



CHILDREN'S BUDGET
2020



About First Focus on Children

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

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

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

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Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus on Children

The Kids Aren't Alright

We are failing our children. On a whole range of indicators of child well-being, U.S. children are not doing well. The United States has one of the highest rates of child poverty among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, the number of uninsured children is increasing for the first time in two decades, our infant mortality rate is among the highest in OECD countries, child suicide rates are rising, the number of homeless children are growing, etc.

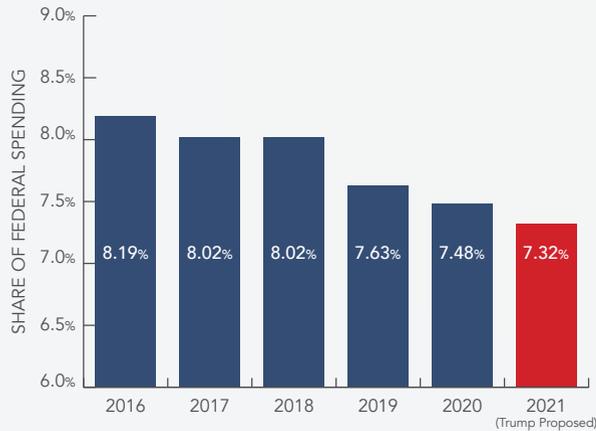
If we made investments in the future of children, we would save money in the long term. The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) reported that child poverty is costing our nation between \$800 billion and \$1.1 trillion annually.

Unfortunately, as *Children's Budget 2020* finds, the overall federal share of investments in children dropped from 8.19 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2016 to just 7.48 percent in FY 2020. This represents a decrease in the share of federal spending dedicated to children of 9 percent over the period.

The problem is systemic. As our analysis finds, even when the allocations for nondefense discretionary funding go up, as they did in FY 2020, kids don't get their fair share. While the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 and subsequent appropriations deals led to \$66 billion in additional discretionary spending, only \$3.5 billion of that went to children. Overall discretionary spending went up by about 6 percent, but children's spending grew even more slowly, resulting in the decrease of the federal share of spending on children. And with the caps on discretionary spending only increasing modestly in FY 2021 and the bulk of the increase already targeted for other priorities, children may see a cut in spending both as a share of the budget and in dollars.

The Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* report is not optimistic about future investments in children. They estimate that, if the budget were to stay on its present course, children will only receive 2 percent of all new federal spending over the next ten years. This stands in sharp contrast to the projected increases of 71 percent for senior citizens and 18 percent for interest on the national debt.

Children's Share of Total Federal Spending Declined between FY 2016 and FY 2020

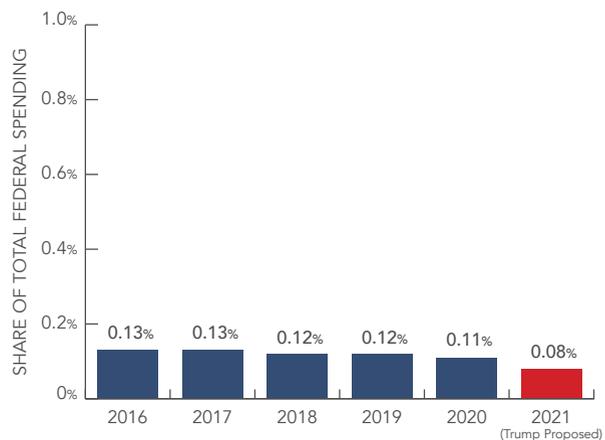


Democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden likes to quote his father in saying, “Don’t tell me what you value, show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.” Clearly, we do not value our children.

Moreover, the current budget process is stacked against children, and some want to make it even worse. For example, the Trump Administration’s budget proposal for FY 2021 requested a number of harmful funding cuts and policy changes that would further erode the federal share of spending on children to just 7.32 percent. This represents a single-year cut of \$21 billion to children’s programs on an inflation-adjusted basis, as the president’s budget request would completely eliminate or slash and block grant 59 separate programs for children.

This year’s *Children’s Budget* includes, for the first time, a deeper analysis of how the federal budget impacts children in spending when it comes to our international affairs budget, which is spent across seven departments and agencies, including the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). We estimate the children’s share of that spending at around 9 percent and find that this funding is so limited it only reflects about 0.11 percent of the overall federal budget. These dollars are dedicated to helping address the global needs of children.

Federal Spending on Children Internationally Remains Very Low





Clearly, the needs of children vastly exceed the funding provided. As UNICEF reports:

“In 2020, 59 million children will require humanitarian assistance—the largest number of children in need since we began keeping records. Across the globe today, one in four children lives in a country affected by conflict or disaster. Conflict remains the major driver of humanitarian need, while extreme weather events related to climate change, hunger and infectious diseases are forcing millions to seek emergency aid.”

For children in the U.S. and across the world, we can and must do better:

Child Advocacy Is Key

Due to the reality that corporations, membership organizations, and the wealthy are engaged in politics and bring money and influence to the table, the needs of children are often an afterthought in public policymaking. To create a government that will pay attention to, be more responsive to, and better serve the needs of children, we must engage in advocacy.

“The battle begins with political engagement itself...Those who disdain the arena are unilaterally disarming themselves in the great contests of the soul,” explains Jon Meacham, author of *The Soul of America: The Battle for Our Better Angels*. “To believe something creates an obligation to make that belief known and to act upon it within the arena. Politicians are far more often mirrors of public sentiment than they are molders; that is the nature of things in a popular government and should be a course of hope for those who long for a change of presidents or of policy.”

To increase the chance of progress for children, we must engage with and demand that policymakers make kids a greater priority and push them to agree to the notion that the “best interest of children” should guide and direct any and all policy decisions that involve them.

Unfortunately, every aspect of children’s lives is being negatively impacted by both the COVID-19 and economic crises. And yet, children are being treated as an afterthought. As a country, it would best serve us to be working on ways to come out of these crises with the hope of a better America and a better world for the next generation.



In November, we will have elections that determine the next president, more than one-third of the Senate, the entire House of Representatives, governorships, state legislatures, judicial races, city councils, county commissions, and school boards. These elections will give voters the opportunity to decide what kind of leadership we want in search of a better vision of “what we can be.”

Children, their well-being, and their future are on the ballot. We must push for candidates to put forth a positive agenda to improve the lives of children and educate the public so they fully understand what is at stake. We must make children’s issues part of that debate and urge policymakers at every level of government to be Champions for Children and to #Commit2Kids.

Despite disadvantages because kids don’t vote and don’t have political action committees, children’s issues can be politically powerful. A number of politicians that voted to slash education funding can attest to the power of parents, teachers, and child advocates who voted them out of office during this past election.

The fact is that the 74 million children in this country are a top priority for their parents, their grandparents, their aunts and uncles, their teachers, pediatricians, child care workers, and the employees of businesses that focus on and benefit from the well-being of children and families—from infants, to toddlers, to school-aged kids, and youth. And those people vote.

American voters support a children’s investment agenda. In a past American Viewpoint poll, voters said that, if they had to make a choice, they would make the “needs of children” a greater priority than both defense spending and the “needs of the elderly.” In the latter case, voters chose the “needs of children” by a wide 51–24 percent margin. This prioritization of children was even supported by both male (43–25 percent) and female (40–26 percent) voters over the age of 60.

Furthermore, a May 2019 poll found that children’s issues were the top choice of voters, as 80 percent of Iowa voters said “improving the health, education, and well-being of children” was a high priority that presidential candidates need to address.

To enable the dreams and aspirations of the next generation, let’s resolve to make children a greater national priority today and into the future. Parents, child advocates, and all adults that work with or care about the well-being of children must #Commit2Kids and work together to demand change.

As a first step, child advocates must stop selling ourselves short. Child advocates are notorious for compromising with ourselves, watering down requests so as not to “bother” politicians or their staffs, allowing non-kid groups that do not prioritize or fully understand the unique needs of children to carry our agenda, and shying away from asking politicians to support children unless we know it will likely be supported.

The latter is self-fulfilling. Failing to push for change is the opposite of being an advocate. If you don't bother to ask for policy change or funding, it will never happen. Policymakers might ignore us or say no to our requests, but they will never say yes unless they are at least asked. We cannot back away from demanding positive change and progress for our kids.

At First Focus on Children and the First Focus Campaign for Children, we are working on ways to empower voices for children and hold candidates and politicians more accountable. Here are seven examples:

- **Children's Budget Coalition:** We use this publication and work with more than 80 cross-sector national organizations to make children a national priority through the federal budget and appropriations process and to ask policymakers to #InvestInKids.
- **Children's Agenda:** Before each new session of Congress, we work closely with child advocacy organizations and people across the country to develop a comprehensive Proactive Agenda for Children to present to the president and Congress. A number of bills in Congress have come from this compilation of public policy proposals that would improve the lives of children.
- **Bill Tracker:** We have created a federal Bill Tracker to capture all the key Congressional votes and bills so that child advocates in D.C. and across the country can see what legislators are doing (or not doing) in real time on key legislation before the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate.
- **Champions for Children:** At the close of each year, we go through all the key votes, bill introductions, and bill cosponsorships related to children for our First Focus Campaign for Children Legislative Scorecard. We publicly release the report so that child advocates, legislators, and the media can see which lawmakers are Champions and Defenders of Children and which of them are failing children.
- **Children's Week:** During the week of June 13–19, 2021, the First Focus Campaign for Children, in partnership with members of the Children's Budget Coalition, will sponsor our fourth annual Children's Week to raise awareness on Capitol Hill and on social media about key children's policy concerns and needs.
- **#Commit2Kids Campaign:** We are asking individuals and lawmakers to make a commitment to the future of our children. This will be an ongoing #Commit2Kids campaign that can be found at www.ffcommit2kids.org.
- **Ambassadors for Children:** We are working on building a formal grassroots network of advocates across the country to be voices for children in the halls of Congress and state capitols.

We urge child advocates and partner organizations to use and add to these resources to help us all hold our political leaders accountable for their actions on issues of importance to children.

The kids aren't alright. If we truly value them, we must invest in their futures. Children deserve nothing less, and frankly, it is in the interest of all of us.

As President John F. Kennedy once said, “Children are the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future.”

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

Lawmakers Need to Prioritize Children in Critical COVID-19 Budget Decisions

In late January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19) a global health emergency of international concern.¹ In March, WHO's Director-General declared COVID-19 a pandemic, with cases in 114 countries.² Also in March, numerous U.S. mayors and governors announced temporary closures of non-essential businesses and prohibitions on large gatherings as necessary steps to control the spread of the virus. Schools closed, child care options dwindled, businesses across the country shuttered, unemployment rates soared, and events were cancelled as everyday life as we knew it changed. We hoped that day-to-day activities would resume within a few weeks, but those weeks turned into months, and now we are facing the reality that this catastrophe is far from over.

As the coronavirus outbreak ravages our economy, we see the troubling effects caused by the pandemic as low-income households stretch their budgets even thinner, leading to increasing rates of child hunger, rising homelessness, and expanding learning gaps. The economic crisis continues to deepen with an additional 5.2 million individuals filing for unemployment in August.³ State and local governments, which normally foot the bill on education, will struggle to tackle the daunting challenges of students, teachers, and staff returning to the classroom safely as state revenues decline and budget shortfalls grow while the estimated need is hundreds of billions.⁴ Families with children are more likely than families without them to report food insecurity, missed bill payments, and lost income.⁵ We know from recent census data that more than 20 percent of adults with children reported that children in the house were not eating enough because they could not afford enough food.⁶ According to an analysis of the Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey by the Center on Budget Policy and Priorities, nearly 30 percent of adults who live with children are behind on rent, approaching double the rate for adults not living with children.⁷

These alarming trends come on top of child poverty rates that remain stubbornly high. No child should live in poverty, but in the United States, children—particularly children of color—experience poverty at rates much higher than adults.⁸ Because of longstanding systemic and institutional racism and policies related to housing, education, child welfare, immigration, the environment, and access to high-quality health care, children in Native American, Black, Latino, and other communities of color experience worsened consequences of COVID-19 and the subsequent economic crisis. The coronavirus outbreak is doing more than exposing the disparities that exist in our society, it is compounding them.

Globally, 99 percent of the world's children live with some form of pandemic-related movement restrictions (2.34 billion) and 60 percent of children live in countries with full or partial lockdowns (1.4 billion).⁹ Past crises have shown children often suffer disproportionately, and the pandemic has widened already existing inequities. In a global survey conducted by Save the Children, children from the poorest households are suffering the most, resulting in lost access to education and health services.¹⁰ For example, at least 80 million children under the age of one may not be receiving routine immunization services.¹¹ A recent report predicted that the number of children under five experiencing severe malnutrition, or "wasting," will rise to seven million worldwide.¹² However, follow-on legislative proposals do not offer additional pandemic relief funding, meaning that the gaping needs of children and families created by COVID-19 will go unmet. We need to address the pandemic's impact on all children to mitigate damage to their lives.



This disaster exposes the sad fact that children are an afterthought in our society, and that even before the pandemic, their needs were overlooked and underfunded. Our annual estimate of federal spending on children for 2020 shows that spending on children as a share of the federal budget continues to decline, reaching just 7.48 percent in 2020. This downward trend continues despite higher discretionary spending as a whole over the past few years. Likewise, our new analysis finds that the share of international assistance spending that goes toward children has flatlined in the last few years. We must do better by our children in these frightening and turbulent times as well as in the future.

Congress faces mounting pressure to pass additional, comprehensive measures to help families buy groceries, pay rent, support their children's educational needs, and protect their health and safety. Any new support packages must not only mitigate the impact of our current crisis, but also address the inequities that existed before the pandemic. *Children's Budget 2020* does not provide an analysis of the specific funding amounts directed toward children under the enacted emergency relief packages or those proposed by Congress. However, included below is a brief summary of how children are faring generally in three of the Congressional relief packages passed into law, a fourth major bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in May, and a fifth emergency response proposal released by Senate majority leadership in July, but with no action to date.

The large stimulus package that became law at the end of March helped to strengthen our social safety net and included limited funding for several international initiatives. Yet funding shortfalls and insufficient policy proposals left many children without access to federal relief funds. Minority households were disproportionately affected. We are at a pivotal moment in our history to collectively stand up for children and urge our policymakers and political candidates to prioritize children and consider their unique needs in every decision-making moment. We know investments and policy changes specifically designed to support children help to ensure their healthy development and protect their well-being, and we cannot run the risk of leaving them further behind—not now during a time of crisis, nor in the future.



Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act

On March 6, 2020, the president signed into law the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (H.R. 6074). In this early stage of the crisis, the bill primarily invested in the nation's public health response to the virus. Most of the bill's \$8.3 billion was directed to the Department of Health and Human Services for the purpose of expanding diagnostic testing, developing vaccines, and strengthening response efforts. Other significant areas of funding included roughly \$1.5 billion in international assistance to stem the global impact. Of that money, lawmakers provided \$300 million to continue the Centers for Disease Control's global health security programs and \$1.25 billion to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the State Department to administer Global Health Programs, International Disaster Assistance, and the Economic Support Fund. These provisions addressed some of the multifaceted impacts of the virus but largely ignored the pandemic's specific effect on children.¹³

Families First Coronavirus Response Act

Shortly after passing H.R. 6074, Congress enacted the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H.R. 6201), which was signed into law on March 18, 2020. This relief package totaled approximately \$192 billion and included 10 days of job-protected, emergency paid sick days and 12 weeks of job-protected paid leave as well as increased funding to support states in providing supplemental unemployment benefits. The legislation also required all commercial insurance, Medicaid, and CHIP to cover diagnostic testing with no cost sharing, and included a 6.2 percent increase in the federal medical assistance percentages (FMAP) through the end of the Public Health Emergency. In order to receive the enhanced FMAP funding, a state must comply with the Maintenance of Effort (MOE) provision that says states may not cut Medicaid eligibility, impose more restrictive eligibility procedures, disenroll currently or newly enrolled members, nor charge higher premiums. H.R. 6201 increased funding and support for child nutrition programs and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), but critical support was slow to reach families.¹⁴ The Pandemic-EBT program, authorized in H.R. 6201 to provide families with electronic benefit debit cards to replace lost school meals, had reached only 15 percent of the 30 million children it was intended to help two months after its launch.¹⁵ The program is due to expire on September 30, 2020. The bill passed with bipartisan support in both the House and Senate, but many members of the public, lawmakers, advocates and others realized then that more relief would be needed as the economic downturn would not be short-lived.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

As the number of cases and deaths from COVID-19 continued to grow and economists predicted the economic downturn would last into next year, Congress passed H.R. 748, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), which became law on March 27, 2020. CARES remains the largest pandemic relief package to date. This emergency response legislation provided approximately \$2.2 trillion in stimulus resources, but managed to shortchange children in some fundamental areas. Major provisions of the bill include support for small businesses to maintain employee payroll (the Payroll Protection Program), a \$600 per week supplement to unemployment benefits with an extension of benefits, and a one-time economic impact payment (EIP) program. While adults received \$1,200 in stimulus payments under the EIP program, children received just \$500, valuing the needs of children at 41.7 percent of the needs of an adult. The EIP program also left college students, dependents over 16 and many immigrant families and children out of the cash benefits.

The CARES package increased support for community health centers on the front lines of the pandemic, expanded telehealth services, and strengthened patient protections related to diagnostic testing and COVID-19 vaccinations. The bill provided 120-day eviction and foreclosure moratoriums in most federally backed housing, which expired July 24, 2020, and offered funding relief for K-12 and higher educational institutions, as well as \$3.5 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The CARES Act also contained emergency funding for international coronavirus response initiatives, including the International Disaster Assistance program (\$258 million), the Migration and Refugee Assistance program (\$350 million), and Centers for Disease Control global disease detection and emergency response program (\$500 million).¹⁶

New research finds that the CARES Act, specifically the expansion of unemployment benefits and the establishment of one-time stimulus payments, may have prevented child poverty from spiking.¹⁷ This news is encouraging, but these findings also recognize that many children and families continue to face significant hardship: CARES's expanded unemployment benefits expired in July; many families are still waiting to access assistance; and many others are ineligible for benefits, including millions of children in immigrant families. Congress must act to pass additional, comprehensive support to extend and expand the assistance provided in the CARES Act in order to address the outbreak's outsized impact on child well-being in the United States.

Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act

In response to growing needs, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act (H.R. 6800) on May 15, 2020, which focused specifically on domestic issues and did not provide any additional funding for global response.¹⁸ The HEROES Act would make important strides in protecting American children and addressing flaws in the CARES Act, but it would leave some key issues unaddressed. Overall, the bill would infuse about \$3.4 trillion into the economy, including fiscal relief of \$500 billion for states, \$375 billion for local governments, \$20 billion for tribal governments, and \$20 billion for the territories to help offset the fiscal impact of the public health crisis caused by the coronavirus.

