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

Fiscal Year 2018

Maple Grove Objective

The *Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth, Ages 8-25* was created as a result of PA100-0818. The FY 2018 scan was produced by Maple Grove Objective for the Illinois' Governor's Office of Management and Budget, contracted through Children's Home & Aid.

For more information about the *Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth, Ages 8-25*, please contact Curt Clemons Mosby, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, at Curt.ClemonsMosby@illinois.gov.

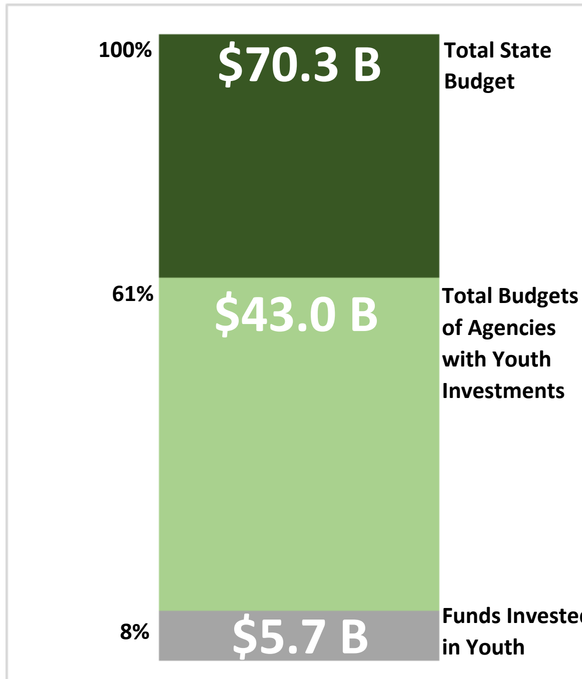
Table of Contents

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 that directly impact children and youth ages 8–25, this scan provides a record of how public dollars in Illinois were spent in Fiscal Year 2018 across six developmental goals: Stable, Safe, Healthy, Educated, Employable, and Connected.

The most recent 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. For Fiscal Year 2018, it is estimated that $5.7 billion was invested in whole or in part in programs and services that reach children and youth between the ages of 8 and 25. These investments account for approximately 8% of the total state budget. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Comparison of Youth Investments to Total State Budget



Education investments comprise 55% of the state's expenditures in children and youth (not including Evidence-Based Funding), totaling more than $3.2 billion. Roughly 37% of the investments ($2.1 billion) are dedicated to making sure that young people's basic needs are met, both through direct supports to young people and indirectly through financial assistance to families, while 5% ($262 million) are dedicated to keeping young people healthy. The remaining 3% of the budget is dedicated to employment programs and keeping youth safe, connected, and engaged in their communities.

Illinois dedicates 56% ($3.2 billion) of its investments in children and youth toward treatment and intervention programs and services. Prevention programs account for 30% ($1.7 billion) of investments in youth. Positive youth development programs comprise 14% ($792 million) of the total investments, and rehabilitation and corrective programs comprise less than 1% of all funds invested in children and youth.

Overall, there was less public investment in children and youth ages 8 to 25 in Fiscal Year 2018 compared to Fiscal Year 2015. In 2015, $6.2 billion was invested in children and youth—$500 million more than 2018. Investment levels for children and youth in Educated, Healthy, Employable, and Connected stayed roughly the same between 2015 and 2018. However, investments in Stable were reduced by $400 million. While overall investments in children and youth in 2018 declined from 2015, investments in positive youth development programs increased by $30 million.

Decreased investment did not occur equally across all agencies. Seven agencies increased investments in children and youth in 2018. The largest decreases in investment were in the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE). The decreased investment in DHS was largely driven by a decrease in expenditures in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), expenditures in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and expenditures in mental health and substance abuse programs. Many of the expenditures for mental health and substance abuse programs were transferred from DHS programs to Medicaid spending. Decreases in CCAP and TANF spending were tied to reduced caseload sizes. The decreased investment in ISBE is largely driven by the change in the foundational funding calculation for school districts from General State Aid to Evidence Based Funding. This definitional change moved more funds into the foundational support provided to school districts, which is not included in this fiscal analysis.[i] Additionally, ISBE expenditures were reduced for private tuition and transportation reimbursements for special education students.

Introduction

In 2017, Children's Home & Aid produced the *first Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth*, which was focused on Fiscal Year 2015. The purpose of the inaugural scan was to provide information about public funding streams and funding usage from a lens of positive youth outcomes rather than the typical agency-centered budget—an analysis never before completed. This current *Fiscal Scan of Illinois Public Investments in Children and Youth for Fiscal Year 2018* provides an updated look at the public investments, using the same approach and methodology. This fiscal scan was produced as a result of PA100-0818, enacted in August 2018, which authorizes the state to provide a yearly fiscal scan of funding supporting programing for older youth and young adults.

According to the most recent 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.[ii] The fiscal scan presented in this report is a factual accounting of how state and federal public funds were invested in those youth in Fiscal Year 2018. The report is simply a snapshot of how the state directed public funds 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 inaugural scan of Fiscal Year 2015 investments. Publicly available budget data from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget is the basis of the analysis.[iii] The budget is organized by six developmental goals (see Table 1) that collectively represent the positive outcomes youth need to succeed. These developmental goals are aligned to outcomes in the Budgeting for Results framework. In addition, the budget is organized by four service models, which identify the types of service supports that children and youth receive (see Table 2).

