



**CHILDREN'S
BUDGET
2017**



FIRST FOCUS

MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY



About First Focus

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

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

For more information about First Focus, or to make a donation, please visit www.firstfocus.org or call 202.657.0670. Questions, comments, or suggestions can be emailed to Bruce Lesley, President, at brucel@firstfocus.org.

Acknowledgements

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Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus

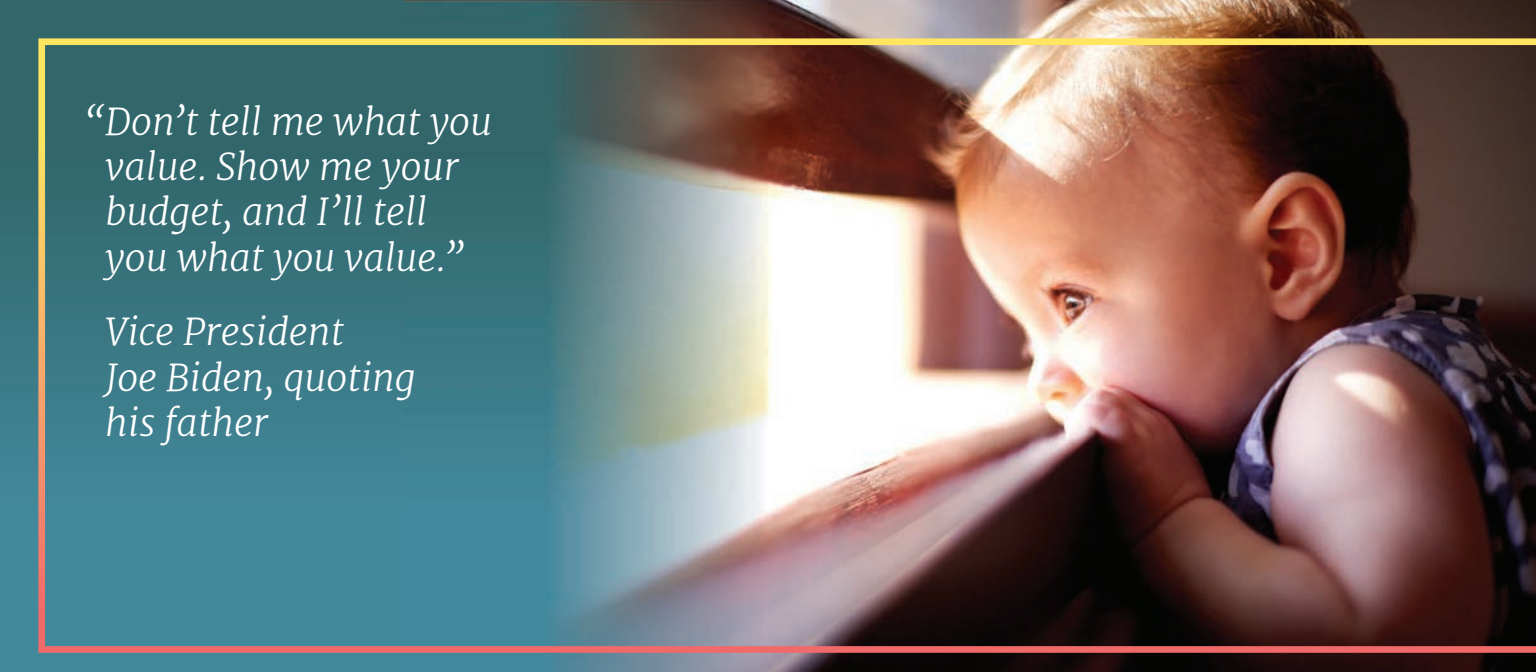
Children Must Be Both Seen and Heard

Children are our nation's future. In almost every policy issue in our society, there is an issue that is specific or unique to children. And yet, these issues are often overlooked and children remain, far too often, an afterthought in society and among our nation's policymakers.

At our inception 12 years ago, First Focus (originally called the Children's Investment Project) was created with the mission of making children and families a greater priority in federal budget and policy decisions. Recognizing that children do not have political power, as they do not vote or have a PAC or political action committees, and that adults make significant decisions about children's lives without consulting them or seeking to involve them in such decisions, the role of child advocacy was deemed both critical and necessary.

Children are relatively powerless in society and often are the recipients of decisions made on their behalf by more powerful adults. Consequently, children need child advocates to speak out on their behalf and to protect their rights and well-being.

Children also need to be given a voice and to be both seen and heard in matters that impact their lives. For example, the voices of children in the child welfare system have led to critical reforms and a greater recognition of the need to hear their voice and respect their rights.



“Don’t tell me what you value. Show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.”

Vice President
Joe Biden, quoting
his father

Michael Freeman writes in *The Moral Status of Children*:

All too rarely is consideration given to what policies formulated at the level of government...do to children. This is all the more the case where the immediate focus of the policy is not children. But even in children’s legislation the unintended or indirect effects of changes are not given the critical attention they demand. But where the policy is not ‘headlined’ children, immigration policy or housing policy for example, the impact on the lives of children is all too readily glossed over.

In many respects, this work begins with the budget. Quoting his father, Vice President Joe Biden has said, “Don’t tell me what you value. Show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.”

Among the many challenges that First Focus and other child advocates face in trying to hold policymakers accountable to the objective of “making children a greater priority and value in policymaking” is that politicians have often pointed to an increase in a single budget item for children as a measure of their “robust commitment” to children, while simultaneously slashing funding for our youngest citizens in a number of other areas.

Therefore, with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, First Focus created this publication, *Children’s Budget*, which provides a multi-year, line-by-line analysis of the funding dedicated to children by Congress and in every president’s budget.

Despite the annual self-proclaimed accolades that politicians have made about their work on behalf of children, our first book, *Children’s Budget 2008*, found:

- *Over the period between 2004–2008, only one penny of every new federal dollar spent on non-defense discretionary spending went to children.*
- *The share of federal spending dedicated to children had declined by 10 percent over [four] years.*

Child advocates were unaware—but not shocked—by these findings. Although most only knew the status of the individual programs that they were most closely working on, they knew the picture was grimmer than what politicians were trying to sell.

Over time, the children’s advocacy community has increasingly used both *Children’s Budget* and a companion publication by the Urban Institute entitled *Kids’ Share* to tell the real story about how policymakers either value or neglect children through the federal budget. The share of federal funding has moved up and down over the years and peaked in fiscal year (FY) 2010 at 8.45 percent.

Since then, the share of overall federal spending on kids has dropped. In fact, the children’s share of all federal spending was just 7.75 percent in FY 2017 and President Trump’s budget proposal for FY 2018 would cut that further to just 7.47 percent.

We are not valuing or prioritizing children in the federal budget. In fact, between 2011 and 2016, children’s programs received just 2.1 percent of all new federal spending.

However, that limited increase was due exclusively to mandatory spending on programs like Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Other spending areas, such as education, were actually cut. In fact, education funding was cut, on an inflation-adjusted basis, by 17.3 percent between 2011 and 2016, and that number would be even worse if the figures were further adjusted for the increase in students.

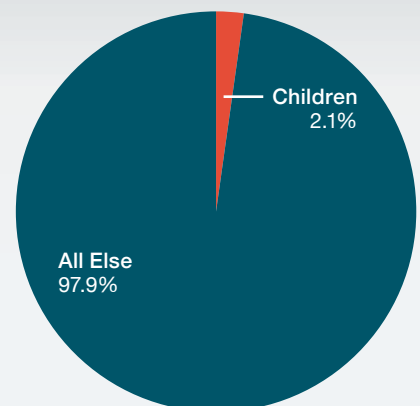
If we truly value our children, that must change.

Since most children can’t speak up for themselves, they often need adults to be their advocates, and we should never shy away from doing so. If we have any hope of reversing the downward trend that children have experienced in federal investments, it requires that we make sure that children are not “out of mind” when policymakers are making policy and budget decisions.

Total Children’s Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



New Federal Spending, 2011-2016



We are not valuing or prioritizing children in the federal budget. In fact, between 2011 and 2016, children's programs received just 2.1 percent of all new federal spending.



Consequently, First Focus is now working with over 60 national and state partners through the Children's Budget Coalition to change the trajectory for kids. In fact, creating *Children's Budget* has been instrumental in helping us identify the trends, measuring progress and declines, and thereby, holding our policymakers more accountable for how they prioritize and truly value children in the federal budget. We now have the information and data necessary to make the case and fully advocate for changes to the federal budget in support of the next generation.

If we truly value our kids and our nation's future, policymakers must fully understand and answer to some simple and fundamental questions through the budget process. This includes a recognition of what is prioritized and valued in the budget and understanding where children, who represent one-quarter of the population but all of our future, stand in that process.

We hope you will use this publication as a resource to inform policymakers, the media, and the public about how children are impacted by federal budget and policy decisions. Through the process of keeping children "in their sight," the children's advocacy community should never apologize. If you take any objective look at the data, the fact is that our generation is failing to value our children and we must do better.

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus

Notes on Children's Budget 2017

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2017 and FY 2018 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2018. Additional information on FY 2017 spending can be found in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017. Many of the mandatory spending levels come from estimates provided by Congressional Budget Office baseline projections and historical tables.

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 2016: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2015 and Future Projections*. 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 Insurance 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 2016, and includes placeholders for 2017 and 2018 until the Social Security Administration updates those figures. In others, such as Supplemental Security Income, 2017 and 2018 spending on children reflect estimates from the Congressional Budget Office's most recent baseline projections. 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 2016* 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 \$75.6 billion for 2017, 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 \$32.9 billion is added.

Comparing Budget Levels

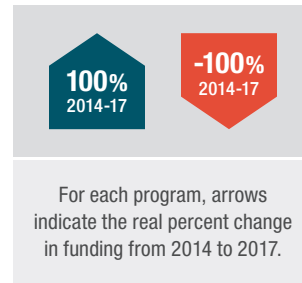
It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1915 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2017. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. This inflation phenomenon has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the 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 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 4 percent from 2014 to 2017. 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 2017* 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 2017 and 2018, so this book assumes a 2.6 percent inflation rate for 2017, and a 2.3 percent inflation rate for 2018. 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, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Dependent Exemption all provide resources to families with children that families without children cannot claim. These tax policies, while integral to overall spending on children, are not included in *Children's Budget 2017* 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 2016: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2015 and Future Projections* by the Urban Institute.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Children's Budget 2017 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.

To determine the proportion of ARRA funding that went to children between 2014 and 2017, 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. 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 was spent along the same time frame as the larger categories into which they fall.

Mindful of the enormous impact that ARRA had on the overall federal investment in children and individual programs, 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.