Major provisions of the bill include another round of stimulus checks specifically bringing parity to the payments for adults and children and fixing many of the inequities in the initial EIP program by expanding eligibility to college students, dependents over 16, and immigrant families. However, the bill would limit stimulus payments to three children per family. According to a Pew Research Center report in 2015, “fully 20% of Hispanic moms have four or more children, as do 18% of black moms. In comparison, just 11% of white mothers have four or more children, as do 10% of Asian mothers.”¹⁹ Consequently, Hispanic children will receive the lowest payment per child among all kids due to the imposition of this limit. Even more worrisome is the precedent that this arbitrary cap may have for larger families in the future.

HEROES includes an important increase in the FMAP payments to state Medicaid programs, but disappointingly did not include a postponement in the scheduled 11.5 percentage point decline in the CHIP matching rate on October 1st. The act also would extend the \$600 boost in unemployment benefits and provide \$90 billion in funding to states to support K-12 education, with states having the choice to fund critical programs such as Title I Grants to States, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) programs, and the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program. The bill would begin to tackle the “homework gap” by providing \$1.5 billion to increase student access to the internet as well as authorizing \$5 billion for the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) E-Rate program, which helps schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband. In addition, the bill proposes \$75 million for state and local government grants to ensure the safety of youth (and staff) involved in juvenile delinquency. It would encourage the release of youth to their parents/guardians and discourage the use of fees and fines during the crisis. HEROES would increase the maximum SNAP benefit level by 15 percent to help the lowest income households that already receive the maximum amount and authorize a much-needed one-year eviction moratorium for all renters, although families with children living in hotel and motel rooms would not be protected from eviction.

The HEROES Act offers a temporary expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC) that would make the CTC fully refundable for 2020 and temporarily expand the credit to low- and no-income families, benefitting approximately one-third of our children nationwide who currently do not receive the full CTC because their families earn too little.²⁰ Furthermore, the HEROES Act would increase the amount of the credit from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per child per year for older eligible children and authorize \$3,600 per child per year for children under age six. The bill also would make 17-year-olds “qualifying children” and benefit the U.S. territories. Although temporary, this tax policy proposal follows findings in the 2019 landmark, non-partisan National Academy of Sciences (NAS) study, *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*, which points to a \$3,000 annual child allowance, operating as an extension of the Child Tax Credit, as the most effective measure to reduce child poverty in the United States.²¹

However, the bill would provide only \$7 billion for child care funding—far short of the estimated \$50 billion that child care providers, families, and the economy need in this sector due to the pandemic. The bill also misses the mark by providing less than half of the \$500 million that advocates and former foster youth have identified as necessary to stabilize older youth who are preparing for independence during this crisis. The bill would undercut the \$1 billion request for the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) by offering the program just \$20 million. In addition, pediatricians have repeatedly noted that child abuse is more severe, more fatal, and more prevalent during the pandemic, yet the bill offers just \$20 million for community-based child abuse prevention grants. Despite its shortcomings, this legislation would go a long way to help children and families suffering during this public health crisis and resulting recession, and yet it has been languishing in the Senate for months.



Paycheck Protection Program and Flexibility Act

In early June, the Paycheck Protection Program and Flexibility Act (H.R. 7010) was signed into law. In the wake of the escalating unemployment crisis, the bill sought to provide support for small businesses by amending the CARES Act to ease rules on how and when small businesses can use the loan program and still qualify for full forgiveness. Most of the \$484 billion package supported the Paycheck Protection Program without increasing funding for unemployment insurance, creating new mandates for employers, or addressing any of the shortfalls affecting kids identified in the CARES Act. The bill passed the Senate by voice vote and the House on a 417-to-1 vote. While legislators argued about the effects of the bill on small versus large businesses, the role of children in national economic relief never entered the discussion.

Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection and Schools (HEALS) Act

The Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection and Schools (HEALS) Act was released by Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell on July 27, 2020. This proposal includes approximately \$1 trillion in relief and addresses a few concerns with the CARES Act, but it falls significantly short in meeting the growing needs of children and families as the public health crisis spikes around the country and the economy hobbles along. The bill includes an extension of unemployment benefits but would reduce the \$600 per week boost in benefits to just \$200 per week. The bill proposes another round of stimulus checks but would continue to value children at \$500 per child while adults would receive \$1,200. While the bill would expand eligibility to adult dependents, it would do nothing for immigrant families.

The proposal would provide woefully inadequate funding for elementary and secondary schools to safely open their doors. It includes \$15 billion for child care support, which is slightly more than HEROES but still far below the estimated \$50 billion needed to sustain the industry. The bill offers international resources of \$1 billion for the International Disaster Assistance account and \$3 billion for global health programs including Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and international vaccine distribution, but these funding levels do not approach the \$20 billion in additional resources advocates are seeking.²²



Statements by the Majority Leader of the Senate calling for children to be a priority in the next emergency relief legislation rang hollow as HEALS offers no additional resources for nutrition programs, no increase for FMAP, no federal eviction moratorium or assistance for families experiencing homelessness, no enhancements to the CTC or other refundable tax credits, no extension for paid sick leave or paid family and medical leave, no relief for state and local governments, and makes significant cuts to unemployment insurance—all programs that would help support and protect our children’s well-being. HEALS largely skips over kids, instead prioritizing liability protections for businesses, schools, and health care providers, shielding them from lawsuits regarding the coronavirus. The bill also increases the tax deduction for business meals from 50 percent to 100 percent. The HEALS Act offers too little funding to meet the scope and anticipated duration of the emergencies causing suffering for children and families across the country, and it also was released too late to prevent the expiration of important supports such as the expansion of unemployment insurance benefits and eviction protections for many renters.

Conclusion

Every facet of the lives of children and families is being disrupted during this historic public health and economic crisis. In light of the problems caused by school closures, the lack of paid leave policies in this country, job cutbacks and ballooning unemployment rates, and the lack of child care funding and support, the needs of families with children are greater than ever now.

As Congress returns to Washington in September 2020, members face a remarkable opportunity to make all children worldwide and in the United States and territories a priority, including children of all races and ethnicities, all children regardless of immigration status, and children on native tribal lands.

Too many of our federal leaders fail to prioritize the short- and long-term consequences and challenges confronting children. The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic fallout are severe and could last for months or even years. Congress must not shortchange children in future federal relief and spending decisions. Children need benefits and services without delay. The impact of this calamity on children's physical, mental, and social health, on education and child development, and on the economic health of our families and children will last well beyond the declared public health emergency. Historically, recessions are deeper and last longer for families with children.²³ This recession will be no different.

We call on this country's leaders to ensure that these public health and economic crises do not threaten our children's future outcomes. They must immediately prioritize the unique needs of our children during this alarming time.

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Notes on *Children's Budget 2020*

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2020 can be found in the Joint Explanatory Statements for 2020 appropriations bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2020 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2020 and the Appendix of the president's FY 2021 budget. The Congressional budget justifications and Appendix are also the source for the president's budget request for FY 2021, incorporating the Office of Management and Budget's report on Major Savings and Reforms in the FY 2021 budget request.

Methodology

For the purpose of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there also are several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book relies on agency reporting and data. For a handful of programs, this book relies on the work of the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share 2019: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2018 and Future Projections*.

The methodology behind the program multipliers is as follows:

- For programs that exclusively benefit children and families with children, the full funding level is considered children's spending.
- For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that is considered children's spending mirrors the Agency's estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual U.S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate the percentage of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits going to children. In those cases, this book utilizes the average of that value from FY 2015 to FY 2018 or as many years of data as are available in that time frame. For SNAP, children received an average of 43.35 percent of benefit spending between FY 2015 and FY 2018. In other cases, we analyze Community Population Survey (CPS) data to generate these estimates, such as for Veteran's Benefits.
- For some programs, such as housing programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, we estimate spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall, utilizing the average over the period of FY 2016 to 2020 or the most recent available years.
- First Focus on Children relies on its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in *Kids' Share*, including for Community Health Centers, the Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, the National Housing Trust Fund, the Indian Housing Block Grant, the Rural Rental Assistance Program, the Rural Housing Voucher Program, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants, Healthy Transitions, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, the Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.

- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* in its estimates for spending on children for the Children's Health Insurance Program, Disability Trust Fund benefits, Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Project Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, YouthBuild, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Disability Compensation, and Survivors' Pension Benefits. For instance, the Urban Institute utilizes microsimulation modeling of Community Population Survey data to estimate the number of children participating in Project and Tenant Based Rental Assistance, while First Focus on Children uses data from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."
- First Focus on Children relies on the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, and Health; the Social Services Block Grant; the Community Services Block Grant; the Jobs Corps; Medicaid; 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

As in past years, *Children's Budget 2020* updates multipliers for several programs based on new data, research, and analysis. As a result, the figures are somewhat changed from prior iterations of *Children's Budget*. While the book routinely changes slightly from year to year, this year's numbers differ more than usual due to a change in our Medicaid multiplier. The new multiplier, provided by the Urban Institute, incorporates a fuller picture of Medicaid's spending on children, and we have applied this multiplier to the past five fiscal years to reflect this change.

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.

Comparing Spending Levels Over Time

It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1920 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2020. 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 translated to a real value of roughly \$828 billion in 2000. Thus, the real overall increase in federal spending was closer to 100 percent—a major difference from the nominal shift of 800 percent.

That discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value, and it has important implications for *Children’s Budget*. Because of inflation, a program that receives level funding in nominal terms from one year to the next can experience a cut in real terms, because costs are rising faster than the program’s funding. Thus, adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the prices in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by a cumulative 6.46 percent between FY 2016 and 2019. Therefore, any program that did not experience a commensurate nominal funding increase during that time is resourced at a lower real level, leading to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which fails to keep pace with inflation; for the purposes of this book, we note “inflation-adjusted cuts” or “cuts in real terms.”

For each program listed, *Children’s Budget 2020* reports the nominal funding level and the real percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2020 and FY 2021 from the Congressional Budget Office’s January 2020 report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030*.

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 Credit for Other Dependents all provide resources to families with children. These tax policies, while integral to overall spending on children, are not included in *Children’s Budget 2020* 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 2019: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2018 and Future Projections* by the Urban Institute.

COVID-19 Response

While we attempted to describe how children are generally faring in the federal government’s response to the COVID-19 crisis, *Children’s Budget 2020* does not account for the response’s impact on spending for children. Thus, each program is listed in the rest of the book with its spending level from the initial FY 2020 appropriations bills and does not include any supplemental funding resulting from any of the COVID-19 response bills.



For each program, arrows indicate the real percent change in estimated spending on children from FY 2016 to FY 2020.



As part of each section’s total spending table, arrows indicate the percent change in the share of federal spending dedicated to that category from FY 2016 to FY 2020.



OVERALL SPENDING



DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 313.91 B	\$ 321.05 B	\$ 334.59 B	\$ 339.20 B	\$ 355.57 B	\$ 342.83 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.16%	0.21%	1.77%	-0.48%	2.28%	-5.78%
Share of Total Spending	8.19%	8.02%	8.02%	7.63%	7.48%	7.32%

The federal budget is more than just numbers in a table; it reflects the nation's values, priorities, and investments in its people and its future. How much we spend on children demonstrates their standing in lawmakers' policy decisions. Federal programs and policies help children thrive by providing welfare, early childhood development, education, health, housing, income support, nutrition, safety, training, and more. Unfortunately, a disturbing trend continues to show declines in the share of federal spending on children as a whole and in many of these areas. The repercussions from this downward trend have become all the more pronounced by the social and economic crises spurred from the onset of COVID-19.

Children are among the most vulnerable population in the country. They rely on adults for basic necessities like food and shelter, and they require education, nurturing, and care for their healthy development.

↓ 8.2%

DECREASE IN MANDATORY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

MANDATORY SPENDING ON CHILDREN						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 232.61 B	\$ 238.90 B	\$ 245.98 B	\$ 249.09 B	\$ 261.86 B	\$ 259.46 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.20%	0.63%	0.54%	-0.60%	2.57%	-3.16%
Share of Total Mandatory Spending	9.58%	9.48%	9.60%	9.11%	8.80%	8.75%

↓ 4.1%

DECREASE IN DISCRETIONARY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 81.30 B	\$ 82.14 B	\$ 88.60 B	\$ 90.11 B	\$ 93.71 B	\$ 83.37 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.05%	-1.01%	5.34%	-0.17%	1.48%	-13.07%
Share of Total Discretionary Spending	6.97%	6.73%	6.89%	6.74%	6.69%	6.22%

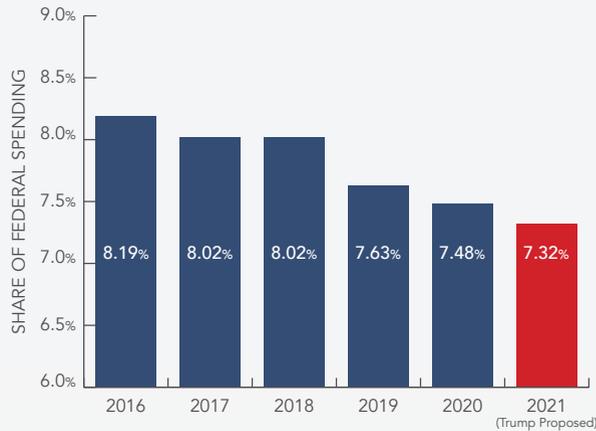
Children and families need the resources necessary to achieve these goals, and the government often plays an important role in providing them. Investing government resources into children works; among the 37 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, Finland, Iceland, and Denmark—the three countries with the lowest child poverty rates—had some of the highest rates of family benefit public spending.¹ Meanwhile, the United States—which ranks second to last in family benefit public spending—has the seventh highest rate of child poverty in the OECD.²

Even within the United States, the effectiveness of allocating federal spending also plays out across demographic lines. For example, the two largest programs in the federal budget—Social Security and Medicare—primarily benefit elderly people, aged 65 and over, by providing retirement and health care benefits, respectively. In 2018, the federal government spent \$838 billion on Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits and \$582 billion on Medicare benefits, totaling 35 percent of total federal spending.³ Consequently, the poverty rate for those aged 65 and over stood

at 9.7 percent—more than 40 percent lower than the poverty rate for children.⁴ Outcomes from important programs such as Social Security and Medicare show that, when there is the political will to do so, federal spending can go a long way in improving the economic, social, and physical health of Americans. Like the success of important investments in programs to reduce elderly poverty, we know that robust investments benefitting all our children also would lead to positive outcomes for their healthy development and well-being.

It also is important to recognize that our current investments in children are inadequately addressing the needs of some more so than others. All children deserve to live a healthy, happy life with their needs met by our society as a whole. Yet, as 2020 has highlighted even further, Black and brown children experience greater challenges in accessing quality health care and educational support.^{5,6} More must be done to not only increase the resources to children as an age group, but also to address the barriers that harm children of color by preventing access to federal resources.

Children's Share of Total Federal Spending Declined between FY 2016 and FY 2020

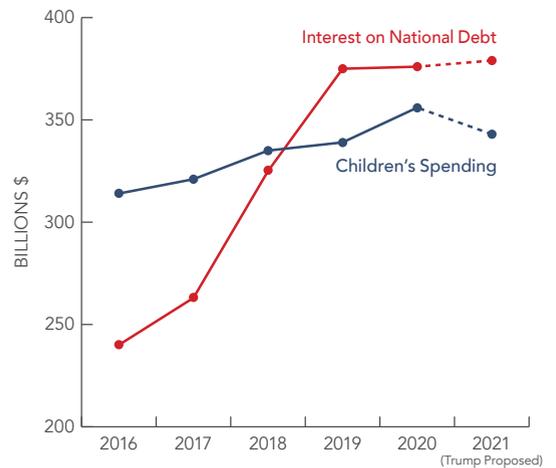


Children's Budget 2020

As *Children's Budget 2020* shows, in fiscal year (FY) 2020, federal spending on children remains inadequate. The share of federal spending on children continues to decline, dropping by 2 percent between FY 2019 and FY 2020. Despite the fact that children make up almost a quarter of the U.S. population, just \$7.48 of every \$100 the government spends supports child well-being in FY 2020. The amount is 15 cents less than FY 2019 and a 71-cent decline over the past five years. For the second year in a row, we have spent less on our children annually than we do on interest on the national debt. We also spend more than double the amount we spend on children on defense. Put another way, we spend over 12 times the amount we spend on children on other priorities.

The declining share of overall federal spending towards children is mirrored in mandatory spending. While the rising costs of health care generally drive higher spending on Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), other parts of mandatory spending—chiefly, Social Security and Medicare—are driving mandatory spending away from children. Over the past five years, the share of mandatory spending on children has dropped from 9.58 percent to 8.80 percent—

Interest on the National Debt Eclipsed Children's Spending in FY 2019



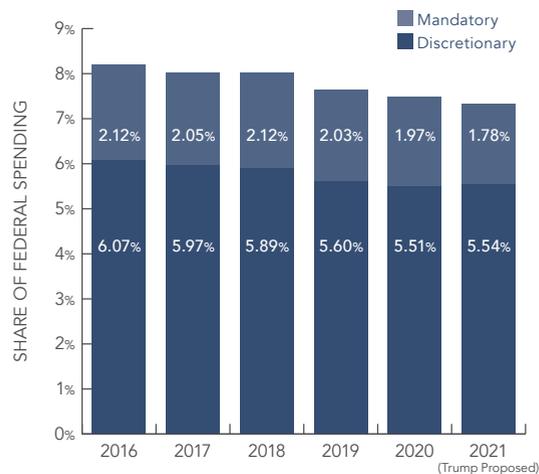
an 8 percent decline. Were it not for Medicaid, inflation-adjusted spending on children barely would have changed between FY 2019 and 2020.

On the discretionary side of the budget, even when spending goes up, children seem to get shortchanged. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 set higher caps on defense and nondefense discretionary (NDD) spending for FY 2020

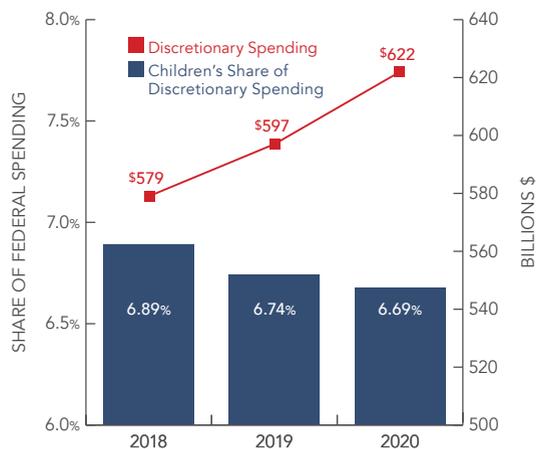


and FY 2021, which should have resulted in significant increases in spending for children due to the fact that more than 80 percent of children's programs are discretionary. However, the annual appropriations process gave children just 5.42 percent of the increase in discretionary spending; this is even less than the 6.74 percent of discretionary spending in FY 2019, resulting in the share dropping to 6.69 percent in FY 2020. Lawmakers increased discretionary spending

Children's Share of Both Mandatory and Discretionary Resources is Declining



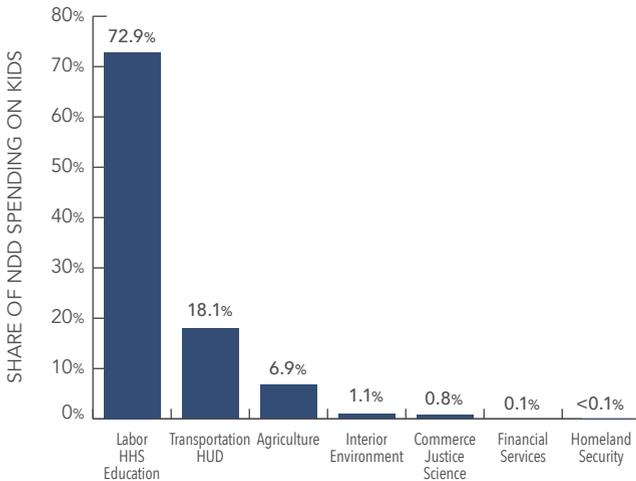
The Children's Share Has Declined While Discretionary Spending Caps Have Risen



by about \$66 billion between FY 2019 and FY 2020, but children's programs only received \$3.5 billion of the increase, proving that even when we choose to spend more money, we don't prioritize children and give them their fair share.