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.

Table 2. Service Models

Service Model	Examples
Positive Youth Development: Build individual assets and increase competencies.	Career and Technical Education; Afterschool Programs; Summer Youth Jobs; Scholarships
Prevention: Provide supports to at-risk youth (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: Correct or rehabilitate acute behaviors or conditions that pose a physical or psychological danger/threat to children and youth.	Juvenile Rehabilitation Services; Community and Residential Services (ISBE)

Methodology

We narrowed the budget to 250 budget lines focused on investments in children and youth ages 8 to 25. The underlying data for the analysis is the public state budget dataset produced by the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. As a result, only funds that flow directly through the State of Illinois are included. This includes all state funds and federal funds that are given to the state to distribute through formulas or other criteria. It does not include any funds that are awarded directly to a municipality or community organization. In order to determine which budget lines were to be included in the analysis, we used the following parameters:

- **Investments must impact children and youth ages 8 to 25.** The scan includes 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.

- **Investments were included or excluded based on the original intent of 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 are used for purposes other than their original intent, they are not reflected in this scan.

- **Operational or administrative budget items are not included.** Budget lines focused on categories like managing facilities, printing, technology, travel, or professional development are excluded. The one exception is that the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System is included from the Department of Children and Family Services budget because it is integral to the delivery of services to children and youth.

- **Investments to provide foundational services are not included.** The analysis focuses on funding that is identified as supplemental to the foundational services provided to all Illinoisans. Thus, Evidence-Based Funding for education and public health insurance funded through Medicaid are not included. These funds, although essential to the overall investment picture, are so large that they overwhelm the rest of the budget, complicating the analysis of the other investments. However, in some agency budgets, it is impossible to separate out Medicaid dollars based on how the budget lines are funded. As a result, some programs and services included in this review are partially funded by or supplemented by Medicaid dollars.

- **Budget lines are not subdivided or prorated.** If a budget line was identified as impacting children and youth between ages 8 and 25, the full budget amount is included even if the funds could be used for individuals outside of the age range.

- **Expenditures are the unit of analysis.** Final expenditures are used instead of appropriations to show the actual dollars invested during Fiscal Year 2018.[iv]

- **Developmental goals are 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 are aligned to Budgeting for Results outcomes as outlined in Table 1.

- **Service models are based on the inaugural scan completed for Fiscal Year 2015.** The service model assigned to each budget line is based on the service model assigned in the previous scan, which was based on discussions with state agencies. The service model assigned to new appropriations since 2015 are based on research and information from state agencies.

Limitations to the Analysis

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

- While some investments are clearly intended for children and youth between the ages of 8 and 25, other funds that reach children and youth are designed to support a broader population—with children and youth only receiving a portion of those funds directly. For example, many educational investments are for children starting at age 5, and older youth aged 16 to 25 may be eligible for employment and other social programs directed at adults. Additionally, other investments intended to strengthen families provide indirect supports to children through their parents and guardians. This mix of funding streams makes a definitive figure on the total statewide investments difficult to assess.

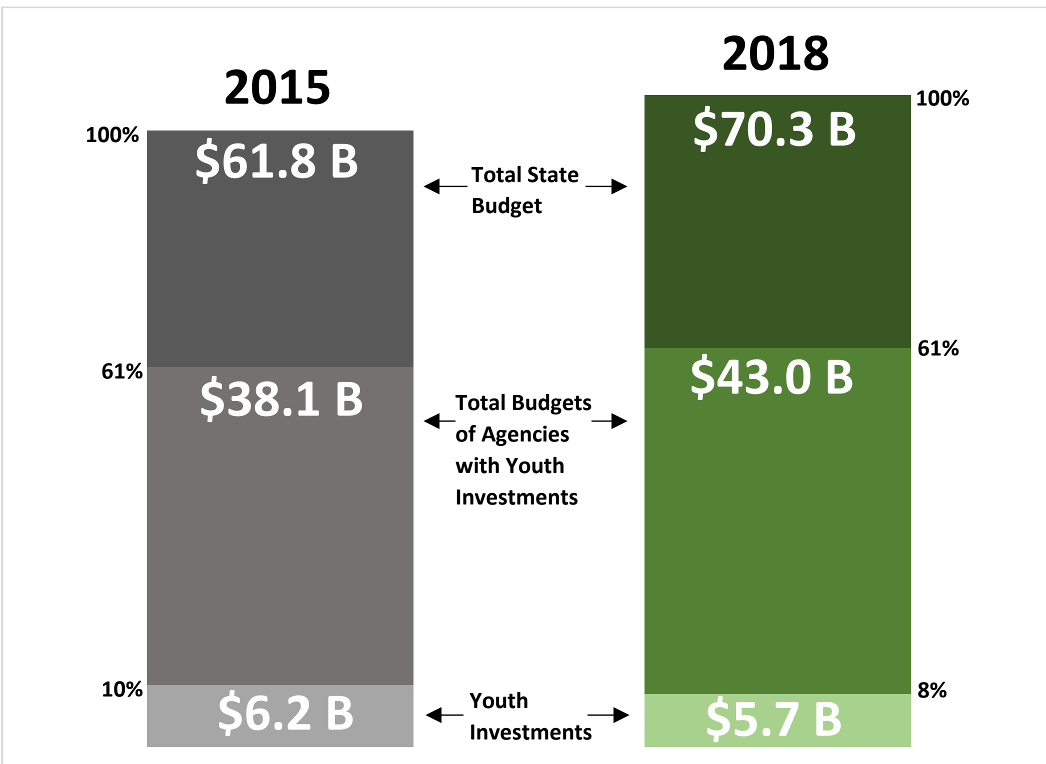
- The broad review of budget lines presents trade-offs between breadth and depth in determining an approach to crafting a youth-centered budget. Agencies will see the majority of their applicable funding sources represented; however, there are funds where the reporting is less granular than how they are accounted for in individual agency budgets where the funds can be broken into smaller sub-items.