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



6.2%
2014-17

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 287.46 Billion	\$ 296.86 Billion	\$ 309.58 Billion	\$ 315.44 Billion	\$ 305.94 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.0%	3.3%	4.3%	1.9%	-3.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.5%	1.7%	4.2%	0.3%	-5.2%

Understanding the full picture of federal investments in children since 2014 requires an analysis of mandatory and discretionary spending, cuts from sequestration, and the improving economic outlook of that period. For instance, the federal budget deficit fell in fiscal year (FY) 2015 to its lowest level since 2007, when the government ran a shortfall of \$160.7 billion. The 2015 shortfall totaled \$438.5 billion, or 2.4 percent of our gross domestic product (GDP). While the deficit increased to \$587.3 billion in 2016, or 3.1 percent of GDP, these numbers still represent a marked decrease over 2009–2012 levels. The unemployment rate has also continued to drop, reaching 4.9 percent in 2016—its lowest in eight years.

Overall government spending, which includes mandatory and discretionary spending, is up about 12.4 percent (in real terms) from 2014 to 2017. This number drops slightly, to 11.8 percent, when including American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) outlays. Defense and non-defense discretionary investments in the annual Congressional appropriations bills increased by about 1 real percent between 2014 and 2017, escaping the sequestration cuts of 2013 but still encumbered by the Budget Control Act's discretionary caps. Mandatory spending, on the other hand, grew by 15.5 real percent.

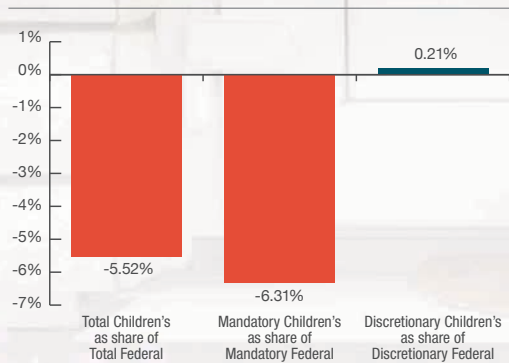
Total spending on children, when adjusted for inflation, is up about 6.2 percent. This is largely due to increases in mandatory children's spending, which is set by legislation and not annual appropriations. Mandatory spending on children has increased in real terms by about 8.2 percent, while discretionary spending increased only 1.0 percent.

	MANDATORY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 207.74 Billion	\$ 217.59 Billion	\$ 227.61 Billion	\$ 232.28 Billion	\$ 229.86 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.9%	4.7%	4.6%	2.1%	-1.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.3%	3.1%	4.5%	0.5%	-3.2%

	DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 79.72 Billion	\$ 79.26 Billion	\$ 81.97 Billion	\$ 83.17 Billion	\$ 76.08 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.4%	-0.6%	3.4%	1.5%	-8.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.9%	-2.1%	3.3%	-0.1%	-10.6%

While a substantial increase in mandatory spending is positive and some of the new mandatory investments came out of deliberate legislative choices, such as reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 2015, most of the increases came from automatic growth in programs that are not exclusive to children, such as Medicaid and Social Security Disability Insurance. Medicaid has also seen significant increases 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.

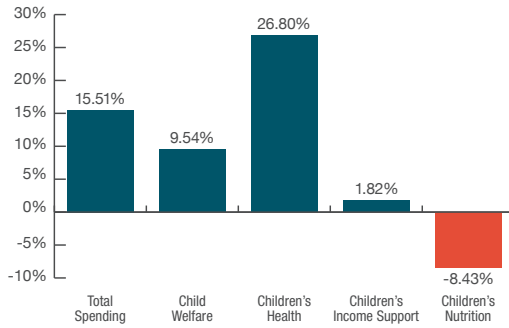
Change in Children's Share of Federal Spending, 2014-17



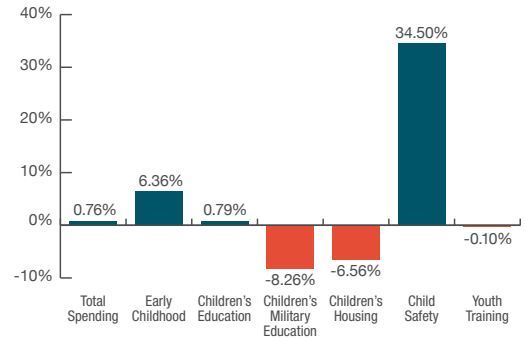
Another important indicator for national priorities is the overall share of federal spending that goes to kids. In recent years, spending on children has not kept pace with overall increases in federal spending. Between 2014 and 2017, the share of children's spending in the federal budget decreased from 8.2 percent to 7.7 percent, a reduction of 5.5 percent. The decrease in spending can be attributed to substantial cuts in discretionary investments, as well as decreases in mandatory programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

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 experiences a larger relative decrease. Even with these statistical idiosyncrasies, federal investments in children are still less than 8 percent of the total federal budget.

Real Percent Change in Select Mandatory Spending, 2014-17



Real Percent Change in Select Discretionary Spending, 2014-17

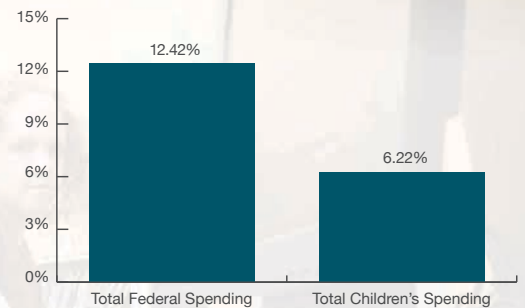


American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

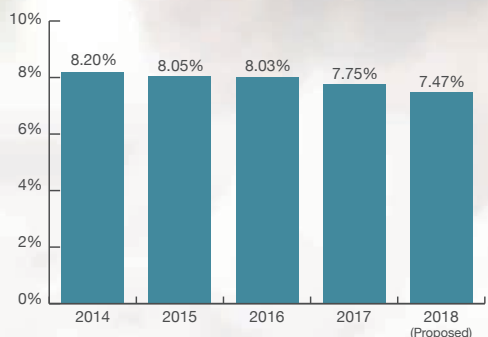
Because *Children's Budget* looks at funding levels from 2014-17 and the president's budget proposal for 2018, our analysis is still slightly impacted by ARRA. Passed in early 2009, ARRA intended to provide a stimulus to the U.S. economy in the wake of the economic downturn. More than two dozen children's 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 2014, the amount of ARRA funding on children was \$2.4 billion. Though \$2.4 billion is small in the context of overall federal spending, it should be noted that this value exceeds the entirety spent on children's safety programs as well as youth training programs. 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 from 2015 on is insignificant.



Real Percent Change in Spending, 2014-17



Total Children's Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



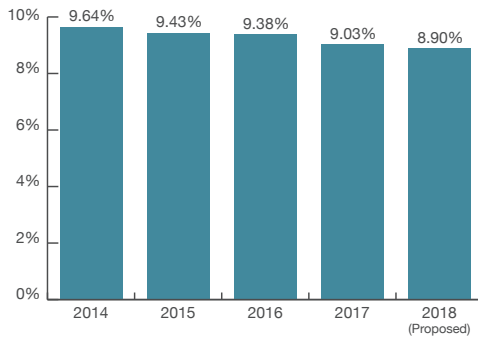
The impact that ARRA made on children in one year alone is undeniable. From saving the jobs of thousands of teachers and school personnel, to providing hundreds of thousands of children access to early childhood education, and providing nutritious food for hungry families, ARRA has showed that new, significant investments in children are possible and can have an incredibly positive effect.

Sequestration

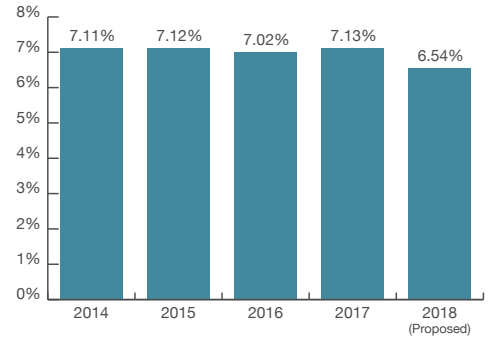
Increases in spending from ARRA did not occur in a vacuum. In 2013, we saw the impacts of cuts to federal spending because of sequestration. Sequestration was established as part of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to enforce deficit targets and later to enforce limits on 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.

Children's Mandatory Spending as a Percent of All Mandatory Spending

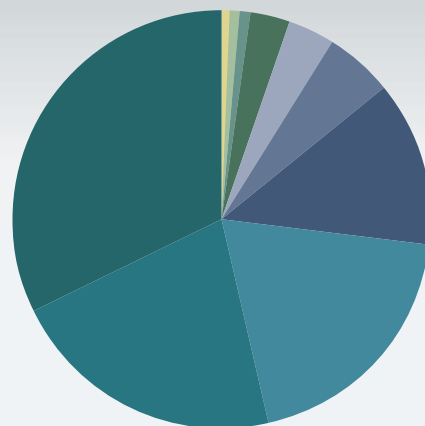


Children's Discretionary Spending as a Percent of All Discretionary Spending



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 that 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 represent 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 \$18.81 billion in 2014 and \$17.93 billion in 2015.

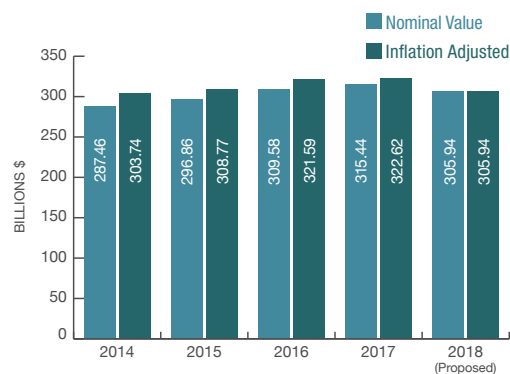
The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 further allowed adjustments to the caps, and Congress has avoided another sequestration. However, the caps have continued to place downward pressure on discretionary appropriations: in FY 2016, discretionary spending was capped at 1.149 trillion and at 1.069 trillion for FY 2017. A continued lack of parity between defense and non-defense discretionary spending—in 2017 the former received \$551 billion and the latter, \$518 billion—has exacerbated the decline of dedicated funding towards children as a share of federal spending.



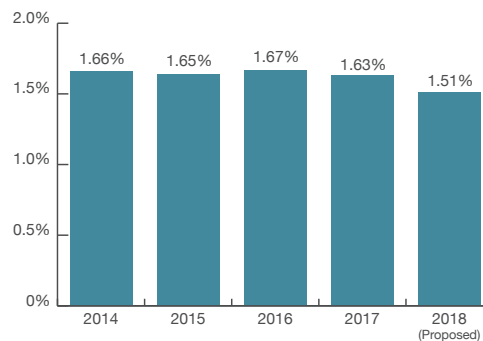
Breakdown of Federal Children's Spending, 2017

- Health 32.4%
- Income Support 21.4%
- Nutrition 19.6%
- Education 12.7%
- Early Childhood 5.2%
- Housing 3.6%
- Child Welfare 3.2%
- Military Education 0.8%
- Training 0.6%
- Safety 0.6%

Total Federal Children's Spending



Children's Spending as a Percent of GDP



The discretionary cap for FY 2018—\$1.064 trillion—has returned as a major point of contention as Congress considers the FY 2018 budget proposed by President Trump, whose budget includes defense discretionary spending that exceeds the caps. It remains to be seen whether lawmakers will manage to produce legislation that significantly increases or lifts the non-defense discretionary caps for FY 2018.

