



CHILDREN'S BUDGET
2019

 **FIRST FOCUS**
ON CHILDREN



About First Focus on Children

First Focus on Children is a bipartisan advocacy organization dedicated to making children and families the priority in federal policy and budget decisions.

First Focus on Children takes a unique approach to advocacy, engaging both traditional and non-traditional partners in a broad range of efforts to increase investments in programs that address the needs of our nation's children. In all our work, we interact directly with stakeholders, including state partners and policymakers, and seek to raise awareness regarding public policies that affect children and families. Our goal is to ensure that children have the resources necessary to help develop in a healthy and nurturing environment.

For more information about First Focus on Children, or to make a donation, please visit www.firstfocus.org or call 202.657.0670.

Questions, comments, or suggestions about *Children's Budget 2019* can be emailed to Michelle Dallafor, Senior Vice President, Federal Budget and Tax Policy, michelled@firstfocus.org and Rachel Merker, Director of Policy and Research, rachelm@firstfocus.org

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Thank you to the staff of First Focus on Children for their contributions and input:

Messellech "Selley" Abebe	Carrie Fitzgerald	Michele Kayal	Averi Pakulis
Drew Aherne	Trenessa Freeman	Bruce Lesley	Kristen Torres
Cara Baldari	Karen Howard (former staff)	Rachel Merker	Jonny Yao
Michelle Dallafior			

Notes

Edited by Michelle Dallafior, Senior Vice President of Budget and Tax Policy and Rachel Merker, Director of Policy and Research

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A photograph of a child sitting on a light-colored floor, wearing a blue and white striped hoodie and light-colored pants. The child's feet are in the foreground, wearing dark blue sneakers with white laces and white soles. The background is a plain, light blue wall.

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Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus on Children

Shortchanging Our Children Harms the Nation

The future prosperity of any society depends on its ability to boost the health and well-being of the next generation. When we devote resources to improve programs and services that help all children be healthy, get a good education, and contribute to our collective success, we all benefit and help ensure that we are a thriving country in the decades to come.

We pay an enormous cost for failing to invest in our children. Under-investing harms just about every aspect of a child's development, including their physical and mental health, nutrition, cognitive growth, education, and subsequent employment.

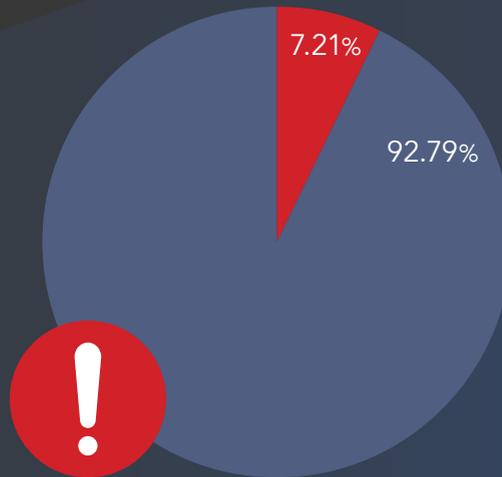
Beyond the human costs, there are also long-term costs to society for its failure to address major problems facing our children and youth. As an example, nearly one in five children in this country live in poverty. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty rate for children in 2017 was 62 percent higher than that of adults.¹

To ascertain the societal costs of child poverty, professors Mark Rank and Michael McLaughlin published a study in *Social Work Research* in which they estimated that child poverty cost the nation \$1.03 trillion in 2015 due to "lower economic productivity, higher health care and criminal justice costs, and child homelessness and maltreatment costs." This total cost is equivalent to 5.4 percent of the nation's GDP.²

As Frederick Douglas said, "It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men."

Only **7.21 percent** of federal spending went to children in FY 2019.

- Federal spending on children
- All other federal spending



The Federal Budget Represents Our Nation's Priorities and Values

The federal budget process is supposed to represent our nation's priorities and values, and the end result should reflect what the American people want. As Vox reporter Dylan Matthews explains:

The budget is a moral document.

It's not clear where that phrase originates, but it's become a staple of fiscal policy debates in DC, and for very good reason. Budgets lay out how a fifth of the national economy is going to be allocated. They make trade-offs between cancer treatment and jet fighters, scientific research and tax cuts, national parks and border fences. These are all decisions with profound moral implications. Budgets, when implemented, can lift millions out of poverty, or consign millions more to it. They can provide universal health insurance or take coverage away from those who have it. They can fuel wars or support peacekeeping.³

Unfortunately, children are often an afterthought among federal policymakers in this process. Time and time again, children's policy issues are ignored or neglected by Congress.

In fact, as our report finds, the share of federal spending dedicated to children dropped from 7.98 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2015 to 7.21 percent in FY 2019—confirming once again the long-term downward trend in the federal budget for children. Even worse, the report finds that President Trump's proposed budget, if enacted, would cause the share of children's spending to drop to just 6.45 percent in FY 2020—a real cut of 8 percent or \$20 billion.

Under current law, things will only get worse over the next decade. The Urban Institute's *Kids' Share 2018* report projects that the downward trend will continue well into the future. As the authors explain:

Children's programs are projected to receive just 1 cent of every dollar of the projected increase in federal spending over the next decade, compared to 61 cents for [the adult portion of] Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, and 29 cents for interest on the debt.⁴

In this report, *Children's Budget 2019*, we estimate that interest on the federal deficit already exceeds all federal spending on children.

These facts all point to a growing disaster for children and our nation's future. Unless dramatic changes are made to the federal budget process, and we begin to prioritize children in our society:

- (1) Investments in children will be a rapidly declining share of all federal spending;
- (2) The burden of the fast growing federal debt will be passed on to our children by adults who have favored cutting taxes and increasing defense spending over investing in children and reducing the federal deficit;
- (3) The rapidly growing share of Medicare and Social Security costs due to the retirement of Baby Boomers will be borne by the next generation; and
- (4) At some point, future austerity measures will fall disproportionately upon our children and their children.

Even if Congress finds political will to make much needed investments in children, doing so will be difficult because the federal budget process is heavily stacked against kids.

A recent Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget (CRFB) report, *Budgeting for the Next Generation: Does the Budget Process Prioritize Children?*, finds that the budget process systematically disadvantages and shortchanges our nation's children.⁵

CRFB's report highlights:

- **While much of spending on adults is mandatory, spending on children is disproportionately discretionary** and thus must be reviewed and renewed with other appropriations.
- **Spending on children is disproportionately temporary**, and it requires far more regular reauthorization and appropriation than programs for adults.
- **Spending on adults is rarely limited while spending on children is often capped**, constraining what can be spent for most major children's programs.
- **Most programs for children lack built-in growth**, leading spending on children to erode relative to spending on adults and relative to the economy.
- **Programs for children lack dedicated revenue** and thus lack the political advantage and protection of programs for seniors who enjoy this benefit.
- **Growing spending on adults is burdening younger generations** by driving up debt and thus reducing future income and increasing costs.

As CRFB explains, "These features of the current budget process are increasingly leading spending on children to be crowded out, as the burden we place on children rises."

Advocates seeking increased investment in children face serious structural and political barriers. As *Children's Budget 2019* and the reports by the Urban Institute and CRFB illustrate, children are not faring well.

Unlike other populations, children do not vote. Children do not contribute to political campaigns. Children do not operate political action committees (PACs). And, children do not run powerful advocacy groups that can demand political change on their behalf. Therefore, children lack political power, meaning data is fundamental to making the case for policy changes or improvements.



The data and facts present a compelling case as to how the federal budget process shortchanges children. The alarming picture painted in the pages that follow will get worse over the next decade unless something changes. In a landscape where the president is openly pushing for more military spending, a border wall, and cuts to numerous programs of importance to children,⁶ child advocates must make the case for:

- (1) *How children have already been shortchanged in the federal budget;*
- (2) *Why policymakers should not cut investments in children even further;*
- (3) *Why the status quo is harmful to children in and of itself because federal investments in kids are projected to decline even further; and therefore,*
- (4) *The federal budget process requires proactive changes to prevent it from further shortchanging children.*

In an effort to achieve better investments and outcomes for children, more than 80 organizations have come together on a cross-sector basis to form the Children's Budget Coalition.⁷ Through this Coalition, child advocates have committed to working together to raise attention around how the federal budget is shortchanging our children, both overall and within individual programs.

As Connecticut Rep. Rosa DeLauro points out, "The targeted investments and interventions we make now will make a lifetime of difference for the children they reach."⁸

The fact is that money matters. According to a study entitled "Safety Net Investments in Children" by Hilary Hoynes and Diane Whitmore Schnazenbach for the National Bureau of Economic Research:

...there are strong returns across the cash, tax based, near cash and health insurance programs that we examine, with potentially larger impacts for the most disadvantaged children. These consistent findings imply that there are substantial potential social and individual benefits from spending on children and their families.⁹

Investing in children and families works, and failing to do so is harmful. As the authors explain:

Any cuts to current programs that will reduce resources going to children would have direct, negative impacts on children in both the short- and long-term.

“The targeted investments and interventions we make now will make a lifetime of difference for the children they reach.”

—Connecticut Rep. Rosa DeLauro

This is not to say that First Focus on Children simply supports writing a blank check. For example, we have long supported PAYGO rules¹⁰ to ensure that new spending or tax cuts are paid for, and we supported a \$6 billion cost-saving extension of the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 2017 and 2018. Furthermore, First Focus on Children has worked diligently in a variety of coalitions to arrive at evidence-based and cost-effective policy solutions for children.¹¹

Defending the status quo is not neutral. It is taking a position to leave children worse off in the long-term. We can and must do better by our children, who are the future of our country.

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

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A Successful 2020 Decennial Census: Count All Children

Mandated by the Constitution, the federal government conducts a count of the country's entire population every 10 years. Preparation activities for the 2020 decennial census have been underway for years. This spring the census web site went live and additional activities such as canvassing and continued dissemination of information are planned throughout the summer. April 1, 2020 marks Census Day; prior to that date, the public will receive an invitation to participate in the census and will be able to respond online, by mail, or by phone. After that, non-response follow-up interviews initiate in May 2020 and continue through July 2020. The census director will deliver apportionment counts to the president at the end of 2020.

The goal of the census is to count every person, regardless of citizenship status, in all our communities once and only once, and collect basic information about them in a secure, convenient, and confidential manner. A fair, accurate, and comprehensive census is immensely important because the data determines our congressional reapportionment, guides state and local government representation, and impacts the equitable distribution of hundreds of billions of federal dollars. First conducted in 1790, the census data informs decision-makers at all levels of government and impacts a wide range of policies, including education, health care, and infrastructure; the information also influences private sector investments contributing to communities' economic development and employment opportunities for the next decade.

Given the importance and far-reaching impact of the decennial census, it is seriously troubling that we consistently fail to accurately count children. Children, especially children of color, have the highest net undercount of any age group. Alarming, this problem continues to grow. The net undercount for young children has been increasing since 1980, with the census missing more than two million young children in 2010.¹ At the same time we have witnessed continued improvements for the accounting of adults. With child poverty remaining a persistent problem and well over a million children experiencing homelessness each year, many children live in conditions that make it more likely the census will miss them. In particular, the census is especially likely to miss children under the age of five if they live in complex or multi-family homes, live temporarily with others, live with grandparents, are poor, move frequently, are children of color, or are linguistically isolated. This historic and escalating undercount of children needs to be corrected because children surely deserve equal government representation and access to vital resources. We must do better in 2020 and overcome this long-term disparity facing our nation's youngest.

Additionally, there is mounting concern that the 2020 census will miss many immigrant families and their children. Distrust of some federal agencies continues to swell in many communities, stemming largely from the current administration's aggressive and cruel immigration enforcement tactics and policies. One policy proposal in particular that has jeopardized the accurate count of children in immigrant families is the administration's push to include a citizenship question in this census' questionnaire. Although the Supreme Court formally struck down this proposal in June, forcing the administration to remove it from the 2020 questionnaire, the damage is already done with respect to the chilling effect stemming from the proposal. Coupled with this chilling effect, other hostile policies and actions towards immigrants likely will result in a dramatically depressed participation rate from immigrant and mixed-status families who fear negative repercussions from revealing their citizenship status.

For the first time, the 2020 census will be conducted online. While phone and paper responses remain an option, the online delivery presents new challenges for the Census Bureau, including unreliable broadband

Children, especially children of color, have the highest net undercount of any age group.



service and infrastructure in some communities, lack of internet access and technological literacy for some households, cybersecurity threats, and budget shortfalls that prevented the government from testing systems and operations thoroughly.

Further compounding these challenges is inadequate federal funding and a delay in the availability of those resources. Congress's inability to reach a budget caps deal until late in the summer has left scant time for appropriators to draft and pass spending bills for fiscal year (FY) 2020. A delay in passing appropriations bills runs the risk of missing the October 1st deadline, with Congress then resorting to enacting inadequate stopgap funding measures or even allowing a government shutdown. Either of these circumstances, without adequate funding specified for the census, would be deleterious to an accurate count. Even with adequate and timely funding for FY 2020, there remains a need for adequate funding in FY 2021 so that the Census Bureau receives the resources necessary to manage the critical follow-up work that every census requires. Insufficient funding jeopardizes the success of the 2020 census, resulting in inaccurate and incomplete data that would impact public and private investment decisions and political representation for a decade to come.

On a positive note, the Census Bureau has established a Task Force on the Undercount of Young Children and is working to better target low-response areas of the country and hard-to-reach populations, including young children. To help promote awareness of the census, encourage participation around the country, and improve the count of our kids, the bureau is launching a national media campaign in January 2020 and continues to pursue strategic outreach activities. The bureau has developed materials to elevate the importance of counting all children, including infants, and aims to engage and motivate people to self-respond by associating participation in the census with benefits for one's local community. The goal of these outreach strategies is to inform the public that high-quality data better informs political representation and policy decisions, helps assess how our nation's children and communities are changing and faring, and ensures government resources reach those who need them most. A successful 2020 decennial census requires full participation and is foundational to our democracy and paramount for our children and economic and political future. We must get it right.

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Notes on *Children's Budget 2019*

Sources

The majority of the budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2019 can be found in the Explanatory Statements for 2019 Appropriations Bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2019 can be found in the congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2019. The congressional budget justifications are also the source for the president's budget request for FY 2020, incorporating the Office of Management and Budget's Addendum to the President's Budget for FY 2020 as well as its report on Major Savings and Reforms in the FY 2020 budget request.

Methodology

For the purpose of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there also are several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book relies on agency reporting and data. For a handful of programs, this book relies on the work of the Urban Institute in their First Focus on Children-commissioned report, *Kids' Share 2018: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2017 and Future Projections*.

The methodology behind the program multipliers is as follows:

- For programs that exclusively benefit children and families with children, the full funding level is considered children's spending.
- For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that is considered children's spending mirrors the agency's estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual U.S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate the percentage on the dollar of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits going to children. In those cases, this book utilizes the average of that value from FY 2015 to FY 2019, or as many years of data as are available in that time frame. For SNAP, children received an average of 43 percent of food stamp spending between FY 2015 and FY 2019. In other cases, we analyze Community Population Survey (CPS) data to generate these estimates, such as for Veteran's Benefits.
- For some programs, such as housing programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, we estimate spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall, again utilizing the average over the period of FY 2015 to FY 2019 or the most recent available year.
- First Focus on Children relies on its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in *Kids' Share*, including the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) for Women, Infants and Children, Community Health Centers, Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, National Housing Trust Fund, the Indian Housing Block Grant, Rural Rental Assistance Program, Rural Housing Voucher Program, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants, Healthy Transitions, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.

- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* in its estimates for spending on children for programs including the Children's Health Insurance Program Disability Trust Fund, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, Supplemental Security Income, Project-Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Medicaid, YouthBuild, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), Disability Compensation, and Survivors' Pension Benefits. For instance, the Urban Institute utilizes microsimulation modeling of Community Population Survey data to estimate the number of children participating in Project- and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, while First Focus on Children uses data from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."
- First Focus on Children relies on Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health; the Social Services Block Grant; Job Corps; and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs.
- A special thanks to Hope Roobol and Pamela Protzol Berman from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), who provided estimates for ATSDR spending on children under age 18 for this book.

Updates to Multipliers

Children's Budget 2019 updates multipliers for several programs based on new data, research, and analysis. As a result, the figures are somewhat changed from prior iterations of *Children's Budget*, though these differences are modest.

Discretionary Spending

For the purposes of this book and to better reflect the appropriations process, military education programs, which are funded with defense discretionary dollars, are included in the Education chapter but do not count toward the total estimated federal spending on children's K-12 education. However, military education spending is included in the overall figure for spending on children. This is done to maintain the distinction between non-defense discretionary and discretionary funding streams.

Presentation

For each program individually listed in the book, the amount indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. The share of funding allocated to children indicates the percent of funding that we include in our total calculations; for programs for which this value is not 100%, a row is included estimating the total spending going to children.

Comparing Spending Levels Over Time

It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1919 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2019. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. Inflation has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government's total budget was \$1.8 trillion—over 800 percent greater than the \$195.6 billion it spent 30 years prior. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation, every dollar the government spent in 1970 had much

greater purchasing power than it did in 2000, such that the nominal value of \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates to a real value of roughly \$828 billion in 2000. Thus, the real overall increase in federal spending is closer to 100 percent—a major difference from the nominal shift of 800 percent.

That discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value, and it has important implications for *Children's Budget*. Because of inflation, a program that receives level funding in nominal terms from one year to the next can experience a cut in real terms, because costs are rising faster than the program's funding. Thus, adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the inflation rate was a cumulative 5.94 percent from 2015 to 2019. Therefore, any program that did not experience a commensurate nominal funding increase during that time is resourced at a lower real level, leading to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which fails to keep pace with inflation; for the purposes of this book we note "inflation adjusted cuts" or "cuts in real terms."

For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2019* reports the nominal funding level and the real percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2019 and FY 2020 from the Congressional Budget Office's January 2019 report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2019 to 2029*. The opening tables in each of the sections of *Children's Budget 2019* estimate the change in the share of spending dedicated to that category since FY 2015. The figures in the "share of total spending" rows in the section tables have also been rounded for presentation purposes, meaning they will lead to a slightly different estimate for the change in the share of spending from FY 2015 to FY 2019 than what is presented in the arrows. In the Overall Spending chapter, it is important to note that the rate at which the share of total spending on children declined is higher than that for mandatory or discretionary spending, because only total spending takes into account payment on interest on the debt.

