

CHILDREN'S BUDGET
2018



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.

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“A society’s destiny rests on how it treats its children.”

– Robin Grille



Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus

Our Society’s Destiny

In February 2018, at his State of the Union address, President Trump declared:

...as President of the United States, my highest loyalty, my greatest compassion and my constant concern is for America’s children, America’s struggling workers, and America’s forgotten communities.

Although that is a terrific statement, the words are meaningless unless they translate into policies and a federal budget that help improve the lives of our nation’s children. As our report highlights, the share of federal spending would drop from 8.06 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2018 to just 6.89 percent in FY 2019 if President Trump’s budget were enacted. If the president and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Mick Mulvaney had their way, federal investments in children would decline dramatically, with major cuts to children’s health coverage, education, child nutrition, and housing—all fundamental needs of “America’s children, America’s struggling workers, [in] America’s forgotten communities.”

As *The Washington Post*’s Catherine Rampell writes of President Trump:

His administration’s 2019 budget slashes funding for children’s programs almost across the board. Relative to spending under current law, for example, he would cut child-care assistance and Head Start funding by about 30 percent each.

In short, actions speak louder than words.



Frankly, the American people have had enough, and polling shows that we are making children a priority—even if too many of our lawmakers won't do the same.

The good news in *Children's Budget 2018* is that Congress reached a Bipartisan Budget Agreement in February that raised the budget cap on non-defense discretionary spending for two years. Thus, in spite of the president's tweeted objection and veto threat to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (PL 115-141), the share of spending for children did increase slightly from 7.97 percent in FY 2017 to 8.06 percent in FY 2018.

Thanks to the work of the more than 70 organizations in the Children's Budget Coalition, the children's advocacy community has come together to fight for this one bright spot. In response, Congress passed a historical increase in the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG), increases in student support and academic enrichment grants, a doubling of funding for the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, and a near doubling of funding for adoption incentives. Other increases are highlighted throughout this report.

Unfortunately, this progress may be temporarily lived, as the budget caps are set to fall by \$55 billion in FY 2020. Consequently, the longer-term prospects for children are dismal unless things change. In its outstanding report entitled *Kids' Share 2018*, the Urban Institute estimates that children will receive just one percent of all new federal spending over the next decade. In contrast, the federal share of spending dedicated to the adult portion of Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid would increase 61 percent and interest on the debt would increase by 29 percent over the decade.

Failing to invest in kids is a long-term disaster for our nation. If the federal budget represents our nation's priorities, it is important to point out that interest on the national debt is estimated to surpass all federal spending on children by FY 2020. Plus, it will fall upon children to pay off the massive federal debt that we are passing on to them. Kids are getting a double-whammy.

On the policy side, 2017 was one of the worst years for children in Congress in decades. While Congress focused on trying to repeal the Affordable Care Act, slashing Medicaid with cuts disproportionately harmful to children, and passing a \$1.9 trillion tax bill that prioritized corporate tax cuts over children

and families, it simultaneously allowed the authorizations for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and the Maternal Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program to expire for more than four months.

For the president and far too many members of Congress, kids are just not a priority. Their words of support fall flat as long as they fail to act. In addition to the expiration of CHIP and MIECHV in 2017, congressional inaction covers a wide range of policy areas including gun safety, infant and child mortality, child poverty, climate change, early childhood education, and homelessness.

Even worse, the Trump administration has gone beyond neglect to actual abuse. Secretary Betsy DeVos is actively attacking public schools and students through policy changes and regulatory actions at the Department of Education. Attorney General Jeff Sessions and Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen of the Department of Homeland Security adopted a “zero-tolerance” immigration policy that has torn children out of the arms of their parents who are fleeing extreme violence and legally applying for asylum.

And yet, we have hope. Consider some of the major movements in this country. The #NeverAgain movement on gun safety is led by our nation’s young people, there are people volunteering and protesting the administration’s family separation policies, and kids are leading a federal lawsuit on climate change. Moreover, teachers, parents, and students have led major protests in state capitols across the country, challenging governors and state legislatures to reverse education funding cuts and other attacks on our nation’s public schools. Frankly, the American people have had enough, and polling shows that we are making children a priority—even if too many of our lawmakers won’t do the same.

Hopefully, change is coming. As Rampell writes:

There are lots of popular, ambitious ideas that could improve children’s well-being—and pay dividends in an economy that requires turning today’s children into tomorrow’s healthy, productive, taxpaying adults.

Such proposals include expanding access to high-quality early-childhood education, a cost-effective strategy for reducing future criminal-justice system costs and other social spending.

Days from now, we will be having an election, the results of which will make a statement about our values at the federal, state, and local levels. Will we elect policymakers that commit to making children a priority, making sound investments in their future, or not? This is a critical question. As Robin Grille rightfully points out, children are a “society’s destiny.”

#InvestInKids #VoteKids

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus

Notes on Children's Budget 2018

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2018 can be found in the Subcommittee Report Language for the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2018 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2019. The Congressional budget justifications are also the source for the President's Budget Request for FY 2019, incorporating the Office of Management and Budget's Addendum to the President's Budget for FY 2019 as well as its report on Major Savings and Reforms in the FY 2019 budget request.

Methodology

For the purpose of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there also are several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs still that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book relies on Agency reporting and data. For a handful of programs, this book relies on the work of the Urban Institute in their First Focus-commissioned report, *Kids' Share 2017: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2016 and Future Projections*.

The methodology behind the program multipliers is straightforward:

- For programs that only directly benefit children and families with children, the full funding level is considered children's spending.
- For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding constituting children's spending mirrors the estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual U.S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate the percentage on the dollar of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits going to children. In those cases, this book utilizes the average of that value from FY 2014-FY 2018, or as many years of data as are available in that time frame. For SNAP, children received an average of 43.45 percent of food stamp spending between FY 2014 and FY 2018.
- For some programs, such as housing programs under Housing and Urban Development, there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, First Focus estimates spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall, again utilizing the average over the period of FY 2014-FY 2018.
- First Focus developed its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in *Kids' Share*, including the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) for Women, Infants and Children, Community Health Centers, Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, National Housing Trust Fund, Rural Rental Assistance Program, Rural Housing Voucher Program, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.

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

Updates to Multipliers

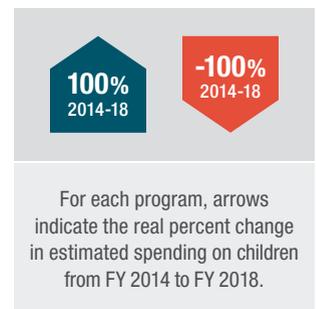
Children’s Budget 2018 updates multipliers for several programs based on new data, research and analysis. As a result, figures are somewhat changed from prior iterations of *Children’s Budget*, though these differences are modest.

Presentation

For each program individually listed in the book, the amount indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. The share of funding allocated to children indicates the percent of funding that we include in our total calculations; for programs for which this value is not 100%, a row is included estimating the total spending going to children. The graphs and tables in the book track fiscal, rather than calendar, years, unless otherwise noted.

Comparing Spending Levels Over Time

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. Inflation has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government’s total budget was \$1.8 trillion—over 800 percent greater than the \$195.6 billion it spent 30 years prior. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation, every dollar the government spent in 1970 had much greater purchasing power than it did in 2000, such that the nominal value of \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates to a real value of roughly \$828 billion in 2000. Thus, the real overall increase in federal spending is closer to 100 percent—a major difference from the nominal shift of 800 percent.



That discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value, and it has important implications for *Children's Budget*. Because of inflation, a program that receives level funding in nominal terms from one year to the next can experience a cut in real terms. Thus, adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the inflation rate was a cumulative 6.3 percent from 2014 to 2018. Therefore, any program that did not experience a commensurate nominal funding increase during that time is spending at a lower real level, leading to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which “fails to keep pace with inflation.”

For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2018* reports the nominal funding level and the real percent change from the prior year. Inflation rates have yet to be determined for FY 2018 and FY 2019. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2018 and FY 2019 of 2.2 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, from the Economic Assumptions and Interactions with the Budget section of the president's FY 2019 budget request.

Tax Expenditures

In addition to programmatic funding, the federal government spends a significant amount of money on children through the tax system. In particular, the Child Tax Credit, 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 2018* beyond this note. Though tax expenditures have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States and influence the politics around budgetary decisions, tax spending is of another nature and separate from programmatic spending.

For more information on the impact of tax policies on children's spending, and how such policies have changed over time, consult *Kids' Share 2017: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2016 and Future Projections* by the Urban Institute.



OVERALL SPENDING

9.1%
2014-18

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 288.13 B	\$ 301.43 B	\$ 310.89 B	\$ 318.89 B	\$ 331.24 B	\$ 297.04 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.5%	4.5%	1.8%	0.8%	1.7%	-12.3%

The Overall Picture

Understanding the full picture of federal investments in children since 2014 requires an analysis of the broader context of federal budget policy decisions. This includes policy debates over federal spending priorities and the deficit, breakdowns in the budget and appropriations process, the landscape of mandatory programs, the transition to a new Presidential administration, and most recently, sweeping tax cuts in 2017. These factors have all played a role in influencing overall federal spending as well as those dollars going to programs serving children and families.

10.5%
2014-18

MANDATORY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 205.49 B	\$ 219.22 B	\$ 226.25 B	\$ 233.43 B	\$ 239.31 B	\$ 218.88 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.3%	6.5%	1.9%	1.4%	0.3%	-10.6%

5.5%
2014-18

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 82.65 B	\$ 82.21 B	\$ 84.64 B	\$ 85.46 B	\$ 91.93 B	\$ 78.16 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.0%	-0.7%	1.7%	-0.8%	5.3%	-16.9%

5.9%
2014-18

NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 79.91 B	\$ 79.66 B	\$ 81.92 B	\$ 82.82 B	\$ 89.18 B	\$ 75.27 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.0%	-0.4%	1.5%	-0.6%	5.4%	-17.5%

-4.6%
2014-18

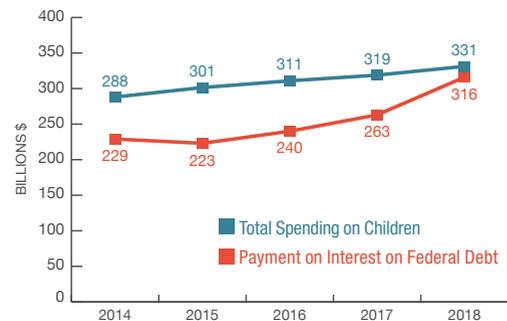
DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.74 B	\$ 2.55 B	\$ 2.72 B	\$ 2.64 B	\$ 2.75 B	\$ 2.89 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.6%	-7.2%	5.6%	-4.8%	2.1%	2.7%

The Federal Deficit

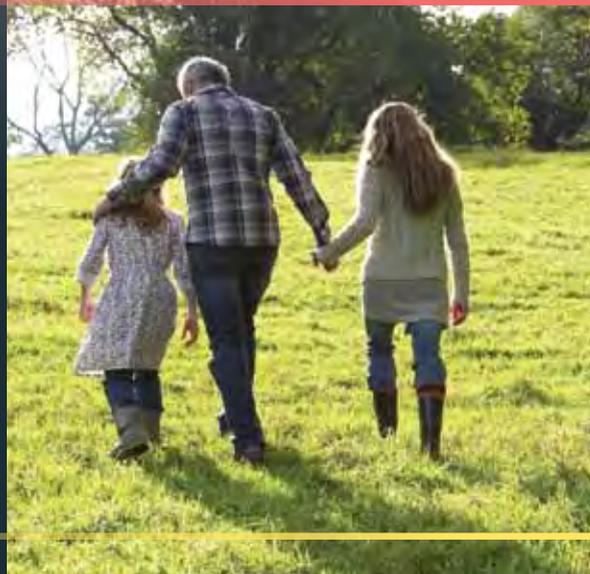
Contemporary budget and policy decisions are made against the backdrop of a growing federal deficit—that is, the gap between that government’s revenues and its expenditures. While historically it has been rare for the U.S. government to run a budget surplus, the global financial meltdown of 2008 exacerbated that gap, and President Obama entered office only to face four years of trillion-dollar deficits that ended in 2012. Concerns about the trajectory of the deficit are valid, as the aging population suggests there will be heavy demands on Social Security and major health care programs in the near future.¹ In the long term, federal debt not only suppresses economic growth, it suppresses future wages. Meanwhile, federal spending on interest on the national debt has grown far more rapidly than spending on children and will likely outpace programs serving children and families by 2020, according to the Urban Institute.²

Payment on Interest on Federal Debt Compared to Total Spending on Children

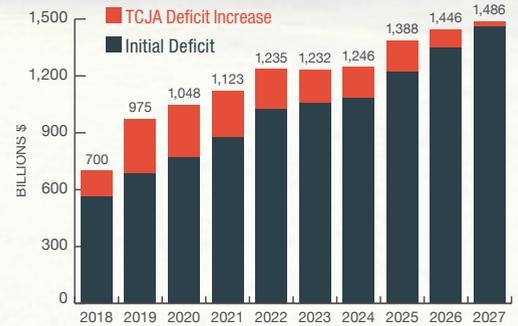


1 Xiatong Niu. *What Are the Causes of Projected Growth in Spending for Social Security and Major Health Care Programs?* July 18, 2014. The Congressional Budget Office Publication 45543, Washington, DC.