- The analysis includes all budget lines whose dollars, in full or in part, support children and youth. For broader budget items, it is not possible to identify the exact percentage of funds that went 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.

Investments in Children and Youth

For Fiscal Year 2018, it is estimated that $5.7 billion was invested in whole or in part in programs and services that reach children and youth between the ages of 8 to 25. These investments account for approximately 8% of the total state budget. Overall, there was less public investment in children and youth ages 8 to 25 in Fiscal Year 2018 compared to Fiscal Year 2015. In 2015, $6.2 billion was invested in children and youth—$500 million more than 2018. Figure 2 shows how this direct investment in youth compares to the total state budget and to the overall budgets of the agencies with youth programs.

Figure 2. Comparison of Youth Investments to Total State Budget, 2015 and 2018



The top six agencies account for 98% of the investments in children and youth with the top three agencies accounting for 84% of the investments. Table 3 shows the total investments in youth programs by agency.

Three agencies have more than 70% of their budgets allocated to investments in children and youth ages 8–25.

- Department of Children and Family Services (76%)
- Illinois Student Assistance Commission (72%)
- Illinois Arts Council (70%)

However, it is important to note that the Illinois State Board of Education (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 Prekindergarten to 12th grade. In 2017, Evidence-Based Funding became the new approach to funding schools by combining five grant programs into one.[v] Those grant programs included General State Aid, Special Education – Personnel, Special Education – Funding for Children Requiring Special Education Services, Special Education – Summer School, and English Learner Education.[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. 2018 Total Estimated Investments in Children and Youth by Agency[vii]

Agency	Budget Items	2018 Estimated Expenditures on Youth 8-25[viii]	% of Agency Budget Focused on Youth 8 to 25
Illinois State Board of Education	35	$2,695,161,418	26%
Department of Human Services	101	$1,260,873,022	23%
Department of Children and Family Services	31	$821,722,512	76%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	11	$406,788,705	72%
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	3	$213,044,353	1%
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	3	$153,258,640	31%
Illinois Community College Board	9	$49,079,788	14%
Department of Public Health	22	$48,657,851	13%
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	8	$15,485,907	18%
Illinois Arts Council	6	$7,063,215	70%
Department of Military Affairs	3	$6,538,674	15%
Department of Juvenile Justice	4	$3,741,158	3%
Department of Corrections	1	$2,665,434	<1%
Illinois Board of Higher Education	3	$2,411,716	18%
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	1	$1,087,110	11%
Department of Agriculture	1	$786,399	1%
Department of Human Rights	1	$776,585	7%
Department on Aging	2	$478,652	<1%
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities)[ix]	5	$231,425	<1%
Total	**250**	**$5,689,852,564**	**8%**

The decrease in overall investment between 2015 and 2018 did not occur across all agencies. Seven agencies increased investments in children and youth in 2018. In addition, investments in children and youth were identified in three agencies not included in the 2015 Fiscal Scan: Department of Agriculture, Department of Human Rights, and multiple university scholarships. Table 4 shows the investments by agency between 2015 and 2018.

The largest decreases in investment between 2015 and 2018 were in the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE). The decreased investment in DHS was largely driven by a decrease in expenditures in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), expenditures in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and expenditures in mental health and substance abuse programs. Many of the expenditures for mental health and substance abuse programs were transferred from DHS programs to Medicaid spending.[x] Decreases in CCAP and TANF spending were tied to reduced caseload sizes. The decreased investment in ISBE is largely driven by the change in the foundational funding calculation for school districts from General State Aid to Evidence Based Funding. This definitional change moved more funds into the foundational support provided to school districts, which is not included in this fiscal analysis. Additionally, ISBE expenditures were reduced for private tuition and transportation reimbursements for special education students.