Tax Expenditures

In addition to programmatic funding, the federal government spends a significant amount of money on children through the tax system. In particular, the Child Tax Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Dependent Exemption all provide resources to families with children that families without children cannot claim. These tax policies, while integral to overall spending on children, are not included in *Children's Budget 2019* beyond this note. Though tax expenditures have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States and influence the politics around budgetary decisions, tax spending is of another nature and separate from programmatic spending.

For more information on the impact of tax policies on children's spending, and how such policies have changed over time, consult *Kids' Share 2018: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2017 and Future Projections* by the Urban Institute.



For each program, arrows indicate the real percent change in estimated spending on children from FY 2015 to FY 2019.



As part of each section's total spending table, arrows indicate the percent change in the share of federal spending dedicated to that category from FY 2015 to FY 2019.



OVERALL SPENDING

 **9.7%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 290.97 B	\$ 300.54 B	\$ 308.02 B	\$ 320.75 B	\$ 325.41 B	\$ 306.13 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.6%	2.5%	0.4%	1.7%	-0.7%	-8.2%
Share of Total Spending	7.98%	7.84%	7.70%	7.83%	7.21%	6.45%

The federal budget offers an important window into how children are faring in federal policy decisions. Without adequate funding, programs and policies aimed at supporting children's health, safety, housing, welfare, nutrition, education, economic security, and training can do little to address the mounting challenges facing our nation's youngest. Yet as *Children's Budget 2019* shows, in fiscal year (FY) 2019, the picture is grim. Child poverty remains stubbornly high, yet the share of federal resources going to children continues to decline. Spending on children is not keeping up with rising costs, undermining our ability to meet their growing needs. The status quo is not good enough. Unless Congress takes proactive steps to invest in these programs, children will fall further and further behind.

↓ 8.0%

DECREASE IN MANDATORY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

MANDATORY SPENDING ON CHILDREN						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 208.39 B	\$ 215.46 B	\$ 222.14 B	\$ 228.22 B	\$ 231.23 B	\$ 221.47 B
Real Change from Previous Year	6.8%	2.6%	1.0%	0.3%	-0.8%	-6.5%
Share of Total Mandatory Spending	9.03%	8.88%	8.82%	9.05%	8.31%	7.67%

↓ 5.0%

DECREASE IN DISCRETIONARY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN*						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 82.58 B	\$ 85.08 B	\$ 85.88 B	\$ 92.52 B	\$ 94.18 B	\$ 84.66 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	2.2%	-1.1%	5.2%	-0.4%	-12.3%
Share of Total Discretionary Spending	7.42%	7.29%	7.04%	7.41%	7.05%	6.14%

* Includes both defense discretionary spending and non-defense discretionary spending

At a time when the poverty rate is 62 percent higher for children than it is for adults, we should be dedicating more, not fewer, federal resources to closing that gap. In FY 2019, children represented roughly 23 percent of the population—yet their share of our federal resources dropped from 7.98 percent in FY 2015 to an all-time low of 7.21 percent. Children’s piece of the federal pie has therefore declined by nearly 10 percent since FY 2015. If Congress were to enact the president’s FY 2020 budget proposal, that share of federal resources would drop even further, to just 6.45 percent.

bolster our nation’s economic future—policymakers have left funding for children as an afterthought.

This phenomenon holds across mandatory and discretionary spending: from FY 2015 to FY 2019, the share of mandatory spending going to children fell from 9.03 percent to 8.31 percent. The share of discretionary spending on children declined from 7.42 percent to just 7.05 percent over the same time period. The declining share of mandatory spending means that children are not the primary beneficiaries of our growing entitlement programs, which are also chiefly responsible for the nation’s increasing debt. On the discretionary side of the ledger, children’s programs are not receiving sustained annual increases commensurate with other accounts. The failure to prioritize children in our federal budget and appropriations decisions has serious consequences.

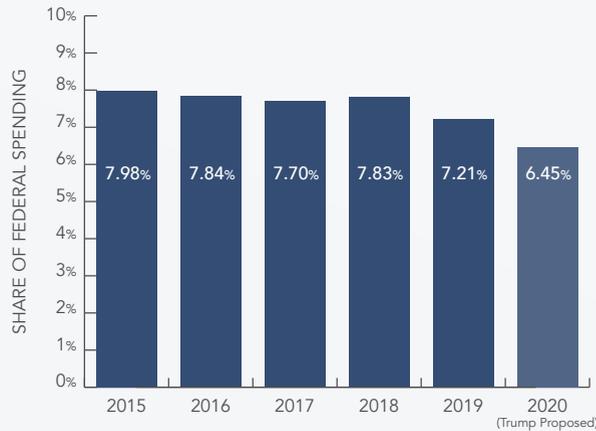
Child Poverty Rate was 62% Higher than Adult Poverty Rate in 2017



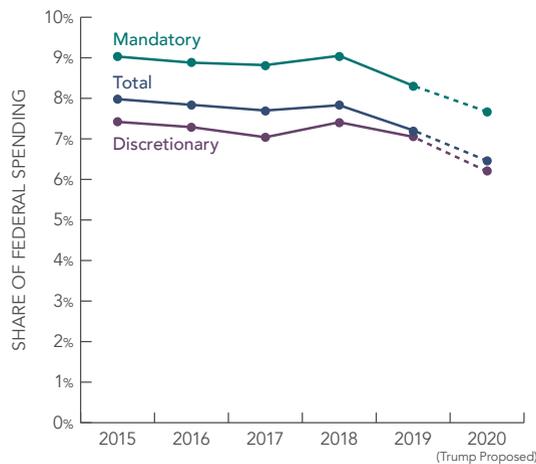
The downward trend in the federal share of spending on children means that spending on children’s programs is not growing at the same rate as other federal programs. Rather than invest substantial resources in initiatives that are proven to improve children’s well-being—and, as a result,

Child poverty and food insecurity remain stubbornly high, while racial and economic disparities persist in children’s health, educational, and juvenile justice outcomes. The number of children entering the foster care system and waiting for housing assistance continues to grow, childcare costs are skyrocketing, and youth who are not in school face unemployment at double the rate of the national average.

Children's Share of Total Federal Spending Declined between FY 2015 and FY 2019



Downward Trend in Children's Share of Mandatory and Discretionary Resources From FY 2015 to FY 2019



Additionally, spending on children is not keeping pace with inflation, which means that between FY 2018 and FY 2019, total spending on children experienced an inflation adjusted cut of \$2.31 billion—a cut of nearly 1 percent. Without significant increases, funding for children's services and programs will continue to lose ground, and we will struggle to meet children's growing needs.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, currently the only federal program that provides cash assistance to families with very low incomes, illustrates the severity of this problem. Because it is a block grant, TANF cannot effectively respond during times of increased need, and inflation has diminished its value by more than 30 percent since 1996. As of today, 75 percent of poor families who are eligible for cash assistance through TANF do not receive it. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), which subsidizes childcare for low-income families, is another example of how inflation erodes a program's ability to meet growing need. Although CCDBG funding has increased in nominal terms since the year 2000, it has not kept pace with inflation. As a result, CCDBG funding has not compensated for the rising cost of childcare and the program serves 27 percent fewer children now than it did in 2000—a decrease of nearly 500,000 children.



-0.7%

Children's spending change between FY 2018 and FY 2019, when adjusted for inflation.

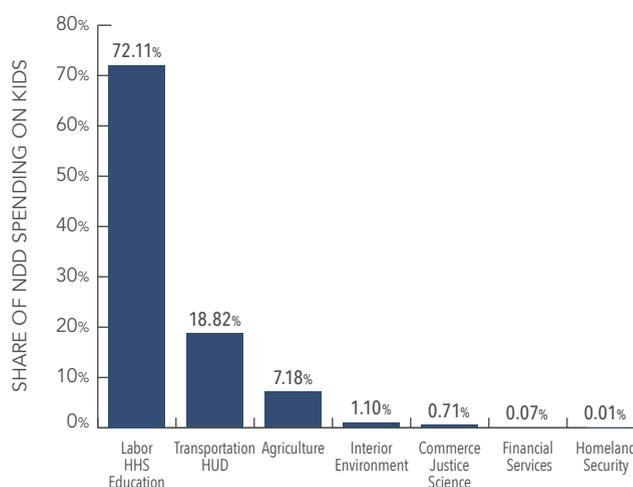


82% of children's programs rely on discretionary funding as of FY 2019.

The power of inflation to erode spending on children underscores the need for robust increases, both on the mandatory and discretionary side of the ledger. Our analysis shows a historic, long-term decline in the share of federal spending on children, and the Urban Institute projects children will receive only 1 percent of all new federal spending between now and 2028.¹ There remain daunting political and structural barriers to robust investment in children's programs that likely will go unchanged without proactive Congressional action. For instance, of the 207 programs in *Children's Budget 2019*, 171—a full 82 percent—rely on discretionary funding. The majority of that discretionary funding is considered non-defense discretionary (NDD), compared to defense discretionary spending. However, the Budget Control Act Caps of 2011 have placed serious constraints on NDD spending. Because discretionary resources are capped and subject to annual review, policymakers often increase funding for one children's program at the expense of another, complementary program. Exacerbating this problem is the extreme concentration of NDD funding for children in a small number of appropriations subcommittees.

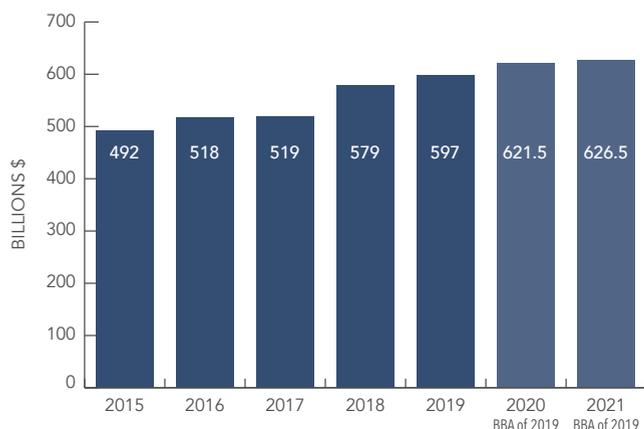
Given this context, it is unsurprising that the share of discretionary spending on children remains so low and has declined over time. As of this book's writing, Congress and the White House have yet to pass any FY 2020 appropriations bills into law,

A Select Few Appropriations Subcommittees Contributed to the Majority of FY 2019 NDD Spending on Children



as the current political climate makes spending negotiations especially fraught. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 has relieved some pressure by increasing the NDD spending caps for FY 2020 and FY 2021, avoiding draconian statutory cuts. However, this does not guarantee that children's programs will be the priority in programmatic spending decisions. Nor does it promise a smooth

Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Limits under the Budget Control Act of 2011



appropriations process. In January of 2019, the federal government experienced a partial shutdown that lasted a historic 31 days, leaving in limbo several programs serving children and families. Even when Congress avoids the drastic

outcome of a shutdown, it often relies on stopgap funding bills, or Continuing Resolutions, which translate to inflation adjusted cuts and inhibit the ability of agencies to plan ahead. The broken budget and appropriations process means spending bills are hardly passed on time through a process of “regular order,” leaving many vital services for children in a state of protracted uncertainty.

Meanwhile, though mandatory spending comprises a larger share of the resources we spend on children, more often than not these programs also serve adults. Rarely is there automatic growth built into mandatory programs that exclusively or even primarily target children—the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and TANF, for instance, are capped entitlements whose value erodes over time. Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the two largest accounts benefitting children, often lack bipartisan support and continue to experience administrative proposals and legislative challenges that have negative spillover effects on children.

FY 2019 NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY (NDD) SPENDING ON PROGRAM CATEGORY BY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

CATEGORY	PERCENT NDD FUNDED	Labor HHS Education	Transportation HUD	Agriculture	Defense	Interior Environment	Commerce Justice Science	Financial Services	Homeland Security
Child Welfare	9.0%	\$ 946.9 M 97.0%	\$ 0	\$ 8.4 M 0.9%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 21.0 M 2.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Early Childhood	62.5%	\$ 16.509 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Education	100.0%	\$ 40.503 B 97.1%	\$ 0	\$ 0.6 M 0.0%	\$ 0*	\$ 1.000 B 2.4%	\$ 223.0 M 0.5%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Health	4.4%	\$ 4.227 B 93.5%	\$ 279.0 M 6.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6.5 M 0.1%	\$ 10.0 M 0.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Housing	99.6%	\$ 902.4 M 5.0%	\$ 16.867 B 93.0%	\$ 372.2 M 2.1%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Income Support	0.1%	\$ 0	\$ 29.8 M 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Nutrition	10.1%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6.169 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Safety	94.2%	\$ 1.443 B 75.4%	\$ 0	\$ 4.6 M 0.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 396.0 M 20.7%	\$ 63.5 M 3.3%	\$ 6.0 M 0.3%
Training	100.0%	\$ 1.293 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

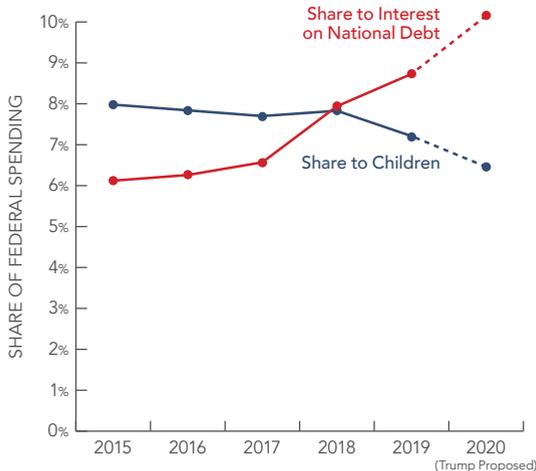
* In FY 2019, the Defense appropriations bill spent \$2.9 B in Defense Discretionary money on K-12 education.

44

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

Making matters worse, the growing national debt places undue political pressure on funding for children's programs. As of FY 2018, we are now spending more to pay down interest on the national debt than we are to fund programs serving children. This disparity only will continue to grow if Congress continues to make spending decisions that do not prioritize children and enact policies that erode revenue over the long-term.

Children are Now Receiving a Smaller Share of the Federal Budget than Goes to Interest on the National Debt



Not only do children suffer in the long-term when we fail to invest in their needs, they will also bear the future economic burden of the growing federal deficit. Congress must take definitive action to reverse this trend, namely by pursuing revenue sources and using that funding to prioritize spending on children.

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's \$4.7 trillion budget request for FY 2020 would leave children even further behind than they already are, seeking massive cuts to critical programs that help children and families.

If enacted, the president's budget would cut spending on children by nearly \$20 billion—an inflation adjusted reduction of 8 percent from FY 2015. Rather than build on the investment of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018—which contributed to the share of federal spending on children temporarily increasing to 7.83 percent in FY 2018—the president's FY 2020 budget subjects NDD spending to the unrealistic spending limits of the Budget Control Act of 2011. Of the \$55 billion cut in the overall spending allowed for domestic discretionary programs, a whopping 17 percent—\$9.5 billion—would come from children's programs alone. As a result, the president's budget request disproportionately would reduce the NDD spending on children, seeking an 12.6 percent inflation adjusted cut in FY 2019, compared to a 6.5 percent proposed cut from mandatory spending on children.

The president's budget takes aim at a wide spectrum of programs and initiatives that work collectively to support child well-being through investments covering a broad policy landscape from health, education, and financial security to housing, nutrition, and welfare, seeking to eliminate 44 children's programs and make cuts to far more. As a result, the share of total federal spending on children would decrease to just 6.45 percent.

1. Julia B. Isaacs, Cary Lou, Heather Hahn, Joycelyn Ovalle, and C. Eugene Steuerle. "Kids' Share 2018: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2017 and Future Expenditures," The Urban Institute, 2018, <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/kids-share-2018-report-federal-expenditures-children-through-2017-and-future-projections>.



CHILD WELFARE

↓ 5.0%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD WELFARE FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 9.42 B	\$ 9.81 B	\$ 10.21 B	\$ 11.04 B	\$ 11.05 B	\$ 9.63 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.7%	3.3%	1.9%	5.6%	-2.0%	-14.9%
Share of Total Spending	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.27%	0.24%	0.20%

Child welfare encompasses a number of different programs that help states and tribes support children and families in the foster care system and those at risk of entering it. The majority of federal dollars support state child protective and foster care services, with more limited funding for family preservation services, family support services, adoption promotion and support, services for transition-aged youth, and training for child welfare professionals. States also rely on other federal funding sources to stabilize and support families, and often use these dollars to supplement their state and local child welfare funds. The need for federal support for child welfare services continues to grow, but unfortunately, its spending has increased only modestly over time. In fact, federal spending on child welfare did not keep pace with inflation in fiscal year (FY) 2019, increasing from \$11.04 billion to \$11.05 billion—a 2 percent inflation-adjusted cut.



The estimated total lifetime economic burden associated with child abuse and neglect was **\$124 billion** in the U.S. in 2008.¹

The share of federal spending on child welfare declined by 5.0 percent between FY 2015 and FY 2019. Concurrently, the number of children entering foster care has been increasing each year, due in part to the growing epidemic of opioid addiction, and as of FY 2017, there were nearly 443,000 children in foster care.² In response, child welfare programs and services are continuing to shift their focus to prevent children from entering foster care in the first place.

In 2018 Congress passed the landmark Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA). FFPSA allows states the option to invest funding from Title IV-E of the Social Security Act in programs that keep children out of foster care and safely at home with their families, incentivizes placements in family-like settings, and discourages the use of congregate care. States can also now use Title IV-E funds to pay for legal representation for both children and parents involved in the child welfare system.

These developments are important steps to help stem the tide of children entering care. However, significantly more federal funding is needed to fund foster care services for children in care and to provide primary prevention services that address child abuse, neglect, poverty, substance abuse, and other root causes that drive children and families into child protective services and foster care.



53%

Increase in the rate of children entering foster care due to parental drug abuse since 2007.³

In addition to Title IV-E, there is a critical need for Congress to reauthorize and significantly increase funding for the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), which is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Though CAPTA received a slight funding boost in FY 2018 specifically to fund plans of safe care, it has been notoriously underfunded since its enactment. In 2019, CAPTA was level-funded at \$158.1 million, representing an inflation adjusted cut of 2.4 percent from the prior year. Additional investments in child abuse prevention generate savings in the long run, given the significant long-term costs associated with child abuse. These include the cost of treating immediate physical injuries and the impact on broader health outcomes, mental health, social development, and risk-taking behavior.

