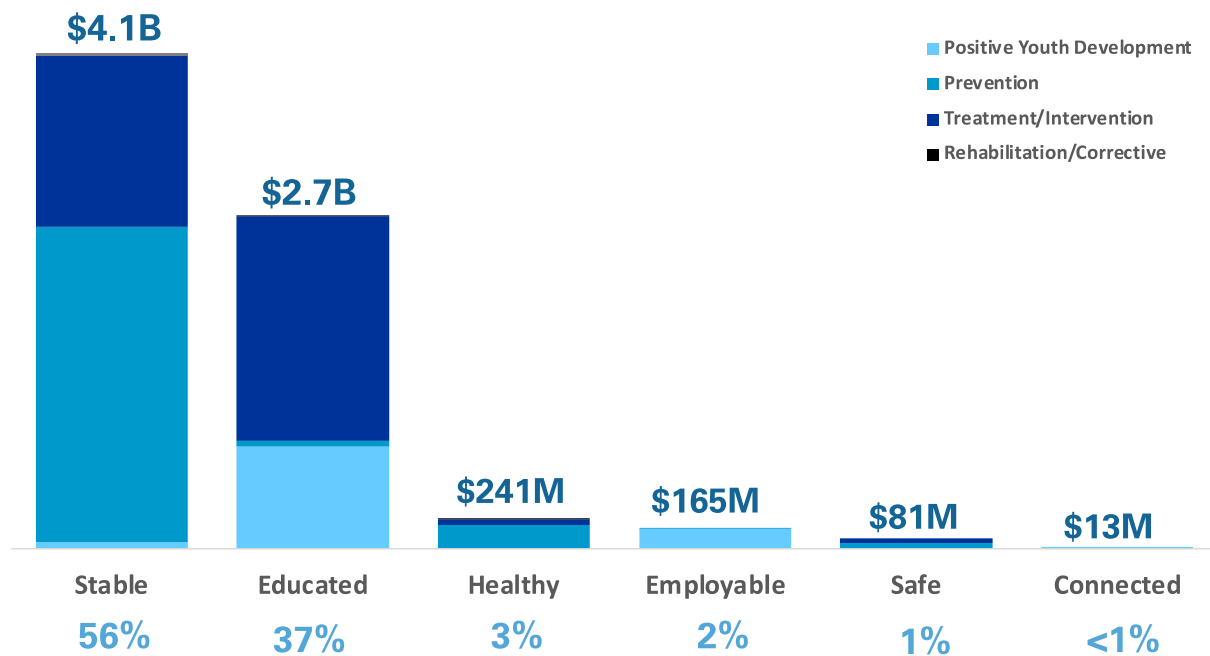
Of the \$7.3 billion of standard funds spent on children and youth in FY22, roughly 56% (\$4.1 billion) was spent in the Stable developmental goal. This goal includes programs and services focused on ensuring young people’s basic needs are met— both through direct services to young people and indirectly through financial assistance to families. Most funds spent under the Stable

goal were for Prevention programs, with a share of funds spent on Treatment/Intervention programs, and a small amount of funds dedicated to Positive Youth Development and Rehabilitative/Corrective programs.

Education expenditures and investments comprised 37% of the state’s spending dedicated toward youth (not including Evidence-Based Funding), totaling approximately \$2.7 billion.^{viii} The majority of funds spent under the Educated developmental goal were for Treatment and Intervention programs with a smaller amount of funds spent on Prevention programs, Positive Youth Development, and Rehabilitation/Corrective programs.

Roughly, 3% (\$241 million) of funds were dedicated to keeping young people healthy^{ix} while the remaining 4% of the budget was dedicated to employment programs and keeping youth safe and connected to their communities. Figure 7 shows the investments by developmental goal and how the investments within each goal were allocated to the various service models.

Figure 7. FY22 Funds Spent on Children and Youth by Developmental Goal



The Fiscal Scan is based on the publicly-reported budget for the State of Illinois. This means it includes both state funds as well as federal funds allocated to the State of Illinois for distribution. Table 5 shows the source of funds for each of the developmental goals.

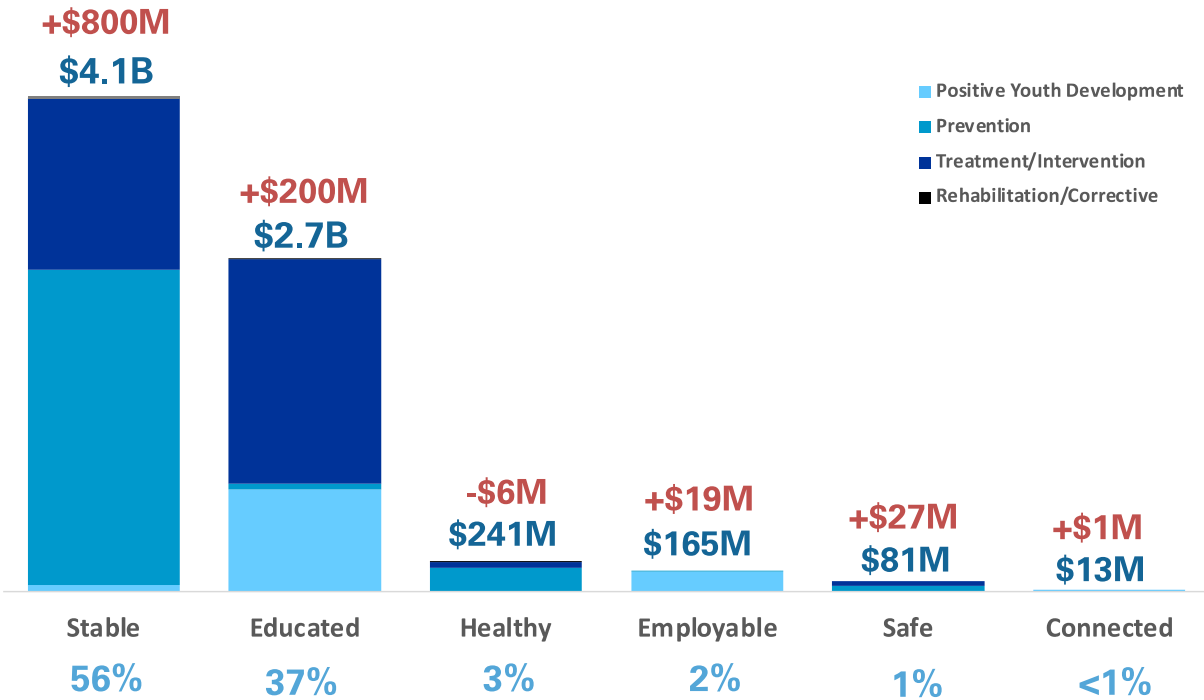
Table 5. FY22 Development Goal Funds Spent by Source of Funding

	Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Percent Federal Funds	Percent State General Funds	Percent Other State Funds
Stable	\$4,060,941,212	56% FY21= 42%	38% 44%	7% 15%
Educated	\$2,723,618,249	52% FY21= 53%	48% 47%	1% 1%
Healthy	\$241,151,892	79% FY21= 72%	13% 14%	9% 14%
Employable	\$165,301,669	95% FY21= 99%	5% 1%	0% 0%
Safe	\$81,312,587	5% FY21= 8%	47% 76%	48% 17%
Connected	\$13,301,946	6% FY21= 5%	67% 70%	27% 25%
Total	\$7,285,627,556	55% FY21= 48%	40% 43%	5% 9%

Note: Rounding errors may cause rows to equal greater than 100.