Table 4. Total Estimated Investments in Children and Youth by Agency, 2015 vs. 2018

Agency	2015 Estimated Expenditures on Youth 8-25	2018 Estimated Expenditures on Youth 8-25
Illinois State Board of Education	$2,787,825,664	$2,695,161,418
Department of Human Services	$1,684,685,820	$1,260,873,022
Department of Children and Family Services	$820,409,486	$821,722,512
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$375,972,472	$406,788,705
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	$214,406,836	$213,044,353
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	$197,792,788	$153,258,640
Illinois Community College Board	$43,604,941	$49,079,788
Department of Public Health	$50,062,038	$48,657,851
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	$5,926,231	$15,485,907
Illinois Arts Council	$5,774,600	$7,063,215
Department of Military Affairs	$8,206,892	$6,538,674
Department of Juvenile Justice	$18,548,787	$3,741,158
Department of Corrections	$2,555,860	$2,665,434
Illinois Board of Higher Education	$2,727,297	$2,411,716
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	$600,118	$1,087,110
Department of Agriculture	-	$786,399
Department of Human Rights	-	$776,585

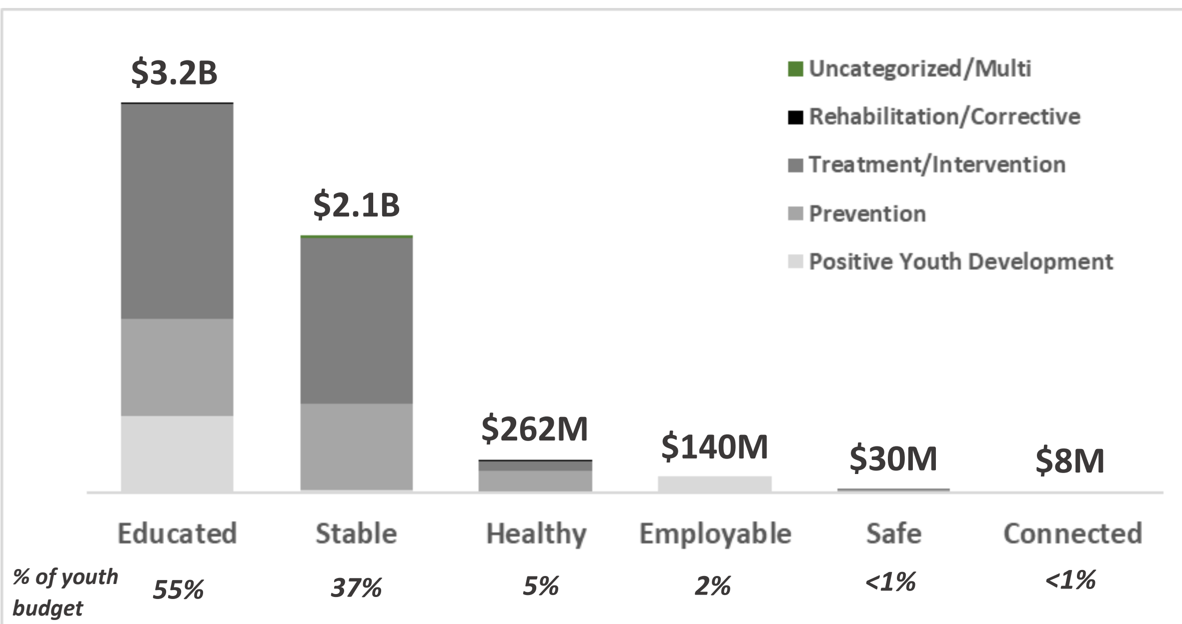
Department on Aging	$533,820	$478,652
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities)[xi]	-	$231,425
Total	**$6,219,633,649**	**$5,689,852,564**

Investments by Developmental Goal

Education investments comprise 55% of the state's expenditures in children and youth (not including Evidence-Based Funding), totaling more than $3.2 billion.[xii] Roughly 37% of the investments ($2.1 billion) are dedicated to making sure that young people's basic needs are met, both through direct supports to young people and indirectly through financial assistance to families, while 5% ($262 million) is dedicated to keeping young people healthy.[xiii] The remaining 3% of the budget is dedicated to employment programs and keeping youth safe, connected, and engaged in their communities.

The majority of Educated, Stable, and Safe investments are for treatment and intervention programs, whereas the majority of investments under Healthy are for prevention. All investments under Employable and Connected are dedicated to positive youth development. Figure 3 shows the investments by developmental goal and how the investments within each goal are allocated to the various service models. Detailed budget numbers for each developmental goal can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 3. 2018 Investments by Developmental Goal



When examining agency-level investments, all agencies except one have the majority, if not all, of their funds aligned with one goal. Sixteen of the agencies have 100% of their investments with one goal. The Department of Juvenile Justice has roughly half of its funding for children and youth in the Stable category and roughly half in the Safe category.

Seven agencies have investments in the Stable category, and seven agencies have investments in the Educated category. Four agencies have investments in the Safe category, while both Healthy and Connected have two agencies with investments in those areas. Only one agency has investments in the Employable category. Table 5 shows the percentage of each agency's budget across the six developmental goals. Table 6 shows the sources of funds for the investments.

