



FIRST FOCUS

MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY

CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2015





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ABOUT FIRST FOCUS

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

First Focus 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, or to make a donation, please visit www.firstfocus.org or call 202.657.0670. Questions, comments, or suggestions can be emailed to Sarah Kyle, Vice President of Budget and External Relations, at sarahk@firstfocus.org.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FIRST FOCUS

This year's *Children's Budget 2015* brings more bad and unfortunate news for children. The share of federal spending dedicated to our nation's children has now fallen to just 7.89 percent, which is down from a high of 8.50 percent in 2010. Consequently, the federal share of discretionary spending dedicated to children has dropped by 7.2 percent over the last five years.

In addition, on an inflation-adjusted basis, federal discretionary spending on children has dropped by 11.6 percent between 2010 and 2015. Discretionary funding dedicated to children's health, education, child welfare, training, safety, and nutrition are all down even without adjusting for inflation.

In reviewing the Urban Institute's data, Anna Bernasek of *Newsweek* notes that if this trend continues, "the federal government soon will be spending more on interest payments on the debt than on children."

Few would think these facts reflect the values and priorities of the American people. That is reflected in the fact that, by a 69-25 percent margin, a Battleground Poll in May by the Tarrance Group and Lake Research finds that Americans do not believe the next generation will be better off economically than the current generation. As Chris Cillizza of *The Washington Post* notes, "The numbers from the Battleground Poll echo other data that has come out over the past few years that suggests a deep pessimism within the electorate about what sort of country they are leaving their children."

We are failing to make the investments in children they need to fulfill their promise. As the *Kids' Share* report concludes:

Without adequately funded education, nutrition, housing, early education and care, and other basic supports, the foundation of children's well-being is at risk. When children grow up without adequate supports, they are less able to support themselves and to contribute to economic growth as adults...A continuous decline in federal support for children over the next decade bodes poorly for their future or the future of the nation.

These assertions paint a bleak picture for our children if we as advocates don't do something. While we saw increased spending as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the 2011 Budget Control Act introduced sequestration that involved serious cuts to important domestic programs. The fiscal year 2016 discretionary spending levels, because of a lack of relief from sequestration, are the lowest in a decade. Federal investments in our children and our future are going in the wrong direction.

A related challenge is demographic and intergenerational. According to Steve Murdock, former U.S. Census Bureau Director in the Bush administration, and his co-authors Michael Cline and Mary Zey, in our publication *Big Ideas: The Children of the Southwest*:

What is also evident is that the children of today will not be successful without substantial assistance from an older population that now and in the future is likely to possess superior economic resources...

The major question raised... is: Will the United States' adult population (through elections, taxes and other factors) support the youth who are racially and culturally different from themselves and their children or will they perpetuate a dual class education and economic structure which has dominated many areas in the United States, including many areas in the Southwest?

How that question is answered will be critical to our nation's future. William Frey, author of *Diversity Explosion: How New Racial Demographics Are Remaking America* writes:

...a growing diverse, globally connected minority population will be absolutely necessary to infuse the aging American labor force with vitality and to sustain populations in many parts of the country that are facing population declines. Rather than being feared, America's new diversity—poised to reinvigorate the country at a time when other developed nations are facing advanced aging and population loss—can be celebrated.

In 12 U.S. states (Hawaii, New Mexico, California, Texas, Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Maryland, Georgia, New Jersey, Mississippi, and New York), the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that minority children under the age of 10 are in the majority. And, enrollment in our nation's public schools has also become majority minority, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Yet, as Frey explains, "this youth-driven diversity surge is also creating a 'cultural generation gap' between the diverse youth population and the growing, older, still predominately white population."

Frey points to states where the difference between the percentage of seniors and children who are white as places where there may be greater tension between the generations and competition for resources allocated to children and the elderly, and where children may be significant losers.

Murdock, Cline, and Zey share this concern and point to research by James Poterba that found “in communities with large proportions of elderly residents there were significantly lower per-capita educational spending, especially when the children were of a different race from that of their elders.”

According to Frey, among the states, Arizona leads the way with a ‘cultural generation gap’ of 41 percent (83 percent of seniors and 42 percent of children were white). So, how is Arizona doing by its children?

The *Arizona Daily Sun* has documented how budget cuts to child protective services in Arizona caused child welfare caseloads to soar and reports of child abuse to be ignored, how cuts to public education resulted in per-pupil funding declines of 24 percent during the recession, and how state funding for higher education was \$300 million below pre-recession levels.

In addition, Arizona is the only state in the country to no longer provide health insurance coverage to children under the Children’s Health Insurance Program when it let the program expire at the close of 2013. It now has the second highest uninsured rate for children in the country.

Arizona is a state that enacted some of the some most stringent anti-immigration legislation in the country, SB 1070, and banned schools from offering courses such as Mexican-American studies, which federal courts have partially overturned.

As Murdock, Cline, and Zey said:

The future of areas such as the Southwest, and of the Nation as a whole, may be markedly affected by the extent to which its older populations are willing to step forward to support its increasingly diverse youth.

What is clearly evident is that the future of the Southwest and the United States as a whole is increasingly tied to the future of its minority populations... Whether the nation prospers or struggles to maintain its current standard of living and whether it can compete internationally will depend on how well the diverse children such as those in the Southwest do. Ultimately, how well these children do will be how well America will do.

To ensure a strong future America, we must overcome the forces and ignorance and prejudice that are cutting—rather than investing—in education and our nation’s children. *New York Times* columnist Eduardo Porter adds:

If the next generation is going to be handed the bill for our budget deficits, we might as well make the investments needed to help it bear the burden. So far, we seem on track to bequeath our children a double whammy: a mountain of debt and substantial program cuts that will undermine their ability to shoulder it when their time comes.

Ronald Brownstein has also written extensively about this generational political challenge. According to Brownstein:

The nation faces the risk of sustained political tension between its racially diverse, Democratic-leaning youth population and its predominantly white, Republican-trending senior population—what I’ve called the Brown and the Gray. Although it’s rarely discussed now, both groups share an interest in equipping the young to obtain middle-class jobs that will generate the tax base to support a decent safety net for the old.

Since kids do not vote, we need an informed electorate that will translate its long-standing support for children into votes. This requires that advocates for children, including parents, grandparents, educators, etc., work together to build a grassroots movement to educate the public and demand from policymakers that they put forth a real policy agenda—and not just lip service—that would improve child well-being and then hold those policymakers accountable for real results.

Imagine how different things for children might be if politicians were the ones to lose their jobs for failing to improve education, reduce child poverty, etc. What is needed is a focus on the needs of children before it is too late.

Former Republican House Majority Leader Eric Cantor apparently agrees that the new 114th Congress should make children a focus of its agenda. He writes:

As the new Congress convenes, I hope the president and members from both parties will keep one number in mind: 8,053,000. That is an estimate of the number of new Americans expected to be born between now and the end of this Congress and President Obama's second term two years from now... The future of those 8,053,000 little boys and girls deserve to have the two years of this Congress focused on them and not the next election.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, "...50.4 percent of our nation's population younger than age 1 were minorities as of July 1, 2011." We need to value each and every one of those children.

I remember understanding this for the first time so clearly when New York Governor Mario Cuomo said in a speech before the Democratic National Convention in 1992 about the plight facing children a generation ago:

They are not my children, perhaps. Perhaps they are not your children, either. But, they are our children. We should love them.

But even if we could choose not to love them, we would still need them to be sound and productive. Because they are the nation's future.

Now is the time for us to work together to educate policymakers at the federal and local level about the harmful path we are on. We must raise our voices in support of those who will put our children and our families first. It is imperative that we, as a country, move down a path that puts children at the forefront of policy decisions.

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus

NOTES ON CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2015

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2015 can be found in the appropriations bills considered by Congress, including the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015. Additional information can be found in each federal agency's FY 2015 operating table. The FY 2016 data is found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies. Many of the mandatory spending levels are estimates and were verified through information in the appendices and tables, as well as Congressional budget justifications that include that information.

Methodology

For the purpose of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federal programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there are also several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs still that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book draws on the work of the Urban Institute in their First Focus-commissioned report, *Kids' Share 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013*. The *Kids' Share* methodology is straightforward:

1. For programs that directly benefit only children and families with children, the full funding level is considered children's spending.
2. For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that is considered children's spending mirrors the estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual reports indicate that nearly half of all Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits go to children. Therefore, this book considers 47 percent of SNAP spending to be children's spending.

There are certain exceptions. For example, some of the large entitlement programs, such as the Disability Insurance Trust Fund and Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund, report how much of their program outlays go to children. In these cases, this book simply reports this amount, which was recently updated for 2014, and includes placeholders for 2015 and 2016 until the Social Security Administration updates those figures. Finally, some programs included in this book are not included in *Kids' Share*. These programs include the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, and the Corporation for National and Community Service, among others.

For more specific and detailed methodology on how the share of funding from most programs was determined, consult the data appendix in the *Kids' Share 2014* report. 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 example, SNAP is funded in total at \$81.8 billion for 2015, the amount listed in the nutrition section. However, only 47 percent of SNAP is allocated to children, so in our total funding comparison, only \$38.4 billion is added.

Comparing Budget Levels

It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1915 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2015. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. This inflation phenomenon has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government's total budget was \$1.8 trillion. That is more than 800 percent greater than the \$195.6 billion spent 30 years earlier. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation, every dollar spent in 1970 purchased far more than that same dollar 30 years later. In this case, \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates to about \$828 billion in 2000. The resulting overall increase in federal spending is closer to 100 percent, as opposed to 800 percent previously noted.

Inflation has a very real and observable impact when discussing the spending changes over time. If a program spends \$100 million one year, that same \$100 million will not be worth as much the next year. This discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value. The real value accounts for the impact of inflation from year to year, while the nominal value reports the level as it existed or exists at any given time. The nominal value of federal spending in 1970 was \$195.6 billion. The real value, in year 2000 dollars, was \$828 billion.

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 9.8 percent from 2011 to 2015. Therefore, any program that did not experience a nominal funding increase of at least that amount during that time is spending at a lower real level, which leads to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which “fails to keep pace with inflation.”

For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2015* reports the nominal funding level and the nominal percent change from the previous year, as well as the real percent change.

Inflation rates have yet to be determined for 2015, so this book assumes a 1.4 percent inflation rate for 2015. These rates are based on economic assumptions in the president's budget tables.



Taxes

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 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 2015* beyond this note. Though tax policies have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States, 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 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013* by the Urban Institute.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Children's Budget 2015 primarily focuses on the budget authority and outlays of each program contained herein through the yearly budget process. However, starting in FY 2009, some of these programs received additional resources to spend through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a package of tax cuts and investments intended to help stimulate economic growth and stem losses from a deepening recession. The more than two dozen federal initiatives that benefit children that received ARRA money have spent the additional resources, and only a few still have outlays left to distribute. By the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) estimate, more than 95 percent of ARRA's budgetary impact was realized by the end of December 2014.

Mindful of the enormous impact that ARRA had on the overall federal investment in children and on individual programs, this book incorporates the effects of ARRA where relevant. First, a brief separate analysis of resources from ARRA is included within the basic



Individual programs that received investments from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.gov logo.

overview of spending that precedes certain policy areas where it is relevant. Second, individual programs that received investments from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.gov logo.

In addition, this book relies on the CBO's *Budget and Economic Outlook Fiscal Years 2013-2023* and the work of Julia Isaacs, et al. in *Kids' Share 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013* for projections as to the timing of the flow of ARRA money. Though these estimates are likely to be revised as circumstances change, their use allows for a greater understanding of how ARRA investments match up with existing resources. Unfortunately, these projections do not break out every line item in ARRA. For those children's programs that are not broken out separately, analyses in this book assume that money in those programs will be spent along the same time frame as the larger categories into which they fall.

It is important to reiterate that the levels contained in the program tables do not include ARRA funding, and therefore neither do the resulting percentage change values. Up to this point, almost all ARRA funding has been used with the exception of a few select programs. With so little funding remaining, the budgetary impact for FY 2015 and FY 2016 is insignificant.



OVERALL SPENDING

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-9.4%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$306.06 Billion	\$286.33 Billion	\$281.27 Billion	\$292.98 Billion	\$296.42 Billion	\$324.08 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.2%	-6.5%	-1.8%	4.2%	1.2%	9.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.2%	-8.4%	-3.2%	2.4%	-0.2%	7.3%

Understanding the full picture of federal investments requires an analysis of mandatory and discretionary spending, investments from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), and cuts from sequestration, both in nominal and real terms. It is important to note that the federal budget deficit fell in fiscal year (FY) 2014 to the lowest level since 2008, when the government ran a shortfall of \$455 billion. The 2014 shortfall totaled \$483 billion or 2.1 percent of our gross domestic product (GDP), nearly a 50 percent drop in share of GDP from the year before. These trends come in the wake of the unemployment rate dropping to 5.9 percent, the lowest rate in six years.

Overall government spending during 2011-2015 is down about 4 percent, which includes mandatory and discretionary spending as well as ARRA outlays. Discretionary investments, both defense and non-defense, in annual Congressional appropriations have decreased by about 14.5 percent since 2011. Mandatory spending is up about 7.5 percent.

MANDATORY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

3.9%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 196.30 Billion	\$ 199.03 Billion	\$ 200.33 Billion	\$ 211.01 Billion	\$ 217.96 Billion	\$ 239.03 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.8%	1.4%	0.7%	5.3%	3.3%	9.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.5%	-0.7%	-0.9%	3.6%	1.9%	7.6%

DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-6.9%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 78.89 Billion	\$ 78.20 Billion	\$ 75.03 Billion	\$ 79.61 Billion	\$ 78.46 Billion	\$ 85.06 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.0%	-0.9%	-4.1%	6.1%	-1.4%	8.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.0%	-2.9%	-5.5%	4.3%	-2.8%	6.4%

ARRA FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-100%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 30.87 Billion	\$ 9.10 Billion	\$ 5.91 Billion	\$ 2.36 Billion	\$ 0*	\$ 0*
Percent Change from Previous Year	-34.4%	-70.5%	-35.1%	-60.1%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-36.4%	-71.1%	-36.0%	-60.7%	-100.0%	N/A

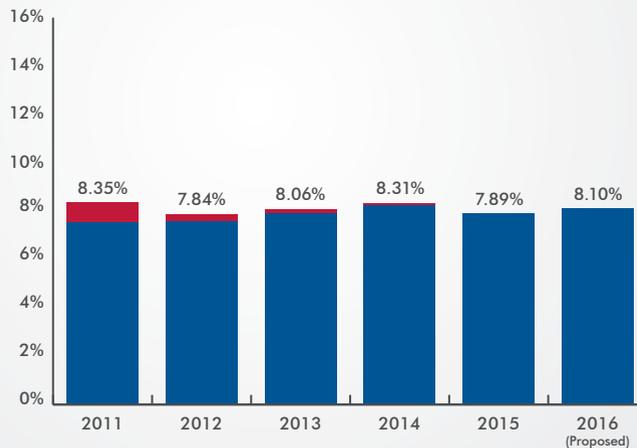
*From 2010 to 2014, the real value of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act spending on children decreased by 95.4 percent, so funding from ARRA in 2015 and 2016 is insignificant.

Total spending on children from 2011-2015 is down by about 9.4 percent. In real terms, discretionary spending for children fell by 6.9 percent between 2011 and 2015 as a result of across-the-board cuts to children's programs, with the exception of new investments in early childhood and safety initiatives.

Over the last five years, the area where there has been consistent growth is in mandatory spending, or spending that is set by legislation and not annual appropriations. Mandatory spending has increased in real terms by about 3.9 percent. While a substantial increase is positive and some of the new mandatory investments came out of deliberate legislative choices, such as reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program, most of the increases came from automatic growth in programs that are not exclusive to children such as Medicaid, Social Security Disability Insurance, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Much of the mandatory growth can be attributed to the economic downturn in 2008. With near record numbers of children living in poverty, more families have to rely on the safety net to get by. Though an increase in SNAP means more kids are getting better food, it also signals that fewer families are able to provide adequate nutritional resources on their own.

TOTAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

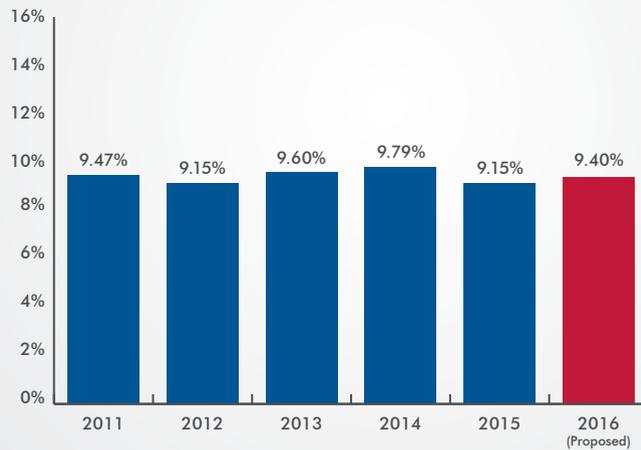
■ Non-ARRA Spending
■ ARRA Spending



Over the past few years, as the need for SNAP has slowed, most of the growth in mandatory spending has been due to Medicaid as a result of the expansion under the Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, or the ACA). There is also additional investment in the mandatory side for community health centers (CHCs) as a result of the ACA. CHCs play a critical role in America's health care system, serving as the primary place of care for 22 million people, 33 percent of whom are children up to age 19.

Another important indicator for national priorities is the overall share of federal spending that goes to kids. In some years, spending on children has not kept pace with overall increases in federal spending. This year, because of the increases in mandatory spending and the restraints on the rest of the federal budget, the share of spending for kids has remained relatively flat, accounting for only 7.89 percent of total government spending. This is down slightly from the 8.31 percent share in 2014. The decrease in spending can be attributed to the closing of the major ARRA window, as well as substantial cuts in discretionary investments since 2011, particularly in 2013. In one year alone, ARRA invested nearly \$50 billion for kids. Unfortunately, those funds are nearly gone in 2015 and will be exhausted in 2016.

On a final note about share of spending, it is important to remember that this figure is significantly affected by the amount of total government spending. The share of funding to kids can actually increase, even if total real dollars decline, as long as the total amount of government spending drops by more. Even with these statistical idiosyncrasies, federal investments in children are still less than 8 percent of the total federal budget.

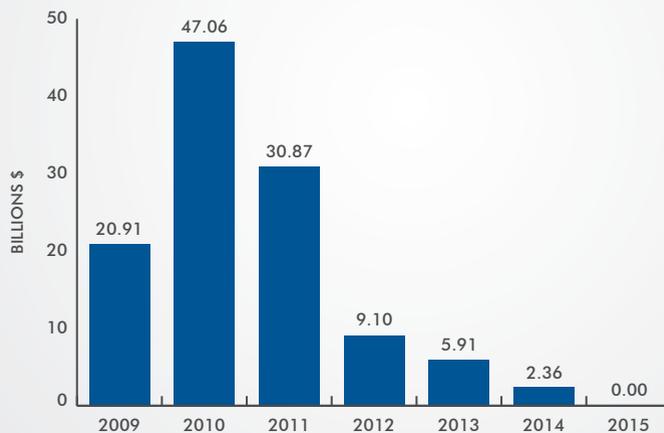


CHILDREN'S MANDATORY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF ALL MANDATORY SPENDING

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Because *Children's Budget* looks at funding levels from 2011 to 2015 and the president's budget proposal for 2016, no analysis of the overall level of spending on children would be complete without discussing ARRA. Passed in early 2009, ARRA intended to provide a stimulus to the U.S. economy in the wake of the economic downturn. More than two dozen children's programs received additional investments, with the bulk of the money allocated in FYs 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2013 and 2014, little of the original allocation was left, leaving many areas with an "ARRA cliff," causing a steep drop in funding. In FY 2013, \$5.9 billion in ARRA funds were spent on kids, down from \$9.1 billion in 2012. In 2014, that number dropped to \$2.4 billion, with rather insignificant amounts remaining for 2015 or 2016. By the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) estimate, more than 95 percent of ARRA's budgetary impact was realized by the end of 2014, so ARRA funding in 2015 and 2016 is insignificant.

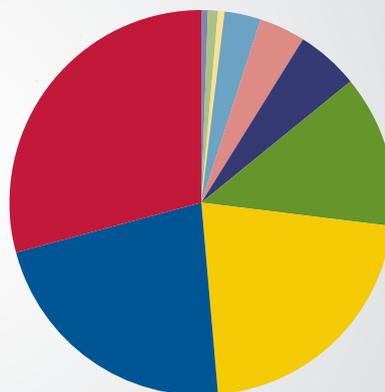
As noted earlier, the spend-down in ARRA investments is one significant factor in the overall decline in federal investments in children over the past five years. However, the impact that ARRA made on children is undeniable. From saving the jobs of thousands of teachers and school personnel, to providing hundreds of thousands of children access to early childhood education, and providing nutritious food for hungry families, ARRA has showed that new, significant investments in children are possible and can have an incredibly positive effect.



TOTAL ARRA SPENDING PER YEAR ON CHILDREN

BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING, 2015

Health 29.42%	Housing 3.91%
Nutrition 22.12%	Child Welfare 3.14%
Income Support 21.51%	Military Education 0.65%
Education 12.91%	Training 0.60%
Early Childhood 5.20%	Safety 0.53%

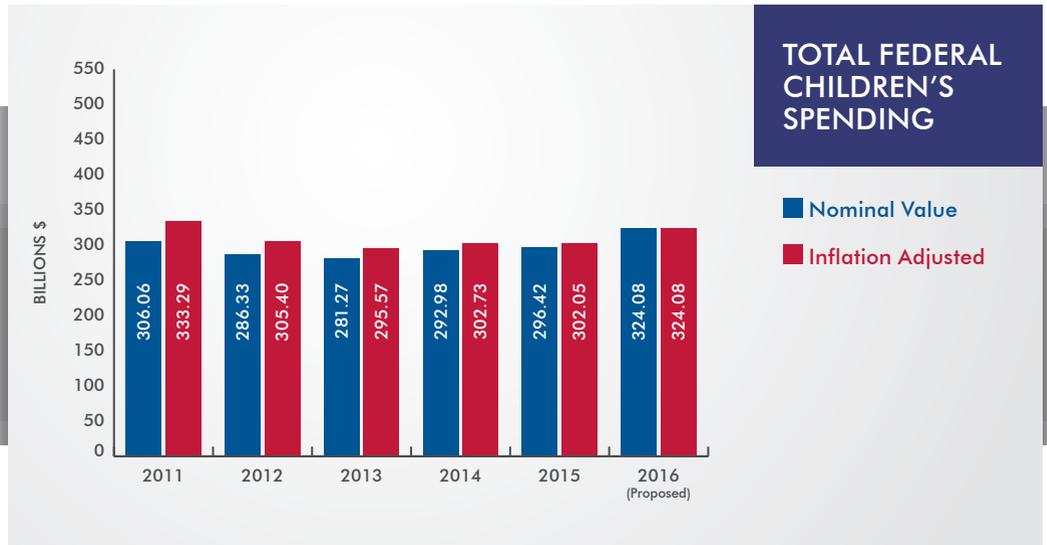


Sequestration

While we saw increases in spending from ARRA, we later saw the impacts of cuts to federal spending because of sequestration. Sequestration was established as part of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to enforce deficit targets and later to enforce limits on discretionary spending. Most recently it has been tied to limits on discretionary spending and achievement of the budget goal established by the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (known as the “Super Committee” at the time) when an agreement on \$1.2 trillion in savings over ten years (2013-2021) could not be reached. While never intended to take effect, the funding cuts were split between defense and non-defense discretionary spending. Congressional action delayed the sequester until March 1, 2013. Without a resolution, President Obama signed sequestration into law leading to across-the-board cuts, with some exceptions, for FY 2013.

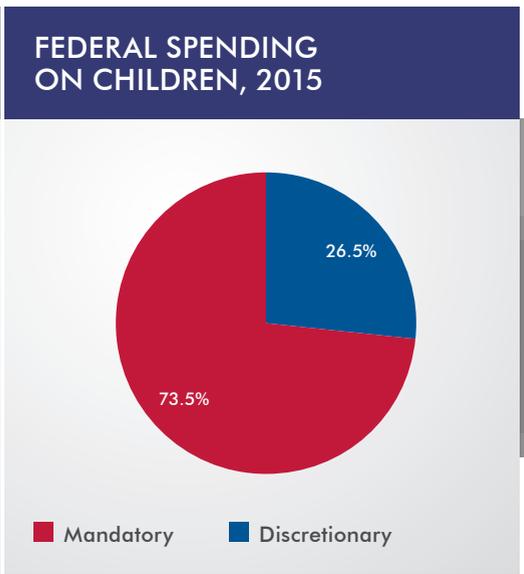
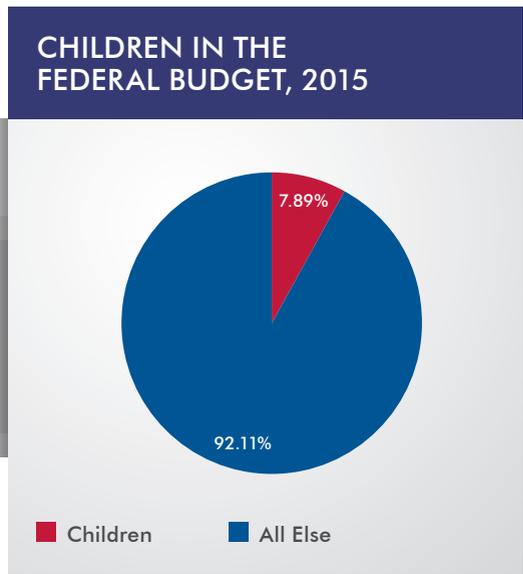
According to the *Kids' Share 2014* report, there was a relatively small impact on children's spending overall. This was due to factors specific to the design of these budget cuts, including a reliance on cuts in defense as well as non-defense discretionary investments. It also included an exemption for tax credits and most mandatory programs from spending restrictions including Social Security, Medicaid, refundable tax credits, and low-income assistance programs.

In late 2013, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 was negotiated by U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Budget Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI) and U.S. Senate Committee on the Budget Chairwoman Patty Murray (D-WA) to provide some temporary sequester relief for two years, FY 2014 and 2015. Under the current sequester, base discretionary spending is capped at \$1.012 trillion in FY 2014 and \$1.014 trillion in FY 2015.