2 Julia B. Isaacs, Cary Lou, Heather Hahn, Joycelyn Ovalle, and C. Eugene Steuerle. *Kids’ Share 2017: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2016 and Future Projections.* October 31, 2017. The Urban Institute, Washington, DC.



Estimated Impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) on Deficit Projections



Source: Congressional Budget Office, Estimated Deficits and Debt Under the Conference Agreement of 1/2/2018. Projections are in calendar years.

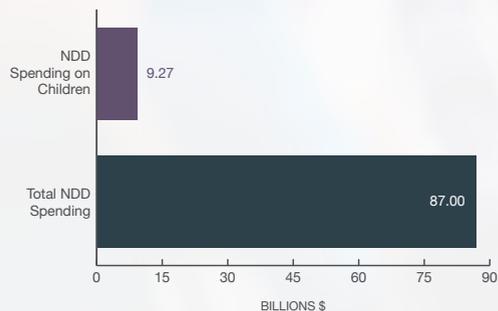
This federal deficit creates hard choices for policymakers as they make federal spending decisions. Both tax increases and spending cuts, the primary vehicles for reducing the deficit, are politically challenging—especially because the biggest drivers of the debt include mandatory entitlement programs like Medicare and Social Security, which enjoy bipartisan support. But in recent years, policymakers have sought to reduce the deficit via cuts to various discretionary programs. This has had a disproportionate impact on funding for children’s programs.

Adding to this scenario, in late 2017, the Republican–controlled congress passed the sweeping Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The legislation targeted both corporate and individual tax policies for major cuts, reducing federal revenue. As a result, the federal deficit is projected to grow even more rapidly than before—putting more programs serving children and families (particularly those on the mandatory side of the ledger) at risk of being cut in the name of reducing the debt.

The Budget Control Act & Bipartisan Budget Agreement

The 2008 recession prompted a temporary increase in federal investments through a stimulus package. What followed, however, was a period of downward pressure on discretionary spending directed by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA, PL 112–25). Enacted in the name of deficit reduction, the BCA placed yearly spending caps on defense and non–defense discretionary spending, triggering automatic cuts, or sequestration, when Congress fails to comply with those spending limits. One such sequestration occurred in FY 2013, impacting both mandatory and discretionary accounts with deep cuts. The BCA, along with political hurdles such as the debt ceiling, has been a major factor preventing Congress from following an orderly budget process, as lawmakers have been forced to broker deals in order to avoid drastic cuts in domestic spending required under the untenable spending caps.

Growth in Overall Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD) Spending Compared to NDD Spending on Children, FY 2014-18

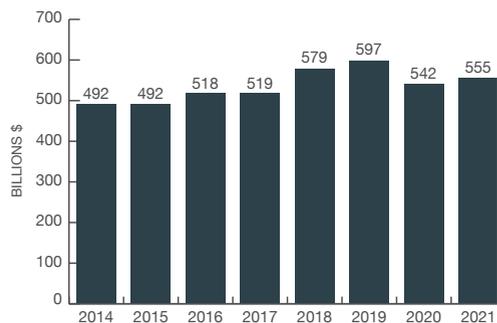


More than 80 percent of the programs in this budget book rely on non-defense discretionary, or NDD, funding. As a result, the BCA has disproportionately impacted spending on children’s programs. Congress began correcting its course on this front when it negotiated the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018 (BBA, PL 115-119), which increased the NDD spending caps to \$579 billion in FY 2018 and \$597 billion in FY 2019.

As the data in this book will demonstrate, the BBA allowed Congress to fund FY 2018 with significant increases across several children’s programs, boosting the share of federal spending going to children. However, even with the restored investments in various programs serving children and families, the share of non-defense discretionary spending benefiting children has fallen since FY 2014, and children only accounted for \$9 billion—10 percent—of the \$87 billion in increased NDD spending between FY 2014 and FY 2018.

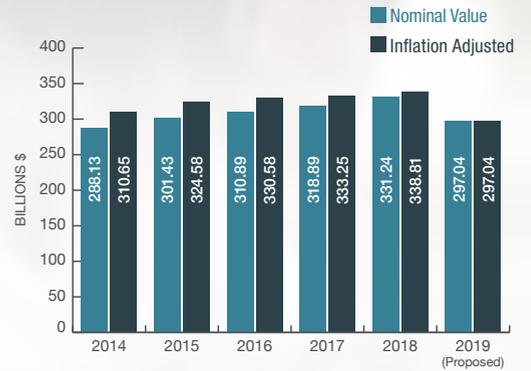
This is especially worrisome given that the BCA extends through FY 2021, while the BBA’s increased caps expire after FY 2019. As a result, non-defense discretionary spending is slated to fall by \$55 billion in FY 2020 alone, with little relief in FY 2021—and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 extended the imposition of those caps into 2022 and 2023—unless Congress can negotiate yet another budget deal to raise the caps.

Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Caps under the Budget Control Act





Total Spending on Children



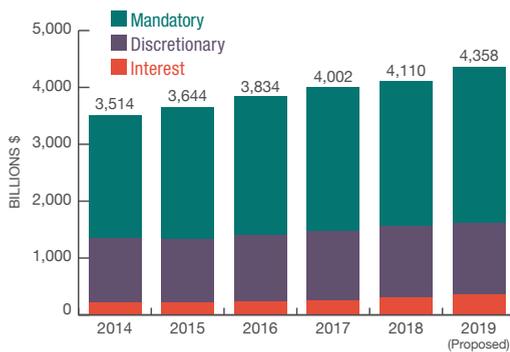
Trends in Overall Federal Spending

Federal government spending increased by \$596 billion, or 11 percent in real terms, between FY 2014 and FY 2018, which includes mandatory and discretionary spending as well as spending on interest on the federal debt. Defense and non-defense discretionary investments (including “off budget” spending such as Overseas Contingency Operations, which does not fall within the BCA but counts towards overall discretionary budget authority) in the annual Congressional appropriations bills increased by \$120 billion, or about 4.9 percent in real terms, during the same period. Mandatory spending, on the other hand, grew by \$390 billion, or 11 percent in real terms. Spending on interest on the federal debt increased by \$87 billion, corresponding to a real percent change of 31 percent.

How Kids Fare

Since FY 2014, total spending on children increased \$43 billion from roughly \$288 to \$331 billion, a real increase of roughly 9.1 percent.

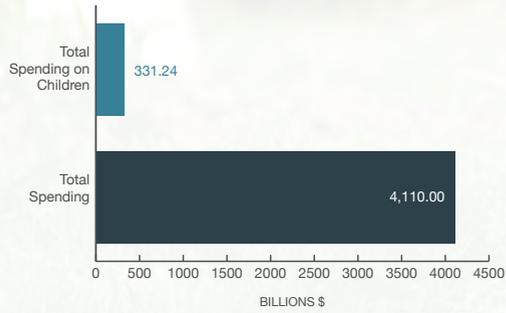
Federal Spending: Mandatory, Discretionary, and Interest on the Debt



Comparatively speaking, total federal spending grew by roughly \$596 billion, meaning children’s programs accounted for roughly 7 percent of all new federal spending since FY 2014.

Certainly, programs serving children have seen their funding increase on both the mandatory and discretionary sides of the ledger since FY 2014. However, more than three quarters of the increase in overall spending on children is due to steady growth in mandatory programs whose recipients are not exclusively or even primarily children, such as Medicaid, and Veterans Disability Compensation, and Social Security Old Age and Survivor’s Benefits.

Growth in Total Federal Spending Compared to Federal Spending on Children, FY 2014-18



Thus, mandatory spending on children increased by around \$34 billion over this period, or 10.5 percent in real terms since FY 2014. While a substantial increase in Mandatory spending is positive and some of the new mandatory investments came out of deliberate legislative choices, it is worth noting that total mandatory spending grew by nearly \$400 billion over the same period. In real terms, this means that children received roughly 8.6 percent of new mandatory spending since FY 2014.

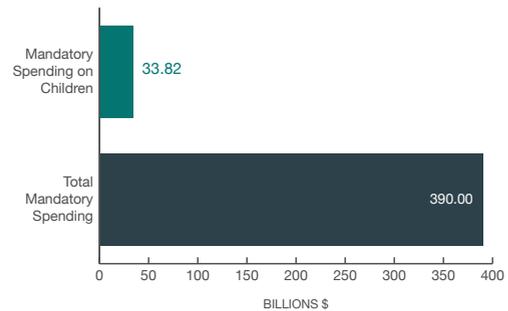
Share of Spending on Children

Another important indicator for national priorities is the overall share of federal spending that goes to kids. In FY 2018, children's programs received just 8.06 percent of the federal budget.

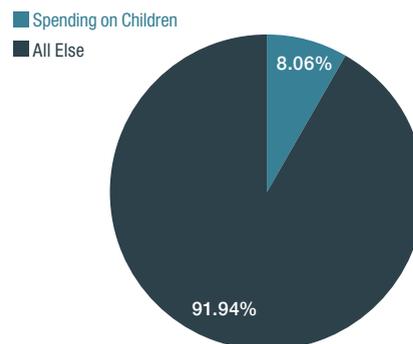
Over time, spending on children has not kept pace with overall increases in federal spending. Between FY 2014 and FY 2018, the share of children's spending in the federal budget decreased from 8.20 percent to 8.06 percent, a reduction of 1.7 percent. Notably, the share of total federal spending on children did in fact increase for the first time in several years between FY 2017 and FY 2018, going from a record low of 7.97 percent to 8.06 percent—likely thanks to increased discretionary investments in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 as well as continued increases in mandatory programs. However, even with that bump, the total share remains below FY 2014 levels.

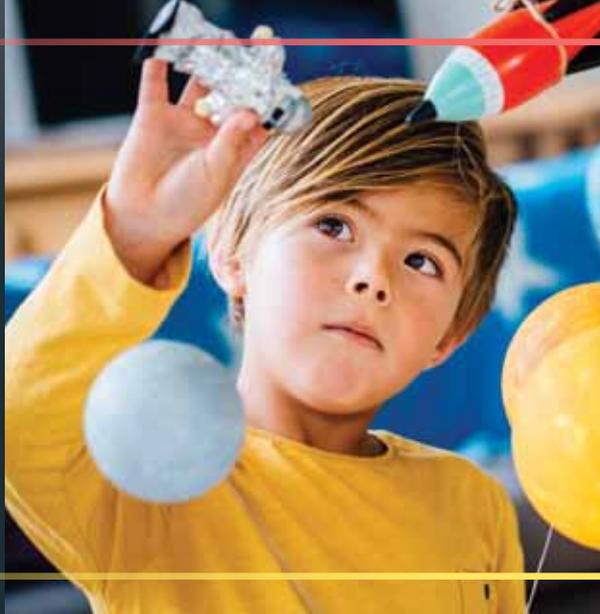
The share of total discretionary spending going to children increased slightly from 7.08 percent in FY 2014 to 7.15 percent in FY 2018. However, this figure somewhat

Growth in Overall Mandatory Spending Compared to Mandatory Spending on Children, FY 2014-18

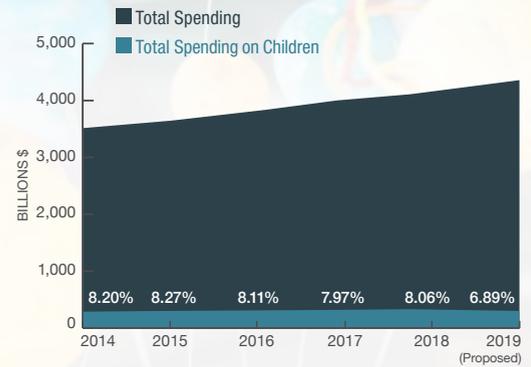


Share of Federal Spending on Children, FY 2018

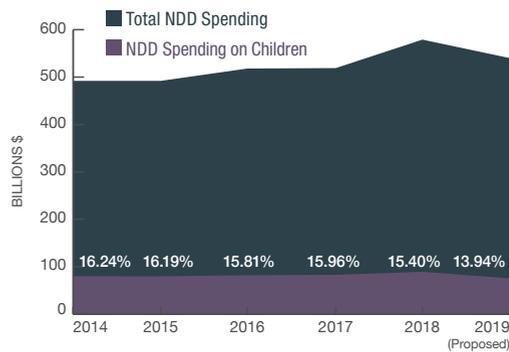




Share of Federal Spending on Children



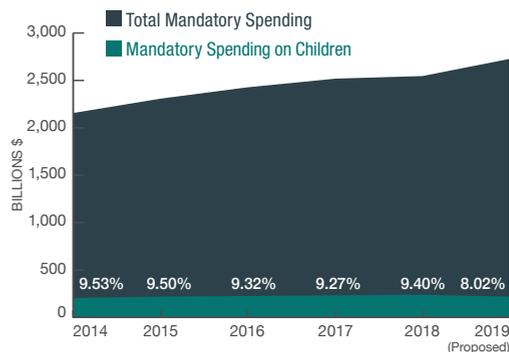
Share of Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD) Spending on Children



obscures the fact that the bulk of discretionary investments in children’s programs are non-defense funds, apart from the roughly 2 billion dollars annually spent on Defense Dependent Education programs. Thus, it is useful to examine the share of non-defense discretionary (NDD) spending on children, which declined between FY 2014 and FY 2018. This is likely because, though the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 saw an increase in total non-defense discretionary spending, the bulk of that increase did not go to children’s programs. Thus, in FY 2014, children received 16.24 percent of total NDD investments; by FY 2018, that proportion had fallen to 15.4 percent, a 5 percent decrease.

