



# FIRST FOCUS

*MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY*

## CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2016

10TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION





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## CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2016



### 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](http://www.firstfocus.org) or call 202.657.0670. Questions, comments, or suggestions can be emailed to John Monsif, Vice President, Government Relations at [johnm@firstfocus.org](mailto:johnm@firstfocus.org).

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# CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2016

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# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FIRST FOCUS

## Our Demographic Future Demands Greater Investments in Kids

Children in our nation face an uncertain future that depends, in large part, on the decisions that adults make on their behalf. Their future is in peril because, even today, children are not faring well in America. For example, the U.S. Census Bureau found 21.1 percent of our nation's children were living in poverty in 2014—a disadvantage that research has shown to have life-long consequences for their education, income, health, and well-being. This is a profound tragedy that our nation is largely ignoring, and we will reap negative repercussions for generations to come unless we take action in the near future.

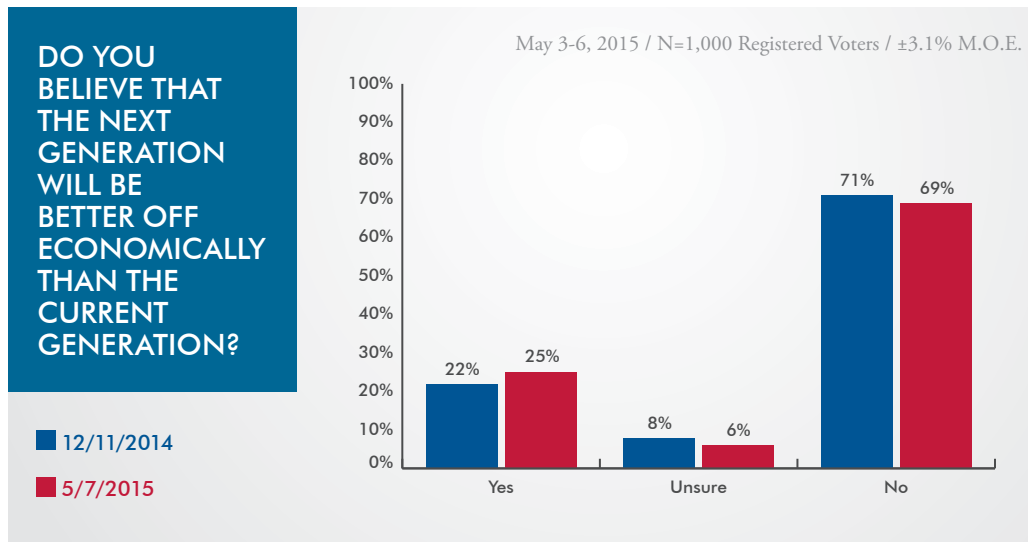


Changing demographics and their implications for American politics and public policy will undoubtedly play an important role in either improving the status of our nation's children or in leading to further declines. In a recent paper by First Focus, we outline some major demographic trends that will have profound implications on our nation for decades to come.

The first demographic change of significance is that, for the first time in 2011, babies born in America were “majority-minority.” As political commentator Ronald Brownstein puts it, “The demographic revolution transforming the U.S. belongs to the young.”

If we want a country that will continue to be strong and successfully compete with other nations across the world, we must make needed investments to improve the lives and outcomes for all of our children and make significant efforts to eliminate racial disparities.

Fortunately, the American people are concerned about the future of children. According to a Battleground Poll by the Tarrance Group and Lake Research in May of 2015, by a 69-25 percent margin, the American people do not believe that the next generation will be better off economically than the current generation.



However, despite such concerns, Congress has chosen to disproportionately cut funding to children’s programs rather than protect them. In fact, our nation’s elected federal leaders have chosen to shrink the share of federal spending dedicated to children to just 7.83 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2016.

This is a choice. In the budget submissions presented by President Obama to Congress over the course of his Administration, *Children’s Budget* has found his budget choices have consistently made children a priority. His budget proposals have chosen to invest in things like child health, early childhood, education, and child nutrition programs. Consequently, on average, his annual budgets called for a real 4.9 percent increase in funding for children. His Administration made children a priority.

Over the years, some of his budget proposals were adopted, particularly in the early years of the Administration. Unfortunately, Congress has often chosen a different course. Annual increases in real spending dedicated for children were up only 0.9 percent, or 82 percent less than what the president proposed, over the period. In fact, if not for increases in Medicaid and Supplemental Assistance to Needy Families (SNAP) due to the recession, overall spending for children would have declined dramatically.

The trends were particularly bad for discretionary spending on children, highlighted by budget data that shows a significant drop in federal support for education (down 11.4 percent between 2010-2016) and funding dedicated to combat child abuse and neglect (down 20.2 percent between 2010-2016).

Children simply have not been as great of a priority in the halls of Congress, as the share of spending on children has dropped from 8.45 percent in 2010 to 7.83 percent in 2016, a decline of 7.3 percent.

However, it is important to note that Congressional budget cuts that disproportionately harm kids’ programs are counter to the wishes of the American people. In a poll by American Viewpoint, although American voters overwhelmingly expressed concern about addressing federal budget deficits, they also said that Congress should do so without harming support for children.

For example, when asked if Congress should cut children's programs in order to reduce the federal budget deficit, American voters strongly opposed such reductions:

American Viewpoint Poll (December 2013) In order to reduce the federal budget deficit, should Congress cut the following programs?		
	Support-Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Education	23-74%	68%
Prevent Child Abuse	18-77%	67%
Children's Health	21-67%	57%
Head Start	31-64%	53%

## Children Born Today are “Majority-Minority”

Demographic changes and trends can either exacerbate the problems facing children or result in recognition by our nation's political leaders that change is needed. As stated above, the first demographic change that will have profound implications on our nation for decades to come is highlighted by the fact that babies born in America have been “majority-minority” beginning in 2011.

Recognizing this, will the nation and our leaders choose to embrace the diversity of the next generation and make the investments and changes necessary to ensure their life-long success in a global economy? According to William Frey, demographer and senior fellow at the Brookings Institution:

*So all kinds of policies that deal with education, with younger people in the workforce, with families, with the children of young families, all of those support systems are going to have to change, because most of them were developed at a time when the younger population was very different. It was mostly white, and there was the idea that [a family] was an ‘Ozzie and Harriet’ family even if there wasn’t one.*

## The Racial Generation Gap

A related and second demographic trend, which Frey has called the “cultural generation gap” or “racial generation gap,” highlights a potential problem for the next generation. In his book, *Diversity Explosion: How New Racial Demographics are Remaking America*, Frey points to the potential divide between the increasingly diverse youth population and a growing and predominately white older generation as a critical trend that our nation must face and address. For example, there is concern as to whether senior citizens, who vote at higher percentages than other adults, will see fit to support much needed investments in our nation's children. There is a body of research and polling data that indicates older voters are strong advocates for programs of importance to them, including Social Security and Medicare, but express far weaker levels of support for specific children's issues.

For example, a study by James Poterba published by the National Bureau of Economic Research in 1996 found that:

*...an increase in the fraction of a jurisdiction's population over the age of 65 tends to reduce per-child school spending, and that the effect is especially pronounced when the elderly residents are from a different ethnic group than the school-age population.*

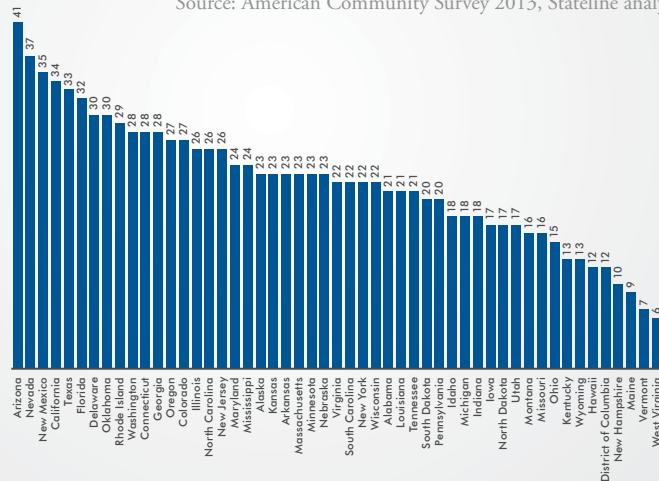
*Washington Post* columnist Catherine Rampell cites the Poterba study as evidence that the country may “end up systematically underinvesting in an entire generation of Americans.”

In the First Focus report, *The Racial Generation Gap and the Future for Our Children*, released in January, we reviewed Frey’s analysis and found that in the case of Arizona, which has the highest racial generation gap in the country (i.e., the difference between the percentage of non-Hispanic white senior citizens and the percentage of minority children), the state under-invests in its children across the board. The report highlights a number of policy and funding issues of importance to children in Arizona that have been cut.

## RACIAL GENERATION GAP

The racial generation gap for each state is the percentage point difference between the share of the population younger than 18 that is a racial or ethnic minority, compared to the share of the population 65 and older that is a racial or ethnic minority.

Source: American Community Survey 2013, Stateline analysis



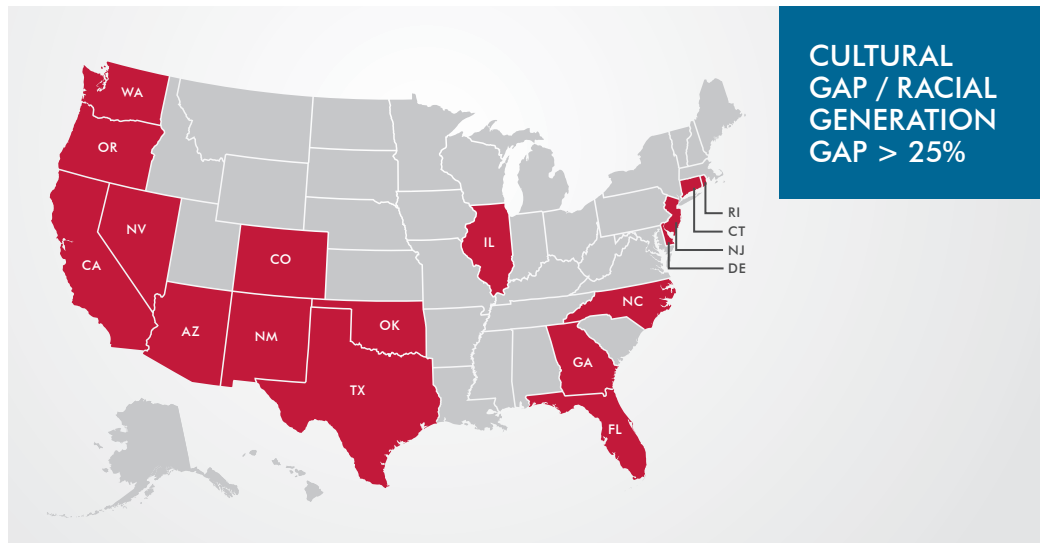
As one example, Arizona spends the least amount of money per student in the country, according to the National Education Association’s *Ranking and Estimates* report. And since 2008 the state has cut its per-pupil spending on education by 17.5 percent on an inflation-adjusted basis, the third worst in the country.

In a dramatic reversal, due to relentless advocacy by the Arizona Children’s Action Alliance and other partners, the Arizona legislature overcame opposition from the Senate Majority Leader to join the rest of the nation to have a fully operating Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Not surprising, without CHIP, Arizona has had one of the highest uninsured rates in the nation—another poor situation for Arizona’s kids. Hopefully that will change in the near future.

Unfortunately, Arizona’s children still face numerous other challenges due to the state’s poor performing child welfare system and under-investment in early childhood programs, childcare, and combating child poverty. As a result, an analysis by Annie E. Casey Foundation in their annual *KIDS COUNT* report ranks Arizona 46th in the country in overall child well-being. The question, as Frey asks, is whether the problems Arizona’s children face are a “precursor of things to come elsewhere?”

To analyze this question, First Focus looked at the 17 states (one-third of the states) that have a racial generation gap greater than 25 percent and found their per-capita spending levels on public education were well below the national average.





However, to study whether those findings were simply due to the fact that the grouping of states might be poorer than the national average, First Focus then compared the high racial generation gap states to an “Effort Index” created by the Education Law Center that takes into account each state’s local and state spending on education in relation to the state’s economic productivity, or gross state product. As the Education Law Center explains, “combining these two elements into a ratio provides a sense of the level of priority state and local budgets assign to education.” The results of this analysis show a clear inverse relationship between those states with high racial generation gaps and the Effort Index created by the Education Law Center.

	Higher Racial Generation Gap (17 states)	Lower Racial Generation Gap (33 states)
<b>High Effort: A or B Grade</b>	4 (23.5%)	15 (45.5%)
<b>Moderate Effort: C or D Grade</b>	3 (17.6%)	12 (36.3%)
<b>Low Effort: F Grade</b>	10 (58.8%)	6 (18.2%)

First Focus’ analysis shows states with a high racial generation gap fare poorly in terms of “effort,” as defined by the Education Law Center, in supporting public schools. Thus, even when you take into account a state’s wealth, it is clear that states with a high racial generation gap provide far less effort in funding and support for their state’s public schools than the rest of the country. In fact, the high racial generation gap states are 223 percent more likely to receive the lowest grade of F in the Effort Index than states with a more homogeneous population.

This data highlights investment and equity challenges that the next generation faces. Efforts must be made to bridge the racial generation gap and build other champions for our nation’s children. We must examine a range of public policy choices to redress the generational compact between generations, along with policy decisions in areas such as housing and education that have the negative consequence of creating a greater generational divide.

While some of these negative trends are obvious, such as the creation of a growing number of “gated communities” for senior citizens or increased housing segregation, other policy decisions are less apparent. For example, there is increasing evidence that the growth in charter schools, other privatization models, an adherence to high-stakes testing, and state takeovers of local schools increases segregation and reduces the bonds the broader community has with their community public schools. These types of trends must be carefully considered with a more focused lens on how they impact the next generation of children.

This problem is a long-standing one for children's advocates. As Sally Covington wrote over a decade ago in a book titled *Who Speaks for America's Children? The Role of Child Advocates in Public Policy*:

*Social policy advocates generally agree... that a renewed national commitment to vulnerable populations, including children, will only emerge through organized efforts to link citizens together in large networks capable of developing and implementing local, state, and national reform strategies.*

Therefore, more than ever before, child advocates also need to reach out to the strongest supporters of children—women, African-Americans, Hispanics, parents, and young men—and ask them to champion the needs of kids as policy and budget decisions are being made at the federal, state, and local levels.

To help address this problem, the First Focus Campaign for Children is building The Children's Network, a collaboration of individuals and organizations dedicated to raising public awareness around issues of importance to children, and urging policymakers to make children a greater priority in their decision-making.

In addition, a number of children's advocacy and professional organizations have come together to create a Children's Budget Coalition in order to create a unified advocacy voice to reverse the downward trend in federal spending for children. These organizations recognize that child advocates have allowed politicians, for far too long, to say they are helping kids through an increase in funding for a few programs while simultaneously cutting overall investments for children—often in the same appropriations bill.

Change is on the horizon and we stand at a crossroads. As Frey writes:

*America's ongoing diversity explosion should be greeted with optimism because of the opportunities it presents for revitalizing our country, energizing our labor force and providing greater connectivity to the global economy. But there is a hidden danger lurking in the form of an emerging generation gap with strong racial overtones that, left unchecked, could become a significant obstacle to progress.*

One path is a choice to retreat into the past, increase racial and age segregation, build walls, and reject our growing diversity. A stronger and better vision for both our children and the nation would be to embrace our growing racial and ethnic diversity, find common ground and common space, increase opportunities that enable everyone—no matter their race, gender, disability, or immigration status—to fulfill their greatest potential, and invest in our nation's children.

We know that investments in children and education today create jobs for the future by ensuring that our children will be prepared to compete in a global economy, develop the innovations and technologies that will power America's economy in the future, and have the skills for the jobs of tomorrow. Unfortunately, Congress and a number of states have taken the opposite approach.

If we care about our future, we need to demand more than just sound bites from our political leaders, including the next president. In fact, they must understand that creating policy and budget priorities that invest in our nation's children is what actually makes America great.

—Bruce Lesley  
President, First Focus

# NOTES ON CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2016

## Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2016 can be found in the appropriations bills considered by Congress, including the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016. Additional information can be found in each federal agency's FY 2016 operating table. The FY 2017 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 federally supported 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 2015: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2014*. 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 43.5 percent of food stamp 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, 2016 and 2017 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 2015* 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 \$80.9 billion for 2016, the amount listed in the nutrition section. However, only 43.5 percent of SNAP is allocated to children, so in our total funding comparison, only \$35.2 billion is added.

## Comparing Budget Levels

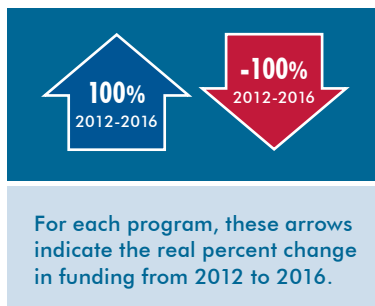
It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1915 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2016. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. This inflation phenomenon has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the 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 6.8 percent from 2012 to 2016. 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 2016* 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 2016 and 2017, so this book assumes a 1.5 percent inflation rate for 2016, and a 2.1 percent inflation rate for 2017. 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 2016* 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 2015: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2014* by the Urban Institute.

## The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

*Children's Budget 2016* 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 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

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.



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 2015: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2014* 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 through FY 2017 is insignificant.



# OVERALL SPENDING

## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**3.9%**  
2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$284.19 Billion</b>	<b>\$278.95 Billion</b>	<b>\$290.73 Billion</b>	<b>\$297.31 Billion</b>	<b>\$309.41 Billion</b>	<b>\$336.27 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.3%	-1.8%	4.2%	2.3%	4.1%	8.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.2%	-3.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	6.4%

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 percent, the lowest rate in eight years.

Overall government spending during 2012-2016 is up about 3 percent, which includes mandatory and discretionary spending as well as ARRA outlays. Discretionary investments, both defense and non-defense, in the annual Congressional appropriations bills are down about 7 percent since 2012, attributed mostly to sequestration cuts and discretionary caps. Mandatory spending is up about 9 percent.

Total spending on children, when adjusted for inflation, is up about nearly 4 percent. In real terms, discretionary spending for children is relatively flat thanks to the raising of the caps in 2016.

## MANDATORY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**10.3%**  
2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 196.90 Billion	\$ 198.03 Billion	\$ 208.78 Billion	\$ 218.19 Billion	\$ 227.55 Billion	\$ 252.55 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.7%	0.6%	5.4%	4.5%	4.3%	11.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.4%	-0.9%	3.8%	4.4%	2.7%	8.7%

## DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**-0.1%**  
2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 78.19 Billion	\$ 75.01 Billion	\$ 79.60 Billion	\$ 79.12 Billion	\$ 81.86 Billion	\$ 83.72 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.9%	-4.1%	6.1%	-0.6%	3.5%	2.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.9%	-5.5%	4.4%	-0.7%	1.9%	0.2%

## ARRA FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**-100%**  
2012-2016

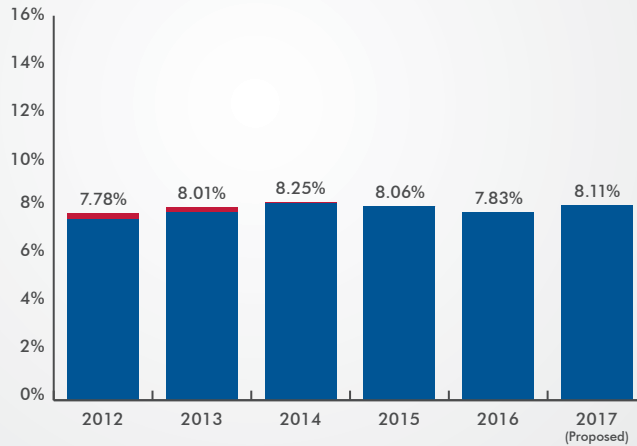
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.10 Billion	\$ 5.91 Billion	\$ 2.36 Billion	\$ 0*	\$ 0*	\$ 0*
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-70.5%	-35.1%	-60.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-71.1%	-36.0%	-60.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

\*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 2015-2017 is insignificant.

