

How Do Women and Girls Fare in the Final FY 2008 Illinois Budget?

Each spring, the Governor and state legislature come together to craft a budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The spring 2007 legislative session continued long past its scheduled May 31 adjournment as policymakers struggled to find agreement on state priorities and how to fund them. On August 13, six weeks into the new fiscal year, the General Assembly sent the Governor a FY 2008 state budget bill. The Governor then used his veto powers to cut about \$470 million from the legislatively approved budget. In October, the House and Senate voted to restore approximately \$8 million of these cuts.

The FY 2008 budget implementation bill (BIMP), required to authorize new spending from the approved budget, was sent to the Governor for his signature on November 5. The Governor then had 60 days to use his amendatory veto power to modify the bill, after which it would automatically go into effect. On January 4, the Governor made revisions to the BIMP regarding funding for special education staff and the state police. The General Assembly unanimously approved the changes on January 10. This two-month-plus delay in approving the BIMP meant that new funding scheduled for FY 2008 was put on hold.

The enacted budget does include additional funding for some priorities important to the women and girls of Illinois. Still, the state's outdated revenue system remains unable to provide fair and adequate support for the full range of supports to help the women and girls of Illinois thrive. This report lays out final FY 2008 appropriations compared with FY 2007 appropriations and the FY 2008 level originally recommended by the Governor in the areas of economic security, freedom from violence, and health.

Appropriations

	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY07-FY08
Total – All Funds	48.5	50.7	4.6%
General Funds	25.8	27.5	6.7%
Other State Funds	16.9	17.3	2.9%
Federal Funds	5.9	5.9	0.1%

Appropriations

Total recommended operating budget appropriations increased from \$48.5 billion for FY2007 to \$50.7 billion for FY2008, an increase of about 5 percent. Appropriations from the state's "general funds", which provide most of the spending for education, health care, and human services programming, increased by nearly 7 percent. Spending from other state funds and federal funds increased slightly over FY 2007 levels.

Economic Security

Income Support and Assistance

Departments of Human Services (DHS) and Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS)

**Table 2. Income Support and Assistance Appropriations in DHS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
TANF	137.1	113.6	113.6	-17.1%
Child Care ^a	733.8	766.8	736.8	0.4%
Homelessness Prevention Act	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0%
Homeless Youth	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0%
Emergency Food Program	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0%
Emergency Food and Shelter	8.9	8.9	9.4	5.8%
Immigrant Services	5.3	5.2	5.2	-2.8%
Refugee Services	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.0%
New Americans Initiative	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0%

a. This includes both state and federal funds for child care services and Great START as well as federally-funded migrant day care services.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides cash assistance for families with one or more dependent children. Final FY2008 funding for TANF represents a decrease of more than 17 percent compared due to a decrease in caseloads. The amount of the TANF cash grant has not been increased since 2002.

Appropriations for the DHS Child Care Assistance Program are increased by less than one percent in the FY 2008 budget, much less than the Governor had originally proposed. Funding for Great START and for migrant day care services remain flat.

FY 2008 appropriations for both the homelessness prevention and homeless youth programs remain at FY 2007 levels. Similarly, funding for the emergency food and emergency food and shelter programs remains flat in the final FY 2008 budget. Funding for immigrant services is decreased for FY 2008. Appropriations for refugee services and for the New Americans Initiative are flat in the final FY 2008 budget.

**Table 3. Income Support and Assistance Appropriations in DHFS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Child Support Enforcement	212.1	223.0	225.6	6.4%
Home Energy Assistance ^a	399.9	400.2	400.2	0.1%

a. This includes both state and federal funds for grants to eligible recipients under the state Energy Assistance Act and the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Funding for child support enforcement is increased by more than 6 percent over FY2007 and more than 1 percent more than the Governor's original budget request. The state's Energy Assistance Act and the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are designed to help eligible low income homeowners and renters meet their home heating and/or cooling needs. The Governor's recommended increase in state Energy Assistance Act funding for FY2008 was approved in the final budget. Funding for LIHEAP is not increased.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and Department of Human Services (DHS)

Each year, the Governor and the legislature have an opportunity to adjust the *foundation level* – the state’s guaranteed minimum per-pupil expenditure. The school-funding formula also considers such factors as a school district’s property values, its percentage of students from low-income families, and its student enrollment to determine how much General State Aid (GSA) will be provided to the district. A district’s actual GSA is largely the difference between the foundation level and the per-pupil amount a district is able to raise through local property taxes.