The additional \$1 billion in funding for standard funds in FY22 was primarily reflected through increases in the areas of Stable and Educated. Stable increased by \$800 million compared to FY21 while Educated increased by \$200 million compared to FY21. Employable, Safe, and Connected also had increases in funding compared to their FY21 funds spent. Figure 8 shows the change in investments between FY21 and FY22.

Figure 8. FY22 Funds Spent by Developmental Goal with Change Compared to FY21 (in red)



While the areas of Employable and Safe have relatively fewer funds spent on children and youth compared to the other development goals, the funds spent in those areas have been steadily increasing since FY15. In FY22, \$165 million was spent in the area of Employable—a \$19 million increase from FY21 and a 9% increase since FY15 (see Figure 9). In FY22, \$81 million was spent in the area of Safe—an increase of \$27 million from FY21 and over five times the amount of funds spent in FY15 (see Figure 10).

Figure 9. Funds Spent in the Area of Employable Over Time

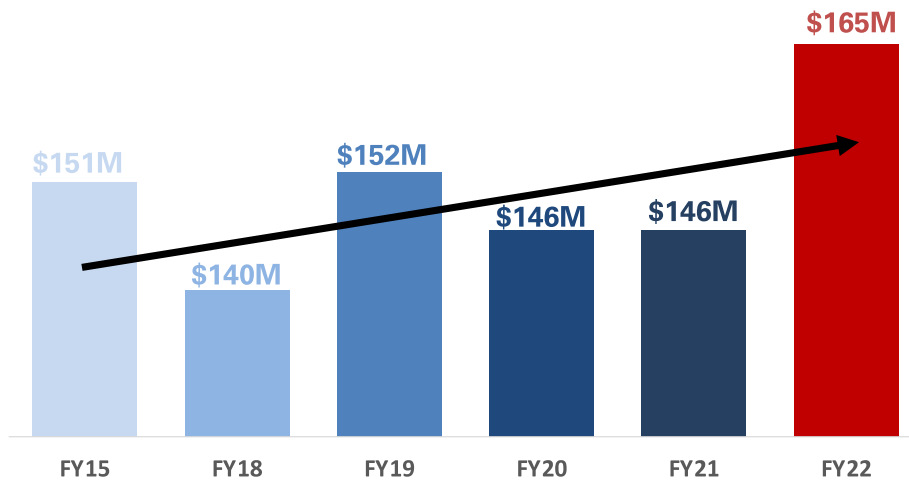
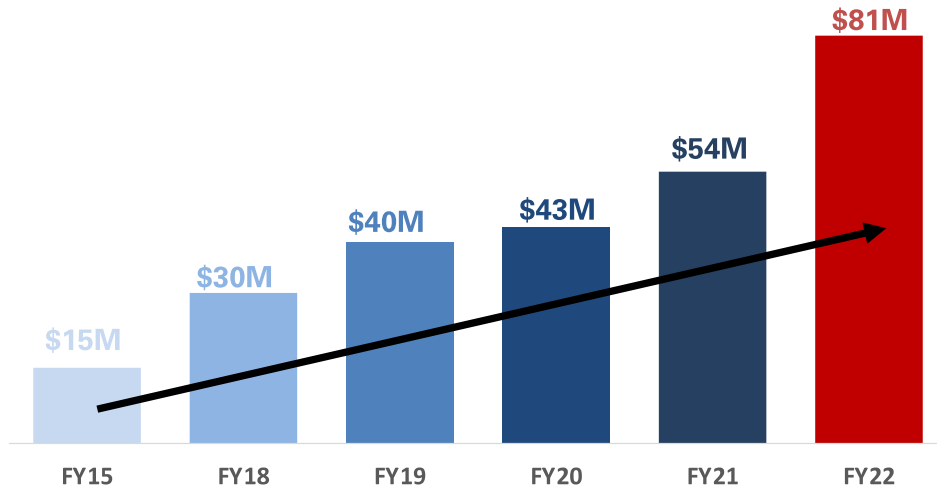
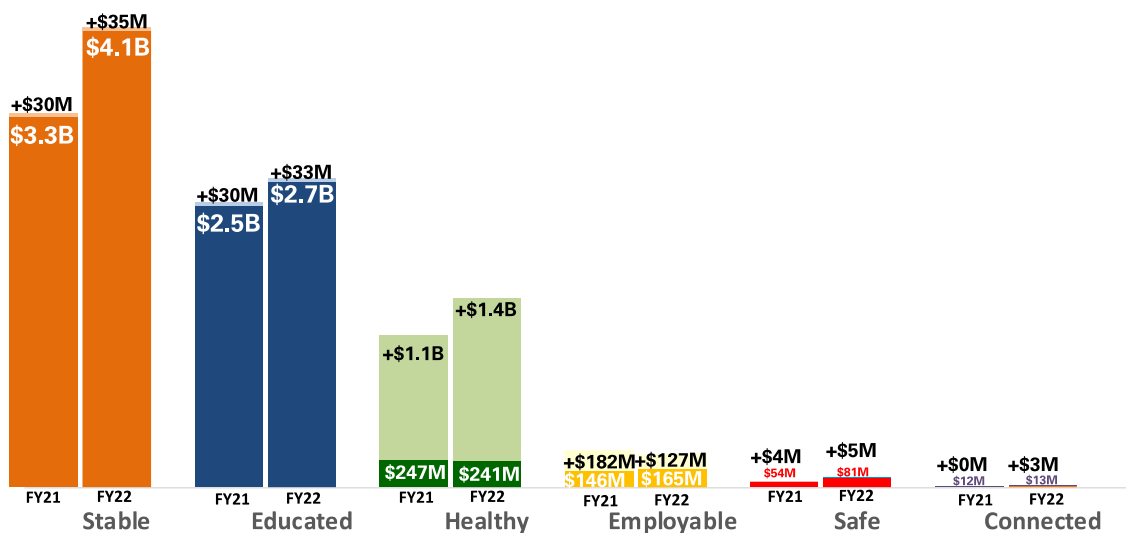


Figure 10. Funds Spent in the Area of Safe Over Time



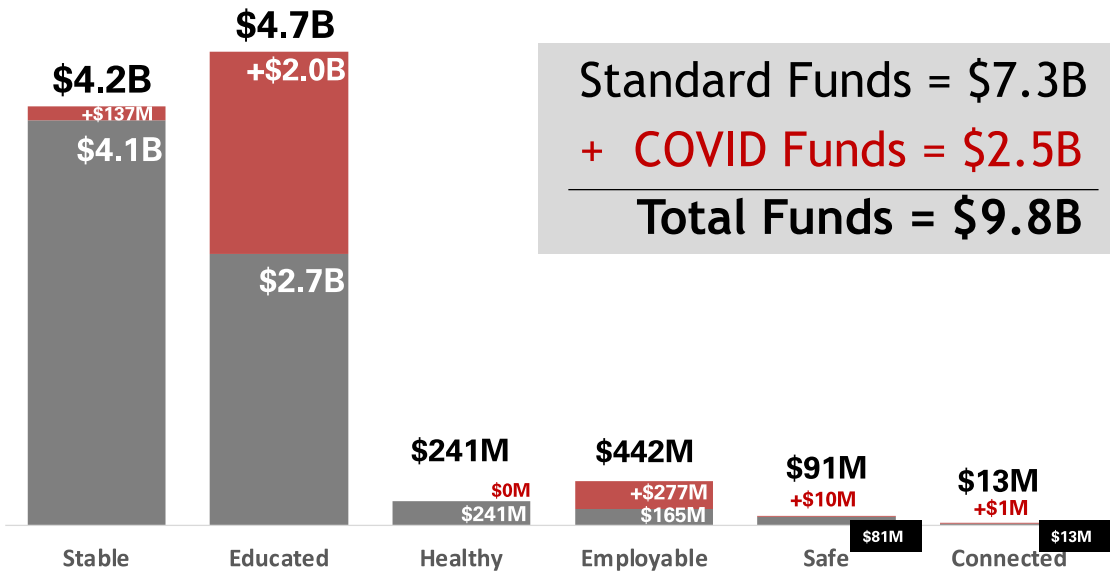
In order to more deeply understand how the FY22 funds impacted children and youth outcomes, an analysis was completed of the secondary purpose of the funds spent. When considering the secondary goals, the areas of Healthy and Employable were impacted the most. While Healthy had only \$241 million spent on children and youth, this analysis of secondary goals shows that there were an additional \$1.4 billion dually impacting Healthy, an increase of \$300 million from FY21. Likewise, there was an additional \$127 million dually impacting Employable. Figure 11 shows how the funds with secondary goals are spread across the development goal areas.