Table 5. 2018 Agency Investments by Developmental Goal

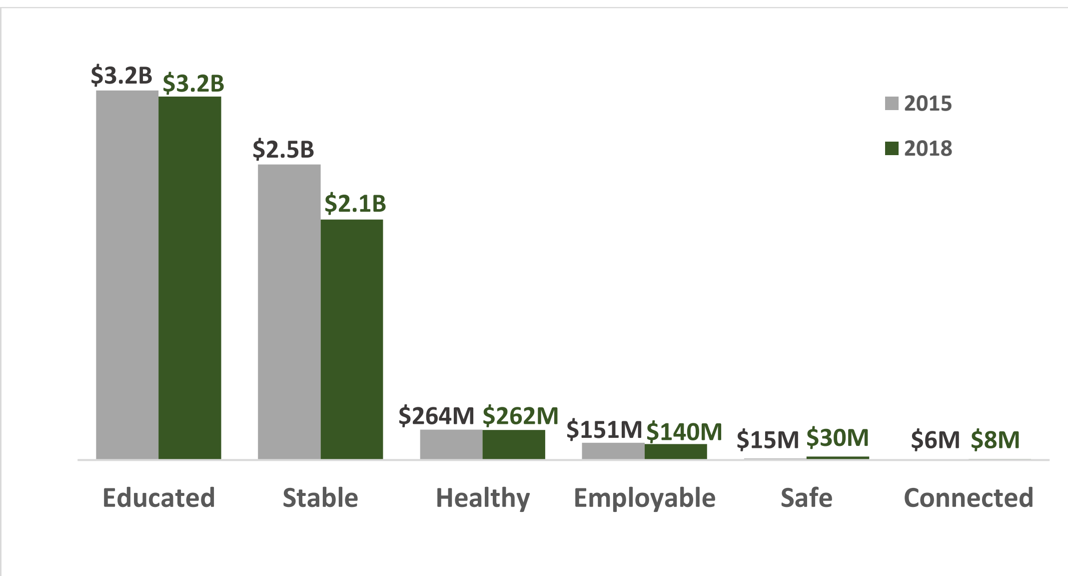
Agency	Expenditures on Youth 8-25	Educated	Stable	Healthy	Employable	Safe	Connected
Illinois State Board of Education	$2,695,161,418	100%					
Department of Human Services	$1,260,873,022		99%			1%	
Department of Children and Family Services	$821,722,512		100%				
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$406,788,705	100%					
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	$213,044,353			100%			
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	$153,258,640		9%		91%		
Illinois Community College Board	$49,079,788	100%					
Department of Public Health	$48,657,851			100%			
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	$15,485,907					100%	
Illinois Arts Council	$7,063,215						100%
Department of Military Affairs	$6,538,674	100%					
Department of Juvenile Justice	$3,741,158		46%			54%	
Department of Corrections	$2,665,434					100%	
Illinois Board of Higher Education	$2,411,716	100%					
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	$1,087,110		100%				
Department of Agriculture	$786,399						100%
Department of Human Rights	$776,585		100%				
Department on Aging	$478,652		100%				
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities)[xiv]	$231,425	100%					

Table 6. 2018 Development Goal Investments by Source of Funding

Agency	Expenditures on Youth 8-25	Percent Federal Funds	Percent State General Funds	Percent Other State Funds
Educated	$3,160,211,726	66%	34%	<1%
Stable	$2,090,421,438	20%	60%	20%
Healthy	$261,702,204	69%	10%	21%
Employable	$139,742,940	100%	<1%	
Safe	$29,924,642	10%	72%	18%
Connected	$7,849,614	10%	80%	10%
All Investments	**$5,689,852,564**	**49%**	**42%**	**9%**

Investment levels for children and youth in Educated, Healthy, Employable, and Connected stayed roughly the same between 2015 and 2018. However, investments in Stable were reduced by roughly $400 million. While investments in Safe are a relatively small amount of total investments, investments in Safe doubled from $15 million in 2015 to $30 million 2018. Figure 4 shows the investments by developmental goal between 2018 and 2015.

Figure 4. Investments by Developmental Goal, 2015 vs. 2018



Investments by Service Model

Illinois dedicates 56% ($3.2 billion) of its investments in children and youth toward treatment and intervention programs and services. Approximately half of these investments are education related, and approximately 40% are related to keeping the lives of children and youth stable. The remaining investments are in the Healthy and Safe categories. Nine agencies have investments in treatment and intervention programs and services.

Prevention programs account for 30% ($1.7 billion) of investments in youth. Approximately 45% of prevention investments are geared toward the goal of educating youth, and 40% are focused on to keeping the lives of children and youth stable. The remaining investments fall in the categories of Healthy and Safe. Seven agencies have investments in preventive programs.

Positive youth development programs comprise 14% ($792 million) of the total investments with the majority of the investments in the Educated and Employed categories. Thirteen agencies have investments in positive youth development activities.

Rehabilitation and corrective programs comprise less than 1% of all funds invested in children and youth. The majority of these investments are for keeping individuals stable. Additionally, less than 1% of all funds are uncategorized because they have multiple purposes, meaning funds are administered across service models. Only one agency has investments in this category.

Figure 5 shows the investments by service model and how the investments within each service model are allocated to the developmental goals, and Table 8 shows the percentage of each agency's budget across the service models. Table 7 shows the sources of funds by service model.