While the shift in funding toward more prevention services marks a significant step in the right direction to stem the tide of children entering

3

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD WELFARE ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

care, funding for this population must continue to meet the needs of all children within the child welfare system, including to assist youth as they prepare to age out of the foster care system and transition to adulthood. Youth aging out of the foster care system are among the most vulnerable in our nation. Significantly more funding is needed to provide health care, housing, education, employment training, and other supports which set them up to be successful adults.

child welfare services to supplement their child welfare programs. In addition, the president's FY 2020 budget would cut the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives Program by \$37.9 million, or 50 percent, from FY 2019.

Similar to the president's budget request in FY 2019, the FY 2020 budget includes a proposal to block Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments via the Child Welfare Flexible Funding Option, allowing states to opt in to a 5-year capped allocation for those payments. While the proposal could afford states more flexibility to address the needs of children and families in care, it would function as a block grant, which would prevent states from responding to the increasing rise in the number of children entering foster care due to our national opioid crisis.

The president's budget includes two positive proposed changes to the Foster Care program—creating Child and Family Service Review (CFSR) incentives and promoting family-based care. The president's FY 2020 budget also takes the right step in proposing doubling the Court Improvement Program within the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program, from \$30 million to \$60 million. Unfortunately, at a time when more prevention services are critically needed for at-risk families, the president's request would level fund CAPTA, translating to an inflation adjusted cut of 2.04 percent across the board.



1 in 5

Children in foster care will become instantly homeless upon aging out of the system.⁴

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's FY 2020 budget includes a \$1.42 billion cut to child welfare programs, funding these services at just \$9.63 billion. That proposal represents a 14.9 percent inflation adjusted cut and would eliminate three child welfare programs, including the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG). Funded at \$1.7 billion, SSBG currently funds an array of services for children, including child care, child abuse prevention, adoption assistance, and transitional services. Currently, states use about 53 percent of SSBG dollars for

1. Fortson, Beverly L., Joanne Klevens, Melissa T. Merrick, Leah K. Gilbert, and Sandra P. Alexander. "Preventing child abuse and neglect: A technical package for policy, norm, and programmatic activities." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/CAN-Prevention-Technical-Package.pdf>.
2. "The AFCARS Report." *Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2018. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport25.pdf>.
3. Sepulveda, Kristin and Sarah Catherine Williams. "One in three children entered foster care in 2017 because of parental drug abuse," *Child Trends*. ChildTrends, 26 Feb. 2019. <https://www.childtrends.org/one-in-three-children-entered-foster-care-in-fy-2017-because-of-parental-drug-abuse>.
4. "The Current State of Foster Care, 51 Useful Aging Out of Foster Care Statistics." *National Foster Youth Institute*. National Foster Youth Institute, 26 May 2017. <https://www.nfyi.org/51-useful-aging-out-of-foster-care-statistics-social-race-media>.

Child Welfare Program Listings

-100%
2015-19

Abandoned Infants Assistance

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Program awards grants to public, nonprofit, and private organizations to provide services for infants and young children, particularly those with AIDS, who remain hospitalized due to a lack of appropriate out-of-home placement alternatives. Projects include abandonment prevention and residential care programs. This program has not been funded since FY 2015.

83.6%
2015-19

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 37.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	93.0%	-2.1%	-50.6%

The Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system. At the end of FY 2018 more than 120,000 children in foster care were eligible and waiting to be adopted. In FY 2017 the adoption rate for children in foster care was 13.4 percent.

-7.1%
2015-19

Adoption Opportunities

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 39.1 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.9%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Adoption Opportunities grants provide funds for projects designed to eliminate barriers to adoption and help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs.



NEW
SINCE
2015

Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Community Living
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.4%

More than 2,500,000 grandparents in the United States are the primary caretaker of their grandchildren. The Advisory Council, authorized by Congress in 2018, is intended to identify, promote, coordinate, and disseminate to the public information, resources, and the best practices available to help grandparents and other older relatives raising children, with special emphasis on families impacted by the opioid crisis and Native American families.

56.5%
2015-19

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 93.8 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	3.7%	-2.0%	57.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act is a critical part of federal efforts to assist states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services. This funding combines Child Abuse State Grants, Child Abuse Discretionary Activities, and Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention.



-7.1%
2015-19

Child Welfare Services

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Child Welfare Services State Grants Program is designed to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services. Funds may be used for services such as investigation of child abuse and neglect reports, removal of children from a home for their safety, and financial support for children in foster care.

4.5%
2015-19

Child Welfare Training

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 18.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-36.1%	11.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Child Welfare Services Training Grants provide funds to accredited public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for specific projects to train prospective and current personnel for work in the field of child welfare.

-7.1%
2015-19

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: National Institute of Food & Agriculture
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Children, Youth, & Families at Risk Program supports the development of community-based educational programs that equip limited resource families and youth who are at risk for not meeting basic human needs with the skills they need to lead positive and productive lives.

3.9%
2015-19

Community Services Block Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 674.0 M	\$ 715.0 M	\$ 742.4 M	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 753.9 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 249.4 M	\$ 264.6 M	\$ 274.7 M	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 278.9 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.6%	5.2%	1.7%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-100.0%

The Community Services Block Grant Program offers funds to states to address the causes of poverty by providing effective services in communities. Activities may include coordination and referral to other programs, as well as direct services such as child care, transportation, employment, education, and self-help projects.

85.8%
2015-19

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	48.8%	-2.0%	30.2%	-2.1%	-26.8%

Through the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Program, the Department of Justice seeks to ensure that abused and neglected children receive high-quality representation in dependency court hearings.

162.2%
2015-19

Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 32%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 1.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	56.8%	107.2%	-2.0%	14.6%	12.7%	-37.2%

The Victims of Domestic Trafficking program provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance to trafficking victims, including responding to priority service needs. The National Human Trafficking Hotline maintains one of the most extensive data sets on the issue of human trafficking in the United States. Over the past four years, an average of 32 percent of the calls to the Hotline involved minors.

90.5%
2015-19

Guardianship Assistance

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 152.0 M	\$ 181.0 M	\$ 203.0 M	\$ 218.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-20.3%	35.3%	10.3%	16.3%	9.8%	4.8%

The Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program provides subsidies on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child.

NEW
SINCE
2015

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1%	-45.8%

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grants support states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction. Congress funded this program in FY 2019 through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants out of the Department of Justice.

13.4%
2015-19

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.510 B	\$ 2.674 B	\$ 2.780 B	\$ 2.867 B	\$ 3.063 B	\$ 2.942 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.2%	5.7%	1.9%	0.7%	4.6%	-6.2%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care.

8.1%
2015-19

Payments to States for Foster Care

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 4.581 B	\$ 4.800 B	\$ 4.992 B	\$ 5.537 B	\$ 5.329 B	\$ 5.265 B
Real Change from Previous Year	7.2%	3.9%	1.9%	8.3%	-5.8%	-3.6%

The Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. The proportion of children in foster care receiving these maintenance payments has declined from 51.8 percent in 2000 to approximately 40 percent in FY 2018, partially due to a reduction in the overall foster care population and increased adoptions, but also due to changes that instituted fixed income eligibility guidelines.



Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

0.2% 2015-19	Mandatory					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 319.8 M	\$ 321.5 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 415.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.3%	-1.0%	3.7%	-2.1%	17.4%

55.1% 2015-19	Discretionary					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 59.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-5.4%	-0.8%	-2.0%	63.0%	-2.1%	-41.5%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program offers grants to states to help prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, to improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and to promote family reunification. The 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act included a \$40 million increase to the PSSF account to fund Kinship Navigator Programs and Regional Partnership Grants targeting children and families impacted by the opioid epidemic; Congress maintained these funds in 2019.

Social Services Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 56%

-4.9% 2015-19	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.584 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 930.1 M	\$ 887.3 M	\$ 952.0 M	\$ 952.0 M	\$ 952.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-11.1%	-5.4%	5.1%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) offers funds to states to provide social services that best suit the needs of individuals in that state. Services typically include child day care, protective services for children and adults, and home care services for the elderly and handicapped. Roughly 56 percent of SSBG services benefit children.

-32.8%
2015-19

Social Services Research

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 6.5 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-39.1%	-28.2%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Social Services Research and Demonstration Program funds cross-cutting research into the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient and supports the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families, and the role that programs within the Administration for Children and Families play in supporting those goals.



EARLY CHILDHOOD

↑ 3.9%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.41 B	\$ 16.34 B	\$ 16.46 B	\$ 19.57 B	\$ 19.83 B	\$ 20.83 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.6%	5.2%	-1.3%	16.0%	-0.8%	2.5%
Share of Total Spending	0.42%	0.43%	0.41%	0.48%	0.44%	0.44%

The science is clear—our youngest children’s brains are making more neural connections now than they ever will again in their lives, and young children are at a critical time for learning and development. The settings that our children spend their days in matter for improved outcomes in health, well-being, education, economic stability, and reduced involvement in the criminal justice system.¹ High-quality, supportive early learning experiences help produce long-term benefits for children and their families. The Nobel Laureate and economist James Heckman estimates that the return on investment for high-quality, early learning programs is up to 13 percent in improved health and education, increased school and career achievement,



46% of child care workers rely on one or more public support programs annually.²

and reduced involvement in the criminal justice system.³ Investments in early learning are among the worthiest we can make as a society. Total federal investments for early childhood programs have increased overall since fiscal year (FY) 2015, with the share of federal spending on early childhood increasing by nearly 4 percent. However, spending on early childhood received only a modest increase in spending between FY 2018 and FY 2019, resulting in an inflation adjusted cut of nearly 1 percent.

Increased federal spending on early childhood largely stems from the historic \$2.4 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) in FY 2018. CCDBG provides vital child care assistance to families so that they can work or go to school. This increase has been enormously helpful to states as they work to improve their child care programs and continue to implement important reforms from the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization. However, we need additional investments to make child care more affordable for American families and give child care workers access to a living wage and opportunities for professional development. Over time, CCDBG funding has not kept pace with inflation or need. Total funding for child care (including CCDBG and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds used for child care) in FY 2018 was nearly \$1 billion

short of the total funding level in FY 2001 after adjusting for inflation. CCDBG provided assistance for 1.8 million children in 2000, but by 2017 this number had dropped to a record low 1.32 million children, while the number of children in poverty has climbed.⁴ Five out of six children eligible for child care assistance do not receive it.



27%

fewer children receive assistance from the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) than did in 2000.⁵

Meanwhile, the costs of child care are astronomical and continue to grow—the average cost of center-based care in the United States for an infant is \$11,314 and for a toddler is \$10,198, with great variation among the states. This means that on average a two-income household would spend over 10.6 percent of its income on child care, and a single-parent household would spend 37 percent of its income on child care.⁶ These numbers are untenable for families, meriting a greater federal investment in affordable care.

3

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING EARLY CHILDHOOD ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

At the same time, the child care workforce remains grossly underpaid and under-resourced, in spite of the importance of child care to our country's economy. In 2017, child care workers earned less than two-thirds of the median wage for all occupations in their states.⁷ In fact, child care workers in 21 states and Washington, D.C. would have to spend over half of their income to pay for center-based care for their own infants. These statistics are staggering in light of how heavily our economy relies on workers having available care for their children, as well as the vital and challenging job child care workers have in teaching our youngest citizens at the most important stage of life for brain development.

Head Start and Early Head Start are also vital programs that provide health, education, and nutrition services for the development of the whole child to low-income children and families. Head Start and Early Head Start provide services to over one million children delivered by 1,700 agencies across the country, and these programs have been shown to prepare children for kindergarten and beyond as well as provide and connect families to needed services. Head Start and Early Head Start funding has increased in recent years, but still reaches relatively few eligible children and families, limiting their access to programs that can help prepare them for school and life. This is especially pronounced for Early Head Start, which serves just 7 percent of eligible 0-3 year old children.

These programs also are working to address the mental health needs of their children and families and provide trauma-informed care for children who have been exposed to childhood trauma, parental addiction, community violence, and other adverse childhood experiences. They require additional federal support now more than ever to address these needs.

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's FY 2020 budget request would increase early childhood funding by roughly \$1 billion, with the increase coming from a \$1 billion competitive child care fund available for five years aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and stimulating employer investment. Unfortunately, the proposal would require states to accomplish so-called "deregulation requirements." Forcing child care providers to roll back bipartisan regulatory protections in exchange for these funds would almost certainly jeopardize the safety and well-being of children. Additionally, a one-time investment in child care is not reflective of the long-term need to support accessible, quality child care in this country.

The president's budget also includes a \$6.2 billion cut to the Administration for Children and Families, from which many early childhood programs are funded. It would eliminate three early childhood programs including the Preschool Development Grants program, currently funded at \$250 million,



79%

Eligible 3-5 year old children who lack access to Head Start.⁸



which supports improving state systems for high-quality preschool and early childhood education programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, including children with disabilities.

The budget also proposes a \$35 million reduction—a 70 percent cut—in Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS), which supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.

The budget proposal would flat-fund the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), our main federal child care program, as well as Head Start and Early Head Start, essential early learning opportunities for young children, continuing to drastically underfund these necessary programs that provide vital care, education, and wrap-around services for children and families.

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Early Childhood Program Listings

206.9%
2015-19

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 15.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	222.6%	-2.1%	-70.5%

The Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS) program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services. Student parents make up almost a quarter of all undergraduate students but less than half of four-year public colleges and community colleges provide campus child care, and that rate has declined in the past decade. Congress provided CCAMPIS with its first funding increase in several years in FY 2018, allowing the number of grants to grow from 86 in 2017 to 196 in 2018.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

-7.1%
2015-19

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 4.212 B				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	40.9%

101.3%
2015-19

Discretionary

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.435 B	\$ 2.761 B	\$ 2.856 B	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 5.276 B	\$ 5.276 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.1%	12.5%	1.4%	78.7%	-1.2%	-2.4%

The Child Care and Development Fund makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care so that parents can work or attend classes or training and includes both discretionary funding in the form of the Child Care Development Block Grant as well as a mandatory Child Care Entitlement funding stream. However, only 16 percent of children eligible for the subsidy currently receive it. The president's FY 2020 budget request included a \$1 billion, one-time increase in these funds to be available for 5 years and aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and to stimulate employer investment. However, these new competitive funds would require states to roll back regulatory protections, including safety requirements, in order to be eligible.

8.7%
2015-19

Head Start and Early Head Start

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 8.598 B	\$ 9.168 B	\$ 9.223 B	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 10.063 B	\$ 10.063 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	5.8%	-1.4%	4.4%	-0.1%	-2.4%

Head Start provides comprehensive child development services for economically disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-old children to prepare them to succeed in school, while Early Head Start programs serve low-income infants and toddlers under the age of 3. In providing this demographic with high-quality preschool, Head Start narrows the gap between disadvantaged and more privileged children as they enter kindergarten. However, Head Start has yet to reach most eligible children; in FY 2017, only 31 percent of eligible children had access to the program.

2.9%
2015-19

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 353.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 391.1 M	\$ 391.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	3.4%	-2.0%	1.1%	0.5%	-2.4%

Special Education Preschool Grants to States are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and assist states in meeting the cost of providing special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, serving 762,802 children in 2017. When Congress authorized IDEA, it committed to covering 40 percent of the excess cost of educating students with disabilities. However, the Federal government currently funds just 15 percent of these costs.

-0.4%
2015-19

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 438.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	3.7%	-2.0%	0.1%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants for Infants and Families assist states in implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs and making early intervention services available to children with disabilities from birth through age 2.

NEW
SINCE
2015

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.1%	-100.0%

These grants, first appropriated in FY 2018, support infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.



-7.1%
2015-19

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 372.4 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.6%	-0.8%	-8.8%	4.9%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program provides funding for nurses, social workers, or other professionals to meet with at-risk families in their homes, evaluate the families' circumstances, and connect them to the kinds of help that can make a difference in a child's health, development, and ability to learn. Services include health care, developmental services for children, early education, parenting skills, child abuse prevention, and nutrition education or assistance.

-7.1%
2015-19

National Early Child Care Collaboratives

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

National Early Child Care Collaboratives grants are aimed at obesity prevention and learning readiness. They support early child care and education providers with practical training and technical assistance regarding how to make changes within their programs to support healthy eating and physical activity.

-7.1%
2015-19

Preschool Development Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Preschool Development Grants are competitive grants that allow for states to develop, enhance, or expand high-quality preschool programs and early childhood education programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, including children with disabilities.



EDUCATION



12.1%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 38.33 B	\$ 39.19 B	\$ 39.49 B	\$ 41.00 B	\$ 41.73 B	\$ 35.71 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.85%	1.42%	-1.27%	1.37%	-0.37%	-16.46%
Share of Total Spending	1.12%	1.09%	1.05%	1.07%	0.99%	0.81%

Though about 92 percent of public K-12 education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources, the federal government is a critically important support for education programming. It funds nearly 70 children's education programs, most of which are housed within the Department of Education. These programs are primarily discretionary in funding and benefit children at all levels of education, from infants to high school students preparing for college. These programs serve children across all income groups and from all states and territories. In fiscal year (FY) 2019, the federal government invested about \$41.7 billion into K-12 education, which represents an inflation-adjusted decrease of about 0.37 percent from FY 2018. As a share of total federal spending, education spending has decreased by 12.1 percent in real terms, from 1.12 percent in FY 2015 to 0.99 percent in FY 2019.



The wealthiest 20 percent of students attend college at a rate **2.8 times higher** than students from the least wealthy 20 percent.¹

Over the past year, more than 500,000 teachers and educators have rallied, have walked out, or have gone on strike in states such as Alabama, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, and California to demand more funding for schools and higher wages for teachers. Their frustrations are not unfounded. Over the past decade, the national average teacher salary, adjusted for inflation, has decreased by 4.5 percent.² Low salaries, exacerbated by insufficient funding, have placed an immense financial burden on many educators. The teacher protests not only shed light on the issue of low teacher pay, but also exposed the underlying extreme financial inequality in the public education system.

funding for wealthy students can sometimes double that of low-income students depending on the state or county.⁴ These funding discrepancies lead to vast achievement gaps between students in wealthy and low-income districts. Another population of students that require additional funds to educate is students with disabilities. On average, disabled students cost more than double what it takes to educate non-disabled students.⁵ Unfortunately, the students who would benefit most from increased education spending often end up receiving the least. Fixing these shortcomings is not just a state and local problem, as the federal budget also plays an important role in K-12 education.