Figure 11. FY22 vs. FY21 Analysis of Secondary Goals



Of the \$9.8 billion funds spent on children and youth in FY22, \$2.5 billion were COVID-related funds. The \$2.5 billion in COVID-related funds were primarily spent in Educated (\$2.0 billion) with additional funds spent in Employable (\$277 million) and Stable (\$137 million). Figure 12 shows how the COVID-related funds were spent by developmental goal.

Figure 12. FY22 Funds Spent by Development Goal, Standard Funds vs. COVID-Related Funds



Expenditures and Investments by Service Model

In FY22, \$3.3 billion (46%) of the funds spent on children and youth were expenditures in response to a challenge or threat for youth and children (funds spent in the Treatment/Intervention and Rehabilitative/Corrective service models). Meanwhile, roughly \$3.9 billion (54%) were investments to provide positive supports and growth opportunities for youth and children (funds spent in the Prevention and Positive Youth Development service models).

Figure 13 shows that expenditures over time have remained steady while investments have been steadily increasing since FY18. The \$1 billion increase in funds spent in FY22 were all investments, resulting in a significant increase in investments compared to FY21.

Figure 13. Expenditures and Investments in Children and Youth Over Time

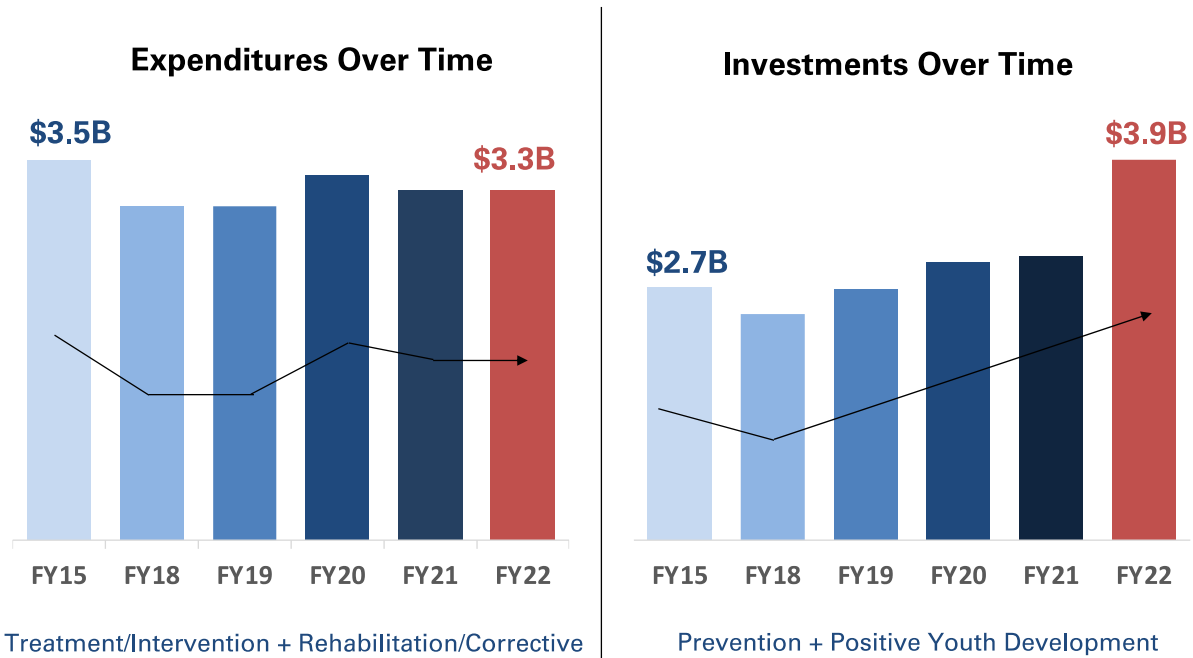


Table 6 shows how investments and expenditures align to the service models of Positive Youth Development, Prevention, Treatment/Intervention, and Rehabilitation/Corrective.

Table 6. Investments and Expenditures Compared to Service Models

INVESTMENTS		EXPENDITURES	
Positive Youth Development	Prevention	Treatment/ Intervention	Rehabilitation/ Corrective
<p>Build individual assets and increase competencies.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Career and Technical Education, Afterschool Programs, Summer Youth Jobs, Scholarships</p>	<p>Provide supports to at-risk youth (deterrence, prevention of harm, extra supports).</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Teen Suicide, School Health Centers, Violence Prevention, Child Abuse Prevention</p>	<p>Respond to significant challenges in need of direct intervention to change, resolve, or reverse behaviors and/or conditions.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Homeless Youth Services, Family Preservation, Family Reunification, Mental Health, Substance Abuse</p>	<p>Correct or rehabilitate acute behaviors or conditions that pose a physical or psychological danger/threat to children and youth.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Juvenile Rehabilitation Services, Community and Residential Services (ISBE)</p>

Looking more closely at how funds were spent by service model, Of the \$7.3 billion standard funds spent on children and youth in FY22, 46% (\$3.3 billion) of the funds were spent on Treatment/Intervention programs and services. Approximately half of these investments and expenditures were Education related, and slightly less than half were related to keeping the lives of children and youth Stable. The remaining investments were in the Healthy and Safe categories.

Prevention programs and services accounted for 39% (\$2.9 billion) of the funds spent on children and youth with most of these funds focused on programs in the Stable developmental goal. A small amount of the Prevention funds were in the categories of Educated, Healthy, Employable, and Safe.

Positive Youth Development programs and services comprised 15% (\$1.1 billion) of the funds spent on children and youth in FY22 with most of the investments in the Educated category. The remaining investments fell in the categories of Stable, Connected, Employable, and Safe.

Rehabilitation and Corrective programs and services comprised less than 1% of all funds spent on children and youth. Figure 14 shows the investments by service model and how the investments within each service model were allocated to the developmental goals.