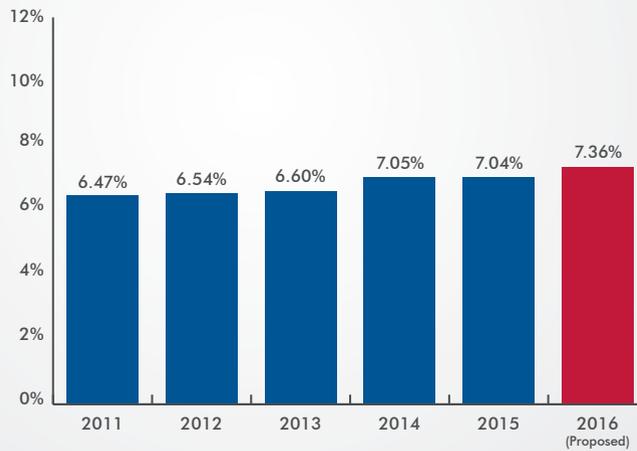


Compared with pre-sequester budget caps, those limits represent a \$54 billion cut in discretionary spending in 2014 and a \$72 billion cut in 2015. The sequester cuts mandatory spending by a smaller amount, an estimated \$18.807 billion in 2014 and \$17.93 billion in 2015. According to CBO, the discretionary cap for FY 2016 will be \$1.015 trillion, but the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will calculate that determination as well as the level of cuts to mandatory spending.

The sequester has returned as a major point of contention as Congress considers President Obama's FY 2016 budget because annual funding levels will be greatly reduced as a result of the discretionary caps in place. According to OMB, in the absence of congressional action in FY 2016, both defense and non-defense discretionary spending will be at the lowest levels in a decade, when adjusted for inflation. There are efforts to replace these cuts by raising the caps with alternative deficit reduction, which is expected to be a major debate in Congress this year.



CHILDREN'S DISCRETIONARY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF ALL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

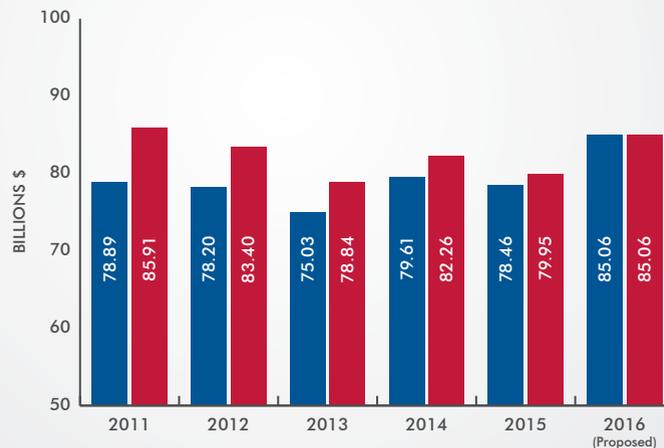


The President's 2016 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Obama's FY 2016 budget would increase federal spending on children by 7.3 percent. Mandatory spending would increase by 7.6 percent in real terms, while discretionary spending would increase by only 6.4 percent. On the mandatory side, the increase comes primarily through the continued growth of Medicaid and new initiatives in early childhood and youth workforce development. On the discretionary side, early childhood and K-12 education, and housing would see new investments. The president's request increases total government spending by more than 4 percent after adjusting for inflation. Regardless, the 2016 budget request is consistent with the president's previous five budgets, which all called for increased investments to kids.

CHILDREN'S DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, 2011-2015

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





-2.9%
2011-2015

CHILD WELFARE

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

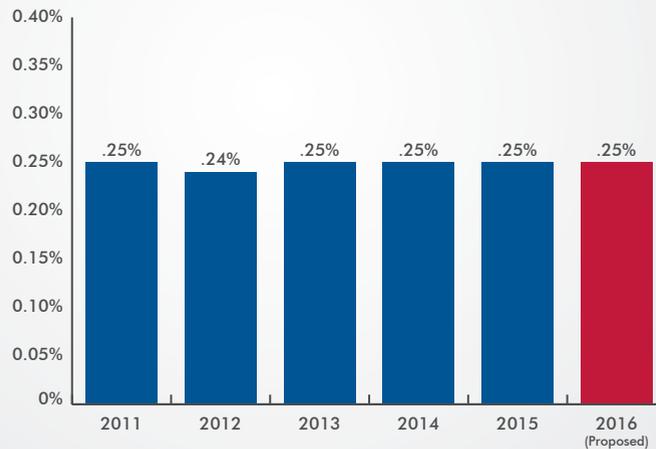
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 8.98 Billion	\$ 8.64 Billion	\$ 8.76 Billion	\$ 8.93 Billion	\$ 9.32 Billion	\$ 10.09 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.6%	-3.7%	1.3%	2.0%	4.4%	8.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.5%	-5.7%	-0.2%	0.3%	2.9%	6.3%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Federal child welfare funding supports a range of activities, although current restrictions in the allowable use of funds result in a majority of federal funding being dedicated to foster care. In addition to foster care, child welfare dollars support state and tribe efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse, including providing family preservation services, family support services, time-limited family reunification services, adoption promotion and support services, aid for parents hoping to adopt, needed services for homeless youth, and support training for child welfare professionals, among other activities. These investments improve the well-being of the most vulnerable children in our society who often face the greatest challenges.

Over the last five years, federal spending on child welfare has not kept pace with inflation. Funding for child welfare in fiscal year (FY) 2015 is 3 percent less than in FY 2011. From FY 2011 to 2013, the change was due primarily to a downward trend in mandatory outlays while discretionary investments remained mostly flat. From 2014 to 2015, there were reductions in Community Services Block Grants, Kinship Guardianship, and the Social Services Block Grant. In those same years, there were increased investments in mandatory areas including Payments for Foster Care and Permanency.

CHILD WELFARE SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



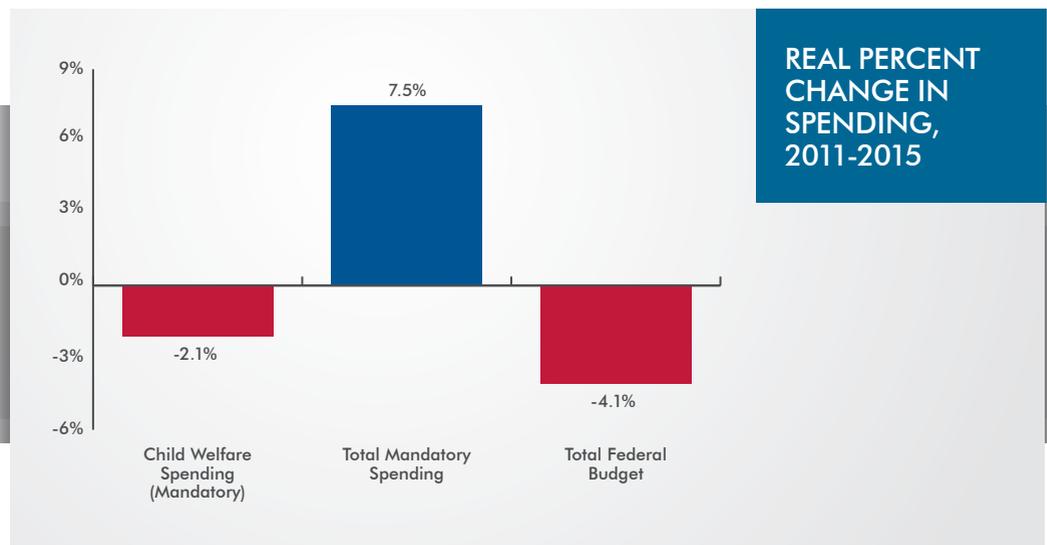
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Two child welfare programs were recipients of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, Payments to States for Foster Care and the Community Services Block Grant. Together, ARRA provided these initiatives nearly \$1.9 billion in additional funding. In FY 2012, \$32 million of ARRA funding was spent on child welfare, which is a 0.4 percent increase over 2012 non-ARRA levels. Based on projections by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), in 2013 the few remaining ARRA funds represented a 0.1 percent increase for child welfare programs in FY 2013 over non-ARRA levels. By CBO's estimate, more than 95 percent of ARRA's total budgetary impact was realized by the end of December 2014.

The President's 2016 Budget

In the president's FY 2016 budget request, child welfare spending is up by \$770 million, which reflects an 8.3 percent increase over FY 2015 funding. Most programs are flat-funded, although there are increases in Payments to States for Foster Care, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Formula Grants, Kinship Guardianship, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs, and almost twice the amount allocated for Social Services Research. At the same time, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families mandatory funding would be trimmed and the budget would maintain funding for the Community Services Block Grant.

The president's FY 2016 budget also includes several new initiatives intended to strengthen and make targeted investments in programs that are proven to make a significant positive impact in the lives of child welfare involved children, youth, and families. These proposals provide grants to improve the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports, increase investments in evidence-based prevention and post-permanency supports for children at risk of entering foster care, encourage the use of family-based care for children and youth, and reduce overprescribing of psychotropic medications for children and youth in foster care.



Specifically, initiatives outlined in the president’s budget proposal include:

- Increasing federal investment on the front-end of the child welfare service delivery system to prevent removals and foster care placements for children from the outset. This is achieved by allowing Title IV-E agencies to claim general reimbursement at 50 percent federal financial participation for evidence-based and evidence-informed pre-placement and post-placement services for candidates for foster care. This includes ensuring families who have been diverted from the child welfare system by way of kinship care are properly supported and provided services as necessary.
- Amending Title IV-E of the Social Security Act to promote specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care for children with behavioral health needs, and provide oversight when congregate placements are used.
- Increasing funding for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Discretionary Grants by \$20 million to improve child abuse and neglect investigations and to provide services to human trafficking victims.
- Allowing Title IV-E agencies to use Chafee Foster Care Independence Program funds to serve young people formerly in foster care through the age of 23.
- Providing enhanced “start-up” funding for Indian tribes, tribal organizations, or consortia that are approved to operate a Title IV-E program to assist with implementing the program.

Notably, the FY 2016 budget increases funding for Victims of Domestic Trafficking three-fold, expanding grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations in order to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs. The FY 2016 grants will also incorporate lessons learned from the development of the demonstration grants and will support the evaluation of additional grants.

Additionally, the president’s FY 2016 budget proposes a five-year demonstration involving the Administration for Children and Families and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to encourage states to implement evidence-based psychosocial interventions to improve outcomes for children and youth in foster care while reducing the over-prescription of psychotropic medications. This initiative is discussed in greater detail on page 18. Overall, if the president’s budget were passed as requested, child welfare funding would reflect a 3 percent increase, in real terms, over 2011 funding levels.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families & Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The budget highlights several initiatives that are important to children, including one to improve behavioral health outcomes for children in foster care. This five-year demonstration to address over-utilization of psychotropic medications for children in foster care is a collaborative initiative, involving the Administration on Children and Families (ACF) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), and is designed to encourage states and tribes to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions to children and youth in foster care and reduce the inappropriate use and over-prescription of medications for this population.

The joint proposal will coordinate efforts to build state and tribal capacity within child welfare and health care systems to better address the high rates of children who may be unnecessarily receiving psychotropic medications, often several at one time, even as few receive adequate outpatient mental health services. The project will encourage the utilization of effective evidence-based therapeutic interventions including therapeutic foster care, intensive in-home and community-based services, multisystemic therapy, and mobile response and stabilization services.





State prescribing practices received considerable attention in 2011 with the release of a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that reviewed medication utilization under the Medicaid program. The report found that 20 to 39 percent of children in state foster care received prescriptions for psychotropic medication in 2008, compared with only 5 to 10 percent of children on Medicaid and not in foster care. More alarming, the report also found that children in state foster care are prescribed medications at dosages far higher than their peers served by Medicaid, and often in amounts that exceed guidelines issued by the Food and Drug Administration. GAO's findings are supported by a large number of recent studies. As a follow up to GAO's report, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs in 2011 held a hearing on this issue. Additionally, the House Committee on Ways and Means Human Resources Subcommittee held a hearing in May 2014 to explore how the federal government can work with states to improve oversight of prescribed medications and ensure youth in foster care receive appropriate care to meet their needs.

Available data speaks to the need for immediate congressional action to implement strategies aimed at improving the psychosocial well-being of our most vulnerable children. To that end, the 2016 budget proposal specifically requests a five-year joint project through ACF and CMS to promote more effective evidence-based interventions targeting children in foster care beginning in 2016. Under ACF, the budget includes an investment proposed at \$50 million a year to fund state infrastructure and capacity building to ensure improved coordination between CMS and child welfare agencies.

Simultaneously, the CMS investment is proposed at \$100 million a year to provide incentives to states that demonstrate improvements in many of the following areas: reducing inappropriate prescribing practices and over-utilization of psychotropic medications; increasing access to evidence-based and trauma-informed therapeutic interventions; promoting child and adolescent well-being; and improving child welfare outcomes as related to safety, increased permanency, fewer disrupted adoptions, and reduced entries and reentries into foster care.

Although small in terms of budget requests, this demonstration project will build on existing priorities and recent reforms led by Congress, and will help to not only curb inappropriate use of psychotropics, but also incentivize the use of a variety of evidence-based psychosocial interventions that have been found effective.

Payments for Foster Care

-3.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.456 Billion	\$ 4.180 Billion	\$ 4.286 Billion	\$ 4.269 Billion	\$ 4.581 Billion	\$ 4.952 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.8%	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	7.3%	8.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.7%	-8.1%	1.0%	-2.1%	5.8%	6.1%

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**
**\$887.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7

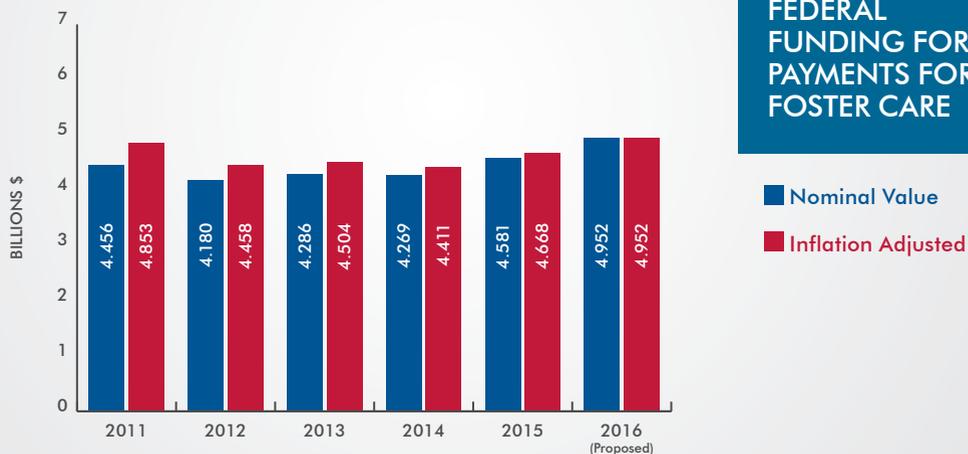


Of the total request for child welfare in fiscal year (FY) 2016, \$5.0 billion is provided to support the Foster Care Program, including foster care maintenance payments, reflecting a \$372 million increase from FY 2015.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is the main source of dedicated federal child welfare funding provided to states. It allows states to apply for and receive federal matching funds for the following child welfare activities: foster care maintenance payments for the daily care and supervision of eligible children; adoption assistance; training of staff and foster care providers; administrative costs to manage the program; recruitment of foster parents; and costs related to the design, implementation, and operation of a state-wide data collection system. Title IV-E is an annually appropriated program with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. Funding is awarded by formula as an open-ended entitlement grant and is contingent upon an approved Title IV-E plan to administer or supervise the administration of the program. The Title IV-E Agency must submit yearly estimates of program expenditures as well as quarterly reports of estimated and actual program expenditures in support of the awarded funds.

Title IV-E does not subsidize all children in the care of the state. Eligibility is determined by a number of criteria, including income. In fact, eligibility is linked to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which no longer exists.¹ As a result, many children are not eligible for federal foster care assistance, and each year, fewer children qualify for aid. States must use their own funding to pay for children who are not Title IV-E eligible.





For children that are eligible, the federal government reimburses the state for 50 to 83 percent of the costs and the state pays the balance. The Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for the Title IV-E Foster Care Program is the same as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) used for Medicaid (Title XIX). A state's unique FMAP is based primarily on each state's per capita income. The higher the state's per capita income, the lower the FMAP. For administration, the state currently makes its claim to the federal government for administrative reimbursement based on the total administrative cost, the results of the Random Moment Time Study, the percentage of Title IV-E eligible children, and 50 percent FFP for administration. When states contract with private agencies to help them carry out public child welfare responsibilities, they claim reimbursement, based on the percentage of Title IV-E eligible children in foster care times 50 percent FFP for administration. For training, the state currently makes its claim for training reimbursement based on the total training cost times the percentage of Title IV-E eligible children and times 75 percent FFP for training. The state is responsible for the balance or non-federal share.

All 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are eligible to participate in the Foster Care Program awards. Until the passage of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoption Act (H.R. 6893/P.L. 110-351), Indian tribes could not directly access Title IV-E funds to administer their own foster care or adoption assistance programs. Rather, they were required to develop an agreement with a state government to access Title IV-E funds. P.L. 110-351 allows tribes or tribal consortia the option to directly access and administer Title IV-E funds. In FY 2010, direct funding was made available for the first time to Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia with approved plans to operate the program.

¹ We should note that one of the major reforms included in the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (P.L. 110-351) was the expansion of the federal funding for IV-E Adoption Assistance. The law de-linked a child's eligibility for federal Title IV-E adoption assistance from the outdated AFDC program. The de-link is phased in over a ten-year period. By 2018, all children with special needs adopted from foster care (who meet other IV-E criteria) will be eligible for federal adoption assistance. As a result, states stand to accrue significant savings over time. The law requires that savings be reinvested into child welfare services. The 2011 Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34) requires documentation of spending and reinvestment and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) requires states to report on calculation and use of savings resulting from the phase-out of income eligibility requirements for Title IV-E adoption assistance and also, to spend at least 30 percent of these savings on post-adoption services, post-guardianship services, and services to prevent foster care.

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

-9.9%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

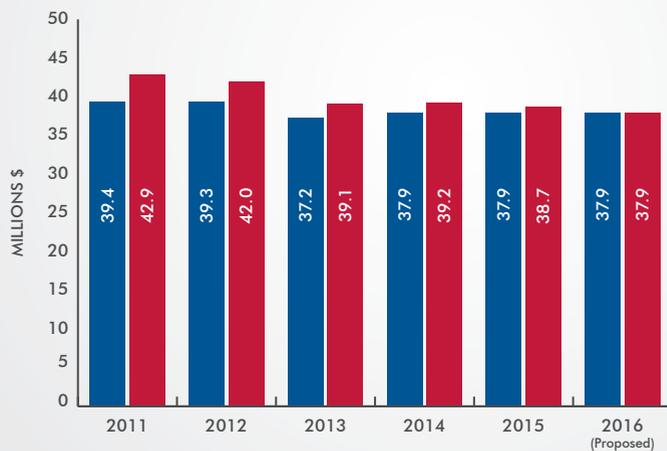
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 39.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 37.2 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.8%	0.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides federal bonus funds to state child welfare agencies that increase adoptions of children who are in need of new permanent families. This incentive fund was created under the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 as part of a strategy to push states to move children in foster care into permanent homes. The first awards under the program were made to states in fiscal year (FY) 1999 for improvements in numbers of adoptions in FY 1998.

The Adoption Incentives Program has been amended and extended three times; first by the Adoption Promotion Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-145), later by the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), and most recently by the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183). Each reauthorization has made some changes to the incentive structure used to determine awards, including the categories for which awards may be earned, the “baselines” used to determine improvement, and the amount of the individual incentive awards.

The annual number of adoptions from foster care grew from less than 30,000 in the mid-1990s to 57,000 in FY 2009. Since then (through FY 2011), the number has remained at or above roughly 50,000. During this time period the number of child waiting for adoption has dropped from 130,000 to 102,000 and the percentage of children adopted from foster care has grown from 37% to 46%.





FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

Perhaps the most significant policy change to the Incentives Program resulting from the most recent reauthorization is that, for the first time, the program recognizes and provides incentives for guardianship placements, renaming the program as “Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments.” The new law also makes structural changes to how incentive payments are calculated. It improves the award structure by determining incentives based on improvements in rates rather than absolute numbers, and allows for a transition period in FY 2014 before the new incentive structure is fully implemented. It also expands the incentives to include exits from foster care to both adoption and/or guardianship. States will also have the ability to earn additional incentives for timely adoptions (where the adoption is finalized in less than 24 months) if additional appropriated incentive funds are available. See below for a summary of the new categories and incentive payment structure.

ADOPTION INCENTIVE AWARDS AND AWARD CRITERIA UNDER THE STRENGTHENING FAMILIES ACT

Category	Award Criteria	Award Amount*
Adoption Rate	Increasing the percentage of foster children adopted in a year	\$ 5,000
Guardianship Rate	Increasing the percentage of foster children placed with a legal guardian in a year	\$ 4,000
Pre-adolescent Adoption/Guardianship Rate	Increasing the percentage of foster children age 9-13 adopted or placed with a legal guardian in a year	\$ 7,500
Older Child Adoption/Guardianship Rate	Increasing the percentage of foster children age 14+ adopted or placed with a legal guardian in a year	\$ 10,000

*Awards are per placement in each category above the state’s base rate (defined as either the state’s rate in the prior year or the average of the three prior years, whichever is lower).

The law also clarifies that states must use the adoption and guardianship incentive payments to supplement—not supplant—other funds, and states now have up to three years instead of two to spend award dollars.

Abandoned Infants Assistance

-10.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-0.4%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.8%	-2.5%	-7.8%	0.6%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

-9.9%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

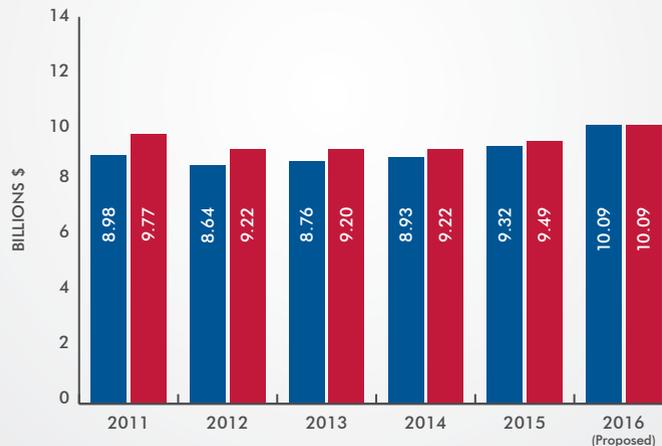
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 39.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 37.2 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.8%	0.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system. For more information, see [Programs of Special Note](#), page 22.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





Adoption Opportunities

-6.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 39.2 Million	\$ 36.7 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 42.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	48.8%	-0.2%	-6.4%	10.8%	-3.7%	9.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	44.3%	-2.2%	-7.8%	8.9%	-5.1%	7.0%

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.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

-6.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 93.9 Million	\$ 93.7 Million	\$ 87.7 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 113.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.5%	-0.2%	-6.4%	7.0%	0.0%	21.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.4%	-2.2%	-7.8%	5.2%	-1.4%	19.1%

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.

Child Welfare Services

-10.6%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 281.2 Million	\$ 280.6 Million	\$ 262.6 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-7.8%	0.6%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Child Welfare Training

-44.9%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-3.9%	-41.9%	64.9%	-36.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-5.9%	-42.8%	62.2%	-36.9%	-1.9%

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.

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

-6.4%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-9.5%	-7.6%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-11.3%	-9.0%	17.6%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Children, Youth, and 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.



Community Services Block Grant

-10.1%
2011-2015

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$1.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 701.6 Million	\$ 712.3 Million	\$ 686.6 Million	\$ 728.9 Million	\$ 674.0 Million	\$ 674.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.0%	1.5%	-3.6%	6.2%	-7.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.8%	-0.6%	-5.0%	4.4%	-8.8%	-1.9%

The Community Services Block Grant 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 childcare, transportation, employment, education, and self-help projects.

Kinship Guardianship

219.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 74.0 Million	\$ 77.1 Million	\$ 124.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-40.8%	155.2%	4.2%	60.8%	-20.2%	24.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-42.6%	149.9%	2.6%	58.1%	-21.3%	21.9%

Kinship Guardianship assistance payments are made on behalf of children to grandparents and other relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of those children. States are able to use federal Title IV-E funds for this purpose. In order to receive payments, a state must negotiate and enter into a written binding kinship guardianship assistance agreement with the prospective relative guardian.



Payments for Adoption Assistance

-0.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.362 Billion	\$ 2.296 Billion	\$ 2.278 Billion	\$ 2.384 Billion	\$ 2.510 Billion	\$ 2.562 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.1%	-2.8%	-0.8%	4.7%	5.3%	2.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.9%	-4.8%	-2.3%	2.9%	3.8%	0.2%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to develop adoption assistance agreements with parents who adopt children with a specific condition or situation that prevents placements without further assistance from the state. States may also make payments to those parents on behalf of the children.

Payments for Foster Care

-3.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.456 Billion	\$ 4.180 Billion	\$ 4.286 Billion	\$ 4.269 Billion	\$ 4.581 Billion	\$ 4.952 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.8%	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	7.3%	8.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.7%	-8.1%	1.0%	-2.1%	5.8%	6.1%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is the main source of dedicated federal child welfare funding provided to states. Title IV-E allows states to apply for and receive federal matching funds for child welfare activities. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 20.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**
**\$887.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

Mandatory

20.6%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 327.4 Million	\$ 320.2 Million	\$ 444.8 Million	\$ 435.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	38.9%	-2.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	37.0%	-4.0%

-11.5%
2011-2015

Discretionary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 63.2 Million	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.7 Million	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 89.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.7%	-5.2%	48.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.8%	3.9%	-6.5%	46.1%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families 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.

Social Services Block Grant

-13.0%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 53%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.787 Billion	\$ 1.715 Billion	\$ 1.877 Billion	\$ 1.865 Billion	\$ 1.660 Billion	\$ 1.700 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.1%	-4.0%	9.4%	-0.6%	-10.9%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.9%	-6.0%	7.8%	-2.3%	-12.2%	0.4%

The Social Services Block Grant 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.