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 on children has increased in real terms by over 10 percent from 2012 to 2016. 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 means 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 slows, most of the growth is a result of increases in 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 the share of spending for kids has dipped below 8 percent, accounting for only 7.83 percent of total government spending. This is down slightly from the 8.06 percent share in 2015. The decrease in spending can be attributed to the closing of the major ARRA window, as well as substantial cuts in discretionary investments since 2012, particularly in 2013. In one year alone, ARRA invested nearly \$50 billion for kids. Unfortunately, those funds are now depleted.

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





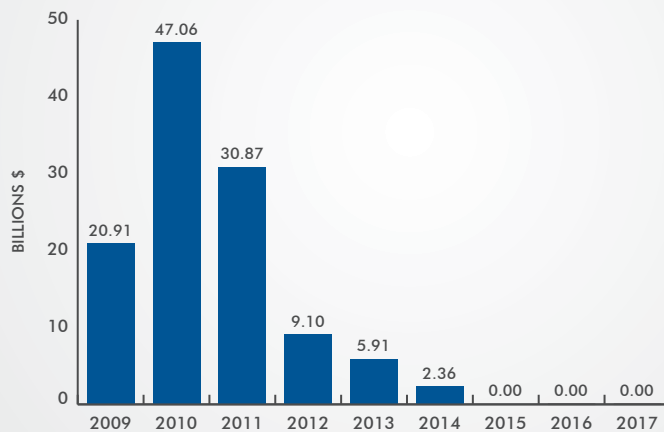


## CHILDREN'S MANDATORY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF ALL MANDATORY SPENDING

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.

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

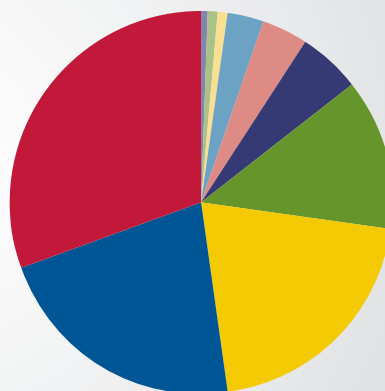
Because *Children's Budget* looks at funding levels from 2012 to 2016 and the president's budget proposal for 2017, no analysis of the overall level of spending on children would be complete without discussing ARRA. Passed in early 2009, ARRA intended to provide a stimulus to the U.S. economy in the 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



## TOTAL ARRA SPENDING PER YEAR ON CHILDREN

## BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING, 2016

Health 30.58%	Housing 3.86%
Income Support 21.76%	Child Welfare 3.14%
Nutrition 20.41%	Military Education 0.86%
Education 12.78%	Training 0.59%
Early Childhood 5.28%	Safety 0.52%

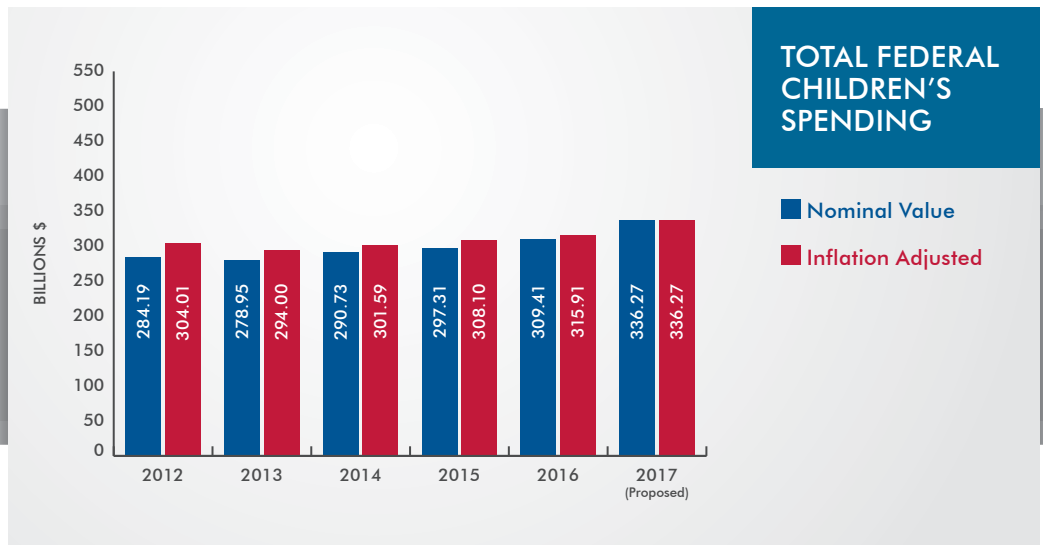


funds were spent on kids, down from \$9.1 billion in 2012. In 2014, that number dropped to \$2.4 billion, with insignificant amounts remaining for 2015 or 2016. By the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) estimate, more than 95 percent of ARRA's budgetary impact was realized by the end of December 2014, so funding from ARRA in 2015 through 2017 is insignificant.

As mentioned 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 in one year alone, ARRA has shown that new, significant investments in children are possible and can have an incredibly positive effect.

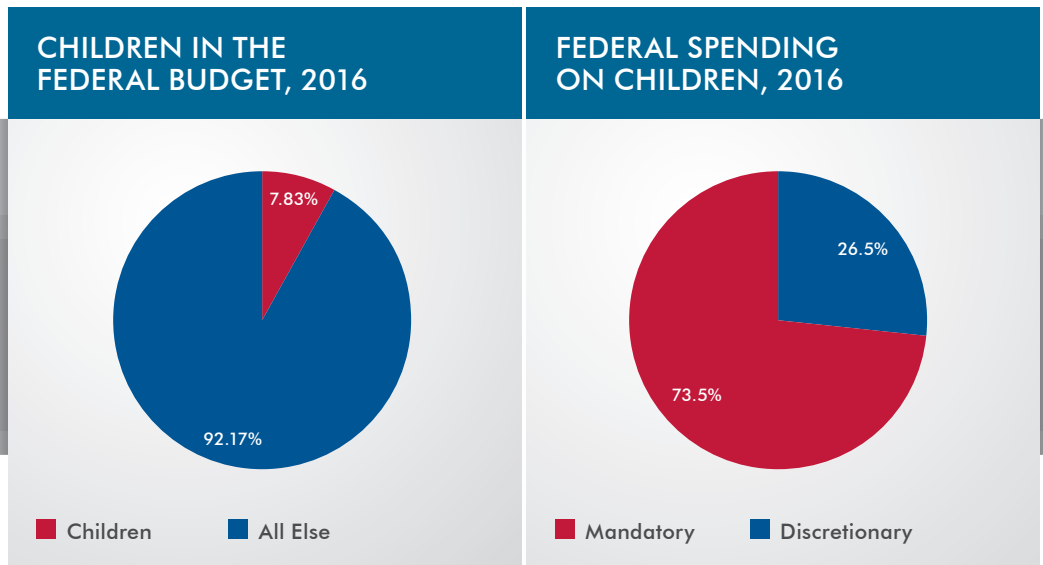
## Sequestration

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.



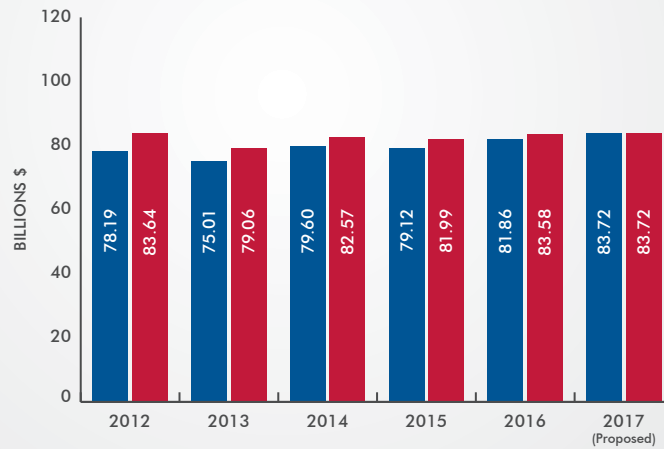
According to the *Kids' Share 2014* report, there was a relatively small impact on children's spending overall. This was due to factors specific to the design of these budget cuts including a reliance on cuts in defense, as well as non-defense discretionary investments. It also included an exemption 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 sequester, base discretionary spending was capped at \$1.012 trillion in FY 2014 and \$1.014 trillion in FY 2015. Compared with pre-sequester budget caps, those limits represented a \$54 billion cut in discretionary spending in 2014 and a \$72 billion cut in 2015. The sequester cut mandatory spending by a smaller amount, an estimated \$18.807 billion in 2014 and \$17.93 billion in 2015.



## CHILDREN'S DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted

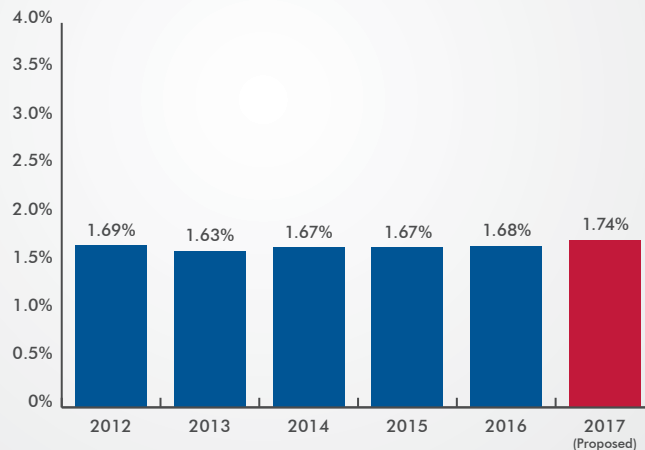


## The President's 2017 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Obama's FY 2017 budget would increase federal spending on children by 6.4 percent. Mandatory spending would increase by 8.7 percent in real terms, while discretionary spending would remain flat. 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 2 percent after adjusting for inflation. Regardless, the 2017 budget request is consistent with the president's previous five budgets, which all called for increased investments to kids.

## CHILDREN'S SPENDING (NON-ARRA) AS A PERCENT OF GDP

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted





# CHILD WELFARE

**7.5%**  
2012-2016

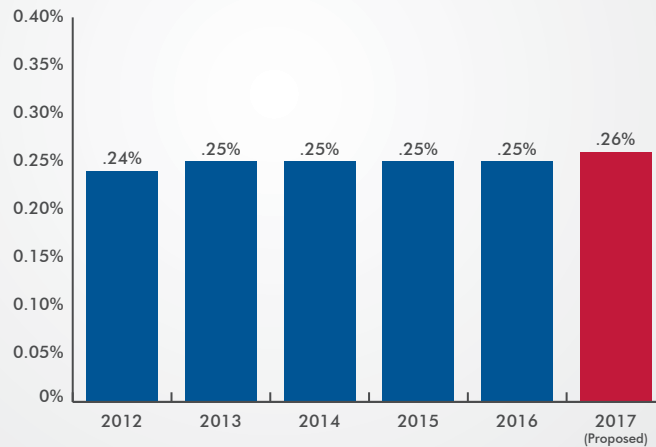
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 8.64 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.76 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.93 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.32 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.73 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.64 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.7%	1.3%	2.0%	4.4%	4.5%	9.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.7%	-0.2%	0.4%	4.3%	2.9%	7.1%

Federal child welfare funding support states and tribes with payments for a variety of programs and services for children and families who are at risk of entering or are in the foster care system. The majority of federal dollars support state foster care services, but investments are also made for family preservation services, family support services, time-limited family reunification services, adoption promotion and support services, aid for parents hoping to adopt, services for homeless youth, and support training for child welfare professionals. In recent years, the need to increase investments outside of foster care services has become more urgent, as these support services demonstrate better outcomes and overall well-being for children and families involved in the child welfare system.

Funding for child welfare in fiscal year (FY) 2016 is over 7 percent greater than in FY 2012. However, investments have been far from stable over this period of time. From FY 2011 to 2013, there was a downward trend in mandatory outlays while discretionary investments remained mostly flat, but 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 to States for Adoption Assistance and Foster Care.

## CHILD WELFARE SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



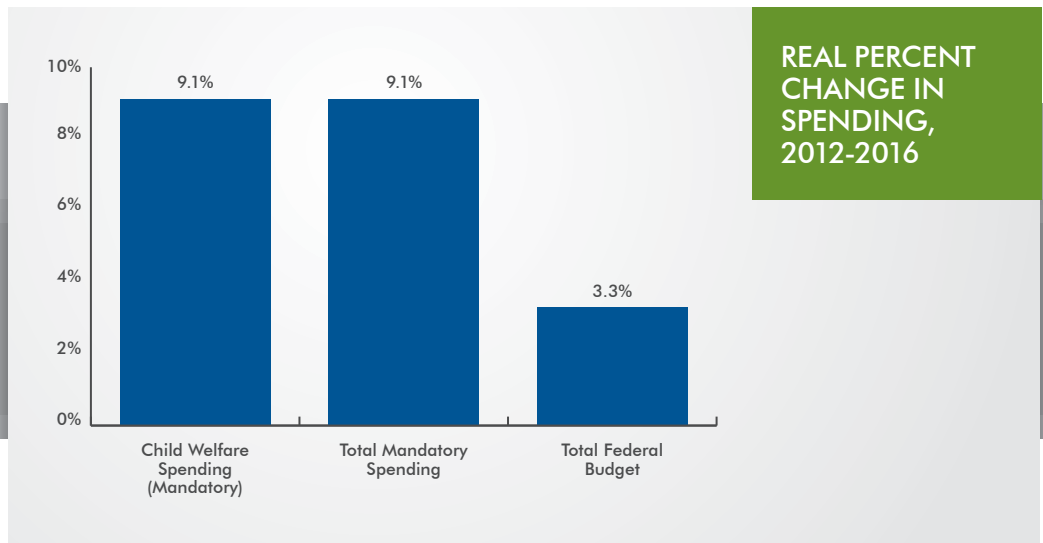
## The President's 2017 Budget

The president's FY 2017 budget request increases child welfare spending by over \$900 million, which reflects a 7.1 percent inflation adjusted increase over FY 2016 funding. There are notable increases in Child Welfare Research, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs, Native American Programs, Payments for Foster Care and Permanency, and Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

The president's FY 2017 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 and mental health needs, and provide oversight when congregate placements are used.
- Increasing funding for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Discretionary Grants to support demonstration grants that help states and tribes implement the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-183).



Notably, the FY 2017 budget includes proposals to support the child welfare workforce, specifically in expansion and retention efforts. The proposal, estimated to cost \$50 million in FY 2017 and \$1.8 billion over 10 years, would allow states to directly charge all costs of education for Bachelors and Masters degrees in social work as Title IV-E costs. It also calls for an enhanced federal match rate to support the administration of foster care and adoption programs when these duties are performed by caseworkers with B.A. and M.A. degrees in social work.

Additionally, the president's FY 2017 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. Overall, if the president's budget were passed as requested, child welfare funding would reflect a 9 percent increase, in real terms, over 2012 funding levels.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Payments to States for Foster Care (Title IV-E)



**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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



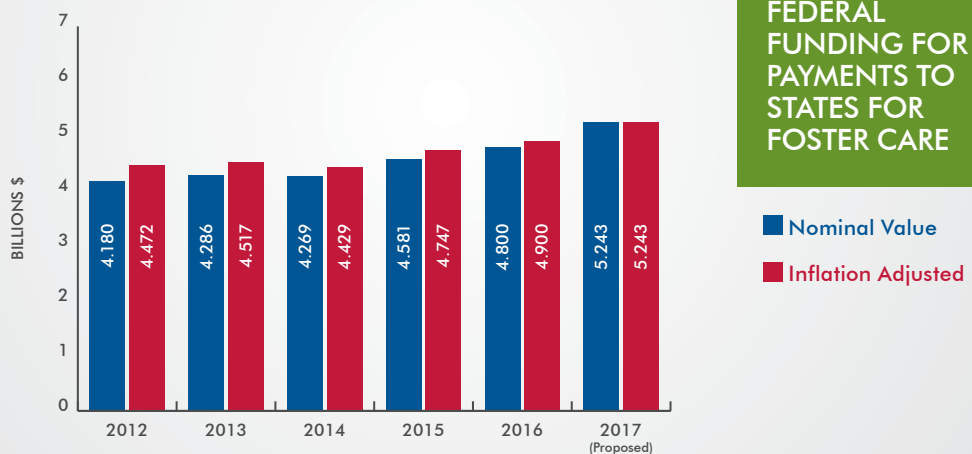
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 4.180 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 4.286 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 4.269 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 4.581 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 4.800 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 5.243 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	7.3%	4.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.1%	1.0%	-2.0%	7.2%	3.2%	7.0%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act (SSA) is the primary source of federal funding for payment to states, territories, and tribes for foster care. Specifically, Title IV-E provides funding for the foster care maintenance payments program, the adoption and guardianship assistance program, adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, and the Chafee foster care independence program.

Eligibility for federal foster care assistance remains tied to the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. As a result, the federal commitment to foster care has followed a steady downward trend, shifting a greater share of the burden to states each year. As such, states are forced to compensate by drawing funds from other programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG).







Additionally, there is little flexibility in the use of Title IV-E, with funds limited to support for foster care and subsidized guardianship and adoption services, as well as administrative costs and caseworker training. In comparison, funding for prevention and reunification services is limited primarily to the Child Welfare Services Program and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program funds under SSA Title IV-B, a much smaller fund in comparison to resources dedicated to foster care.

The president's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget recognizes that more resources should be devoted to keeping kids out of foster care and proposes an increase in federal investment on the front end of the child welfare service delivery systems by allowing IV-E reimbursements for 50 percent of evidence-based and evidence-informed pre-placement and post-placement services for candidates for foster care. This proposal is estimated to cost \$29 million in FY 2017 and \$616 million over ten years.

The president's budget also proposes amending IV-E to provide additional support and funding to promote specialized family-based care as an alternative to congregate care for children with behavioral and mental health needs, and to provide oversight when congregate care placements are used. This proposal is estimated to cost \$76 million in FY 2017 and reduce costs of Title IV-E Foster Care by \$68 million over ten years.

Finally, the FY 2017 budget also addresses the need to support and retain a qualified child welfare workforce. The president's proposal would allow states to use IV-E funds toward the full education costs of individuals pursuing a Bachelors or Masters in social work. In addition, the proposal calls for enhancing the federal match rate to support the administration of foster care and adoption programs and state agencies when substantial improvement is achieved through the hiring of caseworkers with Bachelors and Masters degrees in social work. This proposal is estimated to cost \$50 million in FY 2017 and \$1.8 billion over ten years.

As the primary source of funding for child welfare programs, use of Title IV-E funds must be reformed to better serve the children and families already involved with the system, and those at risk of entering.

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

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**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%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The FY 2017 budget again includes the Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care, a five-year collaborative project between the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), to encourage states to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions to children and youth in the foster care system in order to reduce the over-prescription of psychotropic medications and improve outcomes for these young people. The ACF investment of \$250 million over five years would fund infrastructure and capacity building, while the CMS investment of \$500 million over five years would provide incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement.

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 approaches, multisystemic therapy, and mobile response and stabilization services.





State prescribing practices received considerable attention in 2011 with the release of a U.S. 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 dosages at far higher rates than their peers served by Medicaid, and often in amounts that exceed guidelines issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. GAO's findings are supported by a large number of recent studies. As a follow up to the GAO's report, the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs held a hearing on this issue in 2011. Additionally, the U.S. 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 2017 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 2017. 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 these areas. The overall goals of this important and timely initiative are to reduce inappropriate prescribing practices and over-utilization of psychotropic medications; increase access to evidence-based and trauma-informed therapeutic interventions; promote child and adolescent well-being; and improve 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 proven effective.

## Abandoned Infants Assistance

**-100%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.4%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.5%	-7.8%	0.7%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Program awards grants to public, nonprofit, and private organizations to provide services for infants and young children, particularly those with AIDS, who remain hospitalized due to a lack of appropriate out-of-home placement alternatives. Projects include abandonment prevention and residential care programs.

## Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

**-8.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 37.2 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.8%	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system.