The President's 2018 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Trump's FY 2018 budget would decrease federal spending on children by 5 percent, with cuts to both mandatory and discretionary spending on children of 3.2 and 10.6 percent, respectively. Many of these cuts come from reduced funding allocations, but Trump's budget also contains unprecedented proposals to eliminate entire discretionary programs and drastically restructure CHIP, Medicaid, SNAP, and other mandatory funding streams. Whether these proposals come to fruition, they do the disservice of giving Congress cover to make substantial—but somewhat less extreme—funding cuts, but appear relatively generous by comparison.

CHILD WELFARE



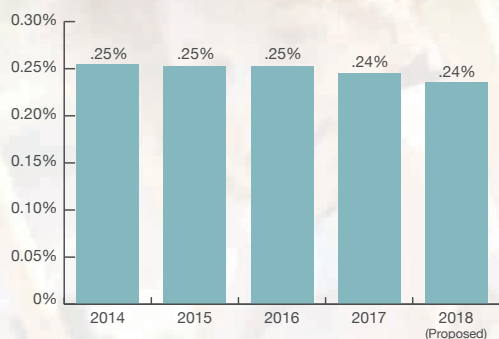
8.1%
2014-17

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 8.93 Billion	\$ 9.32 Billion	\$ 9.73 Billion	\$ 9.97 Billion	\$ 9.63 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.1%	4.4%	4.5%	2.5%	-3.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.6%	2.7%	4.3%	0.9%	-5.6%

Federal child welfare encompasses a number of different programs that help states and tribes support families in the foster care system and those at risk of entering it. The majority of federal dollars support state foster care services, but funds are also made available for family preservation services, family support services, adoption promotion and support, services for transition-aged youth, and training for child welfare professionals. States also rely on a number of other sources of federal funding to stabilize and support families, and often use these dollars to supplement their child welfare funds.

Child Welfare Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



Funding for child welfare in fiscal year (FY) 2017 is over 8 percent greater than in FY 2014. However, investments in various key programs have been far from stable over this period of time. This includes reductions in Child Welfare Services and Training, the Social Services Block Grant and Social Services Research and Demonstration Program, the Adoption Incentives and Adoption Opportunities Programs, and the ending of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program. In those same years, there were increased investments in mandatory areas including Payments to States for Adoption Assistance and Foster Care, Kinship Guardian Assistance, and in discretionary programs such as the Community Services Block Grants.

The President's 2018 Budget

The president's FY 2018 budget request decreases child welfare spending by over \$300 million, which reflects a 5.6 percent inflation adjusted decrease over FY 2017 funding. Though this includes decreases across programs like the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments and Adoption Opportunities Programs, Child Welfare Services and Training, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs, and Victims of Domestic Trafficking grants, the bulk of these cuts are found in the elimination of the Community Services and Social Services Block Grants. Many of the proposed funding cuts are those aimed at reducing the number of children in the child welfare system by providing much needed support to families who are struggling and helping make it easier for these children to find permanency.

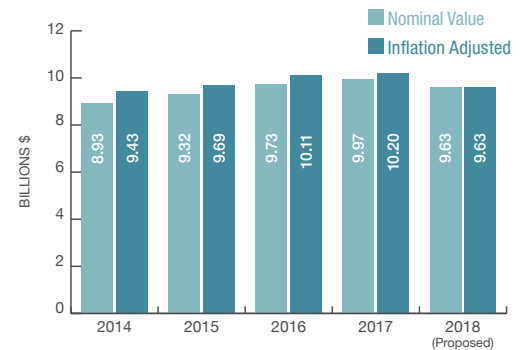
The complete elimination of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is problematic as these funds support a number of child welfare services, including child protective services, child foster care services, and adoption. In addition, SSBG funds are used to help prevent children from entering the child welfare system through prevention and intervention services, home-based services and independent or transitional living programs. In FY 2014, states, in the aggregate, used approximately 35 percent of their SSBG funds to support child welfare services, which benefitted 4.9 million youth. Seventeen states reported using over 50 percent of SSBG funds for child welfare services. States also report transferring 10 percent of their Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) dollars to SSBG to support those programs.

The president's budget also dramatically reduces funding for the TANF program. States currently, in the aggregate, spend about 7.3 percent of their TANF funds for child welfare services.

In addition, the president's budget makes dramatic cuts to Medicaid. Most children in the child welfare system have health coverage through Medicaid. Due to their experiences of abuse, neglect, loss, and trauma, youth in foster care have disproportionate health care needs compared to their peers. In fact, 30-60 percent experience a chronic medical condition and 50-75 percent exhibit behavioral or social competency issues that may require mental health treatment. Reducing Medicaid funding will reduce the quality and number of services available to child welfare populations and will, in turn, make it more difficult for them to transition into successful adults.

Finally, the president's budget cuts the Adoption Opportunities Program by \$9 million. This program helps children achieve permanency by providing funds to eliminate barriers to adoption and help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption—especially those with special needs. Currently, over 20,000 foster youth age out of the child welfare system each year without every finding permanent homes.

*Total Federal Spending on
Child Welfare Programs*



-100%
2014-17

Abandoned Infants Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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

-3.2%
2014-17

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.4%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

-6.8%
2014-17

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 30.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.8%	-3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-23.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.2%	-5.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-24.8%

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.

1.2%
2014-17

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 97.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.4%	-1.6%	4.4%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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



-3.2%
2014-17

Child Welfare Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

-30.3%
2014-17

Child Welfare Training

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 17.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	64.9%	-36.0%	12.5%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	62.5%	-37.0%	12.4%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

-3.4%
2014-17

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	19.6%	-0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	17.8%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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.



-1.4%
2014-17

Community Services Block Grants

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 38%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 278.4 Million	\$ 257.5 Million	\$ 273.1 Million	\$ 283.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.2%	-7.5%	6.1%	3.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.6%	-9.0%	5.9%	2.2%	-100.0%

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

18.6%
2014-17

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 124.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 135.0 Million	\$ 152.0 Million	\$ 182.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	60.8%	-20.2%	36.4%	12.6%	19.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	58.5%	-21.4%	36.2%	10.9%	17.1%

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.

12.9%
2014-17

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.384 Billion	\$ 2.510 Billion	\$ 2.674 Billion	\$ 2.780 Billion	\$ 2.879 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.7%	5.3%	6.5%	4.0%	3.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.1%	3.7%	6.4%	2.4%	1.3%

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.

13.2%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 4.269 Billion	\$ 4.581 Billion	\$ 4.800 Billion	\$ 4.992 Billion	\$ 5.542 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	7.3%	4.8%	4.0%	11.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.9%	5.6%	4.6%	2.4%	8.5%

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.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%**-1.7%**
2014-17

Mandatory

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 320.2 Million	\$ 444.8 Million	\$ 471.5 Million	\$ 325.0 Million	\$ 495.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	38.9%	6.0%	-31.1%	52.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.6%	36.8%	5.9%	-32.1%	48.9%

-8.3%
2014-17

Discretionary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 59.8 Million	\$ 59.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.1%	-6.7%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

-11.8%
2014-17

Social Services Block Grant

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.865 Billion	\$ 1.661 Billion	\$ 1.584 Billion	\$ 1.700 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.6%	-10.9%	-4.6%	7.3%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.1%	-12.3%	-4.7%	5.6%	-100.0%

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.

-57.4%
2014-17

Social Services Research

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 6.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	156.2%	-39.0%	-27.6%	-0.3%	0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	152.5%	-40.0%	-27.7%	-1.9%	-2.1%

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.

217.4%
2014-17

Victims of Domestic Trafficking

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	57.0%	108.9%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	54.5%	108.6%	-1.5%	-2.4%

Victims of Domestic Trafficking funding provides 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.

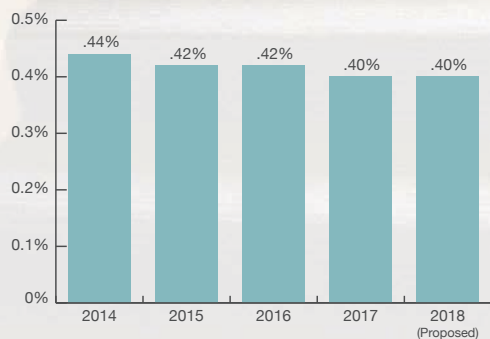


EARLY CHILDHOOD

4.3% 2014-17	TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 15.30 Billion	\$ 15.41 Billion	\$ 16.34 Billion	\$ 16.49 Billion	\$ 16.32 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.7%	0.7%	6.0%	0.9%	-1.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.1%	-0.9%	5.9%	-0.6%	-3.2%

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) 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 DOE jointly administer the 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.

Early Childhood Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



It is accepted knowledge in the policy arena that early childhood supports for parents and children are critical factors in shaping the future success of our children. Science tells us that a child's brain undergoes enormous growth from birth to age 3, producing 700 neural connections every second. During that critical period, 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 poverty, physical and emotional abuse, neighborhood violence, parental incarceration, 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.

Fortunately, 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 these reasons, states have increased investments in building early childhood systems of supports for children and families. These efforts have the potential to amplify the 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, from child care 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. Despite the interest in increasing investments in high-quality early childhood supports, Congress has cut funding for important early childhood programs and/or failed to fund existing programs to the extent necessary to see population-based positive outcomes for children and families.

Total federal investments for early childhood programs have generally seen an increase over the past few years, except for 2013 when funding was significantly cut by sequestration. Much of the long-term increase is attributable to the more than \$500 million increase in Head Start funding from 2014 to 2017. In addition, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), enacted as part of the Affordable Care Act and funded at nearly \$1.5 billion from 2014 through 2017, 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, but this amount decreased to \$372 million in FY 2017. Current funding for the MIECHV program serves just 5 percent of the children and families in need of and eligible to participate in MIECHV. In addition, the MIECHV program will expire in September 2017 if Congress does not extend funding and/or reauthorize it.

In FY 2014 and FY 2015, Race to the Top was used to fund an early childhood initiative, Preschool Development Grants, which was administered by DOE 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 DOE. 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 transition from preschool to kindergarten seamless.

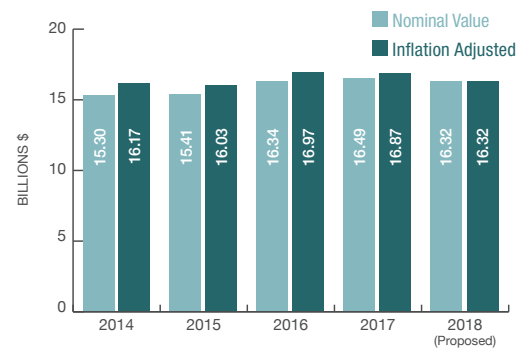
Despite these notable investments, funding for early childhood programs and services is woefully short of what is needed to provide children with a healthy start in life and early learning opportunities that promote their success in school.