The state’s FY 2007 foundation level was set at \$5,334, far below the \$6,405 FY 2006 level recommended by the Education Funding Advisory Board. The heavy reliance on local property taxes to fund schools in Illinois produces one of the nation’s most unfair school finance systems. The low percentage of funding coming from the state perpetuates huge spending and student-achievement gaps between property-poor and property-wealthy school districts.

**Table 4. Elementary and Secondary Education Appropriations in ISBE
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
General State Aid ^a	4,166.3	4,974.8	4,475.2	7.4%
Special Education ^b	837.8	1,140.0	966.9	15.4%
Early Childhood Block Grant	318.3	387.6	347.9	9.3%
Bilingual Education	66.6	75.0	74.6	12.0%
Career and Technical Education	93.6	98.6	98.6	5.3%
Jobs for Illinois Grads	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0%
a. This represents both General State Aid and General State Aid - Hold Harmless funding. b. This includes funding for Extraordinary Special Education, the Phillip J. Rock Center, Disabled Students Services, Materials and Tuition and all Summer School Payments.				

Funding for General State Aid is increased by more than 7 percent for FY2008. Still, this increase is far less than the Governor’s original recommendation and the foundation level of \$5,734 remains short of the level recommended as necessary to provide an adequate education.

Funding for special education is increased by more than 15 percent for FY2008. Though the increase is less than was in the Governor’s proposal, these funds will be used to provide a much-needed increase in the reimbursement rates for special education teachers and other special education staff, rates which had remained unchanged for more than 20 years.

The Early Childhood Block Grant provides voluntary state-funded preschool to 3- and 4-year-olds and developmental services to even younger children. The Governor and legislature approved the Preschool for All program in 2006, ensuring access to preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds whose parents want it – over time and as resources are made available. The Early Childhood Block Grant received a 9 percent increase in the FY 2008 budget, though the Governor had originally recommended an increase of nearly 22 percent.

Funding for bilingual education is increased in the FY 2008 budget, though slightly less than the Governor had originally recommended. State funding for career and technical education programs remains flat in the final FY 2008 budget while federal funding is increased by \$5 million. The Jobs for Illinois Graduates program receives flat funding for FY2008.

**Table 5. Elementary and Secondary Education Appropriations in DHS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Early Intervention Revolving Fund	61.0	71.6	71.6	17.4%
Teen Parents Services	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.9%

DHS Early Intervention services help prevent or alleviate developmental delays and disabling conditions in very young children so they can enter school ready to learn. The FY 2008 deposit into the Early Intervention Revolving fund from the state's General funds was increased for FY 2007 and by an additional 17 percent for FY2008, after years of flat and decreased funding.

The Teen Parent Services program helps young parents to enroll and stay in school, and obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent. Participation is mandatory for teens receiving TANF and voluntary for teens who are KidCare insured. Though the Governor recommended flat funding for Teen Parent Services, the program received a slight increase in the final FY 2008 budget.

Higher Education

Board of Higher Education (BHE) and the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB)

State funding for Illinois public universities was increased by 2 percent. This represents a slight increase over the Governor's proposal. Though the Governor had originally recommended a similar increase for community college grant appropriations for FY 2008, he used his amendatory veto to keep funding at FY 2007 levels.