\$479
Average amount of their own money 94% of teachers reported spending on classroom supplies during the 2014-15 school year.³

Since the majority of public-school funding comes from local property taxes, funding varies greatly by district, based on the relative affluence of each neighborhood. As a result, per-capita education

The responsibility for closing funding gaps for low-income students and covering the excess costs of educating students with disabilities falls primarily on two federal programs, namely Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Title I) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Regrettably, funding for these programs continually falls woefully short of meeting the needs of low-income and disabled students. According to the Congressional Research Service, full funding for Title I is based on the number of Title I-eligible children in a local education agency or state, the per-pupil cost of education in the state, and the percentage of the state's per-pupil cost that

29

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING K-12 EDUCATION ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

Congress will fund. Congress wrote the legislation with the intention that the federal government pay approximately 40 cents on the dollar for educational services for disadvantaged students. But as of FY 2017, appropriations for Title I fell \$33.3 billion short of what would have been required to fully fund the program that year.⁶ Title I funding has not grown quickly enough to keep pace with the increasing numbers of low-income children who are eligible for that funding.

Similarly, IDEA funding continues to fall short of what is required for it to meet the needs of eligible children. At IDEA's inception in 1975, the federal government committed to covering 40 percent of the cost of education for students with disabilities. Despite this promise, appropriations for the program have never met the authorized amount and the federal government now pays less than half of what it originally promised.⁷



55%

Amount of the federal government's FY 2017 IDEA funding commitment that it did not meet.⁸

The shortfalls caused by the underfunding of IDEA cast a greater burden on local communities and hinder the education of students both with and without disabilities.

While improvements on local levels (such as increased wages for teachers) are important, federal investments in K-12 education—especially in underserved, low-income communities—are still necessary if we want to provide all children in the United States with a quality education.

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's FY 2020 budget request for K-12 education programs would generate new and deep cuts. The president's \$64 billion budget request for the Department of Education for FY 2020 marks a \$7.1 billion, or 10 percent, reduction from FY 2019. These cuts would include the elimination of 29 programs, many of which benefit children and families.

The severe cuts and program eliminations across the Department of Education vastly outweigh the modest increases included in the request. One major request that would have a negative impact on K-12 education is the elimination of 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which are a critical source of funding for many local afterschool programs and serve about 1.4 million students at over 9,500 locations. Another harmful request is the administration's elimination of the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants program, which provides money to state and local education agencies to increase student achievement through teacher development and class-size reduction.

These are just two examples of the sweeping cuts to the Department of Education in the president's budget. The proposal also includes the elimination of Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, GEAR UP, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Education programs, and Promise Neighborhoods, as well as cuts to Impact



From 2006 to 2017, the number of low-income children eligible for Title I-A funding nationwide grew by about **28 percent** while federal spending on the program only grew by **17 percent.**⁹

Aid, Federal TRIO Programs, Indian Education, and the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, just to name a few.

In contrast to proposed cuts, the administration does request investments in some of its education priorities, such as school choice and safety through increased funding for Charter Schools and school safety programs. Along these lines, the president's budget includes one of its major education policy proposals in the Department of Treasury budget request in the form of a tax credit for "school choice." The Education Freedom Scholarships

program would be a federal credit totaling up to \$50 billion over 10 years for donations to scholarship programs for families of elementary and secondary students who are seeking state-defined public or private options. This initiative would most likely shift even more money away from public schools.

As a whole, this cut of over \$7 billion in the president's FY 2020 budget request for K-12 education would undermine the education of America's children under the guise of promoting fiscal responsibility, flexibility to states, and school choice.

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Education Program Listings

-1.5%
2015-19

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.152 B	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 1.222 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.3%	-100.0%

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program is the only source of federal funding dedicated entirely to supporting before- and after-school and summer activities for students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. For every child in an after-school program funded by 21st Century, there are two eligible children waiting to get into a program.

-100%
2015-19

Advanced Placement

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Advanced Placement (AP) Test Fee Program supports state and local efforts to increase access to advanced placement classes and tests for low-income students. It also helps states pay AP test fees for low-income students. Beginning in 2017, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated this program and consolidated it under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment block grant.

-7.1%
2015-19

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: National Institute of Food & Agriculture
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

NIFA's Agriculture in the Classroom Program (AIRC) serves nearly 5 million students and 60,000 teachers annually through workshops, conferences, field trips, farm tours, and other educational activities.

4.7%
2015-19

Alaska Native Educational Equity

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	2.3%	-2.0%	6.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Alaska Native Educational Program supports projects that recognize and address the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of Native Alaskan students, parents, and teachers.

NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 2015

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	89.8%	-2.4%	34.1%	-100.0%

The American History and Civics Academies supports the establishment of Presidential Academies for Teachers of American History and Civics that offer workshops for teachers of American history and civics to strengthen their knowledge and preparation for teaching these subjects. The program also supports the establishment of Congressional Academies for Students of American History and Civics to help high school students develop a broader and deeper understanding of these subjects.

13.4%
2015-19

American Printing House for the Blind

Department: Education • Bureau: American Printing House for the Blind
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 24.9 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 25.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.8%	1.2%	-2.0%	5.3%	8.6%	-18.4%

The American Printing House for the Blind produces and distributes educational materials to public and nonprofit institutions serving individuals who are blind through allotments to the states. These materials are adapted for students who are legally blind and enrolled in formal education programs below college level.

7.8%
2015-19

Arts in Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	7.1%	-2.0%	4.9%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Arts in Education program supports national-level, high-quality arts education projects and programs for children and youth, with special emphasis on serving students from low-income families and students with disabilities. Beginning in 2017, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated this program and consolidated it under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment block grant.



5.0%
2015-19

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

Department: Education • Bureau: Career and Technical Education Grants to States
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 55%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.193 B	\$ 1.263 B	\$ 1.283 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 658.9 M	\$ 697.6 M	\$ 708.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	4.2%	3.6%	-0.8%

Career and Technical Education Grants to States support state and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) for secondary and post-secondary students. These formula grants are directed to states with lower per capita income and larger proportions of students from ages 16 to 20. By clearly connecting education to post-secondary career success, CTE courses have been shown to be effective in dropout prevention and recovery.

61.5%
2015-19

Charter School Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 253.2 M	\$ 333.2 M	\$ 342.2 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 500.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.9%	30.5%	0.6%	14.2%	7.7%	10.9%

Charter School Grants support the planning, development, and initial implementation of charter schools.

-7.1%
2015-19

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Training and Advisory Services Program funds Equity Assistance Centers to provide technical assistance and training, upon request, in the areas of race, sex, and national origin to public school districts and other responsible governmental agencies to help schools and communities ensure that equitable education opportunities are available and accessible for all children.



-0.3%
2015-19

Comprehensive Centers

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 48.4 M	\$ 51.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.4%	5.3%	-4.8%	1.6%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Comprehensive Centers Program supports 22 comprehensive centers to help increase State capacity to assist districts and schools in meeting student achievement goals, especially at low-performing schools.

10.3%
2015-19

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	1.1%	17.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants program supports efforts to improve the reading skills of students who are low-income, have disabilities, or are English Language Learners. Funds are distributed equally across elementary and secondary school-aged students.

-11.8%
2015-19

Corporation for National and Community Service

Department: Corporation for National and Community Service • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.141 B	\$ 1.184 B	\$ 1.114 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.083 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 422.0 M	\$ 438.0 M	\$ 412.1 M	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 400.7 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.3%	2.9%	-7.8%	0.8%	-7.8%	-100.0%

The Corporation for National and Community Service equips volunteers to meet community needs including health, education, disaster recovery, and economic opportunity. For lack of better data, we assume that the services it funds target children at the same rate as the Community Service Block Grant program.

197.1%
2015-19

Education Construction

Department: Interior • Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 74.5 M	\$ 138.2 M	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 238.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	34.6%	84.1%	-2.2%	68.6%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Education Construction Program supports the construction and renovation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' schools and dormitories, with the goal of improving student performance and teacher effectiveness.

33.6%
2015-19

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 77.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 93.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	6.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	-2.4%

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program helps to mitigate some of the negative consequences of homelessness for children. The funding supports state coordinators and homeless assistance liaisons in school districts to help identify homeless students, assist them in school enrollment, and coordinate services for them so they will succeed.

4.4%
2015-19

Education for Native Hawaiians

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	2.3%	-2.0%	6.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Native Hawaiian Education Program's purpose is to develop, supplement, and expand innovative and culturally appropriate educational programs for native Hawaiians

0.6%
2015-19

Education Innovation and Research

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 300.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-15.4%	-0.8%	-18.3%	17.2%	6.1%	125.3%

The Education Innovation and Research Program supports the creation, development, implementation, replication, and scaling up of evidence-based, field-initiated innovations designed to improve student achievement and attainment for high-need students.

-1.3%
2015-19

Education Statistics

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 103.1 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 112.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	7.8%	-4.2%	-2.4%	-2.1%	0.3%

The Education Statistics Program collects, analyzes, and reports statistics and information showing the condition and progress of education in the United States and other nations in order to promote and accelerate the improvement of American education.

-100%
2015-19

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

Department: Education • Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 52.5 M	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-6.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Program provides grants to Local Education Agencies to establish or expand elementary and secondary counseling programs. Funded projects tend to use a developmentally appropriate preventative approach, including in-service training, and involve parents and community groups. ESSA eliminated these grants in 2015, but funds under Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants may be used to carry out similar activities. The FY 2016 appropriations bill provided a one additional year of funding for this program.

-7.1%
2015-19

English Language Acquisition State Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: English Language Acquisition
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 737.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	1.8%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The English Language Acquisition State Grants Program ensures that English language learner (ELL) children learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all children. Significant achievement gaps persist between ELL children and their peers.

-100%
2015-19

Evaluation of Title I Programs

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0.7 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-16.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated specific programs for Title I assessments and instead allows states to use some of their Title I grant funding for evaluation purposes.



NEW
SINCE
2015

Full-Service Community Schools

Department: Education • Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-2.0%	70.9%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Full-Service Community Schools grants support partnerships and coordination between schools and outside organizations to provide comprehensive academic, social, and health services for students, students' family members, and community members that will result in improved educational outcomes for children. Before the passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), these activities were supported under the Fund for Education Improvement.

-100%
2015-19

Fund for the Improvement of Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	13.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Fund for the Improvement of Education supports activities to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education and to assist all students in meeting academic standards. Beginning in 2017, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated this program and consolidated it under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment block grant.



3.8%
2015-19

Gallaudet University

Department: Education • Bureau: Gallaudet University
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 13%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 120.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 134.4 M	\$ 121.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 16.1 M	\$ 16.1 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 16.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	3.1%	2.8%	-11.9%

Gallaudet University provides a liberal education and career development for deaf and hard-of-hearing undergraduate students. The University runs two federally supported elementary and secondary programs for deaf and hard-of-hearing children.

10.9%
2015-19

GEAR UP

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 301.6 M	\$ 322.8 M	\$ 339.8 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.3%	6.1%	3.1%	0.6%	0.7%	-100.0%

GEAR UP assists states in providing services and financial assistance in high-poverty middle and high schools with the goal of increasing the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education.

-2.5%
2015-19

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Indian Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	2.5%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Indian Education Grant Program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable.

0.1%
2015-19

IDEA B—Grants to States

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 11.473 B	\$ 11.913 B	\$ 11.940 B	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.364 B	\$ 12.364 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	3.0%	-1.8%	0.4%	-1.4%	-2.4%

Special Education Grants to States are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and assist states in meeting the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities. When Congress authorized IDEA, it committed to Part B Funding covering 40 percent of the excess cost of educating students with disabilities. However, in 2016, IDEA Part B funded just 16 percent of these costs.

-7.1%
2015-19

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Parent Information Centers Program funds parent information centers and community parent centers to ensure that parents of children with disabilities receive training and information to help improve results for their children.

-3.2%
2015-19

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 87.2 M	\$ 87.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	2.0%	-2.4%

The Personnel Preparation program provides grants states to train personnel in leadership, early intervention and early childhood, low-incidence, high-incidence, related services, special education, and regular education in order to work with children with disabilities.

-13.8%
2015-19

IDEA D—State Personnel Development

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-9.1%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Personnel Preparation program makes competitive awards, primarily to institutions of higher education, to help States train and employ adequate numbers of fully certified personnel to serve children with disabilities.

-7.1%
2015-19

IDEA D–Technical Assistance and Dissemination

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Technical Assistance and Dissemination Program is designed to promote academic achievement and improve results for children with disabilities by supporting technical assistance, model demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and implementation activities that are supported by scientifically-based research. Report language accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 combines funding for IDEA Technical Assistance Dissemination and Special Olympics Education, this analysis assumes the increased overall funding is distributed equally across the two programs.

-7.1%
2015-19

IDEA D–Technology and Media Services

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	6.3%	-8.5%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Technology and Media Services Program promotes the use of technology and supports educational media activities for children with disabilities. It also provides support for captioning and video description services for use in classrooms to improve results for children with disabilities.

4.3%
2015-19

Impact Aid

Department: Education • Bureau: Impact Aid
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.289 B	\$ 1.306 B	\$ 1.329 B	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.446 B	\$ 1.372 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	0.5%	-0.3%	3.9%	0.1%	-7.4%

The Impact Aid program provides financial assistance to school districts affected by Federal activities. Impact Aid helps replace the lost local revenue that would otherwise be available to Local Education Agencies to support the education of children living on Federal property, but is unavailable due to the Federal property tax exemption. The president's FY 2020 budget requests only 1.372 billion for Impact Aid, which represents a \$74 million decrease from FY 2019 levels.



-12.7%
2015-19

Indian Education

Department: Interior • Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 810.5 M	\$ 852.4 M	\$ 750.7 M	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 761.9 M	\$ 769.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.1%	4.3%	-13.7%	-1.7%	-1.3%	-1.4%

The Indian Education Grant Program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable. The totals here exclude funding for post-secondary education programs.

NEWLY FUNDED SINCE 2015

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Grant Program supports state and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations to stimulate research, development, training, and similar activities designed to meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented elementary and secondary school students.

8.5%
2015-19

Magnet School Assistance

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 91.6 M	\$ 96.6 M	\$ 97.6 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 107.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	4.6%	-1.0%	5.0%	-0.2%	-2.4%

The Magnet Schools Assistance Program supports the development and implementation of magnet schools that are part of approved desegregation plans and that are designed to bring together students from different social, economic, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.



-100%
2015-19

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	1.9%	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mathematics and Science Partnerships support projects to improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science. Beginning in 2017, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated this program and consolidated it under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment block grant.

14.6%
2015-19

National Activities for Indian Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Indian Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	15.6%	2.1%	-2.1%	-2.4%

National Activities for Indian Education funds are used to expand efforts to improve research, evaluation, and data collection on the status and effectiveness of Indian education programs.

8.7%
2015-19

National Assessment of Educational Progress

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 129.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 149.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-8.1%	14.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-0.8%	-3.7%

The National Assessment of Educational Progress supports programs that assess the academic performance of students nationwide in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts.

-7.1%
2015-19

National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 55%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 20.0 M				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 11.1 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	163.1%

Career, Technical, and Adult Education National Programs support research, development, demonstration, dissemination, evaluation, and assessment activities aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of vocational and technical education.

-2.4%
2015-19

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

Department: National Science Foundation • Bureau: Education and Human Resources
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 25%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 866.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 823.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 212.2 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 221.0 M	\$ 223.0 M	\$ 201.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	2.2%	0.8%	-2.0%	0.1%	-1.2%	-11.7%

Through its Education and Human Resources Department, the National Science Foundation funds several projects and programs that seek to improve K-12 science education.

-100%
2015-19

Physical Education Program

Department: Education • Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-37.1%	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Physical Education Program provides grants to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for K-12 students. ESSA eliminated these grants in 2015, but funds under Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants may be used to carry out similar activities. The FY 2016 appropriations bill provided a one-year funding authorization for this program.

28.1%
2015-19

Promise Neighborhoods

Department: Education • Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 56.8 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	28.0%	-2.0%	4.3%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Promise Neighborhoods provides grants to community-based organizations for the development and implementation of plans for comprehensive neighborhood services modeled after the Harlem Children's Zone.

0.1%
2015-19

Ready to Learn Television

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.8%	-2.0%	5.2%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Ready to Learn Television supports the development of educational television programming for preschool and early elementary school children and their families.

-5.4%
2015-19

Regional Educational Laboratories

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Regional Educational Laboratories Program supports laboratories that conduct applied research and development, provide technical assistance, develop multimedia educational materials and other products, and disseminate information, in an effort to help others use knowledge from research and practice to improve education.

-0.5%
2015-19

Research, Development and Dissemination

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 179.9 M	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 187.5 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 187.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	7.5%	-5.8%	0.4%	-2.1%	-5.0%

The Education Research, Development and Dissemination Program supports the development and distribution of scientifically valid research, evaluation, and data collection that supports learning and improves academic achievement.

-3.7%
2015-19

Research in Special Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 54.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	1.3%	-2.1%	-5.9%

The Research in Special Education Program supports scientifically rigorous research contributing to the solution for specific early intervention and educational problems associated with children with disabilities.



-1.1%
2015-19

Rural Education

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 169.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	2.7%	-2.0%	0.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Rural Education Achievement Program assists rural local educational agencies (LEAs) in carrying out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools. In 2015, 28 percent of the nation's public schools were located in rural areas. The small size and remoteness of many rural schools and LEAs creates a unique set of challenges, including greater per-pupil costs, less access to advanced coursework, and more difficulty recruiting teachers.

-100%
2015-19

School Improvement Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 505.8 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

School Improvement Grants provide academic support and learning opportunities to persistently low-performing Local Education Agencies and schools with high numbers or a high percentage of low-income children to support rapid improvement in achievement. ESSA eliminated these grants, but requires a state set-aside within Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies to serve their same purpose.

-100%
2015-19

School Leader Recruitment and Support

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-36.5%	-0.8%	-13.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The School Leader Recruitment and Support Program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals and assistant principals for high-need schools.



-7.1%
2015-19

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Special Education Studies and Evaluations Program is designed to assess progress in implementing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, including the effectiveness of state and local efforts to provide free appropriate public education to children with disabilities and early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities

115.4%
2015-19

Special Olympics Education Programs

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 7.6 M	\$ 10.1 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 17.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	31.9%	22.3%	17.0%	14.1%	-2.4%

Special Olympics Education Programs provide financial assistance for activities that promote and expand the Special Olympics and the design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs to be integrated into classroom instruction. Report language accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 combines funding for IDEA Technical Assistance Dissemination and Special Olympics Education, this analysis assumes the increased overall funding is distributed equally across the two programs.

251.1%
2015-19

Special Programs for Indian Children

Department: Education • Bureau: Indian Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 38.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 64.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	109.4%	49.6%	14.5%	-2.1%	-8.1%

Special Programs for Indian Children grants are used for projects and programs that improve Indian student achievement through early childhood education and college preparation programs, and for professional development grants for training Indians who are preparing to begin careers in teaching and school administration.