Social Services Research

46.2%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 17.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-77.3%	0.0%	0.0%	156.2%	-39.0%	97.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-78.0%	-2.1%	-1.5%	151.9%	-39.9%	93.7%

The Social Services Research and Demonstration Program promotes the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient and supports the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families.

Victims of Domestic Trafficking

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.0%	226.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.8%	220.6%

The FY 2016 budget will further expand the number of grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs. The FY 2016 grants will also incorporate lessons learned from the development of the demonstration grants and support the evaluation of additional grants.





EARLY CHILDHOOD

4.6%
2011-2015

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

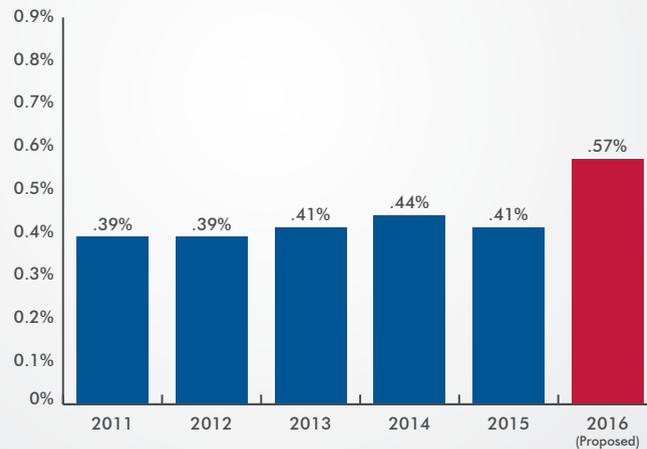
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 13.78 Billion	\$ 14.08 Billion	\$ 13.95 Billion	\$ 15.30 Billion	\$ 15.41 Billion	\$ 22.98 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	2.2%	-0.9%	9.7%	0.7%	49.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.2%	0.1%	-2.4%	7.9%	-0.7%	-46.4%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Education administer the primary investments in early childhood programs. HHS manages the two largest programs, Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. For the purposes of this book, early childhood programs primarily affect children prenatally through age 5, although some programs that assist children through age 8 also impact their early health and development. The programs are separated into their own sections below.

The human brain develops rapidly in the first five years of life. High-quality early childhood programs can have a significant and lasting positive impact on the health and development of young children, setting the stage for success in school and life. This is particularly true for vulnerable young children, including children in low-income families, children who have disabilities or developmental delays, children who are English language learners, children who reside on Indian lands, migrant children, homeless children, or children in foster care. According to Nobel Laureate economist James Heckman, high-quality early learning opportunities

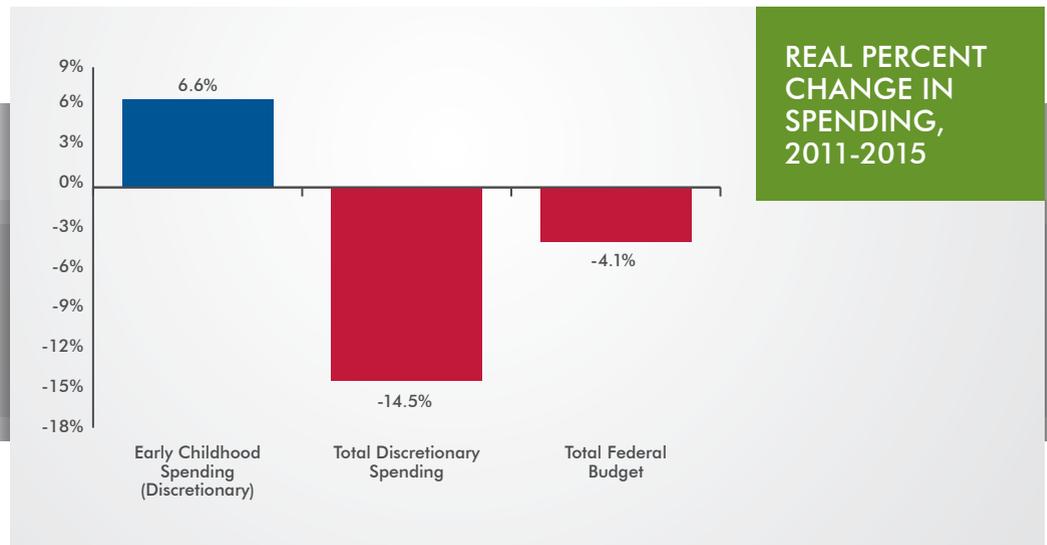
EARLY CHILDHOOD SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



are one of the most effective ways to improve children's health, education, and economic outcomes, providing a near \$7 return for every dollar invested. The importance of early childhood investments is indisputable. For these reasons, states have increased investments in early childhood programs and numerous proposals on the federal level have emerged to promote early childhood programs to close the achievement gap and secure our economic future.

Total federal investments for early childhood programs have generally seen a steady increase over the last five years, except for 2013 when funding was significantly cut by sequestration. Much of the long-term increase is attributable to the more than \$1 billion increase in Head Start funding from 2011 to 2015. In addition, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), enacted as part of the Affordable Care Act and funded at \$1.75 billion from 2011 through 2015, contributed to the overall increase in funding for early childhood programs. MIECHV provides funding to states, territories, and tribes to implement primarily evidence-based home visiting programs that help vulnerable children and families improve their early health, school readiness, and economic stability. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, MIECHV was funded at \$400 million.

Funding for early childhood includes the \$500 million Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant approved in FY 2011. Officially counted under the Race to the Top account under the Department of Education, and summarized in the education section of this book, this funding helps states design, improve, and implement cross-sector integrated systems of early learning and development. From FY 2011 through FY 2013, Race to the Top allocated over \$800 million to fund early childhood initiatives. In addition, in FY 2014, Race to the Top was again used to fund a new early childhood initiative, the Preschool Development Grants. The Preschool Development Grants supports states to build or enhance a preschool program infrastructure that would enable the delivery of high-quality preschool services to children, and expand high-quality preschool programs in targeted communities that would serve as models for expanding preschool to all 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. Despite these investments, funding for early childhood programs and services is woefully short of what is needed to provide children with a healthy start in life and early learning opportunities that promote their success in school.



The President's 2016 Budget

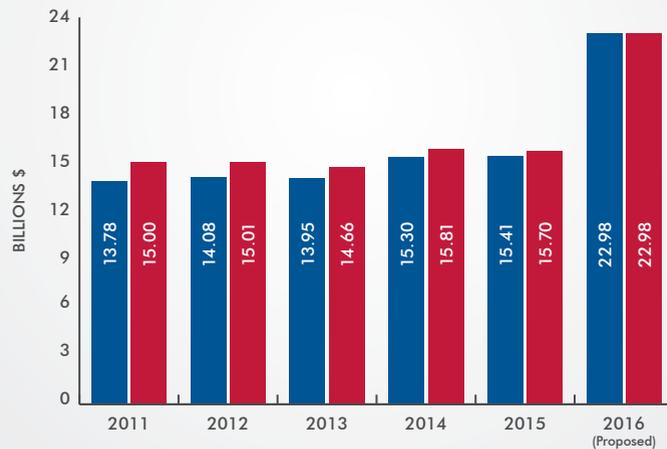
President Obama's commitment to early learning and development was once again reflected in his 2016 budget request, which set forth a bold, clear pathway for promoting the early health and development of our nation's children through significant investments in childcare, Head Start, and preschool opportunities.

Acknowledging childcare as a national economic priority, the president's budget includes the following three-part plan to expand access to childcare for millions of children while increasing its safety and quality:

- Tripling the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit by allowing working families to claim a 50 percent credit up to \$6,000 of expenses per child under 5, and by making the credit available to families with incomes up to \$120,000.
- Increasing mandatory funding for the Childcare Development Fund by over \$3.5 billion and discretionary funding by over \$370 million to ensure that all low- to moderate-income families at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level with children under age 3 would have access to a subsidy to help pay for childcare. The president's budget request would result in increased access to childcare for over 1 million children.
- Creating an Innovation \$100 Million Competitive Grant for states to design programs that help families with unique needs find quality childcare. This program would help address the barriers that families with special needs children or families in rural communities face with respect to securing quality childcare.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

- Nominal Value
- Inflation Adjusted



The president's budget would also significantly increase investments in early learning opportunities for children through the following initiatives:

- **Head Start:** Increases funding for Head Start from \$8.6 billion to \$10.1 billion to expand Head Start to full-day and full-year services, and increase Head Start-Childcare Partnership grants by \$150 million to \$650 million.
- **Preschool Development Grants:** Increases funding by \$500 million, bringing the total funding to \$750 million to support states' efforts to build the infrastructure for high-quality preschool services.
- **Preschool for All:** For the third year, the president's budget proposes a bold, historical investment of \$75 billion over ten years to make preschool available to all 4-year-olds in low-income households, starting with \$1.3 billion in FY 2016.
- **Home Visiting:** Increases funding to MIECHV by \$100 million in 2016, bringing the total allocation to \$500 million, and expanding funding by \$15 billion over ten years for the program.
- **Grants for Infants and Families Program (Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act):** Increases funding by \$65 million, resulting in total allocation of \$504 million to support statewide systems of care for children with disabilities.
- **Preschool Grants (Part B, Section 619 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act):** Increases funding by \$50 million, resulting in annual allocation of \$403 million to support states' efforts to provide special education and related services to disabled children ages 3 through 5.

While the president's budget is a significant step in the right direction, increasing investments in early childhood funding by 46 percent over 2015, it still represents a fraction of the funding required to secure childcare, preschool, and high-quality early learning and development opportunities for children and families in need of them. Whether it is the president's budget or another plan for expanding these comprehensive services, continued investments are needed to ensure that children start life healthy and ready to succeed.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

49.7%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 350.0 Million	\$ 379.6 Million	\$ 371.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	150.0%	40.0%	8.5%	-2.2%	7.7%	25.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	142.5%	37.0%	6.9%	-3.8%	6.2%	22.7%

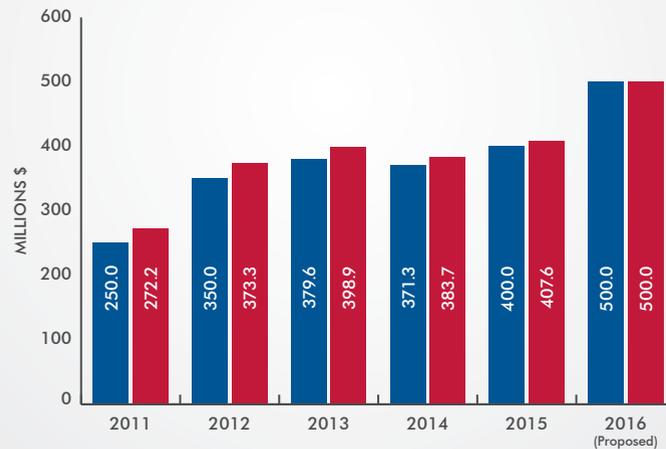
The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program provides formula and competitive grants to states, territories, tribes, and tribal organizations to implement and expand voluntary evidence-based home visiting services. MIECHV targets children and families residing in communities that have concentrations of poor birth and child health outcomes, academic underachievement, poverty, teenage pregnancies, and child abuse and neglect, among other risk factors.

Evidence-based home visiting services match at-risk families with young children with nurses, social workers, mental health clinicians, paraprofessionals, and other trained specialists who visit with them regularly in their homes to assist with obtaining health care, referrals to necessary social services and supports, developmental services for children, early education, parenting education and skills, child abuse prevention, and nutrition education and assistance. Evidence-based home visiting also assists parents in developing life course skills that enable them to obtain education and job training to become gainfully employed and economically



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE MATERNAL, INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



self-sufficient. Evidence-based home visiting has an impressive track record of improving birth and early child health outcomes, school readiness, parenting skills, and parental employment and self-sufficiency while reducing child abuse, neglect, preventable injuries, and developmental delays.

MIECHV is one of the cornerstone programs promoting services that have been scientifically proven to produce results. MIECHV requires that states and territories devote at least 75 percent of funding to evidence-based home visiting programs that meet rigorous evidentiary standards of effectiveness. States, territories, and tribes participating in MIECHV are required to establish and meet important child and family health, educational, and economic self-sufficiency outcomes, or risk being defunded.

MIECHV supports evidence-based home visiting in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, America Samoa, and in numerous tribes and tribal organizations. In 2004, MIECHV served more than 115,000 families in 721 counties nationally, or 22 percent of all counties. Despite its early track record of success, MIECHV serves only a fraction of the children and families in need of evidence-based home visiting services. In order to serve more at-risk children and families and achieve population-based child health and educational outcomes, funding for MIECHV should be significantly increased.

Currently funded at \$400 million annually, the president's budget would increase funding to \$500 million for fiscal year (FY) 2016. Thereafter, the president's proposal calls for a total investment of \$15 billion over ten years from 2016 through 2025 to provide home visiting services to the millions of children and families in need, and to further develop the infrastructure for this evidence-based initiative.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$2.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



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

-6.4%
2011-2015

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 6.582 Billion				
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.9%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.4%	121.4%

2.5%
2011-2015

Discretionary

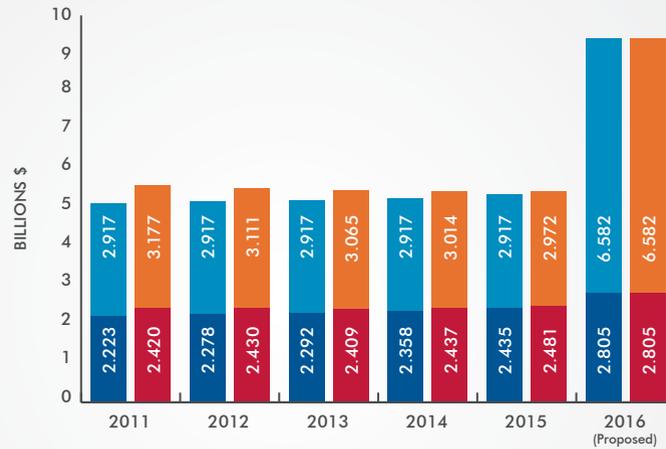
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.223 Billion	\$ 2.278 Billion	\$ 2.292 Billion	\$ 2.358 Billion	\$ 2.435 Billion	\$ 2.805 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	2.5%	0.6%	2.9%	3.3%	15.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	0.4%	-0.9%	1.2%	1.8%	13.1%

The Child Care and Development Fund is the primary federal investment specifically devoted to childcare services and quality. It consists of two funding streams. The first is the Child Care Entitlement, which provides mandatory funding that requires a state match and maintenance of effort. The second is the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), which provides formula block grants to states, territories, and tribes to subsidize childcare for low-income working families. Most assistance provided by the CCDBG is administered through vouchers or certificates, which can be used by parents for the provider or program of their choice. In order to qualify for assistance, a parent must work or be enrolled in education or training programs. States may use CCDBG funds to serve children in protective services. CCDBG also funds childcare resource and referral services and quality projects for infants and toddlers.

Recognizing the dual importance of childcare to support parental participation in the workforce and promote the early healthy development and learning of children, the CCDBG was reauthorized in 2014 with broad bipartisan support. The reauthorized law strengthens the quality of childcare services supported by the CCDBG by requiring regular provider inspections, background checks for childcare staff, health and safety standards, and training for providers, among other quality provisions. The law also requires states to align childcare services with early learning opportunities.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

- Nominal Value: Discretionary
- Nominal Value: Mandatory
- Inflation Adjusted: Discretionary
- Inflation Adjusted: Mandatory



While the reauthorization marks a significant improvement in the safety and quality of childcare services supported by the CCDBG, funding levels remain inadequate for the safety provisions of the law and to provide working families with childcare assistance. In order to achieve the dual-generation goals of childcare to promote economic stability for working families and provide children with robust learning opportunities early in life, funding for this important program must be significantly increased.

The president's budget proposal would significantly increase funding for the Child Care Development Fund in two important ways. First, the proposal would increase discretionary funding for the CCDBG by over \$370 million to \$2.8 billion for fiscal year (FY) 2016. Second, the proposal would increase mandatory funding for the Child Care Entitlement by \$3.7 billion to \$6.6 billion for FY 2016. Together, these funding increases totaling over \$82 billion over ten years, would expand access to childcare for an additional 1 million infants, toddlers, and 3-year-olds over ten years, increasing the reach of this program to over 2.6 million children and families in need of assistance.

Head Start

6.4%
2011-2015

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$2.1
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.559 Billion	\$ 7.698 Billion	\$ 7.573 Billion	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$10.117 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	1.8%	-1.6%	13.5%	0.0%	17.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	-0.3%	-3.1%	11.6%	-1.4%	15.5%

Celebrating its 50-year anniversary this year, Head Start is a federal grant program that provides comprehensive child development services for economically disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-old children to prepare them to succeed in school. Head Start promotes social, emotional, and cognitive development by providing educational, health, nutritional, social, and other important services to enrolled children and their families. Head Start also places an emphasis on engaging parents in their child's learning and development. Head Start serves over 1.1 million children annually, which represents less than half of the low-income preschool children eligible for the program.

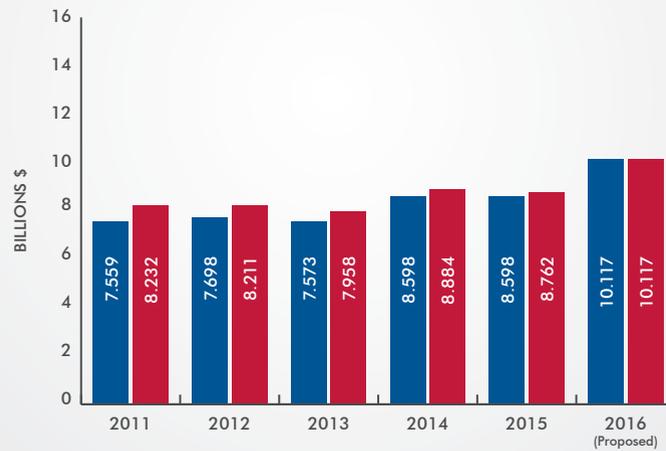
Based on established evidence that the earliest years are critical to children's health and development, Congress established Early Head Start in fiscal year (FY) 1995 to serve children from birth to 3 years of age. Early Head Start promotes healthy prenatal outcomes for pregnant women, enhances the development of young children, and promotes healthy family functioning. Early Head Start serves 115,000 children annually, which represents only 4 percent of the infants and toddlers eligible for the program.

Head Start also includes Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS), which serves children of migrant farmworkers, and the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Head Start, which serves approximately 44,000 children in AIAN heritage.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEAD START

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



For FY 2015, Congress appropriated \$500 million to expand the number and quality of early learning slots for infants and toddlers through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships (EHS-CCP) grants or new Early Head Start grants. The EHS-CCP is a new competitive grant opportunity to support partnerships between Early Head Start programs and childcare providers to allow programs to leverage their funds to provide more high-quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers.

The president's budget includes over \$1.5 billion in additional funding to expand the duration of Head Start to a full school day (at least six hours) and full school year (170 days per year). Although some Head Start programs offer full-day services, most do not. The president's budget also increases funding for EHS-CCP from \$500 million to \$650 million. After sequestration cuts in FY 2013, funding for Head Start was restored significantly in FY 2014 and 2015. If unaddressed, anticipated sequestration cuts in FY 2016 could have an adverse impact on the Head Start program and the early learning and development of our youth and their future.

Child Care Access Means Parents in School



Department: Education
Bureau: Office of Postsecondary Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.3%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Child Care Access Means Parents in School program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based childcare services.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

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

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.0 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 6.582 Billion				
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.9%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.4%	121.4%

Discretionary



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.223 Billion	\$ 2.278 Billion	\$ 2.292 Billion	\$ 2.358 Billion	\$ 2.435 Billion	\$ 2.805 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	2.5%	0.6%	2.9%	3.3%	15.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	0.4%	-0.9%	1.2%	1.8%	13.1%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining childcare so that parents can work or attend classes or training. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 37.



Head Start 6.4% 2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.559 Billion	\$ 7.698 Billion	\$ 7.573 Billion	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$ 10.117 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	1.8%	-1.6%	13.5%	0.0%	17.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	-0.3%	-3.1%	11.6%	-1.4%	15.5%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.1 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Head Start's goal is to bridge the gap that exists between economically disadvantaged children and their more advantaged peers by providing education, social, health, and nutrition services to low-income children before they enter school. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 39.

IDEA B—Preschool Grants -11.5% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 373.4 Million	\$ 372.6 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 403.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-1.4%	12.0%

Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities are awarded to states to assist them in providing free appropriate public education to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years, and at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age 3 during the school year.

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families



TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$500.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 442.7 Million	\$ 419.7 Million	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 438.6 Million	\$ 503.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.9%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.0%	14.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.1%	-6.6%	2.7%	-1.4%	12.7%

Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities provide funding to states to assist them in implementing and maintaining a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and interagency system that provides early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program



Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 350.0 Million	\$ 379.6 Million	\$ 371.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	150.0%	40.0%	8.5%	-2.2%	7.7%	25.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	142.5%	37.0%	6.9%	-3.8%	6.2%	22.7%

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 includes health care, developmental services for children, early education, parenting skills, child abuse prevention, and nutrition education or assistance. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 35.



Preschool Development Grants

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: Office of Early Learning within the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 750.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	200.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	194.4%

These competitive grants would 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. In FY 2014, funding for Preschool Development Grants was provided under Race to the Top and under the Fund for Improvement of Education (FIE) in FY 2015.

Preschool for All

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: Office of Early Learning within the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.300 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Preschool for All is a new proposal that will create state-federal partnerships to ensure that high-quality pre-kindergarten (pre-K) is available to all 4-year-olds living in homes with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.





-19.8%
2011-2015

EDUCATION

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 44.68 Billion	\$ 43.18 Billion	\$ 37.43 Billion	\$ 38.56 Billion	\$ 38.28 Billion	\$ 42.14 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.2%	-3.4%	-13.3%	3.0%	-0.7%	10.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-5.3%	-14.6%	1.3%	-2.1%	8.0%

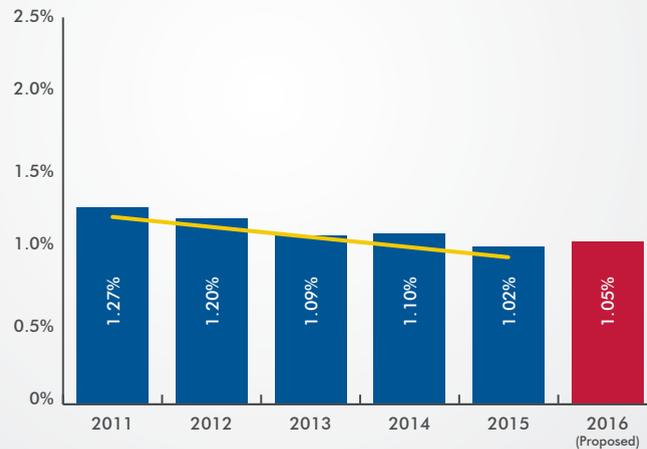
*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Though most education spending in the United States is from state and local sources, there are over 80 federally funded education programs.¹ These programs benefit children of all ages, from infants to high school students preparing for college. They impact kids from all states and territories and across all income groups. Early childhood programs like Head Start are not included in the education section of this book and can be found in the early childhood section. In 2015, the federal government will invest over \$38 billion on education programs directed at children.

Education took the biggest sequestration cut of any children's investment. Total inflation-adjusted federal spending for children's education declined nearly 15 percent from 2012 to 2013. Overall, real spending on education was cut by nearly \$7 billion, on top of a more than \$2 billion real cut the previous year. Hundreds of millions of dollars were cut from Title I funding for disadvantaged students, funding for disabled students, and Impact Aid funding for school districts with military bases and large pieces of federal land. Districts were forced to lay off teachers and support staff, increase class sizes, and cut services like tutoring, athletics, and before- and after-school programs. Some school districts even contemplated limiting their school bus routes.

¹ Children's education spending includes all programs, regardless of their department, that pertain to the category. This includes programs like the National Science Foundation that are not housed in the U. S. Department of Education. Additionally, children's education spending includes only dollars spent on children under the age of 18. As a result, higher education programs and adult education programs are not included.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Prior to 2012, overall spending had been on the rise, particularly in response to state level cuts due to the recession. Most of this increase came as a result of mandatory spending on one program, the Education Jobs Fund. First included in the budget in 2010, the Education Jobs Fund provided additional stimulus funding of nearly \$10 billion, paid out over several years, to help states avoid layoffs of large numbers of teachers. The funding has helped save over 300,000 teacher jobs nationwide, but has now been exhausted. As a result of sequestration and flat funding through the 2013 continuing resolution, every single education initiative was cut between 2012 and 2013.

In 2014, education funding increased as some sequestration cuts were restored. Even with this nominal 3.2 percent increase over 2013 levels, inflation-adjusted investments in education are still more than 13 percent below 2012. And many states have not yet fully restored their contributions to K-12 education, making federal funds even more important.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

More than half of the children's programmatic and direct spending contained in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) went to education. The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund included \$38.4 billion to shore up the finances of local educational agencies. Another \$24.7 billion was invested in grants for Title I and special education. Altogether, ARRA included more than \$64 billion in additional funding for children's education. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, \$2.1 billion dollars of ARRA funds were spent on children's education, a 5.6 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 levels. If projections by the Congressional Budget Office are correct, \$1.6 billion of ARRA money will be spent in 2014. This would represent a 4.1 percent increase over the non-ARRA 2014 levels.



FCC Increases E-Rate

In December 2014, the Federal Communications Commission approved a \$1.5 billion annual funding increase for the E-Rate program, which helps schools and libraries gain access to high-speed Internet. Though not funded through Congress, this increase will have significant impact on students and communities that lack access to high-speed Internet, a necessary education tool. This is the first increase in E-Rate in 16 years, and it lifts total funding to \$3.9 billion annually. E-Rate is funded through a tax on telecommunications companies. The president's budget request included \$200 million for Education Technology State Grants, a new complementary initiative to help train teachers and school staff to better use technology newly available in their classroom as a result of E-Rate expansion.

The President's 2016 Budget

The proposed 2016 budget for children's education is a substantial overall increase from 2015. However, after adjusting for inflation, the discretionary levels are not quite as generous. Discretionary funding would actually decline by about 4 percent over pre-sequestration levels in 2012. Looking at long-term funding levels, in real dollars, the 2016 budget request represents more than a 13 percent drop from 2011.