The share of mandatory spending on children, meanwhile, has decreased slightly since FY 2014, when it was 9.53 percent, to 9.4 percent in FY 2014—a change of 1.4 percent.

Share of Mandatory Spending on Children



Children make up roughly 23 percent of the population. In no category of federal spending does their share of the budget come close to that number.

That said, it is important to remember that any share-of-spending figures are contingent on their denominators. If total mandatory, discretionary, or federal spending decreases while spending on children remains relatively constant, the share of spending on children will grow. The opposite is true, as well: if federal spending increases and spending on children remains constant, the share would decrease.

Even with these statistical idiosyncrasies, the proportion of federal spending on children has seen only marginal changes since FY 2014, with the share of the total federal budget going to children hovering around 8 percent.

Share of Federal Spending on Children by Category, FY 2018



Spending on Children by Category

As in prior years, *Children's Budget 2018* breaks down federal investments in children by categories of wellbeing. In FY 2018, spending on children's health and income support represented the largest categories of spending on children, but still represented just 2.5 percent and 1.8 percent of the total federal budget, respectively. Spending on child safety and youth training programs, on the other hand, represent the smallest federal investments in children, at just .05 and .03 percent of the total federal budget, respectively.

The President's 2019 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Trump's FY 2019 budget would decrease federal spending on children by nearly \$34 billion, translating to a real percent cut of 12.3 percent. This encompasses cuts to mandatory spending on children of \$20.4 billion, a real decrease of 10.6 percent, and \$13.9 billion in cuts to NDD spending, a real decrease of 15 percent.

This divestment in children would come from a series of funding cuts to mandatory and discretionary programs, as well as the full elimination of 41 programs serving children, such as 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention, and the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative.

Change in Spending on Children in President's Budget Request



41 Number of programs serving children that President Trump's FY 2019 budget request eliminates



CHILD WELFARE

14.7%
2014-18

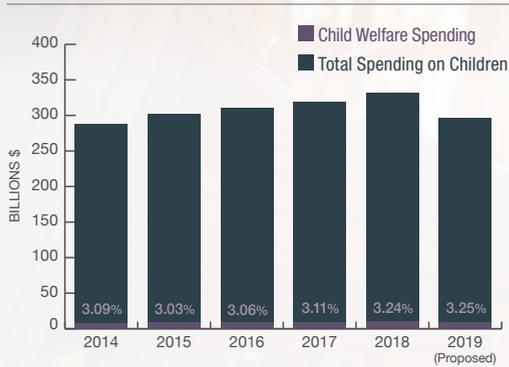
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 8.98 B	\$ 9.24 B	\$ 9.63 B	\$ 10.03 B	\$ 10.86 B	\$ 9.75 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	6.0%	-12.2%

Federal child welfare spending 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 in this category 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 state and local child welfare funds.

This year marked a watershed in child welfare policy with the enactment of the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), which for the first time in history provides states with funding from Title IV-E of

Child Welfare Share of Total Spending on Children



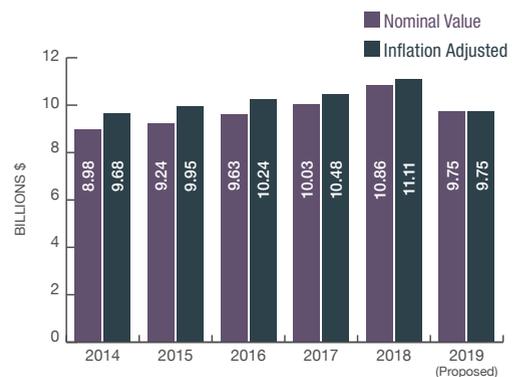
the Social Security Act to invest in prevention programs that keep children out of foster care and safely at home with their families. The law allows states who make significant changes to meet certain congregant (group home) requirements to receive Title IV-E funding, regardless of family income, for evidence-based mental health and substance abuse prevention and treatment services, in-home parent skill-based programs and kinship navigator services. Children at imminent risk of entering foster care and their parents and relatives, as well as pregnant and parenting youth currently in foster care, can then access these services for up to 12 months. FFPSA also makes other investments in the safety and well-being of children, such as establishing a new competitive grant program to support the recruitment and retention of high-quality foster parents. FFPSA brings sound policy and additional funding to critically-needed prevention services for vulnerable families, as well as funding to address the opioid crisis.

In all, the federal government has increased funding for child welfare services by over 14 percent from fiscal year (FY) 2014. However, that percentage should increase in FY 2019 as states implement FFPSA, which is not yet reflected in these budget numbers.

0.34%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to child welfare since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Child Welfare Programs



Congress also provided a \$37 million increase in funding to the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives Program to assist in the adoption of children from foster care. Additionally, in the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2018, Congress appropriated \$3.6 billion in new funding to combat the opioid crisis, of which \$60 million was devoted to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Program (CAPTA) to fund the development of plans of safe care and coordinated services for newborns exposed to substances; \$20 million for the Kinship Navigator Program to connect grandparents and other kinship providers to resources; and \$20 million to Regional Partnership Grants to fund community collaborations among substance use treatment courts and child welfare agencies to improve the lives of families impacted by substance use disorders.

The President's 2019 Budget

The president's FY 2019 budget request is in stark contrast to the policy and investments Congress made to improve the lives of foster children and vulnerable families in the FFPSA. The president's budget request would decrease child welfare spending by over \$1.1 billion, which reflects a 12.2 percent inflation adjusted decrease from FY 2018 funding. This includes decreases across several discretionary programs as well as the proposed elimination of the Community Services and Social Services Block Grants.

The proposed elimination of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) undermines child protective services, child foster care, adoption, and prevention and intervention services, while the president's proposed reductions to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) would also erode child welfare funding. In FY 2014, states used approximately 35 percent of their SSBG funds to support child welfare services, benefitting 4.9 million youth, as well as 7.3 percent of their TANF funds. Taken together, the elimination and reduction in funding for these programs will negatively impact children and families in child welfare systems and foster care, especially for the 17 states who use more than half of their SSBG dollars to support child welfare.

The president's budget makes dramatic cuts to Medicaid, which provides health coverage for the majority of children in foster care. Because children and youth in foster care have experienced abuse, neglect, loss, and trauma, with 30–60 percent suffering from chronic medical conditions and 50–75 percent potentially in need of mental health services, cuts in Medicaid have serious consequences for the health and well-being of foster children and youth. The president's budget would provide states with a “flexible funding option” that would make structural changes to child welfare funding streams, likely capping federal financing at a certain amount for states and tribes that elect this option. This would significantly reduce funding available for prevention, foster care, and adoption services.

In all, the president's budget request marks a significant retreat from the important and historic policy changes and fiscal investment of the Family First Prevention and Services Act and would harm vulnerable families and children and youth in foster care.

Child Welfare Program Listings

-100%
2014-18

Abandoned Infants Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

87.5%
2014-18

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 37.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	93.5%	-50.5%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system. Of the 400,000 children in foster care, more than 100,000 of them are waiting to be adopted.

-8.7%
2014-18

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 40.6 M	\$ 39.1 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	9.1%	-3.9%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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.

59.8%
2014-18

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 93.8 M	\$ 93.8 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 98.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-0.1%	3.2%	-1.7%	57.8%	-39.3%

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.



-5.1%
2014-18

Child Welfare Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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.

-31.7%
2014-18

Child Welfare Training

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	62.3%	-36.1%	11.1%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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.

-5.1%
2014-18

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.3 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	17.7%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.9%

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



-3.3%
2014-18

Community Services Block Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 728.9 M	\$ 674.0 M	\$ 715.0 M	\$ 742.4 M	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 269.7 M	\$ 249.4 M	\$ 264.6 M	\$ 274.7 M	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	4.5%	-7.6%	4.8%	2.0%	-2.1%	-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.

89.7%
2014-18

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.9%	-0.1%	48.1%	-1.7%	30.5%	-26.7%

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

38.5%
2014-18

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 124.0 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 152.0 M	\$ 181.0 M	\$ 204.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	58.3%	-20.3%	34.7%	10.7%	16.5%	10.2%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grants support states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction. Congress first funded this program in FY 2018 through Title V Delinquency Prevention grants.

14.1%
2014-18

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.384 B	\$ 2.510 B	\$ 2.674 B	\$ 2.780 B	\$ 2.867 B	\$ 3.076 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.0%	5.2%	5.2%	2.2%	0.9%	4.9%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care. In FY 2018, an average 466,000 children received monthly payments through this program.

23.0%
2014-18

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

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 4.269 B	\$ 4.581 B	\$ 4.800 B	\$ 4.992 B	\$ 5.537 B	\$ 5.333 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.0%	7.2%	3.5%	2.2%	8.6%	-5.8%

The Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. The proportion of children in foster care receiving these maintenance payments has declined from 51.8 percent in 2000 to approximately 40 percent in FY 2017, partially due to a reduction in the overall foster care population and increased adoptions, but also due to fixed income eligibility guidelines.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

2.2% 2014-18		Mandatory					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019	
Spending Level	\$ 320.2 M	\$ 319.8 M	\$ 321.5 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.7%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-0.7%	3.9%	9.1%	

50.1% 2014-18		Discretionary					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019	
Spending Level	\$ 63.1 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	
Real Change from Previous Year	4.0%	-5.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%	63.4%	-41.4%	

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

-13.5% 2014-18 Social Services Block Grant

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.865 B	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.584 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.044 B	\$ 930.1 M	\$ 887.3 M	\$ 952.0 M	\$ 952.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-11.1%	-5.8%	5.5%	-2.1%	-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, child and adult protective services, and home care services for the elderly and handicapped.

-58.1% 2014-18 Social Services Research

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 14.8 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	152.2%	-39.1%	-28.5%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-9.9%

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

265.2% 2014-18 Victims of Domestic Trafficking

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 5.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	56.8%	106.3%	-1.7%	14.9%	-16.7%

The Victims of Domestic Trafficking program provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance, including responding to priority service needs.



EARLY CHILDHOOD

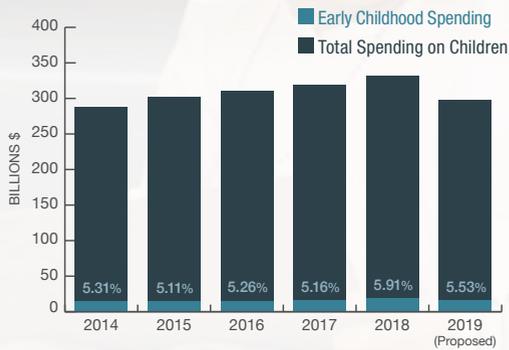
21.3%
2014-18

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.30 B	\$ 15.41 B	\$ 16.34 B	\$ 16.46 B	\$ 19.56 B	\$ 16.44 B
Real Change from Previous Year	8.0%	0.6%	4.7%	-1.0%	16.3%	-17.8%

Early childhood supports for parents and children are critical factors in shaping the future success of our children. Age zero to 3 is an especially critical period for brain development in children, with their relationships, experiences, and environment all playing influential roles in the process. Unfortunately, far too many U.S. children are exposed to adverse experiences in their early years, including poverty, physical and emotional abuse, exposure to neighborhood violence, parental incarceration, racial bias, and other harms that negatively impact brain development. The consequences for health, education, and economic outcomes are severe, amplifying the need for targeted programs to counteract that early harm. Studies show that such programs that invest in early childhood education and health have positive long-term impacts, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

Early Childhood Share of Total Spending on Children



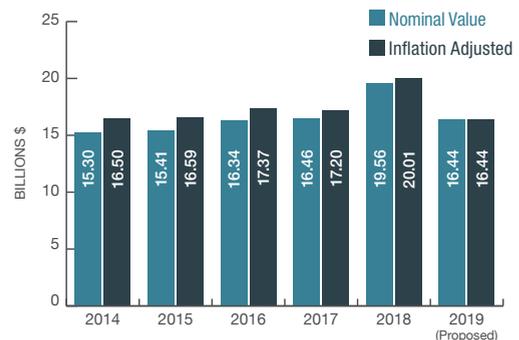
Total federal investments for early childhood programs have generally seen an increase since fiscal year (FY) 2014. Much of the long-term increase is attributable to the historic \$2.4 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) between FY 2017 and FY 2018, as well as sustained increases in Head Start since FY 2014. An important lifeline for low-income parents facing the prohibitive cost of childcare, CCDBG has long lacked sufficient resources for states to provide care to eligible children while meeting rigorous standards for providing high-quality care.

While more can and should be done to invest in CCDBG, the increase in FY 2018 represents an important step by Congress to create a new funding baseline from which states can serve more eligible children. As a result of the new funds, Arkansas eliminated its waiting list for the program, assisting 3,800 more children. In California, an additional 12,000 children are now eligible for childcare assistance. Congress also increased combined funding for Head Start and Early Head Start by more than \$600 million from FY 2017 to FY 2018, expanding the ability of these programs to provide early learning opportunities to young, low-income children.