While the overall share of federal spending on children declined between FY 2019 and 2020, most (but not all) categories we track in *Children's Budget 2020* also declined or stayed level with the prior

Most Children’s Programs are Appropriated by Three Subcommittees



year as a share of federal spending. The only two categories that were spared from this fate were health, which is largely determined by automatic increases in Medicaid spending, and child welfare, which saw slight increases in each of the program accounts we tracked that sum to about \$1 billion.

The President’s 2021 Budget

The president’s FY 2021 budget, if enacted, would only make things worse. For the fourth straight year—or the entirety of his time in office—President Trump has proposed deep cuts to children’s programs both as a share of federal spending and in dollar amounts.

Of the \$4.7 trillion budget request, just \$343 billion—or 7.32 percent—would go towards children. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the president’s budget proposes nearly \$21 billion less for children’s funding in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020, which would drop spending on children to below its inflation-adjusted FY 2015 level. As a share of total

FY 2020 NON-DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY (NDD) SPENDING ON PROGRAM CATEGORY BY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

CATEGORY	Labor HHS Education	Transportation HUD	Agriculture	Interior Environment	Commerce Justice Science	Financial Services	Homeland Security
Child Welfare	\$ 972.8 M 97.0%	\$ 0	\$ 8.4 M 0.8%	\$ 0	\$ 22.0 M 2.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Early Childhood	\$ 17.649 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Education	\$ 41.804 B 97.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1.044 B 2.4%	\$ 230.3 M 0.5%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Health	\$ 4.379 B 93.4%	\$ 290.0 M 6.2%	\$ 0	\$ 6.2 M 0.1%	\$ 13.0 M 0.3%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Housing	\$ 880.5 M 4.9%	\$ 16.656 B 92.9%	\$ 393.2 M 2.2%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Income Support	\$ 0	\$ 292.0 M 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Nutrition	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6.102 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Safety	\$ 1.452 B 74.0%	\$ 0	\$ 4.6 M 0.2%	\$ 0	\$ 445.5 M 22.7%	\$ 53.0 M 2.7%	\$ 6.0 M 0.3%
Training	\$ 1.216 B 100.0%	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

59

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN ELIMINATED OR CONSOLIDATED INTO A BLOCK GRANT IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET REQUEST.

federal spending, the president's budget would represent a 10.6 percent drop since FY 2016, from 8.19 percent to 7.32 percent.

Many of these cuts come from the president's insistence on deep reductions in NDD spending, which runs totally counter to what has been enacted in law over the past few years. While the president seeks about \$55 billion in cuts to NDD programs, 18.5 percent would come from children's programs—a disproportionate share when children's programs are only 6.68 percent of NDD programs in FY 2020. The end result of these cuts would be 59 programs that are either consolidated into poorly-funded block grants or eliminated entirely.

This budget request came at a time when children were already struggling with food insecurity, health coverage, and higher poverty than other age groups, and the current public health and economic crises are only making things worse. According to a survey done by The Hamilton Project at the Brookings Institution, nearly 41 percent of households with mothers of children under age 12 experienced food insecurity in the first months of the pandemic.⁷ In terms of health care, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that the trend of increasing insurance coverage for children declined between 2017 and 2018, raising the uninsured rate

to 5.5 percent among children.⁸ Also, as addressed above, in 2018 children were 54.4 percent more likely to have experienced poverty than adults.⁹ The Administration seems to have ignored these problems in its budget request.

COVID-19 Will Make Children Fare Worse

COVID-19 and its economic fallout have disrupted every facet of our children's lives and have laid bare the systemic inequities that cause children of color to suffer disproportionately. With many schools closed, child care facilities operating with limited capacity, various levels of lockdowns in place, and millions of people still unemployed, children will bear the brunt of the crisis. We were unequipped to deal with many of these issues before a pandemic; now, in the face of added uncertainty, it's going to be even more difficult. While *Children's Budget 2020* provides some details on the available emergency relief packages, it does not track the COVID-19 relief funding, but we know based on preliminary analysis by First Focus on Children that children also have gotten shortchanged in relief measures.¹⁰ Lawmakers must correct their shortcomings in the COVID-19 response so far by providing adequate resources to children during the pandemic and economic recovery.

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CHILD WELFARE



2.2%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD WELFARE FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.66 B	\$ 9.62 B	\$ 10.59 B	\$ 10.65 B	\$ 11.71 B	\$ 11.28 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.46%	-0.35%	10.05%	0.54%	9.96%	-3.66%
Share of Total Spending	0.25%	0.24%	0.25%	0.24%	0.25%	0.24%

Child welfare encompasses a number of different programs that help states, territories, and tribes support children and families in the foster care system and those at risk of entering it. The majority of federal dollars support state child protective and foster care services, with more limited funding for family preservation services, family support services, adoption promotion and support, services for transition-aged youth, and training for child welfare professionals. States also rely on other federal funding sources to stabilize and support families and often use these dollars to supplement their state and local child welfare funds. The need for federal support for child welfare services continues to grow, but unfortunately, the share of federal spending on these services has remained largely stagnant over time. While federal spending on child welfare programs increased by an inflation-adjusted 7.3 percent between fiscal year (FY) 2019 and FY 2020, the share of federal spending towards child welfare has decreased by 2.2 percent over the last five years.



Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) programs experienced an inflation-adjusted increase of \$19.2 million, or 11.6 percent, in FY 2020, but it has yet to be reauthorized by Congress. CAPTA is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Coupled with the additional funding, reauthorizing CAPTA is an investment in child abuse prevention that will generate savings in the long run, given the significant long-term costs associated with child abuse. These savings include the cost of treating immediate physical injuries and the impact on broader health outcomes, mental health, social development, and risk-taking behavior.

foster care and at risk of coming into foster care due to the emergency extensions to foster care that many states enacted during the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased risk factors for abuse and neglect that are likely to accompany the post-pandemic recession. Allocations of federal funding need to carefully consider that the pandemic could generate an increase in the number of children in foster care.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced child welfare programs' focus on accurately detecting abuse, supporting families, and preventing children from entering foster care. In 2019, Congress passed the Family First Transition Act to assist states with the implementation of the Family First Prevention and Services Act of 2018. Specifically, the Act delays the requirement that at least 50 percent of a state's prevention services reimbursement claims to Title IV-E funds must be for services that are "well supported" by evidence, allowing the states to make claims for services that are both "supported" and "well supported" in FY 2022 and FY 2023. While this assistance will facilitate state implementation of prevention services, the program needs significantly more federal investment to fund foster care services for children in care and to provide primary prevention services that address child abuse, neglect, poverty, substance abuse, and other root causes that drive children and families into child protective services and foster care.



\$124 B

Estimated total lifetime economic burden associated with child abuse and neglect in the U.S. in 2008.¹

In FY 2019, the Administration for Children and Families released data that showed the number of children in foster care had decreased for the first time since 2012. In FY 2018, there were 437,000 children in foster care, 4,000 fewer children than the year prior. However, some experts anticipate that in FY 2021 there will be more children in

1

PROGRAM SUPPORTING CHILD WELFARE ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

The shift in funding toward more prevention services marks a significant step in the right direction to stem the tide of children entering care, but funding for this population must continue to meet the needs of all children within the child welfare system. This includes assisting youth as they prepare to age out of the foster care system and transition to adulthood. Youth aging out of the foster care system are among the most vulnerable in our nation. Significantly more funding is needed to provide health care, housing, educational, employment training, and other supports that set them up to be successful adults.



1 in 5

Children in foster care will become instantly homeless upon aging out of the system.²

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget requests a decrease of over \$420 million in spending on child welfare programs, from \$11.71 billion in FY 2020 to \$11.28 billion in FY 2021. This proposal would represent an inflation-adjusted cut of 5.84 percent. Most notably, the president's budget would eliminate the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Funded at \$960 million in FY 2020, SSBG currently funds an array of services for children, including child care, child abuse prevention, adoption assistance,

and transitional services. The most recent data suggests that states use about 56 percent of SSBG dollars for child welfare services to supplement their child welfare programs.³

Similar to the president's budget request in FY 2020, the FY 2021 request includes a proposal to limit discretionary spending on child welfare programs. Specifically, the president's budget proposes to cut the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) discretionary funds by \$32.75 million, or 35.4 percent. Discretionary PSSF funds allow states to build on the strength of families by developing coordinated and integrated service systems that also focus on prevention and promote permanency. The desire to cut this funding is very concerning given that more families are likely to need more support during the rest of the pandemic and eventual economic recovery.

Throughout the pandemic, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) have helped children in foster care by providing sustained emotional support and connection in a time of uncertainty. Nevertheless, the president's FY 2021 budget proposes a decrease for CASA by an inflation-adjusted 26.7 percent.

Unfortunately, at a time when more supportive and preventative services are critically needed for children and families, the president's request would level fund the Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants, Child Welfare Services, and Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program, translating to an inflation-adjusted cut of 2.27 percent across the board.

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Child Welfare Program Listings

81.1%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	93.0%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

The Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system. At the end of FY 2019 more than 125,000 children in foster care were eligible and waiting to be adopted. In FY 2018 the adoption rate for children in foster care was 14.4 percent.

-1.3%
2016-20

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 42.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.0%	-2.3%

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

NEW
SINCE
2016

Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

More than 2.5 million grandparents in the United States are the primary caretaker of their grandchildren. The Advisory Council, authorized by Congress in 2018, is intended to identify, promote, coordinate, and disseminate to the public information, resources, and the best practices available to help grandparents and other older relatives raising children, with special emphasis on families impacted by the opioid crisis and Native American families.

68.9%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 196.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	-2.0%	57.4%	-1.8%	11.6%	6.4%

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) 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.



-8.4%
2016-20

Child Welfare Services

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

Child Welfare Training

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 21.0 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	11.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	14.0%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-1.3%
2016-20

Community Services Block Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 715.0 M	\$ 742.4 M	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 753.9 M	\$ 770.4 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 264.6 M	\$ 274.7 M	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 278.9 M	\$ 285.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	5.2%	1.7%	-2.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-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.

22.2%
2016-20

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	48.8%	-2.0%	30.2%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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.

31.4%
2016-20

Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	107.2%	-2.0%	14.6%	13.0%	3.6%	-2.3%

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

84.0%
2016-20

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 120.5 M	\$ 133.8 M	\$ 163.4 M	\$ 189.9 M	\$ 242.0 M	\$ 269.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	19.6%	8.8%	19.3%	14.0%	24.4%	8.7%

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



NEW
SINCE
2016

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.4%	8.4%	-12.0%

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 funded this program in FY 2020 through Delinquency Prevention Program grants out of the Department of Justice.

21.0%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.599 B	\$ 2.497 B	\$ 2.937 B	\$ 3.007 B	\$ 3.430 B	\$ 3.775 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-5.9%	14.8%	0.5%	11.3%	7.6%

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.

5.5%
2016-20

Payments to States for Foster Care

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.837 B	\$ 4.949 B	\$ 5.329 B	\$ 5.255 B	\$ 5.570 B	\$ 5.754 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.8%	0.3%	5.1%	-3.2%	3.4%	1.0%

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

Mandatory	2016-20					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 293.5 M	\$ 292.4 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 298.7 M	\$ 505.7 M	\$ 586.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-13.5%	-2.4%	1.4%	-3.4%	65.2%	13.4%

Discretionary	2016-20					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 92.5 M	\$ 59.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	63.0%	-1.8%	-9.5%	-36.9%

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 FY 2020 funds to the program include \$20 million for PSSF's Kinship Navigator Programs and \$10 million for Regional Partnership Grants targeting children and families impacted by the opioid epidemic.

Social Services Block Grant

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.780 B	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.587 B	\$ 1.646 B	\$ 1.715 B	\$ 352.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 996.8 M	\$ 930.2 M	\$ 888.7 M	\$ 921.8 M	\$ 960.4 M	\$ 197.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-3.6%	-8.6%	-6.7%	1.8%	1.7%	-79.9%

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

Social Services Research

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 6.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-28.2%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.1%	-9.2%

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 as well as the role programs within the Administration for Children and Families play in supporting those goals.



EARLY CHILDHOOD



3.5%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 16.33 B	\$ 16.51 B	\$ 19.53 B	\$ 19.81 B	\$ 20.96 B	\$ 20.92 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.37%	-0.96%	15.54%	-0.43%	3.21%	-2.44%
Share of Total Spending	0.43%	0.41%	0.47%	0.45%	0.44%	0.45%

Child care and early learning programs are among the worthiest and most common-sense investments that we can make as a country to help equalize opportunities for our children. The settings that our children spend their days in matter for improved outcomes in health, well-being, education, economic stability, and reduced involvement in the criminal justice system.¹ Families need high-quality, accessible, and affordable programs for their children so that they can work or attend school. Also, child care providers are employers themselves, with over two million people working in child care in this country.² This was all true before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the realization and understanding of the importance of early learning programs are even greater now. Child care providers across the country have closed, temporarily or permanently, due to the pandemic. Families are without care and early educators are without jobs. Economies cannot reopen without child care. Parents cannot return to work if they have no one to care for their children, and children



The average cost of child care for two children exceeds a family's average mortgage payment in 40 states and the District of Columbia.³

need the learning and stability that early learning programs provide in order to thrive and develop.

Total federal investments for early childhood programs have increased in real terms since fiscal year (FY) 2016 by over 17 percent, while the total share of federal spending on early childhood programs increased 3.5 percent in the past five fiscal years. These increases are largely due to the historic \$2.4 billion increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) in FY 2018. CCDBG provides vital child care assistance to families so that they can work or go to school. This funding bump has increased the number of children served and has allowed states to improve their child care programs and continue to implement important reforms from the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization.

However, over time, child care funding has not kept pace with inflation or need. Total funding for child care (including CCDBG and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds used for child care) in FY 2018 was nearly \$1 billion short of the total funding level in FY 2001 after adjusting for inflation. CCDBG assisted 1.8 million children in 2000. By 2017, this number had dropped to a record low 1.32 million children, while the number of children in poverty has climbed.⁴ Currently, five out of six children eligible for child care assistance do not receive it.

Most American families cannot afford child care. For one infant, a two-income household spends 11 percent of its income on child care. The Department of Health and Human Services defines affordable child care as costing no more than seven percent of a family's income.⁵ The cost of child care for two children often exceeds mortgage costs, and child care fees for two children in a child care center exceeds annual median rent payments in every single state.⁶



36%

The proportion of income that the average single-parent household spends on child care.⁷

Child care workers, the vast majority of whom are women and disproportionately women of color and immigrants, are some of the most undervalued and underpaid in our country. Child care workers in 21 states and Washington, D.C. would have to spend more than half of their income to pay for center-based care for their own infants. Furthermore, 46 percent of early childhood professionals rely on

2

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING EARLY CHILDHOOD ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

one or more public support programs annually.⁸ It is unacceptable that professionals we expect so much of are valued so little.



2/3

The amount child care workers earned compared to their state's median wage in 2017.⁹

The benefits of child care are multiple and far reaching—it simultaneously provides both early care and education for our youngest members of society, enables parents to work and attend school, provides an economic driver for business that ensures a stable workforce, and employs more than two million workers. Each of us, whether we have children or not, has a stake in the success of child care in this country. Combining high quality, access, affordability, and a well-supported workforce will allow our child care system to provide the care, education, and economic stability we need for the success of our children and the national economy. Child care must be treated as the public good that it is.

Head Start and Early Head Start are vital programs that provide health, education, and nutrition services for the development of the whole child to low-income children and families and connect families to needed services. Head Start and Early Head Start funding have increased in recent years, but these programs still reach relatively few eligible children and families. Early Head Start serves just 11 percent of eligible children from birth to 3 years

old, and Head Start serves only 36 percent of eligible 3- to 5-year-olds. These programs also address the mental health needs of children and families and provide trauma-informed care for children who have been exposed to childhood trauma, parental addiction, community violence, and other adverse childhood experiences. Head Start and Early Head Start require additional federal support for these services now more than ever, as the mental health needs of children will only increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget cuts important programs that serve children and their families. The proposal would cut the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) by \$5.4 billion. ACF, within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for administering programs that promote the economic and social well-being of children and families, including early childhood programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), child welfare, child abuse programs, and other social services.

The president's FY 2021 budget would eliminate the Preschool Development Grants program, a \$275 million program that supports high-quality preschool programs and early childhood education programs for children from low- and moderate-income families, including children with disabilities. The budget proposal would also cut the Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) program by \$37.9 million, a 72 percent cut. This program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.



89% of eligible children from birth to 3 years old do not access Early Head Start.¹⁰

The president's FY 2021 budget proposal would flat-fund CCDBG and Head Start, an essential early learning opportunity for young children. Flat funding does not represent an investment in some of our most vital programs for children and their families. The budget would also repeat an FY 2020 proposal of \$1 billion for a competitive child care fund available for five years aimed at building the supply of care for underserved populations and stimulating employer investment. Unfortunately,

this proposal would require states to accomplish so-called "deregulation requirements." Forcing child care providers to roll back bipartisan regulatory protections in exchange for these funds would almost certainly jeopardize the safety and well-being of children. A one-time investment in child care is not reflective of the long-term need to support accessible, high-quality child care in this country.

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Early Childhood Program Listings

220.9%
2016-20

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 15.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	222.6%	-1.8%	3.4%	-72.1%

The Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS) program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services. Student parents make up almost a quarter of all undergraduate students but less than half of four-year public and community colleges provide campus child care, and that rate has declined in the past decade. Congress provided CCAMPIS with its first funding increase in several years in FY 2018, and the program saw another increase in FY 2020.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

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

-8.4%
2016-20

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 4.212 B				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	41.1%

93.4%
2016-20

Discretionary

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.761 B	\$ 2.856 B	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 5.276 B	\$ 5.826 B	\$ 5.826 B
Real Change from Previous Year	12.5%	1.4%	78.7%	-0.9%	7.7%	-2.3%

The Child Care and Development Fund makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care so that parents can work or attend classes or training. It includes both discretionary funding in the form of the Child Care Development Block Grant as well as a mandatory Child Care Entitlement funding stream.