## Adoption Opportunities

**-4.7%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 39.2 Million	\$ 36.7 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 39.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.4%	10.8%	-3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.8%	9.1%	-3.8%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-0.1%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 93.7 Million	\$ 87.7 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 108.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.4%	7.0%	0.0%	4.5%	11.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.8%	5.3%	-0.1%	3.0%	8.7%

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

**-8.6%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 280.6 Million	\$ 262.6 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.8%	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-34.2%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 22.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.9%	-41.9%	64.9%	-36.0%	12.5%	22.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.9%	-42.8%	62.3%	-36.1%	10.8%	19.7%

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

**5.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

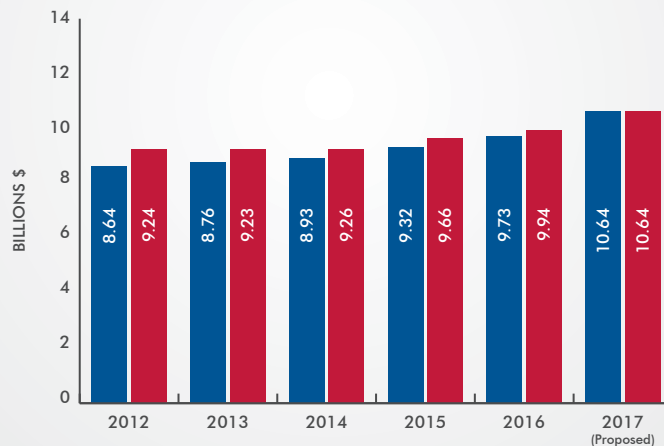
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-9.5%	-7.6%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-11.3%	-9.0%	17.7%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

- Nominal Value
- Inflation Adjusted



## Community Services Block Grants

-4.2%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 712.3 Million	\$ 686.6 Million	\$ 728.9 Million	\$ 674.0 Million	\$ 715.0 Million	\$ 674.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.5%	-3.6%	6.2%	-7.5%	6.1%	-5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.6%	-5.0%	4.5%	-7.6%	4.5%	-7.7%

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.

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

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This five-year joint demonstration project encourages states to curb the over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children in foster care. States will receive performance-based incentive payments to improve care coordination and delivery for foster care children as well as support evidence-based psychosocial interventions to children and youth in foster care. This will be paired with a Medicaid investment of \$500 million over five years for incentive payments to states that demonstrate measured improvement. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 22.

## Kinship Guardianship

74.1%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 74.0 Million	\$ 77.1 Million	\$ 124.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 135.0 Million	\$ 152.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	155.2%	4.2%	60.8%	-20.2%	36.4%	12.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	149.9%	2.6%	58.3%	-20.2%	34.3%	10.3%

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 to States for Adoption Assistance

**11.2%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.296 Billion	\$ 2.278 Billion	\$ 2.384 Billion	\$ 2.510 Billion	\$ 2.674 Billion	\$ 2.780 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.8%	-0.8%	4.7%	5.3%	6.5%	4.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.8%	-2.3%	3.0%	5.2%	4.9%	1.8%

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 to States for Foster Care (Title IV-E)

**9.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.180 Billion	\$ 4.286 Billion	\$ 4.269 Billion	\$ 4.581 Billion	\$ 4.800 Billion	\$ 5.243 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	7.3%	4.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.1%	1.0%	-2.0%	7.2%	3.2%	7.0%

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.



## Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

### Mandatory

**30.4%**  
2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 327.4 Million	\$ 320.2 Million	\$ 444.8 Million	\$ 471.5 Million	\$ 477.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	38.9%	6.0%	1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	38.8%	4.4%	-0.8%

**-9.6%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.7 Million	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 79.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	33.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.8%	4.0%	-5.3%	-1.5%	30.7%

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

**-11.8%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.715 Billion	\$ 1.877 Billion	\$ 1.865 Billion	\$ 1.661 Billion	\$ 1.584 Billion	\$ 1.700 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.0%	9.4%	-0.6%	-10.9%	-4.6%	7.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.0%	7.8%	-2.2%	-11.0%	-6.0%	5.1%

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

7.9%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 10.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	156.2%	-39.0%	-27.6%	65.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-1.5%	152.2%	-39.1%	-28.7%	61.9%

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 2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.0%	108.9%	56.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.8%	105.8%	53.2%

The FY 2017 budget will further expand the number of grants to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs.





# EARLY CHILDHOOD

**10.8%**  
2012-2016

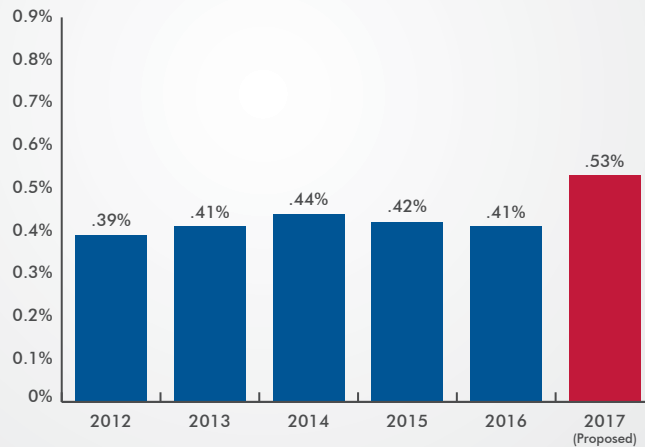
## TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 14.08 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 13.95 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 15.30 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 15.41 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 16.34 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 22.14 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.2%	-0.9%	9.7%	0.7%	6.0%	35.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	-2.4%	8.0%	0.6%	4.5%	32.7%

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Education (ED) administer the primary investments in early childhood programs. HHS manages the two largest programs, Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. HHS and ED jointly administer the new Preschool Development Grant program, which was authorized in the Every Student Succeeds Act to help states improve collaboration and coordination with existing early education programs and help children transition from preschool into kindergarten. 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.

Science tells us that in many ways the future success of our children is determined in their very early years, when their brains are rapidly developing. In fact, a child's brain undergoes enormous growth from birth to age 3, producing 700 neural connections every second. A child's brain development is influenced by many factors, including their relationships, experiences, and environment. Unfortunately, far too many children are exposed to adverse experiences in their early years, including economic hardship, physical and emotional abuse, neighborhood violence, parental incarceration, mental illness, and other harmful factors. These negative experiences are toxic to their brain development, often causing them to suffer adverse health, educational, and economic consequences throughout their lives.

## EARLY CHILDHOOD SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

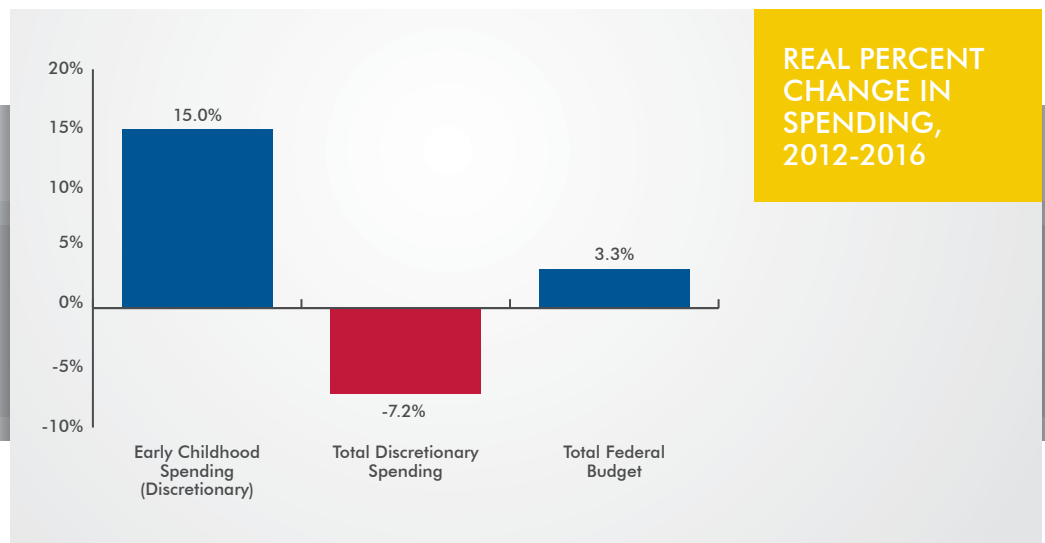


High-quality early childhood programs, which can have a significant and lasting positive impact on the health and development of young children, are “game changers” for children, with the potential to set the stage for their success in school and life. This is particularly true for vulnerable young children, 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 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 this reason, states have increased investments in building early childhood support systems for children and families. These efforts have the potential to amplify positive early childhood outcomes for children and families while saving scarce taxpayer resources. On the federal level, numerous proposals have emerged to promote early childhood programs—including childcare assistance, home visiting, trauma-informed mental health care, preschool, and better transitioning between early learning and kindergarten—all to improve the health and development of children, 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 in 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 2012 to 2016. In addition, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), enacted as part of the Affordable Care Act and funded at nearly \$2 billion from 2012 through 2016, 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. For fiscal years (FY) 2015 and 2016, MIECHV was funded at \$400 million annually.

Beginning in 2011, funding for early childhood included \$500 million for the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant. Officially counted under the Race to the Top account under the Department of Education, this funding helped 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 FY 2014 and FY 2015, Race to the Top was used to fund another early childhood initiative, Preschool Development Grants, which were administered by ED to support states in building and enhancing preschool program infrastructure to deliver high-quality preschool services to children and expand high-quality preschool programs in targeted communities. In 2015, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was reauthorized in the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). ESSA included a new Preschool Development Grant program to be jointly administered by HHS and ED. Although this new program bears the same name as the previous program, its focus is to help states improve collaboration and coordination among existing early childhood programs and help states make the children’s transition from preschool to kindergarten seamless. This new program, summarized in this section, will be funded through the appropriations process.

Despite these notable 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.

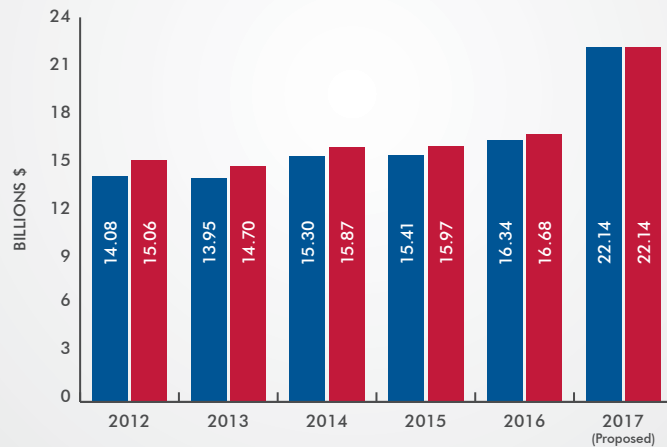
## The President’s 2017 Budget

President Obama’s commitment to early learning and development was once again reflected in his 2017 budget request, which set forth a bold vision for promoting the early health and development of our nation’s children through significant investments in childcare, home visiting, Head Start, and preschool opportunities. Again acknowledging that childcare is 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 to allow working families with incomes up to \$120,000 to claim a 50 percent credit up to \$6,000 of expenses per child under 5.
- Increasing mandatory funding for the Childcare Development Fund to \$6.58 billion and increasing discretionary funding by over \$200 million to \$2.96 billion 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 increase childcare access for over 1 million children.
- Providing \$40 million for pilot programs that will test and evaluate strategies for addressing the childcare needs of working families, particularly families with non-traditional working hours or in rural areas.

## 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 by \$434 million over FY 2016 for a total allocation of \$9.6 billion to expand Head Start to full-day and full-year services. The FY 2017 budget also provides \$645 million for Early Head Start-Childcare Partnership grants.
- **Preschool Development Grants:** Increases funding by \$100 million, bringing the total funding to \$350 million to support states' efforts to build the infrastructure for high-quality preschool services.
- **Preschool for All:** For the fourth 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 2017.
- **Home Visiting:** Increases funding to MIECHV by \$15 billion over ten years. In addition, the president's budget creates a new \$20 million home visiting program to be jointly administered by HHS and the Department of Agriculture to serve children in remote areas and tribal lands.
- **Grants for Infants and Families Program (Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act):** Increases funding by \$45 million, resulting in a 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 \$35 million, resulting in an annual allocation of \$403 million to support states' efforts to provide special education and related services to disabled children ages 3 through 5.

The president's budget is a significant step in the right direction, increasing investments in early childhood funding by nearly 33 percent over 2016, yet more funding is required to secure childcare, preschool, and high-quality early learning and development opportunities for children and families who need 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

## Child Care and Development Block Grant

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%



**-4.6%**  
2012-2016

### Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.917 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.917 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.917 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.917 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.917 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 6.582 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	121.0%

**15.7%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.278 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.292 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.358 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.435 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.761 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.962 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.5%	0.6%	2.9%	3.3%	13.4%	7.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.4%	-0.9%	1.3%	3.2%	11.7%	5.1%

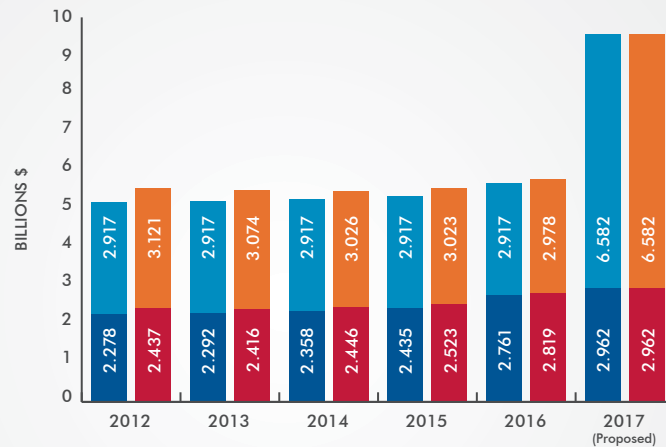
The Child Care and Development Fund is the primary federal investment specifically devoted to childcare services and quality. It consists of two funding streams. The first is the Child Care Entitlement, which provides mandatory funding that requires a state match and maintenance of effort. The second 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 to implement 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 makes a historic investment in childcare by allocating a combined \$9.54 billion to mandatory and discretionary funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program, representing an increase of over \$3.8 billion in funding for this program. Within that amount, the president's budget designates \$3.7 billion in 2017 and \$82 billion over 10 years to provide voluntary childcare assistance to every low- and moderate-income child under the age of 4.

The president's budget proposal also provides \$200 million to implement the quality provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization Act, and \$40 million to establish a grant program to provide child care assistance in rural areas and for non-traditional working hours. The president estimates that the increased funding will provide childcare services to an additional 1.1 million children and families.

The president's budget proposal is reflected in the Child Care Access to Resources for Early-learning (CARE) Act introduced in congress by Senator Casey, Representative Crowley, and Representative Frankel.

In addition to providing childcare assistance through the CCDBG, the president's budget triples the credit available to working families through the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, providing assistance to more families to secure quality childcare.



# Head Start

**13.7%**  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 7.699 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.573 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.598 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.598 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.168 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.602 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.8%	-1.6%	13.5%	0.0%	6.6%	4.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.3%	-3.1%	11.7%	-0.1%	5.1%	2.6%

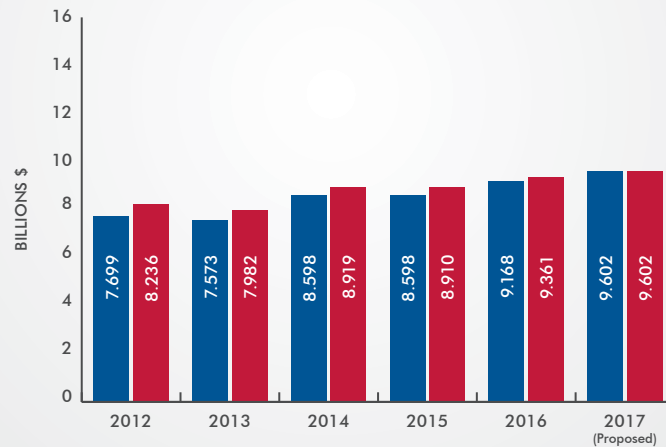
Head Start is a federal grant program that provides comprehensive child development services for economically disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-old children to prepare them to succeed in school. Head Start includes the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) program, which was created in 1969 to provide early childhood and development services to children of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers. It also includes the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) program, which serves children of American Indian and Alaskan heritage. Head Start promotes social, emotional, and cognitive development by providing educational, health, nutritional, social, and other important services to enrolled children and their families. The program 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.



## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEAD START

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



In 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. EHS-CCP is a competitive grant opportunity to support partnerships between Early Head Start programs and childcare providers, allowing programs to leverage their funds to provide more high-quality early learning and development opportunities for infants and toddlers. In FY 2016, Congress appropriated an increase of \$135 million to support additional partnerships and expansion programs.

The president's FY 2017 budget expands funding for Head Start by \$434 million, with \$292 million dedicated to increasing the number of children in full school day (at least 6 hours) and full school year (170 days per year) programs. Although research demonstrates that increasing the duration of Head Start services to full day/full year has the potential to significantly improve early education and development outcomes of children and benefit working parents, only 57 percent of Head Start preschoolers are currently enrolled in such programs. The additional funding will facilitate Head Start's transition to full day/full year services without reducing existing Head Start slots.

In addition, the president's budget increases funding for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships to \$645 million to allow more Early Head Start providers to partner and align with childcare facilities to provide high-quality learning opportunities for eligible children and 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%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 350.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 379.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 371.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 400.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 400.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 400.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	40.0%	8.5%	-2.2%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	37.1%	6.9%	-3.7%	7.6%	-1.5%	-2.1%

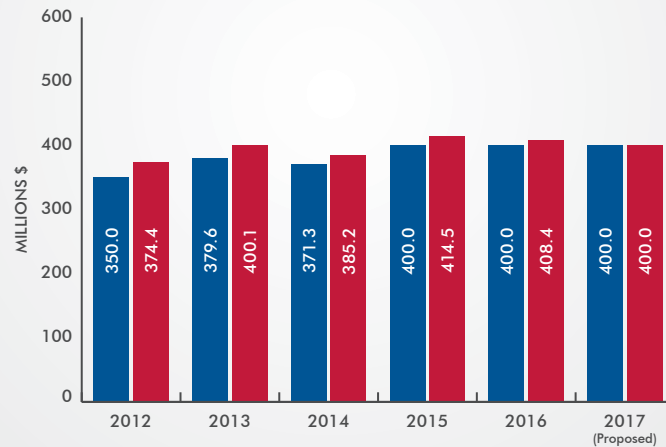
The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program provides formula and competitive grants to states, territories, tribes, and tribal organizations to implement and expand voluntary evidence-based home visiting services. MIECHV targets children and families residing in communities 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 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.



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

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



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 in achieving important child and family health, educational, and economic self-sufficiency outcomes. States, territories, and tribes participating in MIECHV are required to establish and meet important child and family health, educational, and 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 2014, 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 calls for a total investment of \$15 billion over ten years from 2018 through 2027 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. In addition, the president's budget calls for \$20 million for a new home visiting program in remote areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Without additional action by Congress, funding for MIECHV will expire in September 2017, causing states to potentially curtail home visiting services for children and families in need.

## Child Care Access Means Parents in School

**-9.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Office of Postsecondary Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.3%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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%



**-4.6%**  
2012-2016

### Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 6.582 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	121.0%

**15.7%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.278 Billion	\$ 2.292 Billion	\$ 2.358 Billion	\$ 2.435 Billion	\$ 2.761 Billion	\$ 2.962 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.5%	0.6%	2.9%	3.3%	13.4%	7.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.4%	-0.9%	1.3%	3.2%	11.7%	5.1%

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 35.](#)

## Head Start

13.7%  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 7.699 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.573 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.598 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.598 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.168 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.602 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.8%	-1.6%	13.5%	0.0%	6.6%	4.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.3%	-3.1%	11.7%	-0.1%	5.1%	2.6%

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 37.](#)

## IDEA B—Preschool Grants

-5.7%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 372.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 353.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 353.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 353.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 368.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 403.2 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	9.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	2.7%	7.3%

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

-1.1%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 442.7 Million	\$ 419.7 Million	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 438.6 Million	\$ 458.6 Million	\$ 503.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.9%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.6%	9.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.1%	-6.6%	2.8%	-0.1%	3.0%	7.6%

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

9.1%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 350.0 Million	\$ 379.6 Million	\$ 371.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 400.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	40.0%	8.5%	-2.2%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	37.1%	6.9%	-3.7%	7.6%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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 39.](#)

## Preschool Development Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 350.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.1%	-1.5%	37.1%

In FY 2014 and 2015, the Preschool Development Grant program, administered by the Department of Education, provided competitive grants to states to develop, enhance, or expand high-quality preschool programs and early childhood education programs for children from low- to moderate-income families. In 2015, the Preschool Development Grant program was authorized in the Every Student Succeeds Act and transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services. This new program will provide grants to states to improve coordination and collaboration among existing early childhood programs from birth through school entry and in mixed delivery systems, such as public schools, home-based and center-based childcare centers, and Head Start and help states align preschool programs with kindergarten.