Figure 14. FY22 Investments by Service Model

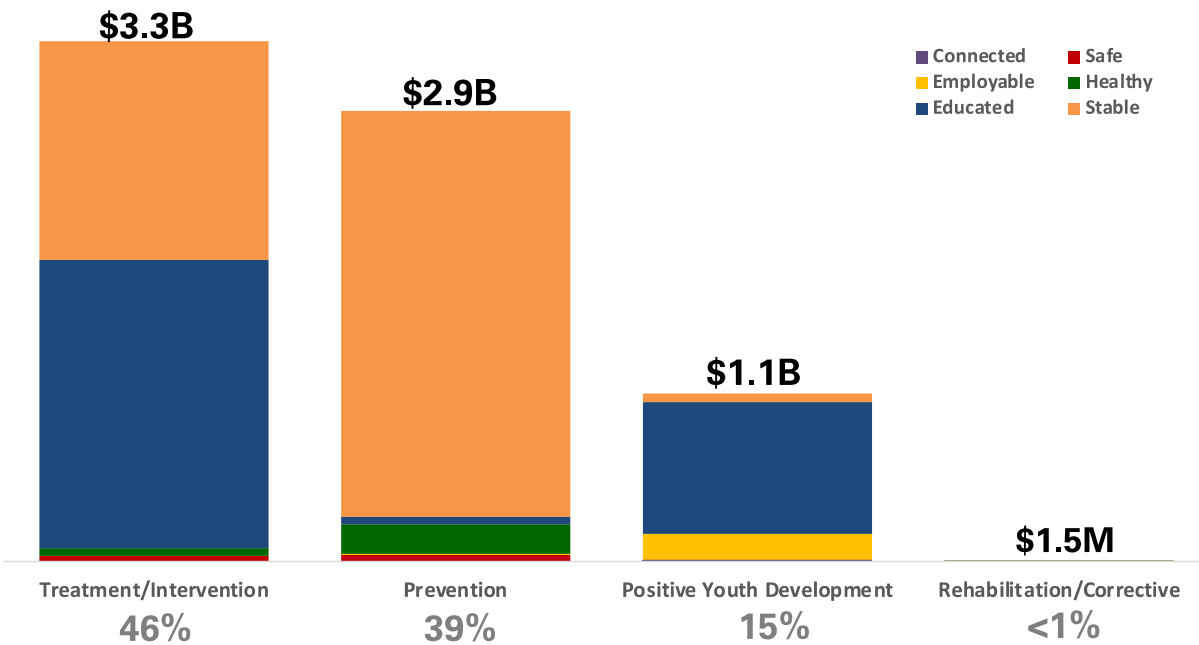


Table 7 shows which agencies spent funds within each service model. The greatest number of agencies spent funds on Positive Youth Development (15 agencies), and the fewest number of agencies spent funds in Rehabilitation/Corrective (2 agencies). Additionally, the Appendix includes a table with detailed information on the percentage of each agency’s funds spent across the service models.

Table 7. FY22 Funds Spent by Agency for Each Service Model

Positive Youth Development (15 agencies)	Prevention (13 agencies)	Treatment/ Intervention (9 agencies)	Rehabilitation/ Corrective (2 agencies)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum • Department of Agriculture • Department of Children and Family Services • Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity • Department of Human Services • Department of Juvenile Justice • Department of Military Affairs • Department of Veterans' Affairs • Illinois Arts Council • Illinois Board of Higher Education • Illinois Community College Board • Illinois State Board of Education • Illinois Student Assistance Commission • Office of the Secretary of State • State Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Children and Family Services • Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity • Department of Healthcare and Family Services • Department of Human Services • Department of Public Health • Department of Transportation • Department on Aging • Illinois Community College Board • Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority • Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission • Illinois State Board of Education • Illinois State Police • Office of the Secretary of State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Children and Family Services • Department of Corrections • Department of Healthcare and Family Services • Department of Human Services • Department of Juvenile Justice • Department of Public Health • Illinois Community College Board • Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority • Illinois State Board of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Human Services • Illinois State Board of Education

The Fiscal Scan is based on the publicly-reported budget for the State of Illinois. This means it includes both state funds as well as federal funds allocated to the State of Illinois for distribution. Table 8 shows the source of funds for each of the service models.

Table 8. FY22 Service Model Investments by Source of Funding

	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Percent Federal Funds	Percent State General Funds	Percent Other State Funds
Treatment/ Intervention	\$3,319,224,873	42% FY21= 42%	49% 46%	9% 12%
Prevention	\$2,870,856,644	79% FY21= 65%	20% 34%	1% 1%
Positive Youth Development	\$1,069,401,271	31% FY21= 29%	66% 68%	3% 3%
Rehabilitation/ Corrective	\$1,549,595	51% FY21= 40%	48% 60%	<1% <1%
All Investments	\$7,285,627,556	55% FY21= 47%	40% 45%	5% 8%

A significant majority of the additional \$1 billion in funding for standard funds in FY22 was for Prevention programs and services, and a small amount (\$130M) was in Positive Youth Development programs and services. Funds spent toward Positive Youth Development has steadily increased since FY15, increasing by 44% between FY15 and FY22. Figure 14 shows the investments by service model comparing FY21 to FY22. Figure 15 shows how funds spent toward Positive Youth Development increased over time.

Figure 15. Funds Spent by Service Model with Change Compared to FY20 (in red)

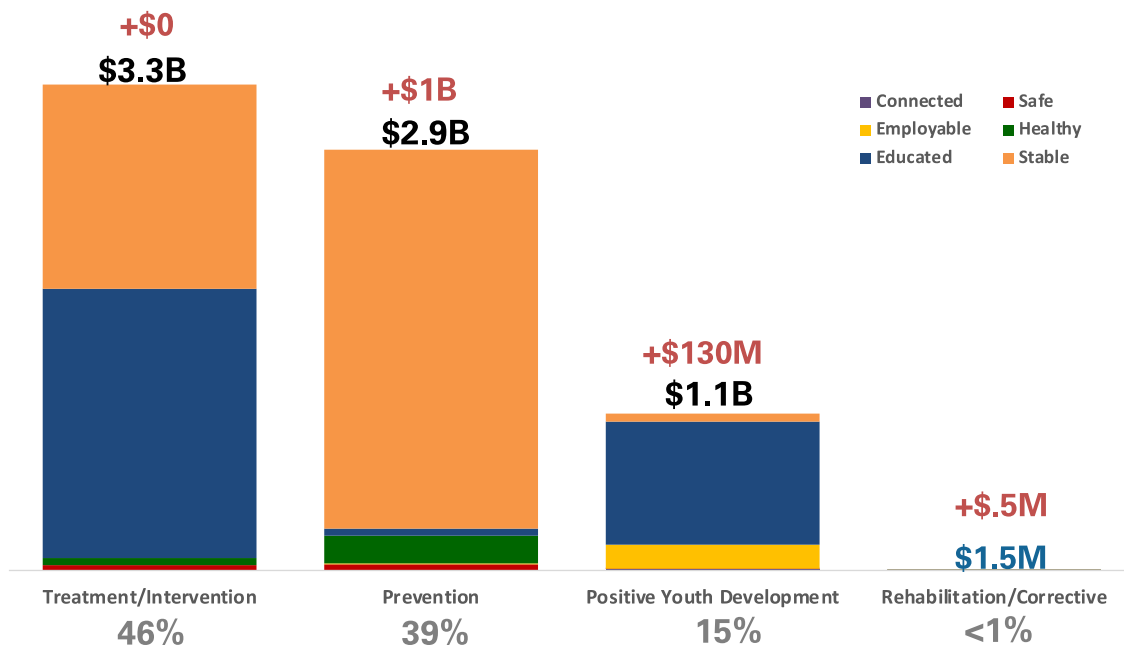
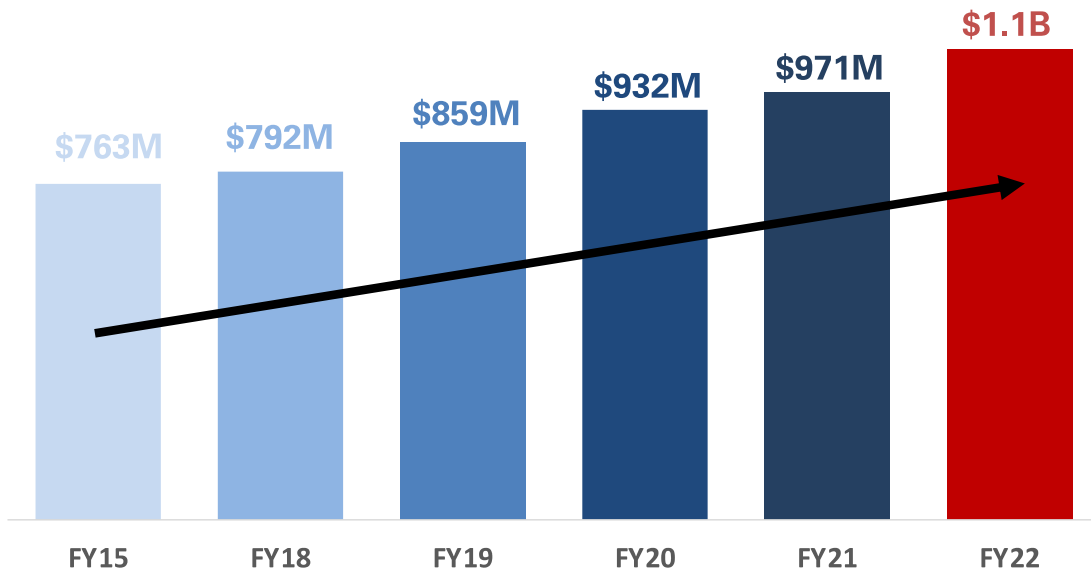