The president's budget includes increases for core federal education initiatives, including \$1 billion for Title I grants to school districts and \$175 million for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act state grants aimed at equalizing funding for low-income schools and assisting students with disabilities, respectively. The request also increases funding for programs benefitting specific student subgroups, such as homeless students and English language learners. Ultimately, the president's budget request highlights the need to lift sequestration caps on appropriations in order to invest adequately in children's education.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies



TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$10.0 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



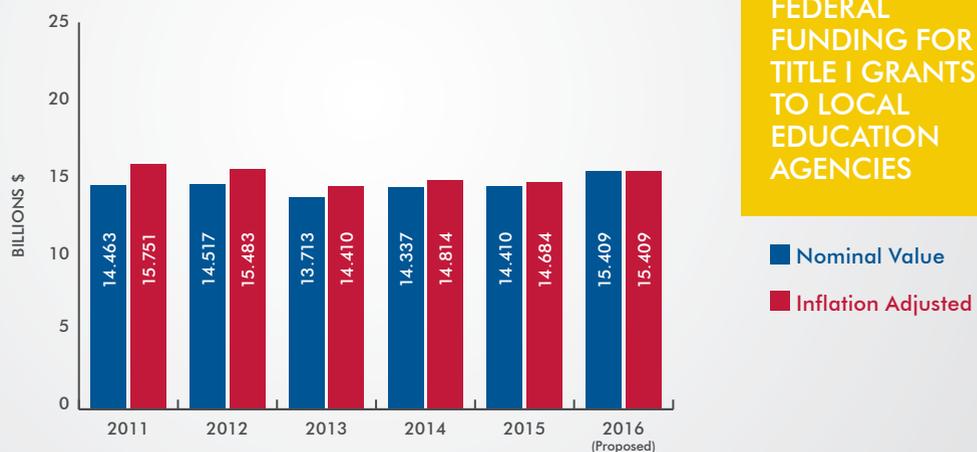
Department: Education
Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$14.463 Billion	\$14.517 Billion	\$13.713 Billion	\$14.337 Billion	\$14.410 Billion	\$15.409 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.5%	6.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.7%	-6.9%	2.8%	-0.9%	4.9%

One of the largest discretionary programs for children and youth, Title I is the “carrot and the stick” of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act. The purpose of Title I is to provide financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students to help meet challenging academic standards. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. Funds are used to implement targeted assistance, which helps poor students at risk of failing, or currently failing, to meet state academic standards. Additionally, schools that enroll at least 40 percent of students from families in poverty may operate a school-wide Title I model to serve all children in the school.

Title I funds impact students in almost every community in the country. Out of all school districts, 95 percent participate in Title I and over half of the nation’s public schools receive Title I funding. Of the schools that receive Title I funds, about three-quarters are elementary schools. Altogether, Title I grants reach about 20 million American children each year.





Title I outlines the accountability and sanction system by which all public schools that accept Title I funding must abide. Under NCLB, states must set performance targets that lead to all students attaining proficiency in math and reading by the 2013-2014 school year. Students in grades three through eight are required to take annual state exams in math and reading every year, and once in grades 10 through 12. Title I schools and school districts that do not make adequate yearly progress toward the achievement of state standards are subject to sanctions and eventually complete restructuring.

While funding for Title I Grants was stagnant in the years leading up to 2007, they experienced a boost in fiscal year (FY) 2008 of about \$1 billion, and then another small increase of about \$600 million in FY 2009. Funding for Title I was greatly affected by sequestration, with schools across the nation losing nearly \$700 million. President Obama has called for a \$1 billion increase in funding for FY 2016. This request reflects the continued need in our K-12 schools. Nearly one in five children live in poverty in the United States and the U.S. Department of Education (ED) estimates that public school enrollment will continue to grow every year from 2012 to 2021.

ESEA, including Title I, expired in 2007 and still awaits reauthorization in the 114th Congress. It remains to be seen what form the legislation will take. As many states have been granted Title I waivers by ED to design their own plans, a national reauthorization is necessary, though it is not clear if this Congress will pass a reauthorization.

The president's proposed investment in Title I is an important step in the right direction. More funding is needed to protect and expand opportunities that address the learning needs of low-income students.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

-6.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$70.0 MILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



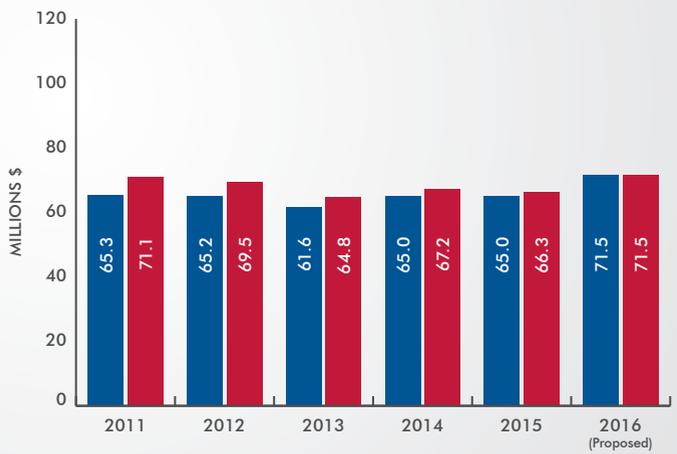
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 71.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%	10.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.8%	3.7%	-1.4%	7.9%

Education for Homeless Children and Youth is the education subtitle of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Under this initiative, local school districts permit students who become homeless to stay at their school of origin, even if they move away due to a change in their housing situation, by providing transportation to and from school. Additionally, because housing instability makes it difficult to keep track of school records, McKinney-Vento allows homeless students to immediately enroll in school with or without the records normally required for enrollment. Finally, funding from McKinney-Vento supports state coordinators and homeless assistance liaisons in school districts to help identify homeless students, assist them in school enrollment, and coordinate services to maximize academic success.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth helps mitigate some of the negative consequences of homelessness for children. Excessive mobility, for example, has a detrimental impact on student success. According to the U.S. Department of Education, a child who changes schools takes four to six months to recover academically. Compared to other students, homeless children are twice as likely to repeat a grade, four times as likely to have developmental delays, and twice as likely to have learning disabilities, according to the National Center on Family Homelessness.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted





The stability provided through McKinney-Vento helps prevent homeless students from falling behind in schoolwork despite any instability they might experience outside of school. Students can receive, but are not limited to, some of the following services: tutoring or other instructional support; referrals for medical, dental, or other health services; transportation; clothing; and school supplies.

Over 1.2 million students were identified as homeless in the 2012-2013 school year, 85 percent more than before the 2009 recession, continuing a worrying trend of rising student homelessness. Nationally, 70 percent of school districts reported increases in the total number of homeless children and youth enrolled in school. Only 22 percent of school districts receive subgrants from Education for Homeless Children and Youth to provide services to homeless students. Additional funds are necessary to reach a larger share of this vulnerable population so that they can enroll, attend, and succeed in school.

Funding for Education for Homeless Children and Youth was relatively flat up to 2013, when sequestration cut more than \$3 million, a real drop of more than 7 percent. Fortunately, funding was restored to pre-sequestration levels in fiscal year (FY) 2014, but with growing needs, this level of funding still falls short. President Obama's budget request for FY 2016 recognizes this need and increases funding by \$6.5 million, to \$71.5 million.

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth initiative is up for reauthorization concurrent with the reauthorization of ESEA. To protect and strengthen this successful program, policymakers are considering improving the capacity of local liaisons, and authorizing a separate transportation fund to help school districts defray the high cost of transportation.

English Language Acquisition State Grants

-5.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: English Language Acquisition

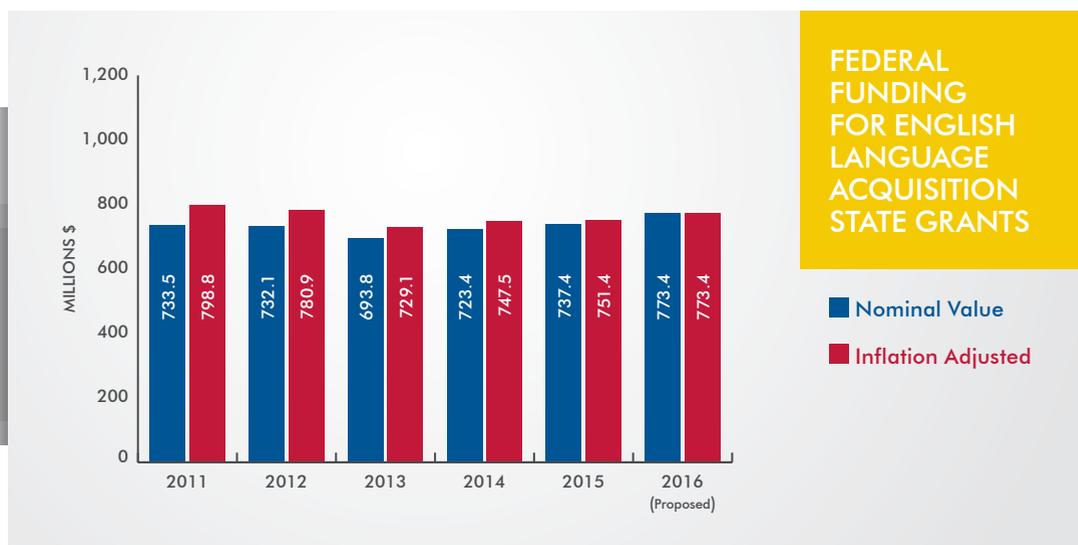
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 733.5 Million	\$ 732.1 Million	\$ 693.8 Million	\$ 723.4 Million	\$ 737.4 Million	\$ 773.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	1.9%	4.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.5%	0.5%	2.9%

English Language Acquisition State Grants ensure that English language learner (ELL) students learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all students. These grants assist states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity by upgrading curricula and providing teacher training opportunities to more effectively teach ELL students.

In school year 2011-2012, about 4.4 million ELL students attended U.S. public schools, representing 9.1 percent of total student enrollment. Furthermore, nearly half of all Hispanic students, the second largest and fastest growing demographic group in America's schools, are ELL students. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population in the United States increased by 43 percent and the number of Hispanic children grew 39 percent.





Unfortunately, wide gaps still exist between ELL students and their non-ELL peers. In 2013, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, only 30 percent of eighth grade ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading, compared to 75 percent of non-ELL students. Similarly, only 31 percent of fourth grade ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading, compared to 72 percent of non-ELL students. These academic outcomes call for a wider and deeper effort to bridge this achievement gap.

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request increases funding for ELLs by \$36 million, to \$773 million, well above pre-sequestration levels. Given that achievement gaps still persist between ELL and non-ELL students, this increase in funding is necessary to help meet the needs of the rapidly growing ELL population. Burgeoning numbers of ELL students pose unique challenges for educators striving to ensure that such students get access to the core curriculum in schools and acquire academic knowledge, as well as English language skills. The president's request capitalizes on an opportunity to move the nation closer to meeting the needs of these students and the schools serving them.

State Grants for Career and Technical Education

-6.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.124 Billion	\$ 1.123 Billion	\$ 1.064 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.318 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.2%	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%	17.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.1%	-2.1%	-6.6%	3.2%	-1.4%	15.7%

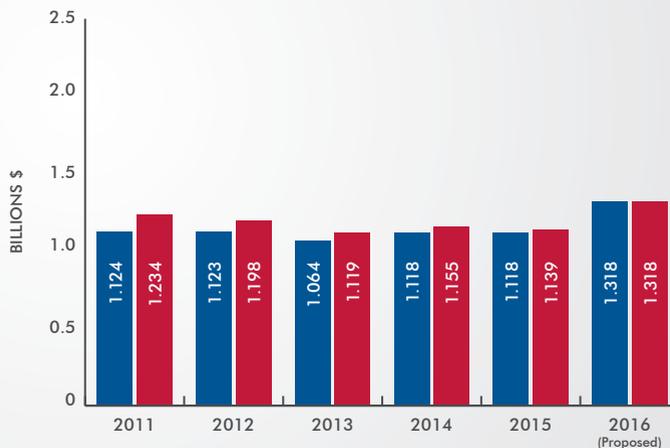
State Grants for Career and Technical Education support state and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) for secondary and post-secondary students. These formula grants are directed to states with lower per capita income and larger proportions of students from ages 16 to 20. States then provide grants to local educational agencies, area CTE schools, and community colleges that meet certain requirements. By clearly connecting education to post-secondary career success, CTE courses have proven effective in dropout prevention and recovery. In the 2011-2012 school year, over 11.7 million secondary and post-secondary students were enrolled in CTE courses, many of which benefited from these grants. The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which authorizes the grants, has been due for reauthorization since 2012.

The president's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request increases funding for the grants by \$200 million to \$1.3 billion and offers a plan for reauthorization. This reauthorization includes efforts to align CTE courses to local labor market needs; improve collaboration among secondary and post-secondary institutions, employers, and industry partners; revise accountability provisions to improve academic outcomes; and increase the emphasis on innovation.

This budget request and reauthorization plan would improve services for CTE students. It is promising that the administration is focused on reconnecting disconnected and low-income youth with career pathways to high-wage, high-skill jobs, and backing their proposal with additional funds necessary to implement a reauthorized Career and Technical Education Act.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR STATE GRANTS FOR CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted





21st Century Community Learning Centers

-6.6%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.154 Billion	\$ 1.152 Billion	\$ 1.092 Billion	\$ 1.149 Billion	\$ 1.152 Billion	\$ 1.152 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.4%	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.5%	-1.2%	-1.9%

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program supports before- and after-school and summer activities for students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. The program helps students meet standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math.

Academies for American History and Civics

LAST
FUNDED
IN 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program 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. This program was last funded at \$1.8 million in FY 2010.



Advanced Credentialing LAST FUNDED IN 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Advanced Credentialing Program supports teachers seeking advanced certification or advanced credentialing through high-quality professional programs designed to improve teaching and learning. This program was last funded at \$10.6 million in FY 2010.

Advanced Placement -38.4% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 43.3 Million	\$ 30.1 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.6%	-30.5%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.5%	-31.9%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Advanced Placement (AP) 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.

Alaska Native Educational Equity

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 32.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	1.3%

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

Alcohol Abuse Reduction

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 6.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-78.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-79.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse assist schools in the development and implementation of innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students.

American Printing House for the Blind

-5.0%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 24.9 Million	\$ 24.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	1.9%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.5%	0.5%	-1.9%

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.

Arts in Education

-14.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 23.6 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	72.6%	-10.4%	-3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	67.5%	-12.2%	-5.3%	4.0%	-1.4%	-1.9%

Arts in Education encourages the involvement of, and fosters greater awareness of the need for, arts programs for persons with disabilities.

Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program

-44.2%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 78.8 Million	\$ 78.7 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 47.0 Million	\$ 60.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-37.0%	27.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-37.8%	25.3%

The Carol M. White Physical Education Program provides grants to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for K-12 students. Funds may be used to provide equipment and support staff and teacher training and education.

Charter School Grants

-7.3%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 255.5 Million	\$ 255.0 Million	\$ 241.5 Million	\$ 248.2 Million	\$ 253.2 Million	\$ 375.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.3%	2.8%	2.0%	48.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.7%	1.0%	0.6%	45.4%

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

Civic Education

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-96.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-96.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Civic Education Program funds are used to improve the quality of civics and government education programs in America's schools. The goal is to promote and strengthen civic responsibility among students.

Close Up Fellowships

LAST FUNDED IN 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Close Up Fellowship Program provides financial aid to the Close Up Foundation to enable low-income students, their teachers, and recent immigrants to come to Washington, D.C. to study the operations of the three branches of the federal government. This program was last funded at \$1.9 million in FY 2010.



Comprehensive Centers -11.5% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 51.2 Million	\$ 51.1 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 48.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-9.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.3%	-2.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-11.8%	-2.2%	-6.6%	0.6%	-3.6%	-1.8%

The Comprehensive Centers Program supports 21 comprehensive centers that provide training, technical assistance, and professional development in reading, mathematics, and technology to assist districts and schools in meeting their student achievement goals.

Corporation for National and Community Service -8.2% 2011-2015

Department: Independent Agency
Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.075 Billion	\$ 1.048 Billion	\$ 994.0 Million	\$ 1.050 Billion	\$ 1.055 Billion	\$ 1.185 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.4%	-2.5%	-5.2%	5.6%	0.5%	12.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.3%	-4.5%	-6.6%	3.9%	-0.9%	10.2%

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is the nation's largest grant maker supporting service and volunteering. Through its three main programs—Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America—CNCS provides volunteer and community service opportunities to Americans of all ages.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$200.0 MILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7




Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	20.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	17.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities grants help public charter schools improve their credit in order to obtain private sector capital to buy, construct, renovate, or lease academic facilities. The Department of Education established this program to allow charter schools to overcome financial challenges that can limit their ability to find appropriate accommodations.

Education Construction

-38.3%
2011-2015

Department: Interior

Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 113.0 Million	\$ 70.8 Million	\$ 71.0 Million	\$ 55.3 Million	\$ 74.5 Million	\$ 133.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-37.3%	0.3%	-22.2%	34.8%	78.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-38.6%	-1.2%	-23.5%	32.9%	75.5%

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.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

-6.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 71.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%	10.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.8%	3.7%	-1.4%	7.9%

This 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 that they will succeed. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 50.](#)

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$70.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Education for Native Hawaiians

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 33.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	1.2%

The Native Hawaiian Education Program's purpose is to develop innovative educational programs to assist native Hawaiians and to supplement and expand existing educational programs for this population.

Education Jobs Fund (P.L. 111-226)

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Education Jobs Fund

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 5.056 Billion	\$ 3.712 Billion	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	310.4%	-26.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	298.1%	-28.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program provides money to states to pay salaries and benefits and to rehire, retain, or hire school-based employees. These funds are specifically targeted at providing educational and related services for early childhood, elementary, and secondary education. The funds may not be used by the local school districts for administrative expenses, overhead, or other support services.

Education Statistics

-11.0%
2011-2015

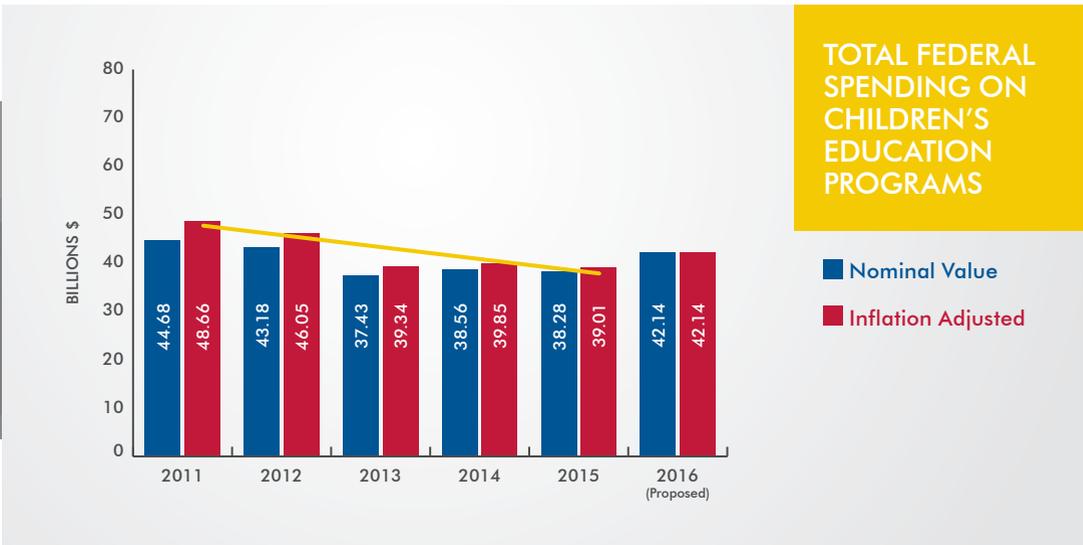
Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 108.3 Million	\$ 108.7 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 124.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.7%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	18.8%

The Federal 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.



TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$650.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Educational Technology State Grants

NEWLY PROPOSED SINCE 2011

Department: Education
Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 200.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Educational Technology State Grants are designed for educators to use technology effectively for innovative approaches that accelerate learning and improve student outcomes. They also build state capacity to identify effective practices for supporting teachers and principals in their use of technology and scale those practices to benefit educators and students in all districts.

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 52.4 Million	\$ 52.3 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.7%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.6%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.



English Language Acquisition State Grants

-5.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: English Language Acquisition

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 733.5 Million	\$ 732.1 Million	\$ 693.8 Million	\$ 723.4 Million	\$ 737.4 Million	\$ 773.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	1.9%	4.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.5%	0.5%	2.9%

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. The program assists states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity, including upgrading curricula and providing teacher training to more effectively teach ELL students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 52.](#)

Evaluation of Title I Programs

-91.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.2 Million	\$ 3.2 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 0.9 Million	\$ 0.7 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-11.1%	-60.8%	-5.2%	-70.9%	-19.3%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.8%	-61.6%	-6.6%	-71.4%	-20.4%	-100.0%

Evaluation funds are used to carry out a national assessment of Title I that examines how well schools, school districts, and states are implementing the Title I Grants to LEAs program, as well as the program's impact on improving student academic achievement.

Foreign Language Assistance

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Foreign Language Assistance Program provides grants to support innovative foreign language programs for elementary and secondary school students.

Fund for the Improvement of Education

9.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 40.9 Million	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 38.3 Million	\$ 42.4 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 41.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-83.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	10.7%	13.3%	-12.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-83.9%	-2.2%	-7.6%	8.8%	11.7%	-14.3%

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.

Gallaudet University

-8.3%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 31%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 122.8 Million	\$ 125.5 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 120.3 Million	\$ 120.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	2.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	0.1%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.3%	-1.9%

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.

GEAR UP

-6.8%

2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 302.8 Million	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 286.4 Million	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 301.6 Million	\$ 301.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.3%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.8%	-1.6%	-1.9%

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.

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

-9.8%

2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Indian Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 104.1 Million	\$ 105.9 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	1.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-0.4%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.8%

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.

High School Graduation Initiative

-100%

2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-100.0%	N/A

The High School Graduation Initiative provides funding for grants to Local Education Agencies to implement proven strategies for reducing the number of students who drop out before completing secondary school and for assisting youth to reenter school after they have dropped out.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$11.7 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



IDEA B—Grants to States

-6.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$11.482 Billion	\$11.578 Billion	\$10.975 Billion	\$11.473 Billion	\$11.473 Billion	\$11.673 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.8%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.0%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.2%	-6.6%	2.8%	-1.4%	-0.2%

Special Education Grants to States assist states in meeting the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities.

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

-8.3%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	3.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	1.3%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.



IDEA D—Personnel Preparation -11.5% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 88.5 Million	\$ 88.3 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.4%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.3%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities Program provides funds to be used 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.

IDEA D—State Personnel Development -16.8% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 43.9 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.4%	-6.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.3%	-8.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The State Personnel Development Grant Program assists State Educational Agencies in reforming and improving their systems for personnel preparation and professional development of individuals providing early intervention, educational, and transition services in order to improve results for children with disabilities.



IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

-15.0%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 54.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.5%	-4.1%	-5.2%	-35.8%	55.7%	22.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.5%	-6.1%	-6.6%	-36.8%	53.5%	20.3%

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.

IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

-8.4%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 28.6 Million	\$ 29.6 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-34.9%	3.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-36.8%	1.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Impact Aid

-5.3%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Impact Aid

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.273 Billion	\$ 1.291 Billion	\$ 1.223 Billion	\$ 1.288 Billion	\$ 1.288 Billion	\$ 1.288 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	1.4%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-0.7%	-6.6%	3.5%	-1.4%	-1.9%

Impact Aid provides financial support to school districts affected by federal activities, with the goal of providing quality education to children living on Indian and other federal lands.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$100.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7





Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

LAST FUNDED IN 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Improving Literacy Through School Libraries Program helps Local Education Agencies improve reading achievement by providing students with increased access to up-to-date school library materials, a well-equipped technologically advanced school library media center, and professionally certified school library media specialists. This program was last funded at \$19.1 million in FY 2010.

Indian Education

0.8%
2011-2015

Department: Interior
Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 752.7 Million	\$ 795.5 Million	\$ 754.1 Million	\$ 800.8 Million	\$ 810.5 Million	\$ 904.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.8%	5.7%	-5.2%	6.2%	1.2%	11.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.7%	3.5%	-6.6%	4.4%	-0.2%	9.5%

The Bureau of Indian Education is a service organization devoted to providing quality education for American Indian people. It operates and maintains 184 elementary and secondary schools for 50,000 students.

Investing in Innovation

-25.0%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 149.4 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 300.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-15.3%	150.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-16.4%	145.3%

This program, based on the \$640 million program authorized by ARRA, provides grants to develop and validate promising practices, strategies, or programs for which there is potential but for which efficacy has not yet been systematically studied.

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 9.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

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.

Magnet Schools Assistance

-14.1%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 99.8 Million	\$ 96.7 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-3.1%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-5.1%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

-18.4%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 175.1 Million	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 141.9 Million	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 152.7 Million	\$ 202.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.0%	-14.5%	-5.2%	5.5%	2.0%	32.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.9%	-16.3%	-6.6%	3.7%	0.6%	30.3%

Mathematics and Science Partnerships support projects to improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science.

Migrant Education Program

-11.0%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 394.0 Million	\$ 393.2 Million	\$ 372.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Migrant Education State Grant Program assists states in providing education and support services to ensure that migratory children have the opportunity to meet the same challenging state content and performance standards expected of all children.

National Activities for Indian Education

34.1%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Indian Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 3.9 Million	\$ 5.9 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	51.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	48.1%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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



National Assessment of Educational Progress -12.9% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 138.6 Million	\$ 138.3 Million	\$ 131.1 Million	\$ 140.2 Million	\$ 129.0 Million	\$ 149.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	7.0%	-8.0%	16.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	5.2%	-9.3%	13.8%

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.

National Programs for Vocational Education -11.5% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 9.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	24.6%

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

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

-5.9%
2011-2015

Department: National Science Foundation
Bureau: Education and Human Resources
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 25%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 861.0 Million	\$ 829.0 Million	\$ 883.3 Million	\$ 846.5 Million	\$ 866.0 Million	\$ 962.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.3%	-3.7%	6.6%	-4.2%	2.3%	11.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.3%	-5.7%	5.0%	-5.8%	0.9%	9.1%

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

National Writing Project

LAST FUNDED IN 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Writing Project supports K-16 teacher training programs that promote effective strategies to teach writing. This program was last funded at \$25.6 million in FY 2010.