## Preschool for All

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.300 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	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.

## Rural Home Visiting

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** N/A

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 20.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

USDA will administer the Rural Home Visiting Program in conjunction with HHS to improve maternal, child, and infant health in remote areas and Indian country.





**-12.6%**  
2012-2016

# EDUCATION

## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

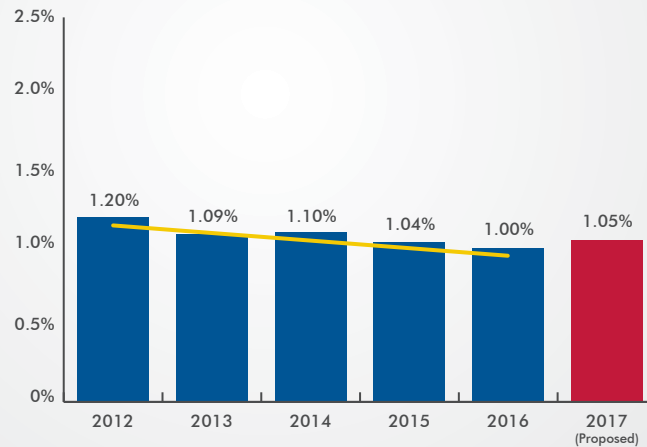
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 43.18 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 37.43 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 38.56 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 38.28 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 39.55 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 43.55 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.4%	-13.3%	3.0%	-0.7%	3.3%	10.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.3%	-14.6%	1.4%	-0.8%	1.8%	7.8%

Though most education spending in the United States is from state and local sources, there are almost 80 federally funded education programs.<sup>1</sup> 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 2016, the federal government will invest about \$40 billion in 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 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 percent increase over 2013 levels, inflation-adjusted investments in education are still almost 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. In 2014, another \$1.6 billion of ARRA money was spent on education programs, representing 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 a 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 2017 Budget

The proposed 2017 budget for children's education is a substantial overall increase from 2016. 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 2017 budget request represents more than an 11 percent drop from 2012.

The president's budget includes increases for core federal education initiatives, including over \$15 billion for Title I grants to school districts and nearly \$12 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act state grants aimed at equalizing funding for low-income schools and at 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.

The 2017 budget also accounts for changes to federal investments in education made by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Passed in December 2015, ESSA reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for the first time since No Child Left Behind was implemented under the Bush administration in 2002. While the new legislation consolidates some federal education programs, it also includes new programs like Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, budgeted at \$500 million for 2017, which will help ensure students receive a well-rounded education. In addition to the changes made through ESSA, the president's 2017 budget calls for a new \$2 billion investment in computer science instruction to students across the country as well as \$120 million for the Stronger Together program, which encourages socioeconomic diversity within schools.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

**-2.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

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

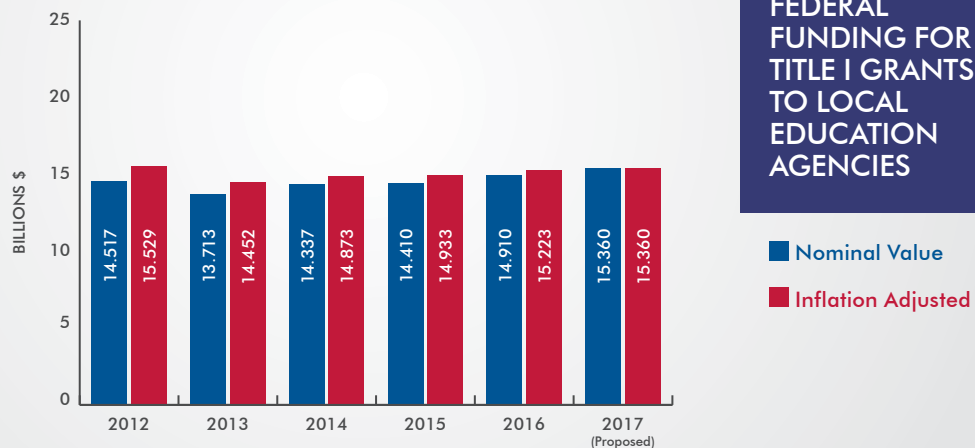


	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$14.517 Billion</b>	<b>\$13.713 Billion</b>	<b>\$14.337 Billion</b>	<b>\$14.410 Billion</b>	<b>\$14.910 Billion</b>	<b>\$15.360 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.5%	3.5%	3.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.7%	-6.9%	2.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.9%

One of the largest discretionary programs for children and youth, Title I provides 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.





Under No Child Left Behind, states were required to set performance targets that led to all students attaining proficiency in math and reading by the 2013-2014 school year. Title I schools and school districts that did not make adequate yearly progress toward the achievement of state standards were subject to sanctions and eventually complete restructuring. However, after the passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), these practices are no longer in place. States and districts are now required to develop their own accountability systems to ensure that all students are on a path toward success. While ESSA marks a clear shift in Title I responsibilities towards states and districts, students in grades three through eight are still required to take state exams in math and reading every year, and once in grades 10 through 12.

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 \$450 million increase in funding for FY 2017. This request reflects the continued need in our K-12 schools. Nearly one in four children in the United States live in poverty and the U.S. Department of Education estimates that public school enrollment will continue to grow every year from 2012 to 2021.

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

**2.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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



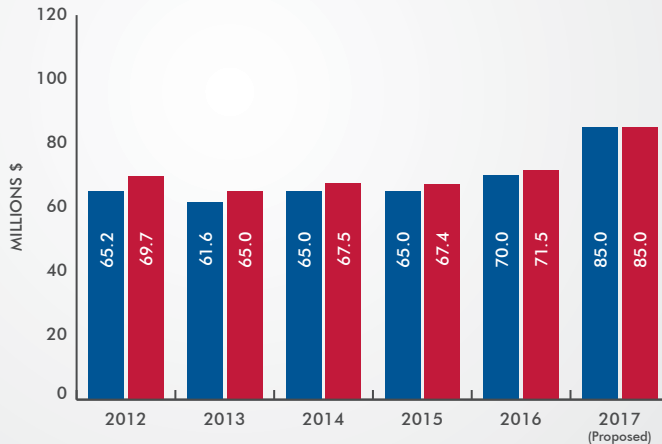
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 85.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%	7.6%	21.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.8%	3.8%	-0.1%	6.0%	18.9%

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 1.3 million students were identified as homeless in the 2013-2014 school year, double the number of students identified before the 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 had been relatively flat up to 2013, when sequestration cut more than \$3 million, a real drop of nearly 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 2017 recognizes this need and increases funding by \$15 million, to \$85 million.

# English Language Acquisition State Grants



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

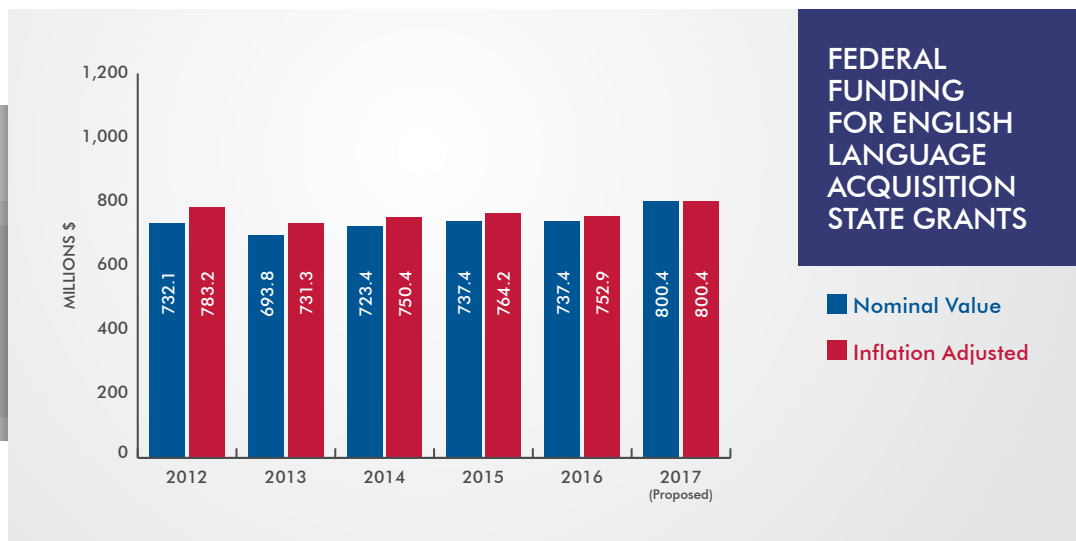
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 732.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 693.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 723.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 737.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 737.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 800.4 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	1.9%	0.0%	8.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.6%	1.8%	-1.5%	6.3%

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 2012-2013, about 4.4 million ELL students attended U.S. public schools, representing 9.2 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 FY 2017 budget request increases funding for ELL students by \$63 million, to \$800 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

**-5.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.123 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.064 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.118 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.118 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.118 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.193 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.6%	3.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	4.5%

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 been shown to be 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 CTE grants to states. The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which authorizes the grants, has been due for reauthorization since 2012.

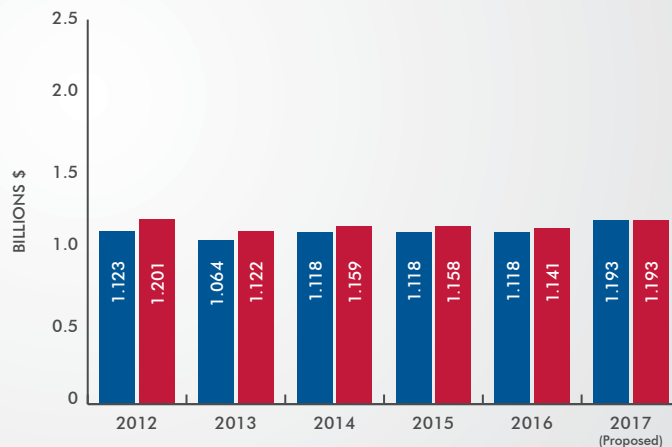
President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request increases funding for the grants by \$75 million to \$1.2 billion and offers a plan for reauthorization. This reauthorization includes efforts to align CTE courses to local labor market needs; improve collaboration among secondary and postsecondary institutions, employers, and industry partners; revise accountability provisions to better 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

**-3.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.152 Billion	\$ 1.092 Billion	\$ 1.149 Billion	\$ 1.152 Billion	\$ 1.167 Billion	\$ 1.000 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.2%	1.3%	-14.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	-16.0%

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.

## Advanced Placement

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 30.1 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-30.5%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-31.9%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

The Advanced Placement (AP) Program supports state and local efforts to increase access to AP classes and tests for low-income students. It also helps states pay AP test fees for low-income students. College Pathways and Accelerated Learning consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Placement, High School Graduation Initiative, and Javits Gifted and Talented Education. It would support competitive funds to provide college-level and accelerated courses and instruction, including gifted and talented programs, in high-poverty schools.



## Alaska Native Educational Equity



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 32.5 Million	\$ 32.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.7%	-2.1%

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

## American History and Civics Academies

NEWLY FUNDED SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 1.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.1%

American History and Civics Academies support 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. 2016 was the first time American History and Civics was funded since 2010.

## American Printing House for the Blind

**-1.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 24.9 Million	\$ 25.4 Million	\$ 25.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.7%	1.8%	0.5%	-2.1%

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

**4.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 23.6 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-10.4%	-3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-12.2%	-5.3%	4.1%	-0.1%	6.4%	-2.1%

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

## Charter School Grants

**24.7%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 255.0 Million	\$ 241.5 Million	\$ 248.2 Million	\$ 253.2 Million	\$ 333.2 Million	\$ 350.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.3%	2.8%	2.0%	31.6%	5.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.7%	1.1%	1.9%	29.7%	2.9%

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

## Comprehensive Centers

**-3.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 51.1 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 51.4 Million	\$ 55.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.3%	-2.3%	6.2%	7.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	0.7%	-2.3%	4.6%	5.6%

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.

## Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

**13.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 159.7 Million	\$ 151.4 Million	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 160.0 Million	\$ 190.0 Million	\$ 190.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	-5.2%	4.4%	1.3%	18.8%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	-6.6%	2.7%	1.2%	17.0%	-2.1%

The Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants program supports efforts to improve the reading skills of struggling middle school and high school aged readers.

## Computer Science for All

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.000 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Computer Science for All provides grants to ensure that students in underserved communities and underrepresented subgroups have access to computer science and STEM instruction.

## Computer Science for All Development Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program provides competitive grants to local education agencies to provide high-quality computer science instruction with the intent of expanding access to students historically underrepresented in the STEM fields.

## Corporation for National and Community Service

-0.4%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Independent Agency

**Bureau:** N/A

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.049 Billion	\$ 994.0 Million	\$ 1.050 Billion	\$ 1.055 Billion	\$ 1.095 Billion	\$ 1.097 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.5%	-5.2%	5.6%	0.5%	3.8%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.5%	-6.6%	4.0%	0.4%	2.3%	-1.9%

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.



## Education Construction

**86.3%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 70.8 Million	\$ 71.0 Million	\$ 55.3 Million	\$ 74.5 Million	\$ 138.2 Million	\$ 138.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-37.3%	0.3%	-22.2%	34.8%	85.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-38.6%	-1.2%	-23.4%	34.6%	82.8%	-2.0%

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

## Education for Homeless Children and Youth

**2.5%**  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 85.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%	7.6%	21.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.8%	3.8%	-0.1%	6.0%	18.9%

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.





## Education for Native Hawaiians

**-6.7%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 33.4 Million	\$ 33.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.6%	-2.1%

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 Innovation and Researching

**-23.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 149.4 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 180.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-15.3%	0.0%	50.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-15.3%	-1.5%	46.9%

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.

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

**-100%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Jobs Fund

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.712 Billion	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-26.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-28.1%	-100.0%	N/A	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

-1.7%

2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 108.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 103.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 103.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 103.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 112.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 125.4 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	11.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.7%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	7.1%	9.6%

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.

## Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

-9.5%

2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 52.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 52.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	5.9%	-5.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	5.8%	-7.0%	-100.0%

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

-3.9%

2012-2016

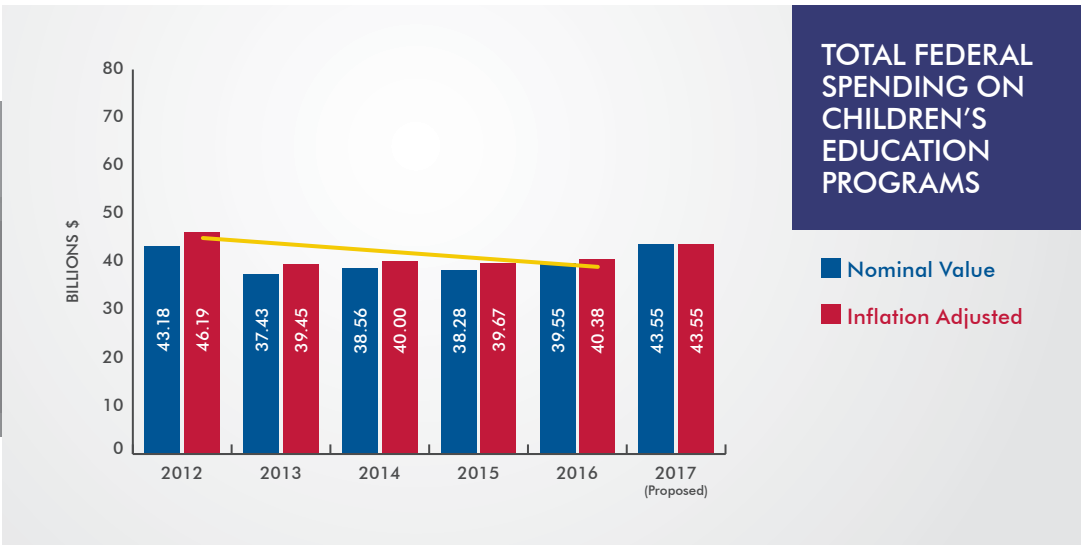
**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** English Language Acquisition

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 732.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 693.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 723.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 737.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 737.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 800.4 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	1.9%	0.0%	8.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	2.6%	1.8%	-1.5%	6.3%

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 -100% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.2 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 0.9 Million	\$ 0.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-60.8%	-5.2%	-70.9%	-19.3%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-61.6%	-6.6%	-71.4%	-19.4%	-100.0%	N/A

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.

## Fund for the Improvement of Education -100% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 38.3 Million	\$ 42.4 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.2%	10.7%	13.3%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.6%	9.0%	13.2%	-100.0%	N/A

The Fund for the Improvement of Education supports activities to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education and to assist all students in meeting academic standards.



## Gallaudet University

**-7.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 125.5 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 120.3 Million	\$ 121.3 Million	\$ 121.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	-6.6%	-1.5%	1.0%	-0.7%	-2.1%

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

**1.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 286.4 Million	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 301.6 Million	\$ 322.8 Million	\$ 322.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	-0.2%	7.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.9%	-0.3%	5.4%	-2.1%

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

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Indian Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 105.9 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.4%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	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. College Pathways and Accelerated Learning consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Placement, High School Graduation Initiative, and Javits Gifted and Talented Education. It would support competitive funds to provide college-level and accelerated courses and instruction, including gifted and talented programs, in high-poverty schools.

## IDEA B—Grants to States

**-1.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.578 Billion	\$ 10.975 Billion	\$ 11.473 Billion	\$ 11.473 Billion	\$ 11.913 Billion	\$ 11.913 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.8%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.2%	-6.6%	2.9%	-0.1%	2.3%	-2.1%

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

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 28.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.3%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 88.3 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 43.9 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-6.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

-9.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 54.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.1%	-5.2%	-35.8%	55.7%	0.0%	22.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.1%	-6.6%	-36.8%	55.5%	-1.5%	20.0%

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

-3.1%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 29.6 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	5.5%	-2.1%

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



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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.291 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.224 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.289 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.289 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.306 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.306 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.4%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.7%	-6.6%	3.6%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-2.1%

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.

# Indian Education



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 795.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 754.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 800.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 810.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 852.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 912.4 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.7%	-5.2%	6.2%	1.2%	5.2%	7.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	3.5%	-6.6%	4.5%	1.1%	3.6%	4.8%

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.





## Javits Gifted and Talented Education

NEWLY  
FUNDED  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	-2.1%

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. College Pathways and Accelerated Learning consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Placement, High School Graduation Initiative, and Javits Gifted and Talented Education. It would support competitive funds to provide college-level and accelerated courses and instruction, including gifted and talented programs, in high-poverty schools.

## Magnet School Assistance

-4.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 96.7 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 96.6 Million	\$ 115.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.1%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	19.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.1%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	3.9%	16.5%

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

-2.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 141.9 Million	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 152.7 Million	\$ 152.7 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.5%	-5.2%	5.5%	2.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-16.3%	-6.6%	3.8%	1.9%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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



## Migrant Education Program



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 393.2 Million	\$ 372.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.9 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	51.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	48.1%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	15.5%

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

2.8%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 138.3 Million	\$ 131.1 Million	\$ 140.2 Million	\$ 129.0 Million	\$ 149.0 Million	\$ 149.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	7.0%	-8.0%	15.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	5.3%	-8.1%	13.8%	-2.1%

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 Career, Technical and Adult Education

-9.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 9.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	24.3%

National Programs for Career, Technical and Adult Education 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

1.3%  
2012-2016

**Department:** National Science Foundation

**Bureau:** Education and Human Resources

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 25%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 829.0 Million	\$ 883.3 Million	\$ 846.5 Million	\$ 866.0 Million	\$ 880.0 Million	\$ 952.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.7%	6.6%	-4.2%	2.3%	1.6%	8.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.7%	5.0%	-5.7%	2.2%	0.1%	6.1%

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

## Next Generation High Schools

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 80.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	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 LEAs, 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.

## Physical Education Program

-43.0%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 78.7 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 47.0 Million	\$ 47.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-37.0%	0.0%	
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-37.0%	-1.5%	-100.0%

The 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. Successful, Safe and Healthy Students program consolidates funding for the following programs: Alcohol Abuse Reduction, the Physical Education Program, Elementary and Secondary School Counseling, Foundations for Learning, Mental Health Integration in Schools, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities.