Figure 5. 2018 Investments by Service Model

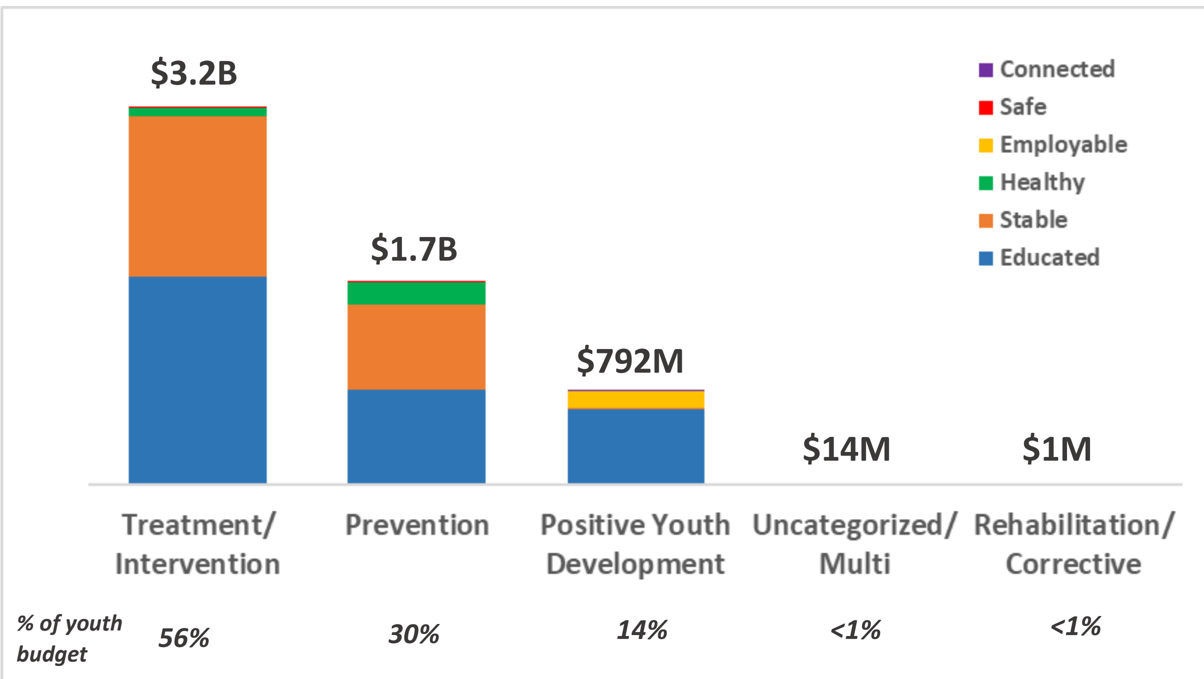


Table 7. 2018 Service Model Investments by Source of Funding

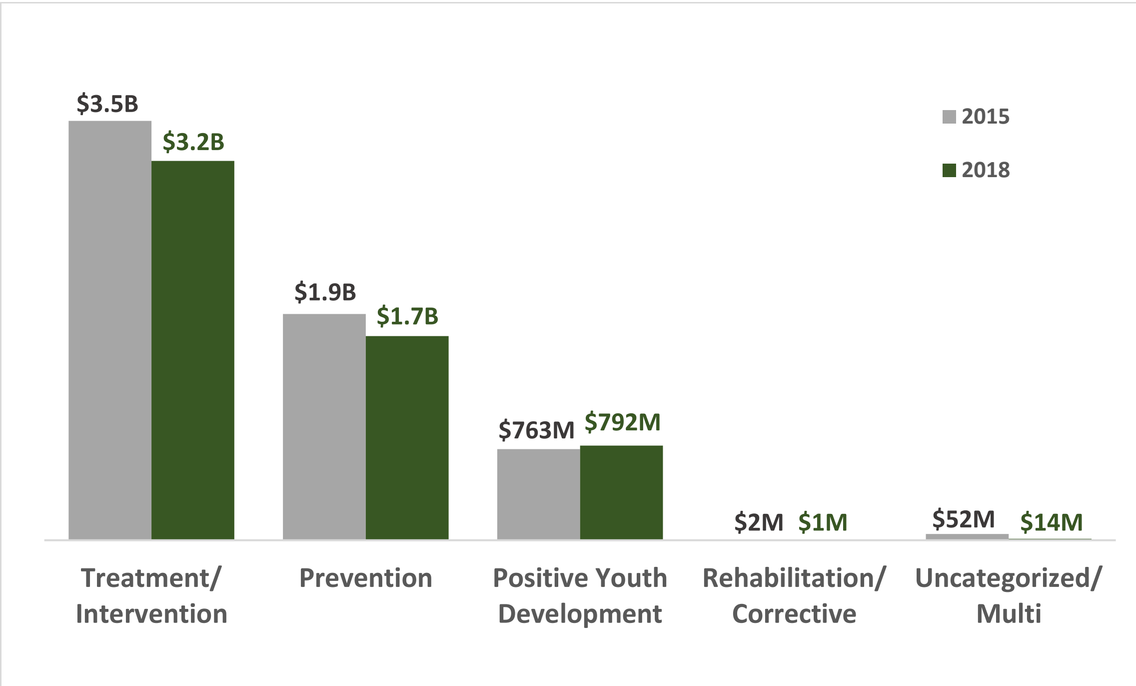
Agency	Expenditures on Youth 8-25	Percent Federal Funds	Percent State General Funds	Percent Other State Funds
Treatment /Intervention	$3,174,581,539	43%	42%	15%
Prevention	$1,708,281,234	69%	30%	1%
Positive Youth Development	$792,072,793	31%	65%	4%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	$13,515,700	48%	39%	13%
Uncategorized/ Multi	$1,401,298	100%		
All Investments	**$5,689,852,564**	**49%**	**42%**	**9%**