FY 2008 funding for community college adult education programs and career and technical education grants stay at FY 2007 levels, though the Governor had proposed cuts for both programs. Appropriations for educational related expenses for the city colleges of Chicago, workforce development grants to community colleges, and cooperative work study program grants to institutions of higher education remain flat in the final FY 2008 budget.

**Table 6. Higher Education Appropriations
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area (Department)	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
State Funding for Public Universities ^a	1,336.0	1,352.4	1,358.9	1.7%
Community Colleges (ICCB) ^b	276.0	281.1	276.0	0.0%
Adult Education (ICCB)	59.8	58.8	59.8	0.0%
Career and Technical Education Grants to Colleges (ICCB)	35.8	34.6	35.8	0.0%
City Colleges of Chicago – Educational Related Expenses (ICCB)	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0%
Community Colleges – Workforce Development Grants (ICCB)	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0%
Grants for Cooperative Work Study Programs to Institutions of Higher Education (BHE)	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0%

a. This includes general funds and other state funds for Illinois public universities.
b. This includes Community Colleges Base Operating Grants, Equalization Grants and Small College Grants

Student Financial Aid

Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC)

The Monetary Award Program provides grants to college students who are Illinois residents and who demonstrate financial need. Funding for MAP grants is increased by 8 percent in the final budget. The other grant programs outlined in Table 7 remain funded at the FY 2007 level. The Governor had recommended an increase for the Illinois Incentive for Access grant program, and a decrease for the Illinois Scholars program.

**Table 7. Student Financial Aid Appropriations in ISAC
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Monetary Award Program Grants	354.3	361.6	381.1	7.6%
Illinois Incentive for Access Grant Program	8.2	8.4	8.2	0.0%
Illinois Future Teacher Corps Scholarships	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0%
Payment of Minority Teacher Scholarships	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0%
Payment of Illinois National Guard and Naval Militia Scholarships	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0%
Illinois Scholars Program	3.2	3.0	3.2	0.0%
Illinois Veterans Grants	19.3	19.3	19.3	0.0%

Employment and Training

Departments of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), Human Services (DHS), and Aging

Appropriations for state-funded employability development services in DHS are increased by more than 50 percent in the final FY2008 budget. This increase will be used to fund employment and training services for TANF reauthorization such as Work First.

Appropriations for the federally-funded Workforce Investment Act in DCEO remain flat in the final FY 2008 budget. Appropriations for the federally funded employment and training program and the federal/state employment program in DHS also remain flat in the final FY2008 budget. Similarly, the state-funded food stamp employment and training program in DHS and the senior employment program in the Department of Aging experience no change in funding for FY 2008.

**Table 8. Employment and Training Appropriations
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area (Department)	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Workforce Investment Act (DCEO)	275.0	275.0	275.0	0.0%
Employment and Training Program (DHS)	106.0	106.0	106.0	0.0%
Employability Development Services (DHS)	14.1	21.2	21.3	50.3%
Food Stamp Employment and Training (DHS)	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.0%
Federal/State Employment Program (DHS)	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0%
Senior Employment (Aging)	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0%

Freedom from Violence

Department of Human Services (DHS), Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Office of the Attorney General (Atty Gen), the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority (IVPA), and the Department of Human Rights (DHR)

The Chicago Foundation for Women received \$2 million from the state for FY2007 and FY2008 for the “What Will It Take? Building the Safest State for All Women and Girls” violence prevention initiative.

DHS domestic violence programs provide intervention services for victims of domestic violence including emergency shelter, 24-hour crisis hotlines, individual and group counseling, legal advocacy, children’s services, and prevention services. Appropriations for these programs are increased in the FY2008 budget.

The sexually violent persons program pays for operational expenses to house sex offenders who have completed their prison time but are still a risk to society, as determined by a civil court. The program facility was recently relocated to Rushville from Joliet. Funding for the sexually violent persons program is increased by 13 percent in the final FY 2008 budget.

State funding for rape prevention is increased in the FY 2008 budget, while federal funding remains flat. FY 2008 appropriations for DHS sexual assault services reflect no change compared with FY 2007.