## Promise Neighborhoods

16.7%  
2012-2016

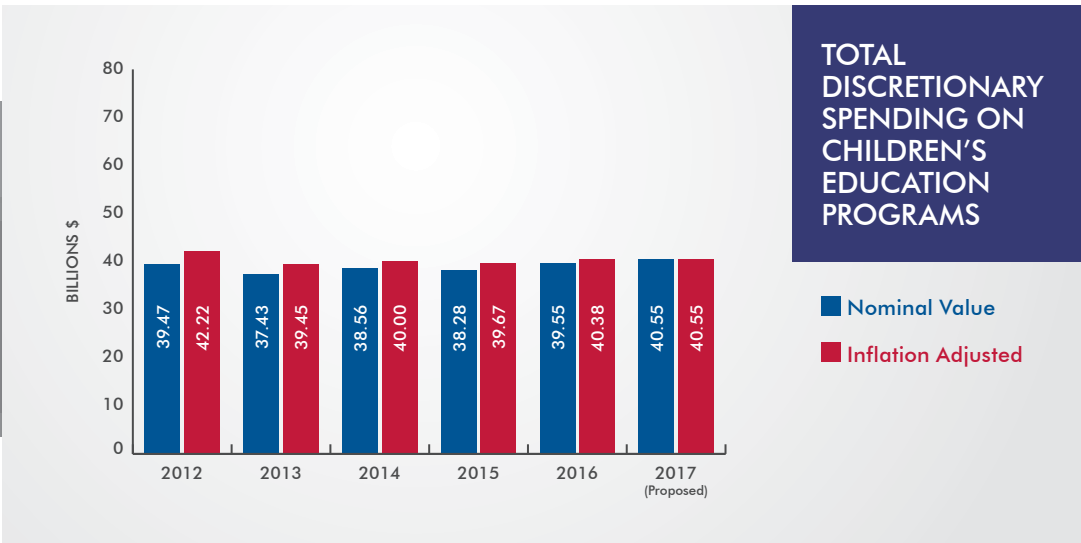
**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 73.3 Million	\$ 128.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	99.6%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	29.1%	74.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	95.5%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	27.2%	71.1%

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 -100% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	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% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 549.0 Million	\$ 520.2 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-21.4%	-5.2%	-51.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-23.0%	-6.6%	-52.7%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

# Ready to Learn Television



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

# Regional Educational Laboratories



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 57.5 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.1%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.7%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-1.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 189.8 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 195.0 Million	\$ 209.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	7.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.0%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	6.8%	5.1%

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

**3.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 49.9 Million	\$ 47.3 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.1%	-5.2%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.1%	-6.6%	12.4%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## RESPECT: Best Job in the World

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

RESPECT: Best Job in the World provides competitive grants to states to increase salaries for effective teachers and support for school leaders in high-need schools.

## Rural Education

**-6.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 179.2 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 175.8 Million	\$ 175.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.6%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	2.0%	-2.1%

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.

## School Improvement Grants

**-19.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 533.6 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 450.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-11.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-12.3%	-100.0%

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.

## School Leader Recruitment and Support

**-46.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	-6.6%	-36.5%	0.0%	83.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-8.1%	-36.5%	-1.5%	79.5%

The School Leader Recruitment and Support Program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals and assistant principals for high-need schools. For FY 2017, the Administration proposed consolidation of 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.





## School Safety National Activities

**10.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 64.9 Million	\$ 61.5 Million	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 90.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-45.6%	-5.2%	46.4%	-22.2%	7.1%	20.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-46.7%	-6.6%	44.1%	-22.3%	5.6%	17.5%

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. Successful, Safe and Healthy Students program consolidates funding for the following programs: Alcohol Abuse Reduction, the Physical Education Program, Elementary and Secondary School Counseling, Foundations for Learning, Mental Health Integration in Schools, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities.

## Special Education Studies and Evaluations

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 13.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	17.7%

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

**20.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 10.1 Million	\$ 10.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.0%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	31.0%	-2.1%

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

**91.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Indian Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 38.0 Million	\$ 68.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	111.2%	79.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	108.0%	75.3%

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

**-7.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 389.2 Million	\$ 368.9 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 403.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	0.9%	-0.1%	-1.5%	4.4%

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

## State Grants for Career and Technical Education

**-5.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.123 Billion	\$ 1.064 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.193 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.6%	3.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	4.5%

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.

## Statewide Data Systems

**-13.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 38.1 Million	\$ 36.1 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 81.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-9.7%	-5.2%	-4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	134.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-11.6%	-6.6%	-5.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	129.7%

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.



## STEM Master Teacher Corps

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The STEM Master Teacher Corps program provides competitive grants to recruit, train, and retain effective STEM educators in high-need schools.

## Stronger Together

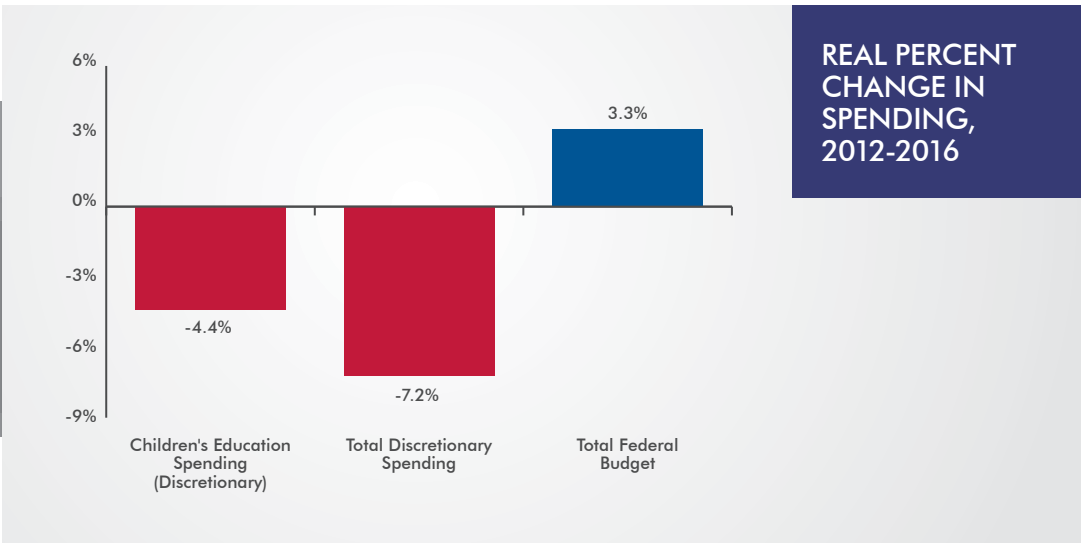
NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 120.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Stronger Together provides competitive grants to LEAs looking to implement plans to improve school socioeconomic integration.





## Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 500.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants increase state and local capacity to provide students with a well-rounded education through rigorous coursework, technology and better school environments.

## Supplemental Education Grants -9.5% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 17.6 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

# Supporting Effective Educator Development

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) provides competitive grants to higher education institutions, nonprofits, and the BIE to offer evidence-based professional development to educators and pathways to employment in underserved LEAs for educators with nontraditional certification.

# Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

-9.1%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.467 Billion	\$ 2.338 Billion	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.250 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.1%	-5.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.6%	-1.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-6.2%

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, formerly 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.



## Teach to Lead

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Teach to Lead supports teacher-led efforts that empower them to lead both in and out of the classroom.

## Teacher and Principal Pathways

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 125.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	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 2017, 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.

## Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

-26.7%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 299.4 Million	\$ 283.8 Million	\$ 288.8 Million	\$ 230.0 Million	\$ 230.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-25.0%	-5.2%	1.8%	-20.4%	0.0%	8.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-26.5%	-6.6%	0.2%	-20.4%	-1.5%	6.5%

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



## Teacher Quality Partnerships -4.0% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 42.8 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 43.1 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	4.6%	-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.

## Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies -2.0% 2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$14.517 Billion	\$13.713 Billion	\$14.337 Billion	\$14.410 Billion	\$14.910 Billion	\$15.360 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.5%	3.5%	3.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.7%	-6.9%	2.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.9%

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

**-9.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.2 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

**-9.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 24.7 Million	\$ 13.8 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-36.6%	-5.2%	-44.3%	-0.5%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-37.9%	-6.6%	-45.1%	-0.5%	-100.0%	N/A

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 2017, 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



**Department:** Education  
**Bureau:** Higher Education  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 839.9 Million	\$ 796.0 Million	\$ 838.3 Million	\$ 839.8 Million	\$ 900.0 Million	\$ 900.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.6%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.2%	7.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.5%	-6.6%	3.6%	0.1%	5.6%	-2.1%

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.





**-11.5%**  
2012-2016

## EDUCATION: MILITARY

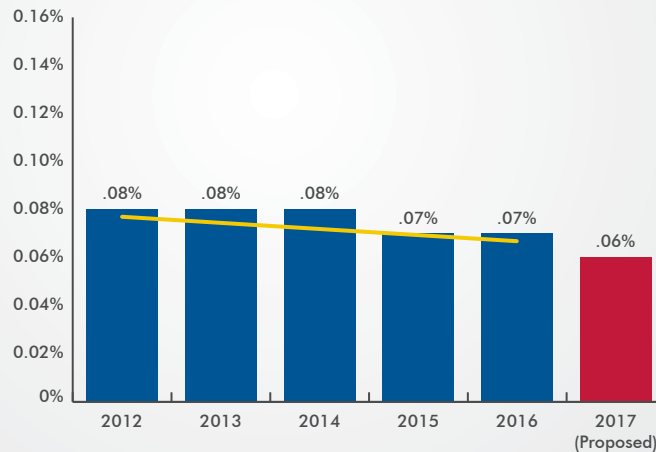
### TOTAL SPENDING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.88 Billion	\$ 2.64 Billion	\$ 2.63 Billion	\$ 2.57 Billion	\$ 2.67 Billion	\$ 2.61 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.9%	-8.4%	-0.4%	-2.3%	4.0%	-2.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.8%	-9.7%	-2.0%	-2.4%	2.4%	-4.5%

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 of these students (about 80 percent) attend U.S. public schools. Roughly 8 percent are enrolled in schools run by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), which operates 172 schools in 14 districts located in 11 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 74,000 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 2012. 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 2012, this program has seen a decline in funding of over 7 percent.

## The President's 2017 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request calls for a small decrease in funding for military education programs. DoDEA and Family Assistance Family Advocacy Programs will see a slight decline in funding, while Supplemental Impact Aid remains level funded. Troops to Teachers would receive a small boost.

## Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)

**-5.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Defense

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.961 Billion	\$ 1.825 Billion	\$ 1.919 Billion	\$ 1.822 Billion	\$ 1.941 Billion	\$ 1.876 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.2%	-6.9%	5.1%	-5.1%	6.6%	-3.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	3.1%	-8.3%	3.5%	-5.2%	5.0%	-5.4%

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

## Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program

**-24.6%**  
2012-2016

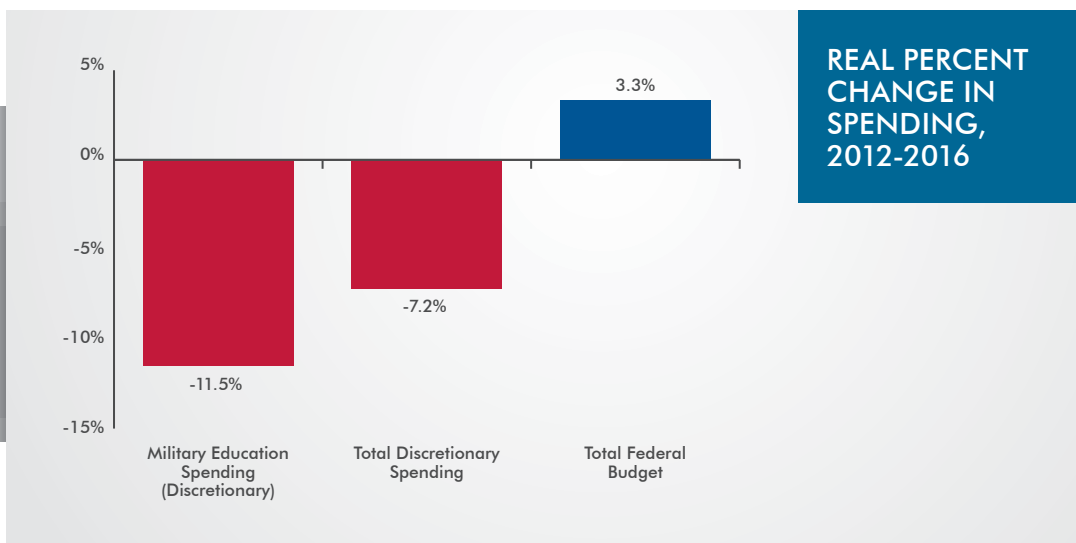
**Department:** Defense

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

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 863.3 Million	\$ 762.8 Million	\$ 653.3 Million	\$ 705.5 Million	\$ 682.3 Million	\$ 681.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-20.2%	-11.6%	-14.4%	8.0%	-3.3%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-21.9%	-12.9%	-15.7%	7.9%	-4.7%	-2.2%

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

**-25.8%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 41.2 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	12.5%	-8.4%	9.2%	-33.3%	16.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	10.2%	-9.8%	7.5%	-33.4%	14.9%	-2.1%

The Impact Aid Supplemental Program provides financial assistance to LEAs that are heavily impacted by the presence of military dependent students.

# Troops to Teachers

**-7.5%**  
2012-2016

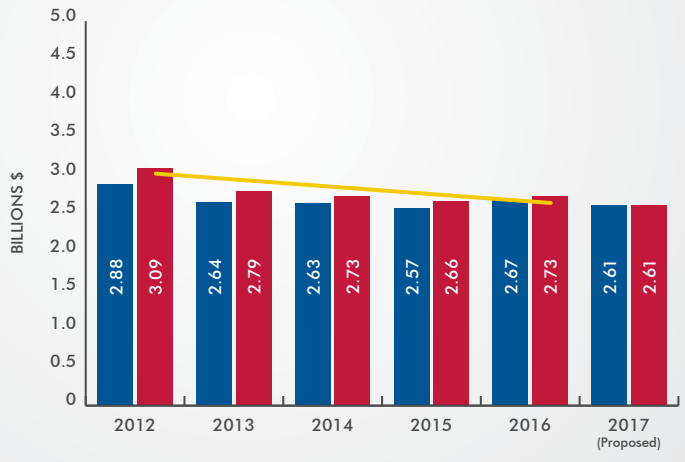
**Department:** Defense  
**Bureau:** Defense Dependents Education (Operations & Maintenance, Defensewide)  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 14.1 Million	\$ 14.3 Million	\$ 14.5 Million	\$ 14.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	-8.7%	3.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.0%	-10.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	-0.3%

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

**27.0%**  
2012-2016

## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

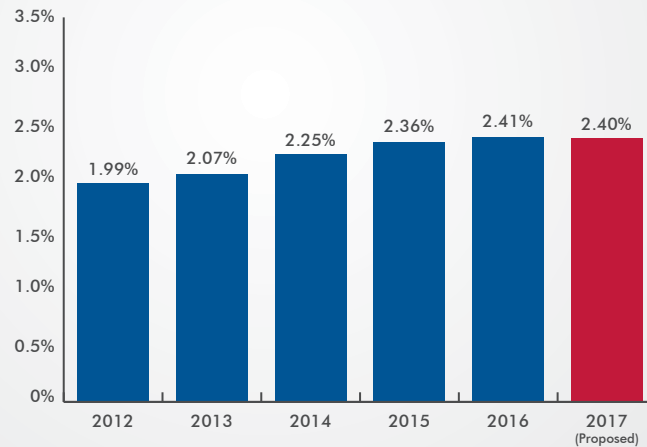
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 71.58 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 71.23 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 78.76 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 87.21 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 95.24 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 99.65 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	-0.5%	10.6%	10.7%	9.2%	4.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.0%	-2.0%	8.8%	10.6%	7.6%	2.5%

From 2012 to 2016, the real value of total spending on children's health increased by 27.0 percent with discretionary spending down about 1.3 percent and mandatory spending up 28.6 percent.

Driven in large part by an influx in spending related to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), federal health expenditures continue to be on the rise while, at the same time, federal investments in children's health are declining. The bulk of new mandatory federal health care spending is attributable to increases in Medicaid outlays directed primarily to the ACA's Medicaid coverage expansion for adults. Prior to ACA enactment, children comprised approximately 50 percent of Medicaid enrollees, but new Medicaid eligibility for adults is reducing the proportion of child Medicaid enrollees, now estimated at 44 percent. This downward trend in the children's share of Medicaid enrollment is expected to continue. As a result, the proportion of Medicaid spending for children is declining and will continue to decline as more adults enroll.

Increased federal investment in adult Medicaid coverage is showing impressive results. The latest data shows the uninsured rate for adults dropped to 11.9 percent (from 14 percent in 2008 and 18 percent in 2013). At the same time, spending on children's health coverage has seen only modest increases, but the uninsured rate for children has declined from 7 percent in 2013 to 5.8 percent in 2014. While there was a slight increase in

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



Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) outlays—attributable in some part to the so-called “welcome mat effect,” the increased enrollment of eligible children into public coverage as parents gain coverage through the ACA—this increased spending for children is relatively modest.

Fortunately for children, most of the yearly spending on children's health is not dependent on annual Washington budget politics. The bulk of federal spending on children's health is on the mandatory side of the budget ledger and not subject to annual appropriations. Since fiscal year (FY) 2012, mandatory funding for children's health has increased by 28.6 percent to \$23.53 billion. While discretionary spending takes up a much smaller portion of the budget, it is still notable that discretionary spending on health programs that serve children has decreased by 1.3 percent to \$.13 billion.

## The President's 2017 Budget

Notably for children, the president's FY 2017 budget supported a two-year extension of CHIP funding, including a \$600 million increase, which would bring CHIP funding up to \$15 billion in FY 2017. CHIP funding is currently set to expire on September 30, 2017, though the program is authorized through FY 2019. On the discretionary side, children's health programs—including the National Asthma Control Program, Emergency Medical Services for Children, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the Universal Newborn Hearing Screening Program, Poison Control Centers, and Family-to-Family Information Centers, among a few others—were level-funded in the president's budget.



# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Medicaid

25.8%  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$270.72 Billion	\$269.41 Billion	\$305.84 Billion	\$338.08 Billion	\$356.82 Billion	\$377.59 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.8%	-0.5%	13.5%	10.5%	5.5%	5.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.6%	-2.0%	11.7%	10.4%	4.0%	3.6%

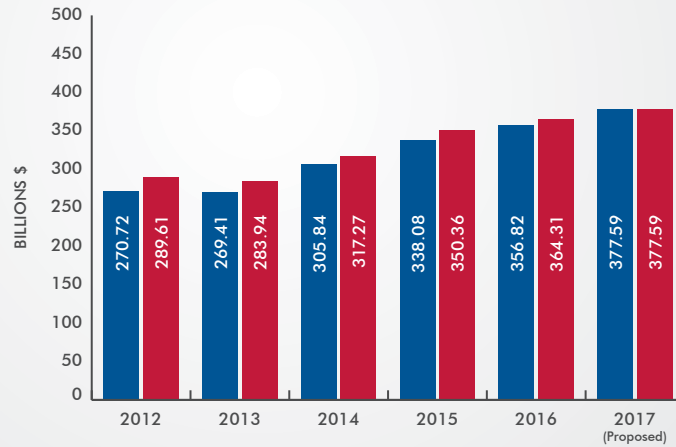
Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health insurance to some low-income individuals, including children, pregnant women, seniors, and people with disabilities. According to the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), in fiscal year (FY) 2012 Medicaid covered 68.7 million Americans, including nearly 31.8 million children. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards.

Since the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplaces were launched in January 2014, there has been a notable uptick in Medicaid enrollment in the 30 states and the District of Columbia that took up the ACA's Medicaid expansion. 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.



## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



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.

According to CMS data, in FY 2014 Medicaid covered 36.1 million children, 48 percent of all children in the United States. Medicaid also covered 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, including very low-income seniors for whom Medicaid supplements their 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 healthier and 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 ensures access to medically necessary therapies to manage disorders and chronic illnesses that become more costly when left untreated.

In FY 2014, Medicaid accounted for approximately 16 percent of total national health expenditures. This was a 12 percent increase in federal spending and a 0.9 percent increase in state and local spending over FY 2013. The increase in federal Medicaid spending was driven in large part by enrollment of newly eligible individuals under the ACA, which is fully-funded by the federal government. According to MACPAC, looking only at the state-funded portion, Medicaid's share of state budgets was 15.1 percent in state fiscal year 2013.