0.85%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to early childhood programs since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Early Childhood Programs



When it passed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA) in February, Congress also reauthorized the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) after allowing it to expire several months prior. Enacted as part of the Affordable Care Act, MIECHV is an important federal investment in early childhood programs, as it provides funding to states, territories, and tribes to implement evidence-based home visiting programs that help vulnerable children and families to improve their health, school readiness, and economic stability. With its FY 2018 reauthorization, MIECHV will receive \$400 million annually for five years. However, this funding level serves just 5 percent of eligible children and families.

Congress has also begun taking steps to fund programs to counteract the impact of the opioid crisis and other adverse experiences in young children. This includes a new Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Grant Program under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funded at \$5 million for FY 2018, which seeks to improve outcomes for young children by developing, maintaining, or enhancing infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment services.

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, as well as early learning opportunities that promote success in school. This includes increasing access to affordable, high-quality childcare and preschool programs for low- and moderate-income children, both through direct supports to their parents as well as increased investments in wages and training for teachers and caregivers. It also requires additional investments to protect the development of young children exposed to trauma and other adverse experiences, particularly as Congress pursues additional policies to combat the opioid epidemic.

The President's 2019 Budget

President Trump's 2019 budget proposes significant cuts to early childhood programs. If enacted, his budget would produce a 17.8 percent inflation adjusted decrease in early childhood spending, or over \$3 billion dollars. Contributions to this reduction include proposals to eliminate Preschool Development Grants, cut the Childcare and Development Block Grant by over \$2 billion, and reduce funding for Head Start by nearly \$600 million. The president's budget keeps funding for MIECHV level at \$400 million, but the proposal would convert the program to discretionary funding, making it subject to annual appropriations. Rather than promote resilient and healthy children who grow into healthy and productive adults, the president's budget proposals would undermine early childhood services and programs.

Early Childhood Program Listings

213.4%
2014-18

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 15.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	223.4%	-70.4%

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 Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

-5.1%
2014-18

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

110.2%
2014-18

Discretionary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.358 B	\$ 2.435 B	\$ 2.761 B	\$ 2.856 B	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 3.006 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.3%	3.1%	12.0%	1.7%	79.1%	-43.8%

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.

8.8%
2014-18

Head Start and Early Head Start

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 8.598 B	\$ 8.598 B	\$ 9.168 B	\$ 9.223 B	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 9.275 B
Real Change from Previous Year	11.8%	-0.1%	5.3%	-1.1%	4.7%	-8.1%

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



2.4%
2014-18

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 353.2 M	\$ 353.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 368.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	2.9%	-1.7%	1.3%	-5.5%

Special Education Preschool Grants to States are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and assist states in meeting the cost of providing special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, serving 762,802 children in 2017. When Congress authorized IDEA, it committed to Part B Funding covering 40 percent of the excess cost of educating students with disabilities. However, in 2016, IDEA Part B funded just 16 percent of these costs.

1.7%
2014-18

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 438.5 M	\$ 438.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 458.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	2.9%	-0.1%	3.3%	-1.7%	0.3%	-4.6%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 includes funding for infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

2.2%
2014-18

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 371.3 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 372.4 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.7%	7.6%	-1.3%	-8.5%	5.1%	-2.2%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Preschool Development Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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



EDUCATION

0.7%
2014-18

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 38.56 B	\$ 38.27 B	\$ 39.10 B	\$ 39.43 B	\$ 40.92 B	\$ 35.43 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.9%	-0.9%	0.9%	-0.9%	1.6%	-15.4%

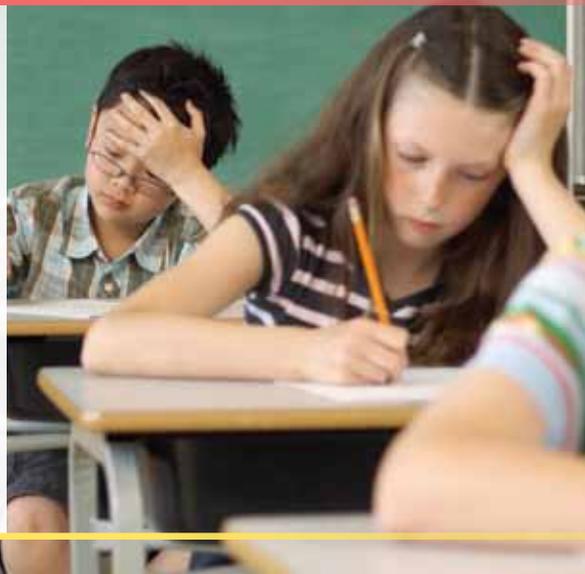
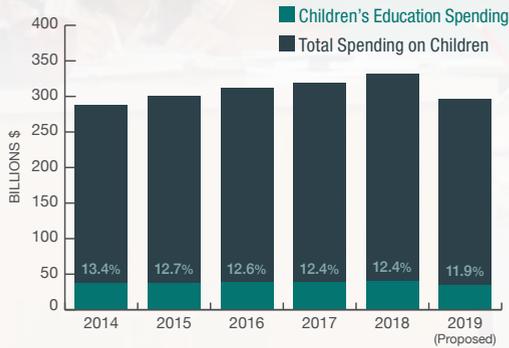
Though a full 92 percent of public K-12 education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources,¹ the federal government funds nearly 70 children's education programs, most of which (but not all) are housed within the Department of Education.² These programs are primarily discretionary in funding and benefit children of all ages, from infants to high school students preparing for college. They serve children across income groups and from all states and territories. In fiscal year (FY) 2018, the federal government will invest about \$40.2 billion in education programs directed at children.

Education took the biggest sequestration cut of any children's investment in FY 2013. Specifically, hundreds of millions of dollars were cut from Title I funding for disadvantaged students, funding for

1 U.S. Department of Education, "The Federal Role in Education," <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/fed/role.html>

2 For the purposes of this publication, 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. Early childhood education programs targeting children under age 5 can be found in the early childhood section of this book.

Education Share of Total Spending on Children



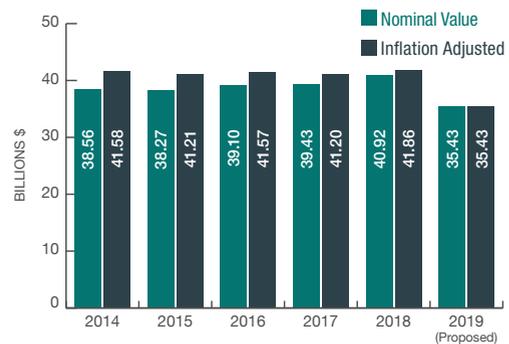
disabled students, and Impact Aid funding for school districts with military bases and large pieces of federal land. As a result, school districts were forced to lay off teachers and support staff, increase class sizes, and cut services like tutoring, athletics, and before and after school programs. Some school districts even contemplated limiting their school bus routes. While federal funding for children's education has rebounded somewhat from these cuts, it remains below FY 2012 levels in nominal terms.

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015 (which amended the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) defines much of the Federal government's current footprint in K-12 Education. ESSA made several notable changes to federal education funding streams, such as the consolidation of several programs into flexible state block grants and the creation of new educational accountability standards. Though ESSA eliminated many specific federal grant programs, several of those same activities are either required or allowable under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants Program. However, that grant program has yet to receive its fully authorized funding level of \$1.6 billion, and the president's budget request for FY 2019 seeks to eliminate it entirely.

0.07%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to children's education since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Children's Education Programs



Federal K-12 education funding increased modestly between FY 2014 and FY 2018. Unfortunately, that small 1.2 percent real increase has not kept pace with the needs of students and teachers. Nor has it compensated for state funding cuts that led to statewide teacher strikes in Arizona, West Virginia, and Oklahoma during the 2017-2018 school year.

The President's 2019 Budget

The president's proposed FY 2019 budget for children's education represents a substantial decrease from FY 2018, with a \$5.49 billion cut that represents a 15.4 percent real decrease. This includes the elimination of 19 education programs, including 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, the Corporation for National and Community Service, Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants, and Promise Neighborhoods.

If enacted, these cuts would exacerbate existing funding shortfalls, making it harder for schools to equitably provide high-quality education to all of America's children.

Education Program Listings

0.0%
2014-18

21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.149 B	\$ 1.152 B	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.5%	-100.0%

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

-100%
2014-18

Advanced Placement

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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

6.9%
2014-18

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.7%	6.9%	-100.0%

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

**NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 14**

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.3%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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



6.4%
2014-18

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 24.9 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 25.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	1.8%	0.7%	-1.7%	5.6%	-9.4%

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.

10.0%
2014-18

Arts in Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	4.1%	-0.1%	6.7%	-1.7%	5.1%	-100.0%

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

52.9%
2014-18

Charter School Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 248.2 M	\$ 253.2 M	\$ 333.2 M	\$ 342.2 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 500.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.2%	1.9%	30.0%	0.9%	14.4%	22.2%

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



-5.5%
2014-18

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-0.5%
2014-18

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 48.4 M	\$ 51.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-2.4%	4.9%	-4.5%	1.8%	-100.0%

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

14.1%
2014-18

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 158.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	2.7%	1.1%	17.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

-3.9%
2014-18

Corporation for National and Community Service

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.050 B	\$ 1.055 B	\$ 1.094 B	\$ 1.030 B	\$ 1.064 B	\$ 122.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 420.0 M	\$ 422.0 M	\$ 438.0 M	\$ 412.1 M	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 49.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.0%	0.3%	2.5%	-7.5%	1.1%	-88.7%

The Corporation for National 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. The president's FY 2019 budget would eliminate CNCS, providing a small amount of funds for its orderly shutdown

-4.6%
2014-18

Department of Defense Dependents Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.738 B	\$ 2.545 B	\$ 2.722 B	\$ 2.638 B	\$ 2.753 B	\$ 2.892 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.2%	5.6%	-4.8%	2.1%	2.7%	0.6%

The Department of Defense Dependents Education (DoDDE) operates schools for the 72,000 children in active duty military and DoD civilian families living overseas, provides support services for those families, and also assists military personnel transitioning to roles as public school teachers. Unlike other the education programs in this chapter, DoDDE relies on defense discretionary funding and is not included in the totals for education spending on children.

308.8%
2014-18

Education Construction

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 55.3 M	\$ 74.5 M	\$ 138.2 M	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 133.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-23.4%	34.6%	83.2%	-1.9%	69.0%	-45.4%

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.

24.0%
2014-18

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 77.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 77.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	-0.1%	6.3%	8.1%	8.0%	-11.4%

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

6.6%
2014-18

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 33.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.8%	-1.7%	6.7%	-10.3%

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

-19.6%
2014-18

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 141.6 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-15.4%	-1.2%	-18.1%	17.5%	46.6%

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

0.8%
2014-18

Education Statistics

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 103.1 M	\$ 103.1 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 112.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	7.3%	-3.9%	-2.1%	0.4%

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

-100%
2014-18

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 52.5 M	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	5.8%	-6.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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



-3.3%
2014-18

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 723.4 M	\$ 737.4 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	2.6%	1.8%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-100%
2014-18

Evaluation of Title I Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 0.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-71.4%	-16.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

ESSA eliminated specific programs for Title I assessments and instead allows states to use some of their Title I grant funding for evaluation purposes.

NEW SINCE 2014

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.7%	71.3%	-100.0%

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



-100%
2014-18

Fund for the Improvement of Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 42.4 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	9.0%	13.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

2.0%
2014-18

Gallaudet University

Department: Education · Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 13%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 120.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 121.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 15.8 M	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 16.1 M	\$ 16.1 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 16.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.5%	0.9%	-0.4%	-1.7%	3.3%	-7.4%

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.

9.9%
2014-18

GEAR UP

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 302.2 M	\$ 301.6 M	\$ 322.8 M	\$ 339.8 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	-0.3%	5.7%	3.5%	0.8%	-100.0%

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

-0.4%
2014-18

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 100.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	2.8%	-6.9%

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%
2014-18

High School Graduation Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 46.3 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The High School Graduation Initiative provided 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. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) eliminated this program and consolidated its activities under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment block grant.

1.5%
2014-18

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 11.473 B	\$ 11.473 B	\$ 11.913 B	\$ 11.940 B	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.003 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.9%	-0.1%	2.5%	-1.5%	0.6%	-4.4%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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.

-5.1%
2014-18

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-12.0%
2014-18

IDEA D—State Personnel Development

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-8.8%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-2.5%
2014-18

IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 45.6 M	\$ 44.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	0.6%	-4.9%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	5.8%	-8.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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



4.1%
2014-18

Impact Aid

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.289 B	\$ 1.289 B	\$ 1.306 B	\$ 1.329 B	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.260 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	4.2%	-12.9%

The Impact Aid program provides financial assistance to school districts affected by federal activities. Impact Aid helps replace the lost local revenue that would otherwise be available to Local Education Agencies to support the education of children living on federal property, but is unavailable due to the federal property tax exemption. The president's FY 2019 budget requested only \$735 million for Impact Aid, but requested an additional \$525 million in its addendum in light of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018.