The Healthy Families Program promotes positive parent-child relationships through home visits to eligible, voluntary families. Appropriations for Healthy Families and DHS Family Violence programs are not changed in the FY 2008 budget.

**Table 9. Freedom from Violence Appropriations in DHS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Chicago Foundation for Women	1.25	0.75	0.75	-40.0%
Domestic Violence Programs^a	22.7	23.5	23.5	3.4%
Sexually Violent Persons Program	25.9	28.6	29.2	12.9%
Rape Prevention^b	7.1	7.3	7.3	2.5%
Sexual Assault Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0%
Healthy Families	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%
Family Violence Programs	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0%

a. This includes funding for Domestic Violence Programs, Shelters, and the Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Demonstration Project.
b. This includes both state and funding for the Rape Victims Prevention Act as well as federally funded Rape Prevention Education.

DCFS child protection services receive a 12 percent increase in funding for FY2008. Appropriations for DCFS family maintenance day care programs, which are provided to children in indicated cases and families in open cases, are also increased by 12 percent in the budget.

**Table 10. Freedom from Violence Appropriations in DCFS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Child Protection^a	82.0	88.5	92.0	12.2%
Family Maintenance Day Care	23.2	25.9	25.9	11.7%

a. This includes Child Protection, Children's Advocacy Centers and Purchase of Children's Services.

The sex offender management board act authorizes sex offender evaluation, treatment, and monitoring programs and grants. The automated victim notification system provides victims and concerned citizens with a toll-free number where they can call and get up-to-date information on the custody status and/or case status of an offender. Appropriations for both programs remain at FY 2007 levels in the final FY2008 budget. The budget proposal also included flat funding for the violent crime victims assistance act, but appropriations are increased by 3 percent in the final budget.

**Table 11. Freedom from Violence Appropriations in the Office of the Attorney General
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Sex Offender Management Board	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0%
Automated Victim Notification System	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0%
Violent Crime Victims Assistance Act^a	7.8	7.8	8.0	2.6%

a. This includes Awards and Grants.

Appropriations for violence prevention program grants and funding for the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council in IVPA remain funded at FY 2007 levels in the final budget. Funding for Operation Ceasefire in IVPA is eliminated in the final FY2008 budget. The Governor had eliminated the program in his budget proposal. Though the legislature restored the program in the budget passed by the legislature in August, the Governor again eliminated the program with his amendatory veto. FY 2008 funding for expenses associated with the Governor's Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes is increased slightly after having been eliminated in the budget proposal.

**Table 12. Freedom from Violence Appropriations in IVPA and DHR
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area (Department)	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Grants for Violence Prevention Programs (IVPA)	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0%
Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council (IVPA)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0%
Operation Ceasefire (IVPA)	6.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes (DHR)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8%

Health

Departments of Healthcare and Family Services (DHFS), Human Services (DHS), and Public Health (DPH)

**Table 13. Health Appropriations in DHFS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Medical Assistance^a	6,546.2	7,116.5	6,888.9	5.2%
Medical Care: Sexual Assault Victims	1.6	2.0	2.0	22.6%

a. This includes General Funds appropriations for medical assistance excluding Medical Care: Sexual Assault Victims

Access to health care has improved significantly in recent years in Illinois with the expansion of state health care programs such as All Kids and FamilyCare. The All Kids program is designed to provide access to comprehensive health insurance for all uninsured Illinois children, including those who are not eligible for Medicaid or the State Children’s Health Insurance Program. FamilyCare provides low-income parents with no-cost or low-cost health insurance coverage.

Appropriations for medical assistance are increased by 5 percent in the final FY 2008 budget. Though the Governor had recommended a much larger increase, he reduced funding with his amendatory veto of medical assistance appropriations approved by the legislature. Funding for medical care for the victims of sexual assault is increased in the final budget.