According to MACPAC, total Medicaid spending was \$498 billion in FY 2014. Of this amount, \$306 billion was federal spending and \$195 billion was state spending. Federal spending on Medicaid is expected to continue to rise in the next few years as more states and individuals participate in the ACA Medicaid expansion.

# Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

**51.6%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 9.065 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.469 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.320 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.578 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 14.400 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 15.000 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.0%	4.4%	-1.6%	13.5%	36.1%	4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.9%	2.9%	-3.1%	13.4%	34.1%	2.0%

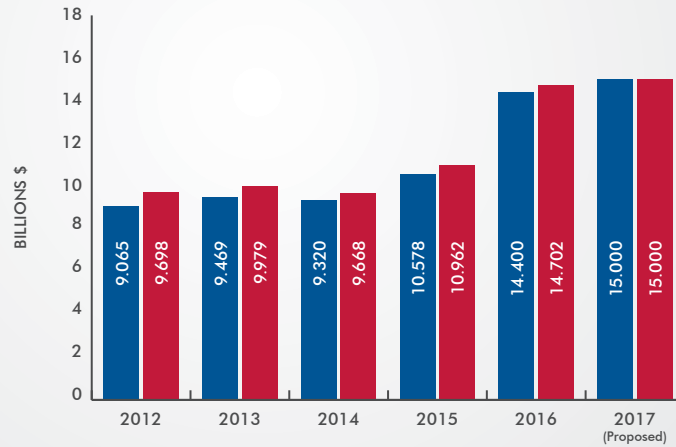
The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health coverage to children in families whose income is too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to afford private health insurance. Since CHIP's inception in 1997, the number of uninsured children has been cut by 70 percent, even as uninsured rates for adults increased steadily.

In fiscal year (FY) 2014, 8.1 million children were enrolled in CHIP. Built on top of the Medicaid platform, 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 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 also provides cost-sharing protections to ensure that no families face out-of-pocket costs that exceed 5 percent of family income.

According to the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), CHIP and Medicaid together provided coverage for more than 43.7 million children in the United States in FY 2014, making these programs 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, have seen a doctor in the previous year, and 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 4.9 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 passage of the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) in 2009, enrollment simplifications like Express Lane Eligibility have improved state enrollment processes, helping to move 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 the health coverage and services they need.

In 2015, Congress enacted the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10), which extended funding for CHIP through September 30, 2017. Additional action by Congress will be necessary if states are to continue their CHIP programs beyond FY 2017.

## Community Health Centers

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



### Mandatory (ACA)

**186.3%**  
2012-2016

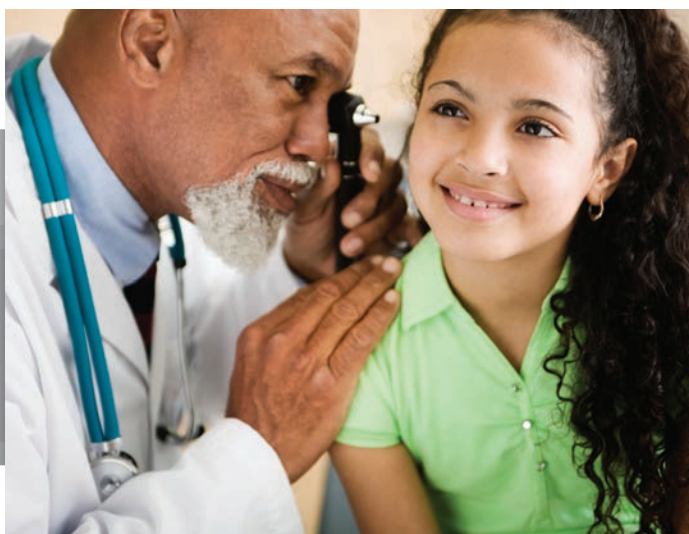
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.200 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.465 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.145 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.509 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.600 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.750 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	20.0%	22.1%	46.4%	63.6%	2.6%	4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	17.5%	20.3%	44.1%	63.5%	1.1%	2.0%

**-9.8%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

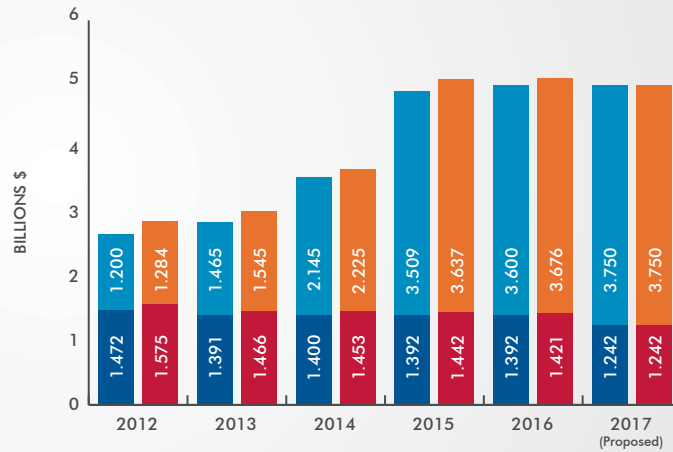
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.472 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.391 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.400 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.392 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.392 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.242 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-0.6%	0.0%	-10.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.6%	-6.9%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-12.6%

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, 35 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 the 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 93 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 the needed monies to allow these centers to serve their communities.

The president's budget included nearly \$5 billion for the Community Health Centers program in FY 2017, including \$1.24 billion in discretionary funding and \$3.75 billion in mandatory funding, to support 1,300 grantees and serve approximately 27 million patients.

# National Asthma Control Program



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million*	\$ 27.5 Million	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 29.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	-0.2%	5.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-9.7%	1.6%	4.1%	-0.3%	3.8%	-2.1%

\*Adjusted for working capital fund

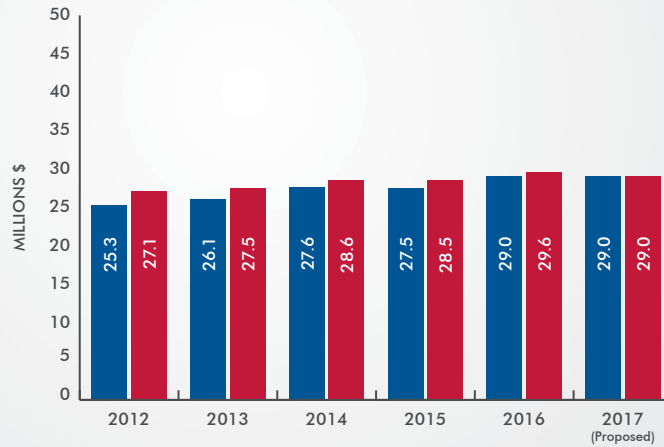
The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)’s National Asthma Control Program (NACP) was created in 1999 to help 25 million Americans, including 7.1 million children, manage their asthma. The program’s goals are to reduce the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, missed school days or work days, 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 2015, 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, the 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.

The president's budget included \$29 million for the NACP, to maintain current grants and fund new grants in additional states.



## Abstinence Education

**43.2%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	50.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	7.7%	47.8%	-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 gains of abstaining from sexual activity. HHS is not requesting continuation of funds for this program in FY 2017.

## Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

**-5.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 44.7 Million	\$ 47.2 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 47.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.6%	4.1%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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 2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 40.2 Million	\$ 41.2 Million	\$ 56.2 Million	\$ 72.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7%	36.4%	28.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6%	34.4%	25.8%

This initiative provides 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

-6.1%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 137.8 Million	\$ 133.5 Million	\$ 132.3 Million	\$ 131.8 Million	\$ 135.6 Million	\$ 67.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.3%	-3.1%	-0.9%	-0.4%	2.9%	-50.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.8%	-4.5%	-2.5%	-0.5%	1.4%	-51.1%

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.

## Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

713.3%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

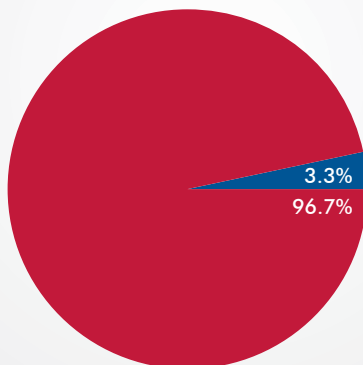
**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 2.3 Million	\$ 15.3 Million	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-93.2%	17.3%	551.8%	1.7%	9.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-93.3%	15.6%	541.5%	1.6%	7.9%	-2.1%

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'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2016



■ Discretionary

■ Mandatory

## Children, Youth, Women and Families (HIV/AIDS Bureau) / Early Intervention–Part C

-7.1%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** HIV/AIDS Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 77.2 Million	\$ 72.4 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.6%	2.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-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 2017 Budget Request includes a proposal to consolidate the Part D program with the Part C program in FY 2017. 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)

51.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.065 Billion	\$ 9.469 Billion	\$ 9.320 Billion	\$ 10.578 Billion	\$ 14.400 Billion	\$ 15.000 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.0%	4.4%	-1.6%	13.5%	36.1%	4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.9%	2.9%	-3.1%	13.4%	34.1%	2.0%

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 95.

## Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program



**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 267.8 Million	\$ 251.2 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 295.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.5%	0.0%	11.3%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.6%	3.8%	-0.1%	9.7%	-100.0%

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



**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 117.3 Million	\$ 111.4 Million	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.4%	-5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.5%	-6.4%	3.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	-2.1%

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



## Community Health Centers

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



**186.3%**  
2012-2016

### Mandatory (ACA)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.200 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.465 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.145 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.509 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.600 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.750 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	20.0%	22.1%	46.4%	63.6%	2.6%	4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	17.5%	20.3%	44.1%	63.5%	1.1%	2.0%

**-9.8%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.472 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.391 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.400 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.392 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.392 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.242 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-0.6%	0.0%	-10.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.6%	-6.9%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-12.6%

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 97.](#)

## Coordinated School Health Programs

**6.7%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 43.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 43.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 46.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 52.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 48.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 48.5 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-19.1%	0.9%	6.4%	13.3%	-8.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-20.8%	-0.6%	4.8%	13.1%	-9.5%	-2.1

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 the HIV Adolescent and School Health program and the School Health Program under Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

## Emergency Medical Services for Children

**-8.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 21.1 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.2%	-6.7%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## Healthy Homes Program

**90.9%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

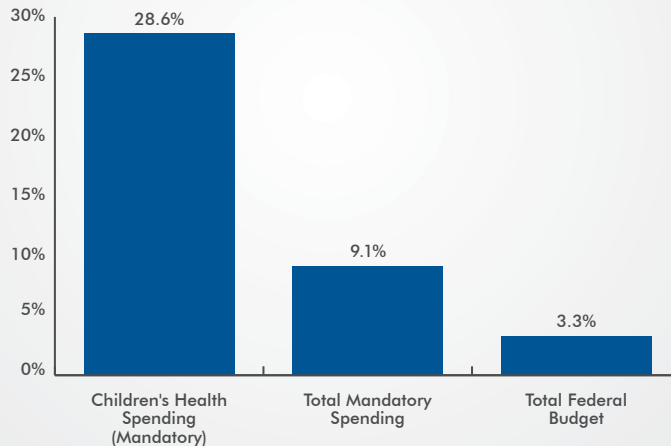
**Bureau:** Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 18.4 Million	\$ 15.2 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-57.5%	83.6%	-17.0%	3.5%	26.9%	25.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-58.4%	80.9%	-18.3%	3.4%	25.0%	22.4%

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.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN FUNDING, 2012-2016





## Healthy Start

**-5.5%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 103.5 Million	\$ 103.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	-6.2%	3.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.9%	-7.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	-2.1%

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 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

**-4.7%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 639.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 604.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 634.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 637.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 638.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 638.2 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.6%	-5.3%	4.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.6%	-6.7%	3.2%	0.4%	-1.3%	-2.1%

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

**25.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$270.72 Billion</b>	<b>\$269.41 Billion</b>	<b>\$305.84 Billion</b>	<b>\$338.08 Billion</b>	<b>\$356.82 Billion</b>	<b>\$377.59 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.8%	-0.5%	13.5%	10.5%	5.5%	5.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.6%	-2.0%	11.7%	10.4%	4.0%	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 93](#).

## National Asthma Control Program

**9.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 25.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 26.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 27.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 27.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 29.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 29.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	-0.2%	5.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-9.7%	1.6%	4.1%	-0.3%	3.8%	-2.1%

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 99](#).



## National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

**-2.1%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.7 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 46.9 Million	\$ 46.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	12.3%	0.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	10.0%	-0.9%	-1.8%	-0.1%	0.7%	-2.1%

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

**14.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of the Inspector General

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 9.4 Million	\$ 12.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	27.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.9%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	17.7%	25.3%

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.



## National Children's Study

**-18.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** National Institutes of Health

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 193.1 Million	\$ 154.7 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.1%	-19.9%	6.6%	-87.9%	725.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.0%	-21.0%	5.0%	-87.9%	712.8%	-100.0%

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. The goal of the study is to improve the health and well-being of children.

## National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

**-3.2%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

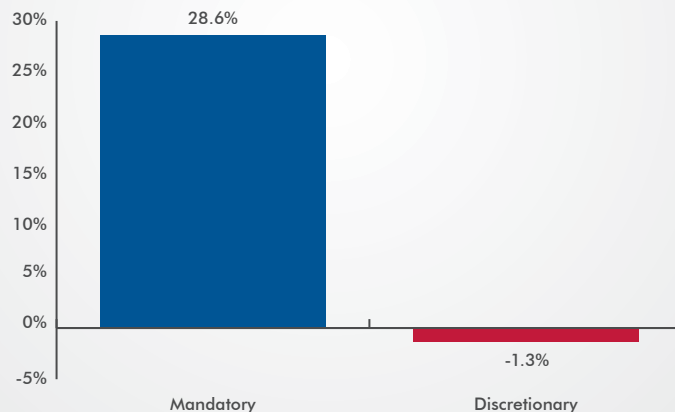
**Bureau:** National Institutes of Health

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.321 Billion	\$ 1.246 Billion	\$ 1.283 Billion	\$ 1.287 Billion	\$ 1.340 Billion	\$ 1.338 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.3%	-5.7%	3.0%	0.3%	4.1%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.8%	-7.1%	1.3%	0.2%	2.6%	-2.2%

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.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN MANDATORY & DISCRETIONARY CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2012-2016



## Office of Adolescent Health

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** General Departmental Management

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	4.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.5%	1.9%

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

-16.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Bureau:** Office of the Administrator

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 5.7 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 6.2 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 7.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.9%	-23.4%	14.2%	-5.4%	5.7%	19.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-16.7%	-24.5%	12.4%	-5.5%	4.1%	17.3%

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

-4.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 71.2 Million	\$ 69.6 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.0%	-6.5%	-3.8%	7.7%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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 2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 64.9 Million	\$ 72.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	18.2%	10.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.1%	16.5%	8.7%

Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education) is an initiative proposed in FY 2014 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

0.2%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 43.8 Million	\$ 45.1 Million	\$ 45.6 Million	\$ 45.5 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 46.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	2.9%	1.2%	-0.3%	1.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.6%	1.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-2.1%

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%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-84.7%	216.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-85.0%	212.0%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

## Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Office of Adolescent Health (General Department Management)

**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

**-100%**  
2012-2016

### Mandatory

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	-6.5%	-3.8%	7.7%	-100.0%	N/A

**-7.8%**  
2012-2016

### Discretionary

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.4 Million	\$ 100.7 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 104.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	3.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.3%	0.8%	0.2%	-1.5%	1.6%

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

## Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

-8.9%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 18.7 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.2%	-6.7%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## Vaccines for Children

-0.7%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.000 Billion	\$ 3.607 Billion	\$ 3.562 Billion	\$ 3.981 Billion	\$ 4.161 Billion	\$ 4.387 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.2%	-9.8%	-1.2%	11.8%	4.5%	5.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.9%	-11.2%	-2.8%	11.7%	3.0%	3.3%

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.





# HOUSING

**3.4%**  
2012-2016

## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

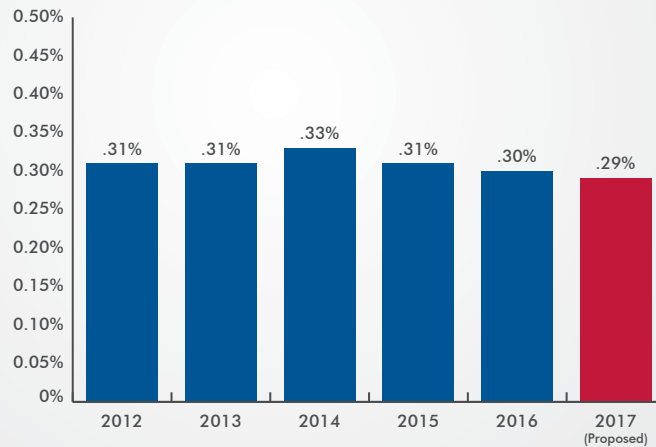
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 11.03 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.64 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.58 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.58 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.95 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 12.21 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.6%	-3.5%	8.8%	0.0%	3.2%	2.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.5%	-5.0%	7.1%	-0.1%	1.7%	0.1%

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 2016, 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. However, overall real spending on housing for children increased by more than 3 percent from 2012 to 2016.

<sup>1</sup> 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



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. While most sequestration cuts were restored in FY 2014 and many programs saw an increase in 2016, funding for housing programs continue to fall short of meeting the growing need for affordable housing in the U.S.

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 2017 Budget

Due to new investments in 2016, children's housing received only a small increase in funding in the president's budget request. Most comes from increases to several housing programs: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, 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 implementation of the Homeless Assistance Grant programs, so that all homeless children and youth are eligible for these programs.

The president estimates that the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) will receive \$136 million in 2017, \$34 million less than 2016. Created in 2008, it is designed to provide resources to build and rehabilitate housing, including rental housing, for low-income families. About one-quarter of this spending, or \$35 million, goes to children.



# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Homeless Assistance Grants

**13.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Community Planning and Development

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.901 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.933 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.105 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.135 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.263 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.279 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	1.4%	6.0%	0.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	0.2%	7.2%	1.3%	4.4%	-1.4%

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 36 percent of all people living in homeless shelters.

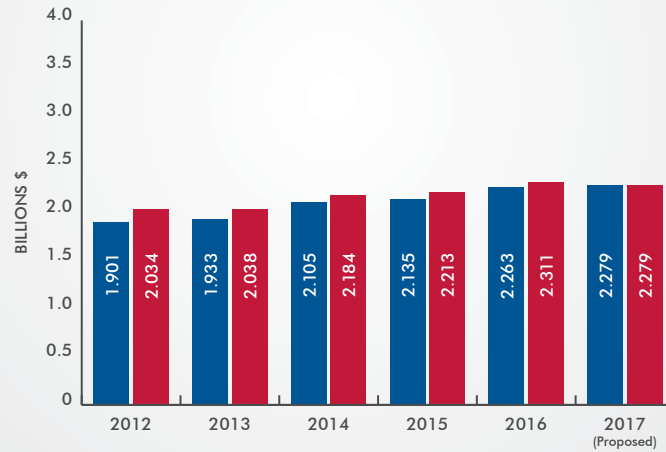
McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants are the main source of federal funding for efforts that assist homeless families and individuals. These grants fund local, regional, and state homeless assistance programs and provide supports such as shelter, food, and mental health services for homeless individuals 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 eligible homeless families and children. Yet the majority of homeless families remain invisible and therefore still find themselves ineligible for HUD services that would assist them in transitioning to stable housing.