Table 8. 2018 Agency Investments by Service Model

Agency	Expenditures on Youth 8-25	Treatment/ Intervention	Prevention	Positive Youth Development	Uncategorized/ Multi	Rehabilitation/ Corrective
Illinois State Board of Education	$2,695,161,418	65%	29%	6%		<1%
Department of Human Services	$1,260,873,022	22%	78%			<1%
Department of Children and Family Services	$821,722,512	99%		1%		
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	$406,788,705			100%		
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	$213,044,353	43%	56%	1%		<1%
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	$153,258,640			91%	9%	
Illinois Community College Board	$49,079,788			100%		
Department of Public Health	$48,657,851	63%	37%			
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	$15,485,907	22%	78%			
Illinois Arts Council	$7,063,215			100%		
Department of Military Affairs	$6,538,674			100%		
Department of Juvenile Justice	$3,741,158	58%		42%		
Department of Corrections	$2,665,434	100%				
Illinois Board of Higher Education	$2,411,716			100%		
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	$1,087,110		100%			
Department of Agriculture	$786,399			100%		
Department of Human Rights	$776,585	100%				
Department on Aging	$478,652		50%	50%		
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities)[xv]	$231,425			100%		

While overall investments in children and youth in Fiscal Year 2018 declined from Fiscal Year 2015, investments in positive youth development programs increased by $30 million. Positive youth development is the only service model category that showed an increase in 2018. Figure 6 shows the investments by service model between 2015 and 2018.

Figure 6. Investments by Service Model, 2015 vs. 2018



Investment Snapshots

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

- **Investments in Educated: $3,160,211,726**[xvi]
- **% of Total Investments: 55%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Educated: 6**

Table 9. Agencies with Investments in Educated

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Educated	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Educated
Illinois State Board of Education	85%	100%
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	13%	100%
Illinois Community College Board	2%	100%
Department of Military Affairs	<1%	100%
Illinois Board of Higher Education	<1%	100%
University Scholarships (Multiple State Universities)	<1%	100%

Table 10. Educated Investments by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Investments in Educated	% of Service Model Comprised of Educated
Positive Youth Development	20%	79%
Prevention	25%	47%
Treatment/Intervention	55%	55%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	<1%	39%

Largest Expenditures

- Child nutrition ($777M)
- Title I ($658M)
- Individuals with Disabilities Act—Education ($503M)

Types of Investments

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

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

- **Investments in Stable: $2,090,421,438**[xvii]
- **% of Total Investments: 37%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Stable: 7**

Table 11. Agencies with Investments in Stable

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Stable	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Stable
Department of Children and Family Services	39%	100%
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	<1%	100%
Department of Human Rights	<1%	100%
Department on Aging	<1%	100%
Department of Human Services	60%	99%
Department of Juvenile Justice	<1%	46%
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	1%	9%

Table 12. Stable Investments by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Investments in Stable	% of Service Model Comprised of Stable
Positive Youth Development	1%	2%
Prevention	34%	42%
Treatment/Intervention	64%	42%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	<1%	59%
Uncategorized/Multi	1%	100%

Largest Expenditures

- Childcare services ($556M)
- Foster homes and specialized care ($317M)
- Institution and group home care and prevention ($189M)

Types of Investments

- Home stability
- Childcare
- Mental health
- Addiction treatment
- Prevention of abuse
- Supporting individuals with disabilities
- Counseling and case management
- Community-based services
- TANF & SNAP
- Physical health
- Two-generation strategies
- Homelessness and housing
- Teen parenting
- Juvenile justice

Healthy[xviii]—*Improve overall health of Illinoisans.*

- **Investments in Healthy: $261,702,204**
- **% of Total Investments: 5%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Healthy: 2**

Table 13. Agencies with Investments in Healthy

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Healthy	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Healthy
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	81%	100%
Department of Public Health	19%	100%

Table 14. Healthy Investments by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Investments in Healthy	% of Service Model Comprised of Healthy
Prevention	71%	11%
Treatment/Intervention	29%	2%
Rehabilitation/Corrective	<1%	3%

Largest Expenditures

- Federal reimbursement to schools for medical services and administration ($167M)
- Children's mental health and other health services ($46M)

Types of Investments

- AIDS/HIV
- Behavioral health
- Children's mental health
- Diabetes treatment
- Epilepsy treatment
- Family planning
- Medical services and supplies
- Preventive health (including dental, vision, and hearing screenings)
- Programs for children with specialized needs
- Public health
- School health centers
- Tobacco use prevention programs

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

- **Investments in Employable: $139,742,940**
- **% of Total Investments: 2%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Employable: 1**

Table 15. Agencies with Investments in Employable

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Employable	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Employable
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	100%	91%

Table 16. Employable Investments by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Investments in Employable	% of Service Model Comprised of Employable
Positive Youth Development	100%	18%