6.1%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.168 B	\$ 9.223 B	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 10.063 B	\$ 10.613 B	\$ 10.613 B
Real Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-1.4%	4.4%	0.2%	2.9%	-2.3%

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; as of FY 2017, only 31 percent of eligible children had access to the program.

-1.9%
2016-20

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 391.1 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 394.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.4%	-2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	-1.7%	-2.3%

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 age 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 2017, IDEA Part B funded just 18 percent of these costs.

-4.7%
2016-20

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 477.0 M	\$ 477.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	-2.0%	0.1%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-2.3%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.8%	36.6%	-2.3%

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



-8.4%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 372.4 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-8.8%	4.9%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

National Early Child Care Collaboratives

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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

0.8%
2016-20

Preschool Development Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	7.3%	-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



11.4%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 39.22 B	\$ 39.52 B	\$ 41.04 B	\$ 41.78 B	\$ 43.08 B	\$ 37.88 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.42%	-1.27%	1.40%	-0.08%	0.60%	-14.05%
Share of Total Spending	1.02%	0.99%	0.98%	0.94%	0.91%	0.81%

Although a large share of public K-12 education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources, the federal government provides critically important support for education programming. It funds nearly 70 children's education programs, most of which are housed in the Department of Education. These programs serve children at all levels of education, from infants to high school students preparing for college, as well as students across all income groups and from each state and territory. In fiscal year (FY) 2020, the federal government invested about \$43.1 billion in K-12 education, which represents an inflation-adjusted increase of 0.6 percent. Despite this slight increase in the dollar amount, the share of total federal spending on children's education dropped between FY 2019 and FY 2020 and has fallen by a cumulative 11.4 percent over the last five years.

Education has long been thought of as the “great equalizer.” In reality, however, influences from all aspects of students’ lives often exacerbate inequalities rather than mend them. Vast research proves that socioeconomic, geographic, social, and other factors play a large role in a child’s ability to learn, develop, and ultimately succeed both inside and outside of the classroom. The COVID-19 crisis has laid bare just how fragile the promise of a quality education is for millions of children in this country. The transition of classrooms to an online forum has highlighted the vast inequalities in internet access among students, the impact of homelessness and financial hardship on education, and the unique needs of students with disabilities, among other issues in our education system. It is important to recognize that this pandemic did not create these disparities, it simply shed light on them. This crisis underscores the need to fill the opportunity gaps that exist for students in this country not just in times like these, but always.

One glaring issue within the U.S. education system that highlights the disparity in opportunity across socioeconomic, geographic, and racial lines is student access to broadband internet. Understandably, the inequity in access to the internet, otherwise known as the “homework gap,” has received needed attention during the COVID-19 pandemic as students rely heavily on remote learning. However, research shows that the homework gap affected somewhere between 8.5 and 12 million K-12 students even before the pandemic.¹ Furthermore, the disparities in student access to the internet between different demographics are stark. According to a 2019 report by Pew Research Center, 37 percent of rural Americans have no access to broadband internet service at home, compared to 25 percent of suburban residents and 21 percent of urban residents.² The same research also found that minority households disproportionately lack internet access, with 25 percent of Black

households and 23 percent of Hispanic households going without it compared to just 10 percent of white households.³ Furthermore, roughly one-third of households with school-aged children whose annual income is less than \$30,000 per year do not have internet access at home compared to just six percent of households earning \$75,000 per year.⁴ The homework gap has real consequences, with almost one-fifth of teens reporting that they are often or sometimes unable to finish homework assignments due to their inability to access a computer or internet connection.⁵



15%

U.S. households with school-aged children without access to high-speed internet connection at home.⁶

Congress has thus far responded to the increased need for internet connection for students during the COVID-19 crisis, but sustained effort and funding is needed to close the homework gap permanently. One way to do this would be to permanently boost funding for the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) E-Rate program, which provides mobile hotspots for schools and libraries to help with students’ internet access. Another option would be to expand the FCC’s Lifeline program, which provides subsidized phone and internet services for low-income Americans. Increased and sustained investments in programs like these would ensure low-income or rural students would not fall back into the homework gap after school starts up again in person.

Funding for mostly white districts is **\$23 billion higher** than funding for their non-white counterparts containing the same number of students.⁷



Among the most disadvantaged students in our education system are those experiencing homelessness. Data collected by the National Center for Homeless Education show that public schools identified 1.5 million children and youth experiencing homelessness during the 2017-18 school year.⁸ This represented an 11 percent increase over the prior year and marked the highest number ever recorded for a school year.⁹ Students are considered homeless if they are staying in public areas, shelters, cars, motels, or with other people temporarily due to lack of alternatives. The absence of stable and sufficient housing poses an imminent risk to their achievement and outcomes.

Studies show that only 29 percent of students experiencing homelessness achieved academic proficiency in reading, 24 percent in math, and 26 percent in science.¹¹ These numbers lag significantly behind other economically disadvantaged students who are not experiencing homelessness, which suggests that homelessness in itself acts as an additional significant barrier to education.

The country's preeminent program serving homeless students is the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act's Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program, which secures the rights of and provides a number of services for students experiencing homelessness. These services are essential for helping students experiencing homelessness succeed in school, but, despite steady increases in program funding in recent years, under-identification of homeless students continues to limit its reach. A November 2019 audit from California found that the state's schools undercounted its homeless students by at least 100,000, or 37 percent, in 2017-2018.¹² In other words, large numbers of students experiencing homelessness are missing out on vital McKinney-Vento services. Thankfully, a funding increase of \$8 million for the Homeless Children and Youth Program in FY 2020 will help address these shortcomings, but further investment is needed to bolster outreach and identification.



2x

The number of students identified in unsheltered situations doubled between the 2015-2016 and the 2017-2018 school years.¹⁰



States face COVID-19 related budget shortfalls of up to **\$500 billion**, resulting in austerity measures without federal aid.¹³

Another group that needs extra support for their education is students with physical and intellectual disabilities. To help cover the higher costs of education for disabled students and ensure they all receive a free appropriate public education (FAPE), Congress enacted the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1975. As part of IDEA, the federal government committed to covering up to 40 percent of the cost of education for students with disabilities; unfortunately, this mark has never been met. According to the National Council on Disability, funding for IDEA only covered roughly 18 percent of the cost of education for disabled students as of 2018.¹⁴ In another estimate, the Trump administration projects that their proposed funding for IDEA in FY 2021 would cover only 13 percent of the cost even with a \$100 million funding increase.¹⁵ Of course, states still must provide these students with a sufficient education by law, which means the lack of federal reimbursement casts an even greater burden on local education budgets.

As the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic continues, states and localities are expecting massive budget shortfalls that will likely,



55%

Amount of the federal government's FY 2017 IDEA funding commitment that it did not meet.¹⁶

due to austerity measures, result in large spending cuts. Together with health care, education spending makes up the majority of state and local spending, which means our students and schools will be among the hardest hit by these shortfalls. Federal aid must be sufficient to ensure that America's students do not lose ground, but preexisting inequities and needs in the education system cannot be swept aside either. Lawmakers must use this crisis to identify the holes in our education system and work to close them permanently by providing adequate funding for the federal programs aimed at doing so.

31

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING K-12 EDUCATION ELIMINATED OR CONSOLIDATED INTO A BLOCK GRANT IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET REQUEST.

The President's 2021 Budget

As in past years, the president's FY 2021 budget request would once again generate deep cuts to federal K-12 education programs. The president's \$37.9 billion budget request for K-12 education for FY 2021 would mark a \$5.2 billion, or 14.1 percent, reduction from FY 2020 enacted levels. The majority of cuts to K-12 education programs would come from a massive consolidation of a wide range of programs into smaller, less targeted block grants. Unfortunately, the bulk of these cuts would come from programs that serve low-income, high-need students. The president's FY 2021 budget slashes federal K-12 education spending under the guise of state flexibility and school choice, and, as is often the case, our most vulnerable students would foot the bill.

The request's most dramatic new proposal is the elimination and consolidation of 29 formula and competitive grant programs into a single block grant called the "Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged Block Grant" (ESED). This new block grant would eliminate funding for some of the nation's most critical K-12 education programs, including Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth, and replace them with a \$19.4 billion block grant. In total, the block grant would cut funding across all 29 programs by \$4.7 billion, or 19.5 percent, from FY 2020 enacted levels. The administration also consolidates all 10 federal TRIO programs into one \$950 million block grant called the "TRIO Student Support Block Grant." This new block grant would represent a cut of \$140 million across total federal TRIO

funding. Federal TRIO program funding, of which 50 percent goes to children, assists low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities in progressing from middle school to post-baccalaureate programs. The negative effects of consolidating and block-granting dozens of K-12 education programs is twofold. First, the funding provided for the block grants is lower than the total amount provided for all of the programs combined in FY 2020, thus effectively cutting every program. Second, the open-ended nature of block grants would provide states with little accountability or direction as to how the money would be spent.

For the second straight year, the administration proposes establishing a \$5 billion per year federal tax credit called "Education Freedom Scholarships," which is nothing more than an attempt to repackage the politically unpopular school choice vouchers. Under the proposed program, individuals and companies could earn tax credits by donating money to nonprofit scholarship funds, which students could then use to attend private schools. By providing tax breaks to wealthy donors, Education Freedom Scholarships would harm the vast majority of low-income students by funneling money away from America's public schools and toward private institutions.

Thankfully, the administration spares two important areas of K-12 education from these draconian cuts, namely special education and Career and Technical Education. The president's FY 2021 budget provides \$12.9 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States, which would be an increase of \$100 million over FY 2020 levels. Other special education programs, such as IDEA Preschool Grants, IDEA Grants for Infants and Families, IDEA National Activities, and



Data collected by the National Center for Homeless Education shows **1.5 million** children and youth identified by public schools as experiencing homelessness during the 2017-18 school year.¹⁷

Special Olympics Education programs, are all flat funded from FY 2020. The president's budget also makes a welcome investment in Career and Technical Education (CTE). The proposal requests \$2.1 billion for CTE Grants to States and National Programs, which would be a \$762.6 million increase from FY 2020. These grants allow low-income students to obtain career and technical

education to connect them to post-secondary career success, and about 55 percent of spending for these programs goes to children. However, one comparatively modest investment in services for low-income or underserved students does not make up for billions in cuts to programs serving the same population.

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Education Program Listings

-100%
2016-20

Advanced Placement

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-8.4%
2016-20

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture's (NIFA) Agriculture in the Classroom Program (AIRC) serves nearly 5 million students and 60,000 teachers annually through workshops, conferences, field trips, farm tours, and other educational activities. The president's FY 2021 budget request eliminates the program.

1.5%
2016-20

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	2.3%	-2.0%	6.7%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-100.0%

The Alaska Native Educational Equity program supports projects that recognize and address the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of Native Alaskan students, parents, and teachers. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

143.1%
2016-20

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	89.8%	-2.4%	34.5%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The American History and Civics Academies support the establishment of Presidential Academies for Teachers of American History and Civics that offer workshops for teachers of American history and civics to strengthen their knowledge and preparation for teaching these subjects. The program also supports the establishment of Congressional Academies for Students of American History and Civics to help high school students develop a broader and deeper understanding of these subjects. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

16.9%
2016-20

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 32.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.2%	-2.0%	5.3%	8.9%	4.0%	-2.3%

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.

1.8%
2016-20

Arts in Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	7.1%	-2.0%	4.9%	-1.8%	0.9%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



Career and Technical Education Grants to States

5.2%
2016-20

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 58%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.193 B	\$ 1.263 B	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 1.963 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 647.1 M	\$ 647.1 M	\$ 690.5 M	\$ 731.0 M	\$ 742.6 M	\$ 1.136 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	4.2%	3.9%	-0.9%	49.5%

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

Charter School Grants

21.0%
2016-20

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 333.2 M	\$ 342.2 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	30.5%	0.6%	14.2%	8.0%	-2.4%	-100.0%

Charter School Grants support the planning, development, and initial implementation of charter schools. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



-8.4%
2016-20

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-7.4%
2016-20

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 51.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-4.8%	1.6%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-7.4%
2016-20

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	17.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-14.5%
2016-20

Corporation for National and Community Service

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.184 B	\$ 1.114 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.083 B	\$ 1.104 B	\$ 81.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 438.0 M	\$ 412.1 M	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 400.7 M	\$ 408.6 M	\$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	2.9%	-7.8%	0.8%	-7.6%	-0.5%	-92.8%

The Corporation for National and Community Service equips volunteers to meet community needs including health, education, disaster recovery, and economic opportunity. For lack of better data, we assume that it targets children at the same rate as the Community Service Block Grant program. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal all but eliminates the program; the only funds appropriated to the Corporation are for shutting it down.

64.6%
2016-20

Education Construction

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 138.2 M	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 238.3 M	\$ 248.3 M	\$ 68.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	84.1%	-2.2%	68.6%	-1.8%	1.7%	-72.9%

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.

32.9%
2016-20

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 77.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 101.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	6.8%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	5.9%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

1.2%
2016-20

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.9 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	2.3%	-2.0%	6.4%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-100.0%

The Native Hawaiian Education Program's purpose is to develop, supplement, and expand innovative and culturally appropriate educational programs for native Hawaiians. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

45.1%
2016-20

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-18.3%	17.2%	6.3%	42.6%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-9.6%
2016-20

Education Statistics

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 113.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.8%	-4.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%	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.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged Block Grant

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 19.400 B
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In his FY 2021 budget proposal, the president proposes eliminating 29 K-12 education programs from the Department of Education. The Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant would be used to continue the activities of the eliminated programs and would represent a severe cut across the programs.



-100%
2016-20

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-6.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-2.2%
2016-20

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 787.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	4.2%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



Full-Service Community Schools

129.1%
2016-20

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-2.0%	70.9%	-1.8%	39.4%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

Gallaudet University

3.8%
2016-20

Department: Education • Bureau: Gallaudet University
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 14%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 134.4 M	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 137.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.8 M	\$ 16.8 M	\$ 17.7 M	\$ 18.6 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-2.0%	3.1%	3.0%	-0.3%	-2.3%

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.

3.6%
2016-20

GEAR UP

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 322.8 M	\$ 339.8 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	6.1%	3.1%	0.6%	1.0%	-1.1%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-3.8%
2016-20

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-1.8%
2016-20

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 11.913 B	\$ 11.940 B	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.364 B	\$ 12.764 B	\$ 12.864 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.0%	-1.8%	0.4%	-1.1%	0.7%	-1.5%

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 2017, IDEA Part B funded just 18 percent of these costs.

-8.4%
2016-20

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-1.8%
2016-20

IDEA D–Personnel Preparation

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 87.2 M	\$ 89.7 M	\$ 89.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	2.3%	0.4%	-2.3%

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

-15.0%
2016-20

IDEA D–State Personnel Development

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 38.6 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-9.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-8.4%
2016-20

IDEA D–Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

The Technical Assistance and Dissemination Program is designed to promote academic achievement and improve results for children with disabilities by supporting technical assistance, model demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and implementation activities that are supported by scientifically-based research. Report language for FY 2020 combines funding for IDEA Technical Assistance and Dissemination and Special Olympics Education; the number in our book reflects the combined funding for both programs minus the funding specified for Special Olympics.

-9.9%
2016-20

IDEA D–Technology and Media Services

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	6.3%	-8.5%	-2.4%	-1.8%	2.8%	-2.3%

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



4.3%
2016-20

Impact Aid

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.306 B	\$ 1.329 B	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.446 B	\$ 1.486 B	\$ 1.411 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-0.3%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	-7.2%

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.

-14.4%
2016-20

Indian Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 852.4 M	\$ 750.7 M	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 761.9 M	\$ 796.1 M	\$ 777.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.3%	-13.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%	1.9%	-4.5%

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. The FY 2020 agreement made the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) a separate agency from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, thus giving it its own budget structure and construction budget. The totals in this book do not reflect the transfer of construction funds to BIE from BIA.



-8.4%
2016-20

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The Innovative Approaches to Literacy program makes competitive grants to support projects that promote literacy through enhanced school library programs, early literacy services, and the distribution of high-quality books. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-0.7%
2016-20

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.7%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

1.4%
2016-20

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 96.6 M	\$ 97.6 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	4.6%	-1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-100%
2016-20

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mathematics and Science Partnerships supported 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.

21.3%
2016-20

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	15.6%	2.1%	-1.8%	4.7%	-2.3%

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.

3.0%
2016-20

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 167.5 M	\$ 188.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	14.6%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-0.5%	8.2%	10.2%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 58%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 90.0 M				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 52.1 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	1,085.3%

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

-2.1%
2016-20

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 940.0 M	\$ 930.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 221.0 M	\$ 223.0 M	\$ 230.3 M	\$ 228.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-2.0%	0.1%	-1.0%	0.8%	-3.2%

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

-1.8%
2016-20

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 1.222 B	\$ 1.250 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%

The Nita M. Lowey 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. The FY 2020 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill renamed the program to honor retiring House Appropriations Chairwoman Nita Lowey (D-NY). The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



-100%
2016-20

Physical Education Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

0.1%
2016-20

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	28.0%	-2.0%	4.3%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

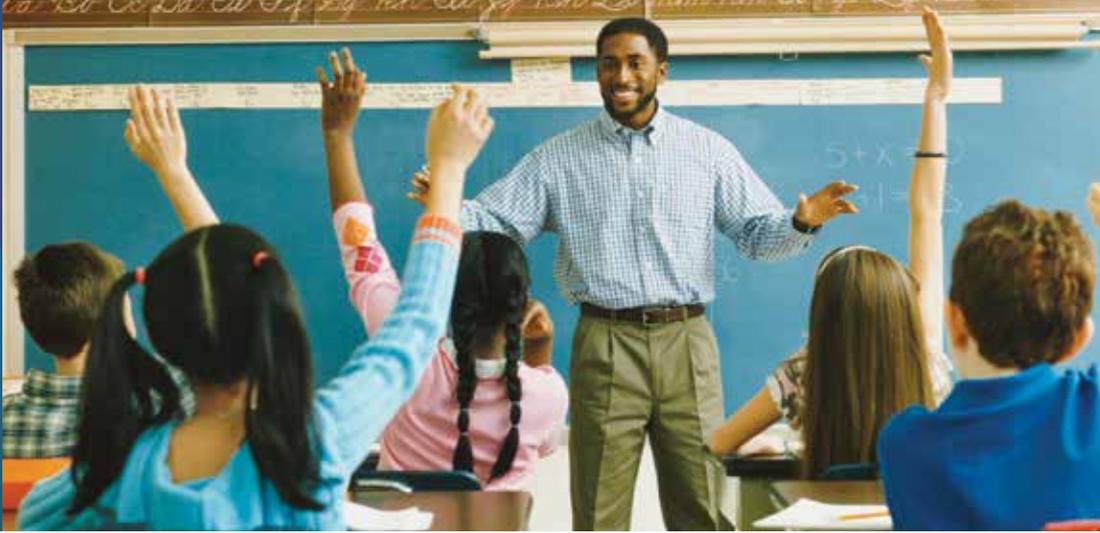
3.2%
2016-20

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	5.2%	-1.8%	2.0%	-100.0%

Ready to Learn Television supports the development of educational television programming for preschool and early elementary school children and their families. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



-5.7%
2016-20

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-8.0%
2016-20

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 187.5 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 195.9 M	\$ 195.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	7.5%	-5.8%	0.4%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-2.3%

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.