Homeless assistance grants saw a nearly 6 percent increase in funding in 2016, yet increased funding is still needed due to the continuing increase of homeless families and children. President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2017 funding level proposes a 1 percent increase. Yet in order for these funds to reach all homeless children and youth, any increase should also be accompanied by a change in implementation of the homeless assistance grant programs 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

0.0%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 97.4 Million	\$ 91.1 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 108.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.4%	6.5%	0.0%	5.1%	6.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.8%	4.8%	-0.1%	3.6%	4.0%

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

13.6%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.901 Billion	\$ 1.933 Billion	\$ 2.105 Billion	\$ 2.135 Billion	\$ 2.263 Billion	\$ 2.279 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	1.4%	6.0%	0.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.1%	0.2%	7.2%	1.3%	4.4%	-1.4%

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 117.](#)



## Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**-6.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 3.472 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.255 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.425 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.390 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.390 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.000 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-26.1%	-6.2%	5.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	-11.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-27.7%	-7.6%	3.5%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-13.3%

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 2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

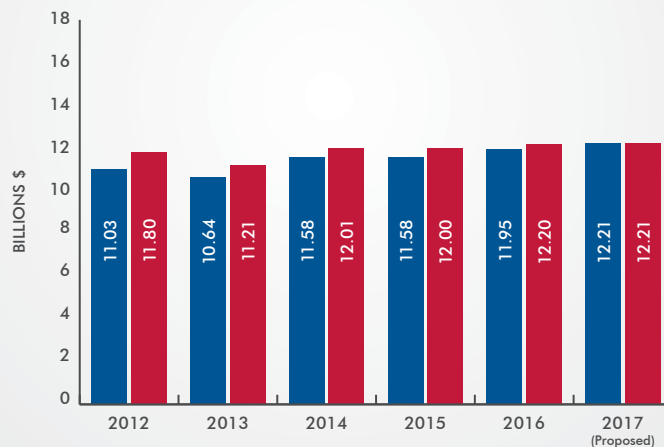
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 170.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 136.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-20.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-21.6%

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





## Project-Based Rental Assistance Program

4.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.340 Billion	\$ 8.851 Billion	\$ 9.918 Billion	\$ 9.730 Billion	\$ 10.224 Billion	\$ 10.307 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.8%	-5.2%	12.1%	-1.9%	5.1%	0.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.3%	-6.6%	10.3%	-2.0%	3.5%	-1.3%

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

5.2%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.962 Billion	\$ 4.054 Billion	\$ 4.399 Billion	\$ 4.450 Billion	\$ 4.365 Billion	\$ 4.363 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.2%	2.3%	8.5%	1.2%	-1.9%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-16.0%	0.8%	6.8%	1.1%	-3.4%	-2.1%

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



## Rental Assistance Program

**46.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 905.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 837.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.110 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.089 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.390 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.405 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.1%	-7.5%	32.6%	-1.9%	27.7%	1.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.1%	-8.9%	30.5%	-2.0%	25.8%	-1.0%

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

**-7.1%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 33.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 30.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 32.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 32.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 32.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 28.7 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-17.8%	-7.7%	4.7%	0.7%	0.0%	-11.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-19.5%	-9.1%	3.0%	0.6%	-1.5%	-12.8%

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

**30.1%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 33.0 Million	\$ 24.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-21.3%	145.5%	22.2%	-27.3%	-37.5%	20.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-22.9%	141.8%	20.3%	-27.3%	-38.4%	17.5%

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

## Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

**-8.6%**  
2012-2016

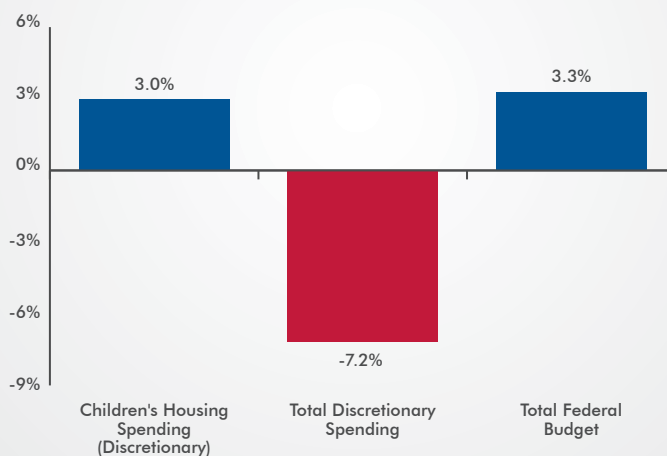
**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 16.8 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-7.8%	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-0.1%

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets 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.



**REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2012-2016**

## Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

-1.0%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$18.914 Billion</b>	<b>\$17.964 Billion</b>	<b>\$19.177 Billion</b>	<b>\$19.304 Billion</b>	<b>\$19.628 Billion</b>	<b>\$20.854 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.0%	-5.0%	6.8%	0.7%	1.7%	6.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.8%	-6.4%	5.1%	0.6%	0.2%	4.1%

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.







# INCOME SUPPORT

**4.2%**  
2012-2016

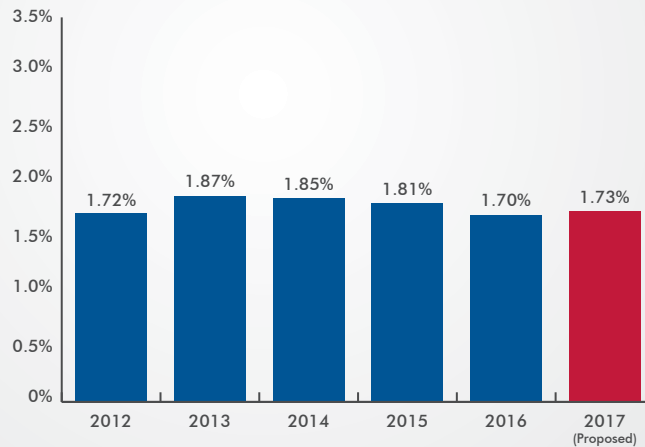
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 61.69 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 64.38 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 64.83 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 66.85 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 67.32 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 71.85 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.3%	4.4%	0.7%	3.1%	0.7%	6.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.8%	2.8%	-0.9%	3.0%	-0.8%	4.5%

The second 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, which has all been spent. 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. In 2014 an additional \$134 million was spent on child income support programs, a 0.2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2014 income support levels.

## The President's 2017 Budget

Because all spending on 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 2017 budget does propose a substantial investment and policy reforms to the TANF program. The president requests that child poverty reduction is added as an outright purpose of TANF and proposes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services be required to publish an annual measure or measures related to child poverty in states. It also requires states to spend a majority of their TANF funds on the core purposes of TANF, such as cash assistance to families and child care.

In addition, 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 2017 budget again proposes a significant investment to encourage states to create paid family and medical leave programs, which would not only provide paid leave programs for millions of American workers, but also help to pave the way for a much-needed national program. Specifically, the budget includes more than \$2.2 billion in mandatory funding for a Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist states in launching paid leave programs. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial setup and up to 50 percent of benefit costs for three years.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

2.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$16.136 Billion</b>	<b>\$17.107 Billion</b>	<b>\$16.825 Billion</b>	<b>\$17.345 Billion</b>	<b>\$17.345 Billion</b>	<b>\$20.097 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	3.1%	0.0%	15.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.7%	4.5%	-3.2%	3.0%	-1.5%	13.5%

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.

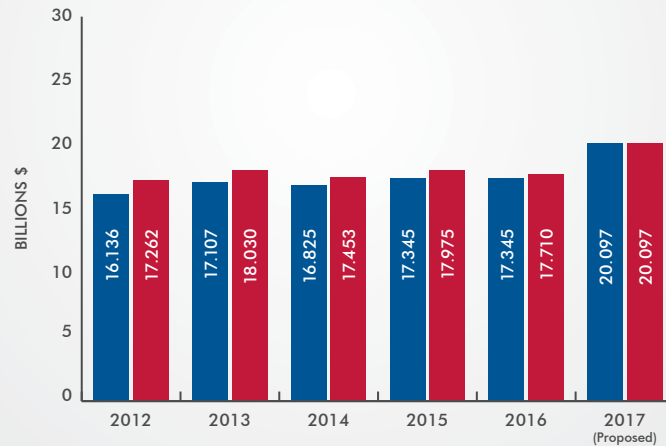
TANF has been due for a full reauthorization, or a renewed Congressional funding authorization, since fiscal year (FY) 2010. Rather than complete a full five-year reauthorization, Congress has adopted a number of short-term funding extensions, usually through the end of each subsequent quarter or fiscal 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, grants 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. In 2014, nearly 20 percent of TANF funds were spent subsidizing and providing childcare services that allowed parents to work.

In recent years, roughly 75 percent of TANF beneficiaries have been children. Yet in 2014, for every 100 families in poverty, only 23 received cash benefits from TANF. 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 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.

# Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs



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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.957 Billion	\$ 4.066 Billion	\$ 3.877 Billion	\$ 4.254 Billion	\$ 4.088 Billion	\$ 4.342 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	9.4%	-3.9%	6.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.3%	1.2%	-5.9%	9.3%	-5.3%	4.0%

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.

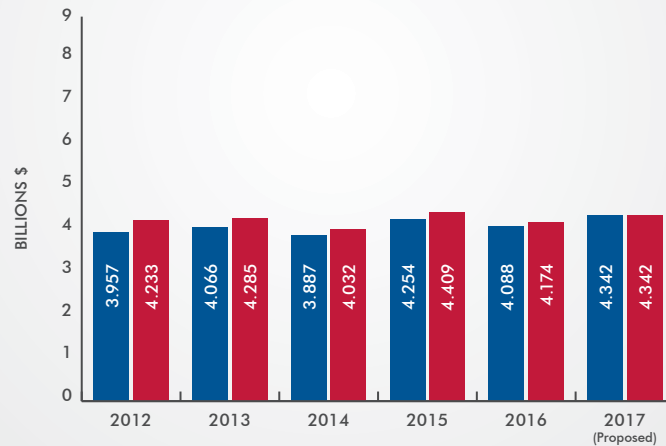
Authorized by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, CSE efforts are run by states and territories with federal financial support and guidance. Primary services include locating non-custodial parents; establishing paternity and child support orders; collecting support payments; and special initiatives, 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 TANF.

CSE served nearly one in four American children (over 16 million) in 2014, with over \$32 billion in child support payments were collected that year. In part because it reaches so many families, child support is a vital anti-poverty tool that lifted over 500,000 children out of poverty in 2014.



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

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



Despite these successes, too many children still do not receive this necessary support and income. As of 2011, only half of custodial parents had some kind of agreement or child support order in place, and out of those households, one-third did not receive those payments throughout the year. Even for those that received payments, almost half did not receive the full amount. Most of the child support owed is by non-custodial parents with very low or no reported income.

The Office of Child Support Enforcement issued a rule in 2014 to improve many aspects of the child support system, with many of the proposed changes aiming to address these barriers that non-custodial parents with very low incomes face in complying with child support orders. However, this rule has yet to be finalized.

In addition, there are other financing reforms that, if implemented, could greatly increase the amount of child support orders for families in need. 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 ARRA, but federal funding for CSE has yet to return to pre-2005 levels since the boost expired.

The area of CSE 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

**-4.8%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.755 Billion	\$ 5.831 Billion	\$ 6.206 Billion	\$ 5.625 Billion	\$ 5.739 Billion	\$ 6.088 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	-9.4%	2.0%	6.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.2%	-0.2%	4.8%	-9.4%	0.5%	3.9%

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

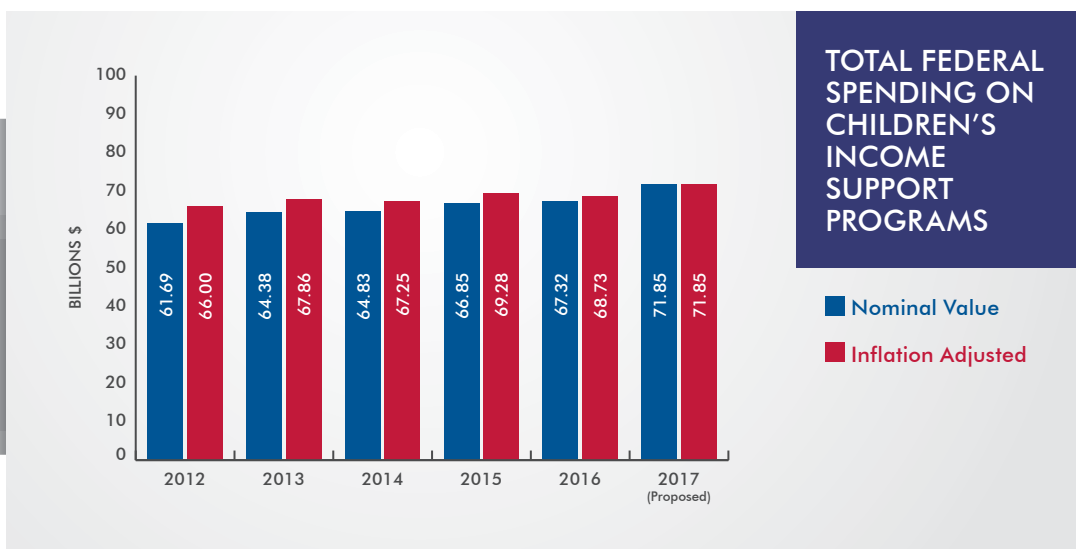
## Disability Compensation

**41.0%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$48.002 Billion	\$54.537 Billion	\$55.374 Billion	\$73.193 Billion	\$70.906 Billion	\$79.770 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.4%	13.6%	1.5%	32.2%	-3.1%	12.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	7.2%	11.9%	-0.1%	32.0%	-4.6%	10.2%

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





## Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)



**Department:** Treasury  
**Bureau:** Social Security Administration  
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 9.092 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.028 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.870 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.870 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.870 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.870 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.7%	-0.7%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.6%	-2.2%	-3.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

The Disability Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children. This was last updated by the Social Security Administration in 2014.

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



**Department:** Treasury  
**Bureau:** Social Security Administration  
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$23.335 Billion</b>	<b>\$23.703 Billion</b>	<b>\$24.166 Billion</b>	<b>\$24.166 Billion</b>	<b>\$24.166 Billion</b>	<b>\$24.166 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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



## Paid Leave Partnership Initiative

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.213 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The FY 2017 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.

## Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

-1.4%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.957 Billion	\$ 4.066 Billion	\$ 3.877 Billion	\$ 4.254 Billion	\$ 4.088 Billion	\$ 4.342 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	9.4%	-3.9%	6.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.3%	1.2%	-5.9%	9.3%	-5.3%	4.0%

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 129.

## Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

19.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Treasury

**Bureau:** Social Security Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.685 Billion	\$ 10.789 Billion	\$ 11.246 Billion	\$ 11.350 Billion	\$ 12.125 Billion	\$ 11.505 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.4%	11.4%	4.2%	0.9%	6.8%	-5.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.3%	9.7%	2.6%	0.8%	5.3%	-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

**29.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Veterans Affairs

**Bureau:** Benefits Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.414 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.589 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.707 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.793 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.916 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.097 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	12.2%	12.4%	7.4%	5.0%	6.9%	9.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	9.9%	10.7%	5.7%	4.9%	5.3%	7.2%

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)

**2.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

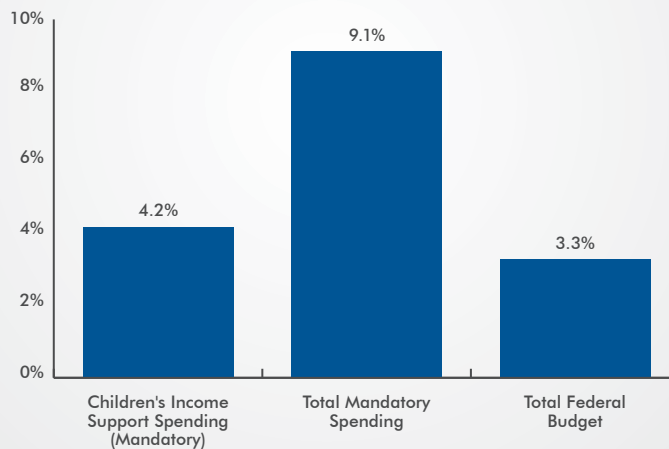
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 16.136 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.107 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 16.825 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.345 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.345 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 20.097 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	3.1%	0.0%	15.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.7%	4.5%	-3.2%	3.0%	-1.5%	13.5%

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 127.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2012-2016





# NUTRITION

**1.6%**  
2012-2016

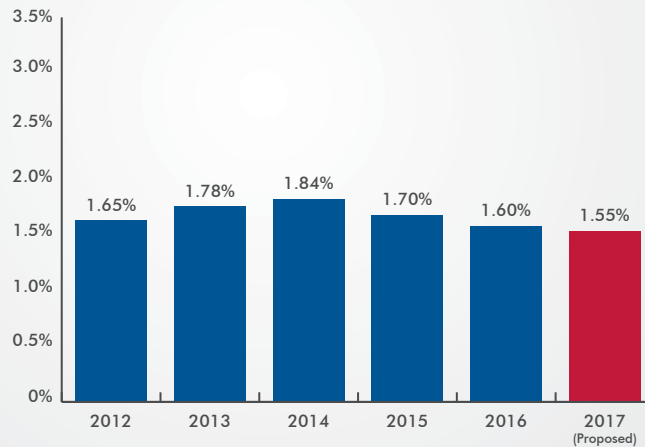
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 59.35 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 61.40 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 64.49 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 62.70 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 63.15 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 64.28 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.9%	3.5%	5.0%	-2.8%	0.7%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.8%	1.9%	3.4%	-2.9%	-0.8%	-0.3%

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 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 discretionary nutrition program, funded annually through Congressional appropriations.

In real dollars, child nutrition has experienced a slight increase since fiscal year (FY) 2012. 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 2012, 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, according to 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 2017 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would increase spending on child nutrition by about \$1 billion over FY 2016 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 2016 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 \$100 million to keep up with eligibility. The president's request also calls for a \$146 million investment to expand Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) programs nationwide in order to cut the summer food gap for students receiving free and reduced price meals during the academic year. 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

23.6%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.350 Billion	\$ 3.610 Billion	\$ 3.713 Billion	\$ 3.960 Billion	\$ 4.339 Billion	\$ 4.486 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	6.7%	9.6%	3.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.7%	6.2%	1.2%	6.5%	7.9%	1.3%

### School Lunch Program

14.7%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 10.427 Billion	\$ 11.053 Billion	\$ 11.482 Billion	\$ 11.996 Billion	\$ 12.528 Billion	\$ 12.757 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	4.5%	4.4%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.1%	4.4%	2.2%	4.4%	2.9%	-0.3%

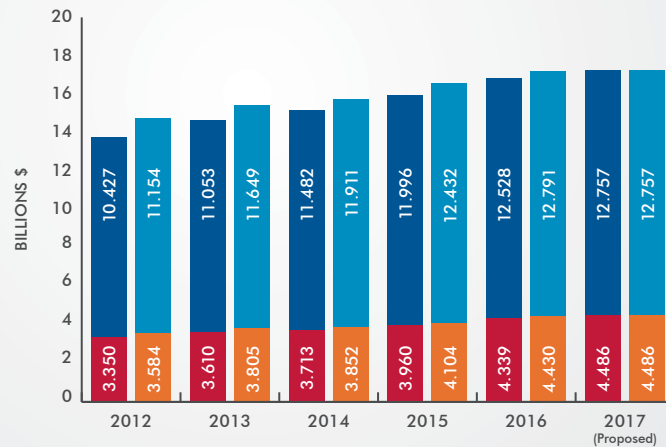
Child nutrition programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) include the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, both critical tools to alleviate child hunger and obesity. With one in five children at risk of hunger, one in three American children overweight or obese, and more than half of all students eligible for free or reduced price school meals, it is important that 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 nearly 5.5 billion lunches will be served to approximately 32 million children in the National School Lunch Program, and over 2.5 billion breakfasts will be served to 15 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)



The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFK) was enacted in 2010, but expired in the fall of 2015, and as a result Congress is currently working on its reauthorization. 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 new federal funds available 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.

# Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

**-8.4%**  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.618 Billion	\$ 6.522 Billion	\$ 6.716 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion	\$ 6.350 Billion	\$ 6.350 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	-4.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	-2.9%	1.3%	-1.5%	-5.5%	-2.1%

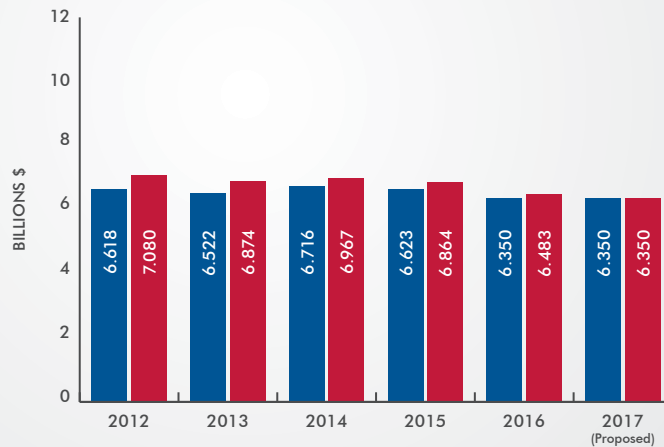
USDA's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides grants to states to fund supplemental food support, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to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

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget provides \$6.35 billion for WIC, level funding from FY 2016. The president's funding level includes \$80 million for breastfeeding peer counselors and \$13.6 million for infrastructure upgrades in WIC. 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 8.1 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 continues to receive 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

12.0%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.846 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.083 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.051 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.196 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.340 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.446 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	8.3%	-1.0%	4.7%	4.5%	3.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.0%	6.7%	-2.6%	4.6%	3.0%	1.1%

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

16.7%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 242.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 254.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 272.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 282.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 296.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 313.1 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.5%	4.8%	7.1%	3.7%	5.0%	5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.6%	3.3%	5.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%

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

29.0%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 999.0 Million	\$ 1.166 Billion	\$ 1.067 Billion	\$ 1.256 Billion	\$ 1.351 Billion	\$ 1.428 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.6%	16.7%	-8.5%	17.7%	7.6%	5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	4.4%	15.0%	-9.9%	17.5%	6.0%	3.6%

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 six by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods.