The President's 2018 Budget

President Trump's 2018 budget proposes significant cuts to early childhood programs. If enacted, his budget would produce a 3.2 percent inflation adjusted decrease in early childhood and education spending, or over \$170 million dollars. Contributing to this reduction are proposals to eliminate the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, cut the Child Care and Development Block Grant by roughly \$95 billion, and reduce funding for Head Start by \$85 million. Funding for MIECHV is, however, restored to its FY 2016 level of \$400 million.

The policy is clear. In order to promote healthy children who grow into healthy and productive adults, we must invest in early childhood services and programs that start children on a prosperous path. More funding is required in child care, preschool, home visiting, and other supports for children in order for them to realize their fullest potential.

Total Federal Spending on Early Childhood Programs



-3.2%
2014-17

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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 child care 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%**-3.2%**
2014-17

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion	\$ 2.917 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

17.2%
2014-17

Discretionary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.358 Billion	\$ 2.435 Billion	\$ 2.761 Billion	\$ 2.856 Billion	\$ 2.761 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.9%	3.3%	13.4%	3.4%	-3.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	1.6%	13.2%	1.8%	-5.5%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care so that parents can work or attend classes or training.

4.2%
2014-17

Head Start

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$ 8.598 Billion	\$ 9.168 Billion	\$ 9.253 Billion	\$ 9.168 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	13.5%	0.0%	6.6%	0.9%	-0.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	11.9%	-1.6%	6.5%	-0.6%	-3.1%

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



0.9%
2014-17

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 368.2 Million	\$ 368.2 Million	\$ 367.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	-0.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	4.1%	-1.5%	-2.6%

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.

1.2%
2014-17

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 438.6 Million	\$ 458.6 Million	\$ 458.6 Million	\$ 458.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	-0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.0%	-1.6%	4.4%	-1.5%	-2.3%

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.

-2.9%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 371.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 372.4 Million	\$ 400.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	7.7%	0.0%	-6.9%	7.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.6%	6.0%	-0.1%	-8.3%	5.0%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Preschool Development Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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



EDUCATION

0.8%
2014-17

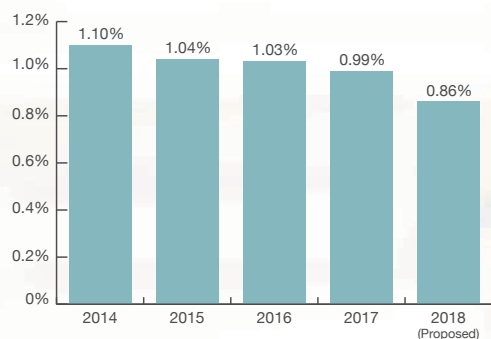
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 38.58 Billion	\$ 38.28 Billion	\$ 39.55 Billion	\$ 40.17 Billion	\$ 35.41 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.2%	-0.8%	3.3%	1.6%	-11.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.7%	-2.3%	3.2%	0.0%	-13.8%

Though most education spending in the United States is from state and local sources, there are almost 80 federally funded education programs.¹ These programs are primarily discretionary in funding, and 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 2017, the federal government will invest about \$40.2 billion on education programs directed at children.

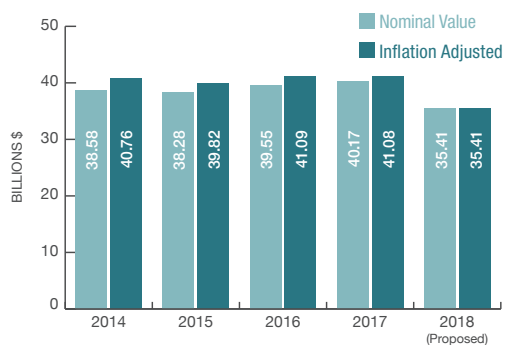
¹ Children's education spending includes all programs, regardless of their department, that pertain to the category. This includes programs like the National Science Foundation that are not housed in the U. S. Department of Education. Additionally, children's education spending includes only dollars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

Children's Education Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



Education took the biggest sequestration cut of any children's investment in 2013, with hundreds of millions of dollars 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.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Education Programs



While education funding had small increases in real value in 2014 and 2016, 2017 saw inflation-adjusted funding equal to 2016 values. However, as need grows, level funding functions similarly to a cut—a downward trend that the president's budget deeply exacerbates. Meanwhile, 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 of ARRA funds were spent on children's education. In 2014, another \$1.6 billion of ARRA money was spent on education programs.

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 2018 Budget

The proposed 2018 budget for children's education is a substantial decrease from 2017, with a \$4.76 billion cut that represents a 13.8 percent decrease. Many of these cuts involve the elimination of entire programs, including 21st Century Community Learning Centers; National Programs for Career, Technical and Adult Education; Special Olympics Programs; School Improvement Grants; and Teacher Quality Partnerships. Along with striking these programs, the president's budget also imposes deep cuts to the Corporation for National and Community Service, GEAR UP, Promise Neighborhoods, and other vital children's education programs.

If enacted, these cuts would bring education funding below 2013 sequestration levels, with what would surely be similarly devastating consequences.



0.4%
2014-17

21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.149 Billion	\$ 1.152 Billion	\$ 1.167 Billion	\$ 1.192 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	0.2%	1.3%	2.1%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.8%	-1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	-100.0%

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.

-100%
2014-17

Advanced Placement

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A

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.

-0.1%
2014-17

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 32.5 Million	\$ 32.5 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	3.0%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 14

American History and Civics Academies

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 3.5 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.7%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.7%	-100.0%

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.

0.6%
2014-17

American Printing House for the Blind

Department: Education · Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 24.9 Million	\$ 25.4 Million	\$ 25.4 Million	\$ 25.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.8%	0.3%	1.9%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

4.5%
2014-17

Arts in Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.2%	-1.6%	7.9%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

33.5%
2014-17

Charter School Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 248.2 Million	\$ 253.2 Million	\$ 333.2 Million	\$ 342.2 Million	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.8%	2.0%	31.6%	2.7%	46.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.3%	0.4%	31.4%	1.1%	42.9%

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

-2.4%
2014-17

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 51.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 51.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	-2.3%	6.2%	-2.8%	2.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-3.8%	6.1%	-4.3%	0.4%

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.

16.2%
2014-17

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 160.0 Million	\$ 190.0 Million	\$ 189.6 Million	\$ 159.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.4%	1.3%	18.8%	-0.2%	-15.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.9%	-0.3%	18.6%	-1.7%	-17.6%

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

-5.0%
2014-17

Corporation for National and Community Service

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.050 Billion	\$ 1.055 Billion	\$ 1.095 Billion	\$ 1.030 Billion	\$ 135.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.6%	0.5%	3.8%	-5.9%	-86.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.1%	-1.1%	3.7%	-7.4%	-87.2%

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

141.6%
2014-17

Education Construction

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 55.3 Million	\$ 74.5 Million	\$ 138.2 Million	\$ 138.0 Million	\$ 80.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-22.2%	34.8%	85.6%	-0.2%	-41.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-23.3%	32.7%	85.3%	-1.7%	-43.2%

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.



14.6%
2014-17

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 77.0 Million	\$ 69.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	0.0%	7.6%	10.0%	-9.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-1.6%	7.5%	8.3%	-11.3%

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.

-0.2%
2014-17

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 33.4 Million	\$ 33.4 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	3.0%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

-31.6%
2014-17

Education Innovation and Researching

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 100.0 Million	\$ 370.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-15.3%	0.0%	-16.7%	270.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-16.6%	-0.1%	-18.0%	261.8%

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.



2.8%
2014-17

Education Statistics

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 112.0 Million	\$ 109.5 Million	\$ 112.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	-2.2%	2.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	8.5%	-3.7%	0.0%

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.

-3.4%
2014-17

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 52.5 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.5 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	5.9%	-5.6%	-0.2%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	4.3%	-5.7%	-1.7%	-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.

1.2%
2014-17

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 723.4 Million	\$ 737.4 Million	\$ 737.4 Million	\$ 756.3 Million	\$ 736.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.3%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%	-2.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.7%	0.3%	-0.1%	1.0%	-4.9%

The English Language Acquisition State Grants Program ensures that English language learner (ELL) children learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all children. The program assists states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity, including upgrading curricula and providing teacher training to more effectively teach ELL students.

-100%
2014-17

Evaluation of Title I Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 0.9 Million	\$ 0.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-70.9%	-19.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-71.4%	-20.6%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

-100%
2014-17

Fund for the Improvement of Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 42.4 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.7%	13.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.1%	11.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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

-1.3%
2014-17

Gallaudet University

Department: Education · Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 31%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 120.3 Million	\$ 121.3 Million	\$ 121.4 Million	\$ 121.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.1%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.4%	-0.5%	0.7%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

8.8%
2014-17

GEAR UP

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 301.6 Million	\$ 322.8 Million	\$ 339.8 Million	\$ 219.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	-0.2%	7.0%	5.3%	-35.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-1.8%	6.9%	3.6%	-37.0%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

-100%
2014-17

High School Graduation Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

1.3%
2014-17

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 11.473 Billion	\$ 11.473 Billion	\$ 11.913 Billion	\$ 12.003 Billion	\$ 11.890 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.8%	-0.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.0%	-1.6%	3.7%	-0.8%	-3.1%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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



-3.2%
2014-17

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

-10.2%
2014-17

IDEA D—State Personnel Development

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 38.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-7.2%	7.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-8.6%	5.2%

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.

50.7%
2014-17

IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 44.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-35.8%	55.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-36.7%	53.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

The Technical Assistance and Dissemination Program is designed to promote academic achievement and improve results for children with disabilities by supporting technical assistance, model demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and implementation activities that are supported by scientifically-based research.



-3.2%
2014-17

IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	-6.7%	6.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	7.0%	-8.1%	4.5%

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.

-0.2%
2014-17

Impact Aid

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.289 Billion	\$ 1.289 Billion	\$ 1.306 Billion	\$ 1.329 Billion	\$ 1.166 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	-12.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.8%	-1.6%	1.2%	0.2%	-14.2%

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.

2.8%
2014-17

Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 800.8 Million	\$ 810.5 Million	\$ 852.4 Million	\$ 850.7 Million	\$ 786.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.2%	1.2%	5.2%	-0.2%	-7.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.6%	-0.4%	5.0%	-1.7%	-9.6%

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.