-7.1%
2015-19

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-4.3%	0.0%	-2.1%	-2.4%

State Assessment Grants support the development or subsequent implementation of standards-based state academic assessments.

-13.2%
2015-19

Statewide Data Systems

Department: Education • Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-8.4%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Statewide Data Systems grants support state education agencies so they can design, develop, and implement statewide, longitudinal data systems that efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, and disaggregate individual student data. Grants may support salaries, travel, equipment, and supplies as required to carry out these efforts.

**NEW
SINCE
2015**

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 1.170 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	168.5%	4.1%	-100.0%

The Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant (SSAEG) is a block grant intended to increase state and local capacity to provide students with a well-rounded education through rigorous coursework, technology and better school environments. The Every Student Succeeds Act consolidated 40 federal education grant programs into the SSAEG to be distributed using the same needs-based formula as Title I grants.

-7.1%
2015-19

Supplemental Education Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

These funds serve as a substitute for domestic grant programs administered by the Department of Education for which the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) are not eligible. Local school districts use these funds for direct educational services focused on school readiness, early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, vocational training, adult and family literacy, and the transition from high school to postsecondary education and careers.

28.9%
2015-19

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	14.9%	72.5%	-32.2%	12.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The SEED grant program provides funding to increase the number of highly effective educators by supporting the implementation of evidence-based preparation, development, or enhancement opportunities for educators.

-18.7%
2015-19

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-14.3%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants are flexible grants designed to increase student achievement by improving instructor quality, recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers and principals, increasing access to effective instructors amongst low-income and minority students, reducing class sizes, and holding Local Education Agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement. During the 2015-16 school year, nearly half of the grant money under this program went to the nation's highest-poverty school districts.

-19.2%
2015-19

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-20.5%	-0.8%	-14.8%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants support efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools.



-1.4%
2015-19

Teacher Quality Partnerships

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 40.6 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	5.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Teacher Quality Partnership grants are meant to reduce the shortages of qualified teachers in high-need school districts and improve the quality of the current and future teaching force.

2.3%
2015-19

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 14.410 B	\$ 14.910 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.860 B	\$ 15.860 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.4%	2.6%	1.6%	-2.4%	0.4%	-2.4%

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies provide supplemental education funding, especially in high-poverty areas, for local programs that provide extra academic support to help students in high-poverty schools meet challenging State academic standards. These grants compensate for inequities in high-poverty areas that have lower levels of local revenue to fund public education.

-7.1%
2015-19

Title I Migrant Education Program

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Migrant Education program (MEP) provides financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs) to establish and improve programs of education for children of migratory farmworkers and fishers, helping them overcome the educational disruption that results from repeated moves. During the 2015-2016 school year, only 68 percent of eligible children received services through the MEP.

-7.1%
2015-19

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program provides grants to state education agencies to provide educational continuity for children and youth in state-run institutions, attending community day programs, and in correctional facilities. Most young people served by this program will reenter communities, schools, and postsecondary institutions.

-100%
2015-19

Transition to Teaching

Department: Education • Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Transition to Teaching program provided grants to recruit and retrain highly qualified mid-career professionals and recent graduates of institutions of higher education as licensed and successful teachers in high-need schools. This program was eliminated in 2015 under the Every Student Succeeds Act.

17.3%
2015-19

TRIO Programs

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 50%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 839.8 M	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 950.0 M	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 1.060 B	\$ 950.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 419.9 M	\$ 450.0 M	\$ 475.0 M	\$ 505.0 M	\$ 530.0 M	\$ 475.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	6.3%	3.4%	3.8%	2.7%	-12.5%

The Federal TRIO Programs include six outreach and support programs targeted to serve and assist low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities to progress from middle school to post-baccalaureate programs. In 2017, 812,000 students participated in TRIO Programs. The president's FY 2020 budget request cuts the program \$55 million from FY 2019 funding to \$475 million.



HEALTH

 **3.1%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 85.19 B	\$ 89.03 B	\$ 95.82 B	\$ 100.55 B	\$ 102.22 B	\$ 98.93 B
Real Change from Previous Year	18.4%	3.7%	5.5%	2.5%	-0.5%	-5.5%
Share of Total Spending	2.34%	2.32%	2.39%	2.46%	2.27%	2.08%

With new and existing public health crises developing each year in the United States and the number of uninsured children growing, there is an urgent need for increased federal investments in child health programs. Unfortunately, these troubling circumstances have not shaped federal budget decisions in recent years; the share of federal spending on children's health decreased by 3.1 percent in real terms from fiscal year (FY) 2015 to FY 2019.

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are proven mandatory programs that help ensure the health of our nation's children and, together, the two programs cover almost 45 million kids. Their sheer size, scope, and importance require steady and sufficient funding in order to provide coverage for low-income children and families. Medicaid alone is the largest source of federal spending on children,



*The suicide rate increased by **56%** for children ages 10-19 between 2007 and 2016.¹*

and CHIP covers an additional 9.6 million children.² But recent trends in Medicaid funding and eligibility have been devastating to health coverage for children and families. The rise or reemergence of harmful Medicaid policies such as block grants, work requirements, per capita caps, and enrollment caps—coupled with deep proposed cuts in the president’s budget—have contributed to the uneasy status of Medicaid and CHIP funding and enrollment.

In 2018, combined enrollment for Medicaid and CHIP declined by about 912,000 children nationwide, which is the first time in a decade that the number of uninsured children increased.³ There is inadequate evidence that the enrollment drop is the result of a strong economy.⁴ Across the country, factors contributing to this enrollment decline could include reduced funding for outreach and consumer assistance, the extended delay of funding CHIP when it expired in 2017, and the chilling effect from the proposed “public charge” immigration rule, among other state-level policies and factors that deter enrollment. With fewer children covered through Medicaid and CHIP, health care costs will increase across the board—for parents, hospitals, providers, communities, and states—as federal Medicaid and CHIP dollars decline. Uncompensated care not only impacts providers, but it limits a child’s access to medicine, treatment, and therapies.

Children who are insured under Medicaid also have higher vaccination rates for the measles, mumps,

and rubella vaccine than uninsured children—90 percent versus 74 percent.⁵ Policies that could result in a reduction in the number of kids covered by Medicaid also may reduce the number of children who are vaccinated routinely. Already, there have been record-setting outbreaks of measles in 2019 in states including Washington and New York—an unacceptable resurgence of a disease that a strong vaccine program eradicated nearly two decades ago.⁶ The threat of communicable diseases to children is real, and we must continue to use the incredible tools we have to control these diseases and prevent children from suffering.



5%

For the first time in years, the rate of uninsured children increased to 5% in 2017.⁷

Public health policies and funding also have enormous impacts on combatting the other troubling crises involving children and youth. It is more important than ever to provide robust funding for programs addressing public health issues impacting children, including rising suicide rates and mental health disorders. Suicide is now the second-leading cause of death for children ages 10 to 19 in the United States,⁸ yet only 50.6 percent of children ages 8 to 15 with a mental health

7

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HEALTH ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

condition received mental health services in the previous year.⁹ As rates of mental health disorders and suicide rise, the need for accessible mental health services for children and federal investment in these programs is becoming even more crucial. Unfortunately, Children's Mental Health Services and Project AWARE, as well as the Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention Program, were level funded between FY 2018 and FY 2019, translating to a 2 percent inflation adjusted cut for all programs. The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative did, however, receive a \$10 million increase in FY 2019 for a 16 percent real increase.

Another troubling trend in public health that requires additional federal funding is the steadily rising maternal and infant mortality rates in the United States. Approximately 700 women die each year due to pregnancy or delivery, which is a rate higher than nearly all other developed countries.¹⁰ The statistics are even worse for Black women and infants compared to their White peers.¹¹ Changing these dismal rates and racial disparities requires a variety of steps, including understanding and addressing racial bias in health coverage, improved tracking of disparities in health outcomes, and increased access to prenatal and postpartum care for patients. Some important federal investments have been made in these areas and must continue to increase, including through the Healthy Start program, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Initiative, and the National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, all of which received additional funding in FY 2019.

In recent years, the use of e-cigarettes and vaping have become an increasingly popular and dangerous trend among children, especially with middle school- and high school-aged youth. The extent of the

negative, long-term health implications of vaping are still unknown. Yet the number of youth vaping continues to steadily increase each year, as many young people are not aware of the health effects that vaping can have on their developing minds and bodies and believe the false notion that vaping is safe. The FDA has begun to crack down on retailers selling to underage youth and advertising targeted at youth, but we need sustained and increased federal investment to curb the increasing levels of teen vaping and better understand the harms.



52%

Increase in the prevalence of teen nicotine vaping between 2017 and 2018.¹²

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's \$4.7 trillion budget request for FY 2020 includes cuts to programs that benefit the health of millions of children and their families. Most children's health programs are housed in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which receives \$87.1 billion in funding in the president's proposal. This funding level represents a 12 percent inflation adjusted decrease from FY 2019. The proposal would reduce funding for essentially all divisions within HHS, including the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Indian Health Services (IHS).



The risk of pregnancy-related deaths is **3 times higher** for Black women than for White women.¹³

Medicaid would experience the most drastic cuts of programs under the president's budget. The proposal includes a gross funding decrease of \$1.48 trillion for Medicaid over the next ten years. The administration returns to some of the same recommendations from the FY 2018 and 2019 proposals, which include eliminating Medicaid expansion and implementing block grants and per-capita caps for Medicaid. These policies would reduce access, benefits, and services available to recipients. The block grant proposal alone would result in a \$777 billion cut to Medicaid between 2020 and 2029.

In addition, the president's budget would cut or eliminate a number of important health programs for children and families. The proposal requests making deep cuts to programs such as the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion program, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and the Child Health Program within NIH, and would completely eliminate programs such as the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening program, the Emergency Medical Services for Children program, and the Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health program, among others.

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Health Program Listings

-7.1%
2015-19

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 26%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 62.0 M				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 16.3 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-19.0%

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry protects communities, including children, from harmful health effects related to exposure to natural and man-made hazardous substances by responding to environmental health emergencies; investigating emerging environmental health threats; conducting research on the health impacts of hazardous waste sites; and building capabilities of and providing actionable guidance to state and local health partners.

-0.2%
2015-19

Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.8%	-2.0%	1.8%	0.9%	-100.0%

The Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative supports surveillance, early detection, education, and intervention activities on autism and other developmental disorders

99.1%
2015-19

Behavioral Health Workforce

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	41.7%	-2.0%	46.5%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Operated jointly between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Behavioral Health Workforce program is focused on developing and expanding the behavioral health workforce serving children, adolescents, and transitional-age youth at risk for developing or who have developed a recognized behavioral health disorder.

9.7%
2015-19

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 82%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 131.8 M	\$ 135.6 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 136.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 108.1 M	\$ 111.2 M	\$ 112.5 M	\$ 115.3 M	\$ 127.6 M	\$ 112.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.9%	2.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	8.3%	-14.3%

The National Center on Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health aims to provide a national focus for the prevention of secondary conditions in persons within selected disability domains including mobility, personal care, communication, and learning. The program also supports research projects to understand secondary conditions and measure the impact of environment on the lives of persons with disabilities.

-1.1%
2015-19

CDC School-Based HIV Prevention Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 37.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.2%	9.6%

CDC's School-Based HIV Prevention Program focuses in three areas: national surveillance, supporting schools to implement primary prevention programs, and building the evidence for what works in prevention. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for the School-Based HIV Prevention Program but include it as an activity under Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention funds; the FY 2020 request provides a \$4 million funding increase for the program over FY 2019 levels.

-7.0%
2015-19

CDC School Health Programs

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.7%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-2.6%

CDC's Healthy Schools program provides science-based guidance, tools, and training for states, parents, and communities to improve student health.

NEW
SINCE
2015

Childhood Cancer Initiative

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The president's FY 2020 budget proposed a 10 year, \$50 million child cancer initiative to support research to develop new, more effective, and safer treatments for childhood cancers, complementing ongoing NCI research in the National Cancer Institute portfolio. However, the FY 2020 budget would simultaneously cut nearly \$900 million from the National Cancer Institute overall.



109.5%
2015-19

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.6%	8.6%	-2.0%	101.0%	-2.1%	-52.6%

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Program works with states to monitor childhood blood lead levels to prevent lead poisoning and help those who have elevated blood lead levels by assuring appropriate follow up and linkage to services. The program also supports state and local efforts to collect vital lead data that enables them to target and implement primary prevention and response activities.

-1.8%
2015-19

Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of the Information Exchange and Outreach
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 2.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.1%	0.1%	2.6%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-62.1%

The EPA coordinates and advances the protection of children’s environmental health through regulatory development, science policy, program implementation, communication and effective results measurement

61.9%
2015-19

Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 10.578 B	\$ 14.400 B	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 17.282 B	\$ 18.435 B	\$ 16.883 B
Real Change from Previous Year	13.4%	35.0%	12.9%	1.7%	4.4%	-10.6%

The Children’s Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. Thanks to CHIP, nearly 9 million children have access to health care.



13.9%
2015-19

Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 265.0 M	\$ 295.0 M	\$ 300.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 300.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	10.4%	-0.4%	2.5%	1.0%	-9.9%

The Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program provides funds to children's teaching hospitals for the operation of accredited graduate medical residency training programs. The president's FY 2020 budget request seeks to consolidate Federal graduate medical education spending from Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education program into a single, capped grant program funded at the combined FY 2017 levels for each of those programs and indexed to inflation. However, for ease of analysis, we assume this means the administration is requesting 2017 levels for the Children's Hospitals GME program.

-0.8%
2015-19

Children's Mental Health Services

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 117.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	0.9%	-2.0%	2.5%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Children's Mental Health Services Initiative provides community-based services for children under age 22 with a diagnosed serious emotional disturbance, serious behavioral disorder, or serious mental disorder and their families.

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

5.9% 2015-19	Mandatory					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.509 B	\$ 3.600 B	\$ 4.232 B	\$ 3.800 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 4.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.093 B	\$ 1.122 B	\$ 1.319 B	\$ 1.184 B	\$ 1.246 B	\$ 1.246 B
Real Change from Previous Year	63.4%	1.8%	15.2%	-12.3%	3.0%	-2.4%

0.5% 2015-19	Discretionary					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.392 B	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.492 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 1.626 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 433.7 M	\$ 433.1 M	\$ 464.9 M	\$ 506.5 M	\$ 469.1 M	\$ 506.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	-1.0%	5.2%	6.4%	-9.3%	5.4%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system, and children under the age of 18 represent roughly 30 percent of CHC patients. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act established the Community Health Center Fund (CHCF) to create a mandatory funding stream to supplement discretionary federal support for CHCs. The President's budget for FY 2020 requests flat funding for the mandatory component of the program.

Emergency Medical Services for Children

2.9%
2015-19

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.8%	-2.0%	8.2%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Emergency Medical Services for Children Program provides grants to states and accredited schools of medicine for the expansion and improvement of emergency medical services for children who need critical care or treatment for trauma.

-7.1%
2015-19

Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (Formerly National Children's Study)

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: National Institutes of Health (Office of the Director)
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 157.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-7.1%

Congress terminated the National Children's Study in 2015, but directed the NIH to use the allocated \$165 million to maintain the mission and goals of the NCS. In FY 2016, NIH developed a follow-on called Environmental Influences on Children's Health Outcomes (ECHO). ECHO is a seven-year research initiative that aims to determine what factors give children the highest probability of achieving the best health outcomes over their lifetimes.

-7.1%
2015-19

Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 53%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M					
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Garrett Lee Smith Program supports states and tribes with implementing youth suicide prevention and early intervention strategies in schools, educational institutions, juvenile justice systems, substance use programs, mental health programs, foster care systems, and other child and youth-serving organizations. The program targets children and youth aged 10-24; we thereby estimate that 53 percent of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

**NEW
SINCE
2015**

Healthy Schools Grant Program

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: State and Tribal Assistance Grants
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The president's FY 2020 budget proposes a \$50 million initiative called the Healthy Schools Grant Program, intended to address potential gaps in school environmental health information by supporting states, federally recognized Indian tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies and non-profit organizations, in the identification and mitigation of potential environmental health issues.

11.6%
2015-19

Healthy Start

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 69%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 122.5 M	\$ 122.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 70.6 M	\$ 71.7 M	\$ 71.7 M	\$ 76.5 M	\$ 84.8 M	\$ 84.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.9%	0.6%	-2.0%	4.3%	8.5%	-2.4%

The Healthy Start Initiative aims to eliminate disparities in prenatal infant and maternal health by enhancing community health care service system and improving access to comprehensive prenatal and women's health services, particularly for women and infants at higher risk for poor health outcomes. Nearly 70 percent of the program's participants are children and pregnant women



20.8%
2015-19

Healthy Transitions

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 20%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	27.0%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Healthy Transitions is a competitive grant program for states and tribes to improve access to mental disorder treatment and related support services for young people aged 16 to 25 who either have, or are at risk of developing, a serious mental health condition. We assume that 20 percent of these grants benefit children under age 18. The president's budget request seeks an additional \$5 million for this program targeted to college campuses, which would not reach children under age 18.

-7.1%
2015-19

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding program promotes and supports evidence-based strategies in states, communities, and hospitals to help women who choose to breastfeed to start and continue breastfeeding.



-1.2%
2015-19

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 94%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 637.0 M	\$ 638.2 M	\$ 641.7 M	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 677.7 M	\$ 660.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 598.8 M	\$ 599.9 M	\$ 603.2 M	\$ 612.6 M	\$ 637.0 M	\$ 621.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-0.8%	1.8%	-4.8%

The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCH) aims to improve the health, safety, and well-being of all mothers and children. Through funding to the states, MCH programs strive to support community-based initiatives to address the comprehensive physical, psychological, and social needs of the maternal and child population.

3.6%
2015-19

Medicaid

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 18%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 364.425 B	\$ 362.512 B	\$ 384.923 B	\$ 405.419 B	\$ 406.358 B	\$ 398.524 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 65.596 B	\$ 65.252 B	\$ 69.286 B	\$ 72.975 B	\$ 73.144 B	\$ 71.734 B
Real Change from Previous Year	20.4%	-1.3%	4.0%	2.8%	-1.9%	-4.3%

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health insurance coverage to certain categories of low-income individuals, including children, pregnant women, parents of eligible children, and people with disabilities. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. The Affordable Care Act expanded Medicaid in FY 2014, resulting in more adults enrolling in the program. The share of children served by Medicaid is estimated to be roughly 18 percent. The president's FY 2020 budget request for Medicaid included legislative proposals to create roughly \$8 billion in cuts in grants to states.