Native Youth Community Projects

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Interior

Bureau: Demonstration Grants Program

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 53.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The FY 2016 budget proposes \$53.0 million for Native Youth Community Projects, which support community-driven strategies to improve the college- and career-readiness of Native youth.

Next Generation High Schools

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 125.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Next Generation High Schools would support competitive grants to transform teaching and learning in high schools by encouraging partnerships among Local Education Agencies, institutions of higher education, businesses, and other entities to enhance instruction and provide career-related experiences to students, helping them prepare for college and careers. Grantees would leverage new and existing federal, state, and local resources to create learning models that are rigorous, relevant, and better focused on real-world experiences while incorporating personalized learning, work- and project-based learning, and career and college exploration.

Promise Neighborhoods

77.0%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 150.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	200.0%	99.6%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	164.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	191.0%	95.5%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	159.4%

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.



PROMISE: Promoting Readiness of Minors in SSI NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program develops and evaluates innovative approaches to improving outcomes for children receiving Supplemental Security Income and their families.

Race to the Top -100%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 698.6 Million	\$ 549.0 Million	\$ 520.2 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-21.4%	-5.2%	-51.9%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-23.0%	-6.6%	-52.7%	-100.0%	N/A

This program, modeled after the \$4 billion program authorized by ARRA, creates incentives for state and local reforms. In the past, these reforms have included evaluation of teachers and the improvement of early childhood education. In FY 2014, funding for Preschool Development Grants was provided under Race to the Top.

Reading is Fundamental

LAST
FUNDED
IN 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reading is Fundamental provides books for low-income children and youths from infancy to high school age and supports activities to motivate them to read. This program was last funded at \$24.8 million in FY 2010.

Ready to Learn Television

-11.6%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-1.9%

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

Regional Educational Laboratories

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 57.5 Million	\$ 57.5 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-18.6%	-0.1%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-21.0%	-2.2%	-6.7%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Research, Development and Dissemination

-15.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 199.8 Million	\$ 189.8 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 202.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-5.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-7.0%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	10.4%

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.

Research in Special Education

-0.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 51.0 Million	\$ 49.9 Million	\$ 47.3 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-28.3%	-2.2%	-5.2%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-30.4%	-4.1%	-6.6%	12.3%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

Rural Education

-8.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 174.5 Million	\$ 179.2 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.0%	2.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	0.6%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Rural Education Program provides financial assistance to rural school districts to carry out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities

-45.1%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 119.2 Million	\$ 64.9 Million	\$ 61.5 Million	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 90.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-37.7%	-45.6%	-5.2%	46.4%	-22.2%	28.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-39.6%	-46.7%	-6.6%	43.9%	-23.2%	26.2%

The goals of the 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 at all educational levels by supporting drug and violence prevention and education activities.

School Improvement Grants

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 534.6 Million	\$ 533.6 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 555.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.0%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.0%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	7.8%

School Improvement Grants provide academic support and learning opportunities to Local Education Agencies and schools with high numbers or a high percentage of poor children to ensure that these children meet academic achievement standards.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$3.0 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



School Leadership

-47.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 29.2 Million	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	-6.6%	-36.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-8.2%	-37.3%	-100.0%

The School Leadership 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. For FY 2016, the Administration proposed consolidation of this program into Teacher and Principal Pathways, which would provide formula grants and competitive awards to help states and local education agencies increase the effectiveness of teachers and principals.

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

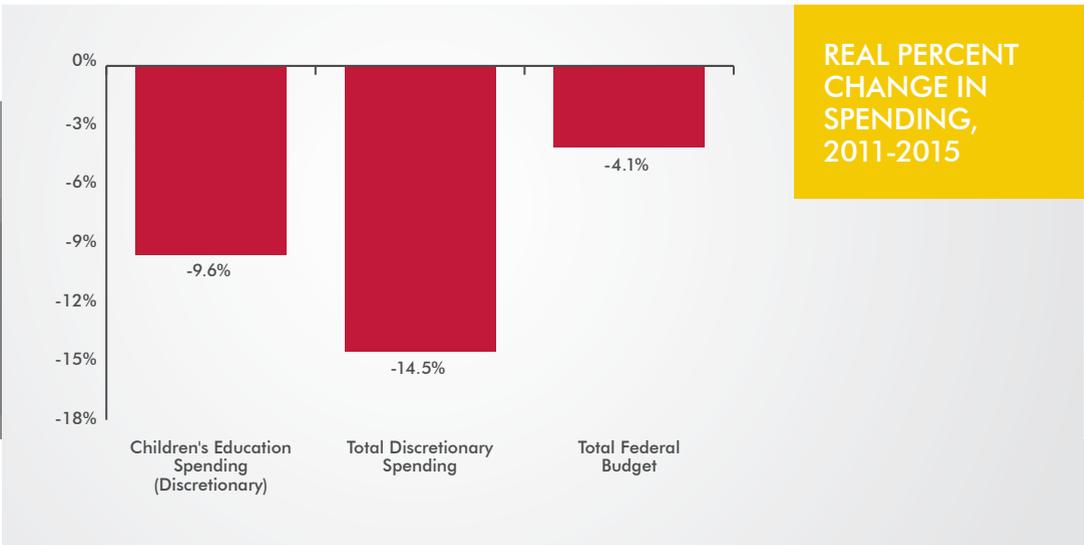
Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 13.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	17.9%

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.





Special Olympics Education Programs -12.2% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Special Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-1.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-3.0%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

These programs provide financial assistance to the Special Olympics for activities that promote expansion of the Special Olympics and for the design and implementation of education programs that can be integrated into classroom instruction.

Special Programs for Indian Children -11.5% 2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Indian Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 68.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	277.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	270.8%

Special Program 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.

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

-9.3%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 390.0 Million	\$ 389.2 Million	\$ 368.9 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 403.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.5%	0.0%	6.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.9%	-2.2%	-6.6%	0.8%	-1.4%	4.6%

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

State Grants for Career and Technical Education

-6.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.124 Billion	\$ 1.123 Billion	\$ 1.064 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.318 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.2%	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%	17.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.1%	-2.1%	-6.6%	3.2%	-1.4%	15.7%

State Grants for Career and Technical Education provide states with funds to more fully develop the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students in career and technical programs. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 54.](#)



State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality

-10.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.468 Billion	\$ 2.467 Billion	\$ 2.337 Billion	\$ 2.349 Billion	\$ 2.349 Billion	\$ 2.349 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-16.3%	-0.1%	-5.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-18.8%	-2.1%	-6.6%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%

State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality are designed to increase academic achievement of children by recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers and principals and holding Local Education Agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

Statewide Data Systems

-23.4%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 42.2 Million	\$ 38.1 Million	\$ 36.1 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 70.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-27.6%	-9.7%	-5.2%	-4.3%	0.0%	102.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-29.8%	-11.6%	-6.6%	-5.9%	-1.4%	98.9%

These grants are given to 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.

Striving Readers

NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 159.7 Million	\$ 151.4 Million	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 160.0 Million	\$ 160.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	-5.2%	4.4%	1.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	-6.6%	2.6%	-0.1%	-1.9%

The Striving Readers Program supports efforts to improve the reading skills of struggling middle school and high school aged readers.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$250.0
MILLION**
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Supplemental Education Grants

-11.5%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 17.6 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

These funds from the Department of Education are transferred to the Department of Interior to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands at the local school level 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 post-secondary education and careers.

Teach For America

LAST
FUNDED
IN 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Teach for America recruits, selects, trains, and supports recent college graduates who commit to serve as teachers for at least two years in high-need schools. Though funded in FY 2010 at \$18 million, this funding was eliminated in subsequent years.

Teacher and Principal Pathways

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 138.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Teacher and Principal Pathways would support competitive grants to create and expand high-quality pathways into teaching and school leadership. For FY 2016, the Administration proposed consolidating Transition to Teaching and School Leadership into this program, which would provide formula grants and competitive awards to help states and LEAs increase the effectiveness of teachers and principals.



TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$200.0
MILLION**
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Teacher Incentive Fund Grants (Excellent Educators Grant Program)



Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 399.2 Million	\$ 299.4 Million	\$ 283.8 Million	\$ 288.8 Million	\$ 230.0 Million	\$ 350.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-25.0%	-5.2%	1.8%	-20.4%	52.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-26.5%	-6.6%	0.1%	-21.5%	49.3%

The Teacher Incentive Fund supports efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools. The Administration has proposed replacing this program with the Excellent Educators Grants and Teacher and Principal Pathways, which would provide formula grants and competitive awards to help states and LEAs increase the effectiveness of teachers and principals.

Teacher Quality Partnerships



Department: Education
Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 42.9 Million	\$ 42.8 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-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. The Administration has proposed replacing this program with the Excellent Educators Grants and Teacher and Principal Pathways, which would provide formula grants and competitive awards to help states and LEAs increase the effectiveness of teachers and principals.



Teaching for Tomorrow

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Administration proposes \$1 billion in mandatory funding for the Teaching for Tomorrow program, which would fund competitive grants to support states and districts that transform the ways they recruit and prepare new teachers and support teachers in the classroom.

Teaching of Traditional American History

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Improvement
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-61.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-62.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Teaching of Traditional American History program is designed to raise student achievement by helping teachers develop a greater understanding of traditional American history.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$10.0
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

-6.8%
2011-2015
Department: Education**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$14.463 Billion	\$14.517 Billion	\$13.713 Billion	\$14.337 Billion	\$14.410 Billion	\$15.409 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.5%	6.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.7%	-6.9%	2.8%	-0.9%	4.9%

Title I provides financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students in order to increase funding equity between and among local education agencies. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 48.](#)

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

-11.5%
2011-2015
Department: Education**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 50.3 Million	\$ 50.2 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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 as well as in adult correctional institutions.

Training and Advisory Services

-11.8%
2011-2015
Department: Education**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.9%

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.

Transition to Teaching

-68.8%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 41.1 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 24.7 Million	\$ 13.8 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.9%	-36.6%	-5.2%	-44.3%	-0.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.7%	-37.9%	-6.6%	-45.2%	-1.8%	-100.0%

The Transition to Teaching program provides 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. For FY 2016, the Administration proposed consolidating this program into Teacher and Principal Pathways, which would provide formula grants and competitive awards to help states and LEAs increase the effectiveness of teachers and principals.

TRIO Programs

-4.9%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 826.5 Million	\$ 839.9 Million	\$ 796.0 Million	\$ 838.3 Million	\$ 839.8 Million	\$ 859.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.1%	1.6%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.2%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.0%	-0.5%	-6.6%	3.5%	-1.2%	0.5%

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.

Voluntary Public School Choice

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 0				
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Voluntary Public School Choice Program supports projects that provide parents, particularly parents of children attending low-performance public schools, with expanded education options by establishing or expanding intradistrict, interdistrict, and open enrollment public school choice programs.



-40.2%
2011-2015

EDUCATION: MILITARY

TOTAL SPENDING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 3.00 Billion	\$ 2.88 Billion	\$ 2.64 Billion	\$ 2.63 Billion	\$ 1.92 Billion	\$ 1.99 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.5%	-3.9%	-8.4%	-0.4%	-27.2%	3.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.4%	-5.8%	-9.7%	-2.1%	-28.2%	2.0%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Of the nearly 2 million U.S. children who have parents connected with the military, 1.2 million student-age children are being educated in public, private, and home-based schools in the United States and around the world. The overwhelming majority (about 80 percent) of these students attend U.S. public schools. Roughly 7 percent are enrolled in schools run by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), which operates 181 schools in 14 districts located in 12 foreign countries, seven states, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) operates these schools through two programs. The Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools serve dependents within the continental United States as well as Cuba, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The DoD Dependents Schools serve dependents outside the continental United States. DoDEA employs approximately 15,000 employees who serve more than 82,000 children of active duty military and DoD civilian families.

CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



DoDEA also provides support and resources to local school districts that serve children of military families through the Impact Aid program. The program began in 1950 as a U.S. Department of Education effort to support local school districts with high concentrations of military children. Impact Aid was subsequently expanded to include children who live on Indian and other federal lands exempt from local property taxes. Since 1990, when Department of Education Impact Aid funds began to decline, DoDEA has provided a supplement to school districts whose military child populations are 20 percent or greater. The Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program, another support for military families, provides counseling, childcare, neglect prevention, and other youth services.

Funding for these military education programs has seen a steady decline since 2011. In 2013, as a result of sequestration, the DoD even considered closing military schools for five extra days during the 2013-2014 school year. Last minute policy changes averted the closures, but continued cuts put an added strain on children and families with loved ones serving in the armed forces.

Also in military education funding, Troops to Teachers is a DoD program that helps eligible military personnel begin a new career as teachers in public schools where their skills, knowledge, and experience are most needed. Since 2011, this program not seen any significant funding changes.

The President's 2016 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request calls for slight increases or level funding for the military education programs. DoDEA is level funded, yet there is an increase to Family Assistance Family Advocacy Programs and Supplemental Impact Aid. Troops to Teachers would also receive a small boost. If the president's budget were passed as requested, funding for military schools would not be far from the 2015 funding levels.

Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)

-36.3%
2011-2015

Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education (Operations & Maintenance, Defensewide)

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.863 Billion	\$ 1.960 Billion	\$ 1.824 Billion	\$ 1.918 Billion	\$ 1.269 Billion	\$ 1.269 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.3%	5.2%	-6.9%	5.1%	-33.9%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.3%	3.1%	-8.3%	3.4%	-34.8%	-1.9%

DoDEA is the agency of the Department of Defense that oversees all schools on military bases abroad.

Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program

-49.1%
2011-2015

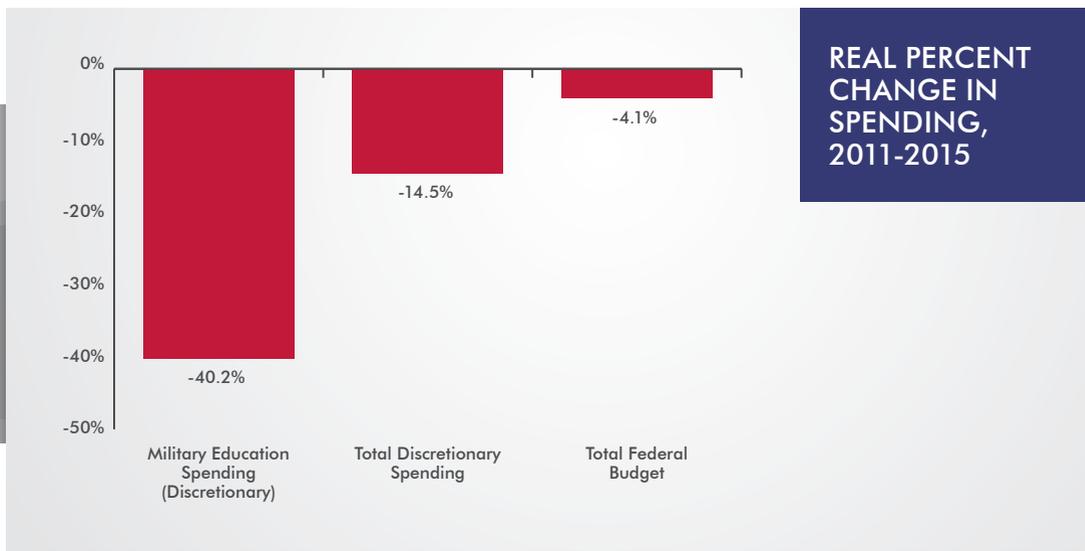
Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education (Operations & Maintenance, Defensewide)

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.082 Billion	\$ 863.3 Million	\$ 762.8 Million	\$ 653.3 Million	\$ 588.7 Million	\$ 648.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-8.6%	-20.2%	-11.6%	-14.4%	-9.9%	10.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-11.3%	-21.9%	-12.9%	-15.8%	-11.1%	8.1%

The Department of Defense Dependents Education Agency provides support services including things like non-medical counseling, childcare, youth services, and more. This funding also helps provide child abuse and neglect prevention services and new parent supports for military families.



Impact Aid Supplemental Program

3.6%
2011-2015

Department: Defense
Bureau: Defense Dependents Education (Operations & Maintenance, Defensewide)
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 40.0 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 40.5 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 58.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.4%	12.5%	-10.0%	11.1%	-1.6%	32.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.4%	10.2%	-11.3%	9.3%	-2.9%	30.2%

The Impact Aid Supplemental Program provides financial assistance to LEAs that are heavily impacted by the presence of military dependent students. The DoD Operation & Maintenance, Defensewide cites the FY 2016 increase of \$14.5 million is due to grants provided to LEAs to supplement additional costs incurred to educate military dependent students.

Troops to Teachers

-7.1%
2011-2015

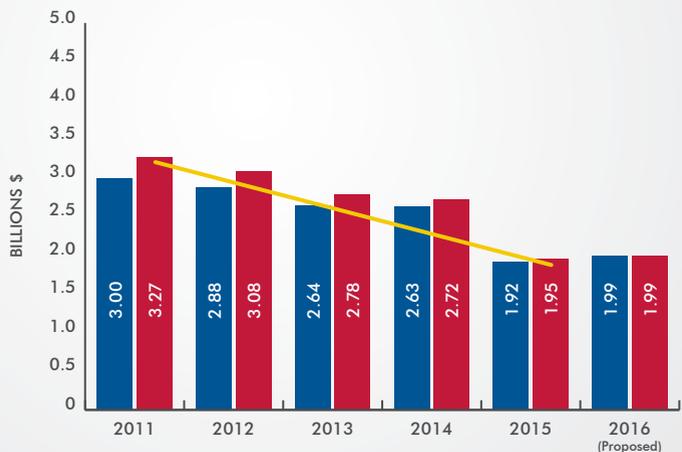
Department: Defense
Bureau: Defense Dependents Education (Operations & Maintenance, Defensewide)
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 14.4 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 14.1 Million	\$ 14.3 Million	\$ 14.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.1%	4.2%	-8.7%	3.0%	1.3%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.9%	2.0%	-10.0%	1.3%	-0.1%	-0.2%

The Troops to Teachers program assists eligible members of the armed forces to obtain certification or licensing as elementary, secondary, vocational, or technical school teachers and helps these individuals find employment in high-need Local Education Agencies or charter schools.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted





HEALTH

18.8%
2011-2015

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 68.73 Billion	\$ 71.59 Billion	\$ 71.25 Billion	\$ 78.77 Billion	\$ 87.22 Billion	\$ 94.10 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.6%	4.2%	-0.5%	10.6%	10.7%	7.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.5%	2.0%	-1.9%	8.7%	9.2%	5.9%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

An influx of new spending, much of which is related to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), has caused a notable increase in federal health expenditures overall; however, federal discretionary spending on children's health is declining. The bulk of new mandatory federal health care spending can be attributed to increases in Medicaid outlays directed primarily to the ACA's Medicaid coverage expansion for adults. Prior to ACA enactment, children comprised 50 percent of Medicaid enrollees, but new Medicaid eligibility for adults is reducing the proportion of child Medicaid enrollees, now estimated at 46.4 percent. The downward trend in children's share of Medicaid enrollment is expected to continue. As a result, despite significant increases in federal healthcare spending, the proportion of Medicaid spending for children is declining and will continue to decline as more adults enroll.

This new investment in adult Medicaid coverage is showing impressive results. The latest data show the uninsured rate for adults dropped to 11.9 percent (from 14 percent in 2008 and 18 percent in 2013). In stark contrast, spending on children's health coverage has seen only modest increases and the uninsured rate for children remains relatively stagnant at 5.9 percent. While there was a slight increase in Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) outlays (attributable in some part to the so-called "welcome mat effect," i.e. increased enrollment of eligible children into public coverage as parents gain coverage through the ACA), this increased spending for children is relatively modest.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Since the most significant federal children's health initiatives are on the mandatory side, sequestration's impact has been limited for kids' health. In fact, since fiscal year (FY) 2011, mandatory funding for children's health has increased by 20 percent. On the discretionary side, however, there has been a 12.5 percent reduction in health programs that serve children since 2011. Fortunately for many children across the nation, most of the yearly funding on children's health is not dependent on annual Washington budget politics.

The President's 2016 Budget

Notable for children, the president's FY 2016 budget supported a four-year extension of CHIP funding and included a \$3.4 billion increase to the program, which would bring CHIP funding up to \$14 billion in FY 2016. In April, Congress extended CHIP funding for two years, through FY 2017.

On the discretionary side, children's health programs—including the Childhood Lead Poisoning Program, the Coordinated School Health Programs, the National Asthma Control Program, Emergency Medical Services for Children, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening Program, among a few others—were, for the most part, level-funded in the president's budget. One of the few discretionary programs slated for an increase in funding is the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Healthy Homes Program. The president proposed a 63 percent increase for Healthy Homes, bringing funding up to \$25 million in FY 2016. Consistent with previous budgets, the president proposes a significant reduction in funding for the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program, from \$265 million down to \$100 million in FY 2016.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$92.6 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Medicaid



Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$258.37 Billion	\$270.72 Billion	\$269.41 Billion	\$305.84 Billion	\$338.08 Billion	\$356.82 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.3%	4.8%	-0.5%	13.5%	10.5%	5.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.1%	2.6%	-2.0%	11.6%	9.0%	3.6%

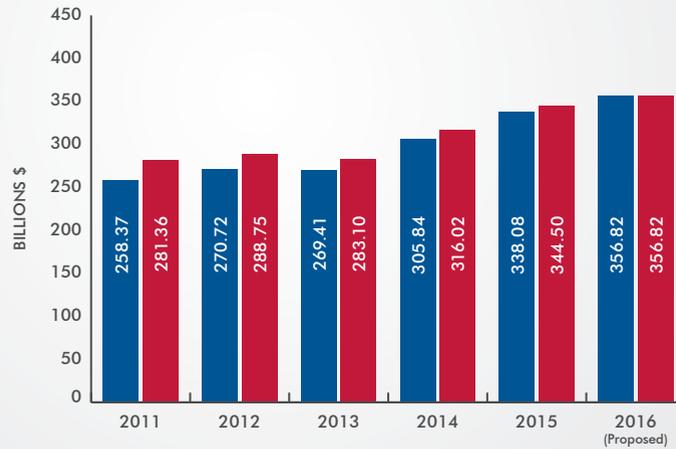
Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health insurance to some low-income individuals including children, pregnant women, seniors, and people with disabilities. According to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, in fiscal year (FY) 2011, Medicaid covered 68 million Americans, including nearly 32.9 million children. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service’s Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. Since the Affordable Care Act (ACA) exchange marketplaces launched in January 2014, there has been a notable uptick in Medicaid enrollment in the states that elected to expand their Medicaid programs for adults. This increase is most prominent among low-income adults who were previously ineligible for Medicaid. While the ACA did not change eligibility rules for children (low-income children were already eligible for Medicaid in every state), there have been enrollment increases among eligible, but unenrolled children due to ACA-related outreach efforts.

Medicaid is the cornerstone of the nation’s health care safety net, successfully ensuring access to cost-effective, high-quality health coverage for those with the greatest medical needs: children and adults whose financial means are very modest and people who are in poorer health compared to the population at large, including individuals with significant disabilities and people with multiple chronic illnesses.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Medicaid currently covers 43 percent of all children in the United States and more than half of all low-income children. It also covers approximately 10 million Americans who have serious disabilities, approximately 70 percent of all nursing home residents, and slightly less than 10 percent of all seniors, for whom Medicaid supplements Medicare coverage.

Medicaid is uniquely designed to meet the needs of low-income individuals by covering a wide range of services that many private insurers, whose benefit packages are designed for a higher-income population, do not. As a result, Medicaid makes both health insurance and health care affordable for individuals and families with low incomes.

Through its Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) requirement, Medicaid ensures that all children get the services they require to meet their unique health and developmental needs. EPSDT ensures coverage for developmental assessments for infants and young children, as well as well-child visits, vision, dental, and hearing services. It also allows medically necessary therapies to manage disorders and chronic illnesses that become more costly when left untreated.

In 2013, Medicaid accounted for more than 15.1 percent of national health care spending, due in large part to increased Medicaid enrollment resulting from the economic recession. Medicaid funding has become an important budgetary issue for states. According to the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission's (MACPAC) March 2013 Report to Congress on Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), looking only at the state-funded portion, Medicaid's share of state budgets was 14.8 percent in state fiscal year (FY) 2012.

According to MACPAC, total Medicaid spending was \$460 billion in FY 2013. Of this amount, \$267 billion was federal spending and \$193 billion was state spending. Federal spending on Medicaid is expected to continue to rise in the next few years due to states' option under the ACA to expand Medicaid for adults.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

14.7%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.630 Billion	\$ 9.065 Billion	\$ 9.469 Billion	\$ 9.320 Billion	\$ 10.578 Billion	\$ 14.010 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.4%	5%	4.4%	-1.6%	13.5%	32.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.1%	2.9%	2.9%	-3.2%	11.9%	30%

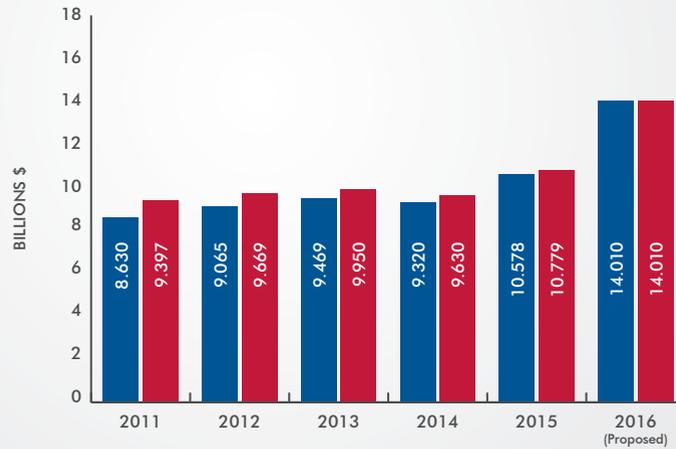
The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health coverage to children in families whose income is too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to purchase private health insurance. Since CHIP's inception in 1997, the number of uninsured children has been cut in half, even as uninsured rates for adults increased steadily. No government program has been more successful than CHIP in improving health coverage for children.