132.3%
2014-17

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

3.1%
2014-17

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 96.6 Million	\$ 97.6 Million	\$ 96.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	1.0%	-1.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	5.3%	-0.5%	-3.4%

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

-100%
2014-17

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 152.7 Million	\$ 152.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	2.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A

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

-3.2%
2014-17

Migrant Education Program

Department: Education · Bureau: Accelerating Achievement & Ensuring Equity
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.9%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

2.6%
2014-17

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 140.2 Million	\$ 129.0 Million	\$ 149.0 Million	\$ 148.7 Million	\$ 148.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.0%	-8.0%	15.5%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.4%	-9.4%	15.4%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

National Programs for Career, Technical and Adult Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

1.1%
2014-17

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 846.5 Million	\$ 866.0 Million	\$ 880.0 Million	\$ 884.1 Million	\$ 760.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.2%	2.3%	1.6%	0.5%	-14.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.6%	0.7%	1.5%	-1.1%	-15.9%

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



-39.1%
2014-17

Physical Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 47.0 Million	\$ 47.0 Million	\$ 46.9 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-37.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-38.0%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-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.

24.9%
2014-17

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 73.3 Million	\$ 73.3 Million	\$ 60.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	29.1%	0.0%	-18.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	28.9%	-1.5%	-19.9%

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.

-100%
2014-17

Race to the Top

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-51.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-52.6%	-100.0%	N/A	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.



-3.3%
2014-17

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.7%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

4.7%
2014-17

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 195.0 Million	\$ 194.6 Million	\$ 194.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	8.3%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

Research in Special Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 53.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	12.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

0.2%
2014-17

Rural Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 175.8 Million	\$ 175.8 Million	\$ 175.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	3.4%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

-14.0%
2014-17

School Improvement Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 450.0 Million	\$ 449.1 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	-11.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-11.1%	-1.7%	-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.

-45.5%
2014-17

School Leader Recruitment and Support

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 14.5 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.6%	-36.5%	0.0%	-11.4%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.0%	-37.5%	-0.1%	-12.8%	-100.0%

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.

-26.9%
2014-17

School Safety National Activities

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 68.0 Million	\$ 74.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	46.4%	-22.2%	7.1%	-9.3%	10.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	44.2%	-23.4%	7.0%	-10.7%	7.6%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

60.6%
2014-17

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 10.1 Million	\$ 12.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	24.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	32.8%	22.9%	-100.0%

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.

104.0%
2014-17

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 38.0 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	111.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	110.9%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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.



-5.5%
2014-17

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 369.1 Million	\$ 377.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.4%	2.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.0%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-3.9%	-0.1%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

State Grants for Career and Technical Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 1.118 Billion	\$ 791.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-29.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-30.8%

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.

-9.5%
2014-17

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 32.3 Million	\$ 34.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.5%	6.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.7%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-8.0%	4.4%

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.



NEW
SINCE
2014

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

-15.3%
2014-17

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.350 Billion	\$ 2.056 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-12.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.0%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-13.9%	-100.0%

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.

-23.1%
2014-17

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 288.8 Million	\$ 230.0 Million	\$ 230.0 Million	\$ 229.6 Million	\$ 199.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.8%	-20.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-13.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.3%	-21.6%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-15.0%

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

2.8%
2014-17

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 43.1 Million	\$ 43.1 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	6.0%	-1.5%	-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.

4.4%
2014-17

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 14.337 Billion	\$ 14.410 Billion	\$ 14.910 Billion	\$ 15.460 Billion	\$ 15.882 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.6%	0.5%	3.5%	3.7%	2.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.0%	-1.1%	3.3%	2.1%	0.4%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

The Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program provides grants to state education agencies to provide educational continuity for children and youth in state-run institutions as well as in adult correctional institutions.

-3.5%
2014-17

Training and Advisory Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.9%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

-100%
2014-17

Transition to Teaching

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 13.8 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-44.3%	-0.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-45.1%	-2.0%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

9.7%
2014-17

TRIO Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 838.3 Million	\$ 839.8 Million	\$ 900.0 Million	\$ 950.0 Million	\$ 808.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	0.2%	7.2%	5.6%	-14.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.8%	-1.4%	7.0%	3.9%	-16.8%

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.



EDUCATION: MILITARY

-8.3%
2014-17

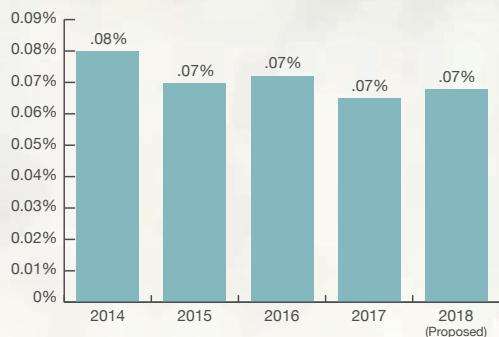
TOTAL SPENDING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.80 Billion	\$ 2.57 Billion	\$ 2.78 Billion	\$ 2.65 Billion	\$ 2.77 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-8.1%	8.1%	-4.6%	4.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.3%	-9.5%	7.9%	-6.1%	2.3%

Of the nearly 2 million U.S. children who have parents connected with the military, 1.2 million are student-age children being educated in public, private, and home-based schools in the United States and around the world. The overwhelming majority (about 80 percent) of these students attend U.S. public schools. Roughly 8 percent are enrolled in schools run by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), which operates 166 schools across the Americas, Europe, and Pacific.

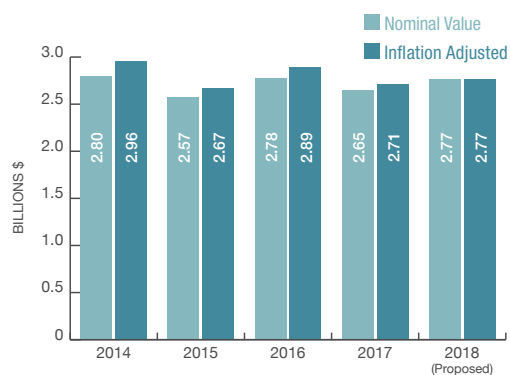
The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) operates these schools through two programs. The Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools serve dependents within the continental United States as well as Cuba, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The DoD Dependents Schools serve dependents outside the continental United States. DoDEA employs approximately 15,000 employees who serve more than 72,000 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, child care, neglect prevention, and other youth services.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Military Education Programs



Funding for military education programs fluctuated in recent years. In 2013, as a result of sequestration, the DoD even considered closing military schools for five extra days during the 2013-14 school year. Last-minute policy changes averted the closures, but cuts in 2015 and 2017 put an added strain on children and families with loved ones serving in the armed forces.

Also in military education, 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. This program had a significant 50% cut in fiscal year (FY) 2016, but the next year saw funding restored to 2015 levels.

The President's 2018 Budget

President Trump's FY 2018 budget request calls for slight decreases in real funding for DoDEA, Troops to Teachers, and the Impact Aid Supplemental Program, while boosting funding for the Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program.

-5.4%
2014-17

Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)

Department: Defense · Bureau: Defense Dependents Education
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.919 Billion	\$ 1.822 Billion	\$ 1.909 Billion	\$ 1.876 Billion	\$ 1.907 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.1%	-5.1%	4.8%	-1.8%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.6%	-6.5%	4.7%	-3.3%	-0.6%

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

-14.3%
2014-17

Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program

Department: Defense · Bureau: Defense Dependents Education
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 818.9 Million	\$ 705.5 Million	\$ 827.3 Million	\$ 725.3 Million	\$ 815.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.4%	-13.8%	17.3%	-12.3%	12.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.8%	-15.2%	17.1%	-13.7%	10.0%

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.

-24.7%
2014-17

Impact Aid Supplemental Program

Department: Defense · Bureau: Defense Dependents Education
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.2%	-33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.6%	-34.4%	16.5%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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

1.6%
2014-17

Troops to Teachers

Department: Defense · Bureau: Defense Dependents Education
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 14.1 Million	\$ 14.3 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 15.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.0%	1.3%	-50.8%	110.7%	1.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.5%	-0.3%	-50.9%	107.4%	-1.0%

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.



HEALTH

25.7%
2014-17

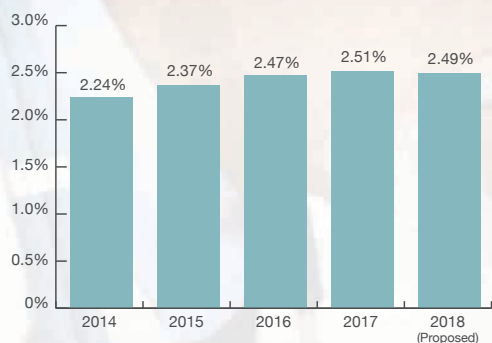
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 78.70 Billion	\$ 87.36 Billion	\$ 95.23 Billion	\$ 102.18 Billion	\$ 101.99 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.6%	11.0%	9.0%	7.3%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.0%	9.3%	8.9%	5.6%	-2.4%

From 2014 to 2017, the real value of total spending on children's health increased by 25.7 percent, with discretionary spending up about 3 percent and mandatory spending up 26.8 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 attributed to increases in Medicaid outlays from 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 43 percent. This downward trend in 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.

Children's Health Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



Increased federal investment in adult Medicaid coverage is showing impressive results. The latest data shows the uninsured rate for adults dropped to 10.3 percent, from 18.2 percent in 2010. At the same time, spending on children's health coverage has seen only modest increases while the uninsured rate for children declined from 7 percent in 2013 to 5 percent in 2015. While there was a slight increase in Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) outlays—attributable in some part to the so-called “welcome mat effect,” i.e. increased enrollment of eligible children into public coverage as parents gain coverage through the ACA—this increased spending for children is relatively modest.

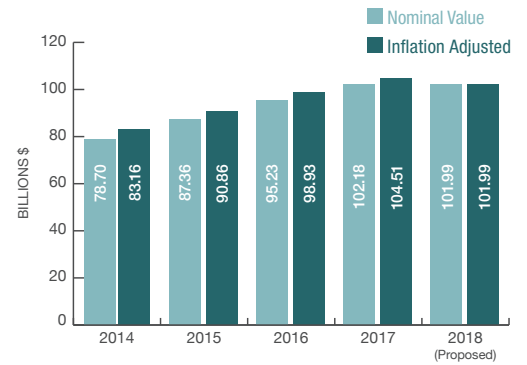
Fortunately for children, most of the yearly spending on children's health is not dependent on annual Washington budget politics. The bulk of federal spending on children's health is on the mandatory side of the budget ledger and not subject to annual appropriations. Since fiscal year (FY) 2014, mandatory funding for children's health has increased by \$23.17 billion, a 25.7 percent real increase. 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 increased by a real value of 3.2 percent, or \$.24 billion.

The President's 2018 Budget

The president's budget is a sharp detour from the general trend towards increased spending on children's health. If all of the FY 2018 requests are enacted, mandatory spending on children's health would decrease by an inflation adjusted 1.7 percent over FY 2017, while discretionary spending on children's health would decrease by an inflation adjusted 18.8 percent, leading to an overall inflation adjusted reduction of 2.5 billion dollars, or 2.4 percent, of children's health spending.