-10.4%
2014-18

Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 800.8 M	\$ 810.5 M	\$ 852.4 M	\$ 750.7 M	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 649.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	25.1%	1.1%	3.9%	-13.4%	-1.4%	-16.1%

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

127.7%
2014-18

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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



8.7%
2014-18

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 91.6 M	\$ 91.6 M	\$ 96.6 M	\$ 97.6 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 97.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	4.1%	-0.7%	5.2%	-9.1%

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%
2014-18

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 149.7 M	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	1.9%	-1.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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

17.0%
2014-18

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	15.9%	2.3%	-6.5%

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

0.8%
2014-18

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 140.2 M	\$ 129.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-8.1%	14.1%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-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.

-5.1%
2014-18

National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 20.0 M				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 11.1 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	163.5%

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

1.1%
2014-18

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 846.5 M	\$ 866.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 873.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 207.4 M	\$ 212.2 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 221.0 M	\$ 213.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-5.7%	2.2%	0.4%	-1.7%	0.3%	-5.4%

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

-100%
2014-18

Physical Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 74.6 M	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-37.1%	-1.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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

30.8%
2014-18

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 56.8 M	\$ 56.8 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	27.5%	-1.7%	4.6%	-100.0%

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

-100%
2014-18

Race to the Top

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-52.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Race to the Top (RTT) was a competitive grant program initiated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 to encourage reform and improve student outcomes in K-12 education by awarding competitive grants to states that agreed to implement certain policies and practices, including creating state data systems and adopting common standards.

2.1%
2014-18

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 25.8 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.2%	-1.3%	-1.7%	5.5%	-100.0%

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

-3.4%
2014-18

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-0.3%	-100.0%

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



1.6%
2014-18

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 179.9 M	\$ 179.9 M	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 187.5 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 187.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	7.1%	-5.5%	0.6%	-4.9%

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.

-1.6%
2014-18

Research in Special Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 54.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	12.4%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	1.5%	-5.7%

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

1.0%
2014-18

Rural Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 169.8 M	\$ 169.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 175.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	2.2%	-1.7%	0.7%	-4.9%

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



-100%
2014-18

School Improvement Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 505.8 M	\$ 505.8 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-100%
2014-18

School Leader Recruitment and Support

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 25.8 M	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-8.1%	-36.5%	-1.3%	-12.9%	-100.0%	N/A

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

73.1%
2014-18

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 7.6 M	\$ 7.6 M	\$ 10.1 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 13.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	31.3%	22.6%	7.6%	-100.0%

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

258.5%
2014-18

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 38.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	108.5%	50.0%	14.8%	-16.6%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.9%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-4.0%	0.2%	-4.5%

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

1.2%
2014-18

State Grants for Career and Technical Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.193 B	\$ 1.118 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 617.5 M	\$ 658.9 M	\$ 617.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.4%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	4.4%	-8.4%

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

-11.3%
2014-18

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-5.8%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-8.1%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	169.2%	-100.0%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-17.0%
2014-18

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.1%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-14.0%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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



-34.3%
2014-18

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 288.8 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.2%	-20.5%	-1.3%	-14.5%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

0.7%
2014-18

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 40.6 M	\$ 40.6 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	4.8%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

2.3%
2014-18

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 14.337 B	\$ 14.410 B	\$ 14.910 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.9%	0.4%	2.2%	1.9%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Title I Migrant Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-100%
2014-18

Transition to Teaching

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 13.8 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-45.1%	-0.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

14.3%
2014-18

TRIO Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 838.3 M	\$ 839.8 M	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 950.0 M	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 950.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 419.1 M	\$ 419.9 M	\$ 450.0 M	\$ 475.0 M	\$ 505.0 M	\$ 475.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	0.1%	5.8%	3.7%	4.1%	-8.0%

The federal TRIO Programs include six outreach and support programs targeted to serve and assist low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities to progress from middle school to post-baccalaureate programs. In 2017, 812,000 students participated in TRIO programs. The president's FY 2019 budget initially requested just \$550 million for this program, but requested an additional \$400 million in the addendum in light of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2018.



HEALTH

32.0%
2014-18

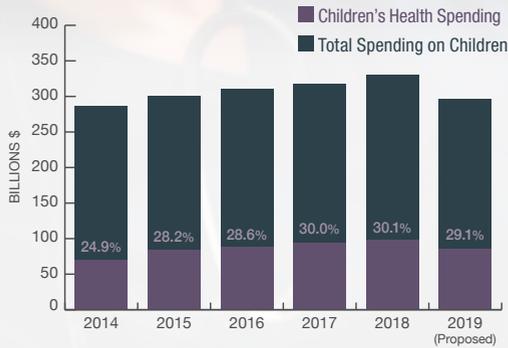
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 71.74 B	\$ 85.04 B	\$ 88.88 B	\$ 95.66 B	\$ 99.83 B	\$ 86.49 B
Real Change from Previous Year	8.6%	18.4%	3.2%	5.8%	2.1%	-15.3%

One of the most critical investments that the federal government makes in safeguarding the health of children is the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which relies on a combination of state and federal funding. To the dismay of advocates who for months pushed lawmakers to reauthorize the program, Congress allowed CHIP funding to expire on September 30, 2017. Despite making endless promises to take action, Congress repeatedly delayed legislation to extend CHIP, instead focusing on other legislative efforts—such as multiple attempts to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and passing the tax reform bill, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Families, providers, state CHIP directors, and governor's offices were unsure how long they could keep their programs going, and if and when they would have to disenroll children from coverage or close down their programs altogether. After doling out sporadic and patchwork funding from the Center

Health Share of Total Spending on Children



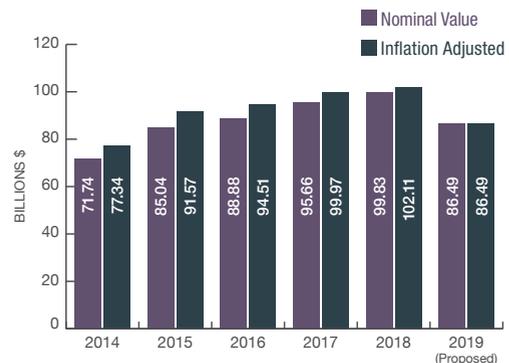
for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) in late 2017, Congress finally renewed CHIP funding for six years in late January 2018, four months after its funding expired. Then in February 2018, Congress extended CHIP for another four years, keeping the program funded through 2027. However, this funding extension came with a funding cliff that will leave the program in a dire situation when funding needs to be renewed again.

When Congress renewed CHIP this year, they dealt with the “CHIP bump” that went into effect at the beginning of fiscal year (FY) 2016, authorized through FY 2019. This bump gave states a 23 percentage point increase in their federal CHIP matching rate. While the bump gives the illusion that substantially more money went to CHIP for kids, this is not the case. In response to the boost in federal CHIP dollars, states reduced or even eliminated their funding contribution to CHIP. As a result, states whose CHIP financing was previously comprised of 77 percent federal funding now fund the program with 100 percent federal funding. No state relies on less than 88 percent federal funding. Thus, the federal increase in dollars to CHIP corresponded to a dip in state CHIP spending, essentially keeping the program’s overall financing flat. When Congress finally passed CHIP funding this year, they maintained the bump through FY 2019, phasing it out such that the federal matching rate drops by 11.5 percentage points in FY 2020, and is back to FY 2015 levels in FY 2021, giving states time to plan for that loss of federal funding.

5.96%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to children’s health since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Children’s Health Programs



Since FY 2014, mandatory funding for children’s health has increased by \$28.6 billion (a 33.8 percent real increase), much of which reflects the 23 percent CHIP bump. While discretionary spending takes up a much smaller portion of this category, it is still notable that discretionary spending on health programs that serve children has increased by \$639 million (a 7.9 percent real increase) since FY 2014.

The President’s 2019 Budget

The president’s budget is a sharp detour from the general trend towards increased spending on children’s health. His budget, ignoring the provisions Congress made when it reauthorized the program, calls for a reduction in the CHIP allotment by almost \$7 billion through various policy changes. The administration would eliminate the 23 percent bump to states as early as 2019 and reduce CHIP eligibility for children to 250 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). The change in income eligibility would create a new pool of uninsured children.

If all of the president’s FY 2019 requests are enacted, mandatory spending on children’s health would decrease by over \$13 billion (a real change of 14.1 percent) from FY 2018. Discretionary spending on children’s health would increase slightly by \$106 million (a real change of 0.3 percent), primarily due to the administration’s proposal to shift Community Health Center funding from a combination of mandatory and discretionary funding to solely discretionary funding. The president’s budget request would see an overall reduction in children’s health spending of \$13.3 billion (a real decrease of 15 percent).

On the discretionary side, the president’s budget eliminates several children’s health programs, including the Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative, the Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program, Emergency Medical Services for Children, Healthy Transition, Project AWARE, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Discretionary Grants, and Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention.

Health Program Listings

-5.1%
2014-18

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 62.0 M				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 16.3 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	1.8%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-18.8%

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

-1.4%
2014-18

Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 47.2 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	4.1%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.7%	2.0%	-100.0%

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

103.8%
2014-18

Behavioral Health Workforce

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 34.9 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.1%	41.1%	-1.7%	46.8%	-100.0%

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

3.2%
2014-18

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 129.2 M	\$ 131.8 M	\$ 135.6 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 110.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 105.9 M	\$ 108.1 M	\$ 111.2 M	\$ 112.5 M	\$ 115.3 M	\$ 90.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-4.8%	1.9%	1.6%	-0.5%	0.2%	-23.5%

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.



-5.1%
2014-18

CDC School-Based HIV Prevention Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 29.9 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-5.8%

CDC's School-Based HIV Prevention Program focuses on three areas: national surveillance, supporting schools to implement primary prevention programs, and building the evidence for what works in prevention. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for the School-Based HIV Prevention Program, but include it as an activity under Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention funds; the FY 2019 request is based on an estimate assuming that 4 percent of those funds will continue to be spent on the school-based HIV programming.

-5.0%
2014-18

CDC School Health Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	13.6%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-2.4%

CDC's School Health programs provide science-based guidance, tools, and training for states, parents, and communities to improve student health.

117.6%
2014-18

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.3 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	541.6%	1.6%	8.2%	-1.7%	101.5%	-52.5%

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



5.5%
2014-18

Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.1%	5.1%	-0.3%	2.9%	-2.1%	-69.9%

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

69.0%
2014-18

Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 9.320 B	\$ 10.578 B	\$ 14.400 B	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 5.700 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.1%	13.4%	34.4%	13.3%	-2.1%	-66.4%

The Children’s Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. Thanks to CHIP, nearly 9 million children have access to health care. Federal CHIP allotments to states increased significantly from FY 2015 to FY 2016 due to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act provision that increased the federal matching rate for most CHIP expenditures from FY 2016 through FY 2019.

12.8%
2014-18

Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 265.0 M	\$ 265.0 M	\$ 295.0 M	\$ 300.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	-0.1%	9.9%	-0.1%	2.8%	-100.0%

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

1.3%
2014-18

Children's Mental Health Services

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 117.0 M	\$ 117.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 119.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.4%	-0.1%	0.4%	-1.7%	2.8%	-6.9%

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

Community Health Centers

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

68.1%
2014-18

Mandatory

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.145 B	\$ 3.509 B	\$ 3.600 B	\$ 4.232 B	\$ 4.375 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 668.3 M	\$ 1.093 B	\$ 1.122 B	\$ 1.319 B	\$ 1.363 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	44.1%	63.4%	1.3%	-1.7%	3.3%	-100.0%

10.4%
2014-18

Discretionary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.397 B	\$ 1.392 B	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.492 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 4.991 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 435.3 M	\$ 433.7 M	\$ 433.1 M	\$ 464.9 M	\$ 506.5 M	\$ 1.555 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.8%	-0.5%	-1.4%	5.5%	6.6%	200.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system, and children under the age of 18 represent roughly 30 percent of CHC patients. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act established the Community Health Center Fund (CHCF) to create a mandatory funding stream to supplement discretionary federal support for CHCs. The president's FY 2019 budget proposed to make all CHC funding discretionary and thus subject to the annual appropriations process, but the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 extended mandatory funding through 2019.

4.8%
2014-18

Emergency Medical Services for Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%	8.4%	-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.

-5.1%
2014-18

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 Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 173.3 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	5.0%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	2.7%

Congress terminated the National Children’s Study (NCS) in 2015, but directed the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to use the allocated \$165 million to maintain the mission and goals of the NCS. In FY 2016, NIH developed a follow-on called Environmental Influences on Children’s Health Outcomes (ECHO). ECHO is a seven-year research initiative that aims to determine what factors give children the highest probability of achieving the best health outcomes over their lifetimes. The president’s budget request for FY 2019 proposes funds for NIH to maintain support for ECHO, but does not request a specific amount for the study; the amount listed here is an estimate based on the overall request for the Office of the Director.

180.3%
2014-18

Healthy Homes Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.2 M	\$ 15.8 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-18.3%	3.4%	25.3%	47.4%	46.8%	-45.7%

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.

3.8%
2014-18

Healthy Start

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 104.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 70.6 M	\$ 71.7 M	\$ 71.7 M	\$ 76.5 M	\$ 72.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.4%	0.9%	0.2%	-1.7%	4.5%	-8.0%

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

23.4%
2014-18

Healthy Transitions

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	27.3%	-24.8%

Healthy Transitions is a competitive grant program that 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.