Largest Expenditure

- Workforce Investment Act ($139M)

Types of Investments

- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
- Special Recreation Association

Safe—*Create safer communities.*

- **Investments in Safe: $29,924,642**
- **% of Total Investments: <1%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Safe: 4**

Table 17. Agencies with Investments in Safe

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Safe	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Safe
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	52%	100%
Department of Corrections	9%	100%
Department of Juvenile Justice	7%	54%
Department of Human Services	33%	1%

Table 18. Safe Investments by Service Model

Service Model	% Share of Total Investments in Safe	% of Service Model Comprised of Safe
Prevention	62%	1%
Treatment/Intervention	38%	<1%

Largest Expenditures

- Adult Redeploy and diversion programs ($6.5M)
- Rape victims prevention act ($5.8M)
- Community-based violence prevention programs ($3.9M)
- Family violence programs ($3.1M)

Types of Investments

- Bullying prevention
- Diversion programs
- Federal programs
- School district programs
- Services for survivors of human trafficking
- Sexual assault services and prevention
- Violence prevention

Connected—*Strengthen cultural and environmental vitality.*

- **Investments in Connected: $7,849,614**
- **% of Total Investments: <1%**
- **Number of Agencies with Investments in Connected:2**

Table 19. Agencies with Investments in Connected

Agency	% Share of Total Investments in Connected	% of Agency Budget Comprised of Connected
Illinois Arts Council	90%	100%
Department of Agriculture	10%	100%

Table 20. Connected Investments by Service Model

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

Largest Expenditure
- Grants and financial assistance for arts organizations ($3.9M)

Types of Investments
- 4-H clubs
- Arts education
- Arts programs (general)
- Arts programs for underserved populations
- Foreign language in schools
- Programs to enhance the cultural environment

Appendix A

2018 Total Estimated Investments in Children and Youth by Agency—Appropriations vs. Expenditures

Agency	Budget Items	2018 Estimated Appropriations for Youth 8-25	2018 Estimated Expenditures on Youth 8-25
Illinois State Board of Education	35	$3,905,123,799	$2,695,161,418
Department of Human Services	101	$1,714,636,389	$1,260,873,022
Department of Children and Family Services	31	$897,076,340	$821,722,512
Illinois Student Assistance Commission	11	$424,647,200	$406,788,705
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	3	$271,000,000	$213,044,353
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity	3	$395,244,400	$153,258,640
Illinois Community College Board	9	$55,900,740	$49,079,788
Department of Public Health	22	$72,245,600	$48,657,851
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	8	$26,692,721	$15,485,907
Illinois Arts Council	6	$7,512,300	$7,063,215
Department of Military Affairs	3	$12,065,200	$6,538,674
Department of Juvenile Justice	4	$13,186,800	$3,741,158
Department of Corrections	1	$5,000,000	$2,665,434
Illinois Board of Higher Education	3	$2,510,000	$2,411,716
Illinois Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	1	$1,872,564	$1,087,110
Department of Agriculture	1	$786,400	$786,399
Department of Human Rights	1	$929,300	$776,585
Department on Aging	2	$541,400	$478,652
University Scholarships (Multiple Agencies)[xix]	5	$341,000	$231,425
Total	**250**	**$7,807,312,153**	**$5,689,852,564**

Appendix B

2018 Budget Details by Development Goal and Service Model

Service Model	Developmental Goal						
	Educated	Stable	Healthy	Employable	Safe	Connected	Total
Treatment/ Intervention	$1,739,957,446	$1,346,232,353	$76,923,377		$11,468,363		$3,174,581,539
Prevention	$794,683,690	$710,402,396	$184,738,869		$18,456,279		$1,708,281,234
Positive Youth Development	$625,029,790	$19,450,449		$139,742,940		$7,849,614	$792,072,793
Uncategorized/ Multi		$13,515,700					$13,515,700
Rehabilitation/ Corrective	$540,800	$820,540	$39,958				$1,401,298
Total	$3,160,211,726	$2,090,421,438	$261,702,204	$139,742,940	$29,924,642	$7,849,614	$5,689,852,564

Endnotes

[i] Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

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

[iii] Interactive Budget. https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/budget/Pages/default.aspx

iv 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.

[v] The Evidence-Based Funding for Student Success Act (Public Act 100-0465) became law on August 31, 2017.

vi Evidence-Based Funding Distribution Calculation. https://www.isbe.net/Pages/ebfdistribution.aspx

[vii] Appendix A shows a comparison of the appropriations and expenditures for the included line items.

[viii] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[ix] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[x] As noted previously, Medicaid is excluded from this analysis because it provides a foundational set of supports to children and youth, and the scan is focused on supplemental funds. Thus, its inclusion would skew the analysis.

[xi] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[xii] Operational costs for state colleges and universities are not included in this review. Likewise, operational costs for charter schools are not included.

[xiii] 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.

[xiv] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[xv] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[xvi] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[xvii] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[xvii] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[xvii] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[xvii] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).

[xvii] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[xviii] As noted previously, Evidence-Based Funding for education and Medicaid are 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.

[xix] Universities represented in this line include Eastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Western Illinois University. The scholarships are generated from the sales of university-branded license plates (pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-629).