The president's FY 2018 budget made devastating long-term cuts to both Medicaid and CHIP. From FY 2017 to FY 2018 alone, CHIP would see a \$46 billion, or 27.7 percent, decrease. On the discretionary side, several children's health programs are eliminated in the president's budget, including the Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative, ACA Community Health Centers, Emergency Medical Services for Children, Healthy Transitions, Project AWARE, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Discretionary Grants, and Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Health Programs



45.7%
2014-17

Abstinence Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 69.8 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	7.8%	50.0%	-6.9%	7.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.6%	6.1%	49.8%	-8.3%	5.0%

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.

-3.5%
2014-17

Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 47.2 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 47.1 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.2%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

20.5%
2014-17

Behavioral Health Workforce

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 40.2 Million	\$ 41.2 Million	\$ 56.2 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 49.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	2.7%	36.4%	-11.1%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	1.1%	36.2%	-12.5%	-2.4%

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.

0.6%
2014-17

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 71%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 132.3 Million	\$ 131.8 Million	\$ 135.6 Million	\$ 137.6 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.9%	-0.4%	2.9%	1.4%	-27.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.3%	-2.0%	2.8%	-0.1%	-28.9%

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



7.8%
2014-17

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 15.3 Million	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	551.8%	1.7%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	542.3%	0.1%	9.4%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.

-3.4%
2014-17

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

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 27%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$ 74.9 Million	\$ 75.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.3%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.8%	-2.0%

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.

72.4%
2014-17

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 9.320 Billion	\$ 10.578 Billion	\$ 14.400 Billion	\$ 16.600 Billion	\$ 12.000 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	13.5%	36.1%	15.3%	-27.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	11.7%	36.0%	13.5%	-29.3%

The Children's Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children.

9.6%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 295.0 Million	\$ 300.0 Million	\$ 295.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	0.0%	11.3%	1.7%	-1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-1.6%	11.2%	0.1%	-3.9%

The Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program provides funds to children's teaching hospitals for the operation of accredited graduate medical residency training programs.

-1.6%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 117.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 118.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.5%	-1.6%	1.6%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 37%**62.4%**
2014-17

Mandatory (ACA)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.145 Billion	\$ 3.509 Billion	\$ 3.600 Billion	\$ 3.600 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	46.4%	63.6%	2.6%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	44.2%	61.1%	2.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

3.0%
2014-17

Discretionary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.400 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion	\$ 1.392 Billion	\$ 1.491 Billion	\$ 1.389 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-0.6%	0.0%	7.1%	-6.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.8%	-2.2%	-0.1%	5.5%	-8.9%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system.



0.5%
2014-17

Coordinated School Health Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 46.6 Million	\$ 52.8 Million	\$ 48.5 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 42.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.4%	13.3%	-8.1%	-0.2%	-12.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.9%	11.5%	-8.2%	-1.8%	-14.5%

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.

-3.5%
2014-17

Emergency Medical Services for Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.4%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

-3.2%
2014-17

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

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 131.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-20.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.1%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-22.1%

Congress terminated the National Children's Study in 2015, but directed the NIH to use the allocated \$165 million to maintain the mission and goals of the NCS. In FY 2016, NIH developed a follow-on called Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes.



90.6%
2014-17

Healthy Homes Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 15.2 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-17.0%	3.5%	26.9%	50.0%	-16.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-18.2%	1.9%	26.7%	47.7%	-18.5%

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.

-0.8%
2014-17

Healthy Start

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 103.5 Million	\$ 103.5 Million	\$ 128.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	24.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.5%	-0.6%	1.3%	-1.5%	21.2%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Healthy Transitions

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

-2.0%
2014-17

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 634.0 Million	\$ 637.0 Million	\$ 638.2 Million	\$ 641.7 Million	\$ 667.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	3.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.3%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.0%	1.6%

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.

20.0%
2014-17

Medicaid

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$305.844 Billion	\$338.081 Billion	\$356.818 Billion	\$379.049 Billion	\$ 410.018 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	13.5%	10.5%	5.5%	6.2%	8.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	11.9%	8.8%	5.4%	4.6%	5.8%

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.

1.7%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 27.5 Million	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	-0.2%	5.3%	0.0%	-13.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.2%	-1.8%	5.2%	-1.5%	-15.7%

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.

3.1%
2014-17

National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 46.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	4.3%	-4.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.7%	-1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	-6.2%

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.

-4.2%
2014-17

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

Department: Justice · Bureau: Office of the Inspector General
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 9.4 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 9.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	-17.2%	20.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-1.6%	19.3%	-18.5%	17.8%

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.

4.1%
2014-17

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.283 Billion	\$ 1.287 Billion	\$ 1.340 Billion	\$ 1.380 Billion	\$ 1.032 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.0%	0.3%	4.1%	3.0%	-25.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.5%	-1.3%	4.0%	1.4%	-26.9%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Office of Adolescent Health

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: General Departmental Management
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.4 Million	\$ 1.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	-0.1%	-1.8%	-2.0%

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.

1.9%
2014-17

Office of Children's Health Protection

Department: Environmental Protection Agency · Bureau: Office of the Administrator
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 5.1 Million	\$ 5.3 Million	\$ 5.3 Million	\$ 5.4 Million	\$ 1.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-18.0%	3.5%	-0.8%	2.5%	-72.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-19.2%	1.9%	-0.9%	0.9%	-73.4%

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.



4.3%
2014-17

Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 69.6 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.6%	6.1%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.

0.6%
2014-17

Project AWARE

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 54.9 Million	\$ 64.9 Million	\$ 57.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	18.2%	-12.1%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-1.6%	18.1%	-13.5%	-100.0%

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.

-2.3%
2014-17

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 45.6 Million	\$ 45.5 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 45.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.2%	-0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.3%	-1.8%	1.0%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

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% 2014-17		Mandatory				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018	
Funding Level	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	7.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.6%	6.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	

-2.9% 2014-17		Discretionary				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018	
Funding Level	\$ 100.7 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 0	
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.9%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%	

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

-3.5% 2014-17 Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.4%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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

19.2% 2014-17 Vaccines for Children

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.562 Billion	\$ 3.981 Billion	\$ 4.161 Billion	\$ 4.387 Billion	\$ 4.598 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.2%	11.8%	4.5%	5.4%	4.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.7%	10.0%	4.4%	3.8%	2.5%

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

-6.0%
2014-17

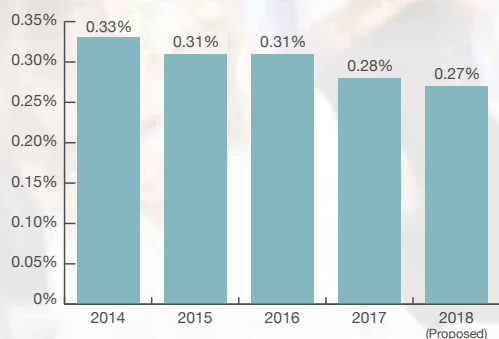
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 11.58 Billion	\$ 11.58 Billion	\$ 11.95 Billion	\$ 11.23 Billion	\$ 11.02 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.8%	0.0%	3.2%	-6.0%	-1.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.2%	-1.5%	3.1%	-7.5%	-4.1%

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.¹ Funding for children's housing needs flow mainly through programs in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), especially Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and the Public Housing Operating Fund. Together, these three funding streams contributed more than \$8 billion to federal spending on children in 2017, and make up nearly 80 percent of all housing investments that impact children.

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

Children's Housing Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



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.

In addition, there were sizable sequestration cuts, particularly to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and the Project-Based Rental Assistance Program in 2013. While most sequestration cuts were restored in fiscal year (FY) 2014, and many programs saw an increase through 2016, total spending on children's housing has decreased considerably between 2016 and 2017, falling by \$720 million. This corresponds to an inflation adjusted decrease of 7.5 percent. Funding for housing programs continue to fall short of meeting the growing need for affordable housing in the United States.

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.

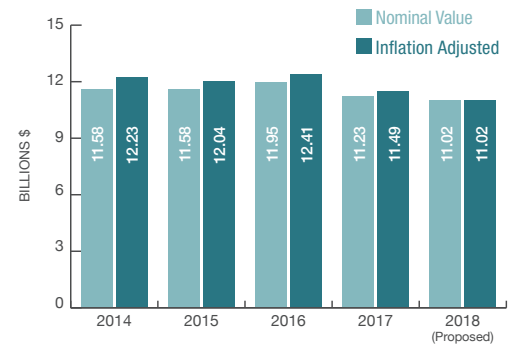
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

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. This funding was spent in 2009 and 2010.

The President's 2018 Budget

Children's housing received yet another decrease in funding in the president's budget request. While there are cuts across almost every program apart from Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the most sizeable reduction in spending comes through the proposal to entirely eliminate the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, National Housing Trust Fund, and Rural Housing Assistance Grants. If implemented, the cuts proposed in this budget would be devastating to low-income families with children who are struggling to maintain stable housing, and would result in an increase of child and youth homelessness in the U.S.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Housing Programs



1.8%
2014-17

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 102.0 Million	\$ 101.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.5%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.9%	-1.6%	5.0%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

9.6%
2014-17

Homeless Assistance Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 2.105 Billion	\$ 2.135 Billion	\$ 2.263 Billion	\$ 2.383 Billion	\$ 2.250 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.9%	1.4%	6.0%	5.3%	-5.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.3%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.7%	-7.7%

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.

-4.2%
2014-17

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

 Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
 Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 23%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.425 Billion	\$ 3.390 Billion	\$ 3.390 Billion	\$ 3.390 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.7%	-2.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-100.0%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

National Housing Trust Fund

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 170.0 Million	\$ 221.8 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.4%	-100.0%

The National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) was established by Congress as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 to address the severe shortage of affordable rental homes and provide adequate funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. It is a permanent federal program with dedicated sources of funding, not subject to the annual appropriations process, to provide revenue to build, preserve, and rehabilitate housing for people with the lowest incomes.



1.7%
2014-17

Project-Based Rental Assistance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 9.918 Billion	\$ 9.730 Billion	\$ 10.224 Billion	\$ 10.416 Billion	\$ 10.941 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.1%	-1.9%	5.1%	1.9%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.4%	-3.4%	4.9%	0.3%	2.7%

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

-3.1%
2014-17

Public Housing Operating Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development · Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 41%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 4.399 Billion	\$ 4.450 Billion	\$ 4.365 Billion	\$ 4.402 Billion	\$ 3.902 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.5%	1.2%	-1.9%	0.9%	-11.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.9%	-0.4%	-2.0%	-0.7%	-13.3%

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

22.5%
2014-17

Rental Assistance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.110 Billion	\$ 1.089 Billion	\$ 1.390 Billion	\$ 1.405 Billion	\$ 1.345 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	32.6%	-1.9%	27.7%	1.1%	-4.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	30.7%	-3.5%	27.5%	-0.5%	-6.4%

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.