Figure 16. Investments in Positive Youth Development Over Time



To deeply understand the expenditures and investments in FY22, an additional analysis was completed to analyze the categories of programs and services falling within each. Figures 17 and 18 show the breakdown of expenditure categories for Treatment/Intervention and Rehabilitative/Corrective. Figures 19 and 20 show the breakdown of investments categories for Prevention and Positive Youth Development. The Appendix includes tables with more detailed information on the expenditure and investment categories by service model.

Figure 17. FY22 Expenditure Categories for Treatment/Intervention

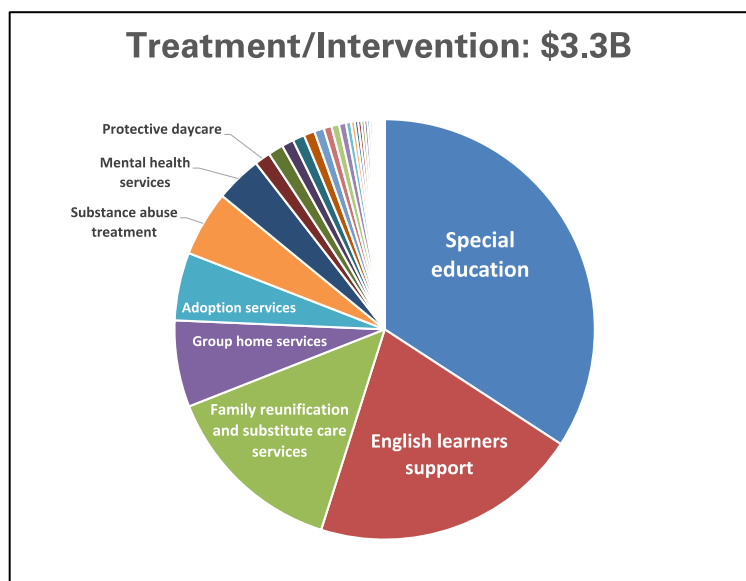


Figure 18. FY22 Expenditure Categories for Rehabilitation/Corrective

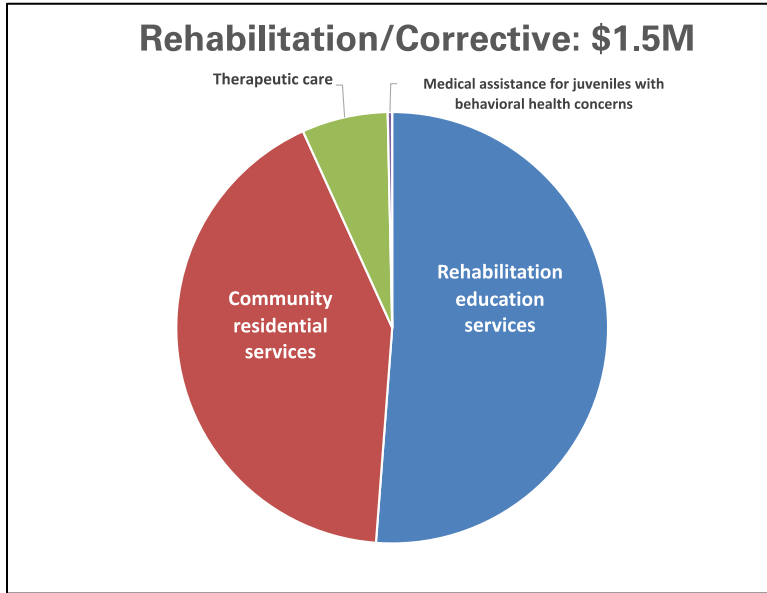


Figure 19. FY22 Investment Categories for Prevention

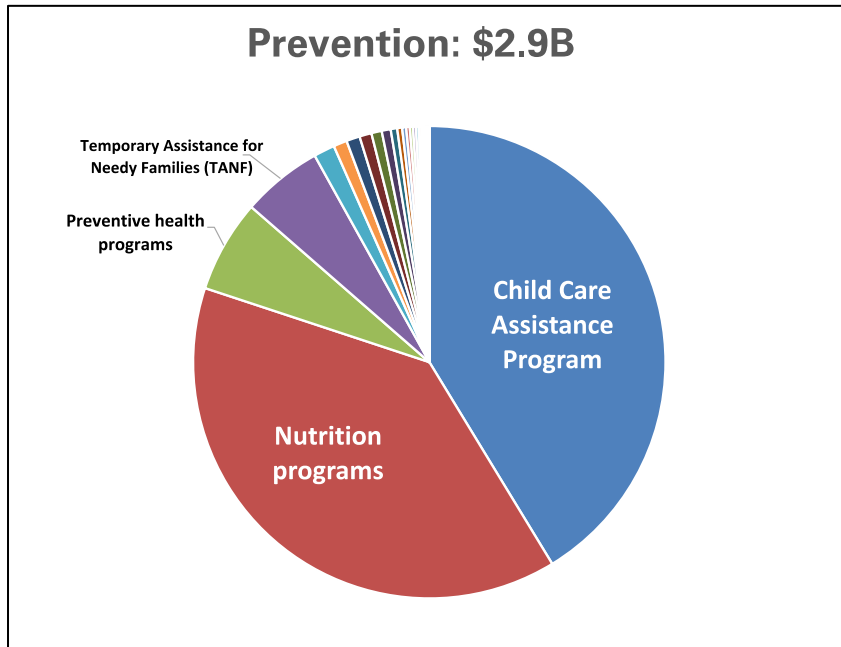
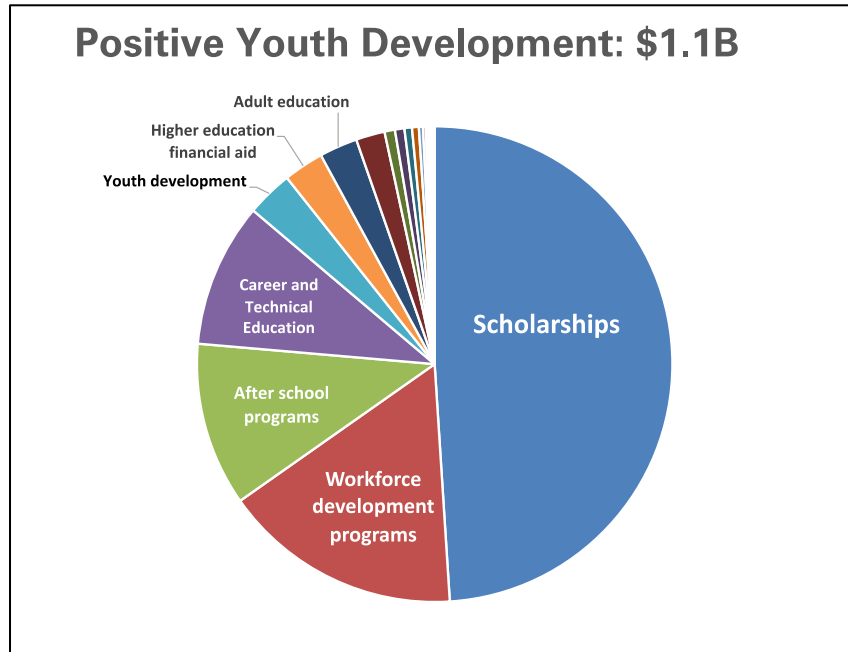
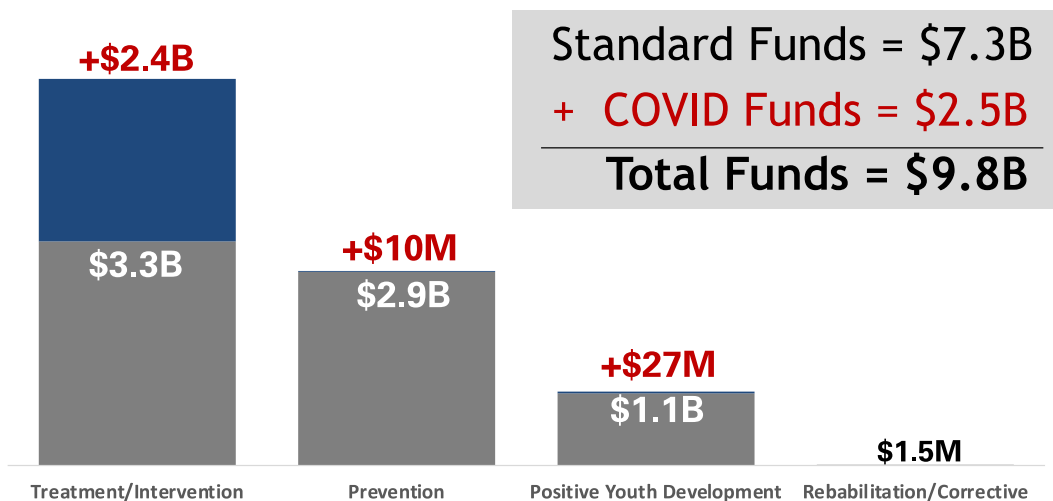


Figure 20. FY21 Expenditure Categories for Positive Youth Development



Of the \$9.8 billion funds spent on children and youth in FY22, \$2.5 billion were COVID-related funds. The \$2.5 billion in COVID-related funds were primarily spent in Treatment/Intervention (\$2.4 billion) with additional funds spent in Positive Youth Development (\$27 million) and Prevention (\$10 million). Figure 21 shows how the COVID-related funds were spent by service model.