-2.1%
2015-19

National Asthma Control Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	4.5%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-15.9%

The National Asthma Control Program's (NACP) goals include reducing the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, school days or work days missed, and limitations on activity due to asthma. The NACP funds states, cities, school programs, and non-government organizations to help them improve surveillance of asthma, train health professionals, educate individuals with asthma and their families, and explain asthma to the public.

29.3%
2015-19

National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 46.9 M	\$ 48.9 M	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 63.9 M	\$ 63.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	1.4%	2.2%	7.6%	16.1%	-2.4%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events develop and promote effective community practices for children and adolescents exposed to a wide array of traumatic events. In FY 2019, Congress appropriated an additional \$10 million to this program to specifically expand services for unaccompanied children who the government separated from their families at the border, children in Puerto Rico, and tribal populations.

18.6%
2015-19

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

Department: Justice • Bureau: Civil Division
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 13.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	18.5%	4.7%	-2.4%	-2.1%	26.9%

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund provides funding to compensate vaccine-related injury or death claims for covered vaccines administered on or after October 1, 1988.

8.8%
2015-19

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.287 B	\$ 1.340 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.507 B	\$ 1.297 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.2%	3.3%	0.9%	2.7%	1.6%	-16.0%

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports and conducts basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, neurobiological, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine and maintain the health of children, adults, families, and populations. NICHD also supports and develops research programs concerned with the impact of the environment on infant and child development.

-7.1%
2015-19

Office of Adolescent Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) is dedicated to improving the health and well-being of adolescents and administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPP) and the Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF).

135.6%
2015-19

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 110.0 M	\$ 110.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 279.0 M	\$ 290.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	29.2%	54.9%	18.7%	1.5%

OLHCHH's mission is to provide safe and healthy homes for at-risk families and children by promoting and funding the identification and repairs in at-risk housing to address conditions that threaten the health of residents. This includes the Healthy Homes Program, which protects children and their families from housing-related health and safety concerns including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, pesticides, and radon, as well as Lead Hazard Reduction and Control grants to safely remove lead in as many pre-1978 homes as possible.

-7.1%
2015-19

Personal Responsibility Education Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.6%	-0.8%	-8.6%	4.6%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) was created through the Affordable Care Act and was established to distribute grants to states to provide youth with comprehensive sex education and life skills that will enable them to make responsible decisions to lead safe and healthy lives. The president's FY 2020 budget requests level funding for PREP, but proposes that it be transferred to a discretionary, rather than mandatory, account, requiring annual appropriation from Congress.

20.2%
2015-19

Project AWARE

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 54.9 M	\$ 64.9 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 81.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	17.3%	-13.9%	21.6%	-2.1%	11.4%

Project AWARE supports several strategies for addressing mental health in schools: supports for mental wellness in education settings, building awareness of mental health issues, and early intervention with coordinated supports. In FY 2017, AWARE grantees trained nearly 60,000 teachers, parents, first responders, school resource officers, and other adults who interact with youth to recognize and respond to the signs of mental health and substance use issues. To date, over 300,000 at-risk youth have been identified and referred.



-36.5%
2015-19

Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Child Health (LAUNCH)

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 34.6 M	\$ 34.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-33.1%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The purpose of the Project LAUNCH initiative is to promote the wellness of young children from birth to eight years of age by addressing the physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of their development.

-7.1%
2015-19

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.323 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.389 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 57.3 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	-0.6%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-2.1%	0.6%

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides a comprehensive system of care that includes primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured. Children under the age 19 represent 2.4 percent of the population that this program serves.

18.5%
2015-19

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 45.5 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	0.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	23.4%	-2.4%

The CDC's Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program works to improve the health of moms and babies by promoting optimal and equitable health through surveillance, science and service.



550.3%
2015-19

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Office of the Secretary
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	98.4%	47.0%	62.7%	37.1%	-100.0%

Discretionary grants for Sexual Risk Avoidance programs support the implementation of evidence-based approaches to encourage youth to delay sexual activity and avoid other risk behaviors.

-7.1%
2015-19

Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

SAMHSA's programs to treat youth with addiction and/or co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders address gaps in service delivery by providing services for youth and their families and primary caregivers using effective evidence-based, family-centered practices.

-7.1%
2015-19

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Office of the Secretary
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program is a discretionary grant program to support evidence-based and innovative approaches to teen pregnancy prevention. The president's FY 2020 budget eliminates this program, and the Department of Health and Human Services has taken steps to discontinue the current cohort of grants.

39.4%
2015-19

Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Formerly Abstinence Education)

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 69.8 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.6%	48.8%	-8.8%	4.9%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Abstinence Education Program enables states to provide abstinence education with a focus on at-risk populations subject to out-of-wedlock births. The program teaches the social, psychological, and health gains of abstaining from sexual activity. The Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018 renamed the program Sexual Risk Avoidance Education and appropriated \$75 million in mandatory funding for FY 2019. The president's budget requests flat funding for the program in FY 2020.

272.5%
2015-19

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 53%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	198.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	30.5%	-2.4%

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants help grantees develop and implement a plan that addresses suicide and substance abuse to promote mental health among tribal youth. The program targets children and youth aged 10-24; we thereby estimate that 53 percent of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

4.0%
2015-19

Tribal Children and Family Programs

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	9.7%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

SAMHSA's Children and Family Programs for tribal entities provide support for the Circles of Care grant program, which promotes mental disorder treatment equity by providing American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities with tools and resources to design and sustain their own culturally competent system of care approach for children.

-7.1%
2015-19

Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Program provides grants to states for the implementation of universal newborn hearing screening prior to hospital discharge, diagnostic evaluation, and enrollment in a program of early intervention.

10.3%
2015-19

Vaccines For Children

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.981 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.427 B	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.727 B	\$ 4.761 B
Real Change from Previous Year	11.6%	3.7%	4.3%	1.4%	0.6%	-1.7%

The Vaccines for Children Program allows vulnerable children access to lifesaving vaccines as a part of routine preventive care, focusing on children without insurance, those eligible for Medicaid, and American Indian/Alaska Native children.



HOUSING

 **5.5%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HOUSING FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.56 B	\$ 16.19 B	\$ 16.59 B	\$ 17.78 B	\$ 18.21 B	\$ 16.49 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.0%	3.2%	0.4%	4.7%	0.3%	-11.6%
Share of Total Spending	0.43%	0.42%	0.41%	0.43%	0.40%	0.35%

Affordable housing remains one of the main barriers to economic stability for many families. Housing costs continue to increase in the United States, yet family income has not kept pace. One-third of U.S. children live in households with a high housing cost burden, defined as spending more than 30 percent of the household's monthly income on housing.¹ Housing instability, which includes situations such as being behind on rent and making multiple moves, is associated with an increased risk of poor child health, including hospitalizations, and of maternal depression.²

Yet access to housing assistance remains extremely limited—3 in 4 families who are eligible for rent assistance in the United States do not receive it. Families with children are also decreasing as a share of



60% of the households on the waiting list for housing assistance are families with children.

federal housing assistance beneficiaries³ despite the fact that the majority of households on the waiting list for housing assistance (60 percent) are families with children⁴ and they are given no priority. Yet in spite of this continued need, the share of federal spending on housing for children has declined 5.5 percent since FY 2015. Meanwhile, funding for children's housing increased by less than 1 percent in inflation adjusted terms between FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Sustained housing instability can lead to homelessness, further destabilizing families and causing trauma that has severe negative implications for children's healthy development and educational attainment. Over 1.3 million homeless children and youth were identified in the 2016-2017 school year, and the number of homeless children and youth identified in America's public schools nearly doubled between 2006 and 2016.⁵ In addition, new data from Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago shows that over the course of a year 9.4 percent of youth ages 18-25 and 4.3 percent of youth ages 13-17 will experience some form of homelessness on their own over the course of a year.⁷

While the lack of affordable housing is a major factor as to why child and youth homelessness continues to skyrocket, the problem is more complex and cannot be solved with housing alone.

Families and youth often become homeless due to traumatic experiences such as job loss, substance abuse, mental health issues, and domestic violence. Therefore, homelessness is both a symptom and a cause of trauma for children, youth, and families. Homelessness causes instability in a child's life, resulting in multiple moves and overcrowded living situations, and too often, homelessness puts children directly at risk of physical harm and abuse. Homelessness, even for a brief time, is extremely detrimental to a child's healthy development.



100%

Increase in the number of homeless children and youth identified in America's public schools between 2006 and 2016.⁶

Homelessness can take many different forms and often results in very fluid and unstable situations. This is because homeless families with children, and youth who are on their own, stay wherever they can. These situations often include run-down motels or overcrowded spaces temporarily shared with others because there is no family or youth shelter in the community, shelters are full, or shelter policies exclude them.

3

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HOUSING ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

Families with children are not only at a disadvantage to receive housing assistance, but are also at higher risk of getting evicted from their homes. Children who experience eviction often face high rates of mobility and unstable living environments that have negative consequences for their education, physical health, mental health, and interpersonal relationships.⁸ Civil legal services and eviction prevention programs help keep children and families in their homes and protect them from the negative effects of being evicted. Yet most low-income families lack access to these services. The Legal Services Corporation provides grants to civil legal aid organizations, but received only \$425 million in fiscal year 2018, and the president's 2019 budget proposed to eliminate this funding altogether.



3x

Increased odds of receiving an eviction judgment if living with children.⁹

The President's 2020 Budget

Despite the already extremely limited access to affordable housing, the president's 2020 budget calls for a \$1.72 billion cut in children's housing spending, an inflation adjusted reduction of 11.6 percent.

This includes the elimination of three programs—Choice Neighborhoods, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and the National Housing Trust Fund. LIHEAP provides heating and cooling assistance to low-income households, who already pay a disproportionate share of their income on energy costs, and has been linked to the improvement of child health and well-being. Nearly a quarter of LIHEAP's spending goes to children. The National Housing Trust Fund, created in 2008, provides resources to build and rehabilitate housing, including rental housing, for low-income families. About one-quarter of this spending goes to children.

In addition, the president's budget proposes harmful cuts to the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, Homeless Assistance Grants, the Indian Housing Block Grant Program, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Service Connection for Youth on the Streets, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

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Housing Program Listings

74.2%
2015-19

Choice Neighborhoods

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 54%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 137.5 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 43.0 M	\$ 67.3 M	\$ 74.0 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-11.2%	55.0%	7.8%	6.5%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Choice Neighborhoods program uses public private partnerships to help communities transform struggling neighborhoods by revitalizing severely distressed public and/or assisted housing and catalyzing critical improvements in the neighborhood, including vacant property, housing, businesses, services, and schools.

5.6%
2015-19

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 102.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	4.3%	-2.0%	5.6%	-2.1%	-9.7%

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is designed to meet the needs of runaway and homeless youth by funding local facilities, providing temporary residential care and counseling, and establishing a national toll-free hotline.

14.7%
2015-19

Homeless Assistance Grants

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Community Planning and Development
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 50%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.135 B	\$ 2.263 B	\$ 2.383 B	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.636 B	\$ 2.599 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.068 B	\$ 1.132 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.257 B	\$ 1.318 B	\$ 1.299 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.3%	5.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	-3.8%

Homeless Assistance Grants provide funding for homeless programs under Title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. These programs include the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, the Supportive Housing Program, the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy Program, and the Shelter Plus Care Program.



9.1%
2015-19

Indian Housing Block Grant Program

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 16%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 643.0 M	\$ 644.0 M	\$ 654.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 600.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 102.2 M	\$ 102.4 M	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 95.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.5%	12.7%	-2.1%	-22.4%

The Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) is a formula grant program that provides low-income American Indian and Alaska Natives with safe, decent, and sanitary housing across 567 tribal entities in 35 states. A HUD report in 2017 found that physical housing problems for Indian households in tribal areas are much more severe than for U.S. households on average, and recommended 68,000 units of new, affordable housing in Indian Country to replace substandard or overcrowded units. Limited funding is a key constraint for many tribes in being able to provide new affordable housing units. In FY 2018, Congress provided an additional \$100 million to be allocated as a competitive block grant between FY 2018 and FY 2022.

1.1%
2015-19

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 21%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 711.9 M	\$ 712.0 M	\$ 712.0 M	\$ 764.5 M	\$ 775.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	4.8%	-0.8%	-100.0%

LIHEAP keeps families safe and healthy through initiatives that assist families with energy costs. The president's FY 2020 budget eliminates this \$3.4 billion program, nearly one-quarter of which goes toward children.



NEW
SINCE
2015

National Housing Trust Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 174.0 M	\$ 221.8 M	\$ 266.8 M	\$ 266.8 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0	\$ 46.6 M	\$ 59.4 M	\$ 71.5 M	\$ 71.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	24.9%	17.5%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) was established by Congress as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 to address the severe shortage of affordable rental homes and provide adequate funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. It is a permanent federal program with dedicated sources of funding, not subject to the annual appropriations process, to provide revenue to build, preserve, and rehabilitate housing for people with the lowest incomes. This analysis estimates that the same number of children participating in Project-Based Rental Assistance are benefitting from the National Housing Trust Fund.

12.2%
2015-19

Project-Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 9.730 B	\$ 10.620 B	\$ 10.816 B	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.747 B	\$ 12.082 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.607 B	\$ 2.846 B	\$ 2.899 B	\$ 3.086 B	\$ 3.148 B	\$ 3.238 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.0%	8.3%	-0.2%	4.0%	-0.1%	0.4%

The Project-Based Rental Assistance Program provides funding to landlords who rent a specified number of affordable apartments to low-income families or individuals. Since FY 2007, the share of children receiving Project-Based Rental assistance has fallen from 33 percent to 28 percent, and was as low as 21 percent in 2014.

-2.6%
2015-19

Public Housing Operating Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 39%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 4.440 B	\$ 4.500 B	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.550 B	\$ 4.653 B	\$ 2.715 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.723 B	\$ 1.746 B	\$ 1.707 B	\$ 1.765 B	\$ 1.805 B	\$ 1.053 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.8%	0.5%	-4.2%	1.0%	0.1%	-43.0%

The Public Housing Operating Fund supports the operation of public housing including maintenance, security, and social services for residents. The share of children living in public housing has fallen from 41 percent to 38 percent since 2007.

3.0%
2015-19

Rural Housing Voucher Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 26.6 M	\$ 32.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 8.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-27.4%	-38.0%	26.7%	25.8%	4.2%	19.1%

The Rural Housing Voucher Program is designed to provide qualifying low-income families who live in Rural Rental USDA Housing with vouchers to pay their mortgages and avoid being displaced.

11.3%
2015-19

Rural Rental Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 28%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.089 B	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.365 B	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.304 B	\$ 1.437 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 304.8 M	\$ 389.1 M	\$ 382.2 M	\$ 376.7 M	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 402.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.1%	26.6%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-5.2%	7.6%

The Rental Assistance Program's goal is to reduce the rents paid by low-income families occupying eligible Rural Rental Housing, Rural Cooperative Housing, and Farm Labor Housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service. Assistance is paid on behalf of residents and covers the difference between the actual monthly rental cost and 30 percent of the tenant's adjusted income.

-7.1%
2015-19

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

These grants support organizations with goals to protect and treat youth who have been, or who are, at risk of sexual abuse or exploitation. Services may include street-based education and outreach, emergency shelter, survival aid, treatment and counseling, prevention and education activities, and follow-up support.

8.8%
2015-19

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 46%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 19.304 B	\$ 19.629 B	\$ 20.292 B	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 22.598 B	\$ 22.327 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.880 B	\$ 9.029 B	\$ 9.334 B	\$ 10.127 B	\$ 10.395 B	\$ 10.270 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	5.9%	0.5%	-3.6%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as "Section 8") helps subsidize housing costs for over two million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government's largest low-income housing assistance program. Since 2007, the share of children using Tenant-Based Rental Assistance has fallen from 54 percent to 44 percent.



INCOME SUPPORT

 **10.4%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 58.61 B	\$ 60.86 B	\$ 61.00 B	\$ 62.34 B	\$ 65.05 B	\$ 66.01 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.7%	3.0%	-1.8%	-0.2%	2.2%	-1.0%
Share of Total Spending	1.61%	1.59%	1.52%	1.52%	1.44%	1.39%

Child poverty remains high in the United States, and children disproportionately continue to experience poverty. While children make up 23 percent of the population, they account for 32 percent of the



63%
of U.S. children live in asset poverty.²

population living in poverty. Meanwhile, 40 percent of U.S. children are either poor or low-income (meaning they live just above the poverty line).¹ In addition, new research finds that the majority of U.S. children live in asset poverty, meaning their household lacks sufficient financial assets to maintain their current living standard if they lost income for three months.



8% of U.S. children are living in deep poverty.³

A recent landmark study from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) confirms that income poverty causes negative outcomes to child well-being, and when a poor household receives additional income, parents and guardians are able to provide resources that have long-term positive impacts on a child's health and economic contributions.⁴

Therefore, income transfer policies have a much bigger impact on reducing child poverty than work-focused policies. For example, the NASEM study finds that the establishment of a \$3,000 annual child allowance would have the biggest impact by far in reducing child poverty and would cut our deep child poverty rate in half within a decade.

Yet even as child poverty remains stubbornly high, the share of federal spending on cash assistance and income supports for children has decreased by 10.4 percent from fiscal year (FY) 2015 to FY 2019. Even though many children's income support programs are mandatory, they are still not keeping pace with inflation, and as a result their effectiveness continues to shrink. This is particularly concerning for the 8 percent of U.S. children living in deep poverty (an annual household income of \$12,000 a year for a family of four with two children), who already lack access to cash assistance and income support.

The TANF program is currently the only federal program that provides cash assistance to families with very low incomes. Yet just under 25 percent of all poor families that are eligible for cash assistance receive it. In fact, states overwhelmingly use TANF

funds for other important priorities that fall outside of the program's original intent of reducing child poverty and getting families back to work. In addition, due to its nature as a fixed block grant, TANF cannot effectively respond during times of increased need, and inflation has diminished its value by more than 30 percent since 1996. As a result, TANF continues to lose its impact on reducing child poverty.



75%

of poor families in the U.S. who are eligible for cash assistance do not receive it.

Significant reforms are needed in order to increase TANF's effectiveness at reducing child poverty—starting with a significant increase in funding for the block grant, including indexing it to inflation, and structural changes to improve upon TANF's ability to respond during times of increased need.