In 2013, 8.1 million children were enrolled in CHIP. Built on Medicaid's shoulders, CHIP ensures that millions of children in working families are able to access necessary medical services. Like Medicaid, CHIP is jointly funded through a federal-state partnership. States design and operate their CHIP programs, which can be run as an expansion of a state's Medicaid program, as a stand-alone program, or as a combination of the two. In states where CHIP is operated as a Medicaid expansion, children in CHIP receive Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT), Medicaid's comprehensive and preventive child health benefit. In states that operate stand-alone CHIP programs, children receive a range of benefits such as health screenings including vision and hearing exams, preventive health care such as immunizations, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, well-child check-ups and sick-child care, lab services, and prescription medications.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



CHIP also allows children access to pediatric-specific provider networks and goes above and beyond many private insurance plans in addressing the unique needs of low-income children. CHIP provides cost-sharing protections to ensure that no families face out-of-pocket costs that exceed 5 percent of family income.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CHIP and Medicaid provided coverage for more than 45.3 million children in the United States in fiscal year (FY) 2013. With more than 60 percent of all children relying on CHIP and Medicaid at some point last year, these programs are essential to our nation's overall health and well-being. Children with health insurance are more likely than their uninsured counterparts to have a usual source of health care, to have seen a doctor in the previous year, and to have their health care needs met. CHIP and Medicaid ensure critical access to the services that allow our children, the future American workforce, to grow up healthy and strong.

Despite CHIP's success, there are still 7 million children who are uninsured. While CHIP and Medicaid have significantly reduced the numbers of uninsured children, about two-thirds of children eligible for CHIP and Medicaid remain unenrolled due to bureaucratic barriers and administrative red tape. Since 2009, CHIP reauthorization's Express Lane simplifications have improved state enrollment processes, moving an additional 1.2 million eligible kids into coverage.

Together, CHIP and Medicaid are important examples of programs that have been effective in providing affordable, comprehensive, high-quality coverage for low-income children. Our nation must continue building on the progress of both of these programs to help us reach the day when every child in America has access to health coverage and services they need.

Congress recently enacted legislation, the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (H.R. 2), to extend funding for CHIP through September 30, 2017.

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 37%

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$2.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Mandatory (ACA)

228.4%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.000 Billion	\$ 1.200 Billion	\$ 1.465 Billion	\$ 2.145 Billion	\$ 3.509 Billion	\$ 2.700 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	20%	22.1%	46.4%	63.6%	-23.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	17.5%	20.3%	43.9%	61.4%	-24.5%

-12.1%
2011-2015

Discretionary

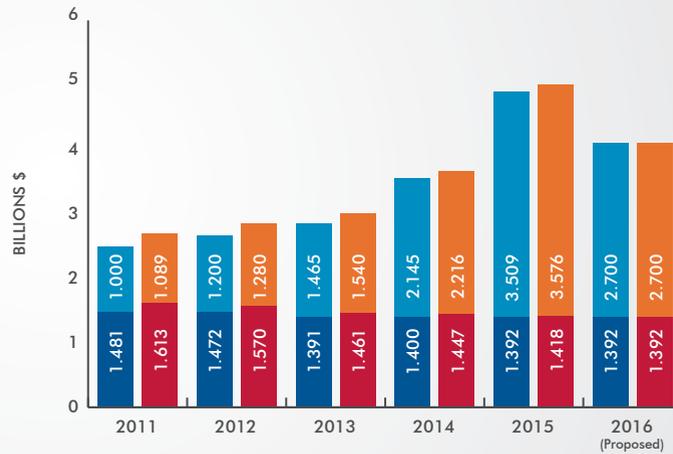
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.481 Billion	\$ 1.472 Billion	\$ 1.391 Billion	\$ 1.400 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-30.8%	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-0.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-32.9%	-2.6%	-6.9%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-1.9%

For 50 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care, regardless of ability to pay, to those who are underserved by America's health care system: the poor, uninsured, homeless, minorities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, public housing residents, and people with limited English proficiency. CHCs play a critical role in the health care system as the health care home to 22 million people, 33 percent of whom are children up to age 19.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

- Nominal Value: Discretionary
- Nominal Value: Mandatory
- Inflation Adjusted: Discretionary
- Inflation Adjusted: Mandatory



The CHC program is housed in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care. CHCs are an essential component of our nation's health care safety net and represent our nation's largest primary care system. As the largest national network of primary care providers, CHCs are a critical element of the reformed health care system that was created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

With a focus on ensuring access to care for lower-income and minority communities, 72 percent of CHC patients have incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) and 92 percent are below 200 percent of FPL. The majority of individuals who receive care are uninsured or are covered by Medicaid. CHCs serve one in seven uninsured patients, one in seven Medicaid beneficiaries, and one in three children who live in poverty. In addition, nearly two-thirds of CHC patients represent racial and ethnic minorities.

CHCs serve over 7 million children across the nation, including more than 350,000 children who are covered under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Underserved children benefit greatly from CHCs. For example, communities served by a CHC have significantly reduced the rates of infant mortality and low birth weight babies.

The core mission of CHCs is to provide essential access to primary care to children and adults with no health coverage at all or those on Medicaid. CHCs rely heavily on the Medicaid program to fund their operations; Medicaid accounts for more than one-third of their total operating budgets. CHCs also receive funding through an annual appropriation in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill, but these funds contribute less than one-fourth of what is needed to allow these centers to serve their communities.

The president's budget included \$4.1 billion for the Community Health Centers Program in fiscal year (FY) 2016, including \$2.7 billion in ACA mandatory funding, to support 1,300 grantees and serve approximately 28.6 million patients.

National Asthma Control Program

-6.1%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million*	\$ 27.5 Million	\$ 27.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-11.3%	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.9%	-9.7%	1.6%	4.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%

*Adjusted for working capital fund

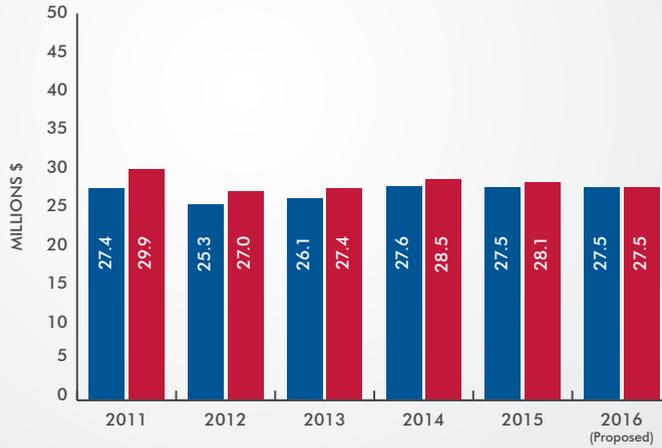
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Asthma Control Program (NACP) was created in 1999 to help 25 million Americans, including 7.1 million children, manage their asthma. The program's goals are to reduce the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, missed school days or workdays, and limitations on activity due to asthma. With a modest budget, the NACP provides funding to states, cities, school programs, and non-government organizations to help improve asthma surveillance, train health professionals, educate individuals with asthma and their families, and increase the public's understanding of asthma. As a result of cuts, NACP provided funding to just 23 states in 2014, down from previously funding 34 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

NACP's community-based programs train educators and health professionals to diagnose, treat, and manage asthma. Critical to children, they teach families and school personnel to recognize, prevent, and control symptoms. These programs also help school districts implement asthma management programs and develop asthma policies for students.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL ASTHMA CONTROL PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Prior to the creation of the NACP, there was no national strategy to combat asthma. As a result of the program, asthma death rates have decreased more than 38 percent, even as asthma prevalence has increased by more than 10 percent. NACP is an excellent example of a cost-effective investment that improves asthma outcomes and reduces the costs associated with managing the effects of this pervasive disease.

To maintain the NACP's progress, CDC and its federal, state, local, and nonprofit partners must continue the vital work of tracking asthma; enhancing the capacity of federal, state, and local public health offices; training health practitioners and educators; implementing proven interventions; and filling gaps in research.

Abstinence Education

-6.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	6.3%	-100.0%

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 aspects of abstaining from sexual activity. HHS is not requesting continuation of funds for this program in FY 2016.

Adolescent Family Life Program

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Office of the Secretary
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 12.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-25.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-27.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Adolescent Family Life Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments to develop and test programs that encourage adolescents to postpone sexual activity and supports research projects concerning the societal causes and consequences of adolescent sexual activity, contraceptive use, pregnancy, and child rearing.



Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

-7.6%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 47.7 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 44.7 Million	\$ 47.2 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 47.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.7%	-0.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.4%	-2.2%	-7.6%	4.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%

The Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative supports surveillance, early detection, education, and intervention activities on autism and other developmental disorders. The initiative was authorized in the Combating Autism Act of 2006.

Behavioral Health Workforce

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 40.2 Million	\$ 41.2 Million	\$ 72.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7%	75.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3%	71.9%

This new initiative will provide training for more than 5,000 additional professionals to work with students and young adults with mental illnesses and other behavioral health problems.

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

-9.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

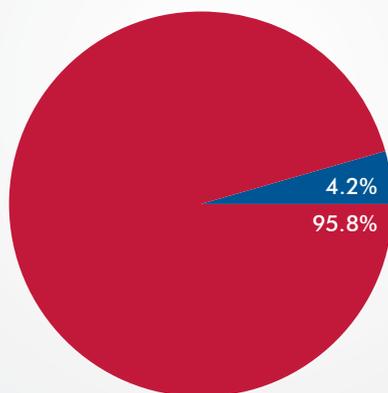
Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 71%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 136.1 Million	\$ 137.8 Million	\$ 133.5 Million	\$ 132.3 Million	\$ 131.8 Million	\$ 131.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.1%	1.3%	-3.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.9%	-0.8%	-4.5%	-2.6%	-1.8%	-1.9%

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.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2015



■ Discretionary

■ Mandatory

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

-50.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 29.3 Million	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 2.3 Million	\$ 15.3 Million	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 15.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-15.9%	-93.2%	17.3%	551.8%	1.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-18.5%	-93.3%	15.6%	540.9%	0.3%	-1.9%

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was created to develop initiatives and policies to prevent childhood lead poisoning, educate the public and health care providers, provide funding to state and local health departments to determine the extent of childhood lead poisoning by screening children for elevated blood lead levels and helping to ensure that lead-poisoned children receive medical and environmental follow-up, and support research to determine the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

Children, Youth, Women, and Families (HIV/AIDS Bureau)

-9.1%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: HIV/AIDS Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 27%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 77.3 Million	\$ 77.2 Million	\$ 72.4 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	3.8%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.4%	-2.2%	-7.6%	2.0%	-1.4%	-100.0%

Title IV of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, youth, women, and families. The FY 2016 Budget Request includes a proposal to consolidate the Part D program with the Part C program. The consolidation will expand the focus on women, infants, children, and youth across all the funded grantees, increase points of access for these populations, and reduce duplication of effort and reporting/administrative burden among co-funded grantees.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

14.7%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.630 Billion	\$ 9.065 Billion	\$ 9.469 Billion	\$ 9.320 Billion	\$ 10.578 Billion	\$ 14.010 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.4%	5.0%	4.4%	-1.6%	13.5%	32.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.1%	2.9%	2.9%	-3.2%	11.9%	30.0%

The Children's Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 97.

Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

-7.6%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 268.4 Million	\$ 267.8 Million	\$ 251.2 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-15.5%	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.5%	0.0%	-62.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-18.0%	-2.2%	-7.6%	3.7%	-1.4%	-63.0%

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.



Children's Mental Health Services

-7.0%
2011-2015

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 117.8 Million	\$ 117.3 Million	\$ 111.4 Million	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 117.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.9%	-0.4%	-5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.8%	-2.5%	-6.4%	3.3%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 37%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.0 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Mandatory (ACA)

228.4%
2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.000 Billion	\$ 1.200 Billion	\$ 1.465 Billion	\$ 2.145 Billion	\$ 3.509 Billion	\$ 2.700 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	20.0%	22.1%	46.4%	63.6%	23.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	17.5%	20.3%	43.9%	61.4%	24.5%

-12.1%
2011-2015

Discretionary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.481 Billion	\$ 1.472 Billion	\$ 1.391 Billion	\$ 1.400 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-30.8%	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-0.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-32.9%	-2.6%	-6.9%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-1.9%

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 program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 99.](#)

Coordinated School Health Programs

-7.9%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 53.6 Million	\$ 43.4 Million	\$ 43.8 Million	\$ 46.6 Million	\$ 52.8 Million	\$ 52.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.0%	-19.1%	0.9%	6.4%	13.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.8%	-20.8%	-0.6%	4.7%	11.7%	-1.9%

The coordinated school health programs provide funds to support the development and implementation of important health education programs for children, youth, parents, and relevant school, health, and education personnel. The funding combines HIV Adolescent and School Health program and the School Health Program under Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

Emergency Medical Services for Children

-11.7%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

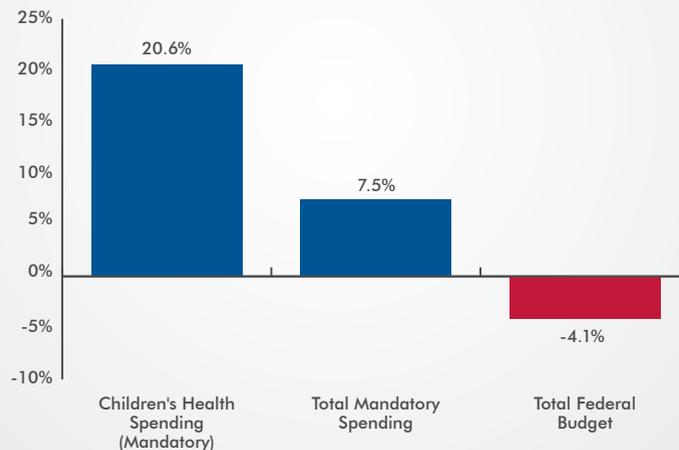
Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 21.4 Million	\$ 21.1 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.4%	-3.2%	-6.7%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.9%

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.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN FUNDING, 2011-2015



Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

-8.6%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: National Institutes of Health

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.318 Billion	\$ 1.321 Billion	\$ 1.246 Billion	\$ 1.283 Billion	\$ 1.286 Billion	\$ 1.318 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	0.3%	-5.7%	3.0%	0.3%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.7%	-1.8%	-7.1%	1.2%	-1.1%	0.5%

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.

Healthy Homes Program

-37.3%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 23.5 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 18.4 Million	\$ 15.2 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	17.6%	-57.5%	83.6%	-17.0%	3.5%	58.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	14.1%	-58.4%	80.9%	-18.4%	2.1%	55.6%

The Healthy Homes Program protects children and their families from housing-related health and safety concerns including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, pesticides, and radon.

Healthy Start Initiative

-8.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 104.4 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	0.2%	-6.2%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.4%	-1.9%	-7.6%	1.3%	-0.4%	-1.9%

The Healthy Start Initiative aims to eliminate disparities in prenatal infant and maternal health by enhancing the 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.

Healthy Transitions

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.6%	-1.9%

This competitive grant helps states support youth with mental health and substance abuse problems and their families as they move from systems that serve the under-18 population into systems geared towards adults.

James T. Walsh Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

-11.7%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 18.9 Million	\$ 18.7 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.4%	-3.2%	-6.7%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-1.9%

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.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

-9.2%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 656.3 Million	\$ 639.0 Million	\$ 604.9 Million	\$ 634.0 Million	\$ 637.0 Million	\$ 637.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	-2.6%	-5.3%	4.8%	0.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.7%	-4.6%	-6.7%	3.1%	-0.9%	-1.9%

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, as authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, 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.

Medicaid

22.4%
2011-2015

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$92.6
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$258.37 Billion	\$270.72 Billion	\$269.41 Billion	\$305.84 Billion	\$338.08 Billion	\$356.82 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-5.3%	4.8%	-0.5%	13.5%	10.5%	5.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.1%	2.6%	-2.0%	11.6%	9.0%	3.6%

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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 95.](#)

National Asthma Control Program

-6.1%
2011-2015

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 27.5 Million	\$ 27.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-11.3%	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.9%	-9.7%	1.6%	4.0%	-1.6%	-1.9%

The National Asthma Control Program (NACP) aims to reduce the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, school 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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 101.](#)



National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

5.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 40.7 Million	\$ 45.7 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 45.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	12.3%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	10.0%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative is designed to address child trauma issues by providing support for a national effort to improve treatment and services for child trauma, expand availability and accessibility of effective community services, and promote a better understanding of effective interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events.

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

-6.2%
2011-2015

Department: Justice

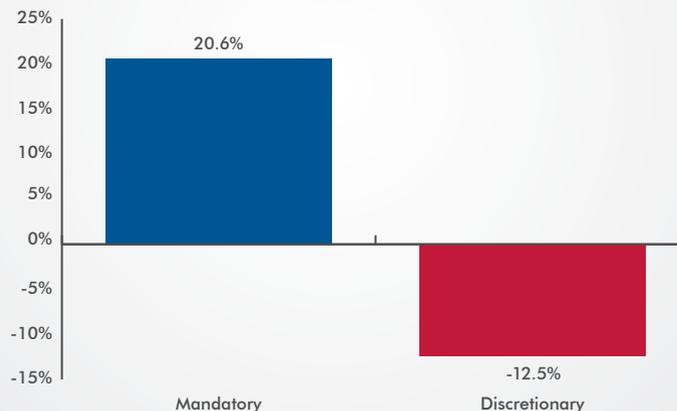
Bureau: Office of the Inspector General

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 9.4 Million				
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-1.4%	17.2%

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.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN MANDATORY & DISCRETIONARY CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2011-2015



National Children's Study

-90.2%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: National Institutes of Health

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 191.0 Million	\$ 193.1 Million	\$ 154.7 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.5%	1.1%	-19.9%	6.6%	-87.9%	-65.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.4%	-1.0%	-21.0%	4.8%	-88.0%	-65.7%

The National Children's Study examines the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21, to improve the health and well-being of children. In December 2014, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) made an announcement that it would dissolve the study as a result of recommendations by the Advisory Committee to the Director (of NIH) that the NCS is not feasible.

Office of Adolescent Health

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: General Departmental Management

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1%

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Department with respect to adolescent health, including program design and support, evaluation, trend monitoring and analysis, research projects, training of health care professionals, and national planning.

Office of Children's Health Protection

-43.3%
2011-2015

Department: Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau: Office of the Administrator

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.8 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 5.7 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 5.3 Million	\$ 6.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	23.8%	-14.9%	-23.4%	14.2%	-18.6%	25.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	20.1%	-16.7%	-24.5%	12.3%	-19.7%	23.1%

The Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP) makes the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of public health and environmental protection. OCHP supports and facilitates Agency efforts to protect children's health from environmental threats.



Personal Responsibility Education Program

-2.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 72.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 71.2 Million	\$ 69.6 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.0%	4.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.9%	2.0%	6.5%	-3.8%	6.3%	-1.9%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program 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.

Project AWARE

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 54.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-1.9%

Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education) is a new initiative to improve mental health awareness, increase referrals to services for those who need help, improve school safety, reduce substance abuse, and improve mental health outcomes for approximately 750,000 students every year.

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

-3.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 43.8 Million	\$ 45.1 Million	\$ 45.6 Million	\$ 45.5 Million	\$ 45.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.9%	1.2%	-0.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.8%	-2.6%	1.3%	-0.5%	-1.6%	-1.9%

The Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program provides funds to develop a surveillance system that will identify behavioral risk factors during pregnancy and early infancy and problems in health care delivery.

School-Based Health Centers

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 98.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	96.0%	-84.7%	216.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	90.1%	-85.0%	212.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The School-Based Health Center Capital Program awards funds made available by the Affordable Care Act to support school-based health centers in efforts to expand their capacity to provide health care services to school-aged children. This funding is available to new and existing school-based health centers to address significant and pressing capital needs.

Targeted Support for the Graduate Medical Education Program

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 19%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 400.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consolidating the Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program, this initiative will fund teaching hospitals, children's hospitals, and community-based consortia of teaching hospitals and/or other health care entities to expand residency training in primary care or high-need specialties not supported by the Graduate Medical Education payments. A small set-aside will specifically support children's hospitals.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Office of Adolescent Health (General Department Management)

Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

-6.4%
2011-2015

Mandatory

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	6.3%	-100.0%

-9.8%
2011-2015

Discretionary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.4 Million	\$ 100.7 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 104.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.7%	-0.2%	-6.0%	2.4%	0.3%	3.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.6%	-2.2%	-7.3%	0.7%	-1.1%	1.8%

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants support community and faith-based efforts to reduce teen pregnancy using evidenced-based and promising models.

Vaccines for Children

-5.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 3.953 Billion	\$ 4.000 Billion	\$ 3.607 Billion	\$ 3.562 Billion	\$ 3.981 Billion	\$ 4.109 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.1%	1.2%	-9.8%	-1.2%	11.8%	3.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.9%	-0.9%	-11.2%	-2.9%	10.2%	1.3%

The Vaccines for Children Program assists states and communities in establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases. Funds may be used for costs associated with planning, organizing, and conducting immunization programs and for the purchase of vaccines.



-5.2%
2011-2015

HOUSING

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 11.43 Billion	\$ 11.03 Billion	\$ 10.64 Billion	\$ 11.58 Billion	\$ 11.58 Billion	\$ 12.64 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.0%	-3.6%	-3.5%	8.8%	0.0%	9.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.0%	-5.5%	-5.0%	7.0%	-1.3%	7.2%

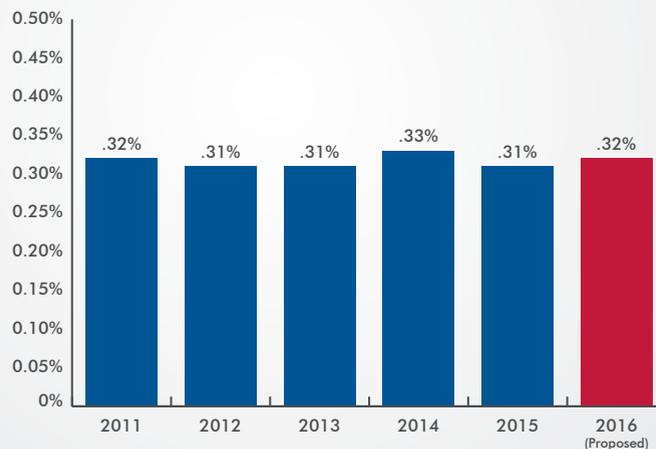
*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Federal housing programs are not specific to children, but they nevertheless aid millions of young people across the country. As a result, any accounting of children in the federal budget must include some portion of the federal investment in public housing and housing assistance.¹ Funding for children's housing needs flow mainly through programs in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), especially Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and the Public Housing Operating Fund. Together, these three funding streams contributed more than \$9 billion to federal spending on children in 2015, and make up nearly 80 percent of all housing investments that impact children.

Housing assistance is one area of the federal children's budget that, prior to 2011, had enjoyed relatively consistent real growth. Since all housing initiatives that impact children are discretionary, sequestration and budget impasses have had a negative impact. From 2011 to 2013, funding was cut by \$1.5 billion after adjusting for inflation, a drop of nearly 12 percent. Overall real spending on housing for children dropped by more than 5 percent from 2011 to 2015. This drop has been driven, in large part, by cuts to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance

¹ In this analysis, we allocate the children's share of the public and Indian housing programs based on two sources. For the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program, the multiplier is derived from the percentage of beneficiary families who have children, based on the *Resident Characteristics Report*. The multiplier for the Public Housing Operating fund is derived the same way. For Project-Based Rental Assistance, the multiplier comes from the HUD report, *The Characteristics of HUD Assisted Renters*.

CHILDREN'S HOUSING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Program and the Public Housing Operating Fund. Other programs have been relatively flat funded, losing pace with inflation. In addition, there were sizable sequestration cuts in fiscal year (FY) 2013, particularly to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and the Project-Based Rental Assistance Program. Many sequestration cuts were restored in FY 2014, and more funding was added to address some of the growing need.

Children's housing is the one policy category that contains almost no exclusively child-oriented programs. Most children's housing programs are initiatives that deliver housing services to adults as well.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included close to \$520 million in funding for children's housing programs through increases to one program, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance. All ARRA funding was spent in 2009 and 2010.

The President's 2016 Budget

Children's housing received an increase of over \$1 billion in the president's budget request, more than a 6.9 percent inflation-adjusted increase. Most comes from increases to several housing programs: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Homeless Assistance Grants, and Project-Based Rental Assistance. There was a reduction in Rural Housing Assistance Grants. It is important to note that any increase in the Homeless Assistance Grants should also be accompanied by a change in the program's implementation so that all homeless children and youth are eligible for these programs.

The president estimates that \$120 million will be provided to the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) from the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). When funded, NHTF will provide resources to build and rehabilitate housing in low-income areas. The president has requested full funding for NHTF in all previous budget proposals, but Congress has yet to approve the funding. The program would be administered by HUD, which would distribute grants under a formula based on each state's shortage of affordable rental housing.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Homeless Assistance Grants

5.1%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Community Planning and Development

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.901 Billion	\$ 1.901 Billion	\$ 1.933 Billion	\$ 2.105 Billion	\$ 2.135 Billion	\$ 2.480 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	1.4%	16.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.4%	-2.1%	0.2%	7.1%	0.0%	14.0%

The effects of the recession are lingering and we continue to see a rise in the number of homeless families with children. According to the National Center on Family Homelessness, 1 in 30 children (2.5 million) in the United States are homeless, an 8 percent increase from 2012. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reports that families with children make up 37 percent of all people living in homeless shelters.

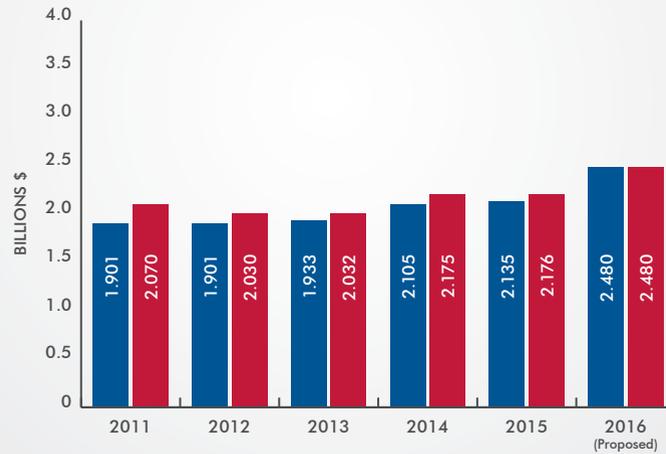
McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants are the main source of federal funding for efforts that assist homeless families and individuals. These grants fund local, regional, and state homeless assistance programs and provide supports such as shelter, food, and mental health services for homeless individuals and families.