Figure 21. FY22 Funds Spent by Service Model, Standard Funds vs. COVID-Related Funds

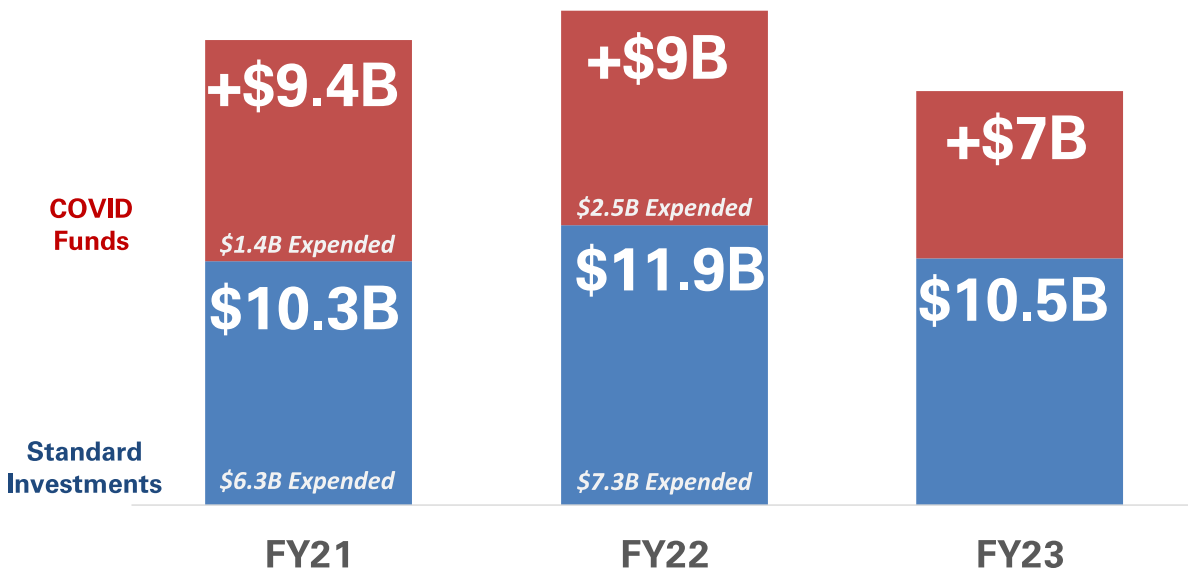


Analysis of Appropriated Funds

The primary analysis of the Fiscal Scan is based on expenditures. During the development of the inaugural scan for FY15, there was debate over the use of appropriations versus expenditures. The argument to use appropriations was that it represents the State’s best assessment of what could be invested, given a full range of priorities and commitments. In discussions with State agencies, it was discovered that appropriations can grossly overstate the funding available. This factor is of particular concern for agencies expecting federal grant funding. In such cases, an agency may request an appropriation that is 150% to 200% more than the grant it receives. Thus, the final decision was to use expenditures. To demonstrate the variance, Figure 22 shows that, in FY22, only \$7.3 billion was expended of the \$11.9 billion of standard funds appropriated for that fiscal year. However, this report includes a brief look at appropriations as they provide potential insights into future funding for children and youth.

Appropriated funds for children and youth decreased between FY22 and FY23 by \$1.4 billion in standard funds and by \$2 billion in COVID-related funds, indicating there may be a decrease in funds expended in FY23. Figure 22 provides a comparison of appropriations between FY21 and FY23.