-2.5%
2014-18

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 634.0 M	\$ 637.0 M	\$ 638.2 M	\$ 641.7 M	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 628.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 596.0 M	\$ 598.8 M	\$ 599.9 M	\$ 603.2 M	\$ 612.6 M	\$ 590.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.2%	0.3%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-5.8%

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

27.2%
2014-18

Medicaid

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 302.282 B	\$ 364.425 B	\$ 362.512 B	\$ 384.923 B	\$ 405.420 B	\$ 398.149 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 54.411 B	\$ 65.596 B	\$ 65.252 B	\$ 69.286 B	\$ 72.976 B	\$ 71.667 B
Real Change from Previous Year	11.9%	20.4%	-1.8%	4.4%	3.1%	-4.0%

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health insurance coverage to certain categories of low-income individuals, including children, pregnant women, parents of eligible children, and people with disabilities. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. The Affordable Care Act expanded Medicaid in FY 2014, resulting in more adults enrolling in the program. The share of children served by Medicaid is estimated to be roughly 18 percent. The president's FY 2019 budget request for Medicaid included legislative proposals to create roughly \$8 billion in cuts in grants to states.



-0.3%
2014-18

National Asthma Control Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 27.6 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.1%	-0.4%	4.0%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-15.7%

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

11.4%
2014-18

National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 46.9 M	\$ 48.9 M	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 48.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.8%	-0.1%	0.9%	2.5%	7.9%	-11.3%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events, and develop and promote effective community practices for children and adolescents exposed to a wide array of traumatic events.

21.1%
2014-18

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 9.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	18.0%	5.0%	-2.1%	-8.7%

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.

7.4%
2014-18

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 1.287 B	\$ 1.340 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.340 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.4%	0.2%	2.8%	1.3%	3.0%	-9.8%

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 Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-86.4%

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

2.2%
2014-18

Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 69.6 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.7%	7.6%	-1.3%	-8.3%	4.9%	-2.2%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) was created through the Affordable Care Act and was established to distribute grants to states to provide youth with comprehensive sex education and life skills that will enable them to make responsible decisions to lead safe and healthy lives. The president's FY 2019 budget requests level funding for PREP, but proposes that it be transferred to a discretionary, rather than mandatory, account, requiring annual appropriation from Congress.

-5.1%
2014-18

Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	0.4%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

22.8%
2014-18

Project AWARE

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 54.9 M	\$ 54.9 M	\$ 64.9 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.1%	16.7%	-13.6%	21.9%	-100.0%

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

-4.9%
2014-18

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.313 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.323 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.260 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 55.5 M	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 54.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.3%	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-4.7%

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

-4.3%
2014-18

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 45.6 M	\$ 45.5 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 7.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-85.1%

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

374.3%
2014-18

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	4.7%	-0.1%	97.5%	47.4%	63.1%	-100.0%

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



-4.9%
2014-18

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 100.7 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.8%	0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program is a discretionary grant program to support evidence-based and innovative approaches to teen pregnancy prevention. The president's FY 2019 budget eliminates this program, and the Department of Health and Human Services has taken steps to discontinue the current cohort of grants.

53.3%
2014-18

Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Formerly Abstinence Education)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 46.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 69.8 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.7%	7.6%	48.1%	-8.5%	5.1%	-2.2%

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

6.2%
2014-18

Tribal Children and Family Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	10.0%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-5.4%
2014-18

Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 17.9 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early 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.

22.5%
2014-18

Vaccines for Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.562 B	\$ 3.981 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.427 B	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.726 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.8%	11.6%	3.2%	4.6%	1.7%	0.5%

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



HOUSING

8.0%
2014-18

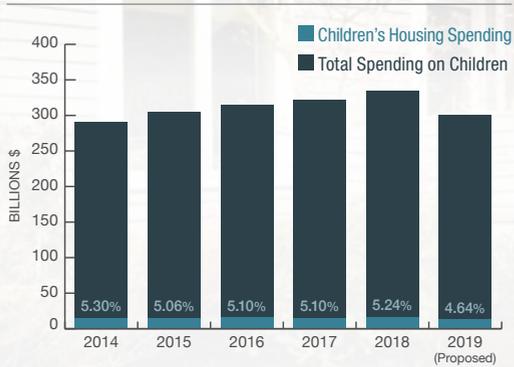
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.40 B	\$ 15.42 B	\$ 16.03 B	\$ 16.42 B	\$ 17.53 B	\$ 13.93 B
Real Change from Previous Year	6.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%	4.5%	-22.3%

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. Funding for children's housing needs flow mainly through programs in the 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 \$14 billion to federal spending on children in FY 2018, and make up roughly 85 percent of all housing investments that impact children.

Congress made sizable sequestration cuts to housing programs in FY 2013, particularly to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and the Project-Based Rental Assistance Program in 2013. While

Housing Share of Total Spending on Children



appropriations restored funding from most of these sequestration cuts in FY 2014 and many programs saw an increase through FY 2018, spending on the Rural Housing Voucher Program and the Public Housing Operating Fund have both experienced considerable inflation adjusted cuts since 2014. Meanwhile, 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.

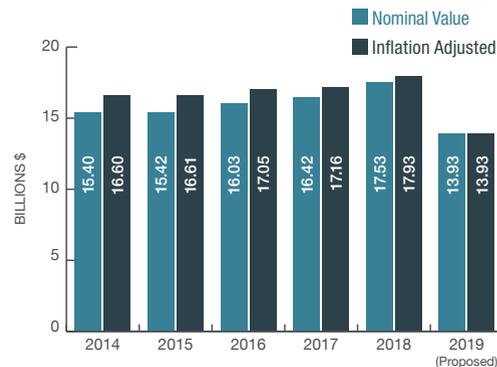
The President's 2019 Budget

Children's housing received yet another funding decrease of \$3.6 billion in the president's budget request, representing an inflation adjusted cut of over 22 percent. While there are cuts across almost every program, the most sizeable reduction in spending comes through the proposal to entirely eliminate the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the National Housing Trust Fund, and the Rural Housing Voucher Program. 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 United States.

0.32%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to children's housing since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Children's Housing Programs



Housing Program Listings

7.9%
2014-18

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 102.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.8%	-0.1%	3.8%	-1.7%	5.8%	-9.6%

The Consolidated 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.

13.3%
2014-18

Homeless Assistance Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.105 B	\$ 2.135 B	\$ 2.263 B	\$ 2.383 B	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.383 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.053 B	\$ 1.068 B	\$ 1.132 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.257 B	\$ 1.192 B
Real Change from Previous Year	7.2%	1.3%	4.7%	3.5%	3.2%	-7.3%

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.

0.8%
2014-18

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.425 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 719.2 M	\$ 711.9 M	\$ 712.0 M	\$ 712.0 M	\$ 764.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	3.6%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	5.1%	-100.0%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) keeps families safe and healthy through initiatives that assist families with energy costs. The president's FY 2019 budget eliminates this program, nearly one-quarter of which goes toward children.

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

National Housing Trust Fund

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 174.0 M	\$ 221.8 M	\$ 266.8 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 45.2 M	\$ 57.7 M	\$ 69.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.3%	17.8%	-100.0%

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

10.1%
2014-18

Project-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 9.918 B	\$ 9.730 B	\$ 10.620 B	\$ 10.816 B	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.147 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.658 B	\$ 2.608 B	\$ 2.846 B	\$ 2.899 B	\$ 3.086 B	\$ 2.987 B
Real Change from Previous Year	10.3%	-2.0%	7.8%	0.1%	4.2%	-5.4%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Public Housing Operating Fund

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.440 B	\$ 4.500 B	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 3.297 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.707 B	\$ 1.723 B	\$ 1.746 B	\$ 1.707 B	\$ 1.707 B	\$ 1.279 B
Real Change from Previous Year	6.8%	0.8%	0.1%	-3.9%	-2.1%	-26.7%

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

-28.1%
2014-18

Rural Housing Voucher Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	20.3%	-27.4%	-38.3%	27.1%	26.1%	-100.0%

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



15.0%
2014-18

Rural Rental Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture · Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 29%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.110 B	\$ 1.089 B	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.365 B	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.331 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 317.5 M	\$ 311.3 M	\$ 397.5 M	\$ 390.4 M	\$ 384.8 M	\$ 380.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	30.5%	-2.1%	26.1%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-3.2%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

8.9%
2014-18

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 19.178 B	\$ 19.304 B	\$ 19.629 B	\$ 20.292 B	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 17.333 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.822 B	\$ 8.880 B	\$ 9.029 B	\$ 9.334 B	\$ 10.127 B	\$ 7.973 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	6.2%	-23.0%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as “Section 8”) helps subsidize housing costs for over two million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government’s largest low-income housing assistance program. Since 2007, the share of children using Tenant-Based Rental Assistance has fallen from 54 percent to 46 percent.



INCOME SUPPORT

3.8%
2014-18

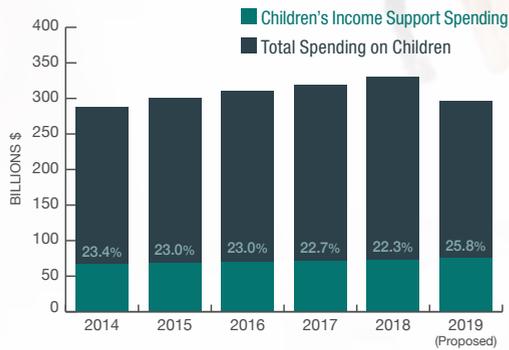
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 67.55 B	\$ 69.41 B	\$ 71.61 B	\$ 72.26 B	\$ 73.90 B	\$ 76.49 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%	-0.8%	0.1%	1.2%

The second largest area of federal spending on children comes in the form of income support for families. A little over 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 3.4 percent of spending on OASI benefits go to children, amounting to roughly \$28.4 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2018.

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

Income Support Share of Total Spending on Children



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, and by 5 percent between FY 2014 and FY 2018 alone. Child Support Enforcement payments have increased modestly between FY 2014 and FY 2018, but have failed to keep pace with inflation.

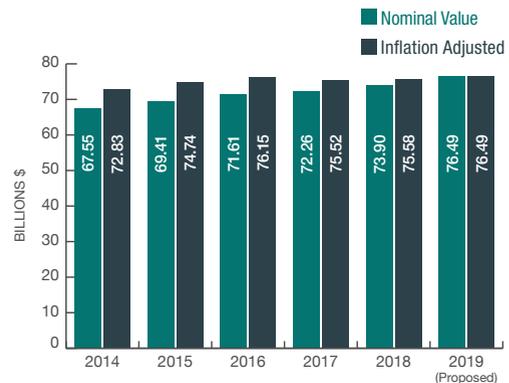
The President's 2019 Budget

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 deliberate policy decisions. However, President Trump's 2019 budget does propose substantial cuts to the TANF program. If enacted, TANF spending on children would decrease by nearly \$1.7 billion from FY 2018 to FY 2019—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.

0.66%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to children's income support since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Children's Income Support



Income Support Program Listings

9.7%
2014-18

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs · Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 12%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 6.021 B	\$ 6.266 B	\$ 6.443 B	\$ 6.612 B	\$ 6.965 B	\$ 7.317 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 722.5 M	\$ 751.9 M	\$ 773.2 M	\$ 793.4 M	\$ 835.8 M	\$ 878.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.6%	3.9%	1.5%	0.9%	3.1%	2.7%

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, also known as “Survivors Compensation,” pays a monthly payment to a veteran’s surviving spouse, child, or parent after a service-connected death. Children represent 12 percent of the program’s beneficiaries.

27.2%
2014-18

Disability Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs · Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 12%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 58.367 B	\$ 63.667 B	\$ 67.483 B	\$ 72.440 B	\$ 78.253 B	\$ 85.138 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.004 B	\$ 7.640 B	\$ 8.098 B	\$ 8.693 B	\$ 9.390 B	\$ 10.217 B
Real Change from Previous Year	7.1%	8.9%	4.7%	5.5%	5.7%	6.4%

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. Children are estimated to receive 12 percent of these payments.

-3.8%
2014-18

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

Department: Social Security Administration · Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 6%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 142.826 B	\$ 142.846 B	\$ 142.963 B	\$ 142.806 B	\$ 144.781 B	\$ 148.746 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.570 B	\$ 8.571 B	\$ 8.578 B	\$ 8.568 B	\$ 8.687 B	\$ 8.925 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	0.4%

Disability Insurance (DI) provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children. Children receive roughly 6 percent of DI benefits. The president’s budget request includes proposals intended to reduce participation levels in various Social Security Administration programs, including Disability Insurance (DI), projecting a 5 percent decrease in outlays by 2027.

13.6%
2014-18

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Department: Social Security Administration · Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 3%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 698.267 B	\$ 733.713 B	\$ 762.121 B	\$ 791.092 B	\$ 836.051 B	\$ 891.983 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 23.741 B	\$ 24.946 B	\$ 25.912 B	\$ 26.897 B	\$ 28.426 B	\$ 30.327 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.6%	4.9%	2.6%	2.0%	3.4%	4.3%

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

-4.3%
2014-18

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 4.325 B	\$ 4.158 B	\$ 4.125 B	\$ 4.277 B	\$ 4.361 B	\$ 4.398 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	-4.0%	-2.0%	1.9%	-0.2%	-1.4%

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.