1.9%
2014-17

Rural Housing Assistance Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 32.0 Million	\$ 32.2 Million	\$ 32.2 Million	\$ 33.7 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.7%	0.7%	0.0%	4.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.1%	-0.8%	-0.1%	2.9%	-100.0%

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.

-43.1%
2014-17

Rural Housing Voucher Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 33.0 Million	\$ 24.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 19.4 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	22.2%	-27.3%	-37.5%	29.3%	3.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	20.4%	-28.4%	-37.6%	27.3%	0.8%

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

-3.5%
2014-17

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.9%	-2.1%

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.

-17.8%
2014-17

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 19.177 Billion	\$ 19.304 Billion	\$ 19.628 Billion	\$ 16.292 Billion	\$ 19.318 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.8%	0.7%	1.7%	-17.0%	18.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.2%	-0.9%	1.5%	-18.3%	15.9%

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

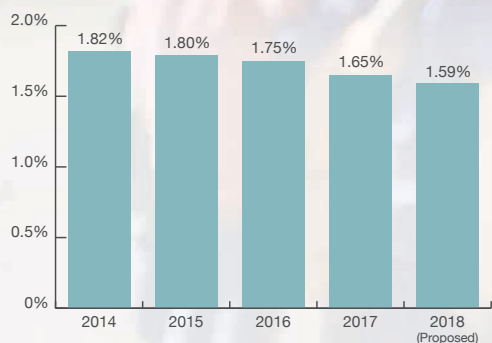
1.8%
2014-17

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 63.78 Billion	\$ 66.30 Billion	\$ 67.35 Billion	\$ 67.10 Billion	\$ 64.98 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.9%	3.9%	1.6%	-0.4%	-3.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.4%	2.3%	1.5%	-1.9%	-5.3%

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 3.3 percent of total outlays for OASI go to children, which amounted to more than \$25 billion in 2016, when the Social Security Administration last updated this figure.

Children's Income Support Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending

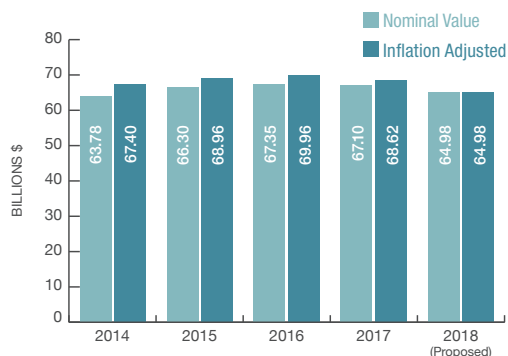


There are, however, two very important areas of income support that specifically target children, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement (CSE). Because of its eligibility requirements, TANF delivers aid only to families with children. CSE, by 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.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

TANF and CSE both received funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). TANF was allocated nearly \$4 billion in funding for children, with a small percentage remaining to be disbursed. CSE received \$1.4 billion, which has all been spent. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, nearly \$159 million in ARRA money was spent on TANF, representing a 0.25 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 income support levels. 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.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Income Support Programs



The President's 2018 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 Trump's 2018 budget does propose substantial cuts to the TANF program. If enacted, the share of TANF spending on children would decrease by nearly \$1.7 billion from FY 2017 to FY 2018—an inflation adjusted reduction of 14.7 percent. This enormous cut would devastate TANF by reducing caseloads and further weakening its ability to respond to increased need during economic downturns.

-11.2%
2014-17

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 6.206 Billion	\$ 5.497 Billion	\$ 5.468 Billion	\$ 5.694 Billion	\$ 6.004 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.4%	-11.4%	-0.5%	4.1%	5.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.9%	-12.8%	-0.7%	2.5%	3.1%

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

40.1%
2014-17

Disability Compensation

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 55.374 Billion	\$ 73.193 Billion	\$ 70.906 Billion	\$ 80.153 Billion	\$ 83.873 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.5%	32.2%	-3.1%	13.0%	4.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.1%	30.1%	-3.2%	11.3%	2.3%

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.

-7.4%
2014-17

Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

Department: Social Security Administration · Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 8.870 Billion	\$ 8.749 Billion	\$ 8.489 Billion	\$ 8.489 Billion	\$ 8.489 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.2%	-2.9%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.

3.4%
2014-17

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

Department: Social Security Administration · Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 24.166 Billion	\$ 24.792 Billion	\$ 25.817 Billion	\$ 25.817 Billion	\$ 25.817 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.0%	2.6%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.5%	1.0%	4.0%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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. Outlays for 2017 and 2018 are placeholder estimates.

7.3%
2014-17

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%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.887 Billion	\$ 4.254 Billion	\$ 4.088 Billion	\$ 4.311 Billion	\$ 4.499 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.4%	9.4%	-3.9%	5.5%	4.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-5.8%	7.7%	-4.0%	3.8%	2.1%

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.

-7.0%
2014-17

Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

Department: Social Security Administration · Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 10.200 Billion	\$ 10.300 Billion	\$ 10.900 Billion	\$ 9.800 Billion	\$ 8.900 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	13.3%	1.0%	5.8%	-10.1%	-9.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	11.7%	-0.6%	5.7%	-11.5%	-11.2%

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 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 SSI benefits.

9.9%
2014-17

Survivors' Pension Benefits

Department: Veterans Affairs · Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 5%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.707 Billion	\$ 1.793 Billion	\$ 1.808 Billion	\$ 1.938 Billion	\$ 2.089 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.4%	5.0%	0.8%	7.2%	7.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.9%	3.4%	0.7%	5.5%	5.4%

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

-0.2%
2014-17

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 16.825 Billion	\$ 17.345 Billion	\$ 17.345 Billion	\$ 17.347 Billion	\$ 15.133 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-12.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.1%	1.5%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-14.7%

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.



NUTRITION

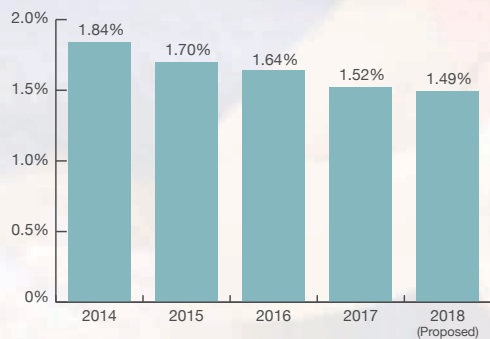
-7.3%
2014-17

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 64.49 Billion	\$ 62.70 Billion	\$ 63.15 Billion	\$ 61.78 Billion	\$ 60.96 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	-2.8%	0.7%	-2.2%	-1.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.5%	-4.3%	0.6%	-3.7%	-3.5%

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

Children's Nutrition Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



In real dollars, child nutrition has experienced a decrease of 7.3 percent since fiscal year (FY) 2014. This is largely due to decreased spending in some mandatory programs such as SNAP, the Special Milk Program, School Meal Equipment Grants, and Food Safety Education. Mandatory funding for School Lunch, School Breakfast, and the Summer Food Service Programs have increased over the same four-year period, but as noted above, spending for these programs is based on mandatory formulas rather than Congress' awareness of the acute nutritional needs of America's low-income children.

Even as economic conditions improve, triggering lower spending in some mandatory nutrition programs, children continue to experience food insecurity at higher rates than the national average, suggesting the need for continued investment in child nutrition programs across the board. Additional resources would have a positive impact on the nutritional needs of millions of American children.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

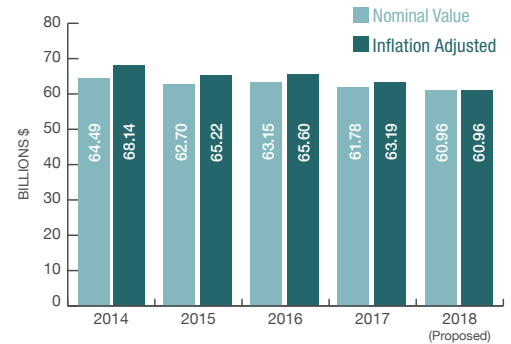
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included more than \$20 billion in additional funding for child nutrition, of which \$19.8 billion was invested in SNAP. In FY 2013, with calculations based on data from the Congressional Budget Office, ARRA funds represented a 4.5 percent increase over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

The President's 2018 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would further decrease spending on child nutrition by about \$820 million from FY 2017 funding levels, a 3.5 percent decrease in inflation-adjusted dollars. These cuts would be heavily driven by decreases and structural changes to SNAP. If enacted, it would severely hamper SNAP's ability to reduce food insecurity and respond to increased need during economic downturns.

Other significant reductions include the Commodity Assistance Program and the Special Milk Program, as well as the elimination of School Meal Equipment Grants. Together, these cuts to both discretionary and mandatory programs suggest a lack of commitment to ensuring that low-income and food-insecure children have access to healthy, consistent meals year-round.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Nutrition Programs



10.7%
2014-17

Child and Adult Care Food Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.051 Billion	\$ 3.196 Billion	\$ 3.340 Billion	\$ 3.491 Billion	\$ 3.919 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	12.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.5%	3.1%	4.4%	2.9%	9.8%

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.

35.7%
2014-17

Commodity Assistance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 272.0 Million	\$ 282.0 Million	\$ 296.2 Million	\$ 381.5 Million	\$ 361.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.1%	3.7%	5.0%	28.8%	-5.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.5%	2.1%	4.9%	26.8%	-7.2%

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

26.8%
2014-17

Commodity Procurement

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.067 Billion	\$ 1.256 Billion	\$ 1.351 Billion	\$ 1.398 Billion	\$ 1.489 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-8.5%	17.7%	7.6%	3.5%	6.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.8%	15.8%	7.4%	1.9%	4.1%

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.

-19.3%
2014-17

Coordinated Review

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	33.3%	-16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	31.4%	-18.0%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.



-10.9%
2014-17

Food Safety Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 2.7 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 2.8 Million	\$ 2.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-9.4%	1.6%	0.0%	4.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	-10.8%	1.5%	-1.5%	2.0%

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.

2.9%
2014-17

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 159.0 Million	\$ 162.0 Million	\$ 168.0 Million	\$ 172.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-9.2%	0.6%	1.9%	3.7%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-10.5%	-0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	0.1%

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

16.5%
2014-17

School Breakfast Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 3.713 Billion	\$ 3.960 Billion	\$ 4.339 Billion	\$ 4.470 Billion	\$ 4.776 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.9%	6.7%	9.6%	3.0%	6.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	5.0%	9.4%	1.4%	4.5%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious breakfast services in schools and residential childcare institutions.



4.0%
2014-17

School Lunch Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 11.482 Billion	\$ 11.996 Billion	\$ 12.528 Billion	\$ 12.340 Billion	\$ 13.010 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.9%	4.5%	4.4%	-1.5%	5.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.4%	2.8%	4.3%	-3.0%	3.1%

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.

-11.8%
2014-17

School Meal Equipment Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 31.9 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	259.7%	-28.6%	0.0%	27.6%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	254.5%	-29.7%	-0.1%	25.6%	-100.0%

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.