Figure 22. Comparison of Appropriations for Children and Youth for FY21, FY22, and FY23



Developmental Goal Snapshots

Stable—*Meet the needs of the most vulnerable & increase individual and family stability and self-sufficiency.*

- **Funds Spent in Stable:** \$4.1 billion
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** 56%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Stable:** 9

Table 9. Agencies with Funds Spent in Stable

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Stable	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Stable
Department of Children and Family Services	25%	100%
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	1%	13%
Department of Human Services	48%	99%
Department of Juvenile Justice	<1%	8%
Department of Veterans' Affairs	<1%	100%
Department on Aging	<1%	100%
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	<1%	4%
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	<1%	100%
Illinois State Board of Education	26%	34%

Table 10. Stable Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Stable	% of Service Model Comprised of Stable
Positive Youth Development	1%	5%
Prevention	64%	90%
Treatment/Intervention	34%	42%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	<1%	58%

Largest Line Items

- School nutrition programs (\$1.1B)
- Child Care Assistance Program (\$950M)

Types of Funds Spent

- Addiction treatment
- Childcare
- Community-based services
- Counseling and case management
- Developmental disabilities support
- Home stability
- Homelessness and housing
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Prevention of abuse
- School nutrition programs
- SNAP
- Substance use treatment
- Supporting individuals with disabilities
- TANF
- Teen parenting

Educated—*Improve school readiness and student success for all.*

- **Funds Spent in Educated:** \$2.7 billion ^x
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** 37%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Educated:** 8

Table 11. Agencies with Funds Spent in Educated

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Educated	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Educated
Department of Juvenile Justice	<1%	59%
Department of Military Affairs	<1%	96%
Illinois Board of Higher Education	<1%	100%
Illinois Community College Board	3%	100%
Illinois State Board of Education	77%	66%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	19%	100%
Office of the Secretary of State	<1%	100%
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities) ^{xi}	<1%	100%

Table 12. Educated Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Educated	% of Service Model Comprised of Educated
Positive Youth Development	30%	79%
Prevention	2%	2%
Treatment/Intervention	68%	55%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	<1%	42%

Largest Line Items

- Title I (\$666M)
- Individuals with Disabilities Act—Education (\$540M)
- Monetary Award Program (\$478M)

Types of Funds Spent

- Adult education
- Advanced placement
- Afterschool programs
- Alternative education options
- Arts and foreign language
- Career and technical education
- College access
- High school equivalency
- Math/Science programs
- Parent mentoring
- Safe schools
- Scholarships
- Student health
- Summer school
- Supports for students with disabilities
- Title funds

Healthy^{xii}—*Improve overall health of Illinoisans.*

- **Funds Spent in Healthy:** \$241 million
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** 3%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Healthy:** 2

Table 13. Agencies with Funds Spent in Healthy

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Healthy	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Healthy
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	75%	100%
Department of Public Health	25%	100%

Table 14. Healthy Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in in Healthy	% of Service Model Comprised of Healthy
Prevention	80%	7%
Treatment/Intervention	20%	1%

Largest Line Items

- Federal reimbursement to schools for medical services and administration (\$173M)
- AIDS/HIV Education and Services (\$25M)

Types of Funds Spent

- AIDS/HIV prevention and treatment
- Children’s health programs
- Dental programs
- Diabetes treatment
- Epilepsy education and treatment
- Family planning
- Immunizations
- Medical services and supplies
- Mental health
- Preventive health
- Public health
- School health centers
- Suicide prevention
- Tobacco use prevention and anti-smoking
- Vaping program
- Violence prevention
- Vision and hearing screening programs

Employable—*Increase employment, and attract, retain, and grow businesses.*

- **Funds Spent in Employable:** \$165 million
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** 2%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Employable:** 1

Table 15. Agencies with Funds Spent in Employable

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Employable	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Employable
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	100%	87%

Table 16. Employable Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Employable	% of Service Model Comprised of Employable
Positive Youth Development	99%	15%
Prevention	<1%	<1%

Largest Line Item

- Workforce Innovation an Opportunity Act (\$157M)

Types of Funds Spent

- Broadband
- Chicagoland Regional College Program
- Digital literacy
- Job training, business development and technology-based program
- Special Recreation Association
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Safe—*Create safer communities.*

- **Funds Spent in Safe:** \$81 million
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** 1%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Safe:** 7

Table 17. Agencies with Funds Spent in Safe

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Safe	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Safe
Department of Corrections	3%	100%
Department of Human Services	15%	1%
Department of Juvenile Justice	1%	33%
Department of Military Affairs	<1%	4%
Department of Transportation	5%	100%
Illinois State Police	1%	100%
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	74%	96%

Table 18. Safe Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Safe	% of Service Model Comprised of Safe
Positive Youth Development	<1%	<1%
Prevention	54%	2%
Treatment/Intervention	46%	1%

Largest Line Item

- Restore, Reinvest, and Renew (R3) Program (\$30M)

Types of Funds Spent

- Domestic violence prevention
- Highway safety
- Illinois National Guard youth programs
- Cycle rider safety
- Violence prevention
- Educational and vocational programming

Connected—*Strengthen cultural and environmental vitality.*

- **Funds Spent in Connected:** \$13 million
- **% of Total Funds Spent:** <1%
- **Number of Agencies with Funds Spent in Connected:** 3

Table 19. Agencies with Funds Spent in Connected

Agency	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Connected	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Connected
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum	56%	100%
Department of Agriculture	6%	100%
Illinois Arts Council	37%	100%

Table 20. Connected Funds Spent by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Funds Spent in Connected	% of Service Model Comprised of Connected
Positive Youth Development	100%	1%

Largest Line Item

- Expenses for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (\$4.6M)

Types of Funds Spent

- Arts and foreign language education programs
- Arts education
- County fairs (4-H)
- Educational, cultural and public programming
- Humanities
- Programs for underserved sectors

Appendix: Supplemental Tables and Charts

Supplemental Tables and Charts

1. Total Funds Spent on Children and Youth, FY21 vs. FY22^{xiii}
2. FY22 Spending for Each Agency by Developmental Goal
3. FY22 Spending for Each Agency by Service Model
4. FY22 Expenditure Categories for Treatment/Intervention and Rehabilitation/Corrective
5. FY22 Investment Categories for Prevention
6. FY22 Investment Categories for Positive Youth Development

1. Total Funds Spent on Children and Youth, FY21 vs. FY22^{xiv}

Agency	FY21 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Change
Illinois State Board Of Education	\$2,775,167,969	\$3,167,570,025	^
Department Of Human Services	\$1,478,302,751	\$1,964,574,470	^
Department Of Children And Family Services	\$996,034,496	\$1,013,281,683	^
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	\$490,380,857	\$521,598,746	^
Department Of Commerce And Economic Opportunity	\$184,019,408	\$189,896,842	^
Department Of Healthcare And Family Services	\$183,466,066	\$182,384,407	v
Illinois Community College Board	\$68,555,803	\$70,763,534	^
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$38,055,527	\$63,043,910	^
Department Of Public Health	\$63,405,912	\$58,767,485	v
Illinois Board Of Higher Education	\$8,441,870	\$10,287,295	^
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library And Museum	\$6,654,505	\$7,486,650	^
Office Of The Secretary Of State	-	\$7,411,184	^
Department Of Military Affairs	\$6,054,123	\$6,919,203	^
Illinois Arts Council	\$4,991,870	\$5,028,897	^
Department Of Transportation	\$2,507,550	\$4,264,840	^
Department Of Veterans' Affairs	\$3,574,326	\$3,585,823	^
Department Of Corrections	\$2,292,285	\$2,431,095	^
Department Of Juvenile Justice	\$2,209,632	\$2,365,528	^
Illinois Guardianship And Advocacy Commission	\$1,952,372	\$1,560,332	v
Illinois State Police	-	\$814,217	^
Department Of Agriculture	\$778,975	\$786,400	^
Department On Aging	\$464,821	\$553,715	^
State Universities	\$260,169	\$251,275	v
Total From All Agencies	\$6,317,311,119	\$7,285,627,556	^