-15.0%
2014-18

Supplemental Security Income

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 53.849 B	\$ 54.706 B	\$ 59.044 B	\$ 52.942 B	\$ 48.236 B	\$ 55.111 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 9.693 B	\$ 9.847 B	\$ 10.628 B	\$ 9.530 B	\$ 8.683 B	\$ 9.920 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.4%	1.5%	6.6%	-11.9%	-10.8%	11.7%

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program guarantees a minimum level of income to low-income individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled, and is the only source of federal income support targeted to families caring for children with disabilities such as Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism, intellectual disability, and blindness. Roughly 15 percent (or 1.2 million) of SSI beneficiaries are children, half of whom would live beneath the poverty line without SSI. The president's budget request includes proposals intended to reduce participation levels, such as creating a sliding scale for SSI disability benefits that reduces benefit amounts for additional recipients within the same family, which in FY 2019 would cut the benefit payments by \$605 million.

5.8%
2014-18

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

Department: Veterans Affairs · Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 12%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.707 B	\$ 1.793 B	\$ 1.808 B	\$ 1.850 B	\$ 1.904 B	\$ 1.974 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 204.8 M	\$ 215.2 M	\$ 217.0 M	\$ 222.0 M	\$ 228.5 M	\$ 236.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-7.1%	4.9%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%

Survivors' Pension Benefits provide direct payments to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased war-time veterans whose deaths were not due to service. Children are estimated to receive 12 percent of these payments.

-5.2%
2014-18

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 17.349 B	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.345 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 15.137 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.287 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 13.283 B	\$ 13.284 B	\$ 11.593 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-14.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and child care assistance. Income support is critical to healthy child development and academic achievement. In addition, TANF supports child welfare services (states use these funding streams to supplement child welfare programs), child care, and state tax credits benefiting low-income families. TANF replaced traditional cash welfare in 1996, but because it is a block grant, funding has not responded to changes in the economy or increases in participation, and the real value has declined over time. The president's FY 2019 budget proposes a cut of \$21 billion over 10 years to the program, including the elimination of the TANF Contingency Fund. Fully 75 percent of TANF funding goes to children.



NUTRITION

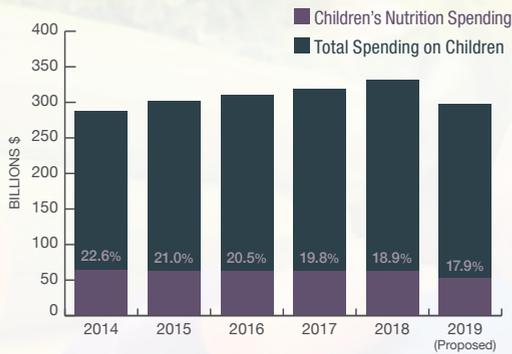
-8.7%
2014-18

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 65.08 B	\$ 63.28 B	\$ 63.62 B	\$ 63.17 B	\$ 62.61 B	\$ 53.07 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.1%	-2.9%	-0.7%	-2.4%	-3.0%	-17.1%

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 access nutritious food, stay focused at school, and develop healthy habits. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) is the primary discretionary child nutrition program, which Congress funds annually through the appropriations process. However, Congress also makes other modest discretionary investments in child nutrition through pilot programs and smaller grants.

Nutrition Share of Total Spending on Children



In real dollars, child nutrition has experienced a decrease of 8.7 percent since fiscal year (FY) 2014. This is largely due to decreased spending on SNAP and WIC, as well as reductions in smaller accounts including the Special Milk Program, School Meal Equipment Grants, and TEAM nutrition grants. Funding for School Lunch, School Breakfast, and the Summer Food Service Program have increased over the same period. As noted above, spending for most nutrition programs is based on mandatory formulas rather than year-by-year appropriations, meaning it changes with participation levels. However, as part of the Farm Bill, SNAP is up for reauthorization in FY 2018, which could give Congress an opportunity to make significant programmatic changes.

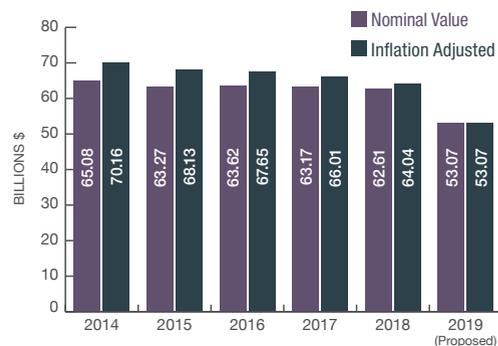
Even as economic conditions improve, triggering lower spending in some mandatory nutrition programs, children continue to experience food insecurity at higher rates than the national average, suggesting the need for continued investment in child nutrition programs across the board. Additional resources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

0%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to children's nutrition since 2014.

Total spending on children's nutrition decreased by 8.7% since 2014.

Total Federal Spending on Children's Nutrition Programs



The President's 2019 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would further decrease spending on child nutrition by nearly \$9.5 billion. These cuts are mostly due to drastic structural changes that the administration proposes for SNAP, including the implementation of a "Harvest Box" program that would partially replace the program's electronic benefits with a shipment of nonperishable commodities. Though the proposal purports to save money, this is mostly due to the fact that it would require states to take on the expense of administration. If enacted, the president's budget proposal would reduce spending on SNAP benefits by \$210 billion over 10 years. Those changes would severely hamper SNAP's ability to reduce food insecurity and respond to increased need during times of economic downturns.

The president's budget also proposes cuts to WIC of roughly \$640 million, a real change of 12.8 percent, along with funding cuts to the Summer EBT Demonstration Program, Team Nutrition Grant program, and Food Safety Education Program. The budget would also eliminate 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.

Nutrition Program Listings

19.2%
2014-18

Child and Adult Care Food Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.051 B	\$ 3.196 B	\$ 3.340 B	\$ 3.491 B	\$ 3.833 B	\$ 3.933 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.960 B	\$ 3.100 B	\$ 3.240 B	\$ 3.386 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.815 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.6%	4.6%	3.2%	2.7%	7.5%	0.3%

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. This program serves more than 4.2 million children each day.

36.9%
2014-18

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.013 B	\$ 1.019 B	\$ 1.312 B	\$ 1.376 B	\$ 1.462 B	\$ 1.474 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-14.5%	0.5%	27.1%	3.1%	4.0%	-1.4%

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

-98.1%
2014-18

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

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-26.5%	-83.3%	-74.6%	-51.5%	-6.8%	-100.0%

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

-20.9%
2014-18

Coordinated Review

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 10.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	31.2%	-16.8%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-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.



-5.1%
2014-18

Farm to School Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

6.3%
2014-18

Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-0.1%	10.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

-8.9%
2014-18

Food Safety Education

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 2.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	-9.5%	0.3%	3.1%	-2.7%	-0.6%

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.



3.3%
2014-18

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 158.0 M	\$ 159.0 M	\$ 161.0 M	\$ 168.0 M	\$ 172.0 M	\$ 174.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-10.6%	0.5%	0.0%	2.6%	0.2%	-1.1%

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

22.8%
2014-18

School Breakfast Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 3.713 B	\$ 3.960 B	\$ 4.339 B	\$ 4.470 B	\$ 4.807 B	\$ 5.082 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.2%	6.5%	8.2%	1.3%	5.3%	3.3%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious breakfast services in schools and residential child care institutions. Participation in School Breakfast lags behind that of School Lunch programs, with just 12 million children receiving free or reduced price school breakfast in FY 2017.

8.5%
2014-18

School Lunch Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 11.482 B	\$ 11.996 B	\$ 12.155 B	\$ 12.340 B	\$ 13.133 B	\$ 11.713 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.3%	4.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	4.2%	-12.8%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to low-income school children each school day. In FY 2017, 22 million children benefitted from free or reduced-price school lunches.

-18.7%
2014-18

School Meal Equipment Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	254.1%	-28.7%	-1.3%	-1.7%	17.5%	-100.0%

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

-24.4%
2014-18

Special Milk Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.2 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.2 M	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 8.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.6%	1.8%	-17.0%	-4.4%	-6.5%	-2.1%

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

-12.8%
2014-18

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 6.716 B	\$ 6.623 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 5.535 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.4%	-1.5%	-5.3%	-1.7%	-4.8%	-12.4%

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

12.8%
2014-18

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 263.7 M	\$ 270.9 M	\$ 279.1 M	\$ 297.3 M	\$ 302.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.7%	5.3%	1.4%	1.2%	4.3%	-0.4%

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

NEW
SINCE
2014

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 23.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	42.0%	-1.9%	19.4%	-19.8%

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

16.0%
2014-18

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 461.0 M	\$ 495.5 M	\$ 555.7 M	\$ 627.1 M	\$ 563.8 M	\$ 519.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.8%	7.4%	10.7%	10.9%	-12.0%	-9.9%

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.

-20.2%
2014-18

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 87.959 B	\$ 81.829 B	\$ 80.849 B	\$ 78.391 B	\$ 74.014 B	\$ 56.142 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 38.218 B	\$ 35.555 B	\$ 35.129 B	\$ 34.061 B	\$ 32.159 B	\$ 24.394 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.8%	-7.1%	-2.4%	-4.7%	-7.6%	-25.8%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption. Children represent nearly half of SNAP participants and receive roughly half of every dollar in SNAP benefits, making SNAP the largest federal nutrition program serving children. In his FY 2019 budget proposal, the president suggested a range of policy proposals that would reduce SNAP benefits by \$17 billion.

-30.0%
2014-18

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 15.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	37.8%	-19.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-10.8%	-2.4%

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



SAFETY

20.5%
2014-18

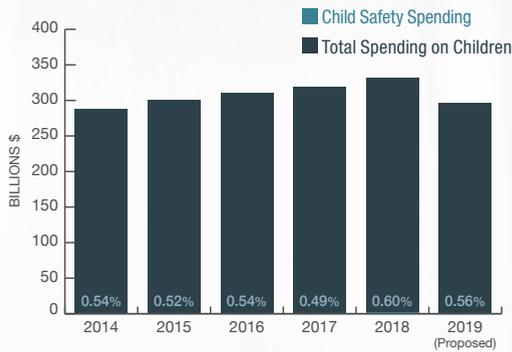
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.57 B	\$ 1.57 B	\$ 1.68 B	\$ 1.57 B	\$ 1.99 B	\$ 1.67 B
Real Change from Previous Year	65.9%	0.1%	5.7%	-8.5%	24.4%	-18.3%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts and product safety. Child safety initiatives can be found in six different federal departments, independent agencies, and the executive branch. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending an average of \$1.7 billion dollars per year on child safety. However, many of the accounts in child safety have received renewed attention and prominence during fiscal year (FY) 2018 against the backdrop of heightened national conversations around gun violence in schools, child exposure to the opioid crisis, and the conditions facing children crossing the border in search of asylum.

Overall, inflation adjusted investments in child safety increased significantly in FY 2018. The uptick in spending largely comes from increases in funding and new programs to address school safety in the aftermath of tragic school shootings, as well as initiatives aimed at combatting the opioid epidemic's impact on children and youth.

Safety Share of Total Spending on Children



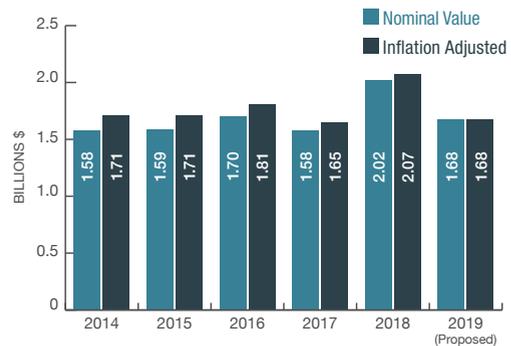
The federal government has no juvenile justice system of its own. Rather, juvenile justice is administered by the states. The federal government, though, influences states' juvenile justice systems through the administration of grant programs and the provision of funds. These investments are critically important but are modest in value and have steadily declined since 2002. While the arrest rate for juveniles has dropped by 45 percent since 1994, the juvenile court delinquency case rate has dropped only 15 percent, and the custody placement rate has dropped 26 percent. Ultimately, this means that 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 hinder efforts by states to reform their juvenile justice systems.

An increase in the program funding and contingency funds for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program (UAC), which is charged with providing services and care for unaccompanied children fleeing violence and instability in the Northern Triangle of Central America, accounts for additional increases in the child safety portfolio. Contingency funds are important to ensure the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has sufficient funding in the event of increased numbers. This was the case in FY 2018 due to the Trump administration's implementation of a new "zero tolerance policy," which instructed Customs and Border Patrol to separate thousands of children from their parents at the border, creating a new category of unaccompanied children in ORR.

0.66%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to child safety since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Child Safety Programs



In FY 2018, in response to a tragic shooting at a high school in Parkland, Florida, Congress also passed the STOP School Violence Act, which reauthorized \$50 million per year for the Justice Department to create and operate anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence, including mobile telephone applications, hotlines, and internet websites; implement improvements to school security infrastructure; and develop student, teacher, and law enforcement training to prevent violence. However, the legislation is controversial amongst advocates who worry that it creates reporting and risk assessment systems that will disproportionately target students of color and students with disabilities.