-19.3%
2014-17

Special Milk Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.2 Million	\$ 9.4 Million	\$ 9.2 Million	\$ 8.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	2.0%	-15.9%	-2.7%	-4.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.5%	0.4%	-16.0%	-4.2%	-6.7%

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.

1.0%
2014-17

Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 6.716 Billion	\$ 6.623 Billion	\$ 6.350 Billion	\$ 7.007 Billion	\$ 6.912 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.0%	-1.4%	-4.1%	10.3%	-1.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.5%	-2.9%	-4.2%	8.6%	-3.6%

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.

8.0%
2014-17

State Administrative Expenses

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 263.7 Million	\$ 270.9 Million	\$ 279.1 Million	\$ 299.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.3%	5.5%	2.7%	3.0%	7.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.8%	3.8%	2.6%	1.4%	4.8%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	43.8%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	43.6%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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.

31.7%
2014-17

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 461.0 Million	\$ 495.5 Million	\$ 555.7 Million	\$ 627.1 Million	\$ 639.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	7.5%	12.2%	12.8%	2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	5.8%	12.0%	11.1%	-0.2%

The Summer Food Service Program 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.

-16.8%
2014-17

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture · Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 44%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 87.959 Billion	\$ 81.829 Billion	\$ 80.849 Billion	\$ 75.568 Billion	\$ 70.698 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.5%	-7.0%	-1.2%	-6.5%	-6.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.9%	-8.4%	-1.3%	-8.0%	-8.5%

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.

-21.8%
2014-17

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 21.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	40.0%	-19.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	38.0%	-20.3%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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

28.8%
2014-17

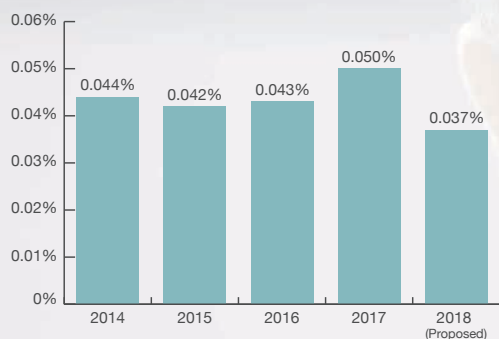
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S SAFETY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.53 Billion	\$ 1.55 Billion	\$ 1.66 Billion	\$ 2.03 Billion	\$ 1.50 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	67.7%	1.4%	7.1%	22.5%	-26.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	65.3%	-0.1%	6.9%	20.6%	-28.0%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts to product safety. Child safety initiatives can be found in six different federal departments, independent agencies, and the executive branch. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending only about \$1.7 billion per year on child safety.

Overall, inflation adjusted investments in child safety increased significantly in fiscal year (FY) 2017. The uptick in spending largely 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.

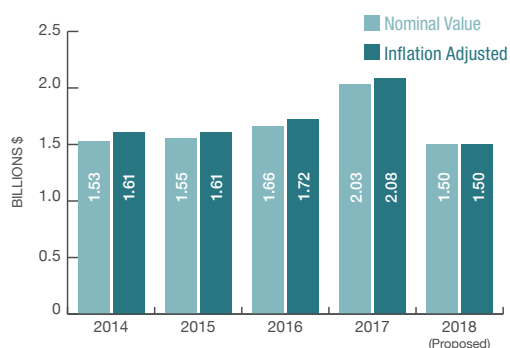
Child Safety Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



The President's 2018 Budget

Child safety spending received a roughly \$530 million decrease (28 percent in inflation adjusted terms) in the president's FY 2018 budget request. A significant portion of these cuts stem from a \$448 million cut (corresponding to a 33 percent decrease) in funding for the Unaccompanied Children Program. The Administration based this cut on the prior year's trends in unaccompanied children entering the country, but such cuts can weaken the government's ability to respond in real time to unpredicted influxes of minors in need of protection and services.

Total Federal Spending on Child Safety Programs



The Comprehensive School Safety Initiative also received a cut of \$50 million—a decrease of nearly 74 percent in inflation adjusted terms. Other notable reductions include \$3 million in cuts to Juvenile Justice programs, corresponding to a real decrease of 4.5 percent. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, since reaching a high in 1994, the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped by 45 percent. The juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent, and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. As a result, the juvenile justice system is still formally handling too many youth at a significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions. Cuts to juvenile justice programming hinders efforts by states to reform their juvenile justice systems.

-3.4%
2014-17

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

Department: Justice · Bureau: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 74.9 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-73.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-73.9%

Focusing on ways to increase the safety of schools nationwide, this wide-ranging initiative will provide support for research on the root causes of school violence, provide pilot grants to test innovative approaches, and help develop technologies for increasing school safety.

3.4%
2014-17

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Independent Agency · Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 50%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million	\$ 125.0 Million	\$ 126.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.7%	4.2%	1.6%	0.8%	-2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.2%	2.6%	1.5%	-0.8%	-4.6%

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.

2.6%
2014-17

Juvenile Justice Programs

Department: Justice · Bureau: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 254.5 Million	\$ 251.5 Million	\$ 270.2 Million	\$ 269.6 Million	\$ 229.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.6%	-1.2%	7.4%	-0.2%	-14.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.9%	-2.7%	7.3%	-1.7%	-16.8%

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.

4.0%
2014-17

Missing and Exploited Children Program

Department: Justice · Bureau: Office of Justice Programs
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 67.0 Million	\$ 62.0 Million	\$ 72.2 Million	\$ 72.0 Million	\$ 72.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	19.6%	-7.5%	16.4%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	17.9%	-8.9%	16.2%	-1.7%	-2.3%

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.

-3.2%
2014-17

Poison Control

Department: Health and Human Services · Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 65%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.9 Million	\$ 18.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.2%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

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.

-24.5%
2014-17

Safe Routes to Schools—Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Department: Transportation · Bureau: Federal Highway Administration
Type: Mandatory · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 148.1 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 177.5 Million	\$ 115.6 Million	\$ 117.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	24.8%	-33.8%	81.0%	-34.9%	1.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	22.9%	-34.8%	80.7%	-35.9%	-0.5%

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).

-3.2%
2014-17

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.4%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.4%

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Program addresses the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

-30.6%
2014-17

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

Department: Homeland Security · Bureau: United States Secret Service
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.5%	-28.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.0%	-29.4%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-2.2%

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.



55.7%
2014-17

Unaccompanied Children Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 868.0 Million	\$ 948.0 Million	\$ 948.0 Million	\$ 1.396 Billion	\$ 948.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	130.8%	9.2%	0.0%	47.3%	-32.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	127.4%	7.5%	-0.1%	45.0%	-33.6%

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.

-100%
2014-17

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

Department: Agriculture · Bureau: National Institute of Food and Agriculture
Type: Discretionary · Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A

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.

-36.9%
2014-17

Youth Violence Prevention

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 23.1 Million	\$ 23.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 23.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.5%	-0.2%	0.0%	-34.6%	52.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-35.6%	49.3%

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.



TRAINING

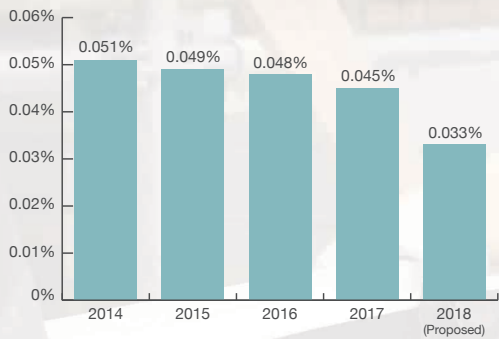
0.1%
2014-17

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.78 Billion	\$ 1.79 Billion	\$ 1.84 Billion	\$ 1.83 Billion	\$ 1.36 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.7%	0.9%	2.5%	-0.2%	-25.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.2%	-0.7%	2.4%	-1.7%	-27.4%

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 \$8 billion on training programs for young people in the past four years combined. Because funding for youth training and employment makes up such a small slice of federal spending, the real percentage change in funding since 2014 only translates to an increase of roughly \$50 million dollars. At a time when the rate of youth unemployment far exceeds the national average (the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of July 2017, the unemployment rate was 9 percent among youth, compared to 4.4 percent amongst the national population), such meager increases are inadequate. This is especially true given the fact that Black, Latino, and Native American youth are disproportionately represented amongst youth who are disconnected from both school and the workforce.

Youth Training Spending as a Percent of Total Government Spending



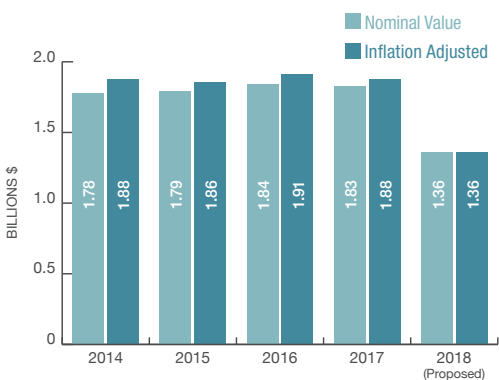
The bulk of federal youth training funding is allocated to two programs, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) job training for youth programs and Job Corps. These two programs claim more than 95 percent of all federal youth training funds, yet neither has seen the type of increased investment that the current youth employment climate merits.

The fiscal year (FY) 2017 investment in youth training programs is also a significant decrease over FY 2016 funding, by a real value of 1.7 percent. If this downward trend continues, youth training programs will have even less capacity to meet the growing needs of the young adult workforce.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ARRA included about \$1.5 billion in funding for youth training programs through increases to WIOA (then the Workforce Investment Act) 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. Congress exhausted ARRA funding for youth training in 2012.

Total Federal Spending on Youth Training Programs



The President's 2018 Budget

President Trump's FY 2018 budget request reflects a continued significant decline in youth training funding from 2017 levels. If passed into law, the president's request would be a 27.4 percent decrease in youth training funding, amounting to a divestment of \$470 million. This decrease would force severe cuts to existing programs and prevent continued innovation to provide young women and men with the skills and opportunities they need to connect with the workforce and lead rewarding, productive lives.

-3.3%
2014-17

Job Corps

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 1.688 Billion	\$ 1.692 Billion	\$ 1.689 Billion	\$ 1.686 Billion	\$ 1.448 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.6%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-14.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.1%	-1.4%	-0.3%	-1.7%	-16.0%

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.

2.8%
2014-17

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 820.4 Million	\$ 831.8 Million	\$ 873.4 Million	\$ 871.8 Million	\$ 523.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	1.4%	5.0%	-0.2%	-39.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.5%	-0.2%	4.9%	-1.7%	-41.3%

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.

5.3%
2014-17

YouthBuild

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trump 2018
Funding Level	\$ 77.5 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 84.5 Million	\$ 84.4 Million	\$ 84.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.6%	2.8%	6.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.1%	1.2%	5.9%	-1.7%	-2.2%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.

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