**Table 14. Health Appropriations in DPH
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Breast and Cervical Cancer^a	15.0	19.6	18.3	22.4%
AIDS/HIV Services^b	71.8	71.3	71.8	0.0%
Women's Health^c	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0%

a. This includes state and federal grants and expenses for breast and cervical cancer screenings and services, educational programs to reduce breast cancer and breast and cervical cancer research.
b. This includes expenses for AIDS/HIV prevention, services, outreach and studies.
c. This includes state and federal grants for the promotion of women’s health and the expenses of women’s health programs.

Funding for breast and cervical cancer programs and research is increased by 22 percent in the final budget, though still not to the level originally proposed by the Governor. Appropriations for HIV/AIDS services and for the promotion and expenses of women’s health programs remain flat for FY 2008, though HIV/AIDS appropriations were decreased in the Governor’s proposal.

FY 2008 funding for addiction prevention and treatment services remains at FY 2007 levels, though the Governor had originally recommended an increase. General mental health services and grants received a 3 percent increase in the FY 2008 budget, despite the Governor’s proposed flat funding. Children’s mental health services are increased by 6 percent, though the increase was less than originally recommended by the Governor.

**Table 15. Health Appropriations in DHS
FY 2007 & FY 2008 (in millions of dollars)**

Program Area (Department)	FY 2007 Approp.	FY 2008 Proposal	FY 2008 Approp.	Change FY 07- FY 08
Maternal and Child Health Services (DHS/DPH)^a	23.7	24.7	25.7	8.5%
Intensive Prenatal Performance Project (DHS)	5.0	5.2	5.2	3.0%
Federal Healthy Start Program (DHS)	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0%
Infant Mortality (DHS)	44.3	45.6	45.6	3.1%
Parents Too Soon (DHS)	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0%
Family Planning (DHS)^b	8.7	9.0	9.0	3.0%
Abstinence Education Program (DHS)	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0%
Addiction Prevention/ Treatment (DHS)^c	278.8	279.9	278.8	0.0%
Mental Health Grants and Services (DHS)^d	358.8	358.8	368.8	2.8%
Children and Adolescent Mental Health (DHS/ISBE)^e	71.1	78.1	75.6	6.3%

- a. This includes state and federal perinatal services and maternal and child health services in DHS and DPH.
 b. This includes state and federal family planning programs.
 c. This includes addiction treatment, prevention and related services.
 d. This includes mental health grants, psychotropic drugs, Medicaid services, and emergency psychiatric services.
 e. This includes mental health children and adolescent grants, individual care grants and teen suicide funding in the Department of Human Services and children's mental health partnership funds in both DHS and ISBE.

Funding for maternal and child health services is increased by 9 percent in the final FY2008 budget, an increase greater than the one originally proposed by the Governor. Funding for the Intensive Prenatal Performance Project, which offers intensive services to women with at-risk pregnancies, is increased by 3 percent for FY2008. Appropriations for the federally funded Healthy Start program to reduce infant mortality are flat in the final budget. The state-funded DHS infant mortality program was increased by 3 percent.

The Parents Too Soon program serves new and expectant teen parents to help them develop nurturing relationships with their children, reduce the rate of subsequent pregnancy, improve the health and emotional development of the teen and child, and enhance self sufficiency. The program is flat-funded in the FY2008 budget.

The final FY2008 budget proposal includes a \$0.3 million increase in the state-funded Family Planning Contraceptive program and no increase in the federally funded family planning program for a total appropriation of \$9 million for FY 2008. The federal abstinence education program remains funded at \$2.5 million for FY 2008.

Conclusion

The final FY 2008 Illinois budget does include some increased support for programs critical to the well-being of women and girls. However, many programs received yet another year of flat funding or cuts. The state's outdated revenue system results in this inability to adequately address all important priorities. Many analysts are predicting an economic slowdown and a related reduction in state revenues. In order to avoid chronic budget deficits and cuts to essential programs, policymakers must adopt a fair and sustainable revenue plan to support the needs of Illinois citizens.