-4.1%
2016-20

Research in Special Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.5 M	\$ 56.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	1.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%

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.

-3.2%
2016-20

Rural Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 185.8 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	2.7%	-2.0%	0.4%	-1.8%	0.3%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-100%
2016-20

School Leader Recruitment and Support

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-13.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The School Leader Recruitment and Support Program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals and assistant principals for high-need schools. The program has not received funding since FY 2017.

-8.4%
2016-20

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

82.5%
2016-20

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.1 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	31.9%	22.3%	17.0%	14.4%	11.4%	-2.2%

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. The FY 2020 appropriations agreement provides Special Olympics Education programs with a \$2.5 million boost in funding over FY 2019 levels.

64.0%
2016-20

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 38.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	109.4%	49.6%	14.5%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-4.3%	0.0%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-4.6%

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

-12.5%
2016-20

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-8.4%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.2%	-36.6%	-100.0%

Statewide Family Engagement Centers provides funding to statewide organizations to establish statewide centers that promote parent and family engagement in education or provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to SEAs, LEAs, schools, and organizations that support partnerships between families and schools. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.



NEW
SINCE
2016

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 1.170 B	\$ 1.210 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	168.5%	4.4%	0.9%	-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 (ESSA) consolidated 40 federal education grant programs into the SSAEG to be distributed using the same needs-based formula as Title I grants. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-8.4%
2016-20

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.



-22.0%
2016-20

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	72.5%	-32.2%	12.7%	-1.8%	4.1%	-100.0%

The SEED grant program provides funding to increase the number of highly effective educators by supporting the implementation of evidence-based preparation, development, or enhancement opportunities for educators. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-16.9%
2016-20

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.132 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-14.3%	-2.4%	-1.8%	1.2%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-20.3%
2016-20

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-14.8%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

6.5%
2016-20

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 50.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	13.4%	-100.0%

Teacher Quality Partnership grants are meant to reduce the shortages of qualified teachers in high-need school districts and improve the quality of the current and future teaching force. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

0.2%
2016-20

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 14.910 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.860 B	\$ 16.310 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	2.6%	1.6%	-2.4%	0.7%	0.3%	-100.0%

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. Funding for the program has not been keeping pace with the rising number of low-income students. From 2006-2017, the number of children eligible for Title-I funding grew by about 28 percent, while federal spending on the program only grew 17 percent. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-8.4%
2016-20

Title I Migrant Education Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The Migrant Education program (MEP) provides financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs) to establish and improve programs of education for children of migratory farmworkers and fishers, helping them overcome the educational disruption that results from repeated moves. During the 2015-2016 school year, only 68 percent of eligible children received services through the MEP. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

-8.4%
2016-20

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

11.0%
2016-20

TRIO Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 950.0 M	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 1.060 B	\$ 1.090 B	\$ 950.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 450.0 M	\$ 475.0 M	\$ 505.0 M	\$ 530.0 M	\$ 545.0 M	\$ 475.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	6.3%	3.4%	3.8%	3.0%	0.3%	-14.8%

The Federal TRIO Programs include six outreach and support programs targeted to serve and assist low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities to progress from middle school to post-baccalaureate programs. In 2017, 812,000 students participated in TRIO programs.



HEALTH

↓ 2.0%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 110.63 B	\$ 118.62 B	\$ 124.74 B	\$ 124.88 B	\$ 134.36 B	\$ 132.62 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.78%	5.06%	2.69%	-1.72%	4.97%	-3.53%
Share of Total Spending	2.88%	2.96%	2.99%	2.81%	2.83%	2.83%

With the number of uninsured children growing over the last few years for the first time in over a decade and the extraordinary public health and economic crises resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an imperative need for increased federal investments in child health programs. Unfortunately, distressing circumstances such as these have not shaped federal budget decisions in recent years, with the share of federal spending on children's health decreasing by 2.06 percent in real terms from fiscal year (FY) 2016 to FY 2020. Even before a global pandemic that created a national health crisis and massive job and health insurance losses reached the United States, children were not in good stead to face their growing needs, let alone the additional challenges such devastating public health and economic emergencies present.



*In 2017, an estimated **2.2 million** children—approximately 2.8% of the 74.3 million children in the United States—were directly affected by parental opioid use or their own use.¹*

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are proven programs that ensure the health of our nation's children. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Medicaid and CHIP together covered over 45 million kids.² Their sheer size, scope, and importance require consistent, dependable, and sufficient funding to meet the healthcare coverage needs of low-income and disabled children and families. Medicaid alone is the largest source of federal spending on children, and CHIP covers an additional nine million children.

In 2019, combined enrollment for Medicaid and CHIP declined by about one million children nationwide,³ which was the first time in a decade that the number of uninsured children increased. Across the country, factors contributing to this enrollment decline included reduced funding for outreach and consumer assistance, the extended delay to fund CHIP when it expired in 2017, and ongoing confusion over state Medicaid programs and eligibility due to administrative barriers like work requirements added at the state level. The chilling effect from the long-proposed "public charge" immigration rule also deterred enrollment, leaving more children uninsured. The Census Bureau's Current Population Survey revealed a full one percentage point drop in the rate of uninsured Hispanic children.⁴



10.6%

Increase in the uninsured rate for children under the age of 19 in the U.S. from 2017 to 2018, from 4.7% to 5.2%.⁵

Children's coverage numbers were steadily declining even before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the high unemployment rates and loss of employer-sponsored coverage for children caused by the economic crisis will undoubtedly lead to large numbers of newly eligible and currently eligible but unenrolled children enrolling in both Medicaid and CHIP.

The flexibility of funding design given to states administratively through Medicaid regulations and correspondence from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has led some states to adopt harmful program changes. The rise or reemergence of detrimental Medicaid policies such as block grants, work requirements, per capita caps, and enrollment caps, coupled with deep proposed cuts in the president's budget, all contribute to the precarious status of Medicaid and CHIP funding and enrollment. While enrollment in both programs decreased in 2019 due to state waivers and policies

and federal drops in outreach and enrollment efforts, the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent massive losses in employment could make tens of millions of children newly eligible for them.

For decades, children insured through Medicaid have had higher vaccination rates for the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine than uninsured children—90 percent versus 74 percent.⁶ Vaccine rates were already beginning to decline, and the COVID-19 pandemic is only accelerating those declines as parents keep infants and young children away from hospitals and clinics for well-child visits. After seeing record-setting outbreaks of measles in 2019, we are now at risk of a continued downward slope in our immunization rate. The World Health Organization in 2019 deemed vaccine hesitancy one of the ten biggest threats to global health.⁷ Efforts will be needed at the state and national levels to provide outreach, education, and support to ensure that children and their families get vaccinated once there is a vaccine for COVID-19, and for Medicaid providers to maintain vaccine supplies so they can offer needed vaccines to children in a variety of settings.

Public health policies and funding also have enormous impacts on combatting other troubling crises involving children and youth. It is more important than ever to provide robust funding for programs addressing public health issues impacting children, including behavioral health. It is vital to address rising suicide rates and the mental health needs of children. Suicide is the second-leading cause of death for children ages 10 to 19 in the United States, and only 50.6 percent of children ages 8 to 15 with a mental health condition received mental health services in the previous year.⁸ The COVID-19 crisis will only exacerbate these problems and children will suffer serious mental health consequences, as their entire lives have been upended. Most children are out of school and child care, many are losing ground on learning, some are experiencing the loss of parents' jobs and subsequent increased stress and anxiety at home, rates of child abuse and maltreatment are expected to rise, children are missing social

connections, some are living in crowded or unsafe environments, and many are missing out on needed physical and mental health treatment and diagnosis. The need for accessible mental health services for children and federal investment in these programs is even greater during this public health crisis. Programs like the Children's Mental Health Initiative, the Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention Program, the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, and Project AWARE will need robust federal funding in the coming years.



50%

U.S. children with a mental health disorder who did not receive needed treatment from a mental health professional in 2016.⁹

The opioid epidemic is also negatively impacting children in numerous ways and must not be forgotten in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2017, 2.2 million children (2.8 percent of U.S. children) were directly impacted by opioid use. Two million of these were impacted by parental use, including living with a parent with opioid use disorder (OUD), losing a parent to an opioid-related death, having a parent in prison because of opioids, or having been removed from their homes due to opioids. And approximately 170,000 children had OUD themselves or had accidentally ingested opioids.¹⁰ The COVID-19 pandemic is only increasing rates of substance use that could cause more harm to children. The opioid epidemic has a lifetime societal cost of \$180 billion, through increased health costs, increased foster care placement, additional education needs, and more involvement in the judicial system, in addition to the individual effects on children's lives.¹¹ Sustained and significant funding for prevention and programs that can help keep families together and support treatment and recovery for parents is



*Between 2010 and 2016, the infant mortality rate decline, especially for Black babies, was **50% greater** in Medicaid expansion states than non-Medicaid expansion states.¹²*

vital. These efforts include the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program; the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act; Head Start and Early Head Start; expanding Medicaid coverage; family-centered treatment programs; and behavioral health support for schools and educators.

Another troubling trend in public health that continues to require additional federal funding is the steadily rising maternal and infant mortality rates in the United States. Approximately 700 women die each year due to pregnancy or delivery, a rate higher than nearly all other developed countries.¹³ The United States has an infant mortality rate that ranks 33rd out of the 36 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member countries and is 1.5 times the average of those countries' rates.¹⁴ The statistics are significantly worse for Black women and infants compared to their white peers.¹⁵ Black women are 3.5 times more likely to die from a pregnancy or birth than white women.¹⁶ There is no single solution to changing these numbers and disparities, but rather a variety of steps that include understanding and addressing racial bias in our society and among medical providers, improving tracking of disparities in health outcomes, increasing access to prenatal and postpartum coverage and care for patients, and supporting programs that

work with women and their families to improve outcomes, including home visiting. Some important federal investments have been made in these areas and must continue to increase, including through the Healthy Start program, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Initiative, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program, and the National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, all of which received additional funding in FY 2019.

However, Medicaid coverage for pregnant and postpartum women varies greatly by state, and women's outcomes by state therefore also vary greatly. Fifty-five percent of mothers who were insured by Medicaid for their delivery were uninsured six months after giving birth. The decline in infant mortality rates is 50 percent greater in Medicaid expansion states versus non-expansion states, and this includes a significant reduction in racial disparities.¹⁷ The uninsured rate for women of childbearing age is nearly two times higher in non-expansion states as opposed to expansion states.¹⁸ Policy options such as extending Medicaid for twelve months postpartum could be implemented to help reduce the rates of maternal and infant mortality.

8

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HEALTH ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

E-cigarettes and vaping are among the most dangerous threats facing children today. The use of e-cigarettes by youth has escalated rapidly in recent years, fueled by youth attraction to flavored products, placing a new generation at risk of nicotine addiction and tobacco use. Between 2017 and 2019, e-cigarette use more than doubled among high school students (from 11.7 percent to 27.5 percent) and tripled among middle school students (from 3.3 percent to 10.5 percent).¹⁹ More than 5.3 million middle and high school students used e-cigarettes in 2019, an alarming increase of more than 3 million in two years. Tobacco use remains the leading preventable cause of death in the United States and is responsible for approximately \$170 billion in health care costs each year.²⁰ Despite this threat, early in 2020 the administration refused to ban all flavored e-cigarette products from the market, as it had earlier promised to do, and has taken little action to reverse the numbers of children vaping.



Between 2017 and 2019, e-cigarette use more than doubled among high school students and tripled among middle school students.²¹

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget request totals \$4.8 trillion for the next fiscal year and includes cuts to programs that benefit low-income children and families, including dramatic cuts to mandatory health programs such as Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The president proposes \$94.5 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$1.3 trillion in mandatory funding for the Department of

Health and Human Services (HHS) and its various sub-agencies that include: the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Indian Health Services (IHS).

The budget proposal includes gross Medicaid and CHIP funding cuts of \$920 billion over the next ten years. To do so, the proposal calls for the implementation of block grants and per capita caps for Medicaid funding that would reduce access, benefits, and services available to recipients. Currently, almost 38 million children, including children with disabilities and complex medical conditions, are covered by Medicaid, and CHIP covers another nine million children and pregnant women. Cuts, caps, block grants, and other deviations in the funding system would imperil their coverage and care.

In addition, the president's budget would cut or eliminate a number of important health programs for children and families as well as limit access to Medicaid in ways that hurt children. The budget proposal would again allow states to "conduct more frequent eligibility redeterminations" for Medicaid recipients, including children. When families go through frequent checks in eligibility there are more opportunities to disenroll eligible children because of red tape, missed paperwork, administrative errors, and fluctuations in monthly pay. Additionally, the proposal requests cuts within the CDC that span essentially every area under the agency's jurisdiction. Some eliminated programs address public health concerns for children and families. Particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, these cuts are truly unwarranted.

The proposed budget would break no new ground on preventing youth e-cigarette use. The only major change it proposes, with no details or reference to the change in its congressional justification, is to move the tobacco regulation duties from FDA into a new agency. This untested change to move the tobacco regulation expertise that currently resides at FDA will not change outcomes for youth use of tobacco products and comes at a critical time for tobacco product regulation.

The budget would also cut hundreds of millions of dollars in funding to various public health programs and consolidate them into a block grant with severely limited funding. Programs within HRSA that would be eliminated under the president's budget include

Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children, Autism and Other Developmental Disorders, and Emergency Medical Services for Children. The budget proposal would make some needed investments in public health priorities for children, but these modest increases would not offset the major cuts in other areas. Some areas serving children and families that receive increased funding under the proposal include vaccines for children, childhood lead poisoning, and maternal and infant health.

The president's budget proposal includes modest increases for certain programs that impact children, but the overall picture is bleak and undercuts the infrastructure that is needed to support child health in the U.S.

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Health Program Listings

-5.9%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 73.8 M	\$ 76.7 M	\$ 62.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 16.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-3.1%	1.4%	-21.0%

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

1.8%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 52.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	-100.0%

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

86.9%
2016-20

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 102.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	41.7%	-2.0%	46.5%	-1.8%	32.7%	-2.3%

Operated jointly between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training 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.

8.7%
2016-20

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: 76%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 135.6 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 160.8 M	\$ 112.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 103.1 M	\$ 104.3 M	\$ 106.8 M	\$ 118.2 M	\$ 122.2 M	\$ 85.3 M
Real Change from Previous Year	2.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	8.6%	0.9%	-31.8%

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.

-2.5%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 33.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.5%	-2.4%	-2.3%

CDC's School-Based HIV Prevention Program focuses in three areas: national surveillance, supporting schools to implement primary prevention programs, and building the evidence for what works in prevention. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for the School-Based HIV Prevention Program but include it as an activity under Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention funds.

-8.4%
2016-20

CDC School Health Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

NEW
SINCE
2016

Childhood Cancer Data Initiative

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.3%

The Childhood Cancer Data Initiative (CCDI) focuses on the critical need to collect, analyze, and share data to address childhood cancers. The initiative supports childhood cancer research and aims to make it easier for researchers to share data and have access to data from each of the approximately 16,000 children diagnosed with cancer each year. The initiative was first proposed in the president's FY 2020 budget, which requested \$50 million per year over 10 years. FY 2020 marked the first year the program was funded.



99.4%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 37.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	8.6%	-2.0%	101.0%	-1.8%	3.1%	-2.3%

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.

-9.5%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 2.7 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	2.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-8.0%	-57.2%

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

12.3%
2016-20

Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 14.400 B	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 17.282 B	\$ 17.689 B	\$ 17.654 B	\$ 15.778 B
Real Change from Previous Year	35.0%	12.9%	1.7%	0.5%	-2.6%	-12.7%

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.



5.6%
2016-20

Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 295.0 M	\$ 300.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 340.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	10.4%	-0.4%	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%	-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.

-3.8%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.9%	-2.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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%

0.1% 2016-20		Mandatory				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 3.449 B	\$ 3.603 B	\$ 3.699 B	\$ 3.865 B	\$ 3.767 B	\$ 4.158 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.073 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.202 B	\$ 1.172 B	\$ 1.293 B
Real Change from Previous Year	20.6%	2.4%	0.2%	2.6%	-4.9%	7.9%

7.2% 2016-20		Discretionary				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.492 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.608 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 432.3 M	\$ 464.0 M	\$ 505.5 M	\$ 468.2 M	\$ 505.5 M	\$ 499.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.0%	5.2%	6.4%	-9.1%	5.3%	-3.3%

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 underserved by America's health care system; 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.

Emergency Medical Services for Children

1.5%
2016-20

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	8.2%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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.

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

0.0%
2016-20

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.4%	-2.3%

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

-8.4%
2016-20

Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M					
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.5%	-2.3%

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

11.1%
2016-20

Healthy Start

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 61%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 122.5 M	\$ 125.5 M	\$ 125.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 63.2 M	\$ 63.2 M	\$ 67.5 M	\$ 74.8 M	\$ 76.6 M	\$ 76.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.6%	-2.0%	4.3%	8.8%	0.0%	-2.3%

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

33.0%
2016-20

Healthy Transitions

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 31.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	27.0%	-1.8%	8.8%	4.5%

Healthy Transitions is a competitive grant program for states and tribes to improve access to mental disorder treatment and related support services for young people aged 16 to 25 who either have, or are at risk of developing, a serious mental health condition. We assume that 20 percent of these grants benefit children under age 18.



3.1%
2016-20

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	9.8%	-100.0%

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

-1.3%
2016-20

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: 86%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 638.2 M	\$ 641.7 M	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 677.7 M	\$ 687.7 M	\$ 760.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 548.9 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 560.5 M	\$ 582.8 M	\$ 591.4 M	\$ 654.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.6%	-1.5%	-0.8%	2.1%	-1.0%	8.1%

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.



11.9%
2016-20

Medicaid

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 24%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 362.512 B	\$ 384.923 B	\$ 405.419 B	\$ 405.259 B	\$ 442.823 B	\$ 443.194 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 87.003 B	\$ 92.382 B	\$ 97.301 B	\$ 97.262 B	\$ 106.278 B	\$ 106.367 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.3%	4.0%	2.8%	-1.9%	6.6%	-2.2%

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.

-5.2%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.5%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	0.9%	-18.6%

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.