Other significant reforms include:

- Adding child poverty reduction as an explicit goal of TANF and measuring state performance according to how many children are lifted out of poverty in all TANF caseloads;
- Holding states accountable for helping parents exit TANF with quality employment that provides their family with a wage sufficient for long-term household economic security; and



CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAM ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

- Allowing parents to meet work requirements by pursuing higher education, skills training, or vocational education, while also providing them with guaranteed child care assistance, transportation assistance, and other supports.

While not included in this publication, the federal tax code is one of the most powerful tools we have to combat child poverty—the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit (CTC) together lift 4.5 million children out of poverty each year.⁵ Yet families with volatile incomes can fall outside their current eligibility requirements.

A monthly child allowance that complements the work-based tax credits would allow these families to meet the immediate, basic needs of their children, such as food, clothing, school supplies, and medicine.⁶ It also would have long-term effects on healthy child development. Studies show that increased family income has positive effects on children's academic and financial achievement, with higher test scores, higher graduation rates, and higher earnings in adulthood.⁷

The President's 2020 Budget

Even though the president's FY 2020 budget request would allow for children's income support spending to increase by \$960 million, this is not enough to keep pace with inflation, and in fact would represent a 1 percent inflation adjusted cut to spending on income support for children. This includes eliminating the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

The president's budget seeks to cut TANF by \$21 billion over 10 years, including zeroing out the TANF Contingency Fund (\$6 billion). This enormous cut would devastate TANF by reducing caseloads even further, and eliminating the Contingency Fund reduces its already weak ability to respond to increased need during economic downturns.

The president's budget proposes cutting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits by \$8.6 billion over 10 years for children with disabilities through a "sliding-scale family maximum." The scale would allow the maximum benefit for a family's first disabled child, but reduce the amount for each additional eligible child. Since 1972, the SSI program has served as a critical lifeline for low-income families of children with special needs. SSI pays benefits to adults and children with disabilities who have limited income and resources in order to offset the financial burden associated with disabilities for families. Nearly 500,000 children were lifted out of poverty due to SSI in 2017.

The president's budget provides an increase of nearly \$17 million from the FY 2019 enacted level for the Child Support Enforcement Program. However, this modest proposed increase is not commensurate with inflation and would represent a real cut of 4.2 percent. In FY 2017, this program distributed \$28.6 billion in child support, 95% of which went directly to families.

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Income Support Program Listings

8.7%
2015-19

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 7%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.266 B	\$ 6.443 B	\$ 6.612 B	\$ 6.965 B	\$ 7.333 B	\$ 7.746 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 415.4 M	\$ 427.2 M	\$ 438.4 M	\$ 461.8 M	\$ 486.2 M	\$ 513.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	2.0%	0.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, also known as "Survivors Compensation," pays a monthly payment to a veteran's surviving spouse, child, or parent after a service-connected death.

26.9%
2015-19

Disability Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 18%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 63.667 B	\$ 67.483 B	\$ 72.440 B	\$ 78.862 B	\$ 86.949 B	\$ 95.043 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 11.205 B	\$ 11.877 B	\$ 12.749 B	\$ 13.880 B	\$ 15.303 B	\$ 16.728 B
Real Change from Previous Year	8.9%	5.1%	5.2%	6.3%	7.9%	6.7%

Disability Compensation is a benefit paid to veterans with disabilities that are the result of a disease or injury incurred or aggravated during active service.

-20.1%
2015-19

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 5%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 142.846 B	\$ 142.963 B	\$ 142.806 B	\$ 144.781 B	\$ 122.881 B	\$ 124.417 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.714 B	\$ 6.719 B	\$ 6.712 B	\$ 6.805 B	\$ 5.775 B	\$ 5.848 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.7%	-2.1%	-1.0%	-16.9%	-1.2%

Disability Insurance (DI) provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children.

-0.9%
2015-19

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 29.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.4%	-100.0%

The FSS program promotes local strategies that leverage public and private resources, enabling HUD-assisted families to increase earned income and build assets. FSS provides case management to help families overcome barriers to work and develop individualized skills training and services plans, and escrow accounts that grow as families' earnings rise. Households participating in Public Housing, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance are all eligible for FSS, thus we average those programs' share of children to estimate that 37 percent of FSS households have children.

12.6%
2015-19

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 733.713 B	\$ 762.121 B	\$ 791.092 B	\$ 833.029 B	\$ 888.965 B	\$ 947.642 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.207 B	\$ 13.718 B	\$ 14.240 B	\$ 14.995 B	\$ 16.001 B	\$ 17.058 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.9%	3.0%	1.7%	2.8%	4.5%	4.1%

The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly income to aged insured individuals and their spouses and children, and to survivors of deceased insured workers.

-4.2%
2015-19

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 90%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 4.158 B	\$ 4.125 B	\$ 4.277 B	\$ 4.361 B	\$ 4.288 B	\$ 4.340 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.742 B	\$ 3.711 B	\$ 3.848 B	\$ 3.924 B	\$ 3.859 B	\$ 3.905 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-4.0%	-1.6%	1.6%	-0.4%	-3.7%	-1.2%

The Child Support Enforcement Program enforces the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locates absent parents, establishes paternity, and obtains child, spousal, and medical support.

-4.3%
2015-19

Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 18%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 54.706 B	\$ 60.686 B	\$ 52.941 B	\$ 48.817 B	\$ 56.355 B	\$ 56.197 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 9.847 B	\$ 10.923 B	\$ 9.529 B	\$ 8.787 B	\$ 10.144 B	\$ 10.115 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.5%	10.0%	-14.5%	-10.0%	13.0%	-2.7%

The SSI program guarantees a minimum level of income to low-income individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled, and is only source of federal income support targeted to families caring for children with disabilities such as Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism, intellectual disability, and blindness. Roughly 18 percent (or 1.2 million) of SSI beneficiaries are children, half of whom would, without SSI, would live beneath the poverty line. The president's budget request includes proposals intended to reduce participation levels, such as creating a sliding scale that reduces SSI disability benefit amounts for additional recipients within the same family, which in FY 2020 would cut the benefit payments by \$785 million.

-4.4%
2015-19

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 9%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.793 B	\$ 1.808 B	\$ 1.850 B	\$ 1.844 B	\$ 1.845 B	\$ 1.896 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 166.9 M	\$ 168.3 M	\$ 172.2 M	\$ 171.7 M	\$ 171.8 M	\$ 176.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.9%	0.0%	0.3%	-2.7%	-2.1%	0.3%

Survivors' Pension Benefits provide direct payments to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased war-time veterans whose deaths were not due to service.

-7.1%
2015-19

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 77%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 15.237 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 13.283 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 11.669 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-14.3%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and child care assistance. Income support is critical to healthy child development and academic achievement. In addition, TANF supports child welfare services (states use these funding streams to supplement child welfare programs), child care, and state tax credits benefiting low-income families. TANF replaced traditional cash welfare in 1996, but because it is a block grant, funding has not responded to changes in the economy or increases in participation and the real value has declined over time. The president's FY 2020 budget proposes a cut of \$21 billion over 10 years to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, including the elimination of the TANF Contingency Fund.



NUTRITION

 **21.8%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 63.27 B	\$ 63.62 B	\$ 63.17 B	\$ 62.61 B	\$ 61.28 B	\$ 51.95 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.9%	-0.3%	-2.7%	-3.2%	-4.2%	-17.2%
Share of Total Spending	1.74%	1.66%	1.58%	1.53%	1.36%	1.09%

Consistent access to enough healthy food is critically important for the development, learning, health, and well-being of children. No child should have to worry about whether his or her family will be able to afford to put food on the table. But in the U.S., some 17 percent of children (12.5 million) live in a food insecure household—one that lacks the resources necessary to dependably provide enough healthy food for all of its members. Food insecurity does long-term harm to children's health, learning, and development, and often compounds and exacerbates the problems associated with child poverty. Federal food assistance and child nutrition programs are critical supports, filling in the gaps and fighting hunger and poor nutrition when low-income families struggle to put food on the table.



17% of U.S. children live in food insecure households, but the federal government spends just **1.4%** of its resources on child nutrition.¹

Unfortunately, even though children live in food insecure households at a disproportionately high rate compared to the general population, the share of federal resources dedicated to child nutrition have declined since fiscal year (FY) 2015. Roughly half of this category of funding comes from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), making it the first line of defense against child food insecurity. As a mandatory program with a formula designed to respond to economic downturn, SNAP has seen participation rates drop as the economy has recovered from the Great Recession, driving reductions in the program's funding. However, child food insecurity rates remain higher than their pre-recession low of 15.8 percent, and for those poor and low-income families with children who continue to participate in SNAP, the monthly benefit allotment is often inadequate and does not last the entire month.

Along with SNAP, child nutrition programs such as the National School Lunch and National School Breakfast programs provide an important layer of defense against child food insecurity. Low-income children who are able to access school meals at no or low cost receive critical nutrition and sustenance that allow them to learn, grow, and thrive at school. While spending on other mandatory child nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch

Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Service Program has increased over time, these programs continue to fall short in helping all low-income children access the food they need.



83%

of children who receive free or reduced price lunch during the school year do not have access to summer meals.²

During the summer, millions of children lose access to school meals and slide into food insecurity because it is difficult for them to reach a summer meal site where they can safely play, get healthy nutritious meals, and participate in learning enrichment programs. Summer hunger is a major problem that requires robust investments to expand the number of summer food sites and ensure that children do not face barriers in attending such a program. Significantly expanding the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer program to fill in the gaps is similarly important. While the Summer EBT has experienced some increases over the past several years, it currently operates

4

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD NUTRITION ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

as a pilot program, meaning it is not permanent and has limited scope, in spite of evidence of its effectiveness. As of FY 2019 it is funded at just \$28 million. Meanwhile, increases in the Summer Food Service Program have not kept pace with inflation, and the program's \$519 million funding level in FY 2019 represents a 3 percent inflation adjusted cut since FY 2015.



56%

of eligible 1 to 5 year old children did not participate in WIC in 2016.³

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is the primary discretionary child nutrition program, which Congress funds annually through the appropriations process. WIC funding has also declined in recent years due to falling caseloads. But at the same time, the coverage rate for those eligible for WIC has declined in the past decade, meaning low-income, nutritionally at risk pregnant and postpartum women, infants and children who could be accessing this program are experiencing barriers to participation. In spite of this, Congress decreased funding for WIC by \$548 million between FY 2015 and FY 2019, a 15 percent inflation adjusted cut.

The President's 2020 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would further decrease spending on child nutrition by \$9.3 billion, a 17 percent inflation adjusted cut. These cuts are mostly due to a set of drastic proposed structural changes for SNAP, including the implementation of a "Harvest Box" program that would partially replace the program's electronic benefits with a shipment of nonperishable commodities, capping benefit levels for large households, and imposing burdensome and redundant certification requirements. Though the SNAP proposals purports to save money, this is mostly due to the fact that it would require states to take on the expense of administration. If enacted, the president's budget proposal would reduce spending on SNAP benefits by \$219 billion over 10 years. Those changes would severely hamper SNAP's ability to reduce child food insecurity and respond to increased need during times of economic downturns.

The president's FY 2020 budget would also reduce access to school meals via proposed changes to verification processes and limiting options for schools to utilize the Community Eligibility Provision, a tool that streamlines access to free school meals. In total, these changes would cut spending on School Meals Programs by \$1.7 billion over ten years.

The president's budget also proposes a 13 percent cut to WIC, along with the elimination of the Summer EBT Demonstration Program and School Meal Equipment Grants. Together, the president's proposed cuts to both discretionary and mandatory programs suggest a lack of commitment to ensuring that low-income and food insecure children have access to healthy, consistent meals year-round.

1. Coleman-Jensen, Alisha, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh. "Household Food Security in the United States in 2017." *Economic Research Service*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Sept. 2019. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/docs/publications/90023/err-256.pdf?v=0>.
2. Isa, Jalil. "The Summer Meal Programs Get Ready for Another Year of Feeding Kids in the Summer; Helpful Site Finder Tool to Launch May 12." *U.S. Department of Agriculture*, 5 May 2017. <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2017/05/05/summer-meal-programs-get-ready-another-year-feeding-kids-summer-helpful-site>. Accessed 24 Jun. 2019.
3. "National and State-Level Estimates of WIC Eligibility and WIC Program Reach in 2016." *U.S. Department of Agriculture*, 12 Feb. 2019. <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/national-and-state-level-estimates-wic-eligibility-and-wic-program-reach-2016>. Accessed 24 Jun. 2019.

Nutrition Program Listings

14.3%
2015-19

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 97%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.196 B	\$ 3.340 B	\$ 3.491 B	\$ 3.833 B	\$ 3.933 B	\$ 3.840 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.100 B	\$ 3.240 B	\$ 3.386 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.815 B	\$ 3.725 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.6%	3.7%	2.4%	7.2%	0.5%	-4.7%

The Child and Adult Care Food Program assists child and adult care institutions in providing meals and snacks to children and adults in non-residential day care, including after school programs, and to homeless children in emergency shelters. More than 4.2 million children are served each day through this program.

31.0%
2015-19

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.019 B	\$ 1.312 B	\$ 1.376 B	\$ 1.462 B	\$ 1.437 B	\$ 1.473 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	27.7%	2.8%	3.7%	-3.8%	0.1%

These funds support commodity purchases used in the School Lunch, Child and Adult Care Food, and the Summer Food Service Programs.

-94.8%
2015-19

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (Women, Infants and Children Participants)

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-83.3%	-74.5%	-51.6%	-7.0%	-54.8%	-100.0%

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) works to improve the health of vulnerable populations by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA Foods. As of FY 2015, the program began phasing out women, infants and children, focusing exclusively on elderly persons above age 60.

-7.1%
2015-19

Coordinated Review

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-16.8%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Coordinated Review Effort reviews the National School Lunch Program to improve program management, evaluate meal data accuracy, and provide training and technical support to help improve local program accountability.



-7.1%
2015-19

Farm to School Grants

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Farm to School Grant Program provides grants on a competitive basis to increase local food procurement for school meal programs and expand educational agriculture and gardening activities.

4.1%
2015-19

Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	11.2%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program provides coupons for the purchase of fresh, unprepared, locally grown fruits and vegetables to WIC participants, and to expand the awareness, use of, and sales at farmers markets.

0.1%
2015-19

Food Safety Education

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-9.5%	0.8%	2.8%	-2.9%	-0.4%	-2.4%

The Food Safety Education Program conducts research into, and implements educational initiatives on, the causes of food-borne illness, especially in schools, and develops materials to educate children and their families on food safety issues.



1.7%
2015-19

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 159.0 M	\$ 161.0 M	\$ 168.0 M	\$ 172.0 M	\$ 174.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	-1.0%	1.0%

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program assists states in providing free fresh fruits and vegetables to all children enrolled in participating schools.

13.0%
2015-19

School Breakfast Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.960 B	\$ 4.339 B	\$ 4.470 B	\$ 4.807 B	\$ 4.816 B	\$ 4.929 B
Real Change from Previous Year	6.5%	8.7%	1.0%	5.0%	-1.9%	-0.1%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious breakfast services in schools and residential child care institutions. Participation in School Breakfast lags behind that of School Lunch programs, with just 12 million children receiving free or reduced price school breakfast this past year.

-6.4%
2015-19

School Lunch Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 11.996 B	\$ 12.155 B	\$ 12.340 B	\$ 13.133 B	\$ 12.092 B	\$ 12.726 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.3%	0.5%	-0.5%	3.9%	-9.9%	2.7%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to low-income school children each school day. Currently, 22 million children benefit from free or reduced-price school lunches.

11.5%
2015-19

School Meals Equipment Grants

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-28.7%	-0.8%	-2.0%	17.2%	-2.1%	-100.0%

School meal equipment grants help schools purchase the equipment needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, expand access and/or improve energy efficiency. State agencies must prioritize these grants for high-need schools where 50 percent or more of the enrolled students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

-33.2%
2015-19

Special Milk Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 11.2 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.2 M	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.8%	-16.6%	-4.7%	-6.7%	-9.9%	-13.0%

The Special Milk Program assists states in providing milk to children in schools and child care institutions who do not participate in other federal meal service programs.

-14.8%
2015-19

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.623 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 6.075 B	\$ 5.570 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.5%	-4.9%	-2.0%	-5.0%	-3.7%	-10.5%

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and breast-feeding and nutrition education to low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.

6.6%
2015-19

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 263.7 M	\$ 270.9 M	\$ 279.1 M	\$ 297.3 M	\$ 302.6 M	\$ 315.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	1.9%	0.9%	4.0%	-0.4%	1.7%

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition provides funds to states for administrative expenses incurred from supervising and giving technical assistance to local schools, school districts, and institutions in their conduct of child nutrition programs. Funds are also given to help states in their distribution of USDA donated commodities to schools or child or adult care institutions.

62.6%
2015-19

Summer EBT Demonstration

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	42.6%	-2.2%	19.1%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children demonstration project provides summertime SNAP and WIC benefits to low-income children who are eligible for free and reduced-price school meals, and studies the efficacy of this assistance in reducing food insecurity during the summer months.

-2.6%
2015-19

Summer Food Service Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 495.5 M	\$ 555.7 M	\$ 627.1 M	\$ 563.8 M	\$ 519.5 M	\$ 551.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.4%	11.2%	10.6%	-12.2%	-9.8%	3.7%

The Summer Food Service Program, also known as the Summer Meals Program, was established to ensure that children continue to receive nutritious meals when school is not in session. These meals come at a critical time of the year when children who normally participate in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs no longer have access to these healthy meals, as schools are not in session. However, only 1 in 6 of the children participating in National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs also access a Summer Meals program.

-16.6%
2015-19

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 43%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 81.829 B	\$ 80.849 B	\$ 78.391 B	\$ 74.014 B	\$ 73.477 B	\$ 51.662 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 35.555 B	\$ 35.129 B	\$ 34.061 B	\$ 32.159 B	\$ 31.926 B	\$ 22.447 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.1%	-2.0%	-5.0%	-7.8%	-2.8%	-31.4%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps, provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption. Children represent nearly half of SNAP participants and receive roughly half of every dollar in SNAP benefits, making SNAP the largest federal nutrition program serving children. In his FY 2020 budget proposal, the president suggested a range of policy proposals that would have reduced SNAP benefits by \$21.8 billion.

-7.1%
2015-19

TEAM Nutrition

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-19.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-11.0%	7.4%	-28.4%

The TEAM Nutrition Grant Program is an integrated comprehensive plan involving schools, parents, and the community in efforts to continuously improve school meals, and to promote the health and education of school children.