Not all homeless children, youth, and families are eligible for assistance, however. Many homeless children and youth, including unaccompanied homeless children and youth, stay temporarily in motels or with others because there is no family or youth shelter in the community, shelters are full, or because shelter policies exclude them. This often makes them ineligible to receive services through homeless assistance grant programs.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 reauthorized the Homeless Assistance Grants with the intention of increasing the number of homeless families and children eligible. But the implementation of the HEARTH Act has resulted in many families still finding themselves ineligible for HUD services that would assist them in transitioning to stable housing.

While many of the fiscal year (FY) 2013 sequester cuts to discretionary housing investments were restored in 2014, increased funding is still necessary to fully implement the HEARTH reforms. President Obama's FY 2016 budget proposes a 16 percent increase to the Homeless Assistance Grants program, though any increase should also be accompanied by a change in the program's implementation so that all homeless children and youth are eligible for these programs, regardless of where they stay at night.

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

-6.9%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 97.5 Million	\$ 97.4 Million	\$ 91.1 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 106.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	6.5%	0.0%	9.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-7.8%	4.7%	-1.4%	7.2%

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.

Homeless Assistance Grants

5.1%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development
Bureau: Community Planning and Development
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.901 Billion	\$ 1.901 Billion	\$ 1.933 Billion	\$ 2.105 Billion	\$ 2.135 Billion	\$ 2.480 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	1.4%	16.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.4%	-2.1%	0.2%	7.1%	0.0%	14.0%

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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 119.](#)



Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

-32.5%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 23%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.700 Billion	\$ 3.471 Billion	\$ 3.255 Billion	\$ 3.424 Billion	\$ 3.390 Billion	\$ 3.390 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.8%	-26.1%	-6.2%	5.2%	-1.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-10.6%	-27.1%	-7.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.9%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides grants to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households in meeting the costs of home energy.

National Housing Trust Fund

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

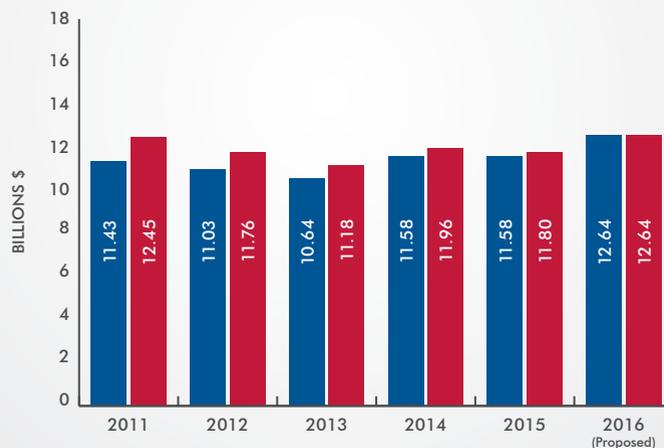
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 120.0 Million				
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth

-10.6%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 16.8 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.2%	-7.8%	0.6%	-1.4%	0.1%

The Street Outreach Program supports 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.

Project-Based Rental Assistance Program

-1.7%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development
Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 9.264 Billion	\$ 9.340 Billion	\$ 8.851 Billion	\$ 9.918 Billion	\$ 9.730 Billion	\$ 10.760 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.2%	0.8%	-5.2%	12.1%	-1.9%	10.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.0%	-1.3%	-6.6%	10.2%	-3.3%	8.5%

The Project-Based Rental Assistance Program provides funding to landlords who rent a specified number of affordable apartments to low-income families or individuals.



Public Housing Operating Fund

-9.8%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 41%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.617 Billion	\$ 3.962 Billion	\$ 4.054 Billion	\$ 4.399 Billion	\$ 4.450 Billion	\$ 4.600 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-3.3%	-14.2%	2.3%	8.5%	1.2%	3.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.2%	-16.0%	0.8%	6.7%	-0.2%	1.4%

The Public Housing Operating Fund supports the operation of public housing including maintenance, security, and social services for residents.

Rental Assistance Program

6.8%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Rural Housing Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 953.7 Million	\$ 905.0 Million	\$ 837.1 Million	\$ 1.110 Billion	\$ 1.088 Billion	\$ 1.171 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.7%	-5.1%	-7.5%	32.6%	-1.9%	7.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.6%	-7.1%	-8.9%	30.4%	-3.3%	5.7%

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 that exceed 30 percent of adjusted annual income.

Rural Housing Assistance Grants

-25.2%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 40.3 Million	\$ 33.1 Million	\$ 30.6 Million	\$ 32.0 Million	\$ 32.2 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-11.4%	-17.8%	-7.7%	4.7%	0.7%	-22.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-14.1%	-19.5%	-9.1%	2.9%	-0.6%	-23.9%

The Rural Rental Assistance Payments Program funds projects to assist very low- and low-income rural individual homeowners, rental property owners, and consumer cooperative housing projects in repairing their dwellings and bringing them up to development standards.

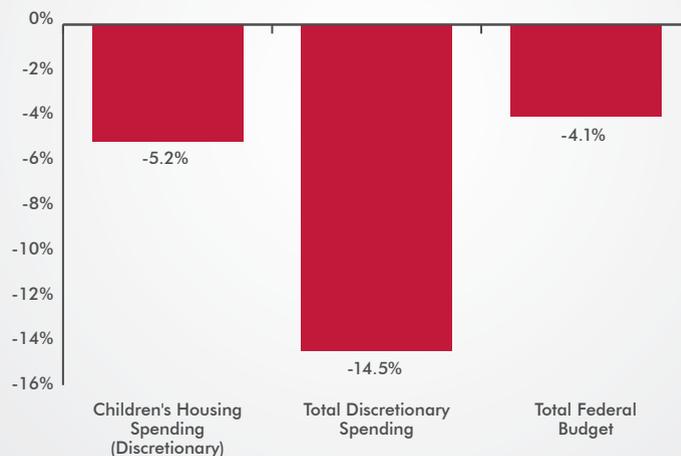
Rural Housing Voucher Program

60.7%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 33.0 Million	\$ 24.0 Million	\$ 34.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-14.8%	-21.3%	145.5%	22.2%	-27.3%	41.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-17.4%	-22.9%	141.8%	20.2%	-28.3%	39.0%

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



REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2011-2015

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

-1.7%
2011-2015

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$18.371 Billion	\$18.914 Billion	\$17.964 Billion	\$19.177 Billion	\$19.304 Billion	\$21.125 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.6%	3.0%	-5.0%	6.8%	0.7%	9.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	0.8%	-6.4%	5.0%	-0.7%	7.4%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.0 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



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.





-3.0%
2011-2015

INCOME SUPPORT

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 61.52 Billion	\$ 61.01 Billion	\$ 63.79 Billion	\$ 63.98 Billion	\$ 63.76 Billion	\$ 66.92 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.4%	-0.8%	4.6%	0.3%	-0.4%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.3%	-2.9%	3.0%	-1.4%	-1.7%	3.0%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

The third largest area of federal spending on children comes in the form of income support for families. A little less than a quarter of all children's spending is related to income support, even though these initiatives do not specifically target young people. For example, the largest area of income support for children is aimed primarily at America's seniors, Social Security's Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI). About 3.5 percent of total outlays for OASI go to children, which amounted to more than \$24 billion in 2014. This figure has not been updated since 2014 by the Social Security Administration.

There are, however, two very important areas of income support that specifically target children, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement (CSE). Because of its eligibility requirements, TANF delivers aid only to families with children. CSE, by its nature, only applies to families with dependent children. These two areas together make up more than a quarter of all children's income support funding. According to the Congressional Budget Office, TANF funding has declined, in real terms, by nearly 25 percent since 1998. Funding for CSE has declined by more than 23 percent due in large part to a significant cut in state incentive payments. These incentive payments were used for program improvements that focused on ensuring families received all collected child support.

CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

TANF and CSE both received funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). TANF was allocated nearly \$4 billion in funding for children, with a small percentage remaining to be disbursed. CSE received \$1.4 billion, which has all been spent. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, nearly \$159 million in ARRA money was spent on TANF, representing a 0.25 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 income support levels. If the remaining income support money in ARRA is spent as projected by the Congressional Budget Office, \$134 million will be spent in 2014 and \$51 million in 2015. This would be a 0.2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2014 income support levels and a 0.1 percent increase over the level in President Obama's 2016 budget request.

The President's 2016 Budget

Because all spending on existing income support programs is mandatory, the resources dedicated to this area in the president's budget are generally projections of what will be spent, rather than reflections of conscious policy decisions. However, President Obama's 2016 budget does include some policy changes for particular areas and some notable increases in funding. The president's request diverts TANF funds that support work opportunities through subsidized employment for youth as well as low-income parents and guardians. Unfortunately the budget request does not call for the restoration of the TANF supplemental grants, which help states that have a growing low-income and high-needs population. The other changes come to CSE, where the president proposes a \$1.3 billion investment over ten years to support states that distribute child support payments directly to families who receive TANF, rather than retaining those funds as reimbursements for public assistance. The president also invests new resources over ten years to promote access and visitation services.

The 2016 budget proposes a new and significant investment to encourage states to create paid family and medical leave programs, which would not only provide paid leave for millions of American workers, but also help to pave the way for a much-needed national program. Specifically, the budget requests \$35 million for the discretionary State Paid Leave Fund to assist additional states in planning and start-up activities relating to state paid leave programs. The FY 2016 budget also includes about \$2.2 billion in mandatory funding for a Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist up to five states in launching paid leave programs. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and up to 50 percent of benefit costs for three years.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)



TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$5.3 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 17.116 Billion	\$ 16.136 Billion	\$ 17.107 Billion	\$ 16.825 Billion	\$ 17.345 Billion	\$ 17.347 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	3.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.7%	-7.7%	4.5%	-3.3%	1.7%	-1.9%

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) was created in 1996 to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. TANF is designed to assist struggling families through direct cash payments and work supports like job training and childcare assistance.

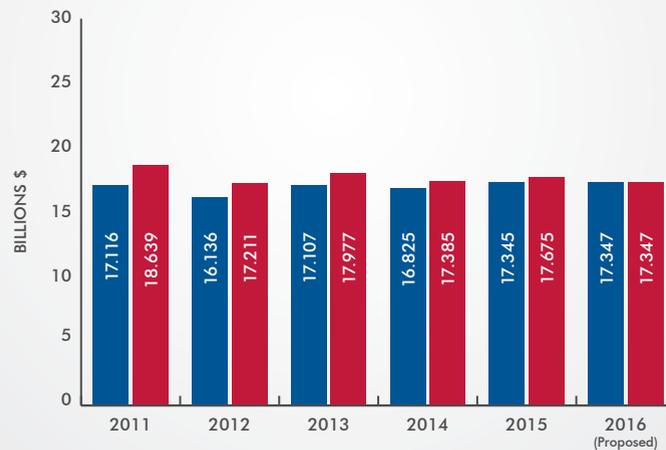
TANF has been due for a full reauthorization, or a renewed Congressional funding authorization, since fiscal year (FY) 2010. Rather than complete a full five-year reauthorization, Congress has adopted a number of short-term funding extensions, usually through the end of each subsequent quarter or fiscal year. This has made it difficult to increase TANF investments and protect existing investments.

The June 2011 short-term extension was the first that failed to include funding for the TANF Supplemental Grants, which were designed to bolster funding in 17 states with historically low support per person in poverty. The affected states have had to make difficult choices about which services they are unable to fund, such as child abuse prevention, kinship care supports, or in some cases the division of crimes against children within the state police.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



TANF is a block grant with states, territories, and Native American tribes receiving federal funds to develop and implement their own family assistance initiatives. TANF funding is subject to a wide array of federal requirements. Under TANF's "maintenance of effort" requirement, states must supplement the federal contribution with state funds (facing penalties if they do not do so) to draw down all available federal funding. Families may only receive direct assistance for up to 60 months, and states are required to ensure that 50 percent of all families and 90 percent of two-parent families receiving cash assistance meet specific work participation standards.

States may use TANF funds for a wide variety of family support services. For example, many states use funding to provide transportation to and from the workplace for low-income parents, or transfer a portion of their TANF allocations to the Social Services Block Grant or the Child Care and Development Fund. Almost 20 percent of TANF funds are spent on subsidizing and providing childcare services that allow parents to work.

As of December 2013, TANF served just 1.7 million families. In recent years, roughly 75 percent of TANF beneficiaries have been children. The percentage of families that are eligible, but not receiving assistance has increased steadily since the mid-1990s. This increase is largely a result of stagnant funding, as the block grant has not been adjusted for inflation since its inception in 1996.

While all states have seen a real-dollar loss in the value of their TANF funding, the recent dissolution of the supplemental grants places the 17 states affected at an even greater disadvantage. The TANF Emergency Contingency Fund created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to fund subsidized employment initiatives and short-term, non-recurring benefits to families provided a temporary boost in 2009-2010, but this funding stream has run out.

It is vital that Congress and the president utilize the next reauthorization opportunity to improve TANF by targeting the program's goals more specifically on child poverty reduction and improved child well-being. Such reforms would better assist the country's most vulnerable families.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$1.4 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

-4.8%
 2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.182 Billion	\$ 3.957 Billion	\$ 4.066 Billion	\$ 3.887 Billion	\$ 4.254 Billion	\$ 4.417 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-10.4%	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	9.4%	3.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.1%	-7.3%	1.2%	-6.0%	7.9%	1.9%

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) is a collaborative effort by federal, state, and tribal governments to ensure financial and medical support for children from their non-custodial parents.

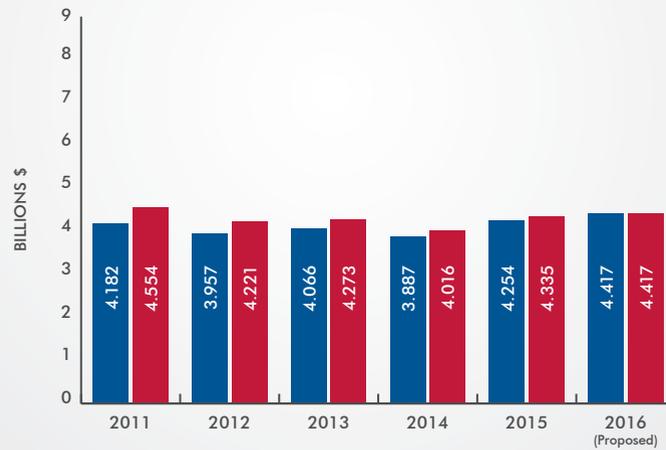
Authorized by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, CSE efforts are run by states and territories with federal financial support and guidance. Primary services include locating non-custodial parents; establishing paternity and child support orders; collecting support payments; and special initiatives, such as preventing and reducing arrears or promoting healthy relationships among custodial and non-custodial parents. Services are available to any family with children where one parent is not living in the same home as the children, and automatically provided to families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

CSE served one in five American children (over 17.2 million) in 2013 and over \$28 billion in child support payments were collected in fiscal year (FY) 2013. In part because it reaches so many families, child support is a vital anti-poverty tool that lifted about one million children out of poverty in 2013.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Historically, states that recovered child support for families on public assistance kept this money as reimbursement for the cost of providing TANF or other supports. There has been a shift in recent years, especially in light of the impact that child support can have on child poverty reduction, to ensure collected support for families on public assistance is passed through directly to families instead of being kept by the state.

The pass-through is one example of program improvements the federal government has urged in recent years as part of the federal-state enforcement partnership. The federal government has provided incentive payments to states to make changes and reinvest any gains or savings back into services. The 2005 Deficit Reduction Act, however, cut the funding streams for these payments. The incentive payments were temporarily restored in 2009-2010 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), but the federal funding for CSE has yet to return to pre-2005 levels since the boost expired.

The area of child support enforcement has seen much improvement over the years and is an important factor in reducing child poverty. However, restoration of the federal incentive payments to states and a continued effort to ensure all collected funds are passed directly to children and families are necessary in order to continue this progress.

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

-0.8%
2011-2015

Department: Veterans Affairs
Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 5.307 Billion	\$ 5.755 Billion	\$ 5.831 Billion	\$ 6.206 Billion	\$ 5.625 Billion	\$ 5.693 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.1%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	-9.4%	6.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.0%	6.2%	-0.2%	4.7%	-10.6%	4.0%

The survivor's Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) program is available to surviving spouses who have not remarried (or those remarried after the age of 57), unmarried children under 18 years of age, helpless children, and low-income parents of deceased Veterans.

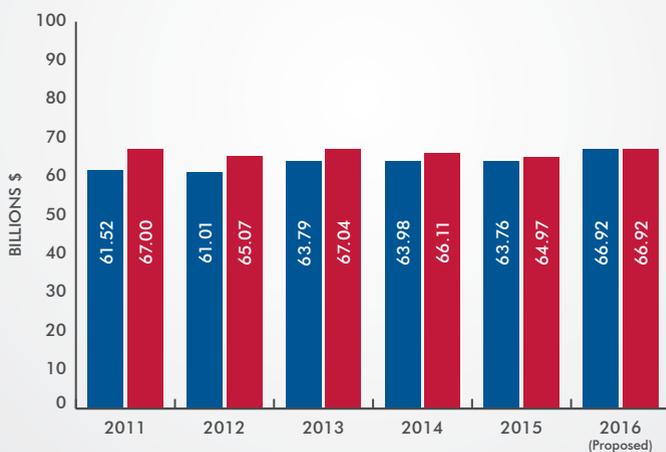
Disability Compensation

56.1%
2011-2015

Department: Veterans Affairs
Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 7%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$43.862 Billion	\$48.002 Billion	\$54.537 Billion	\$55.374 Billion	\$73.193 Billion	\$72.887 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	15.1%	9.4%	13.6%	1.5%	32.2%	-0.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	11.7%	7.2%	11.9%	-0.2%	30.4%	-2.3%

Disability Compensation provides tax-free paid benefits to veterans to compensate for disabilities incurred or aggravated during active military service.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted

Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

-5.3%
2011-2015

Department: Treasury

Bureau: Social Security Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.765 Billion	\$ 9.092 Billion	\$ 9.028 Billion	\$8.870 Billion	\$ 8.870 Billion	\$ 8.870 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.1%	3.7%	-0.7%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.0%	1.6%	-2.2%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-1.4%

The Disability Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children. The table shows the amount of benefits paid by the Disability Insurance Trust Fund. The amounts by type of benefit are estimated. The Social Security Administration last updated these figures for FY 2014. The funding levels included for FY 2015 and 2016 are placeholders until estimates become available.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

1.0%
2011-2015

Department: Treasury

Bureau: Social Security Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$22.388 Billion	\$23.335 Billion	\$23.703 Billion	\$24.166 Billion	\$24.166 Billion	\$24.166 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.2%	4.2%	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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. The table shows the amount of benefits paid by the Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund. The amounts by type of benefit are estimated. The Social Security Administration last updated these figures for FY 2014. The funding levels included for FY 2015 and 2016 are placeholders until estimates become available.

Paid Leave Partnership Initiative

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011**

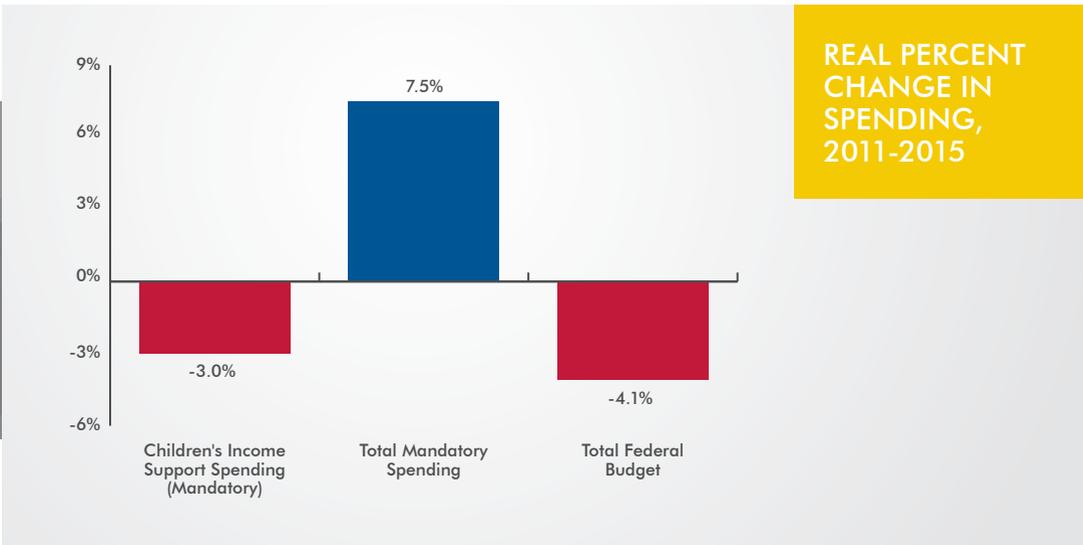
Department: Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.213 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The FY 2016 funding proposed by the Administration would assist up to five states in launching paid leave programs. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and up to 50 percent of benefit costs for three years.



TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$1.4 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

-4.8%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 4.182 Billion	\$ 3.957 Billion	\$ 4.066 Billion	\$ 3.887 Billion	\$ 4.254 Billion	\$ 4.417 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-10.4%	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	9.4%	3.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.1%	-7.3%	1.2%	-6.0%	7.9%	1.9%

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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 131.](#)

State Paid Leave Fund

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Labor
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The State Paid Leave Fund would provide technical assistance and support to states that are considering the establishment of paid family leave programs.

Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

-23.8%
2011-2015

Department: Treasury

Bureau: Social Security Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 10.127 Billion	\$ 9.000 Billion	\$ 10.200 Billion	\$ 10.400 Billion	\$ 8.250 Billion	\$ 9.000 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.3%	-11.1%	13.3%	2.0%	-20.7%	9.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.9%	-13.0%	11.7%	0.3%	-21.8%	7.1%

Supplemental Security Income provides payments to individuals who are least 65 years of age, or are blind or disabled. The program's goal is to ensure a minimum level of income for certain individuals. Approximately 1.2 million children receive benefits or 15%.

Survivors' Pension Benefits

40.2%
2011-2015

Department: Veterans Affairs

Bureau: Benefits Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 5%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.261 Billion	\$ 1.414 Billion	\$ 1.589 Billion	\$ 1.707 Billion	\$ 1.889 Billion	\$ 2.090 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.9%	12.2%	12.4%	7.4%	10.7%	10.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.6%	9.9%	10.7%	5.6%	9.1%	8.6%

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

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

-5.2%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 17.116 Billion	\$ 16.136 Billion	\$ 17.107 Billion	\$ 16.825 Billion	\$ 17.345 Billion	\$ 17.347 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	3.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.7%	-7.7%	4.5%	-3.3%	1.7%	-1.9%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and childcare assistance. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 129.](#)

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$5.3
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7





NUTRITION

1.6%
2011-2015

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

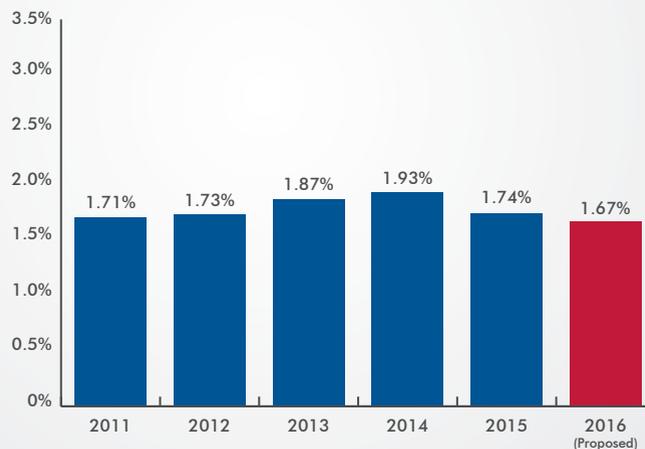
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 60.37 Billion	\$ 62.16 Billion	\$ 64.29 Billion	\$ 67.57 Billion	\$ 65.56 Billion	\$ 66.67 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	18.3%	3.0%	3.4%	5.1%	-3.0%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	14.7%	0.9%	1.9%	3.3%	-4.3%	-0.2%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

The vast majority of federal investments for child nutrition are on the mandatory side of the budget. This includes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, commonly known as “food stamps”), the School Breakfast Program, and the National School Lunch program, which together help millions of children nationwide receive nutritious food, stay focused at school, and develop healthy habits. The Special Supplemental Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) is the primary nutrition program funded annually through Congressional appropriations.

In real dollars, child nutrition has experienced a slight increase since fiscal year (FY) 2011. This is due to mandatory spending on children’s nutrition programs, as noted above, which are based on mandatory formulas and not appropriated from year to year. This means much of the growth was necessitated by economic trends, rather than a renewed awareness in Congress of the acute nutritional needs of America’s low-income children. Though mandatory spending in real dollars has increased nearly 3 percent since FY 2011, discretionary spending on children’s nutrition has decreased over the same period. Additional resources would have a positive impact on the nutritional needs of millions of American children.

CHILDREN'S NUTRITION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included more than \$20 billion in additional funding for child nutrition, of which \$19.8 billion was invested in SNAP. In FY 2013, with calculations based on data from the Congressional Budget Office, ARRA funds represented a 4.5 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 levels, and a 0.3 percent increase over the FY 2014 budget levels. For FY 2015 and beyond, ARRA investments have been exhausted.

The President's 2016 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would increase spending on child nutrition by about \$1 billion over FY 2015 funding levels, which is a slight decrease in inflation-adjusted dollars. While a few programs would see small decreases, primarily due to the projected decrease in need, most are either level funded or receive increased funding, and all are funded to keep up with projected enrollment. For example, tracking projected eligibility and including an increase in nutrition education and funds to replenish the SNAP reserve fund, the funding request for SNAP is slightly higher than FY 2015 outlays. The WIC funding request is level after a significant increase in funding in FY 2014 to undo sequestration cuts, and would maintain current enrollment and benefits. The School Breakfast Program request is an increase of over \$270 million to keep up with eligibility. The president's request also calls for a \$40 million investment in a demonstration program for children to receive additional nutrition support during the summer. Many low-income children who qualify for the School Breakfast and Lunch programs struggle with hunger during the summer when these initiatives are not available.