2. FY22 Spending for Each Agency by Developmental Goal

Agency	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Educated	Stable	Healthy	Employable	Safe	Connected
Illinois State Board Of Education	\$3,167,570,025	66%	34%				
Department Of Human Services	\$1,964,574,470		99%			1%	
Department Of Children And Family Services	\$1,013,281,683		100%				
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	\$521,598,746	100%					
Department Of Commerce And Economic Opportunity	\$189,896,842		13%		87%		
Department Of Healthcare And Family Services	\$182,384,407			100%			
Illinois Community College Board	\$70,763,534	100%					
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$63,043,910		4%			96%	
Department Of Public Health	\$58,767,485			100%			
Illinois Board Of Higher Education	\$10,287,295	100%					
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library And Museum	\$7,486,650						100%
Office Of The Secretary Of State	\$7,411,184	100%					
Department Of Military Affairs	\$6,919,203	96%				4%	
Illinois Arts Council	\$5,028,897						100%
Department Of Transportation	\$4,264,840					100%	
Department Of Veterans' Affairs	\$3,585,823		100%				
Department Of Corrections	\$2,431,095					100%	
Department Of Juvenile Justice	\$2,365,528	59%	8%			33%	
Illinois Guardianship And Advocacy Commission	\$1,560,332		100%				
Illinois State Police	\$814,217					100%	
Department Of Agriculture	\$786,400						100%
Department On Aging	\$553,715		100%				
State Universities	\$251,275	100%					
Total From All Agencies	\$7,285,627,556						

3. FY22 Spending for Each Agency by Service Model

Agency	FY22 Standard Funds Spent on Youth 8-25	Treatment/ Intervention	Prevention	Pos. Youth Develop.	Rehab./ Corrective	Uncat./ Multi
Illinois State Board Of Education	\$3,167,570,025	58%	34%	8%	<1%	
Department Of Human Services	\$1,964,574,470	20%	78%	2%	<1%	
Department Of Children And Family Services	\$1,013,281,683	99%	<1%	1%		
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	\$521,598,746			100%		
Department Of Commerce And Economic Opportunity	\$189,896,842		1%	87%		13%
Department Of Healthcare And Family Services	\$182,384,407	5%	95%			
Illinois Community College Board	\$70,763,534	1%	33%	66%		
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$63,043,910	48%	52%			
Department Of Public Health	\$58,767,485	64%	36%			
Illinois Board Of Higher Education	\$10,287,295			100%		
Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library And Museum	\$7,486,650			100%		
Office Of The Secretary Of State	\$7,411,184		76%	24%		
Department Of Military Affairs	\$6,919,203			100%		
Illinois Arts Council	\$5,028,897			100%		
Department Of Transportation	\$4,264,840		100%			
Department Of Veterans' Affairs	\$3,585,823			100%		
Department Of Corrections	\$2,431,095	100%				
Department Of Juvenile Justice	\$2,365,528	41%		59%		
Illinois Guardianship And Advocacy Commission	\$1,560,332		100%			
Illinois State Police	\$814,217		100%			
Department Of Agriculture	\$786,400			100%		
Department On Aging	\$553,715		100%			
State Universities	\$251,275			100%		
Total From All Agencies	\$7,285,627,556					

4. FY22 Expenditure Categories for Treatment/Intervention and Rehabilitation/Corrective

Goal	Treatment/Intervention		Rehab/Corrective
Stable	Adoption services Aged, Blind & Disabled Services Autism services Behavioral health services Case management support Child advocacy centers Children's health services Community-based programs Community-based treatment services Compulsive gambling treatment Dental treatment services Developmental disabilities support Domestic violence services Emergency food services Epilepsy services Family preservation services	Family reunification and substitute care services Group home services Housing stability programs Human trafficking services Intact family services Mental health services Pharmacy services Protective daycare Refugee services Rehabilitation disability services Services for medically fragile children Sexual assault support Substance abuse treatment Violence victim services	Rehabilitation education services Therapeutic care
		\$1.4B	\$890K
Safe	Community-based programs Domestic violence services Education for incarcerated individuals Human trafficking services	Juvenile Justice community services Sexual assault support Violence community programs	
		\$37M	\$0
Healthy	Children's health services Children's mental health treatment	Emergency medical supplies HIV/AIDS treatment	Medical assistance for juveniles with behavioral health concerns
		\$47M	\$5K
Educated	Education reengagement programs Education supports English learners support	High school equivalency testing Special education Student health services	Community residential services
		\$1.8B	\$650K
Employable		\$0	\$0
Connected		\$0	\$0

5. FY22 Investment Categories for Prevention

Goal	Prevention	
Stable	Autism awareness programs Child abuse prevention programs Child Care Assistance Program Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) Developmental education programs Education supports Emergency food services Family preservation programs Grandparents programs Guardianship advocacy programs Homeless prevention programs	Mental health preventive care programs Nutrition programs Parent education programs Preventive health programs Redeploy programs Refugee transition programs Substance abuse prevention programs Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Tobacco use prevention programs Violence prevention programs \$2.6B
Safe	Cycle Rider Safety Domestic violence prevention programs DUI Prevention program Education supports Redeploy programs	Safe2Help Program Sexual assault prevention programs Substance abuse prevention programs Violence prevention programs \$44M
Healthy	Dental preventive care programs HIV/AIDS prevention programs Mental health preventive care programs Preventive health programs	Public health programs Tobacco use prevention programs Vision and hearing screening programs \$194M
Educated	College completion supports College persistence programs for at-risk students Cycle Rider Safety Developmental education programs Family planning programs	Literacy programs Mental health preventive care programs Nutrition programs Preventive health programs Substance abuse prevention programs \$44M
Employable	Broadband connectivity programs \$1M	
Connected	41	

6. FY22 Investment Categories for Positive Youth Development

Goal	Positive Youth Development	
Stable	Opportunities for disengaged youth or youth in transition Scholarships Special Olympics Workforce development programs Youth development Youth employment	
Safe	Youth employment	
Healthy		
Educated	Adult education Advanced placement programs After school programs Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts Career and Technical Education College completion supports College developmental education programs Golf programs Higher education financial aid	Juvenile Justice education programs Library programs Opportunities for disengaged youth or youth in transition Scholarships Special education youth development STEM programs Workforce development programs Youth employment
Employable	College completion supports Workforce development programs	
Connected	4-H Programs Arts programs Lincoln Presidential Library education programs	

Endnotes

ⁱ A fiscal year (FY) for the State of Illinois spans from July to June with the FY indicating the calendar year in which the fiscal year ends. For example, FY 2015 spans from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015.

ⁱⁱ American Fact Finder Tables. <https://factfinder.census.gov>

ⁱⁱⁱ American Fact Finder Tables. <https://factfinder.census.gov>

^{iv} Interactive Budget. <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/default.aspx>

^v During the development of the inaugural scan on Fiscal Year 2015, there was debate over the use of appropriations versus expenditures. The argument to use appropriations was that it represented the State's best assessment of what could be invested, given a full range of priorities and commitments. In discussions with state agencies, it was discovered that appropriations can grossly overstate the funding that is actually available. This factor is of particular concern for agencies that expect federal grant funding. In this case, an agency may request an appropriation that is 150% to 200% more than the grant it receives. Thus, the final decision was to use expenditures.

^{vi} Evidence-Based Funding Distribution Calculation. <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx>

^{vii} Universities represented in this scholarship line include University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University.

^{viii} Under Educated, Evidence-Based Funding dollars are not included in the analysis. In addition, operational costs for state colleges and universities are not included in this review. Likewise, operational costs for charter schools are not included.

^{ix} Under Healthy, Medicaid insurance dollars were pulled out for this analysis. Figures include funds for services that support, improve, or promote the physical and mental health of children and youth.

^x As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education is excluded from these figures because it provides a foundational set of supports to children and youth, and the scan is focused on supplemental funds. Thus, their inclusion would skew the analysis.

^{xi} Universities represented in this scholarship line include University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University.

^{xii} As noted previously, Medicaid is excluded from these figures because they provide a foundational set of supports to children and youth, and the scan is focused on supplemental funds. Thus, their inclusion would skew the analysis.

^{xiii} Universities represented in this scholarship line include University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University.

^{xiv} Universities represented in this scholarship line include University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University.