SAFETY

↑ 4.1%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD SAFETY FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.58 B	\$ 1.69 B	\$ 1.57 B	\$ 1.99 B	\$ 2.04 B	\$ 2.81 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	6.2%	-9.3%	24.1%	0.2%	34.7%
Share of Total Spending	0.043%	0.044%	0.039%	0.049%	0.045%	0.059%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts and product safety, with funding streams across several federal agencies. Despite the breadth of this category, its federal resources are slim. The federal government spent just 0.05 percent of its budget on child and youth safety in fiscal year (FY) 2019, though that figure represents an increase since FY 2015. Much of the increased investment represents a response to heightened attention to gun violence in schools, the opioid crisis and its impact on youth and children, and the conditions facing children crossing the border in search of asylum.



9 school shootings took place in 2018.¹

Juvenile Justice

The federal government has no juvenile justice system of its own, as states are responsible for administering juvenile justice. The federal government, though, influences states' juvenile justice systems through the administration of grant programs and the provision of funds. These investments are critically important, particularly due to the role they play in diverting youth from the adult criminal justice system. At the same time, the juvenile justice system continues to formally handle too many youths at a significant cost to state and local governments, with more than 200,000 youth entering detention facilities each year.²

Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions. Harmful racial disparities also persist within the juvenile justice system, as youth of color interact formally with the justice system at disproportionately high rates compared their white peers.

Reductions in federal funding for juvenile justice programming, especially that focusing on prevention, hinders important state efforts to reform the juvenile justice system. In 2018, Congress reauthorized the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) for the first time in 16 years, encouraging states to prioritize alternatives to detention for young people and reducing costs for state programs that have a proven impact on reducing recidivism.

School Safety

In 2018, in response to a tragic shooting at a high school in Parkland, Florida, Congress passed the STOP School Violence Act, which authorizes funding for physical school security measures, school police, and programs that train teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence. The legislation ended the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and redirected its funding. The program remains controversial amongst advocates who worry that it creates reporting and risk assessment systems that will disproportionately target students of color and students with disabilities. In FY 2019, Congress appropriated \$75 million for the STOP School Violence Act out of State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance accounts and \$25 million under Community Oriented Policing Services accounts within the Office of Justice Programs bureau.



5x

Black youth are 5 times as likely to be detained as their white peers.³

0

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD SAFETY ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

Children in Need of Asylum

Since FY 2015 there has been a 27 percent real increase in program funding and contingency funds for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program, which is charged with providing services and care for unaccompanied children fleeing violence and instability in the Northern Triangle of Central America, accounting for additional increases in the child safety portfolio. Contingency funds are important to ensure that the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has sufficient funding in the event of increased numbers.

Currently, there are more than 13,000 children in the custody of ORR. This increasing number is due in part to the surge in arrivals at our southern border as well as the burdensome and unnecessary requirements for release of children to sponsors from the custody of ORR.⁴ In addition, the implementation of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between DHS and HHS to share intimate household information has significantly increased the length of detention for kids, thereby substantially increasing ORR's costs and draining available funds.

In 2018 Congress prohibited the use of funds for enforcement efforts targeting sponsors and family members based on information gained by this MOA.

In May, the Department of Health and Human Services made a decision to cut funding for educational and recreational programming for kids in the care of ORR.⁶

The President's 2020 Budget

Child safety spending received a roughly \$780 million net increase in the president's FY 2020 budget request, which if enacted would correspond to a real increase of 35 percent. Driving much of this proposed increase is a request to boost spending on School Safety National Activities by \$100 million and a request to create a mandatory contingency fund for the UAC program worth \$738 million.

The president's budget request would cut or level fund most other programs shoring up child safety. It calls for a \$37 million cut to the Youth Mentoring program, a \$2 million cut to Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants, a \$6 million cut to Missing and Exploited Children programs, a \$1 million cut to Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel, a \$2.5 million cut to Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) programs and the elimination of Community Based Violence Prevention Grants to Juvenile Justice programs, the Youth Farm Safety Initiative, and Tribal Youth Program.



71%

Increase in the average length of stay for children in ORR's care between 2016 and 2018.⁵

1. Melgar, Luis. "Are School Shootings Becoming More Frequent? We Ran the Numbers." *KCUR* 89.3, 21 May 2019. <https://www.kcur.org/post/are-school-shootings-becoming-more-frequent-we-ran-numbers#stream/0>.
2. "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (EZACJRP)." *EZACJRP*, 23 April 2019. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>.
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4. "The Flores Settlement Agreement & Unaccompanied Children in Federal Custody." *National Center for Youth Law*, Feb. 2019. <https://youthlaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Flores-Congressional-Briefing.pdf>.
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6. Romo, Vanessa and Joel Rose. "Administration Cuts Education and Legal Services for Unaccompanied Minors." *NPR*. National Public Radio, 5 June 2019. <https://www.npr.org/2019/06/05/730082911/administration-cuts-education-and-legal-services-for-unaccompanied-minors>.



Safety Program Listings

-7.1%
2015-19

CDC Child Maltreatment Funds

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The CDC's Child Maltreatment program provides grants for local health departments to promote strategies based on the best available scientific evidence to improve child well-being and to prevent child maltreatment and supports a variety of surveillance and research efforts to strengthen the development, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of promising child maltreatment prevention strategies across the nation. The president's FY 2020 budget request does not specify funding for child maltreatment programs, but includes it as an activity under Injury Prevention and Control; the FY 2020 budget request estimated here is based on the president's FY 2020 budget's overall funding cut to CDC's Injury Prevention activities.

85.8%
2015-19

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	32.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	46.8%	-34.9%

These grants support efforts at improving the juvenile justice and dependency systems' response to child abuse, neglect, commercial sexual exploitation, and sex trafficking of minors and related cases.

-7.1%
2015-19

Children Exposed to Violence Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8.0 M*	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The Children Exposed to Violence Program builds on and incorporates the knowledge gained through research, programs, and demonstration initiatives that have addressed the problem of children exposed to violence over the past decade. The program features a comprehensive effort to identify successful policies and practices that address the trauma and harm that children exposed to violence experience in their homes, communities, and schools. In FY 2019, these grants were funded through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants.

-7.1%
2015-19

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	149.7%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration program grants aim to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents and mitigate the consequences of parental incarceration for the 7 percent of U.S. children who have experienced it.

-7.1%
2015-19

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 0.5 M*				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Grants for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal support the development and enhancement of a publicly accessible website that will consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers. The Web Portal has been funded as part of the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program since FY 2016.

23.9%
2015-19

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M*	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M*	\$ 8.0 M*	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	9.0%	32.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Community-Based Violence Prevention grants provide funding for community-based strategies that focus on youth violence prevention through street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings. Community-Based Violence Prevention was funded as part of the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2015, 2017, and 2018 but funded out of State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance in FY 2019. The president did not request funding for these grants in FY 2020.

-100%
2015-19

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-34.7%	46.5%	-100.0%	N/A

Focusing on ways to increase the safety of schools nationwide, this wide-ranging initiative will provide support for research on the root causes of school violence, provide pilot grants to test innovative approaches and help develop technologies for increasing school safety.

2.2%
2015-19

Consolidated Youth Programs

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office on Violence Against Women
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 11.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	9.1%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Office on Violence Against Women's Consolidated Youth Program grants fund comprehensive child- and youth-centered prevention, intervention, and response strategies that maximize community-based efforts and practices to more fully address children, youth, and young adults who are victims of or exposed to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sex trafficking.

-4.1%
2015-19

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Consumer Product Safety Commission • Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 50%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 123.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 127.0 M	\$ 127.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 61.5 M	\$ 62.5 M	\$ 63.0 M	\$ 63.0 M	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 63.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.1%	0.8%	-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-2.4%

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent regulatory agency whose primary responsibilities include protecting children and families against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products, and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

-100%
2015-19

Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 3.0 M*	\$ 5.0 M*	\$ 4.0 M*	\$ 4.0 M*	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 M*
Real Change from Previous Year	19.8%	65.3%	-21.6%	-2.4%	-100.0%	N/A

Funded through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants between FY 2015 and FY 2018, these programs support gang and youth violence education, prevention and intervention, and related activities.



-7.1%
2015-19

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M*				
Real Change from Previous Year	99.7%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System grants provide competitive demonstration grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls. Girls in the Juvenile Justice System was funded as part of the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program since FY 2016.

**NEW
SINCE
2015**

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-21.6%	-2.4%	-2.1%	22.0%

The improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices; and develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.

0.4%
2015-19

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 55.5 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	21.7%	3.7%	-7.1%	6.5%	-2.1%	-5.6%

The Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grant program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive juvenile justice plans; monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their juvenile justice programs; and provide training and technical assistance to improve the performance of juvenile justice programs.



22.9%
2015-19

Missing and Exploited Children Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 62.0 M	\$ 72.2 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 76.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.6%	15.4%	-1.6%	2.4%	5.6%	-9.5%

The Missing and Exploited Children Program provides funds to public agencies or private nonprofit organizations for research, training, technical assistance, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to enhance support for missing children and their families.

-100%
2015-19

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.0 M*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention was created for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to curb youth and gang violence. The program was last funded through the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2015.

12.6%
2015-19

Poison Control

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 65%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 22.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 14.7 M	\$ 14.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	7.9%	7.3%	-2.4%

The Poison Control Center program works to ensure universal access to poison center services, connect callers to the poison centers serving their areas; and implement a nationwide media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention and poison center services. Nearly 65 percent of calls relate to incidents involving children.

11.4%
2015-19

Safe Routes to Schools

Department: Transportation • Bureau: Federal Highway Administration
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 14%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 708.8 M	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 177.5 M	\$ 115.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-33.8%	79.5%	-36.2%	-0.6%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. Since 2012, funding for SRTS has been available to states through competitive block grant funding, the most recent iteration being the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) set-aside within the Surface Transportation Block Grant under the 2015 FAST Act. Based on historic SRTS funding patterns, we estimate that from FY 2015 on, roughly 14% of available TAP funds will go to children through SRTS projects.

26.1%
2015-19

School Safety National Activities

Department: Education • Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-22.3%	6.3%	-11.2%	29.2%	3.3%	105.5%

The goals of the School Safety National Activities are to enhance the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use, reduce violence among students, and promote safety and discipline for students.

6.2%
2015-19

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	11.9%	-2.4%

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Program addresses the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

**NEW
SINCE
2015**

STOP School Violence Act

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.4%

In 2018, President Trump signed into law the STOP School Violence Act, which provides funding for physical school security measures, school police, and programs that train teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence. The legislation ended the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and redirected its funding. In FY 2019, Congress appropriated \$75 million for the STOP School Violence Act out of State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance accounts and \$25 million under Community Oriented Policing Services accounts within the Office of Justice Programs.

-7.1%
2015-19

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

Department: Homeland Security • Bureau: United States Secret Service
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-28.4%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children and supports the maintenance of a national resource center dedicated to these issues.

51.7%
2015-19

Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	15.7%	-30.0%	114.8%	-12.8%	-32.3%

Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants provide resources through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the Juvenile Justice system. In recent years Congress has designated these funds for specific Juvenile Justice grant programs; those have changed year to year and are listed individually throughout this section. The spending level here for Title V is shown for reference and has not been double counted in spending totals. In FY 2019, Congress funded five programs through Title V for a total of \$24.5 million, including the Opioid Affected Youth Initiative, which is listed in the Child Welfare section of this book. The president's budget requested a total of \$17.0 million for Title V grants, but designates funding for only \$12.5 million of the grants to support five programs including the Opioid Affected Youth initiative.

-7.1%
2015-19

Tribal Youth Program

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M*	\$ 10.0 M*	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M*	\$ 5.0 M*	\$ 0*
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	98.4%	-23.6%	-37.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Tribal Youth Program seeks to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. In FY 2014 through FY 2016 and in FY 2018 and FY 2019, the Tribal Youth Program was funded through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants. In FY 2017, this program was funded under a larger set of coordinated tribal grant programs out of the Department of Justice.



27.7%
2015-19

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B
Real Change from Previous Year	9.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	34.2%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien minors who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended by federal officials at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the United States. UAC generally leave their home countries to join family already in the U.S.; escape abuse, persecution, or exploitation in the home country; or to seek employment or educational opportunities.

**NEW
SINCE
2015**

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program Contingency Fund

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 738.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The 2020 president's budget requests a mandatory contingency fund for the Unaccompanied Children Program that would be capped at \$2 billion over three years, and that they probabilistically scored at \$738 million for FY 2020.

10.0%
2015-19

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	4.4%	2.9%	-2.4%	4.9%	-13.2%

VOCA supports training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers and/or multi-disciplinary teams designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service system in their efforts to protect the child.

-7.1%
2015-19

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: National Institute of Food & Agriculture
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Youth Farm Safety and Education Certification Program supports efforts to deliver timely, pertinent, and appropriate training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.

-1.9%
2015-19

Youth Mentoring

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.6%	-0.8%	-12.9%	14.7%	-1.1%	-40.4%

The Youth Mentoring program helps faith- and community-based, nonprofit, and for-profit organizations expand and enhance existing mentoring strategies and programs. It also helps these organizations develop and implement new mentoring strategies and programs designed for youth involved in the justice, reentry, and foster care systems.

-39.3%
2015-19

Youth Violence Prevention

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.8%	-35.9%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

CDC Youth Violence Prevention Grants support communities through their respective local health departments to prevent multiple forms of violence affecting adolescents, including peer-to-peer and teen dating violence. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for Youth Violence Prevention but include it as an activity under Injury Prevention and Control; the FY 2020 budget request estimated here is based on the president's FY 2020 budget request's level funding of Intentional Injury activities.

* Program was funded through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants for the fiscal year indicated.



TRAINING

 **15.3%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO YOUTH TRAINING FROM FY 2015 TO FY 2019

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.23 B	\$ 1.26 B	\$ 1.26 B	\$ 1.29 B	\$ 1.29 B	\$ 1.02 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	1.5%	-2.1%	0.3%	-2.1%	-23.1%
Share of Total Spending	0.034%	0.033%	0.031%	0.032%	0.029%	0.021%

Disconnected youth, also known as opportunity youth, are teenagers and young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who are neither in school nor working. Teenagers under the age of 19 are less likely to experience disconnection than young adults, but at a rate of 7 percent, nearly 900,000 of America's older

teenagers are currently disconnected from school and the workforce. Often, youth disconnection compounds existing disparities, as rates of youth disconnection are even higher for youth of color.



10% of Black non-Hispanic and 8% of Hispanic teens ages 16-18 are disconnected, compared to 6% of White non-Hispanic teens.¹



Disconnected youth under age 19 are, compared to their peers:

- **3 times more** likely to develop depression.
- **5 times more** likely to have a criminal record.
- **6 times less** likely to obtain a high school or college degree.²

Disconnected young people are more likely to live in poverty, have a disability, drop out of high school, have parents with low levels of educational attainment, be mothers, and be institutionalized.

The economic cost of youth disconnection is high considering factors such as criminal justice expenses, welfare and social service payments, taxpayer-funded health care costs, and lost tax revenue, with some estimating a \$250,000 lifetime loss per disconnected young person.³ Meanwhile, youth face unemployment at far higher rates than the general population, which saw just 4 percent unemployment in 2018.⁴

programs, all within the department of labor, fund training for disconnected young adults to gain skills and opportunities they need to connect with the workforce, with a combined \$1.3 billion going to youth under the age of 19. The bulk of this funding stems from Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Training programs and Job Corps. The share of federal spending going to youth training has fallen by 15.3 percent in inflation adjusted terms since FY 2015.

The President's 2020 Budget

The president's FY 2020 budget reduces funding for every program supporting youth training for a cumulative requested cut of roughly \$280 million, a 23.1 percent reduction overall. In particular, the president's budget calls for a 42 percent decrease in funding for Job Corps, a critically important resource that provides educational and vocational training to youth at no cost and includes a monthly stipend, assistance in job placement, and career counseling and transition support to roughly 50,000 young people (nearly 20,000 of them age 18 and under). Job Corps has already seen a 5 percent real cut in funding since FY 2015. The president's budget also seeks 2.4 percent cuts to YouthBuild and WIOA Youth Training programs.



3x
In June 2018 teen unemployment was 3 times higher than national unemployment.

Yet federal investment in programs that connect disadvantaged and marginalized youth under the age of 19 with employment opportunities is minimal, representing just .03 percent of the federal budget in fiscal year (FY) 2019. Just three federal

1. "Disconnected Youth." *Child Trends*. Child Trends, 26 Dec. 2018. <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/youth-neither-enrolled-in-school-nor-working>.
2. Blum, Robert, Claire D. Brindis, Richard F. Catalano, Tamar Mendelson, and Kristin Mmari. "Opportunity Youth: Insights and Opportunities for a Public Health Approach to Reengage Disconnected Teenagers and Young Adults." *Public Health Reports* 133.1 (Nov. 2018): pp 545-645. doi:10.1177/0033354918799344. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0033354918799344>.
3. *Ibid*, 3.
4. "Unemployment Rate Rose to 4.0 Percent in June 2018." *TED: The Economics Daily*. U.S. Department of Labor, 11 July 2019. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2018/unemployment-rate-rose-to-4-point-0-percent-in-june-2018.htm>.

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PROGRAMS SUPPORTING YOUTH TRAINING ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2020 BUDGET

Training Program Listings

-5.6%
2015-19

Job Corps

Department: Labor • Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 39%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 1.692 B	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.686 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.016 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 659.7 M	\$ 658.8 M	\$ 657.5 M	\$ 670.3 M	\$ 670.3 M	\$ 396.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	-1.0%	-2.2%	-0.5%	-2.1%	-42.3%

Job Corps provides young people ages 16 through 24 education and vocational training at no cost. The program also offers students a monthly stipend, assistance in job placement, and career counseling and transition support for up to 12 months after they graduate. An estimated 39 percent of Job Corps participants are under age 18.

0.9%
2015-19

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 65%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 831.8 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 540.7 M	\$ 567.7 M	\$ 567.7 M	\$ 587.2 M	\$ 587.2 M	\$ 587.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.3%	4.1%	-2.0%	1.0%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIOA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis. An estimated 65 percent of WIOA Youth Training program participants are under age 18.

4.4%
2015-19

YouthBuild

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Trump 2020
Spending Level	\$ 79.7 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.9 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 35.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	2.6%	5.2%	-2.0%	3.4%	-2.1%	-2.4%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed. An estimated 40 percent of YouthBuild participants are under age 18.

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1400 Eye St. NW, Suite 650, Washington, DC 20005
T: (202) 657-0670 • F: (202) 657-0671

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