The President's 2019 Budget

Child safety spending received a roughly \$320 million cut in the president's FY 2019 budget request, corresponding to a real decrease of 18.3 percent. A significant portion of these cuts stem from a \$155 million dollar cut (corresponding to a 13.5 percent decrease) in funding for the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

Additional proposals from the administration, such as the elimination of legal services for unaccompanied minors and Memorandum of Agreements between ICE and HHS to share sponsor data, will have costly impacts on the UAC program as it will result in longer detention times for children.

The president's budget also proposes a \$47 million cut to the School Safety National Activities and the elimination of the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative. Other notable reductions include a \$36 million cut to the Youth Mentoring program, the proposed elimination of Community-Based Violence Prevention Grants to Juvenile Justice programs, and the elimination of the Youth Farm Safety Initiative.

Safety Program Listings

-5.1%
2014-18

CDC Child Maltreatment Funds

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

The CDC's Child Maltreatment program provides grants for local health departments to promote strategies based on the best available scientific evidence to improve child well-being and to prevent child maltreatment and supports a variety of surveillance and research efforts to strengthen the development, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of promising child maltreatment prevention strategies across the nation.

26.5%
2014-18

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.5%	-0.1%	31.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

137.2%
2014-18

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 5.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	149.7%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

-5.1%
2014-18

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M ¹			
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.1%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

Grants for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal support the development and enhancement of a publicly accessible internet website that will consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers. The web portal was funded as part of the Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants program in FY 2016, 2017, and 2018.



38.0%
2014-18

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 6.0 M ¹	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M ¹	\$ 8.0 M ¹	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-46.2%	9.0%	31.7%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

Community-Based Violence Prevention grants provide funding for community-based strategies that focus on street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings. Community-Based Violence Prevention was funded as part of the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2015, 2017, and 2018.

-5.1%
2014-18

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-0.1%	-1.3%	-34.5%	46.8%	-100.0%

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

4.4%
2014-18

Consolidated Youth Programs

Department: Justice · Bureau: Office on Violence Against Women
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.4%	-0.1%	8.6%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

The Office on Violence Against Women's Consolidated Youth Program grants fund comprehensive child- and youth-centered prevention, intervention, and response strategies that maximize community-based efforts and practices to more fully address children, youth, and young adults who are victims of or exposed to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sex trafficking.



1.3%
2014-18

Consumer Product Safety Commission

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 118.0 M	\$ 123.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 123.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 59.0 M	\$ 61.5 M	\$ 62.5 M	\$ 63.0 M	\$ 63.0 M	\$ 61.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.0%	4.1%	0.4%	-0.9%	-2.1%	-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.

-100%
2014-18

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.5 M ¹	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-47.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program funds block grants to all states and the District of Columbia to enforce state laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and to prevent the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. EUDL was last funded through the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2014.

51.8%
2014-18

Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 3.0 M ¹	\$ 5.0 M ¹	\$ 4.0 M ¹	\$ 4.0 M ¹	\$ 5.0 M ¹
Real Change from Previous Year	-47.3%	19.8%	64.6%	-21.4%	-2.1%	22.2%

Funded through Title V Delinquency Prevention grants since FY 2014, these programs support gang and youth violence education, prevention, and intervention and related activities.

89.7%
2014-18

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M ¹			
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	99.7%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System grants provide competitive demonstration grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls. The program was funded as part of the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2016, 2017, and 2018.

**NEW
SINCE
2014**

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-21.4%	-2.1%	22.2%

The improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program provides funding and other resources to develop effective, well-resourced model juvenile indigent defender offices, as well as develop and implement standards of practice and policy for the effective management of such offices.

-100%
2014-18

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-56.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program promotes the use of accountability based sanctions for juvenile offenders and systems, and to encourage a graduated program of responses in addressing youth offending. Congress last funded this program in FY 2014 through the Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants.

-100%
2014-18

Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M ¹	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Juvenile Justice and Education Collaboration Assistance is an initiative aimed at reducing the use of arrest and juvenile justice courts as a response to non-serious youth misbehaving in and around schools. This program was funded in FY 2014 through Title V Delinquency Prevention Grants.

25.0%
2014-18

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 45.6 M	\$ 55.5 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	10.7%	21.7%	3.2%	-6.8%	6.8%	-5.5%

The Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grant program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to develop and implement comprehensive juvenile justice plans; monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their juvenile justice programs; and provide training and technical assistance to improve the performance of juvenile justice programs.

7.6%
2014-18

Missing and Exploited Children Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 67.0 M	\$ 62.0 M	\$ 72.2 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 72.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	17.8%	-7.6%	14.9%	-1.3%	2.6%	-7.4%

The Missing and Exploited Children Program provides funds to public agencies or private nonprofit organizations for research, training, technical assistance, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to enhance support for missing children and their families.

-100%
2014-18

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.0 M ¹	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-49.8%	-0.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Forum on Youth Violence was created for participating localities to share challenges and promising strategies with each other and to explore how federal agencies can better support local efforts to curb youth and gang violence. The National Forum on Youth Violence was last funded through the Title V Preventing Juvenile Delinquency Grant program in FY 2015.

4.9%
2014-18

Poison Control

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 18.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 12.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.1%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	8.2%	-11.6%

The Poison Control Center (PCC) program works to ensure universal access to poison center services, connect callers to the poison centers serving their areas; and implement a nationwide media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention and poison center services. Nearly 65 percent of PCC calls relate to incidents involving children.



-24.6%
2014-18

Safe Routes to Schools

Department: Transportation · Bureau: Federal Highway Administration
Type: Mandatory · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 14%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.070 B	\$ 708.8 M	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 148.1 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 177.5 M	\$ 115.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	22.8%	-33.8%	78.7%	-36.0%	-0.4%	-2.2%

The Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. Since 2012, funding for SRTS has been available to states through competitive block grant funding, the most recent iteration being the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) set-aside within the Surface Transportation Block Grant under the 2015 FAST Act. Based on historic SRTS funding patterns, we estimate that for 2015 on, roughly 14% of available TAP funds will go to children through SRTS projects.

-5.1%
2014-18

School Safety National Activities

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 43.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	44.1%	-22.3%	5.8%	-10.9%	29.5%	-53.3%

The goals of the School Safety National Activities are to enhance the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use, reduce violence among students, and promote safety and discipline for students.

-5.1%
2014-18

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.5%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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



-32.0%
2014-18

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 6.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	5.9%	-28.4%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-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.

73.9%
2014-18

Title V Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M ²	\$ 15.0 M ²	\$ 17.5 M ²	\$ 12.5 M ²	\$ 27.5 M ²	\$ 17.0 M ²
Real Change from Previous Year	-20.9%	-0.1%	15.2%	-29.8%	115.3%	-39.6%

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program Grants provide resources through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system. In recent years Congress has specified these funds for specific individual Juvenile Justice grant programs; for FY 2019 President Trump requested \$17 million and specified competitive grants for \$8.5 million of that funding.

-5.1%
2014-18

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M ¹	\$ 5.0 M ¹	\$ 10.0 M ¹	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M ¹	\$ 12.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-47.3%	-0.1%	97.5%	-23.3%	-37.3%	134.6%

The Tribal Youth Program seeks to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. In FY 2014-16 and in FY 2018, the Tribal Youth Program was funded through Title V Delinquency Prevention grants. In FY 2017, this program was funded under a larger set of coordinated tribal grant programs out of the Department of Justice. The president's FY 2019 budget request also consolidates Tribal Youth programs within these coordinated grants; the FY 2019 request reflects the proportionate increase overall.

42.4%
2014-18

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 868.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.148 B
Real Change from Previous Year	127.2%	9.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	34.6%	-13.9%

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

4.9%
2014-18

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.6%	-0.1%	3.9%	3.2%	-2.1%	-6.9%

VOCA supports training and technical assistance to professionals involved in investigating, prosecuting, and treating child abuse. This program also supports the development of Children's Advocacy Centers and/or multi-disciplinary teams designed to prevent the inadvertent revictimization of an abused child by the justice and social service system in their efforts to protect the child.

-5.1%
2014-18

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	6.5%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Youth Farm Safety and Education and Certification Program supports efforts to deliver timely, pertinent, and appropriate training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.

0.8%
2014-18

Youth Mentoring

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 88.5 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.8%	1.6%	-1.3%	-12.6%	15.0%	-39.7%

The Youth Mentoring program helps faith- and community-based, nonprofit, and for-profit organizations expand and enhance existing mentoring strategies and programs. It also helps these organizations develop and implement new mentoring strategies and programs designed for youth involved in the justice, reentry, and foster care systems.

-38.1%
2014-18

Youth Violence Prevention

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 23.2 M	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.9%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-35.8%	-2.1%	-2.2%

CDC Youth Violence Prevention Grants support communities through their respective local health departments to prevent multiple forms of violence affecting adolescents, including peer-to-peer and teen dating violence. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for Youth Violence Prevention but include it as an activity under Injury Prevention and Control; the FY 2019 budget request estimated here is based on the president's FY 2019 budget's level funding of Intentional Injury Prevention.

1 Program was funded through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants for the fiscal year indicated. The spending level is shown for reference and has not been double counted in spending totals.

2 Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants funds several other programs as indicated throughout this section. Individual program spending is shown for reference and has not been double counted in spending totals. The president's FY 2019 budget proposal specifies only \$8.5 million of its full \$17 million request for delinquency prevention grants.



TRAINING

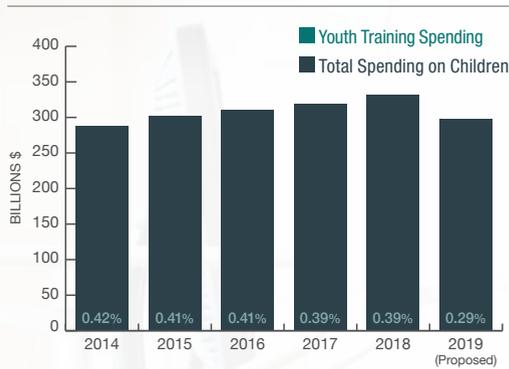
0.4%
2014-18

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.22 B	\$ 1.23 B	\$ 1.26 B	\$ 1.26 B	\$ 1.29 B	\$ 0.87 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.1%	0.7%	1.0%	-1.8%	0.5%	-34.3%

Youth training, particularly for teens under the age of 18, remains a small portion of the federal budget. Since fiscal year (FY) 2014, federal investments in youth training have increased by \$70 million, a real increase of just .35 percent. 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 during the same month) such meager increases are inadequate. This is especially true given the fact that Black, Latino, and Native American youth disproportionately represent youth who are disconnected from both school and the workforce.

Training Share of Total Spending on Children



Funding for Youth Training programs comes from the Department of Labor, and the bulk of federal youth training funding is allocated to two key programs: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Training programs and Job Corps. These two programs claim more than 95 percent of all federal youth training funds, with YouthBuild accounting for the remainder. Unfortunately, none of these three programs has seen the type of increased investment that the current youth employment climate merits.

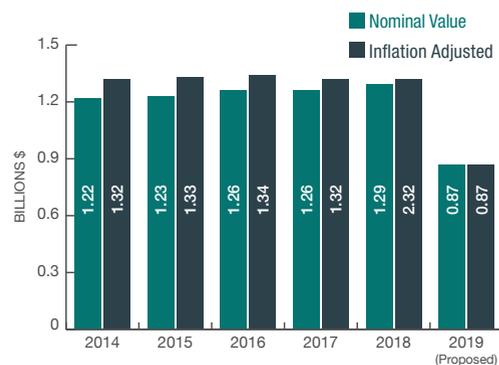
The President's 2019 Budget

President Trump's FY 2019 budget request reflects a continued significant decline for federal spending on youth training. If passed into law, the president's request would correspond to \$420 million in cuts across all three programs in this category, translating to a 34.3 real percent decrease in youth training funding. This decrease would harm existing services and programming that provide young people with the skills and opportunities they need to connect with the workforce and lead rewarding, productive lives.

0.08%

Percent of total increased federal spending going to youth training since 2014

Total Federal Spending on Youth Training Programs



Training Program Listings

-3.4%
2014-18

Job Corps

Department: Labor · Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 39%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 1.688 B	\$ 1.692 B	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.686 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.297 B
Estimated Share of Spending	\$ 658.4 M	\$ 659.7 M	\$ 658.8 M	\$ 657.5 M	\$ 670.3 M	\$ 505.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.0%	0.1%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-0.2%	-26.2%

Job Corps provides young people ages 16 through 24 education and vocational training at no cost. The program also offers students a monthly stipend, assistance in job placement, and career counseling and transition support for up to 12 months after they graduate. An estimated 39 percent of Job Corps participants are under age 18.

4.5%
2014-18

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor · Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 65%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 820.4 M	\$ 831.8 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 523.7 M
Estimated Share of Spending	\$ 533.3 M	\$ 540.7 M	\$ 567.7 M	\$ 567.7 M	\$ 587.2 M	\$ 340.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.4%	1.3%	3.7%	-1.7%	1.2%	-43.3%

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIOA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis. An estimated 65 percent of WIOA Youth Training program participants are under age 18.

9.6%
2014-18

YouthBuild

Department: Labor · Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary · Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trump 2019
Spending Level	\$ 77.5 M	\$ 79.7 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 59.0 M
Estimated Share of Spending	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 31.9 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 23.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.0%	2.6%	4.8%	-1.7%	3.7%	-35.6%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed. An estimated 40 percent of YouthBuild participants are under age 18.

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