34.6%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 46.9 M	\$ 48.9 M	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 63.9 M	\$ 68.9 M	\$ 68.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	1.4%	2.2%	7.6%	16.4%	5.2%	-2.3%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events develop and promote effective community practices for children and adolescents exposed to a wide array of traumatic events. In FY 2019, Congress appropriated an additional \$10 million to this program to specifically expand services for unaccompanied children who the government separated from their families at the border, children in Puerto Rico, and tribal populations. The program saw another increase of \$5 million in FY 2020.

27.3%
2016-20

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 19.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	18.5%	4.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	26.8%	42.8%

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

6.5%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.340 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.507 B	\$ 1.557 B	\$ 1.416 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.3%	0.9%	2.7%	1.8%	0.8%	-11.1%

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.

-71.9%
2016-20

Office of Adolescent Health

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-70.1%	-100.0%

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

141.6%
2016-20

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 110.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 279.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 360.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	29.2%	54.9%	19.1%	1.4%	21.3%

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

-11.8%
2016-20

Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 76.3 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 73.0 M	\$ 72.7 M	\$ 73.4 M	\$ 74.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-17.9%	-10.5%	2.2%	-2.2%	-1.5%	-1.2%

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.

44.1%
2016-20

Project AWARE

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 64.9 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 103.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	17.3%	-13.9%	21.6%	-1.8%	40.2%	-1.3%

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.



-37.4%
2016-20

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

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 34.6 M	\$ 23.6 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-33.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-5.8%
2016-20

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 1%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.323 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.389 B	\$ 2.484 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 31.3 M	\$ 32.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.6%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.5%	1.6%

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides a comprehensive system of care that includes primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured. Children under the age 19 represent 1.3 percent of the population that this program serves.

15.5%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 70.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	23.8%	-2.4%	18.0%

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.



220.7%
2016-20

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	98.4%	47.0%	62.7%	37.4%	-2.4%	-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 risky behaviors.

-8.4%
2016-20

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

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-8.4%
2016-20

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program is a discretionary grant program to support evidence-based and innovative approaches to teen pregnancy prevention.

3.1%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 66.7 M	\$ 63.4 M	\$ 64.1 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	44.1%	-6.9%	-1.3%	6.8%	5.0%	-2.3%

Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education 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.

22.2%
2016-20

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	198.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	30.9%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

2.6%
2016-20

Tribal Children and Family Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.2 M				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	9.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-8.4%
2016-20

Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-2.7%
2016-20

Vaccines For Children

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.427 B	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.418 B	\$ 4.951 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	4.3%	1.4%	-11.2%	3.6%	9.5%

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

 **4.9%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HOUSING FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.23 B	\$ 15.57 B	\$ 16.70 B	\$ 17.11 B	\$ 17.97 B	\$ 14.47 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.93%	0.17%	4.73%	0.57%	2.44%	-21.28%
Share of Total Spending	0.40%	0.39%	0.40%	0.38%	0.38%	0.31%

Child and youth homelessness continues to skyrocket in the United States, with over 1.5 million students identified as homeless by the Department of Education in the 2017-18 school year, a 10 percent increase from the previous school year.¹ The COVID-19 outbreak will only serve to exacerbate this problem, both by putting additional children and youth at risk of homelessness and by increasing threats to the safety and well-being of children and youth currently experiencing homelessness.

Most children and youth experiencing homelessness move frequently between temporary living situations, often living with others or in run-down motels because they have nowhere else to go—many communities lack family or youth shelters, shelters may be full, or shelter policies exclude them. School closures and shelter-in-place orders mean that children are in these stressful and overcrowded environments all day, thus making social distancing, quarantining, and remote learning nearly impossible.



*Of low-income households with children in 2018, **61%** spent more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.³*

Despite their vulnerability, the overwhelming majority of children and youth experiencing homelessness do not meet the narrow definition of homelessness used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and therefore are often ineligible for services through the federal homeless assistance system. Furthermore, moratoriums on evictions instituted as a result of the pandemic do not protect families in doubled-up situations or motels.

The public health crisis and resulting economic downturn have caused widespread job loss, resulting in low-income household budgets being stretched even thinner and leaving less money for housing costs. A third of households could not pay their rent in April 2020,² and many households struggled to afford housing even before the pandemic.

Yet access to housing assistance remains extremely limited, with most families who are eligible for rent assistance in the United States not receiving it. Families with children are also decreasing as a share of federal housing assistance beneficiaries,⁴ despite the fact that the majority of households on the waiting list (60 percent) are families with children,⁵ who are not given priority. Despite this continued need, the share of federal spending on housing for children has declined 5 percent

since fiscal year (FY) 2016. Meanwhile, funding for children's housing increased by less than 3 percent in inflation-adjusted terms between FY 2019 and FY 2020.



75%

Families who are eligible for rent assistance in the United States but do not receive it.

Families with children are not only at a disadvantage to receive housing assistance, but are also at higher risk of being evicted from their homes.

The pandemic outbreak has only put more families with children at risk of eviction. Children who experience eviction often face high rates of mobility and unstable living environments that have negative consequences for their education, physical and mental health, and interpersonal relationships.⁶ Civil legal services and eviction prevention programs help keep children and families in their homes and protect them from the negative effects of eviction, yet most low-income families lack access to these services. The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) provides grants to civil legal aid organizations, but funding remains limited—LSC received only

4

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HOUSING ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

\$440 million in FY 2020, and the president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates this funding. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act included an additional \$50 million in emergency funding.

While the lack of affordable housing is a major factor as to why child and youth homelessness continue to skyrocket, the problem is more complex and cannot be solved with housing alone. Families and youth often become homeless due to traumatic experiences such as job loss, substance abuse, mental health issues, and domestic violence. Therefore, homelessness is both a symptom and a cause of trauma for children, youth, and families. Homelessness causes instability in a child's life, resulting in multiple moves and overcrowded living situations, and too often, homelessness puts children directly at risk of physical harm and abuse. Homelessness, even for a brief time, is extremely detrimental to a child's healthy development.

It is imperative that solutions addressing family homelessness also include education, job training and employment, health care, child care, early childhood programs, mental health supports and counseling, recovery, and an array of other services that ameliorate the wide range of the repercussion of childhood homelessness.

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget proposes to slash funding for HUD by 15 percent. This includes decreasing funding by \$5 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, eliminating the National Housing Trust Fund, and increasing rent for families in federally subsidized housing. The budget also includes other cuts in the housing realm, such as eliminating the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and the Legal Services Corporation.

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 increased child and youth homelessness in the U.S.



2.7 million

Decline in the number of low-cost rental units (less than \$600 per month) between 2014 and 2018.⁷

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Housing Program Listings

28.3%
2016-20

Choice Neighborhoods

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 137.5 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 175.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 67.3 M	\$ 74.0 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 94.2 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	55.0%	7.8%	6.5%	-1.8%	13.8%	-100.0%

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

2.2%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 113.8 M	\$ 113.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.3%	-2.0%	5.6%	-1.8%	0.7%	-2.3%

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

12.4%
2016-20

Homeless Assistance Grants

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Community Planning and Development
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 23%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.263 B	\$ 2.383 B	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.636 B	\$ 2.777 B	\$ 2.773 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 520.5 M	\$ 548.1 M	\$ 578.0 M	\$ 606.3 M	\$ 638.7 M	\$ 637.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	-2.4%

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



17.4%
2016-20

Indian Housing Block Grant Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 644.0 M	\$ 654.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 825.0 M	\$ 600.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 102.4 M	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 131.2 M	\$ 95.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	-0.5%	12.7%	-1.8%	6.6%	-28.9%

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

1.1%
2016-20

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: 20%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 3.740 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 678.1 M	\$ 678.1 M	\$ 728.1 M	\$ 738.1 M	\$ 748.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	4.8%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-100.0%

LIHEAP keeps families safe and healthy through initiatives that assist families with energy costs. Approximately a quarter of spending on LIHEAP goes to children.



**NEW
SPENDING
SINCE 2016**

National Housing Trust Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 28%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 32.1 M	\$ 80.6 M	\$ 140.7 M	\$ 197.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 54.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	1,510.9%	146.4%	70.3%	37.3%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget would eliminate this program, though pre-committed funding would continue into the year.

8.5%
2016-20

Project-Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 28%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.620 B	\$ 10.816 B	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.747 B	\$ 12.570 B	\$ 12.642 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.947 B	\$ 3.001 B	\$ 3.195 B	\$ 3.260 B	\$ 3.488 B	\$ 3.508 B
Real Change from Previous Year	8.3%	-0.2%	4.0%	0.1%	4.4%	-1.7%

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

-7.4%
2016-20

Public Housing Operating Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 38%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.500 B	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.550 B	\$ 4.653 B	\$ 4.549 B	\$ 3.444 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.721 B	\$ 1.683 B	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 1.780 B	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 1.317 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-4.2%	1.0%	0.4%	-4.6%	-26.0%

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

95.5%
2016-20

Rural Housing Voucher Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 32.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-38.0%	26.7%	25.8%	6.0%	15.6%	-100.0%

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

-9.3%
2016-20

Rural Rental Assistance Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.365 B	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.331 B	\$ 1.375 B	\$ 1.410 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 388.4 M	\$ 381.5 M	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 372.1 M	\$ 384.3 M	\$ 394.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	26.6%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-2.8%	0.8%	0.2%

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.

-0.3%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 18.6 M	\$ 18.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	-2.3%

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.

11.5%
2016-20

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 44%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 19.629 B	\$ 20.292 B	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 22.598 B	\$ 23.874 B	\$ 18.833 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.686 B	\$ 8.979 B	\$ 9.742 B	\$ 10.000 B	\$ 10.564 B	\$ 8.334 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.9%	1.3%	5.9%	0.8%	3.1%	-22.9%

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



INCOME SUPPORT

 **9.5%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 59.81 B	\$ 59.11 B	\$ 59.63 B	\$ 63.71 B	\$ 67.07 B	\$ 69.35 B
Real Change from Previous Year	4.48%	-3.16%	-1.51%	4.89%	2.71%	1.05%
Share of Total Spending	1.56%	1.48%	1.43%	1.43%	1.41%	1.48%

Child poverty is a moral crisis that affects each one of us. Nearly 12 million American children—enough to fill this year's Super Bowl stadium more than 180 times—live in poverty. Their struggle to thrive robs them of the American Dream and deprives them of a future as healthy, happy, and productive adults.

The COVID-19 outbreak and resulting economic downturn have exposed the inequities in our society and further exacerbated them. Children in the United States experience poverty at a rate far higher than adults, and we continue to have a significantly higher rate of child poverty than most of our peer countries. Due to systemic racism and discrimination ingrained in our country's institutions, children of color continue to experience rates of poverty three times that of white children. The pandemic is further compounding racial disparities, infecting communities of color at higher rates and decimating industries where low-wage workers of color are overrepresented.



Children in the United States experience poverty at a rate **54% higher** than adults.

Researchers at the Columbia University Center for Poverty & Social Policy found that child poverty could rise as much as 53 percent due to the COVID-19 outbreak.¹ Yet even before the pandemic, there was growing recognition of the need for significant action to tackle the problem. Congress held three separate hearings at the beginning of 2020 focused on the high rate of child poverty in the United States and the negative effects for child well-being and our society as a whole if we do not act.²

These hearings utilized the findings of the landmark 2019 study from the National Academy of Sciences, *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*, which found that income poverty itself causes negative outcomes for children, including worse health and educational outcomes.³ Yet the study also found that children, regardless of socioeconomic status, benefit from resources provided at an early age, and that cash transfers are the most effective way to reduce child poverty because they enable families to provide the resources needed to support their children's healthy development and future success.

The assistance provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (H.R. 748), including the "recovery rebate" payments and enhanced Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, was enacted to mitigate some of the increase in the child poverty rate. Yet we know this relief is not nearly enough and many children were excluded from some benefits, including those in immigrant families. More lasting, structural change is needed to not only



\$1 trillion

Estimated cost of child poverty to the U.S. per year due to reduced economic activity and output.⁴

reduce the harm caused by the pandemic but also address our consistently high level of child poverty.

While tax code provisions are not included in *Children's Budget 2020*, it is important to note that *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty* finds that expanding the Child Tax Credit and converting it into a monthly child allowance program would have the biggest impact of any policy modeled in the study on reducing child poverty. Using an adjusted Supplemental Poverty Measure, the study finds that a \$250 monthly child allowance would cut child poverty by over 40 percent and cut deep child poverty (children living at or below half of the poverty line) by over 50 percent.

While the Child Tax Credit (CTC) currently lifts millions of children over the federal poverty line each year, a large percentage of families have incomes too low to receive the full credit or even a partial one. Fifty percent are Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic children.⁵ Regular cash assistance gives families some financial stability by providing a minimum set of resources to meet the rising costs of raising children. Extensive research shows a

boost in household income during childhood has positive effects on children's healthy development and future success, including higher test scores, better physical and emotional health, and increased earnings in adulthood.⁶



1 in 3

Number of children whose families have incomes too low to receive the full Child Tax Credit.⁷

However, to see any significant progress in reducing child poverty, we first need to hold ourselves accountable to act. First Focus on Children, along with 25 other national organizations, launched the *End Child Poverty U.S.* campaign in 2019 with the goal of establishing a national commitment to cut child poverty in the United States in half within a decade.⁸ This strategy has worked in the United Kingdom⁹ and Canada,¹⁰ and several states and cities¹¹ in the United States are now replicating it by establishing their own commitments to address child poverty.

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget seeks to cut the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program by \$21 billion over 10 years, including zeroing out the \$6 billion TANF Contingency Fund. This enormous cut would devastate TANF by reducing caseloads even further, while eliminating

the Contingency Fund reduces its already weak ability to respond to increased need during economic downturns.

The president's budget proposes cutting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits by \$8.1 billion for children with disabilities over 10 years through a "sliding-scale family maximum." The scale would work by allowing the maximum benefit for a family's first disabled child but would reduce the amount for each additional eligible child. Since 1972, the SSI program has served as a critical lifeline for low-income families of children with special needs. SSI pays benefits to adults and children with disabilities who have limited income and resources in order to offset the financial burden associated with disabilities for families. Nearly 500,000 children were lifted out of poverty due to SSI in 2018.

The budget proposes a small cut to the Child Support Enforcement Program, which distributes over \$30 billion in child support, with 96 percent going directly to families. The program assists with services such as the establishment and collection of child support orders, paternity establishment, and distribution of child support payments.

The president's budget would allow states to use funds to mandate work activities for all noncustodial parents, not just those participating in the TANF program. The budget also calls for increasing funds to support states in offering parenting services, as well as promoting program efficiency. Over 14 million children were served by the Office of Child Support Enforcement, and 400,000 children were lifted out of poverty due to child support in 2018.

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Income Support Program Listings

12.0%
2016-20

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.899 B	\$ 6.570 B	\$ 6.341 B	\$ 7.207 B	\$ 8.429 B	\$ 7.977 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 262.2 M	\$ 249.7 M	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 273.9 M	\$ 320.3 M	\$ 303.1 M
Real Change from Previous Year	10.4%	-6.7%	-5.8%	11.6%	14.1%	-7.5%

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.

21.4%
2016-20

Disability Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 72.256 B	\$ 71.983 B	\$ 72.211 B	\$ 86.728 B	\$ 95.740 B	\$ 103.702 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.428 B	\$ 12.381 B	\$ 12.420 B	\$ 14.917 B	\$ 16.467 B	\$ 17.837 B
Real Change from Previous Year	13.8%	-2.4%	-2.0%	17.9%	7.7%	5.9%

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.

-6.1%
2016-20

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 142.963 B	\$ 142.806 B	\$ 144.781 B	\$ 144.852 B	\$ 146.462 B	\$ 148.444 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.548 B	\$ 6.541 B	\$ 6.631 B	\$ 6.634 B	\$ 6.708 B	\$ 6.799 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.7%	-2.1%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.9%

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

-2.3%
2016-20

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 90.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 29.2 M	\$ 29.2 M	\$ 32.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	4.7%	-2.4%	10.0%

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

12.9%
2016-20

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 762.121 B	\$ 791.092 B	\$ 833.029 B	\$ 888.067 B	\$ 939.212 B	\$ 996.748 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.718 B	\$ 14.240 B	\$ 14.995 B	\$ 15.985 B	\$ 16.906 B	\$ 17.942 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.0%	1.7%	2.8%	4.6%	3.2%	3.7%

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.

-2.9%
2016-20

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.079 B	\$ 4.075 B	\$ 4.137 B	\$ 4.117 B	\$ 4.324 B	\$ 4.370 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.670 B	\$ 3.667 B	\$ 3.723 B	\$ 3.705 B	\$ 3.891 B	\$ 3.932 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.1%	-2.1%	-0.9%	-2.3%	2.5%	-1.2%

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

-14.6%
2016-20

Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 60.686 B	\$ 52.941 B	\$ 48.817 B	\$ 55.856 B	\$ 56.532 B	\$ 56.812 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 11.045 B	\$ 9.635 B	\$ 8.885 B	\$ 10.166 B	\$ 10.289 B	\$ 10.340 B
Real Change from Previous Year	10.0%	-14.5%	-10.0%	12.3%	-1.3%	-1.8%

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program guarantees a minimum level of income to low-income individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled, and is only source of federal income support targeted to families caring for children with disabilities such as Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism, intellectual disability, and blindness. Roughly 15 percent (or 1.2 million) of SSI beneficiaries are children, half of whom would, without SSI, live beneath the poverty line.

-23.6%
2016-20

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 6%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.936 B	\$ 1.838 B	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.699 B	\$ 1.614 B	\$ 1.630 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 112.3 M	\$ 106.6 M	\$ 97.9 M	\$ 98.5 M	\$ 93.6 M	\$ 94.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	8.2%	-7.0%	-10.3%	-1.2%	-7.3%	-1.3%

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

-5.5%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 15.624 B	\$ 15.974 B	\$ 16.415 B	\$ 15.496 B	\$ 16.106 B	\$ 15.715 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.001 B	\$ 12.270 B	\$ 12.608 B	\$ 11.903 B	\$ 12.371 B	\$ 12.071 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-2.8%	0.2%	0.3%	-7.3%	1.4%	-4.6%

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.



NUTRITION

 **23.5%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 60.15 B	\$ 59.33 B	\$ 59.15 B	\$ 58.01 B	\$ 57.08 B	\$ 52.62 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.79%	-3.35%	-2.65%	-3.74%	-4.00%	-9.90%
Share of Total Spending	1.57%	1.48%	1.42%	1.30%	1.20%	1.12%

Child food insecurity remained high in the United States before COVID-19, with 1 in 7 children (11.2 million) living in a household that struggled to put enough food on the table.¹ Now, with school closures leading to limited access to school meals and low-income household budgets being stretched even thinner, more children are experiencing, or are at risk of experiencing, hunger and food insecurity.