Mandatory child nutrition spending decreases slightly in the president's budget request. As the economy continues its slow recovery, long-term projections show SNAP outlays eventually returning to pre-recession levels. As intended, SNAP works by responding when need increases and falling when the economy is growing.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

School Breakfast Program



Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 3.076 Billion	\$ 3.350 Billion	\$ 3.610 Billion	\$ 3.713 Billion	\$ 3.960 Billion	\$ 4.231 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.3%	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	6.7%	6.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.1%	6.7%	6.2%	1.1%	5.2%	4.8%

School Lunch Program



Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 10.321 Billion	\$ 10.427 Billion	\$ 11.053 Billion	\$ 11.482 Billion	\$ 11.996 Billion	\$ 11.778 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.9%	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	4.5%	-1.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-1.1%	4.4%	2.1%	3.0%	-3.7%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$100.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Child nutrition programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) include the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, both critical tools to alleviate child hunger and obesity. With one in five children at risk of hunger, one in three American children overweight or obese, and more than half of all students eligible for free or reduced price school meals, it is important school meals are nutritious and promote good health.

USDA provides reimbursements to state agencies for all meals served through the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. This funding increases children's access to healthy food while they are in school.

Over the next fiscal year, USDA estimates over 5.3 billion lunches will be served to more than 30 million children in the National School Lunch Program, and nearly 2.4 billion breakfasts will be served to 14.6 million children in the School Breakfast Program.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PROGRAMS

- School Breakfast (Nominal Value)
- School Lunch (Nominal Value)
- School Breakfast (Inflation Adjusted)
- School Lunch (Inflation Adjusted)



In 2010, Congress passed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFK), which needs to be reauthorized by October 1, 2015. HHFK has strengthened many child nutrition programs, including school breakfast and lunch programs, by providing improved nutrition and increased access to meals. While not all eligible children receive breakfast and lunch, improvements have been made over the past few years in order to work towards meeting all eligible children's nutritional needs.

As a result of HHFK, improvements to school meals include offering more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and only fat-free or low-fat milk. The newly implemented standards limit unhealthy fats, like saturated and trans fats, and mandate less salt in meals. There are age-based calorie ranges, ensuring all children are served the proper portion for their age and not fed too little or too much. Schools are also required to implement updated standards for foods served outside of the school meals program to provide a healthier overall school food environment.

The changes implemented by USDA ensure children receive nutritious and appealing meals at school. HHFK also makes available new federal funds for improvements to school lunches that help school food service programs provide healthier meals. New standards and increased access to school meals through the Community Eligibility Provision are major steps in the right direction when it comes to making school meals healthier and more accessible to all children.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$138.0
MILLION**
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 7



Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

-8.0%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 6.734 Billion	\$ 6.618 Billion	\$ 6.522 Billion	\$ 6.716 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.9%	-3.7%	-2.9%	1.2%	-2.7%	-1.9%

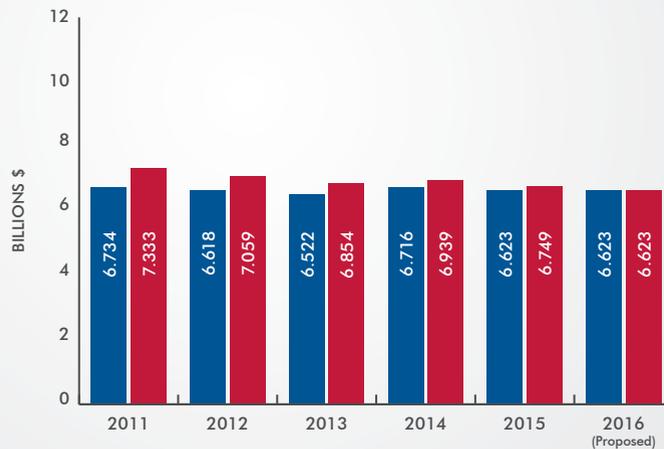
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides grants to states to fund supplemental food support, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk. WIC is funded by annual discretionary appropriations, meaning that Congress' decisions about WIC determine how many people WIC can help.

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget provides \$6.6 billion for WIC, level funding from FY 2015. The president's funding level includes \$60 million for breastfeeding peer counselors, \$13.6 million for infrastructure upgrades in WIC, and \$55 million for management information services. This funding would help WIC transition to an electronic benefits transfer system, which Congress mandated USDA put in place by 2020.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



President Obama's proposal is expected to maintain services to projected beneficiaries, a total of about 8.5 million people per month. Because of sequestration and the government shutdown in 2013, WIC had to rely on carryover and contingency funds to avoid placing children and women on waiting lists. As a result, it is critical that WIC continue receiving full funding in future years.

Each budget cycle, WIC advocates and appropriators estimate and monitor participation levels and food costs to calculate the most accurate amount that is needed. As budget discussions continue, it is vital for lawmakers to preserve funding so women and children can get the health care and nutrition assistance they need when they need it, rather than face long waiting lists. As the country continues to recover from the economic downturn, adequate investments in WIC are imperative.

Child and Adult Care Food Program



Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 2.732 Billion	\$ 2.846 Billion	\$ 3.083 Billion	\$ 3.051 Billion	\$ 3.196 Billion	\$ 3.241 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.8%	4.2%	8.3%	-1.0%	4.7%	1.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.6%	2.0%	6.7%	-2.7%	3.3%	-0.5%

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.

Commodity Assistance Program



Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 246.1 Million	\$ 242.3 Million	\$ 254.0 Million	\$ 272.0 Million	\$ 282.0 Million	\$ 288.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.9%	-1.5%	4.8%	7.1%	3.7%	2.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.9%	-3.6%	3.3%	5.3%	2.2%	0.2%

The Commodity Distribution Program is designed to reduce the cost of meals by assisting states in the distribution of food staples to eligible schools and school districts.





Commodity Procurement 25.4% 2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 937.0 Million	\$ 999.0 Million	\$ 1.166 Billion	\$ 1.067 Billion	\$ 1.256 Billion	\$ 1.322 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	27.3%	6.6%	16.7%	-8.5%	17.7%	5.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	23.5%	4.4%	15.0%	-10.0%	16.0%	3.3%

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides food and administrative funds to states to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, elderly persons, and children up to the age of 6 by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods.

Coordinated Review 56.0% 2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-62.5%	50.0%	0.0%	33.3%	-16.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-63.6%	46.9%	-1.5%	31.1%	-17.8%	-1.9%

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.

Food Safety Education

-15.2%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 2.7 Million	\$ 2.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	19.5%	-33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	-9.4%	1.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	15.9%	-34.7%	47.8%	-1.7%	-10.7%	-0.3%

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.

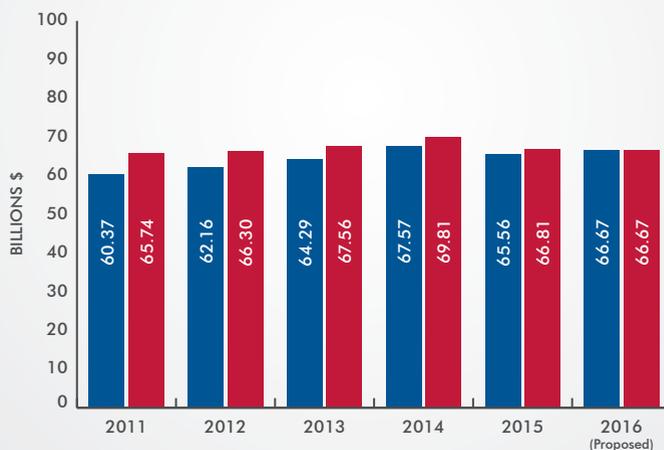
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

36.5%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 109.0 Million	\$ 137.0 Million	\$ 174.0 Million	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 159.0 Million	\$ 177.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	36.3%	25.7%	27.0%	-9.2%	0.6%	11.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	32.2%	23.1%	25.1%	-10.7%	-0.8%	9.2%

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



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted

Hunger Free Community Grants

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

These grants were created to provide funding for comprehensive and collaborative efforts to end hunger at the community level. USDA works with local groups to seek out and identify new strategies to end hunger and reduce and prevent food insecurity. Some examples include food distribution, community outreach, and other initiatives that improve access to food.

School Breakfast Expansion Grants

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	-1.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The School Breakfast Expansion Grants program provides first-time funding to increase participation in school breakfast by helping schools improve or start a breakfast program.



School Breakfast Program

20.5%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 3.076 Billion	\$ 3.350 Billion	\$ 3.610 Billion	\$ 3.713 Billion	\$ 3.960 Billion	\$ 4.231 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.3%	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	6.7%	6.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.1%	6.7%	6.2%	1.1%	5.2%	4.8%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious breakfast services in schools and residential childcare institutions. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 139.

School Lunch Program

8.8%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$10.321 Billion	\$10.427 Billion	\$11.053 Billion	\$11.482 Billion	\$11.996 Billion	\$11.778 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.9%	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	4.5%	-1.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-1.1%	4.4%	2.1%	3.0%	-3.7%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to school children each school day. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 139.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$100.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



School Meal Equipment Grants

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 9.7 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	259.7%	-28.6%	40.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	253.7%	-29.6%	37.4%

These grants help schools upgrade their kitchen equipment to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program.

Special Milk Program

-12.5%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.2 Million	\$ 11.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	8.3%	-15.4%	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	6.1%	-16.6%	-1.7%	0.6%	-1.0%

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

Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

-8.0%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 6.734 Billion	\$ 6.618 Billion	\$ 6.522 Billion	\$ 6.716 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.9%	-3.7%	-2.9%	1.2%	-2.7%	-1.9%

This program provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education serving low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 141.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$138.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



State Administrative Expenses

18.1%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 209.0 Million	\$ 276.0 Million	\$ 242.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 263.7 Million	\$ 269.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.6%	32.1%	-12.3%	3.3%	5.5%	2.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.4%	29.3%	-13.6%	1.6%	4.0%	0.4%

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.



Summer EBT Demonstration

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 66.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	318.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	310.3%

This demonstration project will test to see if providing extra SNAP or WIC benefits over the summer to families reduces food insecurity among their children who qualify for free and reduced price school meals during the school year.

Summer Food Service Program

23.0%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 377.0 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 437.0 Million	\$ 461.0 Million	\$ 495.5 Million	\$ 535.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.8%	6.1%	9.3%	5.5%	7.5%	8.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.2%	3.9%	7.6%	3.7%	6.0%	6.1%

The Summer Food Service Program for Children assists states in providing nutritious meals to low-income children during the summer months and at other approved times when schools are out of session or are closed for vacation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

-1.4%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 47%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$77.637 Billion	\$80.401 Billion	\$82.603 Billion	\$87.959 Billion	\$81.829 Billion	\$83.692 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	33.2%	3.6%	2.7%	6.5%	-7.0%	2.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	29.2%	1.4%	1.2%	4.7%	-8.3%	0.4%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$41.9 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption.

TEAM Nutrition

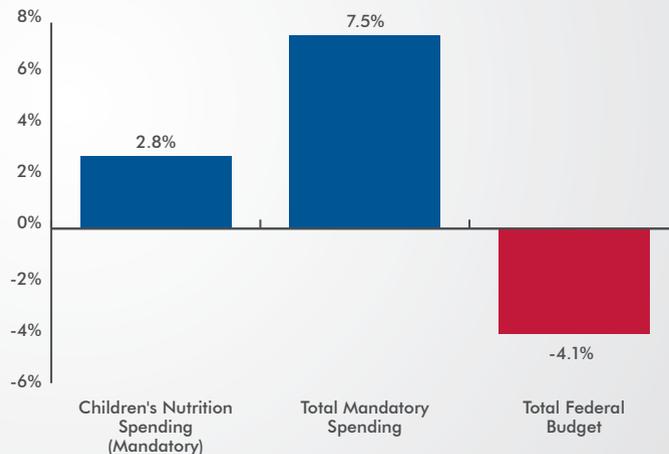
6.0%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 21.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-28.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	40.0%	-19.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-30.7%	-2.0%	-1.6%	37.7%	-20.1%	-1.9%

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.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2011-2015





SAFETY

64.2%
2011-2015

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

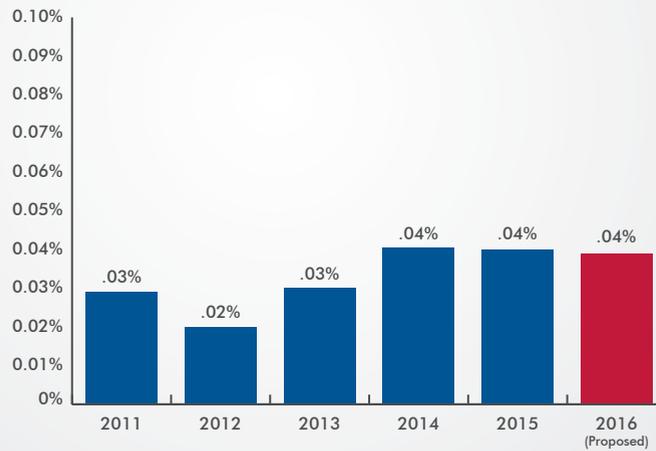
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 900.0 Million	\$ 880.0 Million	\$ 910.0 Million	\$ 1.52 Billion	\$ 1.58 Billion	\$ 1.69 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-10.1%	-2.9%	4.0%	67.2%	3.9%	6.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-12.8%	-4.9%	2.5%	64.4%	2.5%	5.0%

*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts and product safety. Child safety initiatives can be found in six different federal departments, independent agencies, and the executive branch. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending only about \$1.7 billion dollars per year on child safety.

Overall, investments in child safety increased in fiscal year (FY) 2015, rising by approximately \$60 million. However, most of that gain comes from a significant investment of funding to meet the needs of the Unaccompanied Children's Program. The number of unaccompanied children has doubled or nearly doubled in recent years, with over 38,000 children entering the U.S. in FY 2013 and over 68,000 in FY 2014. They are primarily comprised of youth migrating from Mexico and the three Northern Triangle countries of Central America. Research shows that many of the children have been fleeing due to increased violence and instability in the region, including more girls and children under the age of 12 than in previous years.

CHILD SAFETY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



The President's 2016 Budget

Child safety spending received a \$110 million (6.9 percent) increase in the president's FY 2016 budget request. A significant increase goes to juvenile justice programs. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped by 45 percent. The juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent, and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. As a result, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions. Funding for these programs will assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2011

Department: Justice

Bureau: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 69.0 Million	\$ 69.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-8.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-9.3%	-1.9%

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.

Consumer Product Safety Commission

0.1%
2011-2015

Department: Executive Branch

Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 115.0 Million	\$ 114.5 Million	\$ 108.5 Million	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million	\$ 129.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.7%	-0.5%	-5.2%	8.7%	4.2%	4.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.6%	-2.5%	-6.6%	6.9%	2.8%	2.9%

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.



Juvenile Justice Programs

14.5%
2011-2015

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 275.4 Million	\$ 262.5 Million	\$ 253.0 Million	\$ 254.5 Million	\$ 251.5 Million	\$ 339.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-22.1%	-4.7%	-3.6%	-0.6%	-1.2%	35.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-24.4%	-6.7%	-5.1%	-1.1%	-2.5%	32.4%

Federal juvenile justice funding for at-risk youth is concentrated primarily in three separate programs: Title II State Formula Grants, the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program.

Missing and Exploited Children Program

-17.0%
2011-2015

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of Justice Programs

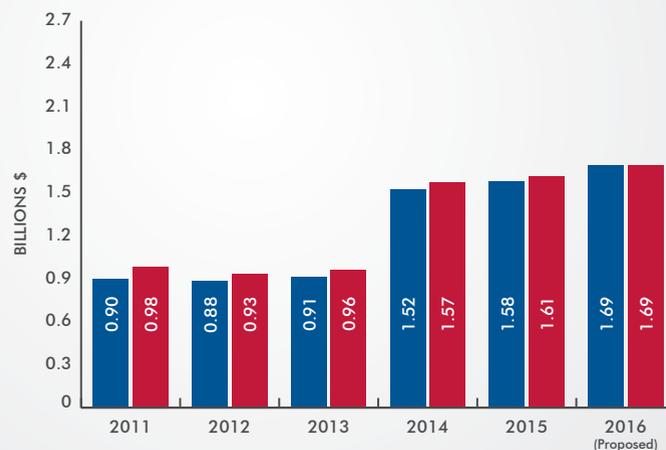
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 69.9 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 56.0 Million	\$ 67.0 Million	\$ 62.0 Million	\$ 62.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-7.0%	-13.8%	19.6%	-7.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-8.9%	-15.1%	17.6%	-8.7%	-1.9%

The Missing Children's Assistance Act created the Missing and Exploited Children Program that 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.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Executive Branch
Bureau: Office of National Drug Control Policy
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 34.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-22.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-24.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign uses a mix of modern communications techniques, from advertising and public relations to interactive media, and all possible venues, such as television programs and after-school activities, to educate and empower young people to reject illicit drugs.

Poison Control

-19.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Health Care Systems Bureau
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 65%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-25.2%	-13.9%	-6.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-27.5%	-15.7%	-7.6%	4.9%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Poison Control Centers Program funds a national toll-free number that connects callers with a poison center in their area. It also supports a grant program for centers around the country as well as supporting other system enhancements, including improved data collection. These activities help to ensure universal access to quality poison control services.



Safe Routes to Schools

-33.9%
2011-2015

Department: Transportation

Bureau: Federal Highway Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 202.4 Million	\$ 168.0 Million	\$ 118.7 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.5%	-17.0%	-29.4%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.1%	-18.7%	-30.4%	18.5%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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. In 2012, transportation legislation called MAP-21 did not include SRTS as a stand-alone program, but instead made it eligible for funding under the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP).

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

-6.4%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 7.0 Million					
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-2.2%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.9%

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Program addresses the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

-100%
2011-2015

Department: Homeland Security

Bureau: United States Secret Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 8.3 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.2%	-7.0%	7.5%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-1.9%	-8.4%	5.7%	-100.0%	N/A

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.

Unaccompanied Children's Program

495.1%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 149.1 Million	\$ 267.2 Million	\$ 376.1 Million	\$ 868.0 Million	\$ 948.0 Million	\$ 967.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	79.3%	40.7%	130.8%	9.2%	2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	75.6%	38.7%	126.9%	7.7%	0.1%

The Unaccompanied Children's Program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied 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. Unaccompanied children generally leave their home countries to join family already in the U.S.; to escape abuse, persecution, or exploitation in their home country; or to seek employment or educational opportunities.



Violence in Schools Prevention Programs

-72.2%
2011-2015

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 77.7 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 23.1 Million	\$ 23.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-17.8%	-70.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-20.3%	-70.8%	-6.6%	3.8%	-1.6%	-1.9%

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative provides grants to help communities design and implement comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement, and juvenile justice services for youth, with the goal of reducing school violence.

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

-19.9%
2011-2015

Department: Agriculture

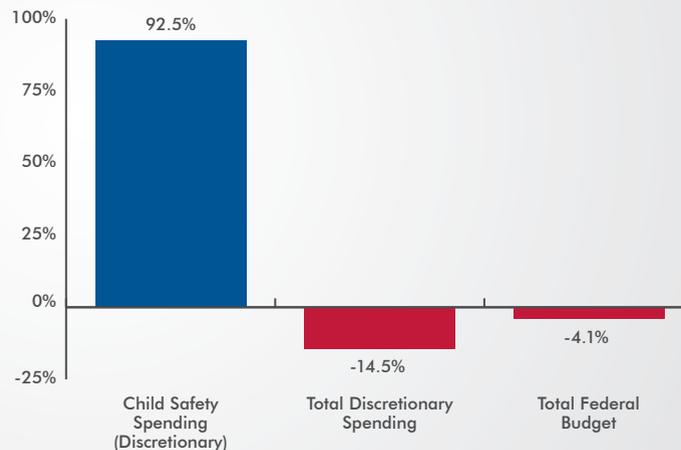
Bureau: National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 5.4 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.3 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1,008.6%	-14.4%	-7.6%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	975.3%	-16.2%	-9.0%	6.4%	-1.4%	-1.9%

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.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2011-2015





-6.5%
2011-2015

TRAINING

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level*	\$ 1.79 Billion	\$ 1.79 Billion	\$ 1.70 Billion	\$ 1.78 Billion	\$ 1.79 Billion	\$ 4.85 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.7%	0.9%	170.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.4%	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.9%	-0.5%	165.6%

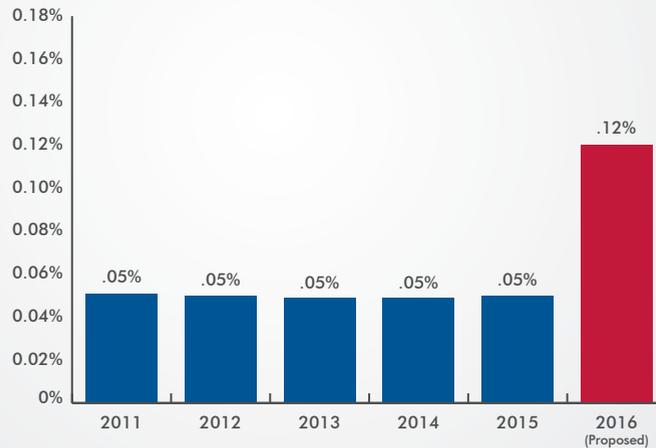
*The funding levels included in this chart do not include ARRA spending.

Youth training remains a small portion (0.05 percent) of the federal budget. Even with the investments contained in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the federal government has spent less than \$10 billion on training programs for young people in the past five years combined. Even though funding for youth training and employment makes up such a small slice of federal spending, its real value has shrunk considerably over the past five years. Since 2011, funding has either remained level or declined each year. At a time when youth unemployment is at some of the highest levels in 60 years, this is a move in the wrong direction.

The bulk of federal youth training funding is allocated to two programs, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) job training for youth programs and Job Corps. These two programs claim more than 95 percent of all federal youth training funds, yet both programs have been relatively flat since 2011. When taking inflation into account, the program has experienced a 6.5 percent cut in funding from 2011 to 2015.

The federal investment in youth training is 6.5 percent smaller today than it was in 2011, when measured in real terms. As a result, despite any nominal gains that might be made to youth training, funding in this area continues its downward trend.

YOUTH TRAINING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



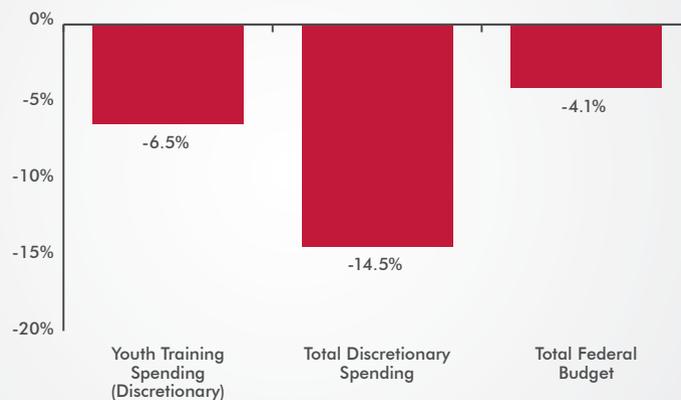
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ARRA included about \$1.5 billion in funding for youth training programs through increases to WIA programs, YouthBuild, and Job Corps. Though this \$1.5 billion is less than 0.2 percent of all the money in ARRA, even that small slice was enough to substantially boost the overall federal investment in this area. At this point, the additional investment has been exhausted. In 2012, the remaining \$25 million of ARRA youth training funds were spent. This equals a 1.4 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels.

The President's 2016 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request reflects a significant increase and commitment to youth training funding from 2015. If passed into law, the president's request would be a near 170 percent increase in youth training funding, amounting to more than \$3 billion in new investments. The significant increase comes from \$3 billion for Connecting for Opportunity, a new one-time initiative that replaced Summer Jobs Plus. It would provide \$1.5 billion in formula grants to provide additional summer and year-round job opportunities for about 600,000 youth, and \$1.5 billion for competitive grants to municipalities to create educational and career pathways for disconnected youth. If the president's new proposal is not funded, then the FY 2016 request would see an approximately 3 percent increase from FY 2015 levels.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2011-2015



Connecting for Opportunity

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2011

Department: Labor
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 3.000 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Formerly called Summer Jobs Plus, the Obama Administration proposed Connecting for Opportunity in its FY 2016 budget for \$3 billion over four years. It has two components: (1) \$1.5 billion in formula grants to provide additional summer and year-round job opportunities for about 600,000 youth; and (2) \$1.5 billion for competitive grants to municipalities to create educational and career pathways for disconnected youth. Summer Jobs Plus was not enacted in FY 2015.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$250.0 MILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



Job Corps

-7.2%
2011-2015

Department: Labor
Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 52%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 1.706 Billion	\$ 1.702 Billion	\$ 1.613 Billion	\$ 1.688 Billion	\$ 1.691 Billion	\$ 1.715 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.6%	0.2%	1.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.9%	-1.2%	-0.5%

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.



Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

-5.8%
2011-2015

Department: Labor
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 825.9 Million	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 781.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million	\$ 831.8 Million	\$ 873.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-10.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.0%	1.4%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.3%	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.2%	0.0%	3.0%

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$1.2 BILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



YouthBuild

-6.6%
2011-2015

Department: Labor
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Obama 2016
Funding Level	\$ 79.8 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 75.5 Million	\$ 77.5 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 84.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-22.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.6%	2.8%	6.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-24.4%	-2.2%	-6.6%	0.9%	1.4%	4.1%

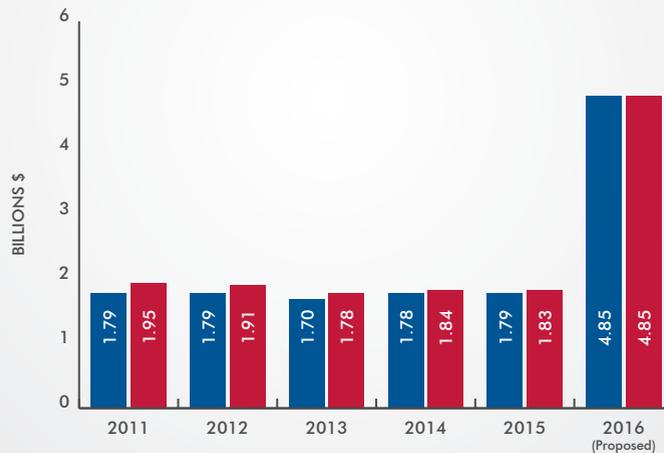
YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$50.0 MILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 7



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted



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