## Coordinated Review

6.0%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	50.0%	0.0%	33.3%	-16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	46.9%	-1.5%	31.2%	-16.7%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## Direct Certification Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

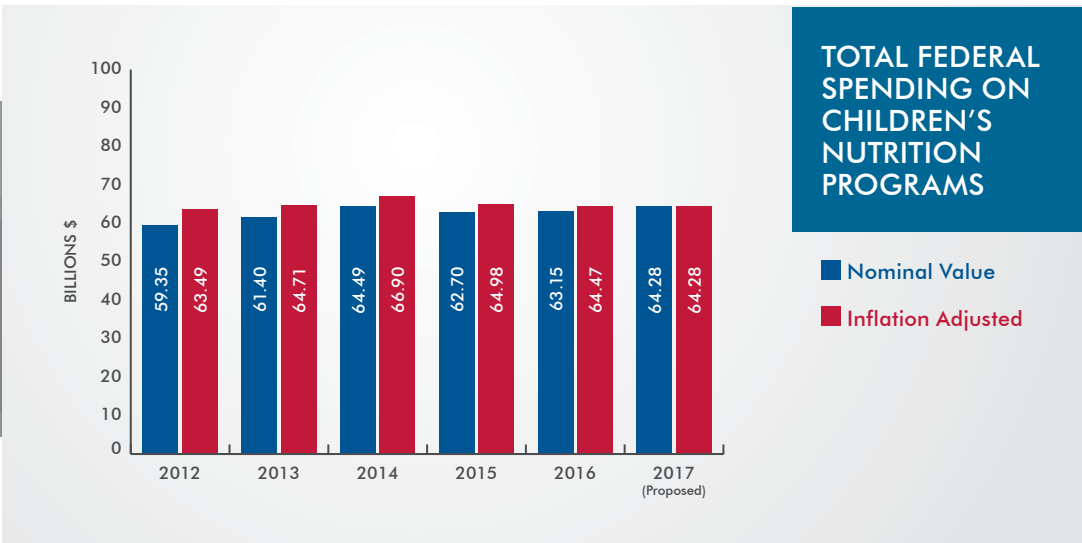
**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Direct Certification grants help states upgrade technology and systems to improve direct certification rates for free meals through programs like SNAP and TANF.



## Food Safety Education 31.8% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 2.7 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 2.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	-9.4%	1.6%	4.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-34.7%	47.8%	-1.6%	-9.5%	0.1%	2.8%

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 12.9% 2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 137.0 Million	\$ 174.0 Million	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 159.0 Million	\$ 162.0 Million	\$ 169.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	25.7%	27.0%	-9.2%	0.6%	1.9%	4.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	23.1%	25.1%	-10.6%	0.5%	0.4%	2.2%

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



## Nationwide Summer EBT

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 146.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Nationwide Summer EBT will make the successful Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children demonstration pilots a permanent, nationwide program. It will provide families with children who qualify for free or reduced price lunch with additional SNAP funds over the summer months.

## School Breakfast Expansion Grants

-100%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	-1.5%	-100.0%	N/A	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

23.6%  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.350 Billion	\$ 3.610 Billion	\$ 3.713 Billion	\$ 3.960 Billion	\$ 4.339 Billion	\$ 4.486 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	6.7%	9.6%	3.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.7%	6.2%	1.2%	6.5%	7.9%	1.3%

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 137.](#)

## School Lunch Program

14.7%  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 10.427 Billion	\$ 11.053 Billion	\$ 11.482 Billion	\$ 11.996 Billion	\$ 12.528 Billion	\$ 12.757 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	4.5%	4.4%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.1%	4.4%	2.2%	4.4%	2.9%	-0.3%

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 137.](#)

## School Meal Equipment Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	\$ 9.7 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	259.7%	-28.6%	0.0%	40.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	254.1%	-28.6%	-1.5%	37.1%

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.

## SFSP Non-Congregate Demonstration

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This demonstration will help to fund and evaluate non-congregate meal service in rural communities where access to summer meal sites is limited.

## Special Milk Program

**-30.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.2 Million	\$ 9.4 Million	\$ 9.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.3%	-15.4%	0.0%	2.0%	-15.9%	-2.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.1%	-16.6%	-1.6%	1.9%	-17.1%	-4.1%

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

**-8.4%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.618 Billion	\$ 6.522 Billion	\$ 6.716 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion	\$ 6.350 Billion	\$ 6.350 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	-1.4%	-4.1%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	-2.9%	1.3%	-1.5%	-5.5%	-2.1%

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 139.](#)

## State Administrative Expenses

**-6.3%**  
2012-2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 276.0 Million	\$ 242.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 263.7 Million	\$ 270.9 Million	\$ 279.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	32.1%	-12.3%	3.3%	5.5%	2.7%	3.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	29.3%	-13.6%	1.7%	5.4%	1.2%	0.9%

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.

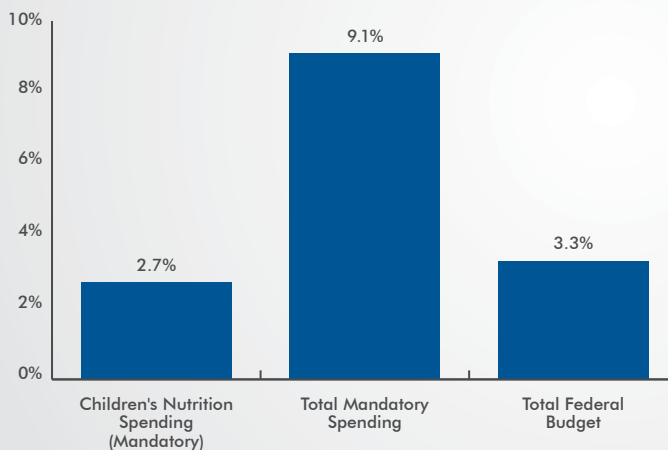
## Summer EBT Demonstration

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 26.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.8%	13.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6%	10.7%

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.



REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2012-2016

## Summer Food Service Program

**32.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 400.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 437.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 461.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 495.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 555.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 628.5 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.1%	9.3%	5.5%	7.5%	12.2%	13.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	3.9%	7.6%	3.8%	7.4%	10.5%	10.8%

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

**-4.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 44%



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$80.401 Billion</b>	<b>\$82.603 Billion</b>	<b>\$87.959 Billion</b>	<b>\$81.829 Billion</b>	<b>\$80.849 Billion</b>	<b>\$81.689 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.6%	2.7%	6.5%	-7.0%	-1.2%	1.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.4%	1.2%	4.8%	-7.1%	-2.7%	-1.0%

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

**8.1%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.1%	-0.1%	40.0%	-19.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.0%	-1.6%	37.8%	-19.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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





# SAFETY

**77.1%**  
2012-2016

## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 880.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 910.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.52 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.59 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.62 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.03 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.9%	4.0%	67.2%	4.7%	1.9%	25.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.9%	2.5%	64.5%	4.6%	0.4%	22.7%

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 \$1.6 billion dollars per year on child safety.

Overall, inflation adjusted investments in child safety remained relatively flat in fiscal year (FY) 2016. The recent uptick in spending since 2014 comes from increases to meet the need of the Unaccompanied Children Program, which is charged with providing services and care for unaccompanied children, a population which has risen significantly in recent years due to children fleeing violence and instability in the Northern Triangle of Central America.

## CHILD SAFETY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

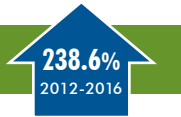


## The President's 2017 Budget

Child safety spending received a nearly \$400 million (25.3 percent) increase in the president's FY 2017 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 non-violent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions. Funding for these programs will assist states with their juvenile justice systems.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Unaccompanied Children Program



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 267.2 Million	\$ 376.1 Million	\$ 868.0 Million	\$ 948.0 Million	\$ 948.0 Million	\$ 1.321 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	79.3%	40.7%	130.8%	9.2%	0.0%	39.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	75.6%	38.7%	127.2%	9.1%	-1.5%	36.5%

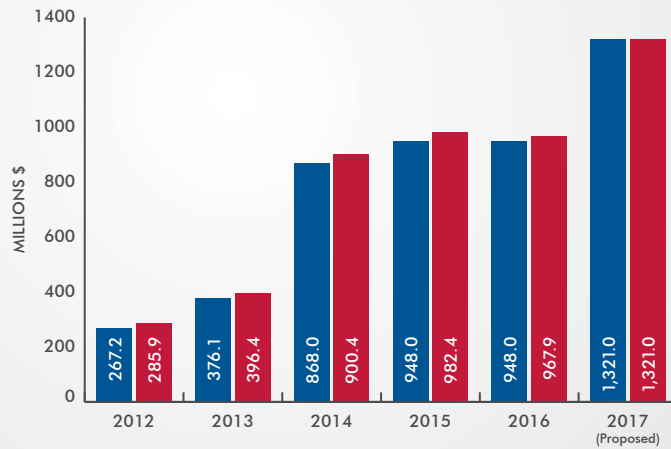
The Unaccompanied Children (UC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of most unaccompanied minors who are referred for placement to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by another federal agency or department. This usually occurs after being apprehended at the border, a port of entry, or in the interior of the United States.

Children taken into ORR custody are provided care pending placement, when possible, with an adult family member or adult custodian or other sponsor who cares for them while their immigration case is pending. When no sponsor is available, the UC program provides care for a child until their immigration case concludes. The UC program provides shelter, medical care, counseling, legal services, and other support services to children, as well as limited post-release services to some children.



## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



Funding for the UC program has increased significantly in recent years, more than doubling from fiscal year (FY) 2013 to FY 2014 in response to the unprecedented number of children entering the United States from Central America. More than 68,000 unaccompanied children entered in 2014, compared to approximately 38,000 children in 2013. The vast majority of the recently arriving children are coming from the Northern Triangle region in Central America, which includes Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Research shows that the majority of children are fleeing the region due to increased gang violence, exploitation, and lack of state protection.

While the number of unaccompanied children entering the United States dropped in 2015 due to increased enforcement and deterrence measures by the federal government, it is expected that a significant number of children will attempt to enter the United States in 2016, possibly equal to the numbers seen in 2014.

## Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 2012

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

4.2%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Executive Branch

**Bureau:** Consumer Product Safety Commission

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 114.5 Million	\$ 108.5 Million	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million	\$ 125.0 Million	\$ 130.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.5%	-5.2%	8.7%	4.2%	1.6%	4.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.5%	-6.6%	7.0%	4.1%	0.1%	2.3%

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

**-1.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 262.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 253.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 254.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 251.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 270.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 334.4 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.7%	-3.6%	0.6%	-1.2%	7.4%	23.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.7%	-5.1%	-1.0%	-1.3%	5.8%	21.2%

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

**6.0%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of Justice Programs

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 65.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 56.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 67.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 62.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 72.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 72.2 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-7.0%	-13.8%	19.6%	-7.5%	16.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.9%	-15.1%	17.8%	-7.6%	14.7%	-2.1%

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.

## Poison Control

-4.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Care Systems Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 65%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-13.9%	-6.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-15.7%	-7.6%	5.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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— Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

-18.8%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Transportation

**Bureau:** Federal Highway Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 168.0 Million	\$ 118.7 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-17.0%	-29.4%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-18.7%	-30.4%	18.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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 summer 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

-4.4%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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

-31.5%  
2012-2016

**Department:** Homeland Security

**Bureau:** United States Secret Service

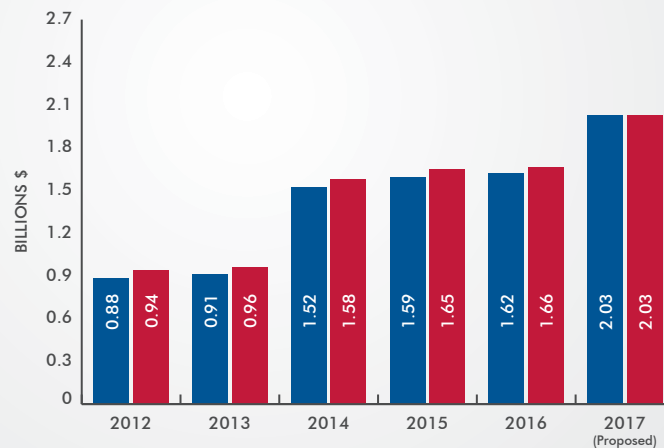
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	-7.0%	7.5%	-28.3%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.9%	-8.4%	5.8%	-28.4%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted







## Unaccompanied Children Program

**238.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 267.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 376.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 868.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 948.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 948.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.321 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	79.3%	40.7%	130.8%	9.2%	0.0%	39.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	75.6%	38.7%	127.2%	9.1%	-1.5%	36.5%

The Unaccompanied Children (UC) Program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien minors who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended by federal officials at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the United States. UC generally leave their home countries to join family already in the U.S.; escape abuse, persecution, or exploitation in the home country; or to seek employment or educational opportunities. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 151.

## Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

**-4.6%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** National Institute of Food and Agriculture

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.4%	-7.6%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-16.2%	-9.0%	6.5%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.1%

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.

## Youth Violence Prevention

**-4.8%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Health and Human Services

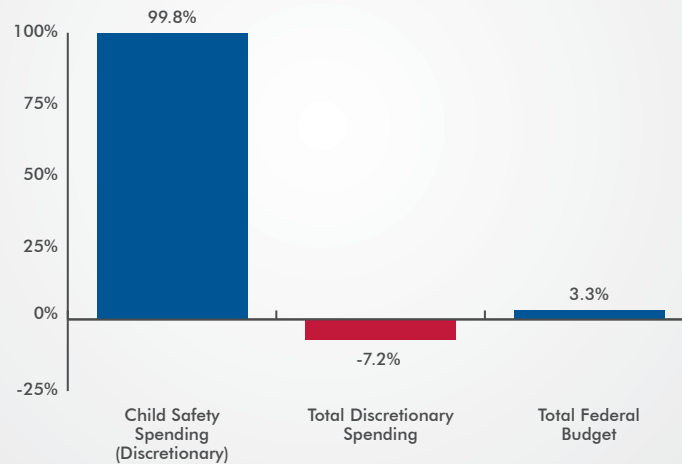
**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 23.1 Million	\$ 23.1 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-70.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	-0.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-70.8%	-6.6%	3.9%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-100.0%

Youth Violence Prevention 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.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2012-2016





**-2.1%**  
2012-2016

# TRAINING

## TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

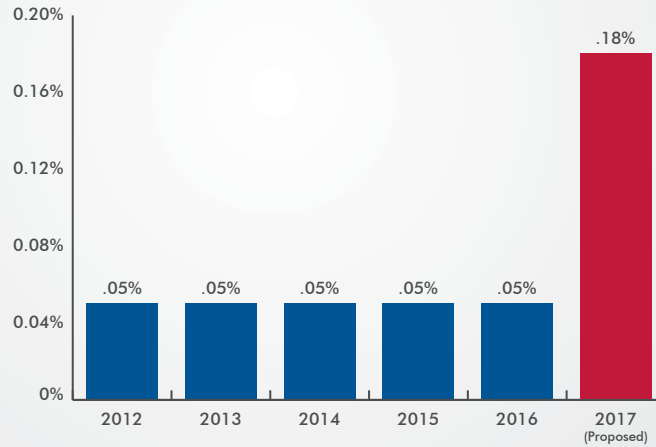
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.79 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.70 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.78 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.79 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.84 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.32 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.7%	0.9%	2.5%	298.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.0%	0.8%	1.0%	289.9%

Youth training remains a small portion 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 federal dollars 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. 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 and Opportunity Act (WIOA) 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 not seen the type of increased investment that the current youth employment climate merits.

The federal investment in youth training is 2.1 percent smaller today than it was five years ago 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 WIOA 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. By the Congressional Budget Office's estimate, more than 95 percent of ARRA's total budgetary impact was realized by the end of December 2014.

## The President's 2017 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request reflects a significant increase and commitment to youth training funding from 2016. If passed into law, the president's request would be a near 300 percent increase in youth training funding, amounting to more than \$5 billion in new investments. The significant increase comes from a new \$5.5 billion proposal, Opening Doors for Youth. It would provide \$3.5 billion in formula grants to promote paid youth employment, including \$1.5 billion for summer employment support that could make summer work available to over 1 million additional youth. An additional \$2 billion will be invested in first-time jobs for Opportunity Youth who are not enrolled in school or currently employed. If the president's new proposal is not funded, the FY 2017 request would mark a decrease in funding from FY 2016 levels.

## Job Corps

**-5.3%**  
2012-2016

**Department:** Labor  
**Bureau:** Office of Job Corps  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 52%



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.703 Billion	\$ 1.614 Billion	\$ 1.688 Billion	\$ 1.692 Billion	\$ 1.689 Billion	\$ 1.755 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.6%	0.2%	-0.1%	3.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.0%	0.1%	-1.6%	1.7%

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.

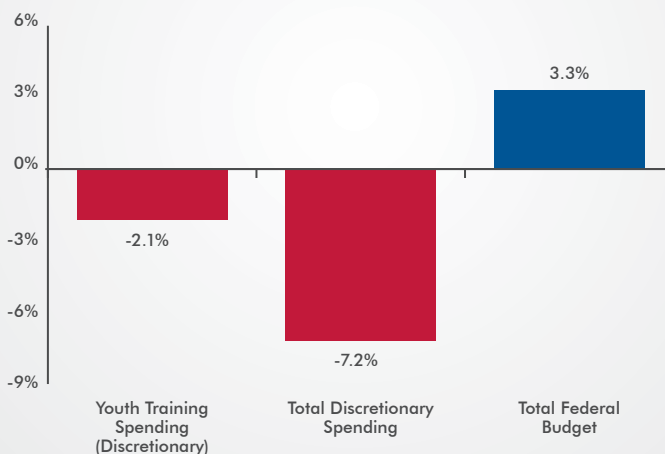
## Opening Doors for Youth

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2012

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.500 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Obama Administration proposed Opening Doors for Youth in its FY 2017 budget. It has two components: (1) \$3.5 million in formula grants to provide additional summer and year-round job opportunities for about 1 million youth; and (2) \$2 billion for competitive grants to municipalities to create educational and career pathways for disconnected youth.



REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2012-2016

## Youth Training and Employment Activities

**1.1%**  
2012-2016

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 781.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million	\$ 831.8 Million	\$ 873.4 Million	\$ 902.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.0%	1.4%	5.0%	3.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	3.3%	1.3%	3.4%	1.2%

The Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (WIOA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIOA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis.

## YouthBuild

**1.2%**  
2012-2016

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

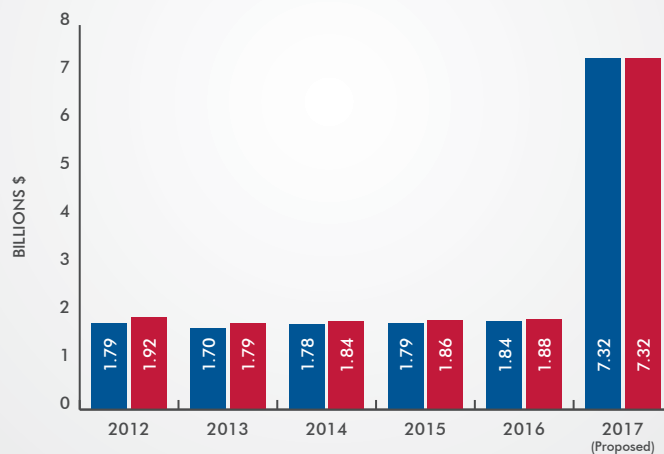


	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Obama 2017
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 75.5 Million	\$ 77.5 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 84.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.6%	2.8%	6.1%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	-6.6%	1.0%	2.7%	4.5%	-100.0%

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 FEDERAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
 ■ Inflation Adjusted



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