Data from the Brookings Institution tells us that in April 2020, 40 percent of households with mothers with children ages 12 and under reported struggling to put enough food on the table.² The presence of children in the household makes food insecurity more likely—the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey shows that adults in households with children are more likely to report not having enough to eat compared to adults in households without children.³



1 in 7 children (11.2 million) lived in a household that struggled to put food on the table in 2018.⁴

Consistent access to enough healthy food is critically important for the development, learning, health, and well-being of children. Food insecurity does long-term harm to children and often compounds and exacerbates the problems associated with child poverty. Federal food assistance and child nutrition programs are critical supports, filling in the gaps and fighting hunger and poor nutrition when low-income families struggle to put food on the table.

Even though children live in food insecure households at a disproportionately high rate compared to the general population, the share of federal resources dedicated to child nutrition has sharply declined since fiscal year (FY) 2016. Roughly half of this category of funding comes from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), making it the first line of defense against child food insecurity.

In response to increased need due to the COVID-19 outbreak, states were given the option to request emergency SNAP short-term benefit increases for current recipients and were provided with additional funding to help with the administration of caseload increases and short-term benefit increases. However, much more assistance is needed, especially for the lowest-income households who already receive the maximum level of monthly SNAP assistance and are not eligible for benefit increases.



40%

of mothers with children ages 12 and under reported household food insecurity since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in an April 2020 survey.⁵

Along with SNAP, child nutrition programs such as the National School Lunch and National School Breakfast programs provide an important layer of defense against child food insecurity. Low-income children who are able to access school meals at no or low cost receive critical nutrition and sustenance that allows them to learn, grow, and thrive at school. While spending on other mandatory child nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Service Program has increased over time, these programs continue to fall short in helping all low-income children access the food they need.

4

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD NUTRITION ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

School closures due to the COVID-19 outbreak pose many challenges for school meal programs to continue to reach students. In response, Congress gave the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) the authority to provide waivers that give school nutrition programs flexibility to continue to offer meals to students in various settings and provided additional funding for programs that are facing higher overhead costs and reduced meal reimbursements.

However, even with this granted flexibility, school nutrition programs are not able to reach children to the same extent they did when schools were open. To fill in the gap, Congress established the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program to provide funds to families to supplement the meals that students are missing while schools are closed. However, implementation of P-EBT has been slow and analysis by *The New York Times* finds that as of May 15, 2020, only 15 percent of eligible children had received benefits.⁶

It is not only critical that more children are able to access P-EBT benefits, but also that these benefits are extended through the end of the pandemic as necessary. Even before the pandemic, summertime meant increased food insecurity for millions of children. Significantly expanding the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer program to fill in the gaps is similarly important. While the Summer EBT has experienced some increases over the past several years, it currently operates as a pilot program, meaning it is not permanent and has a limited scope, despite evidence of its effectiveness. As of FY 2020, it is funded at just \$35 million.

The Special Supplemental Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) is the primary discretionary child nutrition program, which Congress funds annually through the appropriations process. Previous to the pandemic, WIC funding was declining in recent years due to a reduction in caseloads, but since the outbreak, WIC caseloads have been increasing. In response, Congress authorized an increase of \$500 million for the WIC program as well as waivers to provide flexibility in the administration of benefits and purchase of food items. Additional funding is needed, as well as increased access to the program by raising the eligibility age for children up to age 6, increased postpartum eligibility for up to two years, and extended infant and child certification for two years.

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's FY 2021 budget includes several harmful budget cuts and policy proposals that would drastically undermine food assistance programs that serve children. If enacted, these changes would be devastating for children struggling with poverty and food insecurity. In all, the various cuts in the president's FY 2021 budget proposal for the USDA would exacerbate the ongoing crisis of child food insecurity in the United States.

These cuts are mostly due to a set of drastic proposed structural changes for SNAP, including once again a proposal for the implementation of a "Harvest Box" program that would partially replace the program's electronic benefits with a shipment of nonperishable commodities, capping benefit levels for large households, and imposing burdensome and redundant certification requirements.



Roughly half of child nutrition funding comes from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), making it the first line of defense against child food insecurity.

Though the SNAP proposals purport to save money, this is mostly due to the fact that they would require states to take on the expense of administration. If enacted, the president's budget proposal would reduce spending on SNAP benefits by \$182 billion over 10 years. Those changes would severely hamper SNAP's ability to reduce child food insecurity and respond to increased need during times of economic downturns.

The president's FY 2021 budget would also reduce access to school meals via proposed changes to verification processes and limiting options for schools to utilize the Community Eligibility

Provision, a tool that streamlines access to free school meals. In total, these changes would cut spending on school meals programs by \$1.7 billion over ten years.

Finally, the president's budget proposes a \$500 million cut to WIC, along with the elimination of the Summer EBT Demonstration Program and School Meal Equipment Grants. Together, the president's proposed cuts to both discretionary and mandatory programs suggest a lack of commitment to ensuring that low-income and food insecure children have access to healthy, consistent meals year-round.

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3. Monte, Lindsay M., "New Census Household Pulse Survey Shows More Households with Children Lost Income, Experienced Food Shortages During Pandemic," *U.S. Census Bureau*, 27 May 2020. <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/05/adults-in-households-with-children-more-likely-to-report-loss-in-employment-income-during-covid-19.html>. Accessed 23 June 2020.
4. *Ibid.*, 1.
5. *Ibid.*, 2.
6. DeParle, Jason, "Hunger Program's Slow Start Leaves Millions of Children Waiting," *The New York Times*, 26 May 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/26/us/politics/child-hunger-coronavirus.html>. Accessed 23 June 2020.

Nutrition Program Listings

-5.5%
2016-20

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Department: Agriculture • Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 96%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 3.385 B	\$ 3.583 B	\$ 3.618 B	\$ 3.616 B	\$ 3.491 B	\$ 4.054 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.257 B	\$ 3.447 B	\$ 3.480 B	\$ 3.478 B	\$ 3.358 B	\$ 3.899 B
Real Change from Previous Year	2.2%	3.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-5.8%	13.5%

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

-8.0%
2016-20

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.287 B	\$ 1.352 B	\$ 1.297 B	\$ 1.601 B	\$ 1.292 B	\$ 1.951 B
Real Change from Previous Year	27.7%	3.0%	-6.4%	21.2%	-21.2%	47.6%

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

-8.4%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-66.9%	-51.0%	-2.4%	96.3%	-2.4%	-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.

-15.0%
2016-20

Coordinated Review

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.7 M	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 9.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	23.9%	-1.8%	-13.8%	-12.8%	15.2%	6.2%

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.

138.1%
2016-20

Farm to School Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 12.7 M	\$ 4.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.9%	-1.8%	-4.2%	-1.9%	158.0%	-62.1%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	11.2%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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.

-9.8%
2016-20

Food Safety Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.7%	3.0%	-4.8%	-0.2%	-7.9%	8.3%

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



-8.4%
2016-20

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 163.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 168.7 M	\$ 167.7 M	\$ 163.8 M	\$ 182.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	19.1%	8.2%	-8.9%	-2.4%	-4.7%	8.6%

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

-5.0%
2016-20

School Breakfast Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.242 B	\$ 4.386 B	\$ 4.645 B	\$ 4.785 B	\$ 4.396 B	\$ 4.981 B
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	1.3%	3.4%	1.1%	-10.4%	10.7%

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.

-6.2%
2016-20

School Lunch Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 12.260 B	\$ 12.303 B	\$ 12.761 B	\$ 13.468 B	\$ 12.550 B	\$ 13.776 B
Real Change from Previous Year	1.9%	-1.7%	1.3%	3.6%	-9.1%	7.3%

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



10.0%
2016-20

School Meals Equipment Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	17.2%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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.

-36.0%
2016-20

Special Milk Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 9.2 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-17.0%	-4.1%	-13.2%	-14.1%	-10.4%	9.8%

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.

-13.4%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 6.075 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 5.542 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-4.9%	-2.0%	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.6%	-9.7%

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.

-0.1%
2016-20

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 262.8 M	\$ 290.8 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 304.5 M	\$ 286.6 M	\$ 313.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	18.6%	8.4%	2.0%	-1.6%	-8.2%	6.9%

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

39.4%
2016-20

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	42.6%	-2.2%	19.1%	-1.8%	22.0%	-100.0%

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

-18.7%
2016-20

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 539.9 M	\$ 506.0 M	\$ 512.0 M	\$ 498.0 M	\$ 479.0 M	\$ 545.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.5%	-8.2%	-1.2%	-4.5%	-6.2%	11.3%

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

-17.8%
2016-20

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 73.081 B	\$ 70.147 B	\$ 68.493 B	\$ 63.466 B	\$ 65.557 B	\$ 49.344 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.681 B	\$ 30.409 B	\$ 29.692 B	\$ 27.513 B	\$ 28.419 B	\$ 21.391 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-4.8%	-6.0%	-4.7%	-9.0%	0.8%	-26.4%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps, provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption. Children represent nearly half of SNAP participants and receive roughly half of every dollar in SNAP benefits, making SNAP the largest federal nutrition program serving children.

-3.0%
2016-20

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-11.0%	7.7%	3.3%	-32.3%

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



1.2%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD SAFETY FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.68 B	\$ 1.55 B	\$ 1.98 B	\$ 2.02 B	\$ 2.11 B	\$ 2.79 B
Real Change from Previous Year	6.21%	-9.31%	24.38%	0.45%	1.48%	29.41%
Share of Total Spending	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts and product safety, with funding streams across several federal agencies. Despite the breadth of this category, its federal resources are slim. The federal government spent just over \$2 billion on child and youth safety in fiscal year (FY) 2020, which is a meager .04 percent of total federal spending. The share of federal spending on child safety has remained essentially flat over the last five fiscal years, with the share increasing just 1.21% since FY 2016.

Juvenile Justice: The federal government has no juvenile justice system of its own, as states are responsible for administering juvenile justice. The federal government, though, influences states' juvenile justice systems through the administration of grant programs and the provision of funds. These investments are critically important, particularly due to the role they play on diverting youth from the adult criminal justice system.



*Black youth are **5 times** more likely to be detained than their white peers.¹*

At the same time, the juvenile justice system continues to formally handle too many youths at a significant cost to state and local governments. Many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions.



48,000

The national average of youths confined in facilities each day due to juvenile or criminal justice involvement.²

Harmful racial disparities also persist within the juvenile justice system, as youth of color interact formally with the justice system at disproportionately high rates compared to their white peers. Reductions in federal funding for juvenile justice programming, especially those focusing on prevention, hinder important state efforts to reform their juvenile justice systems. In 2018, Congress reauthorized the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) for the first time in 16 years, encouraging states to prioritize alternatives to detention for young people and reducing costs for state programs that have a proven impact on reducing recidivism.

School Safety: In 2018, in response to a tragic shooting at a high school in Parkland, Florida, Congress passed the STOP School Violence Act, authorizing funding for physical school security measures, school police, and programs that train teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence. The legislation ended the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and redirected its funding. The STOP School Violence Act remains controversial among advocates who worry that it creates reporting and risk assessment systems that will disproportionately target students of color and students with disabilities. In FY 2020, STOP School Violence Act Grants received \$125 million, a \$25 million increase from FY 2019.



25

The number of school shootings in 2019, by conservative measures.³

Children in Need of Asylum: Since FY 2016, there has been a 26 percent increase in inflation-adjusted program funding and contingency funds for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program, which is charged with providing services and care for unaccompanied children fleeing violence and

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PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD SAFETY ELIMINATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2021 BUDGET

instability in the Northern Triangle of Central America. Contingency funds are important to ensure that the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has sufficient funding in the event of increased need.

Currently, there are more than 13,000 children in ORR's custody. This increasing number is due in part to the surge in arrivals at our Southern border as well as the burdensome and unnecessary requirements for the release of these children to sponsors.⁴



71%

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

In addition, the implementation of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Health and Human Services (HHS) to share intimate household information has significantly increased the length of detention for kids, thereby substantially increasing ORR's costs and draining available funds. In 2018, Congress prohibited the use of funds for enforcement efforts targeting sponsors and family members based

on information gained by this MOA. In May 2020, HHS decided to cut funding for educational and recreational programming for kids in ORR's care.⁶

The President's 2021 Budget

Child safety spending received a roughly \$682 million net increase in the president's FY 2021 budget request, which, if enacted, would represent a real increase of 29.41 percent. Driving the majority of this proposed increase is a request to boost spending on the UAC program by \$680 million, from \$1.3 billion in FY 2020 to almost \$2 billion in FY 2021.

The president's budget request would cut or level fund most other programs shoring up child safety. It calls for a \$54 million cut to the Youth Mentoring program, a \$5 million cut to Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants, a \$2.5 million cut to Missing and Exploited Children programs, a \$1.5 million cut to Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel, and a \$7 million cut to Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) programs. The proposal also calls for the elimination of CDC Child Maltreatment Funds, the Children Exposed to Violence Program, Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives, and the Office of Justice Programs's Tribal Youth Program, among others.

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Safety Program Listings

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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. The program 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.

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	32.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	47.2%	13.8%	-44.2%

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.

Children Exposed to Violence Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-2.4%	-100.0%

The Children Exposed to Violence program builds on and incorporates the knowledge gained through research, programs, and demonstration initiatives that have addressed the problem of children exposed to violence over the past decade. The Program features a comprehensive effort to identify successful policies and practices that address the trauma and harm that children exposed to violence experience in their homes, communities, and schools.

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.



-8.4%
2016-20

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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.

-8.4%
2016-20

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0				
Real Change from Previous Year	32.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-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.

-100%
2016-20

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-34.7%	46.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

Focusing on ways to increase the safety of schools nationwide, this wide-ranging initiative aimed to provide support for research on the root causes of school violence, provide pilot grants to test innovative approaches, and help develop technologies for increasing school safety. The program last received funding in FY 2018.



-4.2%
2016-20

Consolidated Youth Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 11.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	9.1%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	2.0%	-6.5%

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.

-2.9%
2016-20

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Consumer Product Safety Commission • Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 127.0 M	\$ 132.5 M	\$ 135.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.4 M	\$ 50.4 M	\$ 50.8 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 54.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.1%	1.8%	-0.4%

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent regulatory agency whose primary responsibilities include protecting children and families against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products, and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

119.9%
2016-20

Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 42.0 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	15.7%	-30.0%	114.8%	-12.5%	67.3%	-60.4%

The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly known as Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants) provides 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. Those have varied from year to year and are listed individually throughout *Children's Budget 2020*. The spending here is shown for reference and has not been added to spending totals to ensure it has not been counted twice. In FY 2020, Congress funded the Delinquency Prevention Program for a total of \$42 million, which includes \$27.5 million for specific programs and \$14.5 million in unspecified funds that are counted in our total. The president's FY 2021 budget requests \$17 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program, all of which is specified for four juvenile justice programs.

-100%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	65.3%	-21.6%	-2.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

Funded through Delinquency Prevention Program grants between FY 2015 and FY 2018, these programs supported gang and youth violence education, prevention, and intervention, and related activities.

-8.4%
2016-20

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-26.7%
2016-20

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	-21.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

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

0.3%
2016-20

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 58.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	3.7%	-7.1%	6.5%	-1.8%	3.3%	-10.0%

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.

11.1%
2016-20

Missing and Exploited Children Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 72.2 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 87.5 M	\$ 85.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	15.4%	-1.6%	2.4%	5.9%	4.1%	-5.1%

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.

11.1%
2016-20

Poison Control

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 54%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 22.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 10.2 M	\$ 10.2 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.4 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	7.9%	7.6%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.



NEW
SINCE
2016

Preventing Trafficking of Girls

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The Preventing Trafficking of Girls program is a new program created by Congress in the FY 2020 appropriations bill. It carves out \$2 million of Delinquency Prevention Program funds to support efforts to reduce the trafficking of young girls. The president's FY 2021 budget would eliminate this program by folding it into the existing Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program.

-39.3%
2016-20

Safe Routes to Schools

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 177.5 M	\$ 115.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M
Real Change from Previous Year	79.5%	-36.2%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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



28.3%
2016-20

School Safety National Activities

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	6.3%	-11.2%	29.2%	3.6%	7.8%	-100.0%

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. The president's FY 2021 budget proposal eliminates the program and consolidates it as part of the Elementary and Secondary Education for the Disadvantaged (ESED) Block Grant.

17.8%
2016-20

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%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	12.2%	9.8%	-2.3%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

STOP School Violence Act

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 150.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0%	17.3%

In 2018, President Trump signed into law the STOP School Violence Act, which provides funding for physical school security measures, school police, and programs that train teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence. The legislation ended the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative and redirected its funding.

-8.4%
2016-20

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-54.2%
2016-20

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Previous Year	98.4%	-23.6%	-37.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-100.0%

The Tribal Youth Program seeks to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. In FY 2014 through FY 2016 and in FY 2018, the Tribal Youth Program was funded through Delinquency Prevention Program grants out of the Department of Justice.

26.0%
2016-20

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.983 B
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	34.2%	-1.8%	-2.4%	48.7%

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.

23.7%
2016-20

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.4%	2.9%	-2.4%	5.2%	17.1%	-27.6%

The Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) program 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.

-8.4%
2016-20

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M					
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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

-1.2%
2016-20

Youth Mentoring

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 43.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-12.9%	14.7%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-56.7%

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.

-40.1%
2016-20

Youth Violence Prevention

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 13.2 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-35.9%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-2.4%	-14.6%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.5 M
Real Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention program is a new program requested by the president's FY 2021 budget. This program would focus on preventing gang violence among youth in areas with high rates of this activity. It would also provide additional services and supports for vocational training and schooling activities.



TRAINING

 **16.2%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO YOUTH TRAINING FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2020

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.17 B	\$ 1.17 B	\$ 1.20 B	\$ 1.20 B	\$ 1.22 B	\$ 0.89 B
Real Change from Previous Year	0.88%	-2.14%	0.15%	-1.84%	-1.02%	-28.33%
Share of Total Spending	0.031%	0.029%	0.029%	0.027%	0.026%	0.019%

All children deserve the opportunity to learn and grow into adults equipped with the skills and training necessary for success. While the vast majority of children 18 and younger are enrolled in the K-12 education system, many older youths find themselves in the position where they need to work to support their families or themselves. It is important to invest in young people so that they can thrive in whichever environment suits their needs best—the classroom, the workplace, or both.

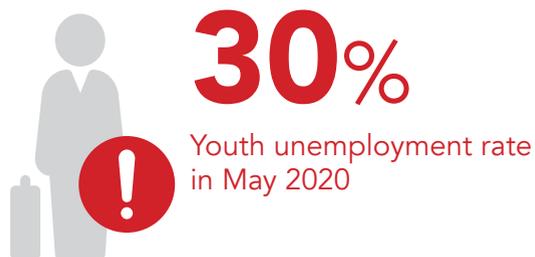
Yet, there are also thousands of vulnerable young people who are not in school and not working at all, known as “disconnected youth.” According to the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 8 percent of children between 16 and 19 were disconnected youth in 2018—the same amount since 2016 and a trend that has not moved over the past 20 years.¹ Disconnected youth start adulthood



There is an estimated **\$30,000** annual wage gap between disconnected youth and their peers at their peak working age.

at a disadvantage compared to their peers; it is estimated that they will earn \$30,000 less per year than their peers at their peak working age.²

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic began to take its toll, the youth unemployment rate was significantly higher than the overall rate. Throughout 2019, unemployment for those ages 16 to 19 hovered around 12.5 percent, compared to 3.3 percent for those 20 and older.³ The pandemic has only further devastated the youth job market; in April and May 2020, unemployment among those ages 16 to 19 was holding steady at around 30 percent, meaning almost 1 in 3 young people looking for jobs were unable to find them.⁴



The federal government's response to COVID-19 has been significant for the general population, but it has left most of these children out or even treated them inequitably to adults. For example, traditional unemployment insurance requires work history and a minimum number of hours to be qualified for benefits, and while the CARES Act expanded eligibility for many, it is more likely than not to leave out a great deal of young people.⁵ Likewise, the CARES Act included "Economic Impact Payments" meant to help all low- and middle-income Americans stay afloat during the pandemic, with adults eligible for up to \$1,200 each.⁶ However, parents of children under 17 were provided with just \$500 per child—42 percent of adults' payments—and dependent children 17 and older were provided with nothing.⁷ Even worse, children with parents who do not have a Social Security number received no benefit, and children without a Social Security number themselves also received no benefit. This leaves out approximately 10 million children who are either too old or lack (or their parents lack) proper immigration status to qualify.⁸ More must be done to help children cope with the unfolding economic fallout from COVID-19, both with financial support and with support to develop themselves into workers for the post-COVID-19 economy.

Federal investment in youth training has been and remains very low in both dollar terms and as a share of the federal budget. Less than 0.03 percent, or \$1.2 billion, of the federal budget in FY 2020 was investments in training for children under 19. In inflation-adjusted dollars, spending on youth training has fallen by nearly 5 percent since FY 2016. The three programs that serve these needs—Job Corps, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Training Programs, and YouthBuild—are funded annually through the appropriations process, meaning lawmakers have the choice to fund these critical needs every year. While they may be small relative to other federal programs, they are the only programs that have clear funding to help young people get the training needed for successful careers.

The President's 2021 Budget

The president's budget proposes cutting funding for two youth training programs while maintaining flat funding from FY 2020 for the third. Specifically, the Jobs Corps's funding towards kids would face a cut of more than \$300 million—or 43 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars—while YouthBuild would face a 12.6 percent cut, or \$4 million, in its funding towards kids. Maintaining flat funding for WIOA Youth Training Programs translates to a 2.3 percent cut in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Overall, these funding cuts translate to shrinking the already small training portion of the budget from \$1.3 billion in FY 2020 to \$892 million under the president's FY 2021 budget. This would equate to dropping the youth training share of the federal budget from 0.03 percent in FY 2020 to 0.02 percent in FY 2021—a 25.6 percent drop.



43%

Jobs Corps funding cut proposed in the president's FY 2021 budget.

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Training Program Listings

-5.4% 2016-20 Job Corps

Department: Labor • Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 44%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.686 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.744 B	\$ 1.016 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 743.2 M	\$ 741.8 M	\$ 756.2 M	\$ 756.2 M	\$ 767.2 M	\$ 447.0 M
Real Change from Previous Year	-1.0%	-2.2%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-43.1%

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.

-4.2% 2016-20 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 45%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 913.1 M	\$ 913.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 393.0 M	\$ 393.0 M	\$ 406.5 M	\$ 406.5 M	\$ 410.9 M	\$ 410.9 M
Real Change from Previous Year	4.1%	-2.0%	1.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.3%

The Workforce Investment 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.

2.5% 2016-20 YouthBuild

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 84.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 37.8 M	\$ 33.8 M
Real Change from Previous Year	5.2%	-2.0%	3.4%	-1.8%	3.0%	-12.6%

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.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.91 B	\$ 5.23 B	\$ 5.14 B	\$ 5.15 B	\$ 5.22 B	\$ 3.81 B
Share of International Spending	9.35%	9.15%	9.54%	9.52%	9.54%	8.56%
Share of Total Spending	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%	0.08%

While *Children's Budget* has focused primarily on the domestic side of the ledger in the past, Congress also sends a significant amount of funding abroad every year to engage in diplomacy and advance American interests, including the well-being of children. Known as “foreign assistance,” this aid is given by the United States to other countries “...to support global peace, security, and development efforts, and provide humanitarian relief during times of crisis.”¹ The aid is provided to support our strategic, economic, moral, and national security interests. According to ForeignAssistance.gov, the U.S. administers foreign assistance programs in more than 100 countries through more than 20 different U.S. government agencies.²

In this year's *Children's Budget*, we sought to identify and catalog for the first time how much of the international assistance budget—with a specific focus on bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance accounts—helps children and youth abroad. In our analysis, we found that federal funding for global child and youth assistance is spread among 26 to 30 offices, depending on the fiscal year. Despite a public perception that the U.S. spends a significant portion of the federal budget on foreign aid annually,³ in actuality just 1.2 percent—roughly \$54.7 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2020—supports international priorities.⁴ An even smaller amount of this funding helps children and youth specifically; according to our analysis, roughly \$9.54 of every \$100 spent on foreign assistance benefits children in some way. That's just 0.11 percent of the entire federal budget, and combining it with the domestic share of federal funding towards children—7.48 percent—means that less than 8 percent of federal funds are prioritized towards children, at home and abroad.

Issues Facing Children Abroad

Even with this limited investment, significant progress has been made in improving the lives of millions of children and safeguarding their well-being. For example, children have been given access to life-saving vaccinations, opportunities for education, improved nutrition, and strengthened child protection systems. Although the COVID-19 pandemic may not have as lethal an effect on children as adults, it has affected their health and well-being. The pandemic is having an impact on children of all ages on a global scale and endangers their access to food, education, and health care. However, as the UN's policy brief on COVID-19 highlighted, the harmful effects of the pandemic are not distributed equally.⁵ Children in the poorest countries, in addition to many girls and children with disabilities, may be disproportionately affected. Foreign assistance is needed more than ever. The pandemic threatens all of the progress made in poverty reduction, health outcomes, education, and safety for children.

The U.S. government's response to the needs of global children and youth is fragmented and involves many federal entities. Because the needs of children are multi-faceted and involve many sectors and numerous federal government programs and initiatives, quantifying federal spending in this area presents a challenge. As the U.S. government's *Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity, A U.S. Government Strategy for International Assistance 2019-2023* states:

"U.S. foreign assistance for vulnerable children and families in low- and middle-income countries depends on multiple legislative mandates and flows through many U.S. Government Departments and Agencies, according to their expertise. The decentralized mechanisms of U.S. foreign assistance make integration and coordination a complex challenge, but one that is achievable."⁶

Assistance tends to be spread across 26 to 30 offices, and funding often targets programs in low- and middle-income countries by sector. For example, the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Displaced Children and Orphans Fund funded Violence Against Children Surveys in Colombia and Moldova; the Department of Labor funded new grants to address child labor and forced labor; and the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons funded Child Protection Compact Partnerships with governments in Ghana, Jamaica, Peru, and the Philippines.⁷ The involvement of multiple federal entities means there is little holistic understanding and focus on the complex needs of children.⁸ This lack of clarity has often led to fragmentation and lack of coordination by organizations providing services to children. Programs and policies for children and youth may be missing, lack adequate funding, or fail to address children's needs in a holistic way.

How We Conducted Our Analysis

To understand the overall federal response to international children's issues, First Focus on Children synthesized data from various government entities, nongovernmental organizations, experts, coalitions, and other stakeholders to inform our work and figure out where the best data is available for making this quantitative assessment. There is currently no centralized tracking and monitoring of funding streams that specifically benefit children; rather, there are several accounts, subaccounts, and program directives that both directly and indirectly focus on benefiting children abroad. And unlike the domestic side of the budget, it is difficult and sometimes impossible to track expenditures until years after they are disbursed.

In order to make our assessment of program funding going towards children, we analyzed several years' worth of data on budget authority, obligations, and outlays from the foreign assistance budget. Using

USAID's Foreign Aid Explorer, our analysis identified 25 accounts that provide programming related to children. We then sorted through program and grant descriptions to determine multipliers for each account. All but three accounts—the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Global Health fund—are funded by the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bills. Additionally, we included the Millennium Challenge Corporation in our analysis, but because of the inconsistency and timing for the delivery of funds that it allocates towards children, we were unable to determine a specific multiplier for that account.

In many ways, this analysis is more generous than the rest of our *Children's Budget 2020* in defining a children's program as any program or grant with a nominal goal of benefitting children; in some cases, we include programs in which children may not be the sole (or even primary) beneficiaries of this spending. Additionally, we are almost certain that we missed some accounts—particularly in the area of diplomatic and consular programs—and welcome the feedback of any groups or experts for inclusion in future volumes.

Funding data was primarily viewed through the lens of annual obligations—or the federal commitment to spend funds—and then applied to annual budget authority to get a rough sense of how much funding might be allocated in a given year. Unlike the domestic portion of *Children's Budget*—which generally focuses on outlays for prior years and budget authority in the current year and the president's budget—data constraints for actual outlays forced us to focus the international analysis solely on budget authority. It also focuses on funding accounts and subaccounts, rather than program directives, to apply this funding in a manner consistent with the rest of *Children's Budget*. For instance, the annual appropriations process generally sets directives for the State Department and USAID to spend funding in priority areas such as education, food security, economic growth, and gender issues, among others. But because these directives are funded by several different accounts and funding streams, we kept them grouped by account rather than by directive. In future iterations, we hope to present data on directives alongside the traditional account-level analysis.

The President's 2021 Budget

For each of the past four years, the current administration has sought to reduce foreign assistance funding. Fortunately, bipartisan support in Congress has maintained funding levels and, in some years, increased them. However, our analysis shows that overall foreign assistance funding for children has largely remained stagnant. The president's FY 2021 budget would cut about \$10 billion from the FY 2020 level of overall international assistance, which would reduce the children's share of international assistance from 9.54 percent to 8.56 percent—a 27 percent decrease. This decline is largely the result of the president's proposals to combine several foreign assistance accounts into single accounts with reduced funding. For instance, the Economic Support and Development Fund would be created by combining the Economic Support Fund and Development Assistance; the International Humanitarian Assistance account would be created by combining Migration and Refugee Assistance, Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance, International Disaster Assistance, and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. In all, the president's budget would cut international children's spending from \$5.2 billion in FY 2020 to \$3.8 billion in FY 2021.



More Must Be Done to Track Spending on Children Internationally

While we can point to solid examples of programs, such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), as successes in the U.S. government's support of children across the globe, most funding for children is either opaque or impossible to track without the adoption of practices and procedures designed to better follow the investments. More must be done to make this funding transparent and allow stakeholders to track progress on these programs just as we do on domestic programs that benefit children.

Policymakers must consider not only how their approach to international assistance budgeting affects our economic standing or military standing, but also how effectively it addresses the most vulnerable population both at home and abroad—the world's children. This consideration must also include invoking the Hippocratic oath when setting our international budgeting priorities: do no harm. Our budget reflects our values, and it should do so both inside and outside of our borders by prioritizing children in federal budgeting decisions.

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International Program Listings

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Agency: Labor • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 62%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 18.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 11.7 M

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs at the Department of Labor researches and implements labor standards abroad to prevent and eliminate child labor, trafficking, and enslavement, among other programs. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes largely eliminating this program.

CDC Global Health

Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 8%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 426.6 M	\$ 434.1 M	\$ 494.6 M	\$ 494.2 M	\$ 570.8 M	\$ 532.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 33.3 M	\$ 33.9 M	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 44.6 M	\$ 41.6 M

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Global Health programs provide largely technical assistance to foreign governments, medical professionals, and non-governmental organizations abroad in dealing with emerging public health threats and diseases.

Development Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.781 B	\$ 2.996 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.400 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 506.3 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 574.7 M	\$ 0

The Development Assistance (DA) account is one of the largest accounts that funds bilateral economic assistance. USAID manages the multibillion-dollar investments DA makes in promoting democracy, economic opportunity, education, health, energy, and other development across the world. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes to consolidate this account into a combined Economic Support and Development Fund.

Economic Support and Development Fund

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.926 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 991.5 M

The Economic Support and Development Fund is a proposal in the president's FY 2021 budget to combine both the Economic Support Fund and the Development Assistance accounts into a combined account. The combined account would likely fulfill both other accounts' purposes at a lower spending level than in past years.

Economic Support Fund

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.319 B	\$ 4.682 B	\$ 3.969 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.045 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 739.0 M	\$ 801.1 M	\$ 679.1 M	\$ 636.2 M	\$ 521.0 M	\$ 0

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) account is one of the largest accounts that funds bilateral economic assistance. ESF is generally used to advance the U.S. government's goals in key foreign policy regions through direct support to foreign governments. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes consolidating this account with the Development Assistance account to create a combined Economic Support and Development Fund.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account is a fund appropriated to the president to use in the event of unforeseen humanitarian emergencies. The president's FY 2021 budget would consolidate this account into a larger International Humanitarian Assistance account.

International Disaster Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 2.794 B	\$ 4.428 B	\$ 4.285 B	\$ 4.385 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 67.7 M	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 103.8 M	\$ 106.2 M	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 0

The International Disaster Assistance account funds relief and aid to other countries that encounter emergencies, such as a natural disaster or other disaster. The president's FY 2021 budget would consolidate this account into a new International Humanitarian Assistance account with several other accounts.

International Humanitarian Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 10%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.968 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 622.7 M

The International Humanitarian Assistance account is a proposal in the president's FY 2021 budget to combine several accounts intended on providing relief for refugees, migrants, and international disasters. The combined account would direct all humanitarian assistance strategy.

International Organizations and Partnerships

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 36%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 390.5 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 0

The International Organizations and Partnerships account most significantly includes the U.S. government's contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The president's FY 2021 budget proposes eliminating this and other contributions.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Agency: Foreign Agricultural Service • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 201.6 M	\$ 201.6 M	\$ 207.6 M	\$ 210.3 M	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 0

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides education, food security, agricultural donations, and child development resources to reduce hunger and increase literacy worldwide. The U.S. government funds non-profit organizations to conduct these projects. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes eliminating this program.



Migration and Refugee Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 3.059 B	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 299.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 460.5 M	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 45.0 M

The Migration and Refugee Assistance account provides humanitarian relief to refugees and migrants around the world, including through contributions to multilateral organizations at the United Nations and the Red Cross. The president's FY 2021 budget would consolidate most of this account into a larger International Humanitarian Assistance account; the remaining account would focus on refugees into the United States and to Israel.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Agency: Millennium Challenge Corporation • Type: Discretionary

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 901.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 800.0 M

The Millennium Challenge Corporation provides five-year grants to foreign governments focused on achieving economic growth, reducing poverty, and providing investments in education, the environment, and health. Due to the project-specific nature of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, programs may be targeted toward children on a case-by-case basis, so we do not allocate a consistent share of the program's funds towards children.

Peace Corps

Agency: Peace Corps • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 70%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 401.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 280.8 M

The Peace Corps is an independent agency that supports American volunteers abroad to live and work in developing and vulnerable regions. The majority of Peace Corps volunteers work in both foreign government and non-governmental organizations focused on educating children and providing health aid abroad.



State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 150.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 17.0 M

The Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation subaccount is a proposal in the president's FY 2021 budget to support multiple agencies in evaluation and implementation of PEPFAR.

State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.325 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 3.030 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.7 M	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 342.4 M

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) allocates funds to prevent and address the HIV/AIDS epidemic across the world. It focuses on critical infrastructure for 13 key countries to deliver treatment, provide preventive interventions, and support orphans and vulnerable children afflicted with the disease.

State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 657.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 207.0 M

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria is a multilateral effort to fight diseases that affect developing countries and regions. The U.S. government contributes a significant sum annually to the Global Fund. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes cuts to the government's annual contribution, with the remainder being made up for with matching donor funds from others.

USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 49%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 607.5 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 237.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 297.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 116.0 M

The Family Planning and Reproductive Health subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs provides funding to partners in USAID countries to support education and preventive health care to women and girls.

USAID-GHP: Global Health Security

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 115.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 36.2 M

The Global Health Security subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs allows the U.S. government to coordinate with global partners to react to and prevent emerging infectious disease threats. This funding specifically provides for implementation of the United States Global Health Security Strategy.

USAID-GHP: HIV/AIDS

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 26%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 0				
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 0				

The HIV/AIDS subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs provides funding for coordinating USAID activities with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Working in USAID countries, this funding allows the deployment of technical assistance, resources, and contributions from other sources to deliver care and capacity to existing USAID field offices. The president's FY 2021 budget proposes to eliminate this subaccount, instead placing the resources solely in the PEPFAR account.

USAID-GHP: Malaria

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 45%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 674.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 708.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 306.7 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 322.4 M

The Malaria subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs aims to support the president's Malaria Initiative, which provides funding for spraying, nets, diagnosis, and treatment to prevent and address the spread of malaria. It provides support for both foreign governments and non-governmental organizations to achieve these goals.

USAID-GHP: Maternal and Child Health

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 94%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 750.0 M	\$ 814.5 M	\$ 829.5 M	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 851.0 M	\$ 659.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 705.0 M	\$ 765.6 M	\$ 779.7 M	\$ 784.9 M	\$ 799.9 M	\$ 620.0 M

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs works to reduce infant and maternal mortality by providing funding for foreign governments and non-governmental organizations to deploy life-saving treatments. Much of the MCH funding focuses on early life care, including post-natal care, breastfeeding, sanitation practices, immunization, and safe obstetric care. It also includes the U.S. government's contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, for the next four years.

USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 75.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 23.6 M

The Neglected Tropical Diseases subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs supports funding for treatment and prevention of several prevalent diseases in USAID countries. These funds enable schools and communities to administer treatments and evaluate results to people afflicted with these diseases.

USAID-GHP: Nutrition

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 73%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 90.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 105.2 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 65.3 M

The Nutrition subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs emphasizes nutrition needs for pre-natal to the first 1,000 days of a child's life. It provides funding for various services from maternal nutrition to child feeding to early childhood nutrition provision.

USAID-GHP: Tuberculosis

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 23%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 236.0 M	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 261.0 M	\$ 302.0 M	\$ 310.0 M	\$ 275.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 54.1 M	\$ 55.3 M	\$ 59.9 M	\$ 69.3 M	\$ 71.1 M	\$ 63.1 M

The Tuberculosis subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs provides funding to partner with foreign governments to enact the National Action Plan for Combating Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis and the Global Plan to Stop TB. Tuberculosis remains one of top ten causes of death worldwide; this funding seeks to connect developing regions with access to detection and treatment systems.



USAID-GHP: Vulnerable Children

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trump 2021
Spending Level	\$ 22.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 0

The Vulnerable Children subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs funds the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. This fund helps establish and maintain projects that help families economically, protect children abroad, and reunify families separated by conflict. It also supports the Action Plan on Children in Adversity, which works to address challenges faced by orphans and vulnerable children across the world. The president's FY 2021 budget would eliminate this subaccount and redirect this priorities to other subaccounts.

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